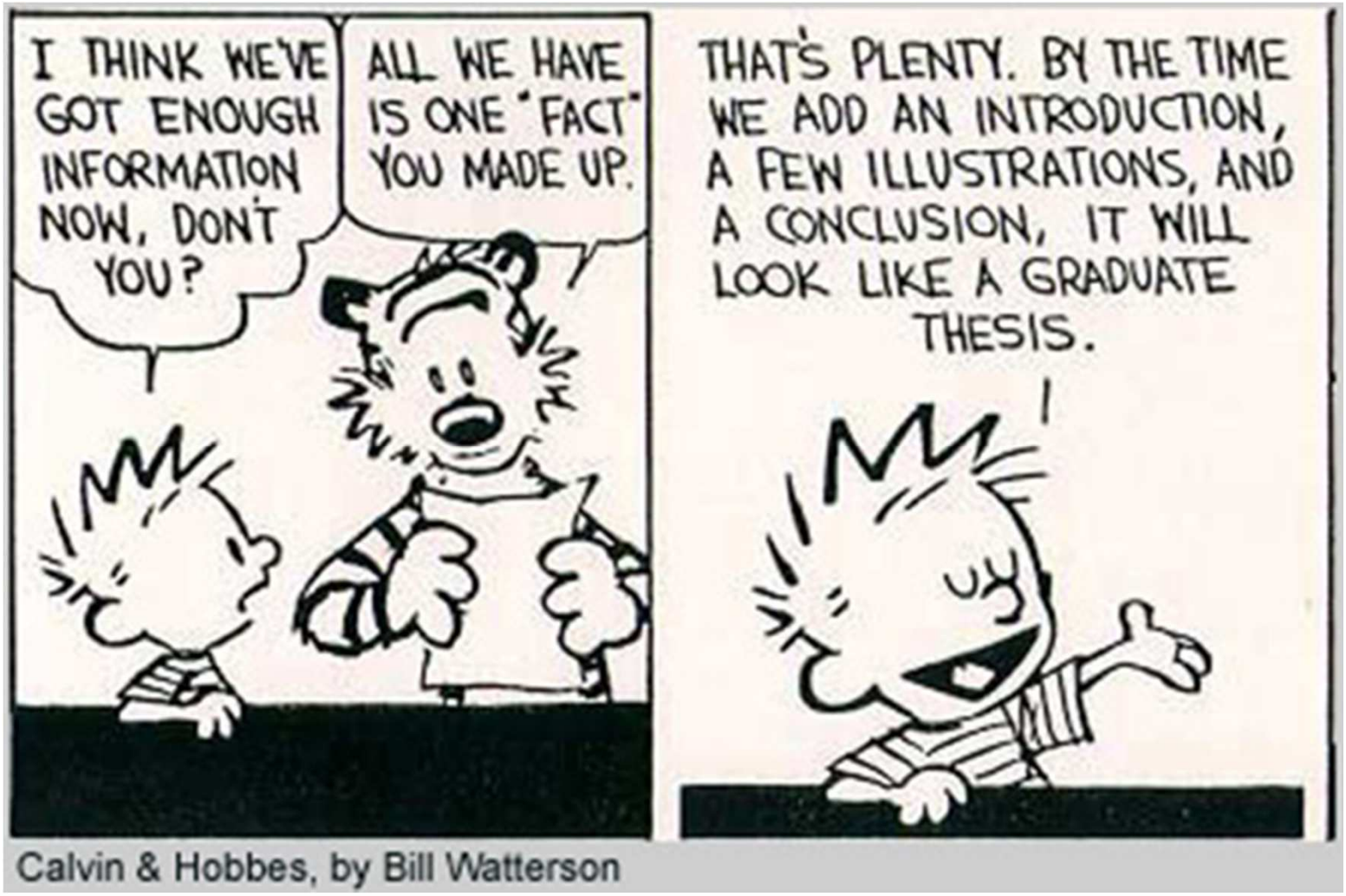
How can TEEB studies contribute to mainstreaming?

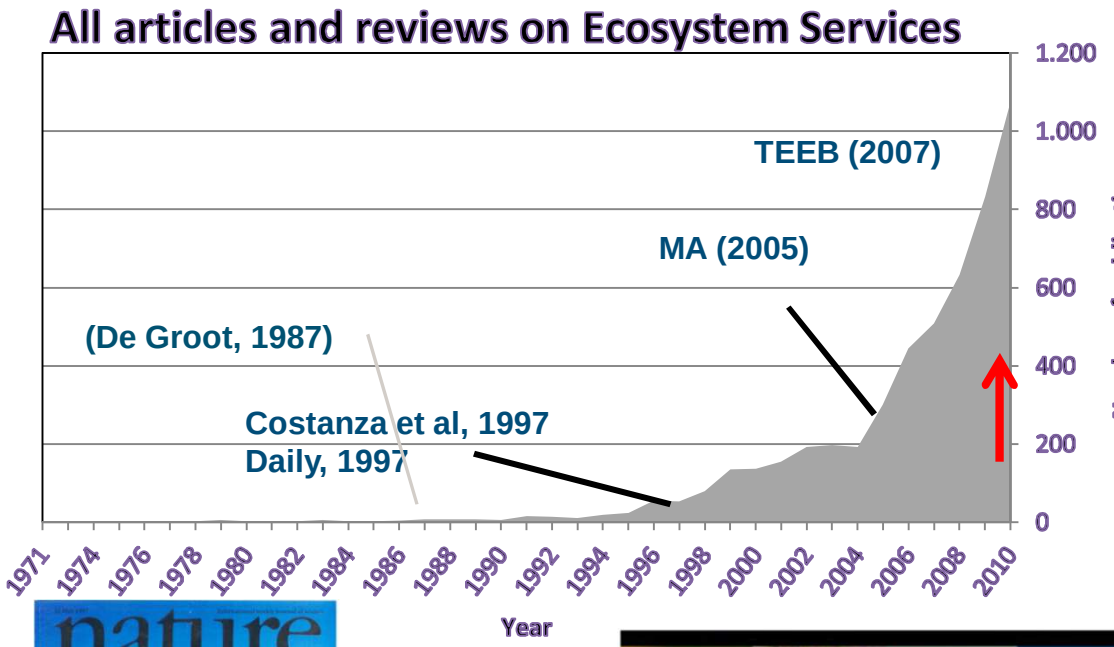
Ulrike Troeger
GIZ-ValuES Project
www.aboutvalues.net

