

# Integrating ecosystem services and resilience toward sustainability

Maebe Laura<sup>1,2</sup>, Claessens Hugues<sup>1</sup>, Dufrêne Marc<sup>2</sup>, Maréchal Kevin<sup>3</sup> and Messier Christian<sup>4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Forest is Life, Faculty of Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, University of Liège, Gembloux, Belgium

<sup>2</sup>Biodiversity and Landscape, Faculty of Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, University of Liège, Gembloux, Belgium

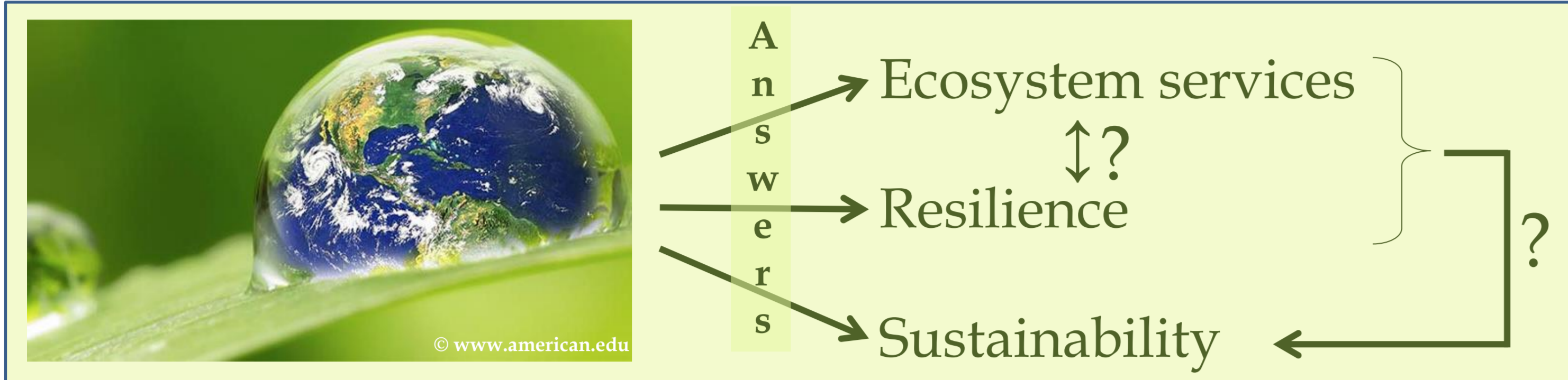
<sup>3</sup>Modelling and Development, Faculty of Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, University of Liège, Gembloux, Belgium

<sup>4</sup>Institute of Temperate Forest Science (ISFORT), University of Québec in Outaouais, Ripon, Québec, Canada

<sup>5</sup>Center for Forest Research (CEF), University of Québec in Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada



## Context



**Objective:** Analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of ecosystem services (ES) and resilience as well as their relationships, to see how to operationalize them toward sustainability

## Methodology

Literature review



Interviews with experts in the field(s) of ES or/and resilience



## Results



Resilience

≠



ES

	Similarity	Difference
<b>History</b>	Increasing popularity Increasing development (operationalization + socio-cultural aspects)	Resilience is an older word but a new idea Resilience many origins vs ES a bridging concept Resilience not born to answer environmental crisis
<b>Focus</b>	Sustainability; biodiversity conservation Social-ecological system (SES) System integrity	Change (resilience) vs human-nature relationships (ES) Functioning (resilience) vs outputs (ES) ES focuses on SES vs resilience any system
<b>Feature</b>	Polysemic; boundary object; transdisciplinary Normative Holistic; multidimensional	Resilience greater variability in its definitions ES intrinsically normative Theoretical (resilience) vs applied (ES)
<b>Practice</b>	Difficult to operationalize; simplification Various methods Informing decision-making Communication; awareness	ES are more tangible (directly measurable) ES assessment integrates more multiple values and stakeholders ES more powerful tool of communication



Resilience

↕



ES

	Pairing type
<b>Resilience</b>	Integrated conceptual framework
<b>X ES</b>	Integrated assessment framework Management of resilience & ES Decision-making on ES & resilience
<b>Resilience of ES</b>	Resilience of ES Assessment of the resilience of ES Management of the resilience of ES
<b>Resilience &lt; ES</b>	Adaptation services Resilience in ES typology ES assessment to assess resilience Influence of ES management on resilience Resilience = prerequisite for ES
<b>Resilience &gt; ES</b>	Application of resilience theory on ES Resilience assessment for ES assessment Influence of resilience management on ES

### Why or why not pairing them?

- Resilience/ES contributes to ES/resilience/sustainability
- Resilience/ES is mandatory to ES/resilience/sustainability
- Resilience & ES supplement each other
- Pairing ES & resilience brings new insights
- ES/resilience creates pitfalls for resilience/ES
- ES/resilience is unfavorable to resilience /ES
- Pairing ES & resilience complexifies their implementation

## Conclusion

- ES & resilience share commonalities but are quite different
- Multiple ways of pairing ES & resilience
- Pairing ES & resilience is mainly beneficial
- However, in some cases no need to pair + caution to avoid traps of one concept overriding the other
- Pairing ES & resilience can promote sustainability

## Take-home messages

- ES & resilience, two separate concepts but closely interlinked
- Pairing but not combining them can promote sustainability if the context asks for it but proceed with caution

Contact: [laura.maebe@uliege.be](mailto:laura.maebe@uliege.be)

