

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment

Why me? The amazing appearing 25 year plan ...

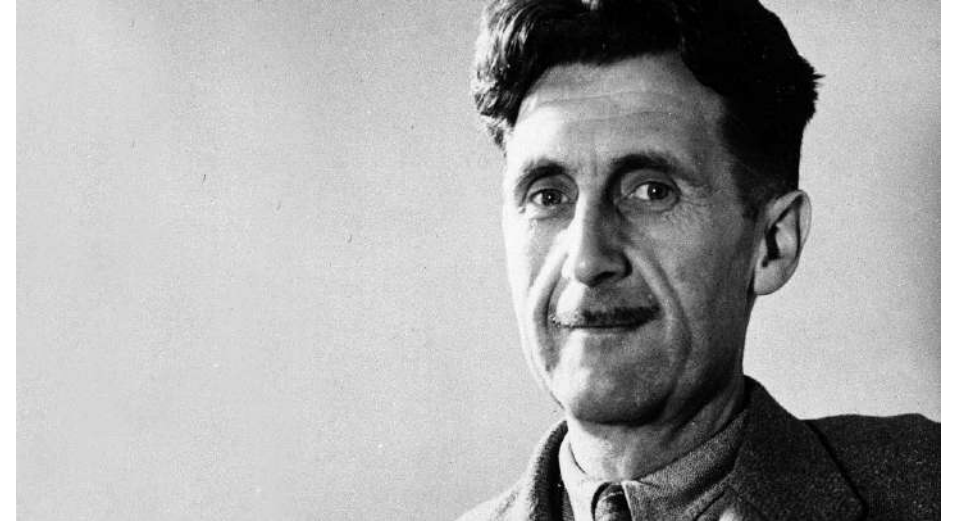
The objectives of the presentation are:

- To take an overview - Highlight things to look out for in the plan
- Flag how different speakers will be covering particular points
- A reminder of some basics – perhaps forgotten – saying goodbye to old friends?

Never assume the audience will get your cultural references

George Orwell – author of *Animal Farm* and *1984*

History re-written and the thought police



You might, when you read this plan, to find some of your cherished friends missing or barely acknowledged, like social capital or the ecosystem approach

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment - Positives

The Prime Minister engaged – Very Good. A long time ago since this has happened (2003).

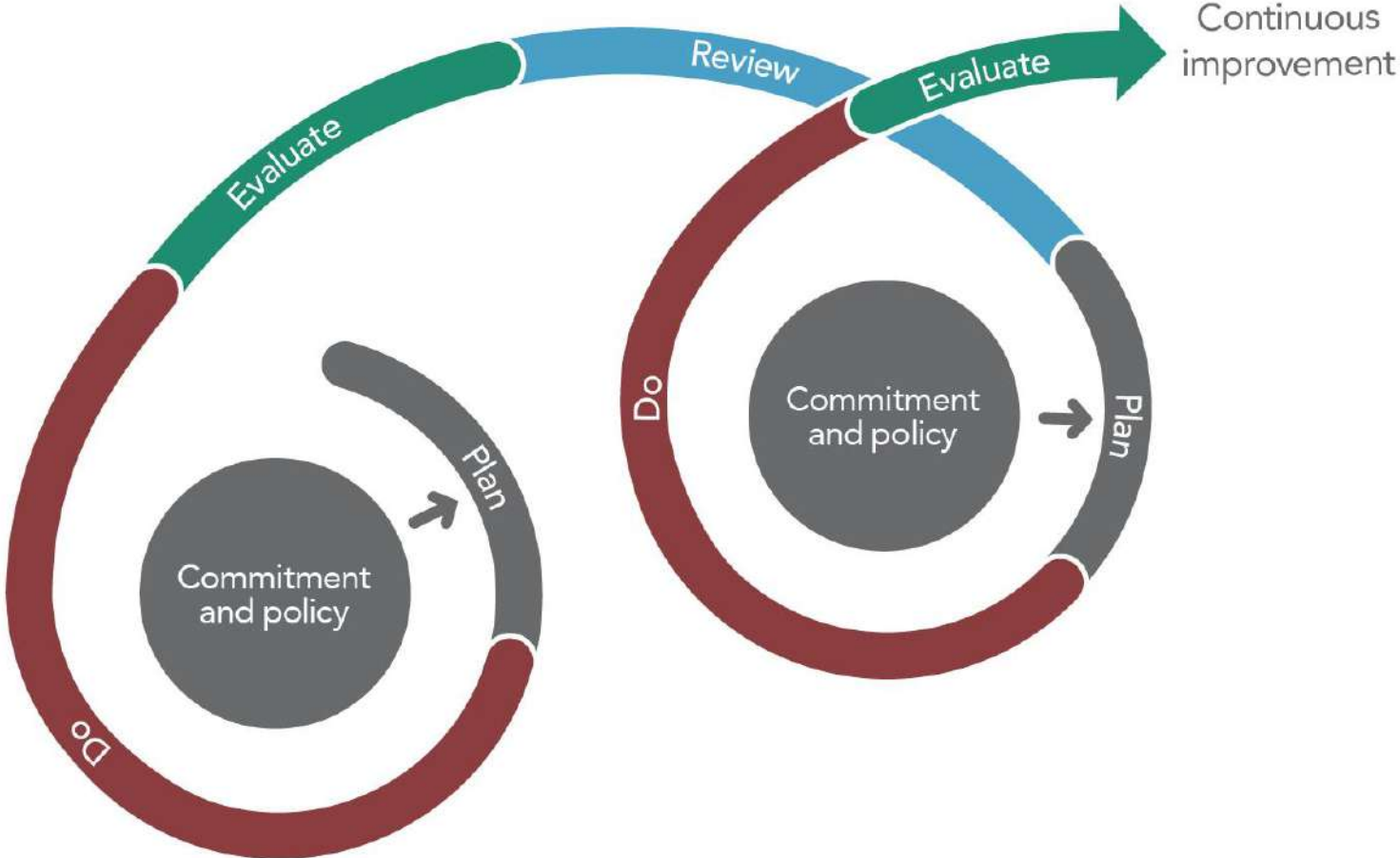
It is an overview of what is going on. Good to take a step back see the bigger picture