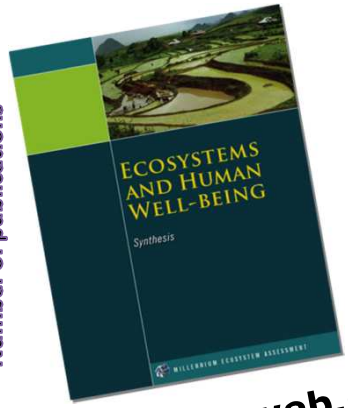

I THINK WE'VE GOT ENOUGH INFORMATION NOW, DON'T YOU?
ALL WE HAVE IS ONE "FACT" YOU MADE UP.
THAT'S PLENTY. BY THE TIME WE ADD AN INTRODUCTION, A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS, AND A CONCLUSION, IT WILL LOOK LIKE A GRADUATE THESIS.
Calvin & Hobbes, by Bill Watterson

“The common rule is to present an economic valuation, then suggest that it be used for decision-making, but without this use being either made explicit, or contextualized, […] or analyzed.”

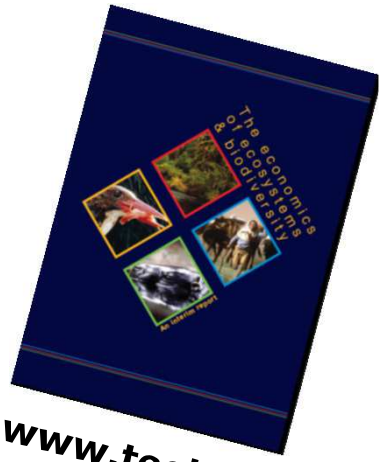
Billé et al 2012: http://www.iddri.org/Publications/Collections/Syntheses/PB0712_RB%20et%20al._UEVES.pdf

Increasing awareness and publications





www.maweb.org



www.teebweb.org

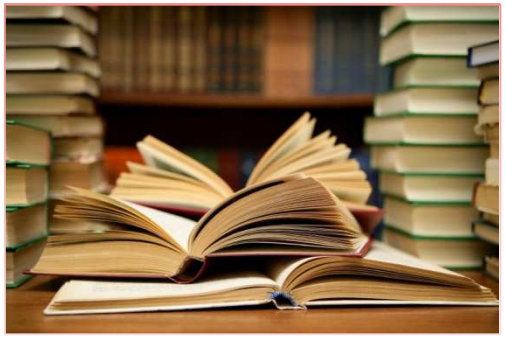
www.ipbes.net

Quelle: de Groot 2015

Discrepancy

On the one hand:

Increasing number of ecosystem service assessments and valuations (ESAV) (scientific publications)



On the other hand:

Only few examples where ESAV have led to political change

(only 10 out of 335 studies)*

*Quelle: *Laurans und Mermet, 2014*

Generally (weak) framing of ecosystem services assessments

From an email to TEEB@ufz.de (March 2014):

„Dear [Sir or Madam],

….. Our environment minister promised us $300K to do a ‚TEEB‘. We have been asked to calculate our country‘s natural capital. Can you help us? Which methods can we use? …..“

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

ValuES

Methods and Instruments to integrate ecosystem services into policy and practice

HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM FÜR UMWELTFORSCHUNG UFZ

Conservation Strategy Fund

Im Auftrag des:

Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit

Where we work…

Product Developer

Capturing and analyzing experiences

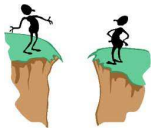
Knowledge manager

Capacity Develop-ment

Inventory of Methods

Expert exchange and network of practice

Application of tools and methods



Uptake and dissemina-tion of IPBES work

Promoter

Advisor

Increasing the Policy Impact of Ecosystem Service Assessments and Valuations

Insights from Practice

Augustin Berghöfer, Claire Brown, Aaron Bruner, Lucy Emerton, Ersin Esen, Davide Geneletti, Marina Kosmus, Ritesh Kumar, Markus Lehmann, Fernando Leon Morales, Ephraim Nkonya, Till Pistorius, Julian Rode, Rool Slootweg, Ulrike Tröger, Heidi Wittmer, Sven Wunder, Hugo van Zyl

April 2016

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HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM FÜR UMWELTFORSCHUNG UFZ

Some barriers to policy uptake

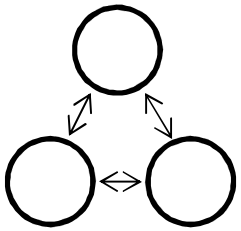
- Wrong ideas about policy processes?
- ESAVs do not fit into them?
- ESAVs fit but simply go unnoticed?
- Scientists do not bother about policy processes?

- 19 cases selected from TEEBcase collection, own work experience and personal contacts: with access to ‚inside story‘
- document analysis and semi-structured interviews
- review workshop on findings with:

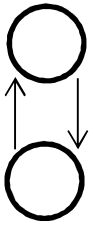
  Claire Brown, Aaron Bruner, Lucy Emerton, Ersin Esen, Davide Geneletti, Marina Kosmus, Markus Lehmann, Fernando León, Ritesh Kumar, Ephraim Nkonya, Till Pistorius, Julian Rode, Isabel Renner, Roel Slootweg, Ulrike Tröger, Heidi Wittmer, Sven Wunder, Hugo van Zyl

Requirements

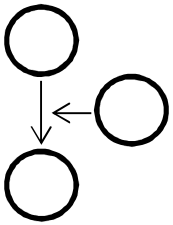
Balance credibility, relevance, legitimacy



