

1: Institutional Analysis

The Office of Institutional Analysis - a unit of Planning, Budget, and Analysis - produces both descriptive reports and inferential studies to support evaluation of university operations for senior management, campus departments, and university constituents.

When conducting the OpenNESS analyses, it is important to recognise the institutional context of ecosystem management and governance. Identifying the institutional context allows us to understand what has produced the current management systems and which institutions will condition the future recommendations. The regulatory frameworks, at the EU level as well as at the national and lower governance levels, rest on broader national state and supranational institutions. Moreover, place-based management of ecosystem services can be strongly conditioned by local informal institutions. For this reason, we have to consider and analyse institutions at several governance levels and pay attention to their interplay. Institutional analysis can be carried out in a general and qualitative fashion, or it can be developed into detailed hypotheses and subjected to empirical testing. Institutional theory Institutions can be taken as regularities that frame or condition action and allow coordination. Formal institutions include laws and legal principles that define, for example, property rights or market transactions. Breaking formal rules is at least in principle followed by a sanction. Institutions are often formalised in processes that involve politics and confrontation but the formalization might also be a mere stating of a practice that has gradually been taken up by the actors. Institutional evolution, where the formal laws and informal customs are in interplay and influence each other, can be exemplified by new biodiversity policies that introduce legal changes LePrestre, ; Primmer et al. The implementation of these policies is conditioned by pre-existing norms, which might be formalised later. Informal institutions are norms embedded in interactions between groups or individuals. They can represent codes of conduct about appropriate behaviour in the society or within particular organisations or professions. Just like formal institutions, informal institutions shape and condition what actors can do, should and should not do Ostrom, ; Scott, ; Primmer, They differ from the formal ones in that they are not explicitly stated or written. The control of customs is social; breaking against informal rules triggers disapproval. As an example of informal institutions, organisations or policy processes might give certain actors a decisive role, even if all actors formally hold similar positions. Informal institutions about biodiversity conservation can include customary rights to access a resource, shared norms about what rights humans or other species have, or ways that phenomena are understood, framed, and categorised in everyday practice. The stability of institutions and the clarity of rules contribute to predictability and efficiency in the society and in organisations. However, because institutions incorporate and express power relations, they may constrain the available management options. For this reason, institutions might cause tensions, trade-offs, and conflicts. Institutions and ecosystem structures and functions Institutions determine the ways in which ecosystems are managed and governed currently and condition new management systems. The functions embedded in the complex ecosystem structures and processes as well as the social-ecological systems, which the ecosystem services approach is aiming to make more explicit, cannot be managed as separate entities Vatn, The inter-related ecosystem functions are however influenced by people and organizations whose behaviour might be targeted at a limited number of functions at a time, ignoring the systemic effects of the behaviour. Ecosystem functions, such as passage of water or biomass accumulation, are inter-related and influenced by complex societal processes. For example, the simple indicators of land use and land use change are inter-related with markets and technological advances driving water and biomass extraction. The water use regulations and the management practices on agricultural and forestry lands used for biomass production influence ecosystems and ecosystem services beyond mere changes in land-use classes. Moreover, the rights and mandates to govern ecosystem structures and functions do not rest with one sector only, as the water and biomass examples demonstrate. The relevant institutions governing ecosystem structures and functions span also across governance levels, from international agreements to local level practices Young, As a result of this complexity, governance of ecosystem services faces several challenges including coordination and assigning rights as well as problems of

uncertainty and ignorance. For the analysis of institutions, it is important to keep in mind the complexity and uncertainty of biophysical structure and ecosystem functions. The analysis should start by identifying those institutions that address ecosystem functions in the form of 1 laws and policies at different governance levels, 2 dominant practices in administration, management, and research. Further, it might seek to unravel the institutional interplay between different regulations and practices. Institutions and ecosystem services