Beginning to fit into a pattern with other strategy documents – Industry and Clean Growth

An conventional document. It covers the high level aspirations it ends seven years of drift by the Conservatives.

Far more important than just plastics - I'm not going to mention this - David Tudor is going to speaking about this later today

Planning and Adaptive Management (Business Management Systems 50 years) – Environmental Management systems ISO 14001 (1992)



Process Planning 101 – Adaptive planning and management

Process around the preparation of this has been shambolic (Long winded, no consultation, leaked ...) .. No wonder people are looking at the Aarhus Convention on public participation

Uncertainty Business planning perspective - When things are uncertain ... planning becomes very difficult (think Brexit)

Twenty five years? Nobody *plans* 25 years ahead in practice but you can set out

Vision – Philosophy – Principles – Direction you'll use

Process: Does the 25 year plan set out what the process is? In particular when will be it be revised and reviewed – using the 5 year planning model – NCC recommendation

... it commits to 'refresh periodically' (? Ambiguous)

Reporting: It commits to annual reporting (metrics consultation)
to ... the Government (?) – the Independent Body?

Reporting to Parliament would be stronger (e.g. The Committee on Climate Change)

EXAMPLES – The Water sector pretty much everything works on a five year adaptive planning cycle.

- Periodic Review (AMP) –
- Flood Management Planning
- Water Quality (River Basin Management Plans) –
- Water Resource planning

‘Commitment’ Putting our Plan into Practice [page 11 & 14, final chapters]

Commitment is thin on the ground

Consult on an **Independent Environment Body** (2018) [to replace EJC ...]

Consult on **‘Principles’** (2018) [They seem to have forgotten lots of international agreements have these Like the ecosystem approach or OSPAR with this and polluter pays ..

Consult on **goals** (2018)

No legislation proposed for Environmental protection ... although this would seem logical post Brexit

Consultation would be good (novel) relative to current practice ... this plan & the Withdrawal Bill

Be prepared ...

Marine - Chapter 5 Two main topics ... and lots of other mentions ...

