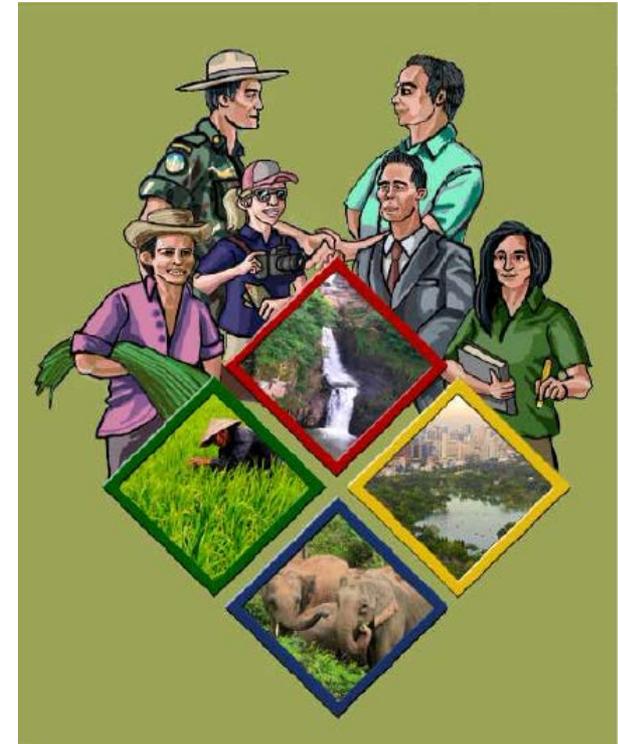


Capturing ecosystem service opportunities

Guidelines for identifying, selecting and planning
economic instruments to conserve ecosystems and
enhance local livelihoods

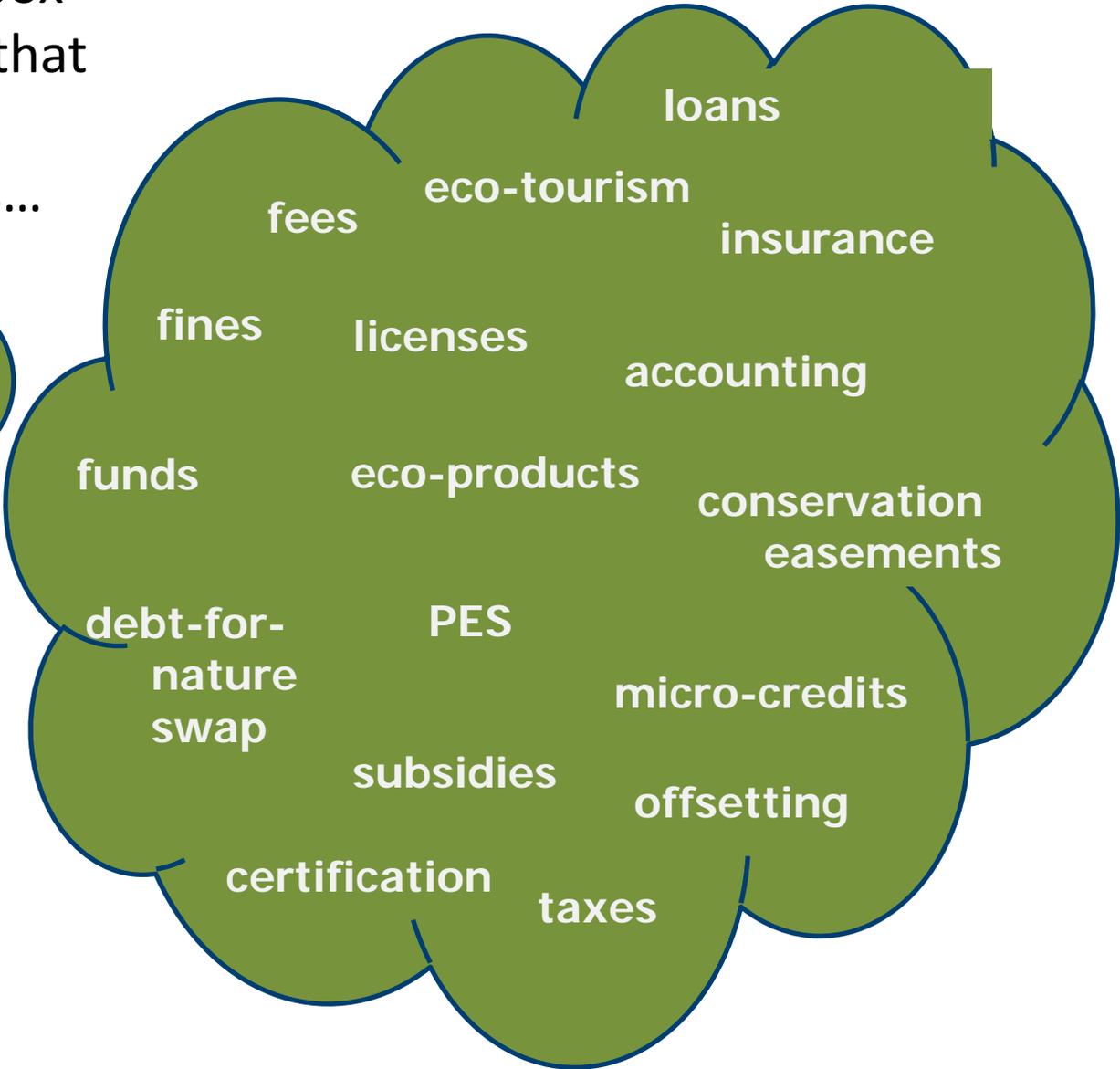
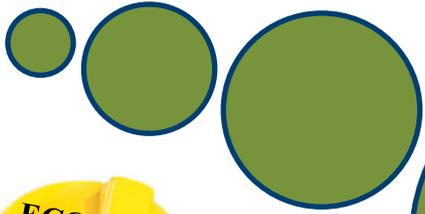
World Parks Congress, Sydney
17 November 2014