Close the loop between ESAV and policy/practice



Tailor ESAV to purpose in light of context

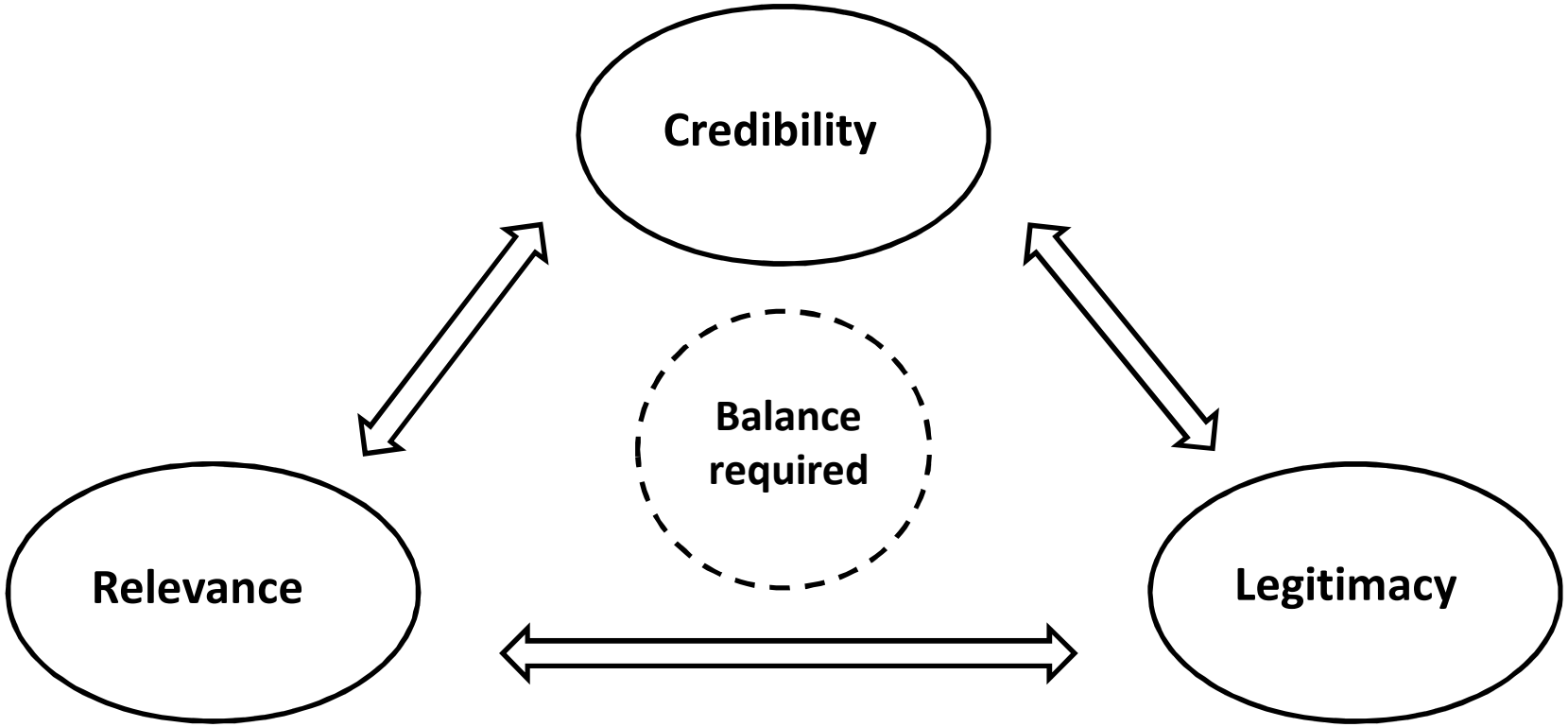


Effective ESAVs

Options

- Scoping and framing
- ESAV design
- ESAV process management

Requirement 1: Balance principles for scientific policy advice

