



EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE

Marcus Lindner, Paul Weaver, Diana Tuomasjukka

Plenary: Overview of instrument types and tools

Available instruments and tools

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WP4 Plenary

Tu 09.45 – 10.30

**Overview over instrument types with
examples and knowledge needs with discussion
(Paul Weaver/Marcus Lindner)**

In preparation for

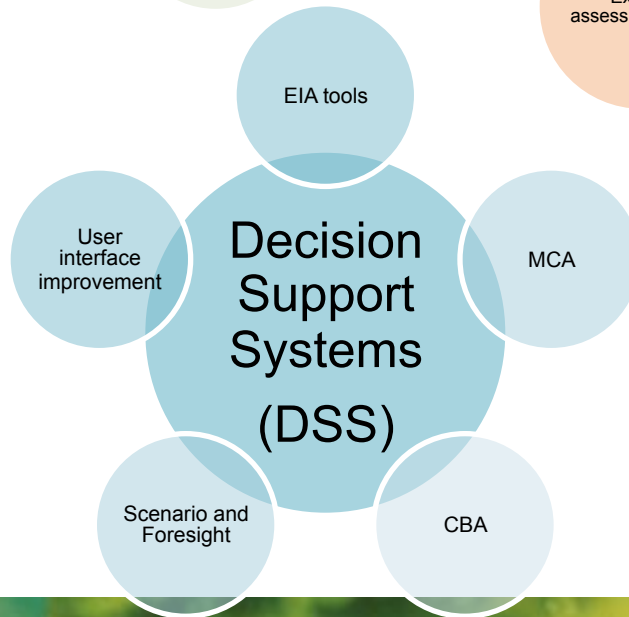
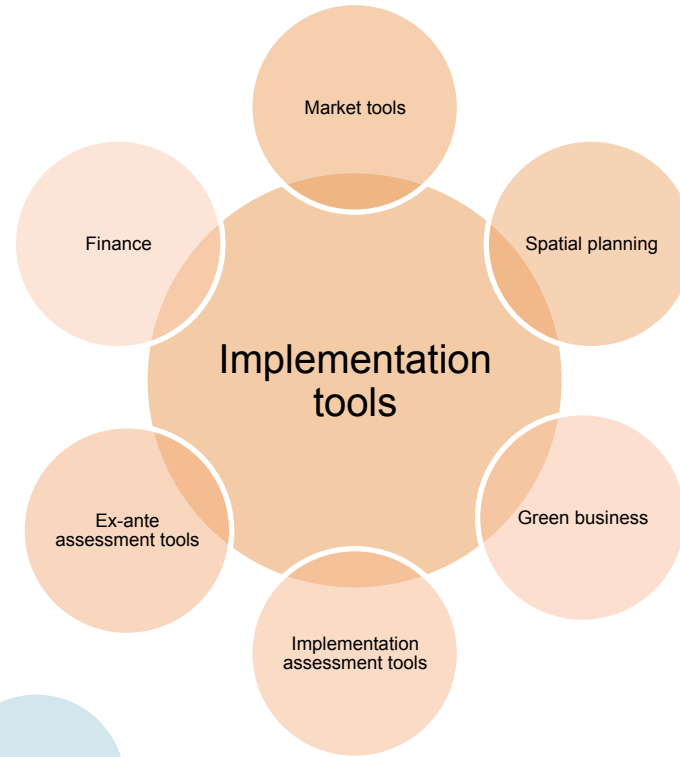
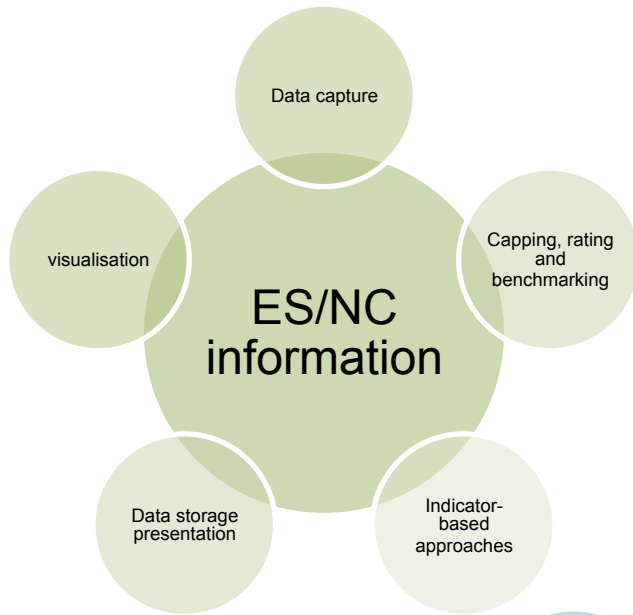
Tu 11.30 – 12.30