Institutions condition the way ecosystem services are perceived and actually used or enjoyed Norgaard, ES are framed and defined in various decision-making and analytical processes that are embedded in institutions. Tangible, extractable ecosystem services are governed by various natural resource sector administrations and organisations. Ecosystem services that rely on larger landscapes can be governed by land-use planning and particular ecosystem services can be governed with specific instruments Primmer and Furman, Some policies, for example, payments for ecosystem services, assume that rights to the use and production of the ecosystem service can be defined. However, ecosystem services differ in terms of whether there are governance systems in place and whether the rights to the services have been " or can be " determined. The right of fishermen to a fishing quota has been determined much more clearly than the rights of local inhabitants to clean water or beautiful landscape. Some ecosystem services fall between governance systems, partly because the services are products of multiple ecosystems interacting. Flood prevention might depend on vegetation cover and pollinators might need other habitat than agricultural areas. The analysis of institutions related to ecosystem services should identify: Additionally, the analysis would benefit from being sensitive to those institutions that condition the way we perceive ecosystem services. Institutions and ecosystem benefits and values

When the focus shifts from ecosystem services to the benefits that humans experience and the value that humans derive from them, the institutions that become relevant are those that allow value identification and allocation in the society Norgaard, Many ecosystem services and benefits are not commensurable or tangible, so they cannot be clearly appropriated to some actors. Therefore, the market is rarely the correct institution to refer to when identifying values and when planning re- allocation of benefits. Other institutions that support identifying and re- allocating benefits include political and other decision-making processes. Who has the right to benefit from ecosystem services and how rights are distributed should be identified prior to analysing policies for re- allocating the benefits and values. Institutions and the multi-level governance system of the EU Ecosystem service provision and use are governed by a range of authorities with partly overlapping jurisdictions and also by private organisations with a range of goals and responsibilities. The intricacies of this kind of multi-level governance structures are exemplified by policy making and implementation processes in the European Union: For multi-level governance to function, cross-level and cross-sectoral mismatches should be avoided and the different types of governance mechanisms should be coordinated. The analysis of institutions in a multi-level context should identify the potential mismatches of institutions across governance levels and across policy mechanisms. Further, this analysis might identify fruitful institutional interplay and coordination. The performance of institutions

Although descriptive institutional analysis is informative, the consequences of particular institutional arrangements or governance mechanisms are often the target of analysis. Particularly economic and policy analyses with an institutional focus have aimed at identifying the connection between institutions and conservation behaviour, and even conservation outcomes. As an example, the payments for ecosystem services literature has addressed the institutional preconditions of establishing payment schemes and the conservation consequences following from different arrangements. Policies and institutions can be evaluated also with respect to equity , social acceptance, political feasibility and practicability, transparency and democracy, and legitimacy as well as trade-offs between different criteria. The analysis of institutions should, where possible, test the relation between institutional arrangements and ecosystem service provision. WP2 will identify potential regulatory gaps and institutional mismatches. WP2 seeks to unravel the mechanisms by which formal institutions influence ecosystem services and the benefits derived from them see Deliverable 2. In the scenario analyses, WP2 tests the influence of different institutional changes see Deliverables 2. WP2 supports case studies in analysing national and local level formal and informal institutions see also Primmer, Therefore, WP3 should pay attention to the existing knowledge use and management practices and the ways that these practices are embedded in formal laws and policies see

Deliverable 2. As a part of this exercise, WP3 should be sensitive to the rights and responsibilities that are assigned or assumed to different actors, including scientists. Additionally, WP3 would benefit from identifying practices that stem from informal norms, for example, in administration or research. The institutions that frame valuation should be identified in WP4. In particular, WP4 should identify the beneficiaries in an open fashion and seek to unravel why some actors have rights to benefit and identify values while perhaps others do not. All case studies should be sensitive to the institutions framing the ES management practices in their case, and, where possible, identify the formal and informal institutions and the mechanisms by which they influence facilitate or constrain practice s. Further, the case studies are in a position to link the ecosystem service provision with particular institutional arrangements. Synthesis and Menu of Multiscale Solutions is dependent on the institutional analysis conducted in the project, so that it can base the institutional design recommendations on genuine empirically tested knowledge. Relationship to the four challenges [2] Human well-being: Formally and informally defined rights of different actors to benefit from ecosystem services are institutions. Without recognising these institutions, we cannot influence them. Formal and informal institutions condition allocating and redistributing benefits to different groups in the society. Formal regulations and informal practices condition ES management and also the supporting knowledge systems. It is essential that these institutions are identified, so that informed decisions about developing management tools can be made, and institutions can be designed to support sustainable development. Institutional design and the rights of different actors are the starting point of governance. In addition to formally defined governance mechanisms, also existing informal practices shape governance. Identifying both formal and informal governance mechanisms provides an essential basis for further developing governance. Clarity about the allocation of rights allows improved self-coordination by different actors and might improve opportunities for learning, innovation, and better coordination.

