

# Improving governance, management and building capacities

*Alice Newton*

*NILU-IMPEC, Box 100, 2027 Kjeller, Norway  
CIMA-UAlg, 8005-136 Faro, Portugal*

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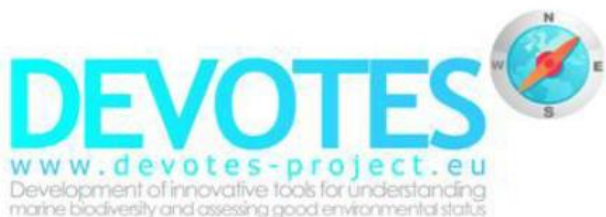
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# Thank you and acknowledgements



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Norsk institutt for luftforskning  
Norwegian Institute for Air Research





# Content

## **Improving governance, management and building capacities**

- Improving Governance
- Improving Management
- Building Capacities

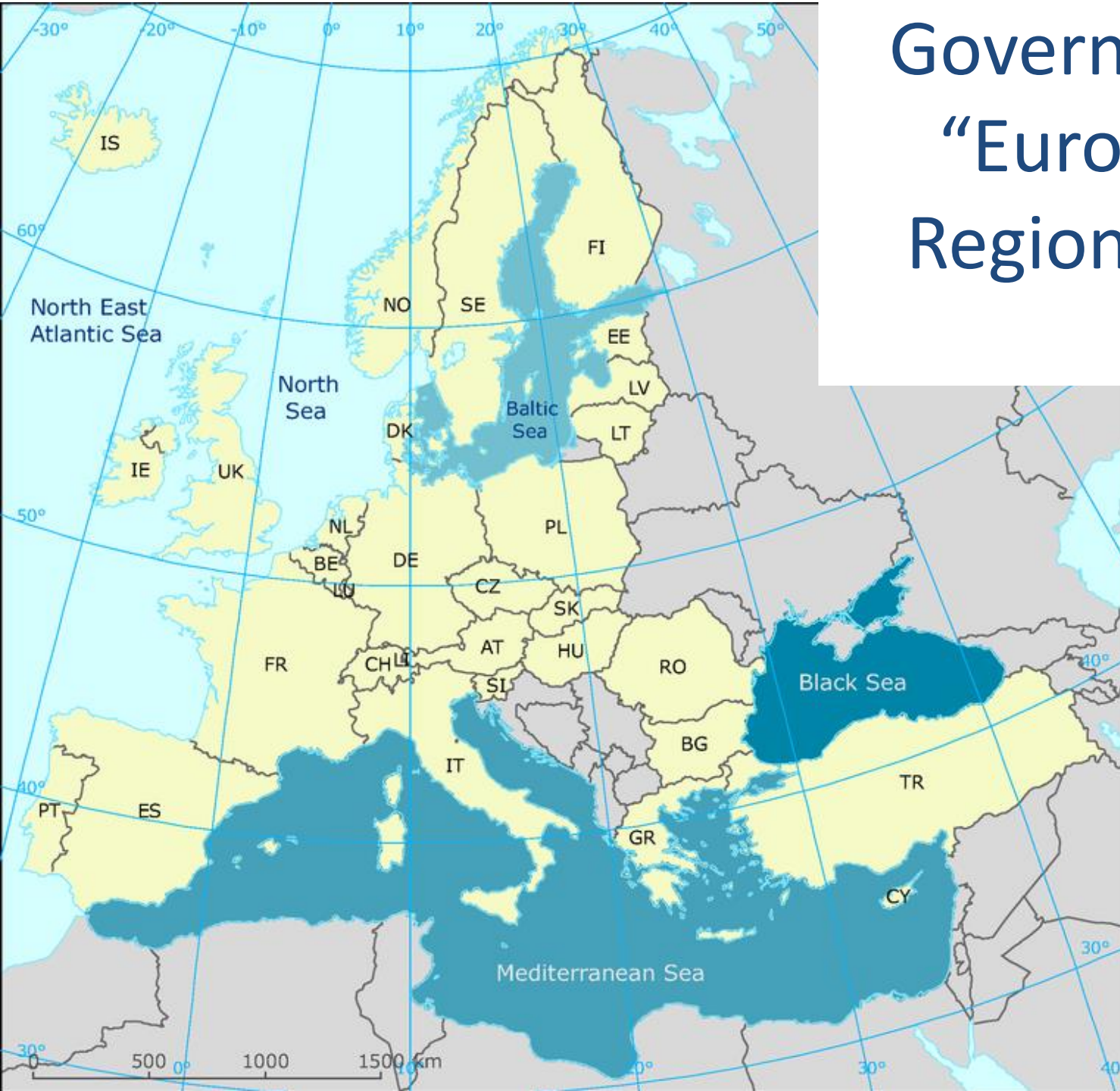


# Improving Governance

- Governance ≠ Government...
- So, what is it???