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Road-testing and revision by ECO-BEST project team (GIZ BKK) and Thai partners

Economics offers a toolbox with many instruments that can be used to change unsustainable behaviors...

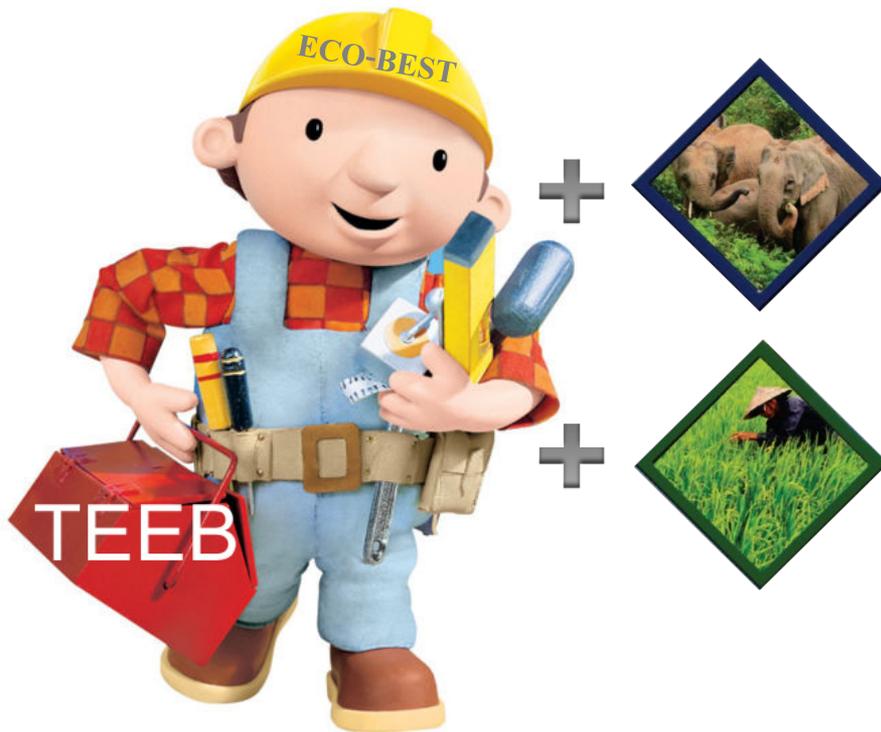


Objective of the assessments in ECO-BEST pilot sites

We want to use economic instruments to help nature conservation and communities in a particular (local) setting...

We first need to find out...