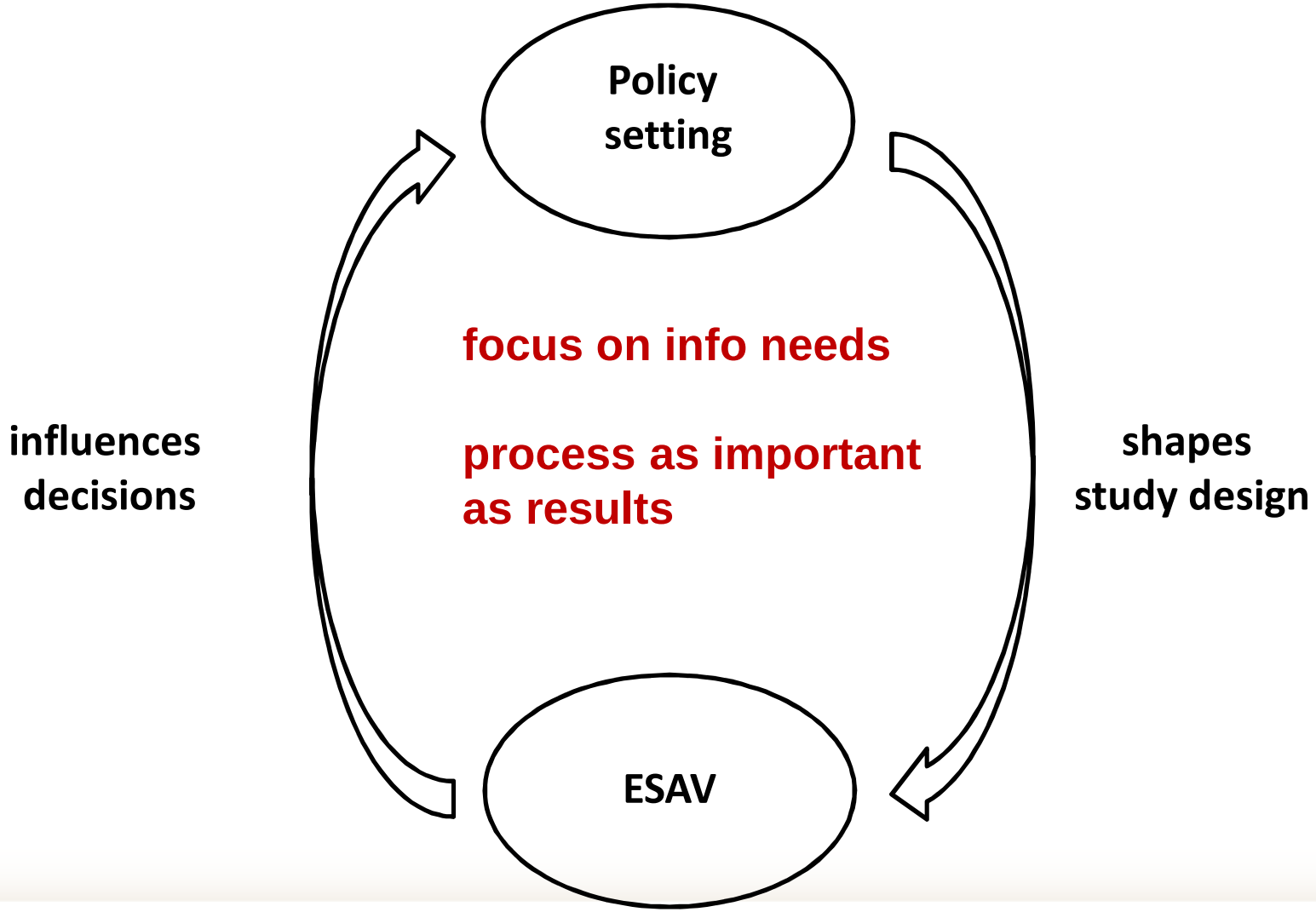


Credibility: Assessment results are precise and trustworthy

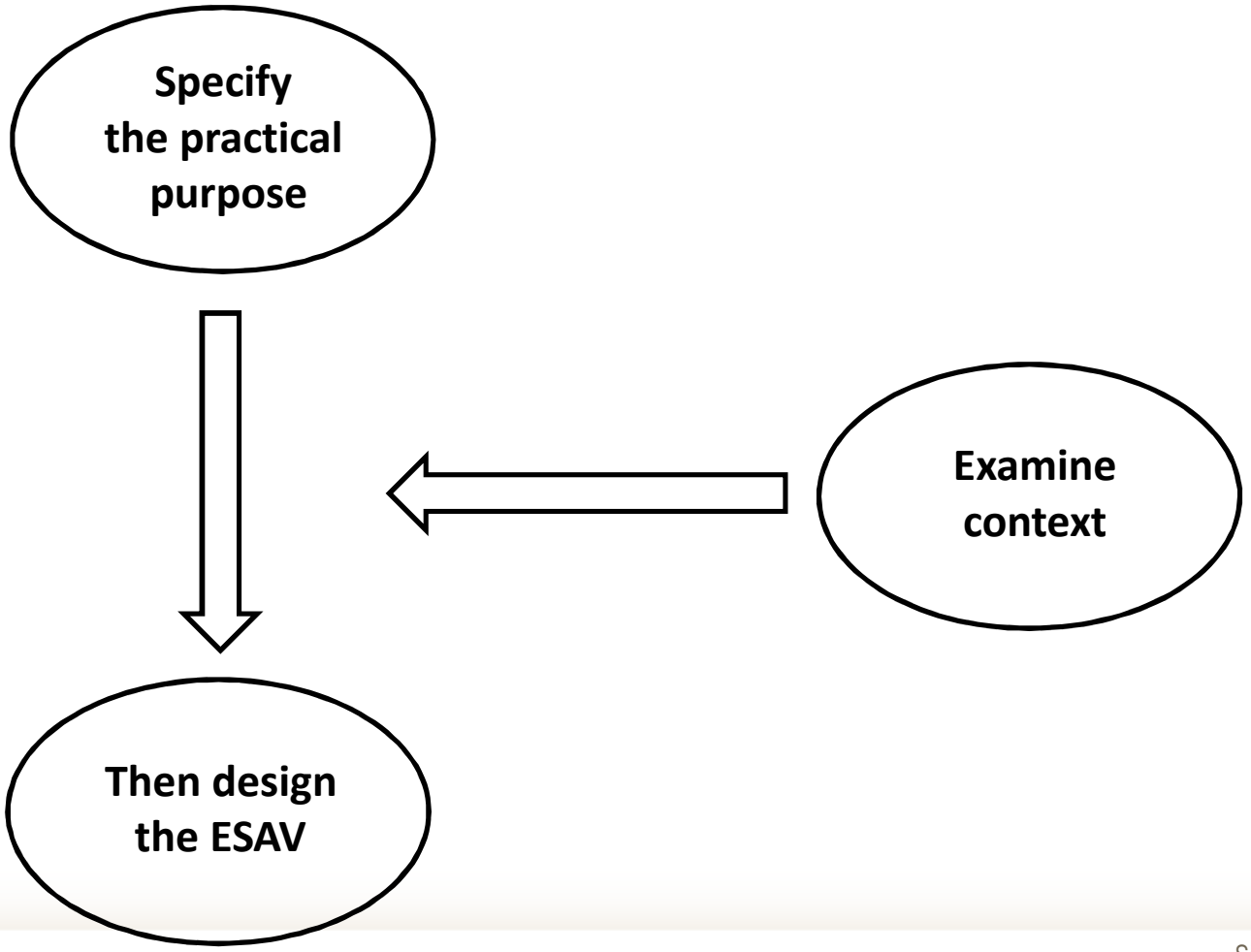
Relevance: Results address the right questions at the right moment in the right way

Legitimacy: Assessment (process) is widely acceptable, and recognizes different views