- Who decides ?
  - Institutions
  - Decision makers
- How are decisions taken?
  - top-down
  - bottom-up
  - participatory processes



# Governance of “European” Regional Seas



# “European” Regional Seas

[www.unep.org/regionalseas/about/default.asp](http://www.unep.org/regionalseas/about/default.asp)

<http://www.ospar.org/>



## Commissions

<http://www.helcom.fi>

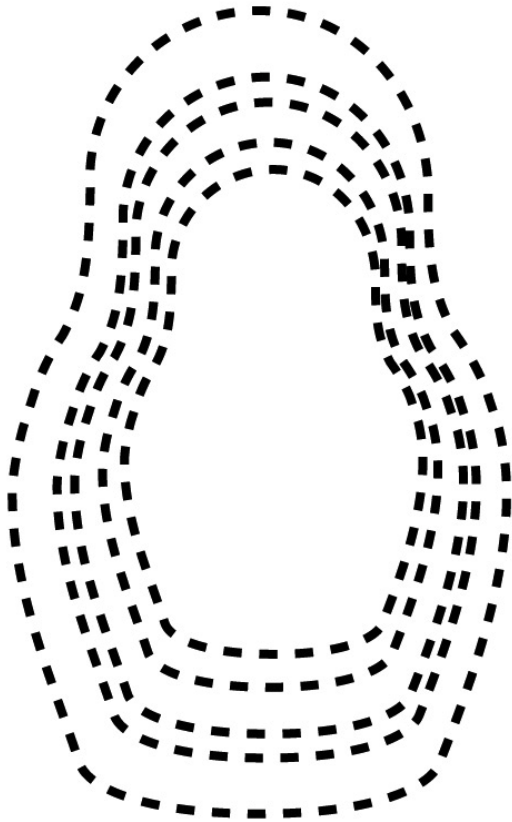


[www.unep.org/regionalseas/programmes/unpro/mediterranean/default.asp](http://www.unep.org/regionalseas/programmes/unpro/mediterranean/default.asp)



[www.blacksea-commission.org/](http://www.blacksea-commission.org/)

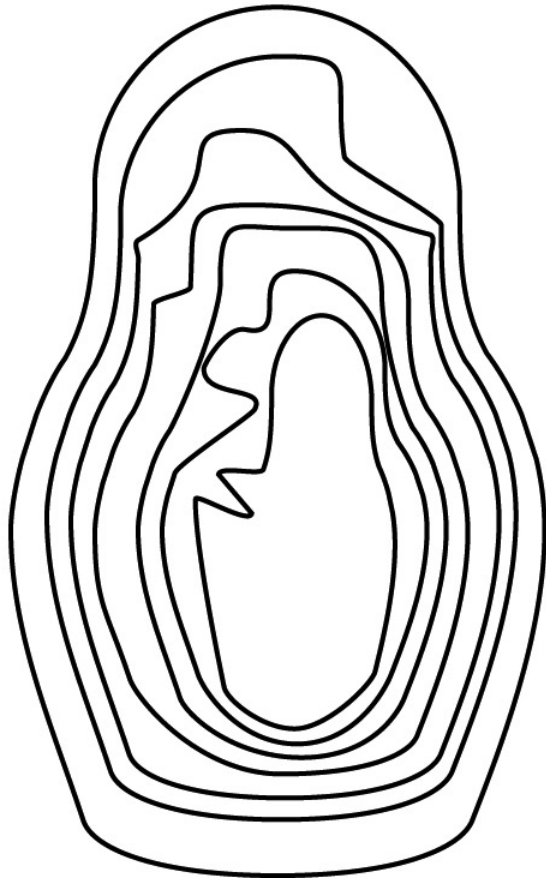
# Nested “Governance” to resolve local-global issues of scale



