

Introduction

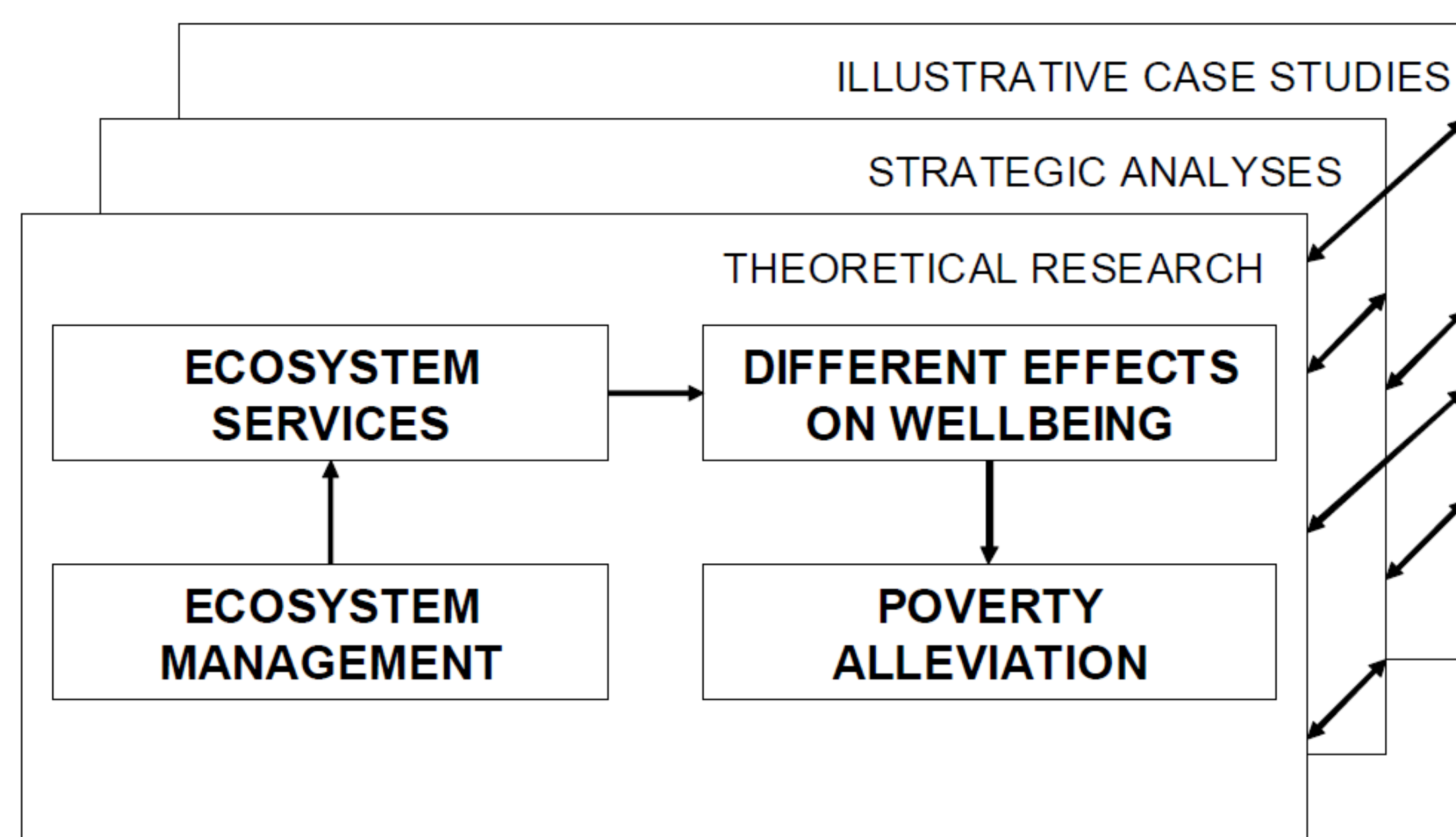
The overarching goal of this research has been to understand the justice issues relating to the management of ecosystem services and to support more justice-oriented management approaches.

To do this we have developed (1) a new conceptual understanding of environmental justice and (2) an understanding of the mechanisms by which ecosystem management affects the wellbeing and justice claims of the poor.

We paid particular attention to (1) multiple stakeholders and their different interests in ecosystem services, (2) the ways in which interventions lead to different claims about justices and injustices and (3) the mechanisms of ecosystem management that most clearly impact on justice claims.

Methods

The research has involved three linked components:



1. Theoretical research

- Using insights from political ecology and social justice to better understand ES framings.
- Developing a conceptual framing of environmental justice and ES

2. Strategic, sector-scanning analyses

- Critical justice issues arising in particular environmental sectors
- Transboundary waters, health, forests, biodiversity and coasts.