Fisheries White Paper -> Fisheries Bill [Brexit] -> tomorrow's session

Good Environmental Status – allowing marine industry – ecologically coherent **MPA network** [The next session and tomorrow]

Lots of other things mentioned:

Science – Simon Brockington –> OSPAR assessment & ICES

Ocean acidification –> Phillip Williamson

Other Chapters: Quite a bit in other chapters to interest the coastal and marine sector

Chapter 1 Land-use **Embedding an ‘environmental net gain’ principle** for development ... flood and coastal erosion

Chapter 2. **Recovering nature** and enhancing the beauty of wildlife - Publishing a strategy for nature & Developing a *Nature Network*

Chapter 3. Connecting people with the environment to improve **health and wellbeing** – Bridget Betts // Welsh Government approach

Chapter 4 Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste -**Plastics and litter** – David Tudor

Chapter 6 Protecting and improving our global environment -> Mike Elliott – Jo Stockill
Blue belt

Appendices – Helpful

Appendix 1 Supplementary Evidence – looks to be really useful with lots of references – very helpful it develops the thinking

Appendix 2 Existing strategies

Appendix 3 International agreements - > Mike Elliott talk

XXXXXXXX

Vision & Principles - High Level Words & Framing are Important

AND We need to think about these in a systematic way

A structure is helpful:

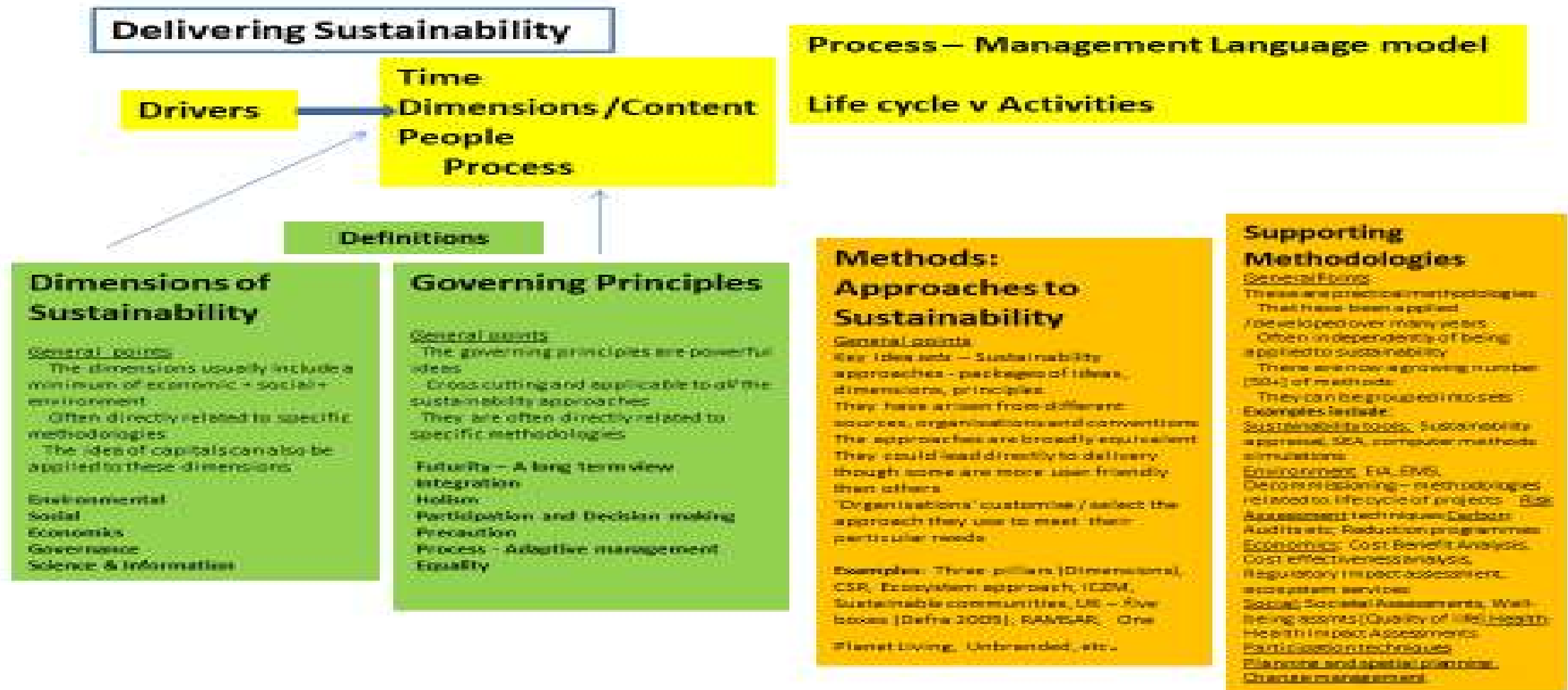
1. Sustainability - as the overarching concept - definitions are some help but not much

2. The dimensions of sustainability – social, environmental and economic (capitals) important and global - **and necessary to consider together**

3. Principles: A long term view, integration - holism, participation, precaution, wise use of resources, and process & systems. They are powerful generic ideas that can be applied across many sectors and often with their own methodologies.