Adapted from Pablo Ramos



# Reality check



- Perfect fit and assimilation in institutions is almost impossible.
- Nesting does not necessarily mean the same shape at a small scale.
- At the local level, it relies more on social relations

Adapted from Pablo Ramos



# Why is improving governance an issue?

**Good Governance is fundamental for sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems such as our Seas.**

- Elinor Ostrom
- Nobel prize of Economic Sciences (2009)
- Governance of “*the commons*”  
Ostrom, 1990, CUP
- Co-author of “*Grand-Challenges*”  
ICSU, 2010; Reid *et al* 2010, Science
- Provided leadership to the development of “*Future Earth*”



# Steps to improving governance



# Bridging science-policy-users

How can we better coordinate our efforts and knowledge?



[www.spiral-project.eu](http://www.spiral-project.eu)

[www.knowseas.com](http://www.knowseas.com)

[www.wiser.eu](http://www.wiser.eu)

[www.spicosa.eu](http://www.spicosa.eu)

[www.msfd.eu](http://www.msfd.eu)

And many more!

[www.marine-vectors.eu](http://www.marine-vectors.eu)

[www.stagesproject.eu](http://www.stagesproject.eu)

# Involvement and community “buy-in”

Improved by

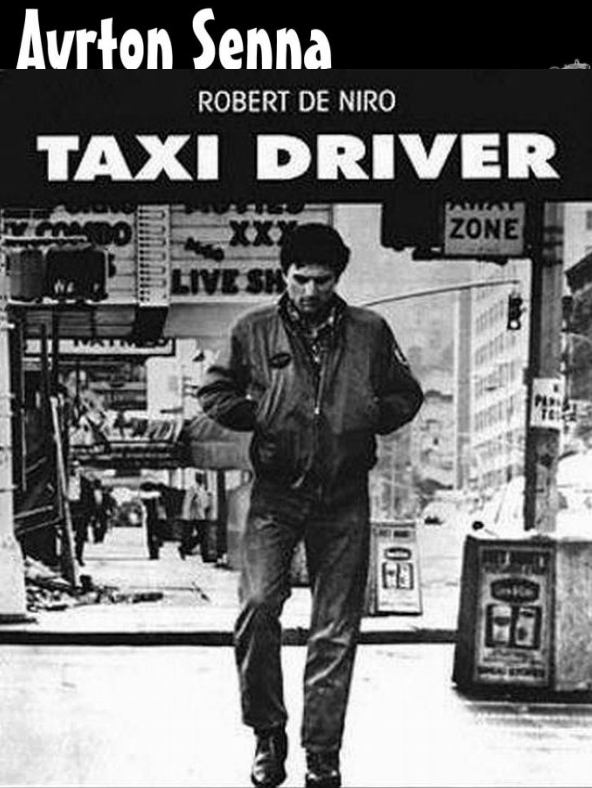
- **Communication**
- **Shared information**
- **Shared knowledge**