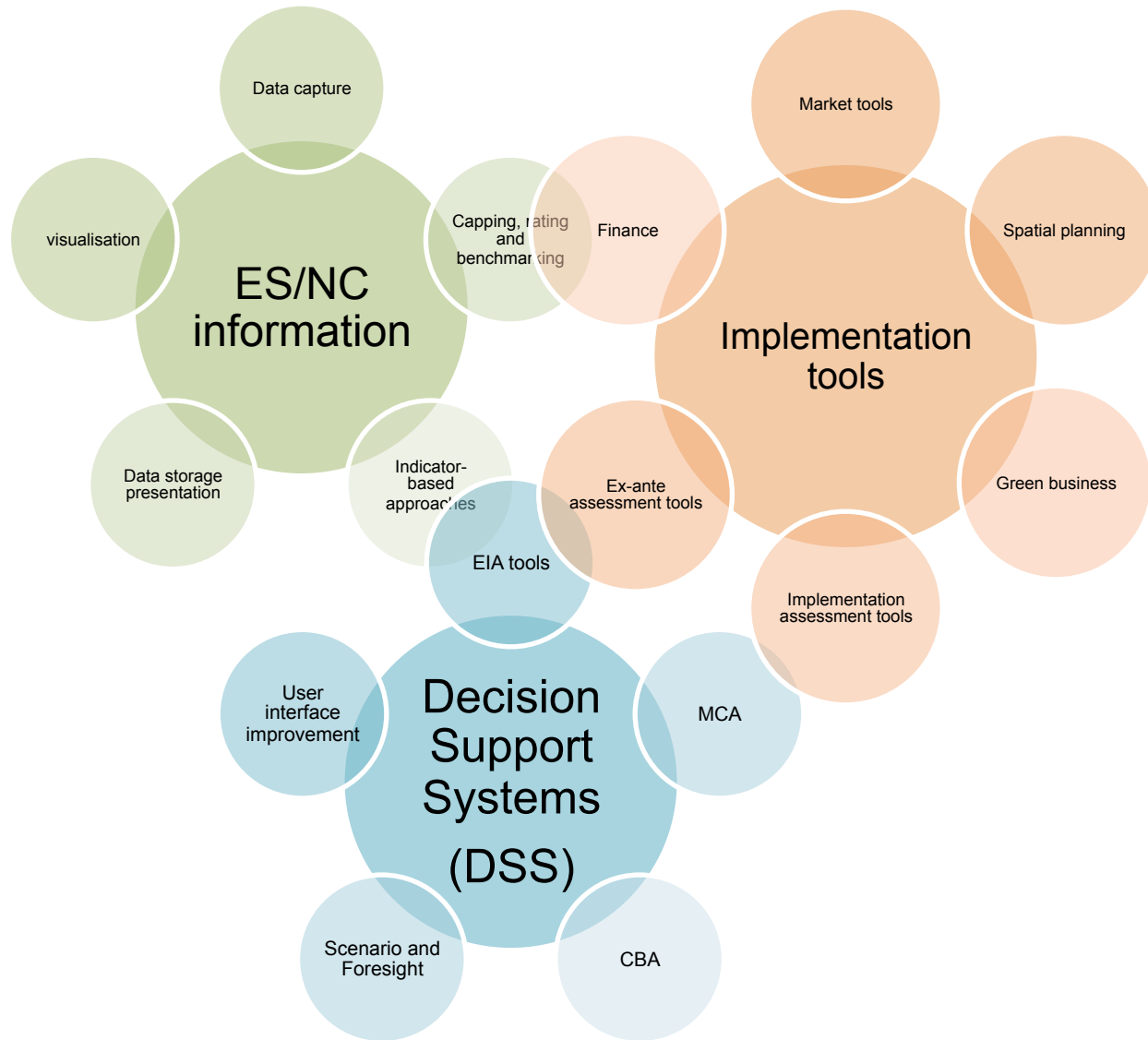
**Exchange session: Instruments /Exemplar
(data, information, decision support, implementation)
(ALL)**