4. The packages (approaches) of principles: These are packages of broadly the same principles packaged for very different groups Corporate Social Responsibility, SR, **ICZM, MSP, The Ecosystem Approach**, resilience, health and wellbeing, etc.

My Point is that we can MAP in a systematic way how these ideas relate to one another – and therefore understanding our use of these terms 2011

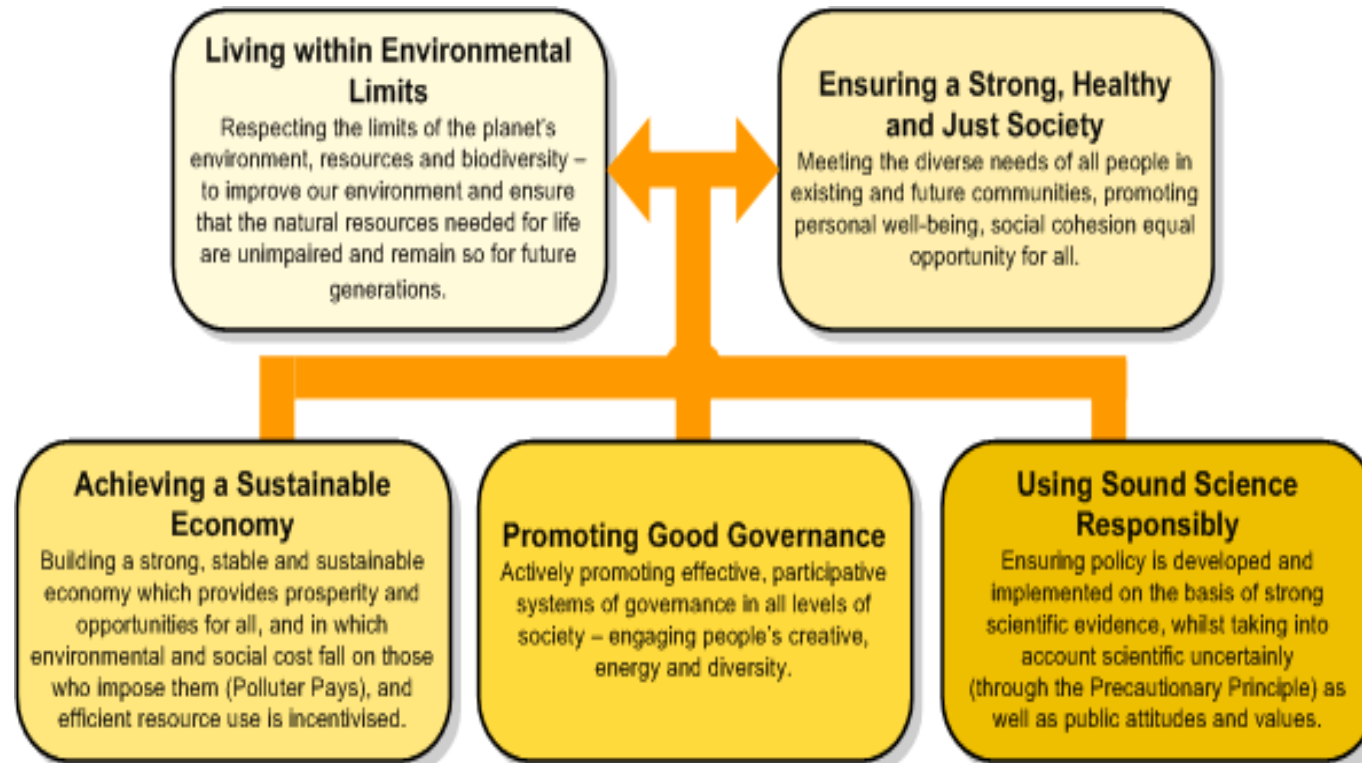


'We will champion Sustainable Development' (para 6 page 9 Exec summary)