## Learning Arena

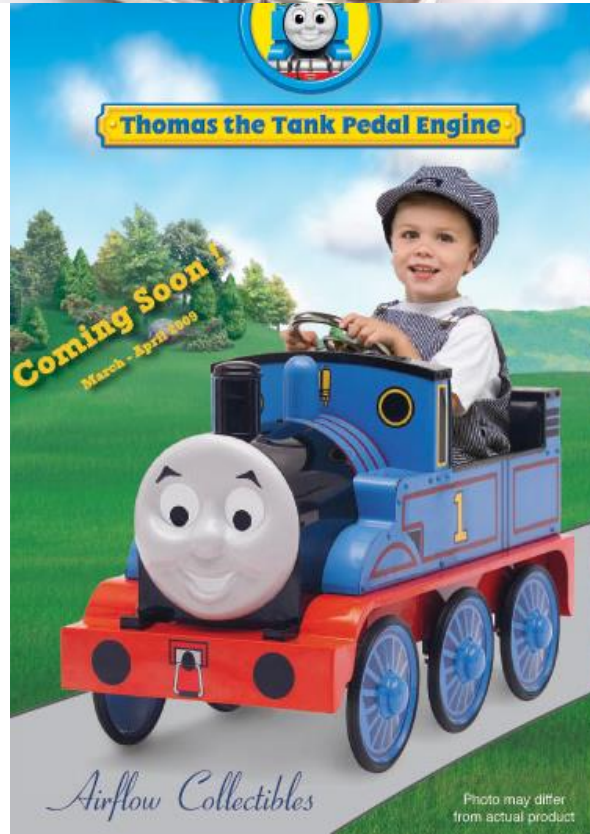




# Using the same vocabulary



A BILL/PHILLIPS PRODUCTION OF A MARTIN SCORSESE FILM  
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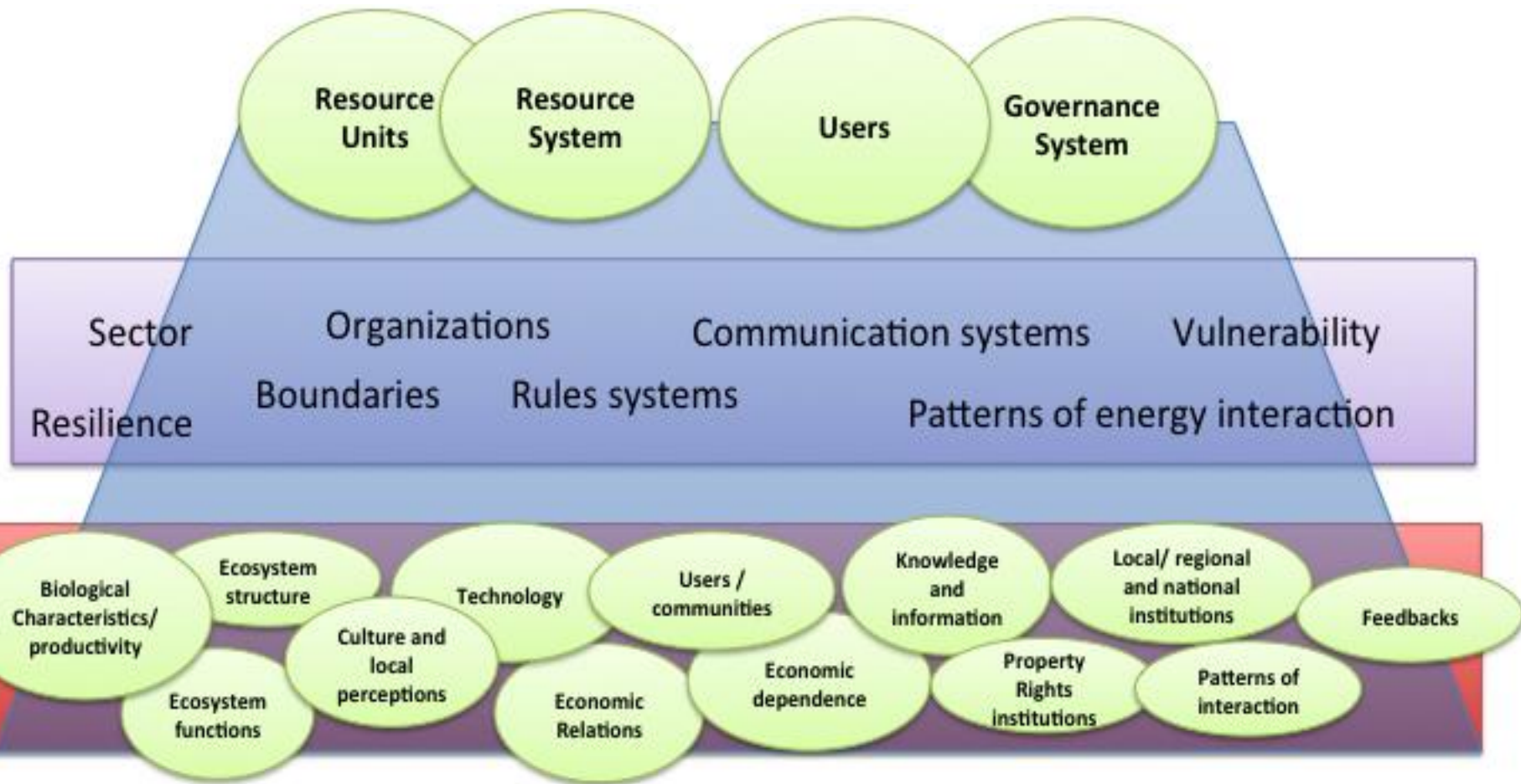


