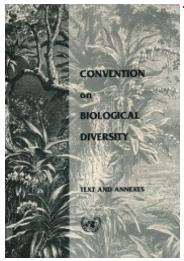
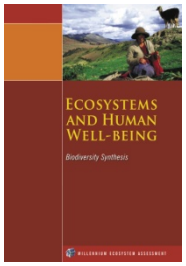
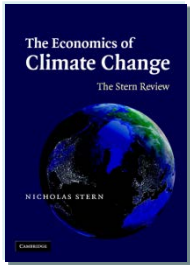
TEEB (2008-2010) Genesis, Aims, and Progress





Ecol./Env. Economics literature



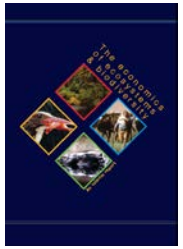
G8+5
Potsdam
2007

"Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010"

The economic significance of the global loss of biological diversity....

Importance of recognising, demonstrating & responding to values of nature...

Interim Report



CBD COP 9
Bonn 2008

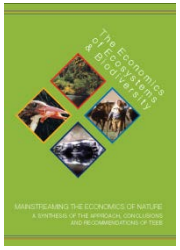
Climate Issues Update

Input to UNFCCC 2009

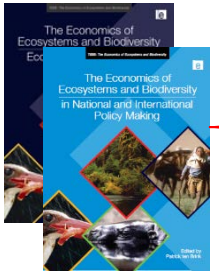
TEEB End User Reports Brussels 2009, London 2010