High level Sustainable Development Goal 17 Marine

Sustainability Dimensions Social + Environment + Economy since the 1980s

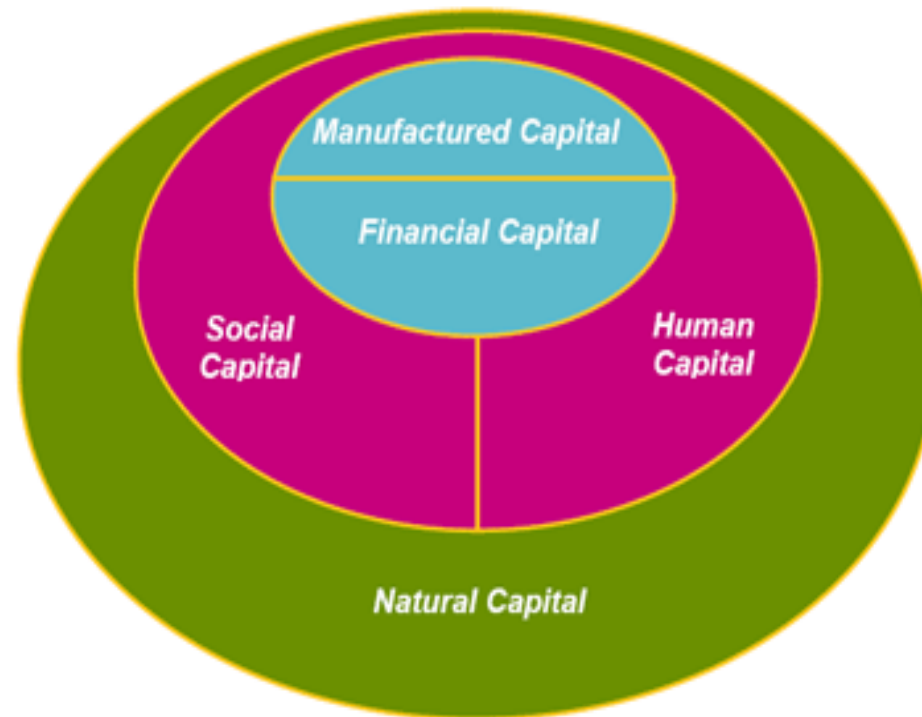
In 2003 UK Government Published this diagram ... 15 years ago ...



Capitals – Jonathan Porritt – Capitalism as if the World Matters (2005)

But the point is that we need to consider these dimensions or capitals together ... that is where solutions lay

*Little in the marine environment can be achieved without people = **Social Capital** ...*



Why is this important? ...

Well there is lots about social stuff in the Environment plan

... but NO reference to Social CapitalI wonder why?

Lots of references to Health and Wellbeing as a Frame

[Current examples: Wales, Nature Conservation]

‘Our New Approach to managing the environment ‘

Para 1 Blessed with valuable asset

Para 2 Uplifting – life giving – health

Para 3 Underpins our wellbeing and prosperity

Para 4 Acts of stewardship, Healthy environment supports a healthy economy

Para 6 Economic benefits flow from the natural world ... boost to our health and wellbeing

Para 7 Healthier – deliver social justice – green spaces and blue spaces

Para 8 Equal distribution of environmental benefits More social – ethnic minorities

There is more to getting things done than natural capital ...

TRUST

Social Capital

Fundamental to Catchment Sensitive Farming

Advice to Farmers



There is a parallel universe of people who GET Social Capital ... not least those who deliver Corporate Social Responsibility packages – sustainability for industry ...

Browser window: Social Capital Diagrams - x
 URL: https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=Social+Capital+Diagrams&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKew8mabR-NfyAhXBKVAKHYEnBt0QsAQILQ&biw=1536&bih=734

Key diagrams and concepts visible in the collage:

- Social Capital Structure:** A circular diagram showing the relationship between 'Trust', 'Norms', 'Networks', and 'Resources'.
- Human Capital:** A circular diagram with nodes for 'Working skills', 'Motivation', 'Productivity & well-being', 'Education', 'Mental health', and 'Human potential growth'.
- Political and Natural Capital into Money:** A diagram showing 'Political Capital', 'Cultural Capital', 'Social Capital', and 'Natural Capital' all contributing to 'Money'.
- Eight Forms of Capital:** A central blue oval labeled 'Eight Forms of Capital' surrounded by 'Intellectual Capital', 'Spiritual Capital', 'Social Capital', 'Material Capital', 'Financial Capital', 'Living Capital', 'Cultural Capital', and 'Experiential Capital'.
- Performance in Process & Product:** A flowchart showing 'Structural Dimension', 'Relational Dimension', and 'Cognitive Dimension' leading to 'Performance in Process & Product'.
- Human, Structural, Customer, Social:** A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles labeled 'Human', 'Structural', and 'Customer', with 'Social' in the center.
- Operational Performance:** A diagram showing 'Intercultural BIC model standard' leading to 'Operational Performance'.
- Human Capital, Social Capital, Organizational Capital:** A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles.
- Manufactured Capital, Financial Capital, Human Capital, Natural Capital:** A circular diagram with three overlapping sections: 'Manufactured Capital', 'Financial Capital', and 'Human Capital', all within a larger 'Natural Capital' circle.
- Analyzing Social Capital:** A diagram titled 'Analyzing Social Capital' with a flow from 'Social Network Analysis' to 'Simple diagrams', 'Qualitative assessment', and 'Mathematical assessment'.
- Competitive Advantage:** A diagram titled 'Competitive Advantage' with three overlapping circles: 'Social Impact', 'Environmental Impact', and 'Competitive Advantage'.

Natural Capital is described in two ways:

1. **Natural Capital** – defined on page 19 – in terms of a sustainability ‘Dimension’
2. Then there are lots of references to the ‘**Natural Capital Approach**’ (Or jobs for economists)

The accounting frame - ‘Natural Capital Asset accounting (Assets) combined with ecosystem services and flows (Revenue).

AND We have **guidance on NCA** – recognised internationally with protocols – of how to do it

[Natural Capital Valuation](#) (PDF, 282KB, 10 pages) lays out the types of decisions for which natural capital values might be useful and some principles to guide the choice of approaches to valuation. The NCC Practical Guide is here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/608852/ncc-natural-capital-workbook.pdf - this purports to tell us how to apply the natural capital approach.

BUT ... Natural Capital & Valuation & The Marine Environment - Some observations

We have been valuing the environment for at least **40 years**; Ask Bud Ehler he lead a team on the **Amoco Cadiz oil spill** (1978) looking at the social and environmental costs

People get £'s (Common currency) & Routine Use We have **an armoury of techniques** which are routinely applied to projects CBA – Ecosystem Goods and Services – Multiple benefit assessment for delivering partnership projects – regularly described at CF event for 15 years Natural Capital Accounting is a newish addition

BUT The language around valuation isn't getting any easier to understand for non-economists and Emma McKinley's talk will illustrate this and it needs **data and new information** which is expensive

For the last 3 years at CF I have tried to find examples of the Natural Capital Approach applied to practical marine examples and have found this very difficult ... two reasons

1. Ownership One reason why NCA might be less taken up in marine is that it is only Government that owns the assets in the sea – so that there will be less organisations willing to pay for Natural Capital Assessments

2. £ Supporting project decision making Another reason is that plenty of the existing valuation techniques provide perfectly adequate ways of helping value and support decision making.

A challenge to those in the hall to tell me about any examples for next year

Principles response to the forthcoming consultation & embedded in international Conventions – Be prepared!