Listening to  
stakeholders  
and actors?





# Mapping Governance of Social-Ecological Systems is not an easy task



# Guidance from Ostrom

## Governance System (GS)

- GS1- Government organizations
- GS2- Non-government organizations
- GS3- Network structure
- GS4- Property-rights systems
- GS5- Operational rules
- GS6- Collective-choice rules
- GS7- Constitutional rules
- GS8- Monitoring & sanctioning processes



# Gets complicated! Periodic Table?

Governance Systems (GS)							
Describes the governance system jointly affected and are indirectly affected by interactions and resulting outcomes achieved at a particular time and place							
GS1	Government organizations	Permanent or semi-permanent organization (or systems of rules) controlled from national or regional regulation institutions. This term is not used to designate organizations in a local level or communitarian bodies.	Gs1a	Government Organizations	National - Regional - Local	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews	Descriptive, Analytical
GS2	NGOs	Describe (social, environmental, technical, development) NGOs interacting with the SES being analyzed	NGOs	NGOs	National - Regional - Local	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews	Descriptive, Analytical
GS3	Network structure	Describe the type of networks related and or embedded to the management and use of resources inside of the governance system.	GS3a	Social networks	Local - Regional	surveys, interviews	Descriptive, Analytical
			GS3b	Environmental networks	Local - Regional	surveys, interviews	Descriptive, Analytical
			GS3c	Market networks	Local - Regional - National	surveys, interviews	Descriptive, Analytical
GS4	Property-rights systems	Comprises presence or absence formal property right systems for the used natural resources. (for example land property for agriculture or forestry; exclusive fishery rights to exploit certain marine area, etc.)	GS4a	property-right systems	Local - Regional	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews	Descriptive, Analytical
GS5	Operational rules	Community rules established for the extraction, management, access and use of natural resources. (adopted from Basurto & Ostrom, 2009)	GS5a	Operational rules	Local	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews, life stories, secondary information analysis	Descriptive, Analytical
GS6	Collective-choice rules	The collective-choice rules used to change the day-to-day operational rules related to the resource. (Basurto & Ostrom, 2009)	GS5a	Collective - Choice Rules	Local	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews, life stories, secondary information analysis	Descriptive, Analytical
GS7	Constitutional rules	Describe the background rules set at the beginning of the common use of resource organization. Could be constitutional or core rules of the community.	Gs7a	Constitutional rules	Local - Regional	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews, life stories, secondary information analysis	Descriptive, Analytical
GS8	Monitoring and sanctioning processes	Present a set of ways to monitor and enforce the operational rules (GS5). The system should be cost-effective, that means its costs should not be higher than possible damage infringed by intruders. (adopted from Basurto & Ostrom, 2009)	gs8a	Monitoring processes	Local	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews, secondary information analysis	Descriptive, Analytical
			gs8b	Sanctioning processes	Local	Observation, surveys, participatory research, interviews, secondary information analysis	Descriptive, Analytical

# Improving Management of Marine Social-Ecological Systems

Q: Why is good management important?