2: Institutional Analysis | Doña Ana Community College

Institutional analysis is that part of the social sciences which studies how institutions—i.e., structures and mechanisms of social order and cooperation governing.

Institutions refer to cultural values, legal frameworks, market mechanisms and political processes: There is no widely accepted framework for analyzing institutions. The multiple perspectives and lack of practical tools makes it difficult to understand how institutions influence a particular situation, whereas numerous tools exist for stakeholder, problem and power analysis. Yet thinking critically about institutions is key to social change-focused development. People are rarely concerned with any single institution. Whether our focus is on education, market access, health or the environment, we must consider a messy web of many interacting institutions. Figure 2 shows a simple framework for asking critical questions about different types of institutions and how they interact. Each of the four domains has two sub-domains. Formal and informal institutions are equally important, and often reinforce each other. Figure 2 shows that each domain considers both sides of the coin. Institutional analysis often focuses too much on formal rules, such as policies and laws. This framework shows the importance of asking questions about a wider set of factors that interact to shape the incentives for actors to behave in particular ways. Consider the current concern about food quality and safety. Institutional analysis framework In summary, institutional analysis framework incorporates attention for four main functions of institutions, namely: Institutions as ways of making meaning of our lives and the social and natural world we inhabit. Institutions as the associations we make to work together to achieve social, economic and political objectives. Institutions as the basis for control over what individuals and organisations should or can do. Institutions as reoccurring action carried out by individuals or organisations in social, economic and political life. This model can help participants in charting the institutional context underlying a problematic and therefore can help them with the actors involved to identify action paths, focus and develop clear objectives at this level of change. Group work instructions for Institutional Analysis Prepare One person should facilitate the group work: As a group you will continue working on the analysis of case. Brainstorm relevant institutions in the four aspects of institutions. Write the central issue in the centre of a flipchart. Brainstorm the key institutions influencing positively or negatively the issue of the topic: Write them in 4 aspects of institutions meaning, control, association, action: What are implications for the case? Which positive institutions do we need to re-enforce and build on? Which should we try to change? Where can you apply it? How institutions evolve; The Broker. When to use it? This tool can be used in different stages of an MSP, but particularly at a moment when strategies for change are discussed.

3: Institutional Analysis - Office of the Provost - University at Buffalo

The mission of Institutional Analysis is to provide the highest quality university information and support for the decision-making, planning, and reporting needs of the ASU community and beyond.

4: Institutional Analysis | Openness Project

The Office of Institutional Analysis (OIA) has the primary institutional responsibility for the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative information on the institution, its students, its faculty, its programs, its publics, its practices and its services.

5: Institutional analysis - Wikipedia

The analysis is intended to help child welfare systems, their institutional and community partners, external community groups, and advocacy organizations work toward the common goals of improving safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes.

6: Institutional analysis | Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

The Office of Institutional Analysis serves as a reliable source for comprehensive and authoritative information about the University and supports planning and management by providing high quality information to University leadership charged with developing and implementing policy.

7: Data Snippets | Office of Institutional Analysis | New Mexico State University

institutional analysis (sometimes differentiated by the term neo-institutional analysis) across a wide range of approaches. The "new institutional economics" tradition is based.

8: GVSU Office of Institutional Analysis - Grand Valley State University

The Office of Institutional Analysis is the official source for data and analytics about New Mexico State University. This data is intended for both internal and external audiences.

9: Office of Institutional Analysis | New Mexico State University

The Enrollment Summary is an official publication of Arizona State University. It provides information about student enrollment and credit hours.

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