3. Illustrative case studies

- Coastal management in Orissa, India
- Conservation management in Bwindi, Uganda
- Watershed management in Yunnan, China

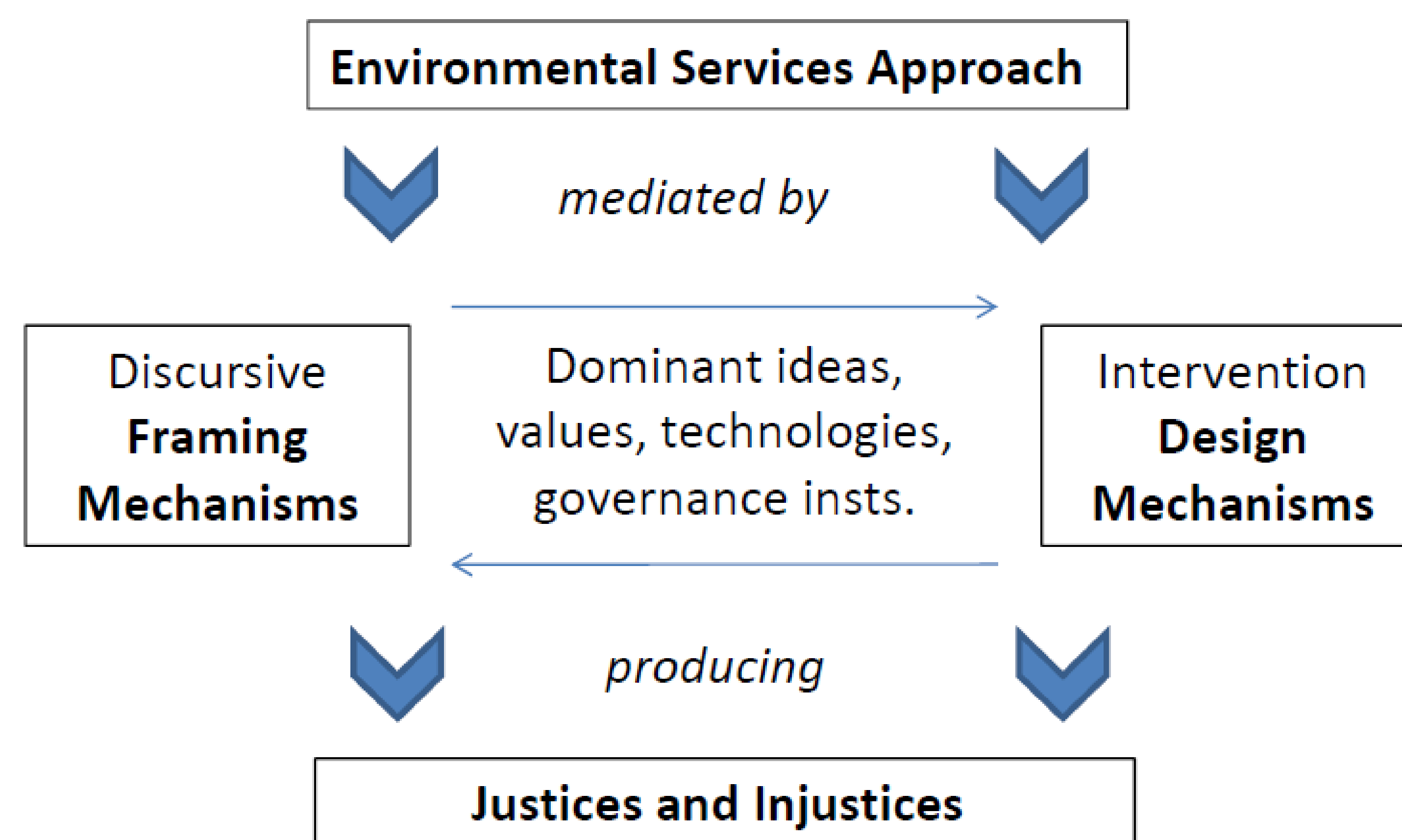
References

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Martin, A. ed. 2013. 'Global Environmental Justice, In Practice'. Special issue, *Geographical Journal* (In Press).

Results

Ecosystem management based on ecosystem services analytical approach typically produces both justices and injustices, across different stakeholders and scales.



- ES and justice are inseparable because both the ideas and the design choices flowing from the framing of ES interventions have justice implications
- ES framings inevitably privilege certain ideas over others: notions of value, of social relations with nature, and of justice itself.
- Whilst not inevitable, in practice the ES approach tends to privilege e.g. anthropocentric views of nature, monetary value, and distributive and utilitarian conceptions of justice.
- This is an important insight because discursive framing goes hand in hand with selection of intervention designs: what services are valued, what benefits are seen to offset costs, what wellbeing dimensions count, what measurement technologies are employed, and what governance institutions.
- Efforts to institute ES justice reflect such framing. They may be just according to distributive, utilitarian or libertarian justice conceptions but are often not according to needs/thresholds conceptions (e.g. Sen) or pro-poor conceptions (e.g. Rawls).

Key Findings

- ES approaches produce justices and injustices.
- Just outcomes can arise from identification and (re)distribution of benefits and responsibilities across stakeholders.
- Injustices can arise from privileging a technical-economic and distributive framing, to the exclusion of other framings of justice, nature, value and wellbeing.
- For ES to serve multiple dimensions of PA, we must engage with the way in which the ES approach has been interpreted in practice. And consider the plurality of justice claims, including dimensions of distribution, recognition and participation.