A: Welfare of Humans... and therefore ecosystem

- Human health
- Human food security
- Jobs
- Economy
- Society
- The Future generations...

} Ecosystem Services

Sustainability

...therefore....

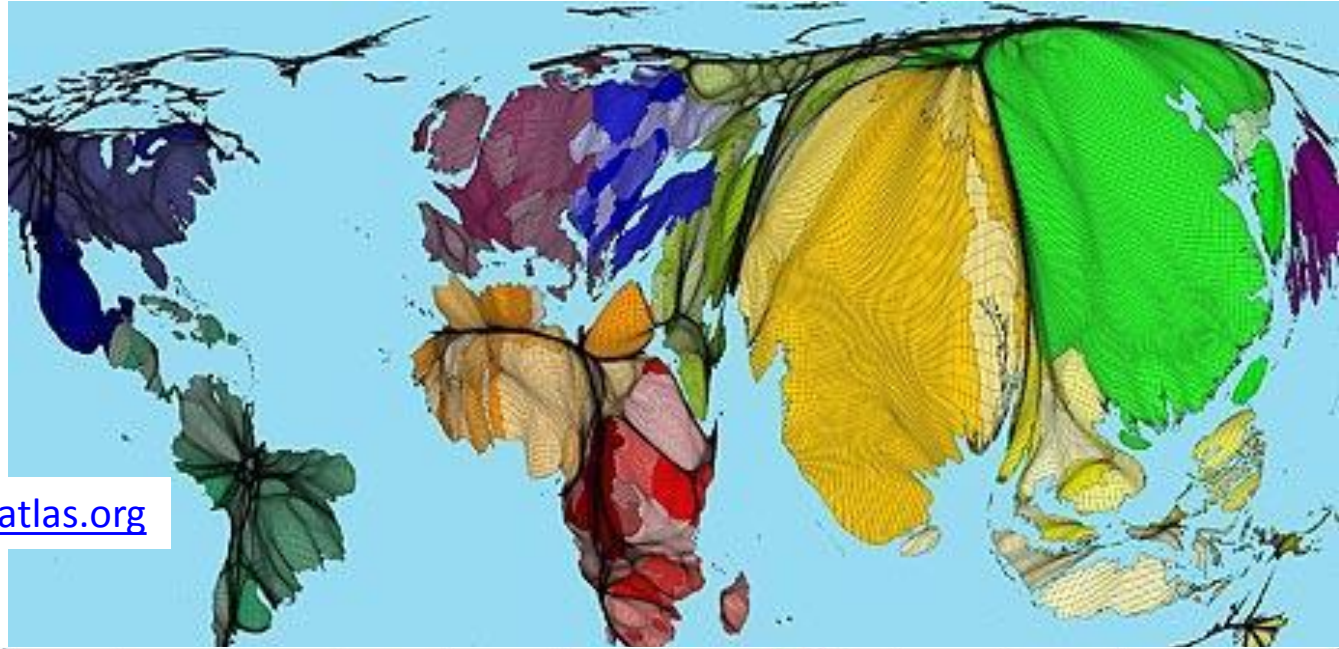
good Environmental and good Ecological status