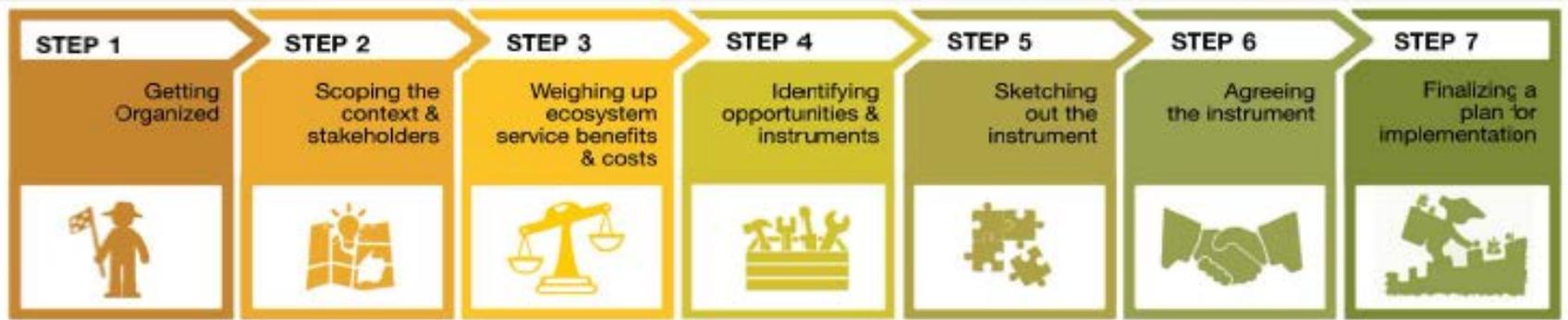
- What exactly has to be fixed here? (*Which conservation and livelihoods issues?*)
- Which instruments can we use?



...and then we can design the instrument in detail and prepare implementation!

The guidelines provide practical guidance to conduct such an assessment

THE 7 STEPS OF THE ASSESSMENT



- A **step-wise approach** to identifying how **economic instruments** can be used to strengthen **conservation** and **benefit local communities**.
- Starts with preparation of the assessment process and ends with final implementation planning for an economic instrument.
- **Integrated** assessment:
 - Unites conservation and development concerns
 - Brings together multi-disciplinary expertise
 - Actively engages stakeholders early on

THE 7 STEPS OF THE ASSESSMENT



Sub-steps with explanations on what to do and how

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| A Specifying the main management issues, and the objectives and spatial scope of the assessment. | A Stakeholder analysis and developing stakeholder engagement strategy. | A Analysing how ecosystem services relate to the management issues. | A Identifying ecosystem service opportunities. | A Identifying key actors and their roles, motivations and constraints. | A Proposing a "business model". | A Developing an action plan. |
| B "Forming the core assessment team and ensuring relevant expertise." | B Scoping the environmental situation. | B Determining providers, beneficiaries and degraders of ecosystem services. | B Testing for appropriateness of ecosystem service opportunities. | B Clarifying broader policy, legal, and capacity requirements. | B Ascertaining feasibility and acceptability. | B Preparing to monitor progress and outcomes. |
| C Making a work plan | C "Understanding institutions, laws, policies, economic and social conditions." | C Assess gaps and imbalances in costs and benefits. | C Coming up with ideas for economic instruments. | C Providing additional analyses. | C Drafting an agreement and negotiating responsibilities. | C Drafting an agreement and negotiating responsibilities. |

- templates for information collection
- illustrative examples
- links and references to further useful resources

A key notion: Ecosystem service opportunities (Steps 3 and 4)

■ Based on simple economic thinking:

Ecosystem service opportunities arise when biodiversity can be conserved and local livelihoods improved

- by **addressing imbalances in the costs and benefits from conservation**
 - rewarding those who conserve nature in line with the benefits they generate and the costs they incur (*“steward-earns”*),
 - asking those who benefit from nature to contribute to the costs of its conservation in line with the level of benefits they enjoy (*“beneficiary-pays”*),
 - making sure that those who degrade, deplete or destroy biodiversity are held liable for the damages they cause (*“polluter-pays”*).
- or by **tapping into innovative “business” opportunities** through which local communities may benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

■ Opportunities need to be appropriate for the local context (socio-cultural, legal-institutional, ethical, ecological considerations).

■ Economic instruments can be sorted along the different types of opportunities.

We believe that these guidelines can be a useful tool for similar efforts globally...

- Increasing interest in using economics for meeting conservation and development goals.
 - Higher level policy aspirations (e.g., CBD Aichi targets)
 - Lack of practical guidance for implementation efforts on-the-ground

We are distributing here:

- Some print-outs of a complete first draft
- 4-page “teaser”

Please try them out!
(and help us improve them)