Requirement 2: Close the loop between ESAV and policy setting



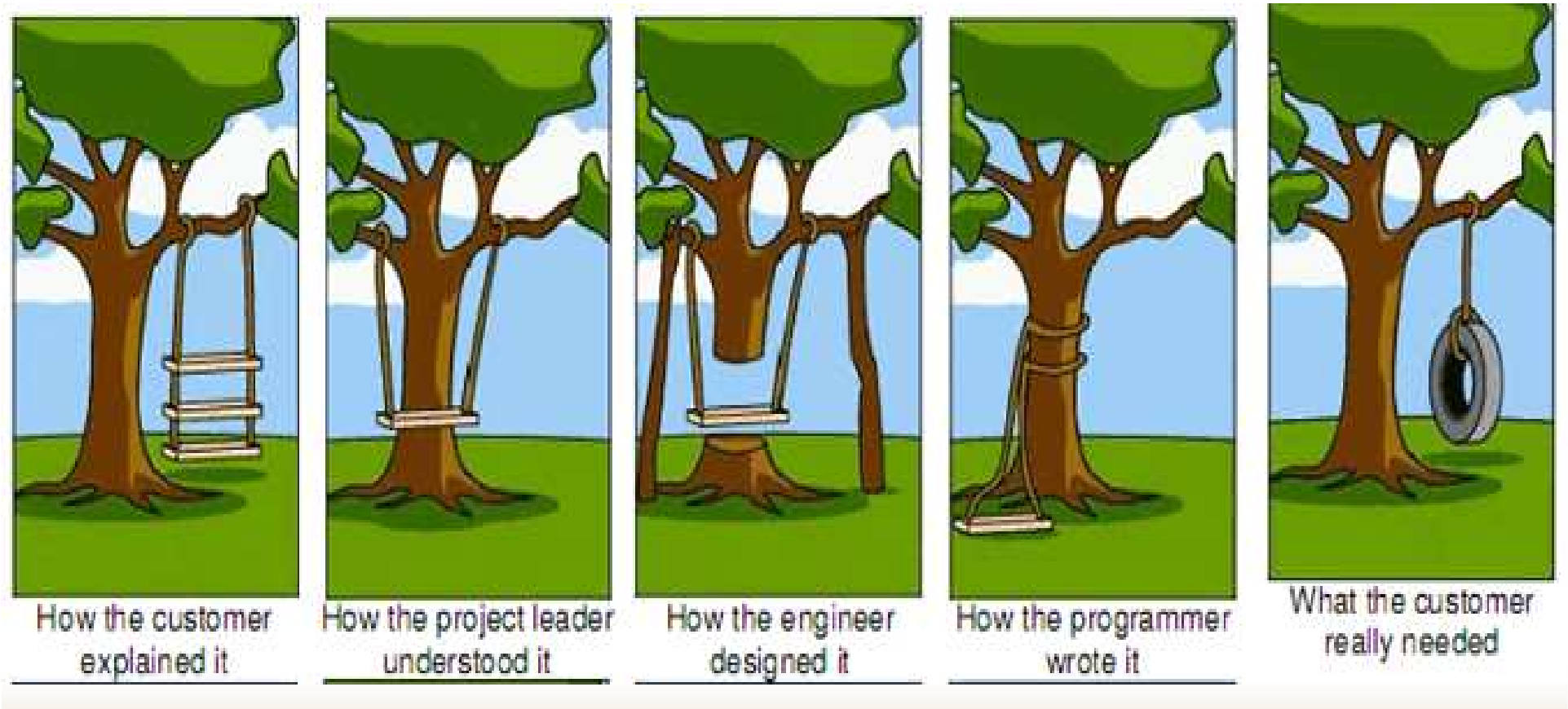
Requirement 3: Tailor ESAV to its purpose in light of context



Typical purposes:

1. Undertaking a situation analysis
2. Enhancing awareness or advocating for a policy option
3. Comparing alternative policies, programmes and projects
4. Identifying livelihood, development and investment opportunities
5. Designing environmental policy instruments
6. Tackling environmental conflicts

Option 1: Invest in scoping & framing prior to ESAV



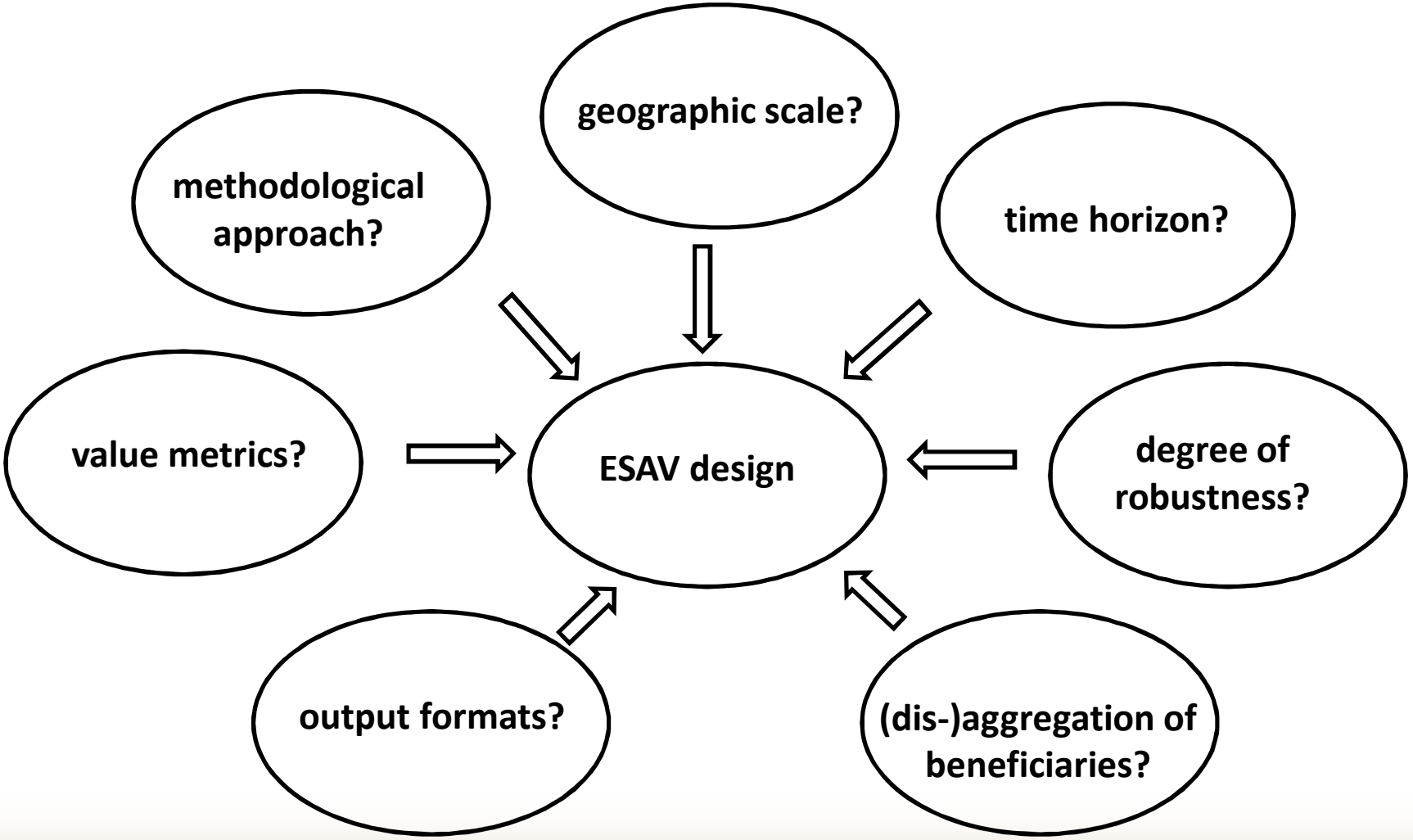
Source: adapted from projectcartoon.com

Scoping is critical for understanding what is needed:

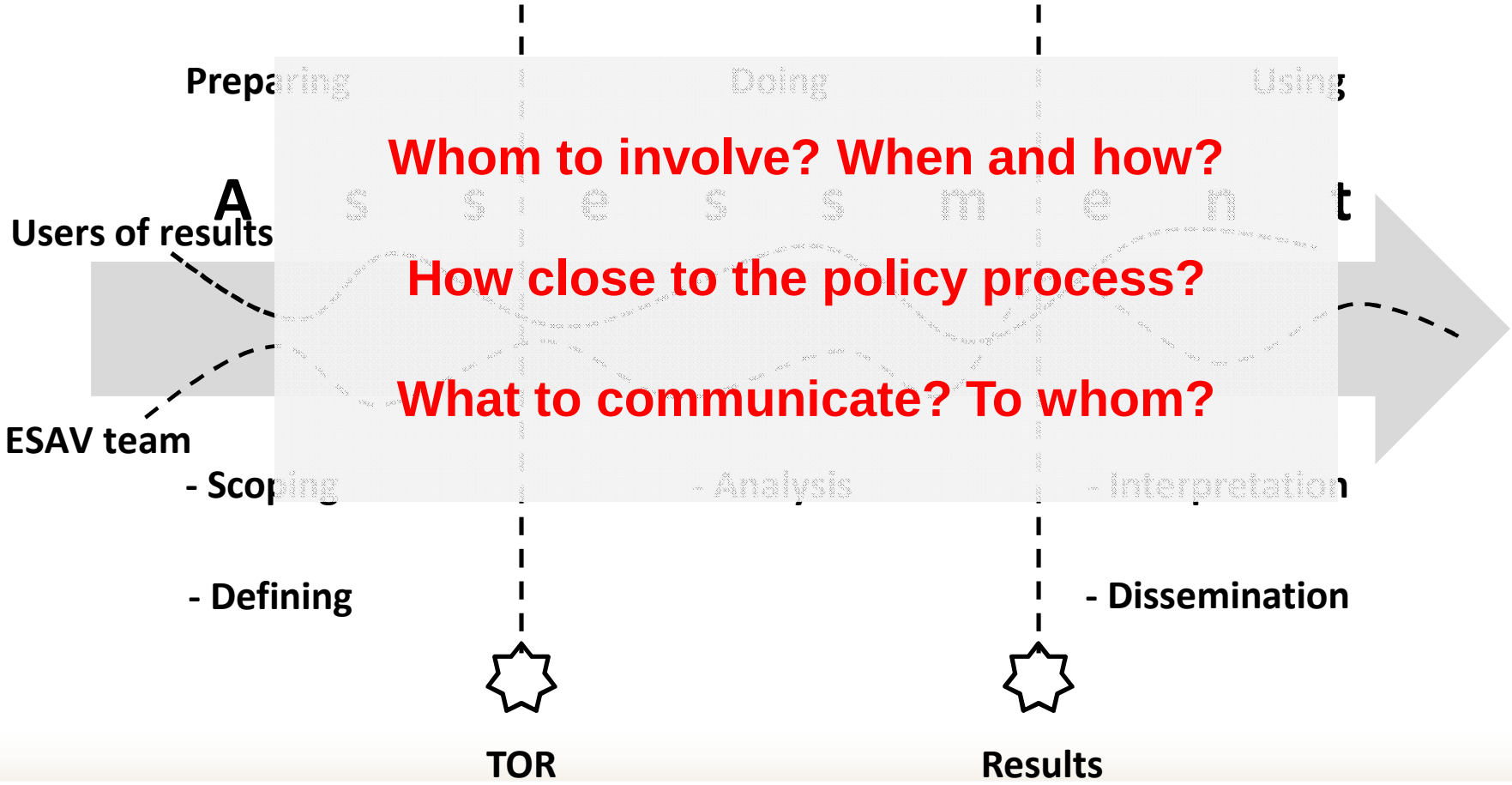
1. What is the issue or problem?
2. What is the purpose of the ESAV?
3. What is the context?
4. How will results be used?

→ Develop a useful and feasible assessment question.

Option 2: Choose appropriate ESAV design



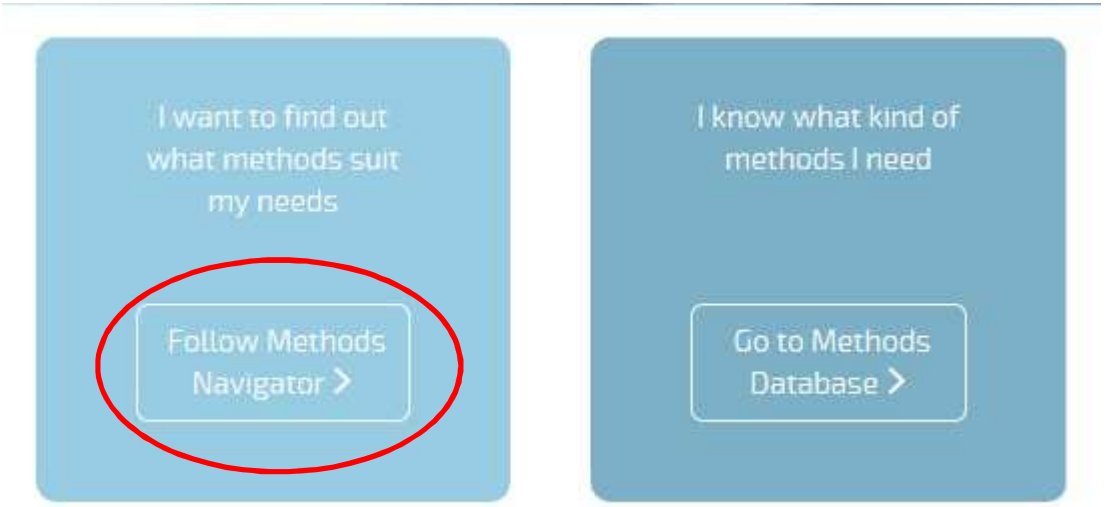
Option 3: Manage the ESAV as a ‚social' process