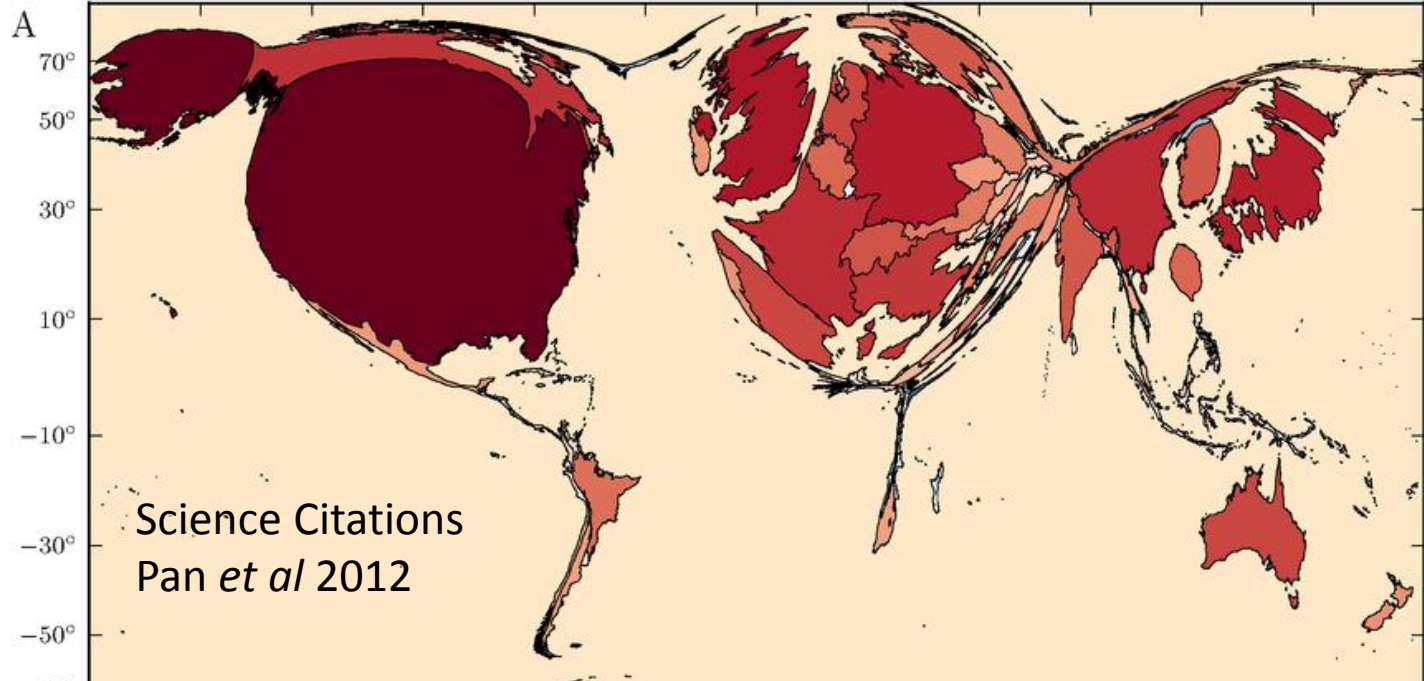
# How can we improve ecosystem management?

- Ecosystem Approach
- Adaptive management
- Address the “externalities”
- Better governance
- Better decisions
- Better science
- Better indicators
- Better societal values
- Better accountability

# Why is building capacities important?



[www.worldpopulationatlas.org](http://www.worldpopulationatlas.org)



Science Citations  
Pan *et al* 2012





**Brain gain, not brain drain**





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# Take home messages

- Good governance is fundamental for adaptive management of social-ecological systems, such as the regional seas
- Ecosystem approach is fundamental for sustainability of social-ecological systems, such as the regional seas
- Capacity building should be brain gain not brain drain to be effective

# Before I finish...

- Message to Rapporteurs:
- Please check who to send your reports to (Luis / Alice) **The email affixed for me is incorrect**
- Please note my email [anewton@ualg.pt](mailto:anewton@ualg.pt)



- To find out more about the DEVOTES project, visit <http://www.devotes-project.eu/>



# Thank you and questions



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