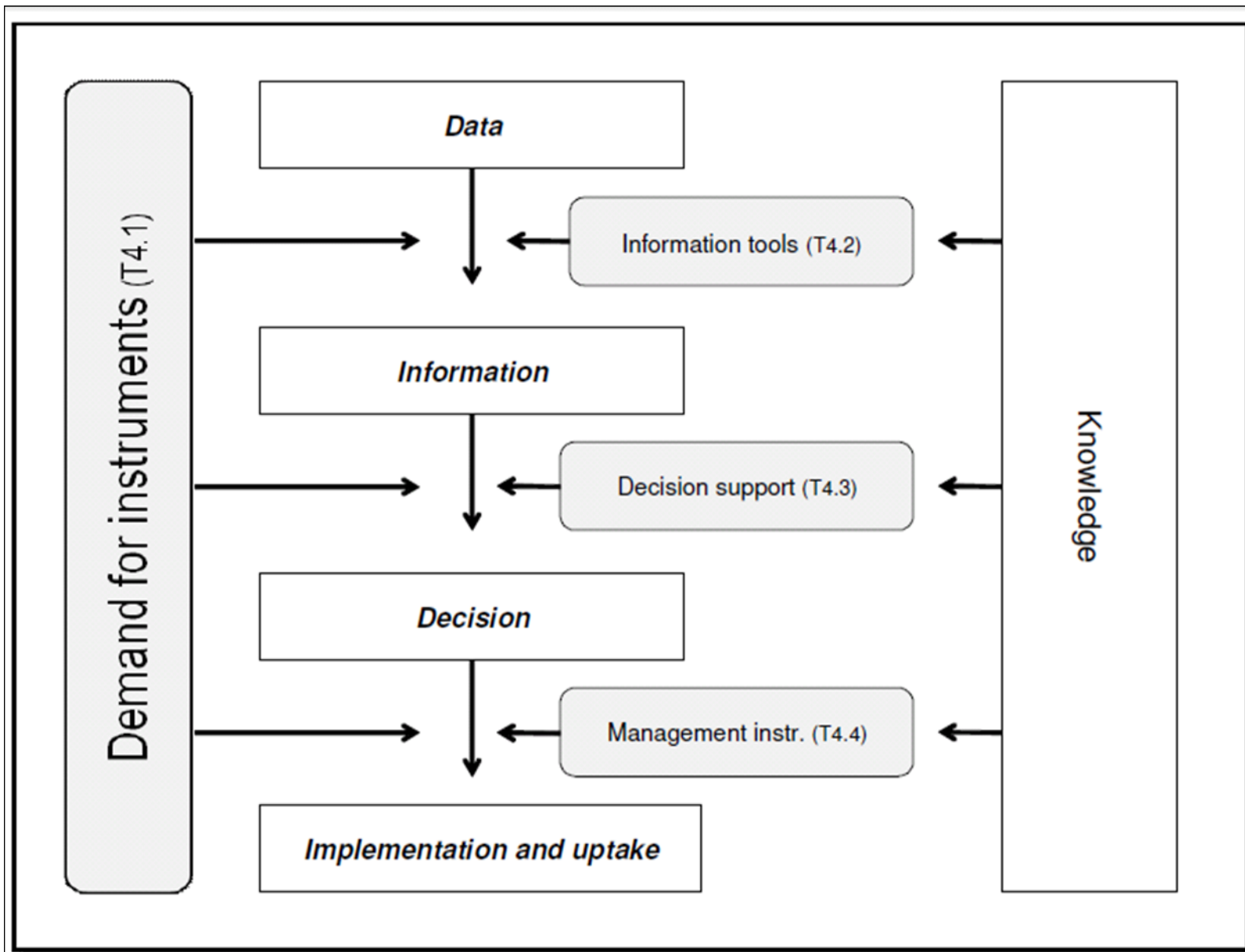


Aim of this session:

1. Introduce which tools and instruments exist, grouped into three groups:
 - ES Information (including Data capture)
 - DSS
 - Implementation
2. Map out what should happen in the Exchange session (11.30 – 12.30)?