- Overview and description of more than 65 methods and instruments for ESAV
- Information on institutions and experts behind the different methods
- Criteria for the selection of methods: Purpose of an analysis, ESS-types and policy area
- Recommendations for design and implementation of ESAV
- Case studies on successful applications

Methods Navigators

(3) Choose database and policy area



(3) Choose database and policy area

1 Choose Policy Area — 2 Choose Purpose — 3 Check Examples & Top Tips — 4 Access the Database

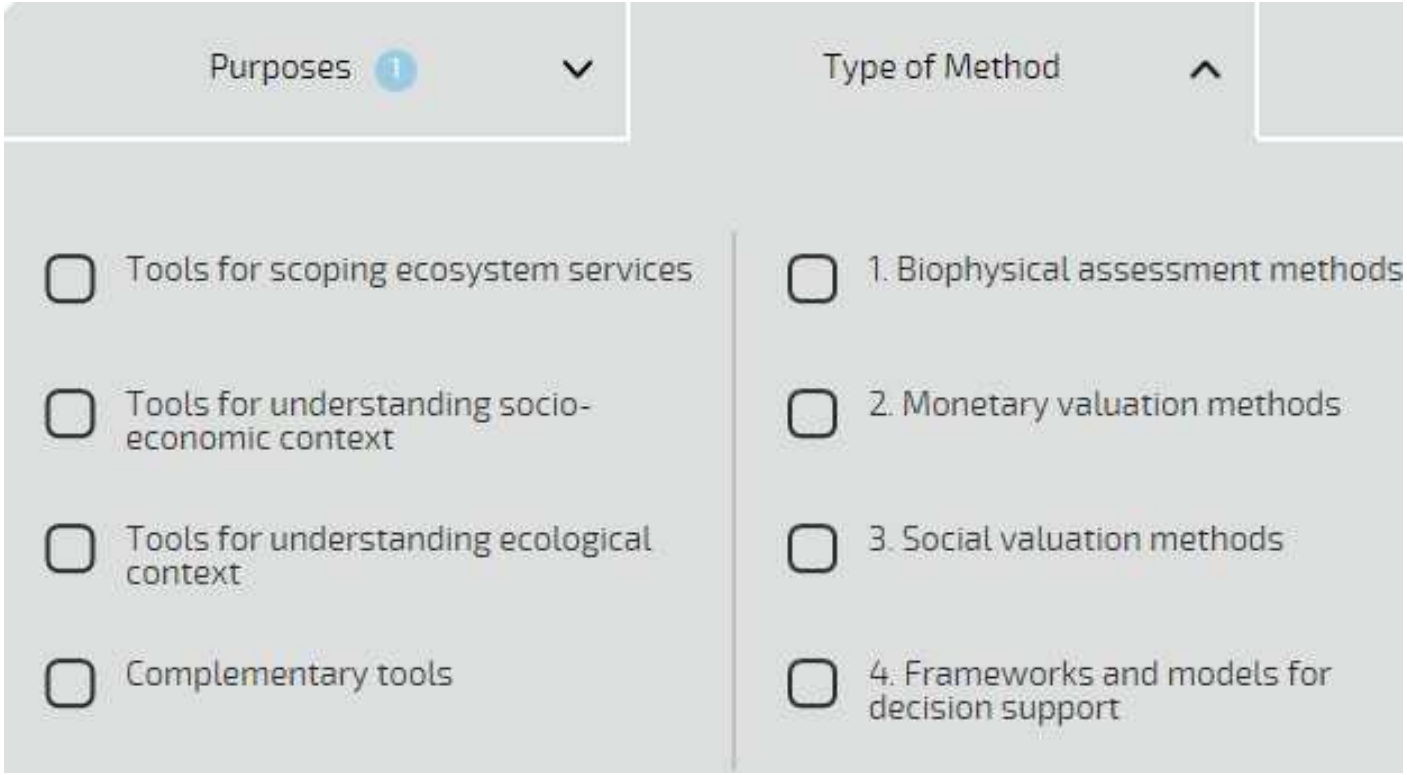
Follow one of the themes which comes close to your area of work.
Naturally, there is some overlap between them.

