



Hovering between the need to assess and the willing to comprehend.
Potentials and limitations of the Ecosystem Services analytical framework

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OLTRE LA GLOBALIZZAZIONE: Transitioni/Transitions

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ES limitations highlighted by literature

- Underestimation of power relations
- Use of Payments for Ecosystem Services schemes
- Sectorial knowledge
- Boundaries between different categories of ES not evident
- Underestimation of ES individual and collective preferences, correlations and trade-off

- **PARADIGM NEUTRALITY**
- **SCALE OF THE SURVEY**
- **RELEVANCE OF THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT**

ES survey within urban and peri-urban agriculture experiences in Milan (Vaiano Valle, Cascina Sant'Ambrogio)

2020 - today (Dal Borgo&Capocefalo 2022, Dal Borgo et al. 2023,
Dal Borgo&Capocefalo 2024)

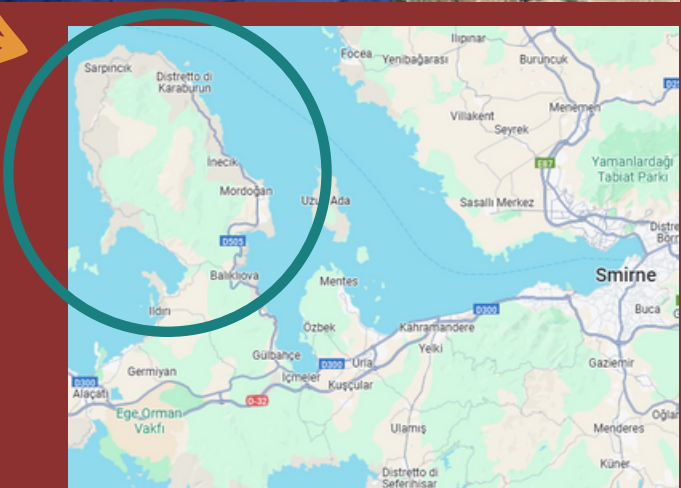


Co-created trans-
disciplinary and
transformative
knowledge

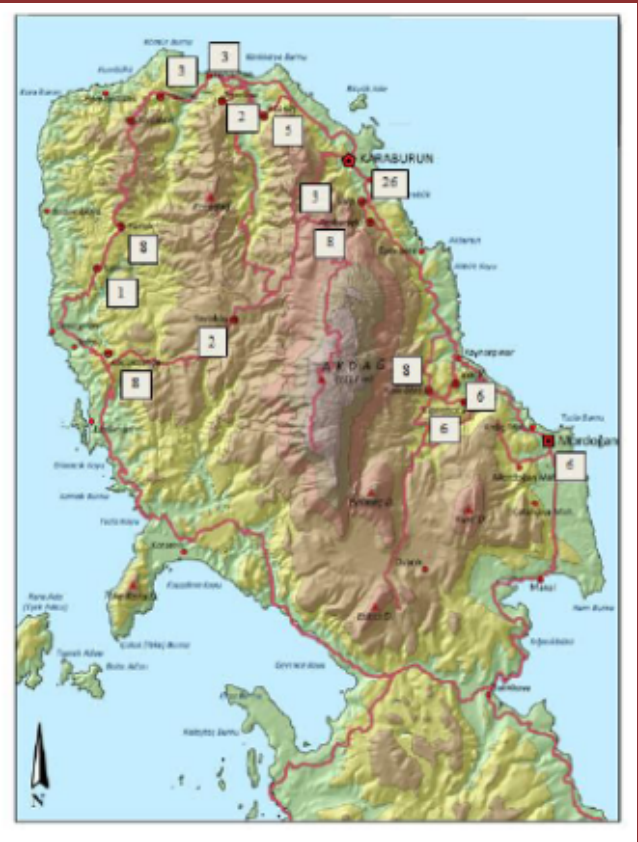
Being personally
engaged in care
practices

- First-hand experience of several aspects (e.g. transformative values)
- Sharing responsibilities
- Big importance attributed to cultural ecosystem services by the respondents

Karabuna (Turkey) ES perception study (Yildirim et al. 2017)



Sample in Karabuna territory



- PROFILES :**
- 1/3 producers
 - 1/3 tourists and merchants
 - 1/3 key collective public and private actors

Territorial sample: 95 actors with diversity of profiles

Actor category	Number of interviewees	In pourcentage of total
Farmers	29	31
Merchants	19	20
Tourists	11	12
Village head (chef)	14	15
associations	7	8
cooperative	6	6
Municipality	5	5
Chambre de commerce	1	1
Chambre d'agriculture	1	1
Parti politique	1	1
TOTAL	95	100

Yildirim, H., Requier-Desjardins, M. & Rey-Valette, H. (2017). Étudier la perception des services écosystémiques pour appréhender le capital environnemental d'un territoire et ses enjeux de développement, le cas de la péninsule de Karaburun en Turquie. *Développement durable et territoires* (on-line), vol. 8, n°3 | November 2017, published on-line on 25th November 2017, last visit on 22nd November 2024.

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/developpementdurable/11894>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/developpementdurable.11894>

Results on the importance of the ES in percentage (Yildirim et al. 2017)

None of the actors interviewed knew about « Ecosystem Services »

<u>Provisionning, Regulation and cultural services (RS)</u>		Little importance	Medium importance	High importance	TOTAL
PS	<u>(food) crop production</u>	6	41	53	100
	<u>Ornamental plants</u>	7	75	18	100
	<u>Medicinal plants</u>	43	46	11	100
	<u>Water resources</u>	53	39	8	100
RS	<u>Soil maintenance and erosion control</u>	14	55	31	100
	<u>Nutritional cycles</u>	16	55	29	100
CS	<u>Recreational spaces, including ecotourism</u>	7	50	43	100
	<u>Space for inspiration and cultural heritage</u>	41	34	35	100
	<u>Landscapes (scrubland and garrigue, forests and farmland / coastal areas, caves and beaches)</u>	4	54	42	100

- No clear meaning of this global grid assessment : most services are of medium importance regardless the category
- Meaning of the global representation when services were assessed per group/category of ES?

Study of the territorial perception over the territorial main ecosystem services, cultural ecosystem services (Yildirim et al. 2017)

- Intangible services are considered of less importance than tangible ones
- Recreational / a potentially merchandised service (ecotourism) is considered as the most important
- Questions the scientific operationality of some official ES category

Cultural services (SCS):	tangible / intangible Merchant / non <u>merchant</u>	Little importance	Medium importance	High importance	TOTAL
<u>Recreational spaces, including ecotourism -</u>	tangible , <u>merchant</u>	7	50	43	100
Landscapes	tangible, non <u>merchant</u>	4	54	42	100
<i>Spiritual values</i>	tangible, non <u>merchant</u>	47	35	18	100
<i>Space for inspiration and cultural heritage</i>	tangible, non <u>merchant</u>	41	34	25	100



Critical elements to reflect about

- in the Turkish case of study: intangible services and non-merchant services are less valued than tangible and merchant ones
- in the Turkish case study: uneffectivity of some cultural services categories
- great importance of cultural ecosystem services in the Italian case studies, but no concrete legal opportunity to valorise them
- a tension between scientific survey and political decision-making (what is the current state of art? Should it change? How? Who should promote and govern changes?)

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Thank
you!