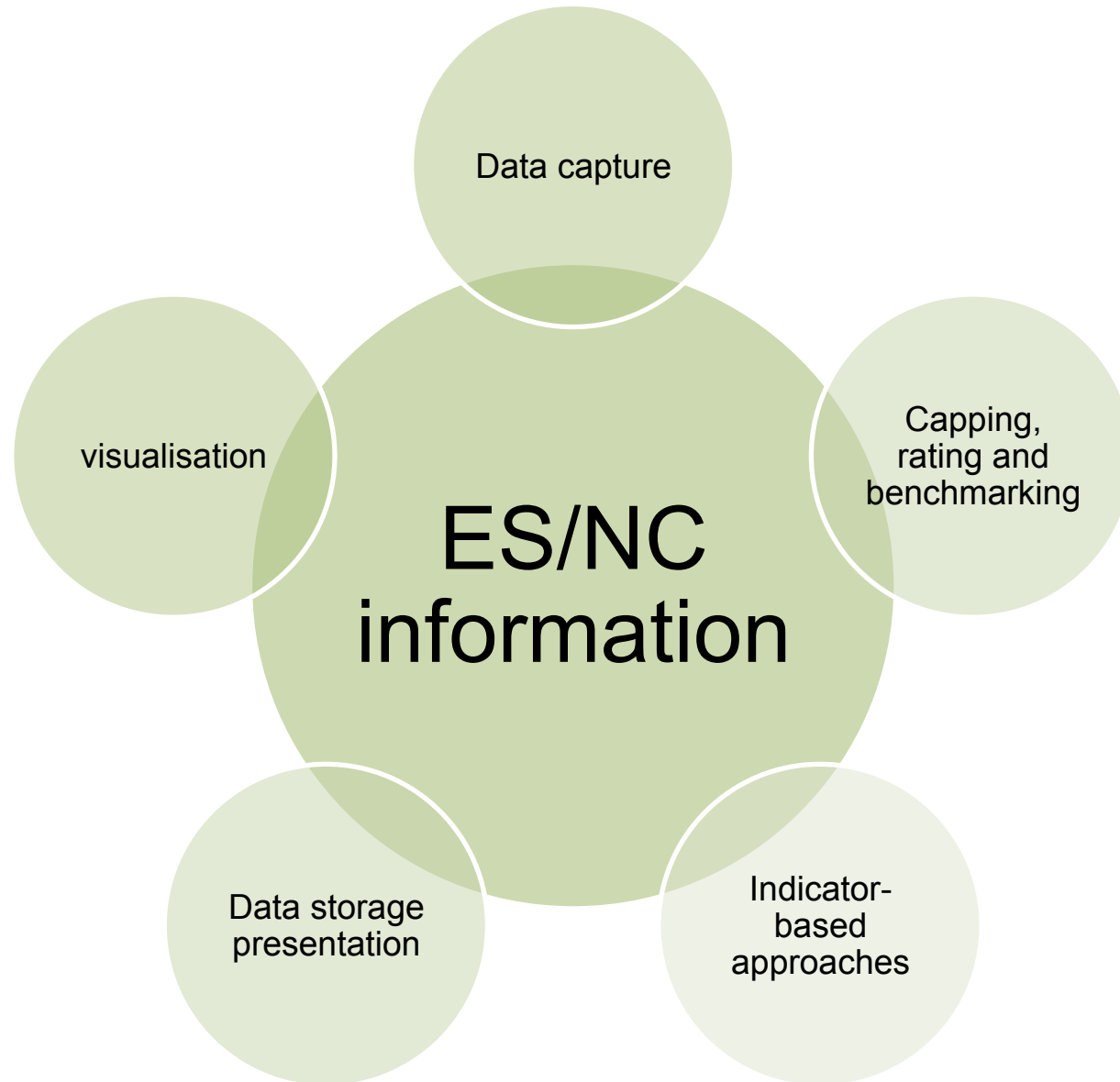




Overview of Instrument Types / Tools

Disclaimer:

- Compiled based on slides submitted by partners before the meeting
- Task 4.1 will carry out a needs assessment (incorporating also Meta-analysis results from WP2)
- Selection and prioritization of Tools requires more discussion within WP4, but also across WPs in OPERAs (=> Exchange Session...)



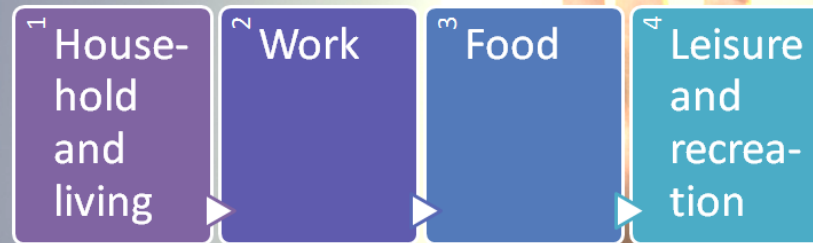


Data Capture

Crowd Sourcing Tools cf. VOLANTE CANVAS tool

Individual Canvasses – Personal Visions for the Future

Describe a day in your life in 2040: you as you are now, but living in the future.





Fill the narrative canvas with photos and text by clicking on the empty boxes



1. When I am at home...

Where do you live?

Close to a nature reserve, in a small hamlet. A village nearby for shops.



What type of house do you live in?

Detached, 4 bedrooms and with large garden.

How is your household?

Click to choose a photo

How is your household?

Click to start typing
(size, composition, e.g. living with seniors)



What look like your materials?

Click to start typing
(e.g. kitchen materials)

- Select a question
- Choose an image from the left
- It's a limited set of images, please enhance with text
- Or describe the picture you would have liked

And now, off to work...

Pages

1. Home
2. Work
3. Food consumption
4. Recreation & leisure

Next page ►



Indicator frameworks (one ToSIA example)

Indicators



Economic

- Gross value added
- Production costs
- Resource use
- Total production
- Labour productivity
- Investment, Research and Development
- Trade balance
- Enterprise structure
- Husbandry herd balance
- Loss and compensation of reindeer
- Innovation



Environmental

- Energy generation and use
- Greenhouse gas emissions and carbon stocks
- Transport distance and freight
- Forest biodiversity
- Forest resources
- Water and Air pollution
- Generation of waste
- Forest damage
- Soil condition
- Water use
- Foraging resources



Social

- Employment
- Wages and salaries
- Occupational health and safety
- Education and Training
- Consumer behaviour and attitude
- Corporate social responsibility
- Provision of public forest services
- Quality of employment
- Recreational value and Aesthetics

Indicators can be defined and selected to suit any particular study. Other qualitative and cultural indicators are also possible to include.