(4) Choose purpose of your assessment

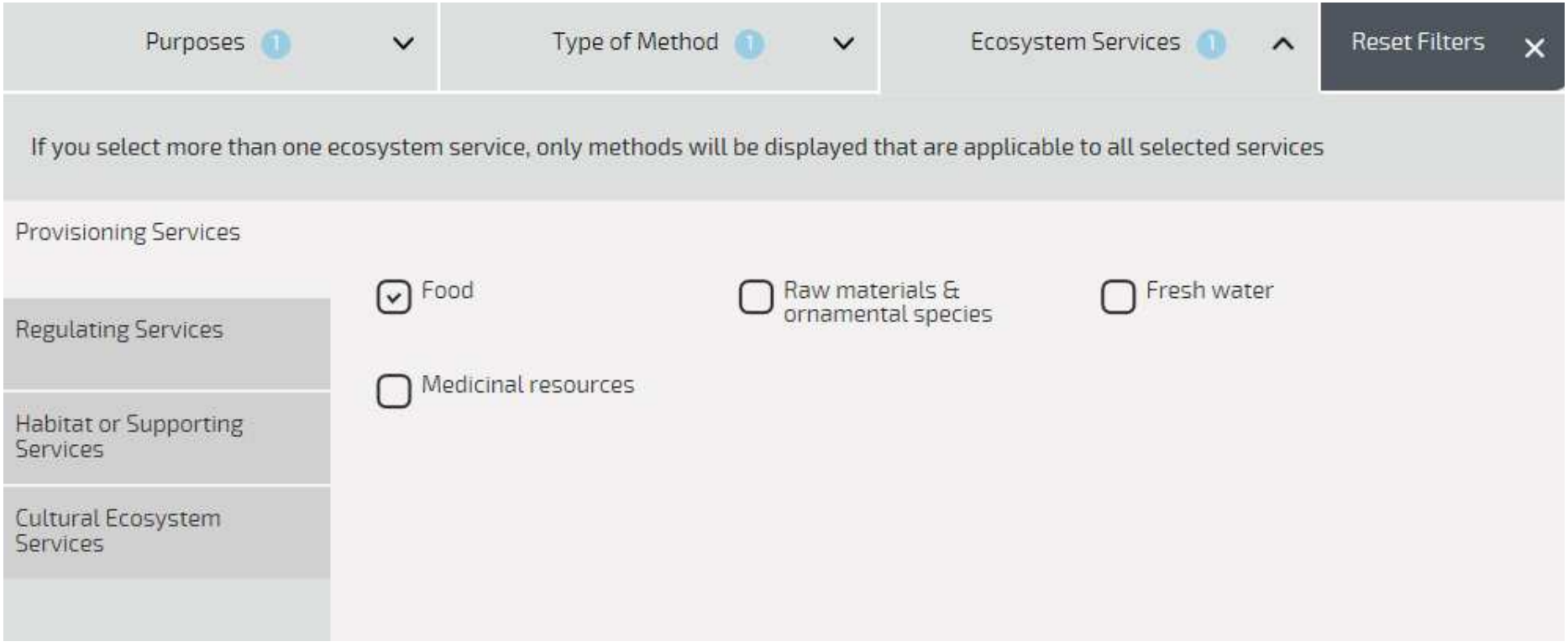
1 Choose Policy Area — 2 Choose Purpose — 3 Check Examples & Top Tips — 4 Access the Database

Follow one of the purposes which best reflect your aims.
Most methods work for various purposes - but not all are appropriate. Check top tips and examples in Step 3. You can also switch between purposes in the Methods Database - again, there is some overlap.

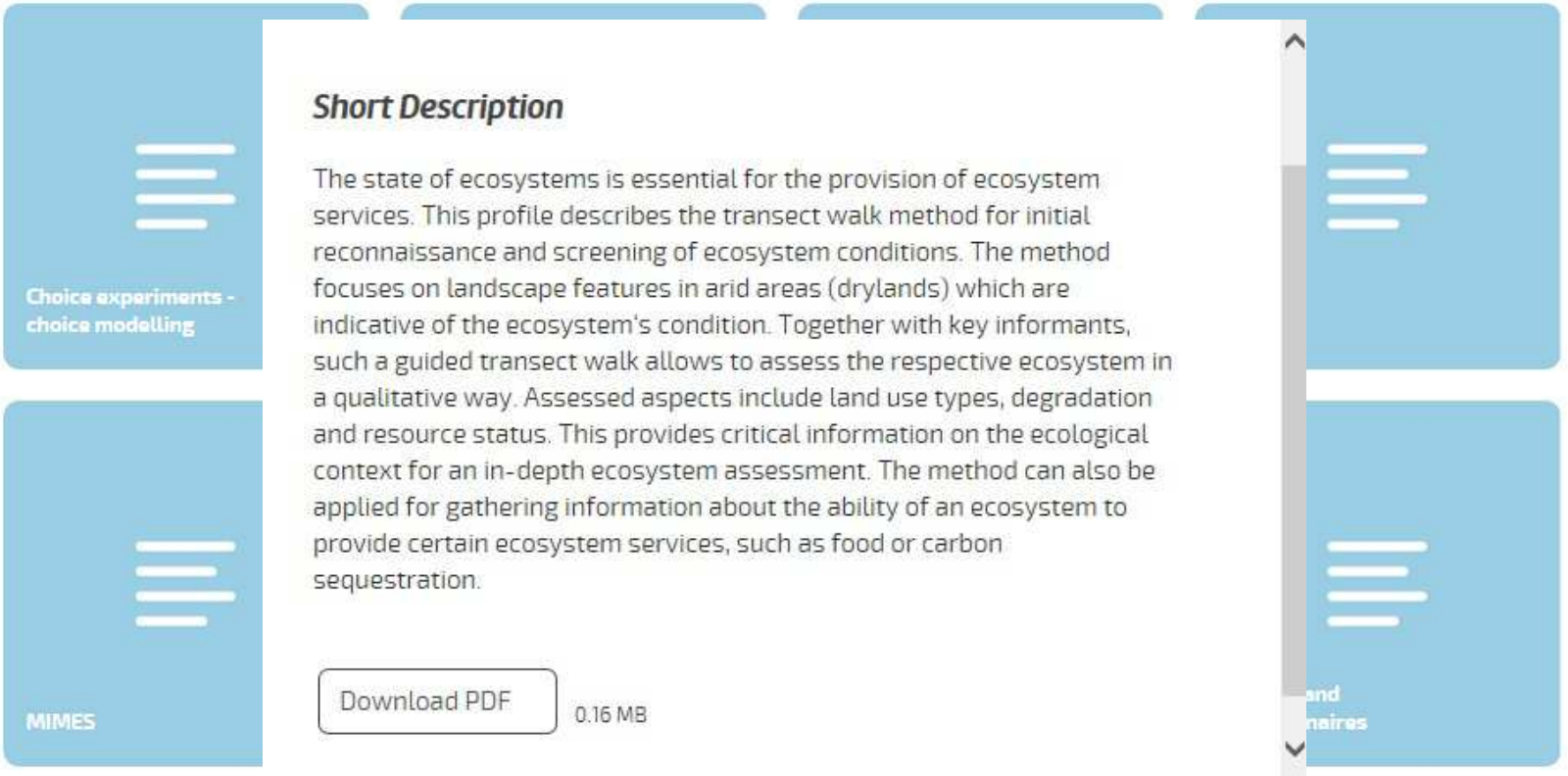
(5) Choose type of method regarding the type of assessment



(6) Chose type of ES to be assessed



(7) Receive an overview of the methods selected



How can TEEB studies contribute to mainstreaming?

ValuES Methods for integrating ecosystem services into policy, planning, and practice