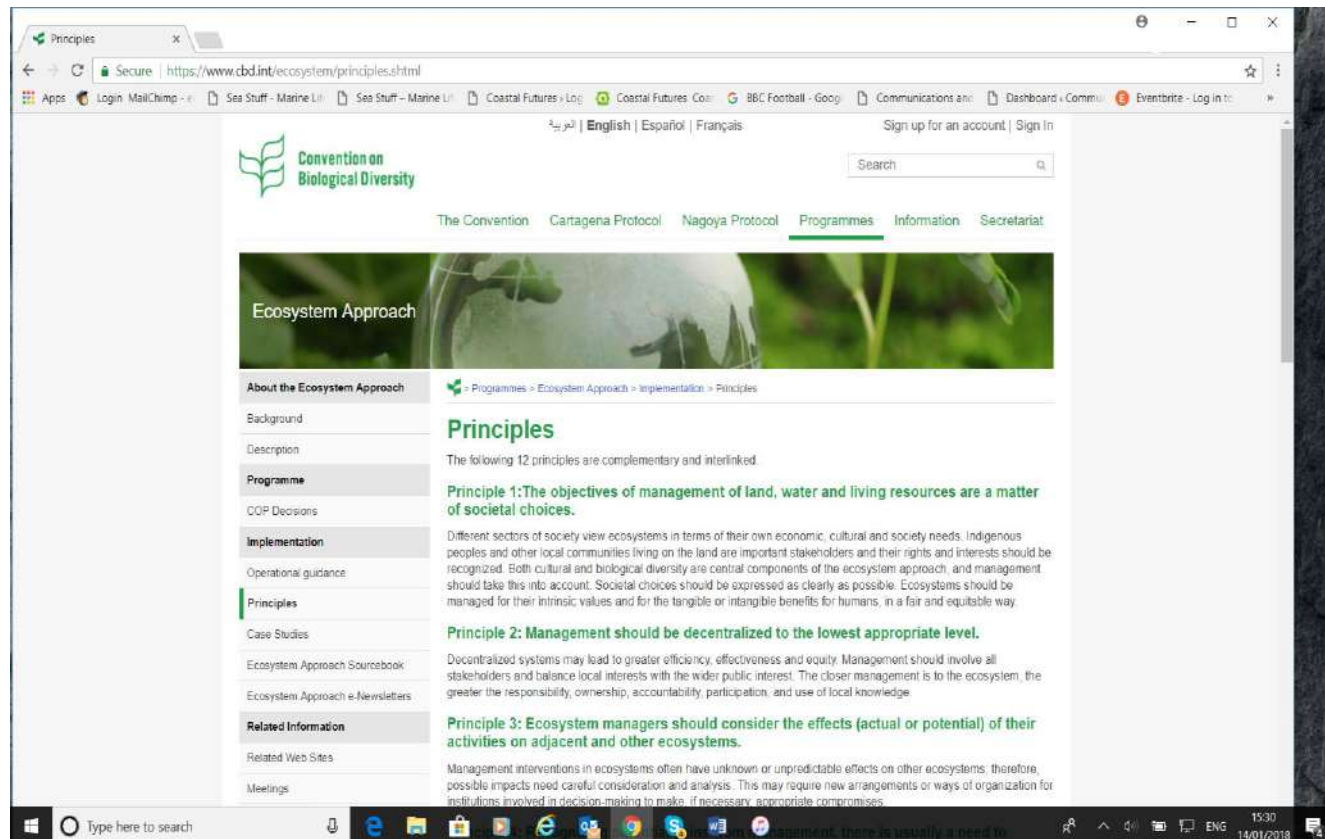
‘Powerful Generic ideas that have resonance across many disciplines and sectors’

Example: The precautionary principle

- Combatting marine pollution in the 1980s -> In OSPAR
- Fisheries in the 1990s (global)
- Habitat protection (2000's)

The Ecosystem Approach ... How many of you think this is helpful in the context of the marine environment? Hands Up? ...

Only two mentions in the Fisheries section! Convention on Biological Diversity .. (CBD)



The screenshot displays the 'Principles' page of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) website. The browser address bar shows the URL <https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/principles.shtml>. The page features the CBD logo and navigation links for 'The Convention', 'Cartagena Protocol', 'Nagoya Protocol', 'Programmes', 'Information', and 'Secretariat'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Ecosystem Approach' and includes a sub-section 'Principles'. The text states: 'The following 12 principles are complementary and interlinked.' Three principles are visible:

- Principle 1: The objectives of management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choices.** Different sectors of society view ecosystems in terms of their own economic, cultural and society needs. Indigenous peoples and other local communities living on the land are important stakeholders and their rights and interests should be recognized. Both cultural and biological diversity are central components of the ecosystem approach, and management should take this into account. Societal choices should be expressed as clearly as possible. Ecosystems should be managed for their intrinsic values and for the tangible or intangible benefits for humans, in a fair and equitable way.
- Principle 2: Management should be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level.** Decentralized systems may lead to greater efficiency, effectiveness and equity. Management should involve all stakeholders and balance local interests with the wider public interest. The closer management is to the ecosystem, the greater the responsibility, ownership, accountability, participation, and use of local knowledge.
- Principle 3: Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems.** Management interventions in ecosystems often have unknown or unpredictable effects on other ecosystems, therefore, possible impacts need careful consideration and analysis. This may require new arrangements or ways of organization for institutions involved in decision-making to make, if necessary, appropriate compromises.