Information tools to support accounting and rating systems









- Stakeholder consultation and engagement
- Life cycle thinking based
 - Life cycle assessment
 - Environmental product declaration
 - Carbon footprint
- Greenhouse gases inventories
- Environmental and social impact assessment
- Management systems (incl. certification phase)
- Sustainability reporting

denkstatt Bulgaria Ltd
115 Arsenalski blvd., apt. 7, BG-1421 Sofia ·
T (+359) 2 470 75 08 M (+359) 88 829 57 67
E office@denkstatt.bg W www.denkstatt.bg







Information and decision-support tools


Life cycle thinking based

Client	Project / Activity / Contacts
Solvent Resin Manufacturers/Polyester Powder Resin Manufacturers Sector Group	 Calculation of the carbon footprint of resins and binders
European Silicones Centre	 Calculation of the carbon footprint of the silicone industry
Knauf	 Environmental Product Declaration of gypsum fibre boards
Borealis / AMI	 Calculation of the carbon footprint of 3 chemical products of the chemical industry
Coca-Cola	 Water Footprint Sustainability Assessment  Calculation of the water footprint of sugar

Information and decision-support tools

Greenhouse gas inventories

Client	Project / Activity / Contacts
Bulgarian Executive Environmental Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Inventory of the national GHG emissions for 1995-2010 (sector Energy incl. subsector Transport) (3 projects)  Inventory of the national F-gases emissions (HFCs, SF6, PFCs) for 1995-2010 (3 projects)  Uncertainty assessment of the GHG emissions for the period 1988-2009 for all sectors using the Monte Carlo method
Sofia Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Inventory of GHG emissions of the city of Sofia 2007-2011
GLOBUL & GERMANOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Inventory of GHG emissions (GHG Protocol, Scope 1+2)
Chelopech Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and elaboration of a Carbon Management Plan (EBRD requirement; Scope 1+2+3)

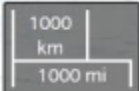


An example of an *Our Ecosystem (OE)* carbon-mapping application is shown on the following slides.

- The map interface is easy to use
- Data layers can be queried through user-uploaded vector layers, or by user-drawn areas of interest.
- Data layers can be combined in a single query

Layers

- Carbon
 - Carbon (2003)
- Risk
 - Simamazonia Deforestation Risk
- Deforestation
 - Past Deforestation
- Amazondemo Vector Layers
 - Project Boundary
 - Project Locations
- Fire Event Density
 - Fire Density in 2011



Example query result: Risk of deforestation

Amazon Demo

Area 2

Back Download Duplicate Delete Edit

Land Area

~780,301 hectares

Total Biomass & Carbon (~2003)

Average Biomass & Carbon Density (where >0 tC/ha)


Vegetation

Past Deforestation (if present)