India, Brazil, Belgium, Japan & South Africa Sept. 2010

TEEB Synthesis



TEEB Books



BD COP 10 Nagoya, Oct 2010

CBD COP11 India

National TEEB Work

Sectoral TEEB Work

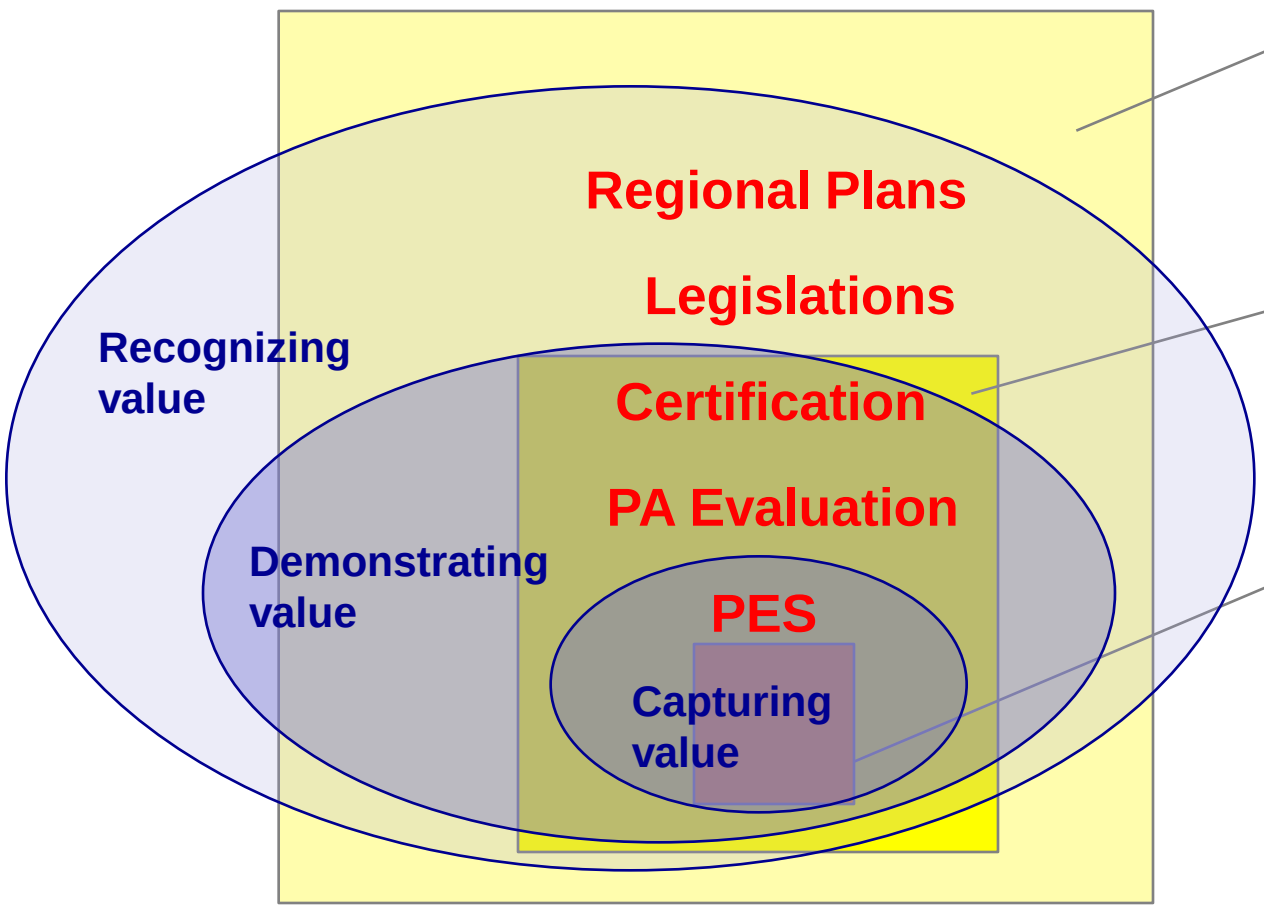
Business Externalities Work

Rio+20 Brazil

TEEB perspective on Valuation…

Not the TEEB perspective on Valuation…

The TEEB perspective on Valuation

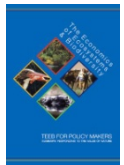


Norms, Regulations & Policies

Economic Mechanisms

Markets

Ch.5



Ch.4

Ch.3

Ch.3

The importance of deliberation in valuing ecosystem services in developing countries – evidence from the Solomon Islands.

Kenter J, Hyde T, Christie M and Fazey I (2011)

PRIFYSGOL ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

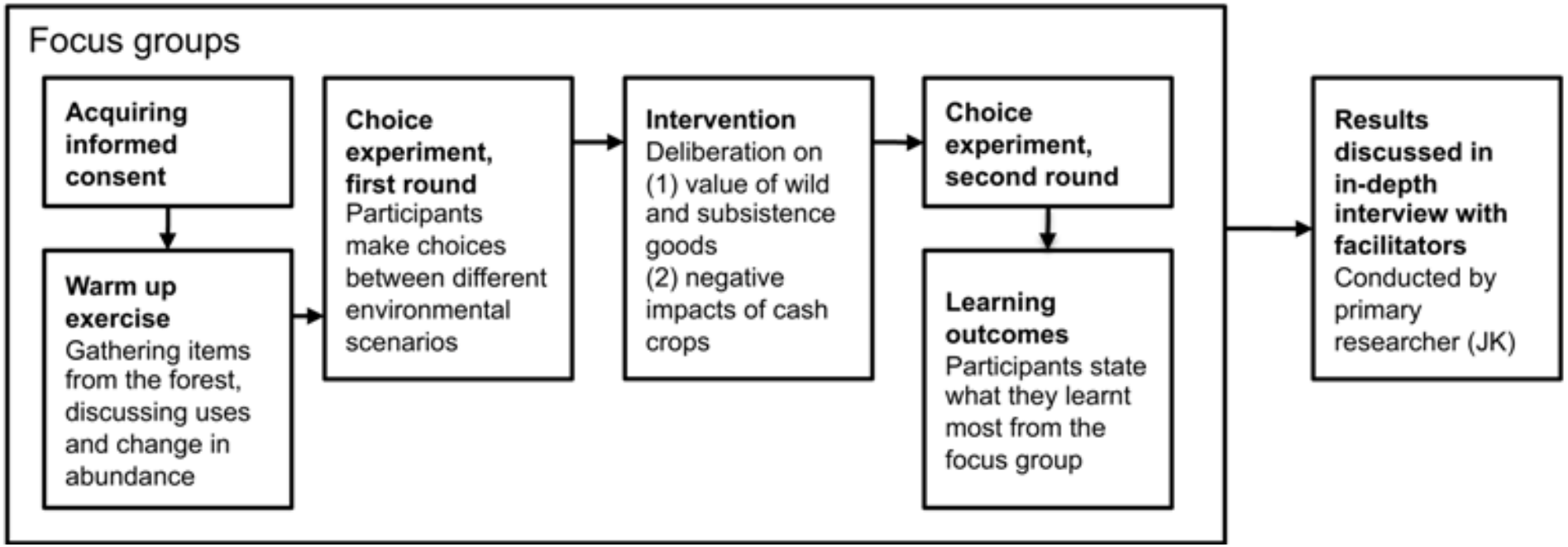
University of St Andrews

The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity

- Solomon Islands
  - Extremely high biocultural diversity
  - 85% of population lives on subsistence
  - Shifting cultivation, fishing, pigs
  - Kastom and Christianity