The page also includes a sidebar with navigation options such as 'About the Ecosystem Approach', 'Background', 'Description', 'Programme', 'COP Decisions', 'Implementation', 'Operational guidance', 'Principles', 'Case Studies', 'Ecosystem Approach Sourcebook', 'Ecosystem Approach e-Newsletters', 'Related Information', 'Related Web Sites', and 'Meetings'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 14/01/2018 and the time as 15:30.

Sustainability packages – Different brands for different audiences



Sustainability packages [CSR, ICZM, MSP, Ecosystem Approach] are comprised of lots of 'principles'

Sustainability Packages all do roughly the same job

BUT They are branded differently - Different languages – different audiences

They are however broadly EQUIVALENT in terms of the ideas and they seek to communicate

Lots of 'social' elements in these 'principles'

Equivalence [Carol Somper]

- The same key ideas and principles occur in the approaches
- If you know what they are all you need do is advocate their use (ie without the package label)

ICZM UK Gvt 2009 Principles	Ecosystem Approach UK Gvt 2007	Ecosystem Approach CBD – 12 principles (2000)
A long term view	-	Yes (8 and 9) Recognise temporal change
A broad holistic approach	A holistic approach to policy making	Yes Appropriate spatial and temporal scales (7)
	Appropriate spatial scale	Appropriate spatial scale
Adaptive Management [Management system]	Adaptive management	Management mentioned in 6 of the principles
Participatory planning		Yes (1) Management by societal choice
Working with natural processes	Environmental limits Environmental services	Yes 4,5,6,10 limits, services, economics, balance

Integration of Ecosystem x

Secure | <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/integration-of-ecosystem-approach-into-marine-planning-mmo-1048>

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Research and analysis

Integration of Ecosystem Approach into Marine Planning (MMO 1048)

Outlining an operational framework that demonstrates how the MMO can improve the implementation of the ecosystem approach in marine planning.

Published 24 February 2015
From: [Marine Management Organisation](#)

Documents

 [Integration of the Ecosystem Approach into Marine Planning in England \(MMO 1048\)](#)

Related content

Published by [Marine Management Organisation](#)

Windows Taskbar: Type here to search, e, File Explorer, Mail, Edge, Outlook, Chrome, Skype, Word, Music, System tray: Network, Volume, Power, ENG, 15:38, 14/01/2018, 4 notifications

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment

Conclusions

Good news ... a new start

A reminder of some basics – perhaps forgotten? – Old friends

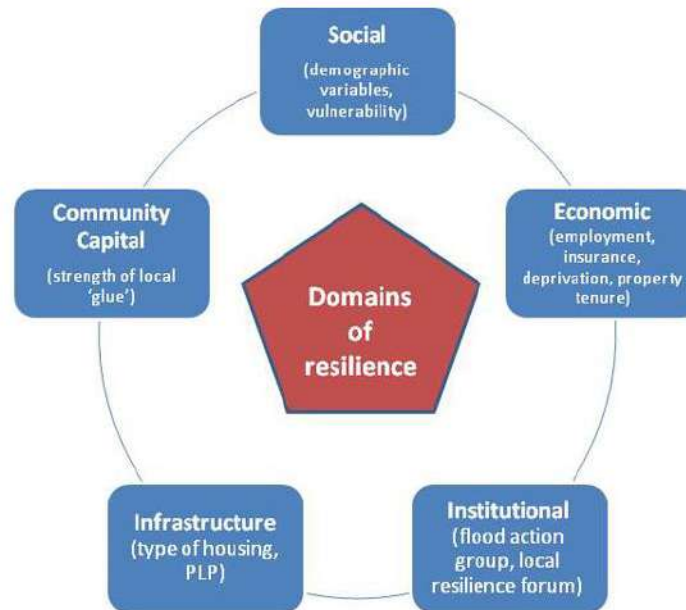
Be prepared for the consultations

And the thought police

Beware infatuations ... and memory ...

Resilience as a system ... source DEFRA! Resilience is a good word for flooding – Oliver Letwin loved it in the Cabinet Office 2010-2015 ... we must be wary of fashions ...

Resilience as a system



Based on Cutter et al. (2010), 'Disaster Resilience Indicators for Benchmarking Baseline Conditions', *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 7(1): 1-22.