- Globalisation
  - Logging, mining
  - Cash crops: cocoa, copra, palm oil, teak
  - Social problems - alcohol, prostitution
  - Loss of culture
  - Rapid population growth

Deliberative choice experiment



18 communities
46 focus groups
447 people

Deliberative / participatory methods

Deliberative / Participatory action research

- People should be empowered to analyse their own reality
- Outsiders act as facilitators, not experts
- Learning should be experiential and not top-down

Example choice task

	Program A	Program B	Program C
Gue (*Calamus sp*)	•	• • • •	•
Water quality	• • • •	•	•
Food gardens	•	• • •	•
Cocoa gardens	• • •	•	• • •
Cost	SBD $500	SBD $300	SBD $0

Modal income: US $220 = SBD $3300

Results – first choice experiment

	Baseline	Improvement	
Gue (*Calamus sp)*	4 hr walk	15 min walk	US $11
Water quality	High 3 months yr^{-1}	High all year	US $33
Gardens	One food garden Three cocoa gardens	Three food gardens One cocoa garden	US $29

Modal income: US $220
All figures per household per annum

\+ US $73
(SBD $1095)

Second choice experiment

- Refusal to trade-off environmental attributes against cost
- Willing to pay entire income towards maintaining environment
- Deliberation and social learning had a major impact on outcomes

Methodological challenges

- **Low levels of literacy, education and language**
  - Creates barriers to valuing complex environmental goods
  - Makes it difficult to utilise traditional survey techniques such as questionnaires and interviews.
  - More deliberative and participatory approaches to data collection may overcome these issues.

- **Informal or subsistence economies**
  - People may have little or no experience of dealing with money.
  - People find it difficult to place a monetary value on complex and unfamiliar environmental goods / services.

- **Valuation methods have been developed in developed countries**
  - Are the current best-practice guidelines appropriate for applications in developing countries?

Practical challenges

- **Extreme environmental conditions**
  - Affect the researcher's ability to access areas or effectively undertake research.
- **Lack of local research capacity to design, administer and analyse research projects**
  - Involvement of local people is considered essential within the research process to ensure that local nuances / values are accounted for.
- **Sometimes easier to administer valuation studies in developing countries**
  - Response rates are typically higher
  - Respondents are receptive to listening and considering questions posed
  - Interviewers are relatively inexpensive (allowing larger sample sizes).

Policy challenges

- **Lack of local research capacity**
  - Lack of awareness of valuation methods and of the importance of biodiversity to people.
- **Lack of empirical valuation studies in developing countries**
  - Little evidence to illustrate the importance of biodiversity to people.
  - Makes future value transfer difficult.
- **Existing research is often extractive**
  - Often little engagement with local communities, researchers or decision makers.
  - Research therefore has very little impact on the welfare of local people.

Conclusions: Best practice guidance

- **The way people in developing countries think about the natural environment is different to those in developed countries.**
  - They have much closer ties to their natural environment.
  - Their knowledge is often implicit and / or experiential knowledge
  - Low levels of literacy and education mean that most people will have little or no scientific understanding of their natural environment.
  - **The above means that people from developing countries may have difficulty in expressing their value for natural resources.**

- **Given the above, standard approaches to valuation are unlikely to effectively reveal the preferences of people in developing countries.**
- **Valuation may be more effective if:**
  - Local researchers are used throughout the research process
  - Deliberative, participative and action research approaches are incorporated into the valuation methods.

References

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- Christie, M., Fazey, I., and Hyde T (2010). *Economic Valuation of the Benefits of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan*. Defra: London

- Kenter J, Hyde T, Christie M and Fazey I (2011 In press). The importance of deliberation in valuing ecosystem services in developing countries – evidence from the Solomon Islands. *Global Environmental Change Human and Policy Dimensions.*

- Fazey, I, Kesby, M, Evely, A, Latham, I, Wagatora, D, Hagasua, J-E, Reed, M, S, Christie, M (2010). A three-tiered approach to participatory vulnerability assessment in the Solomon Islands. *Global Environmental Change.* 20, 713-728., doi:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2010.04.011