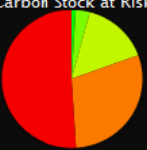
Past Fire Events

Deforestation Risk

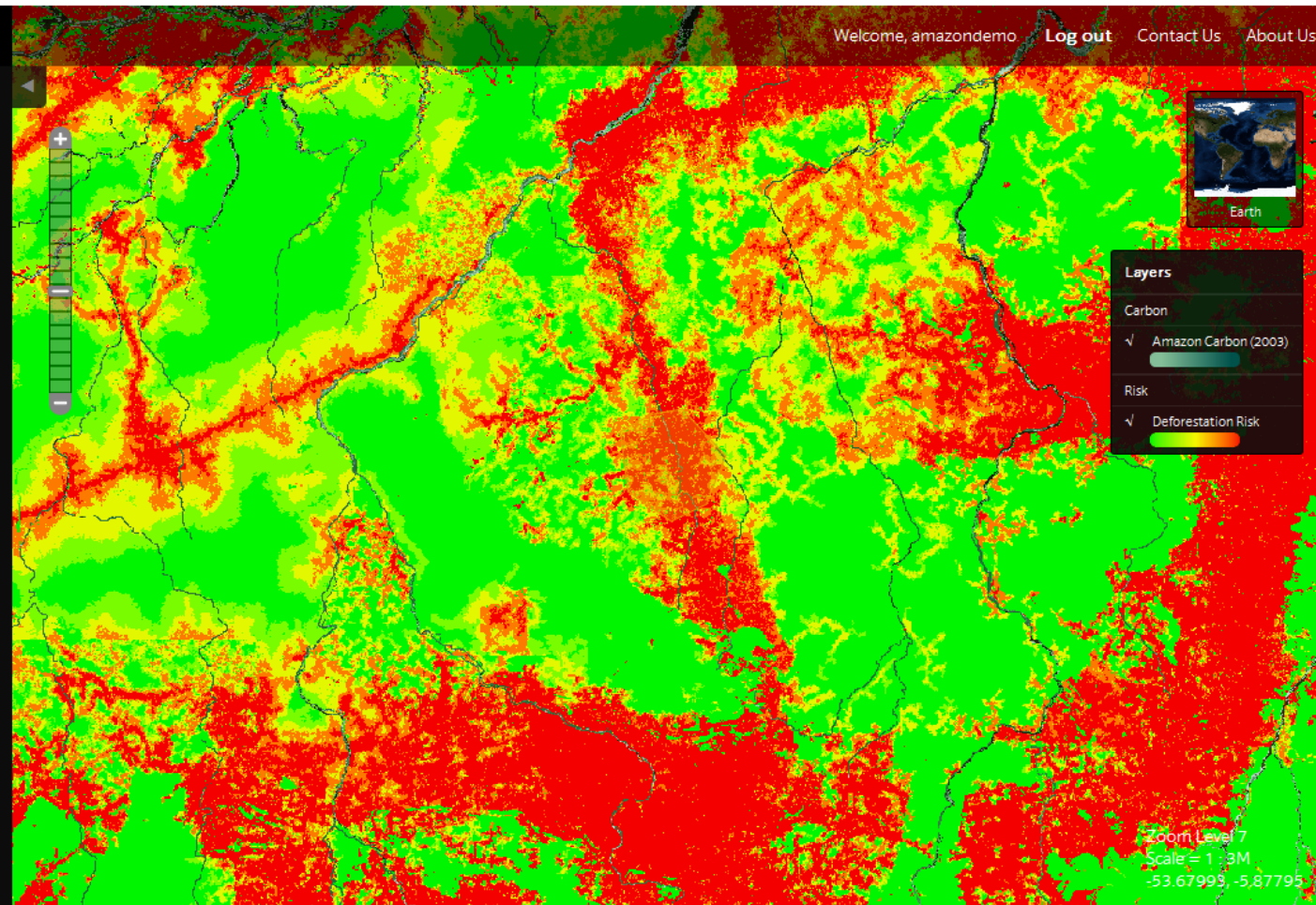
Area

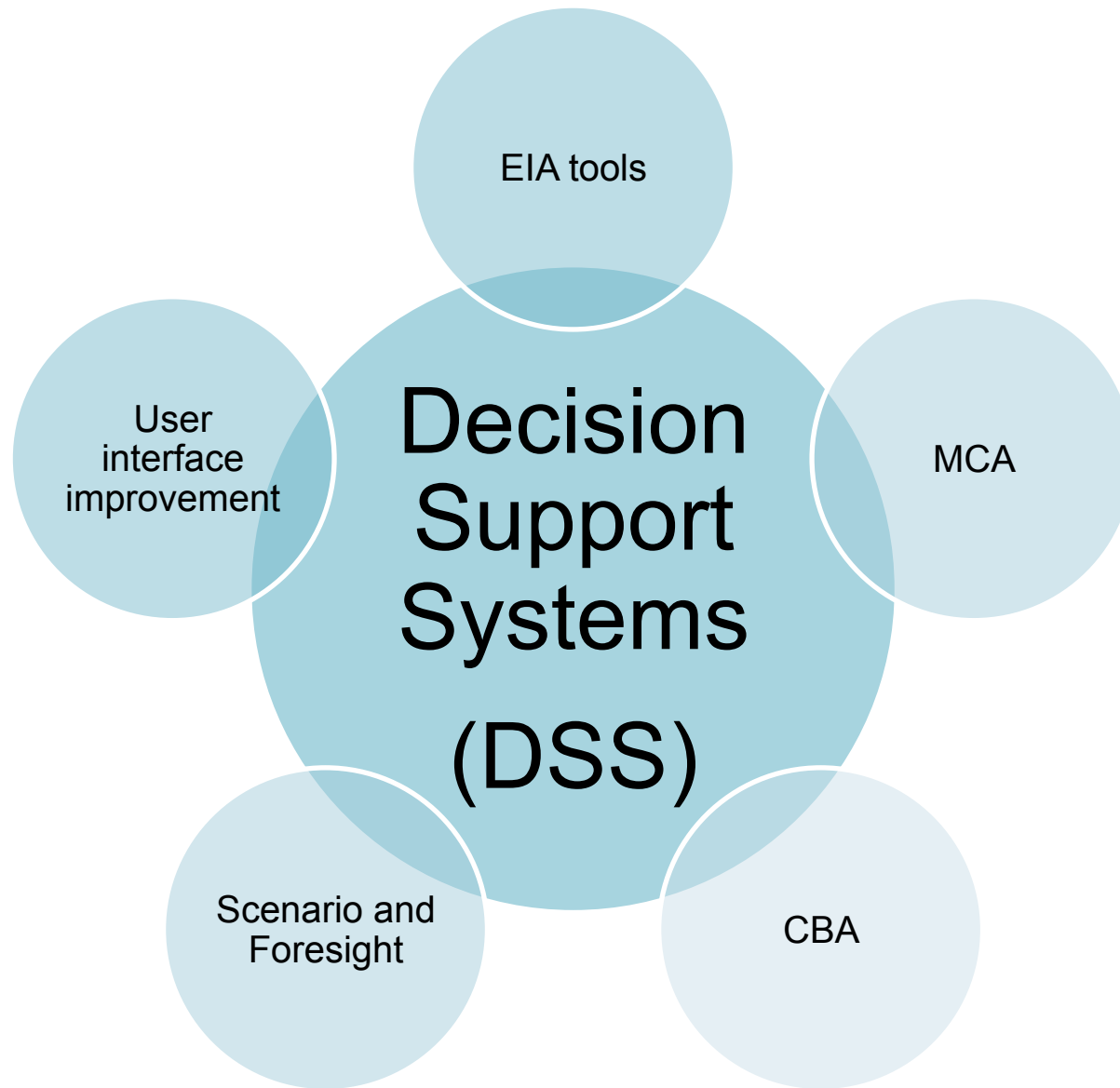


Carbon Stock at Risk



Risk Index	Area [ha]	% Coverage	Carbon Stock [tC]	Carbon Density [tC/ha]
Very Low	6,862	0.88	1,211,895	176
Low	22,886	2.9	4,051,063	177
Medium	108,685	13	19,346,145	178
High	210,990	27	37,473,02	177
Very High	413,263	52	64,525,864	156







ETH-PLUS / Adrienne Gret-Regamey, Tom Klein, Sibyl Brunner

1. Multicriteria decision analysis

- a. supported by interactive rulers and 3D visualizations*
- b. based on procedural 3D visualizations*

2. (Environmental assessments) Probabilistic approaches

- *Spatially explicit Bayesian Networks with update by local actors*

3. Economic modeling

- *Spatially explicit agent-based mathematical programming*

4. (Scenario tools) Backcasting – inverse modeling

- a. Inverse modeling of econometric models*
- b. Backcasting of future visions based on agent-based ALUAM*

5. Collaborative platforms



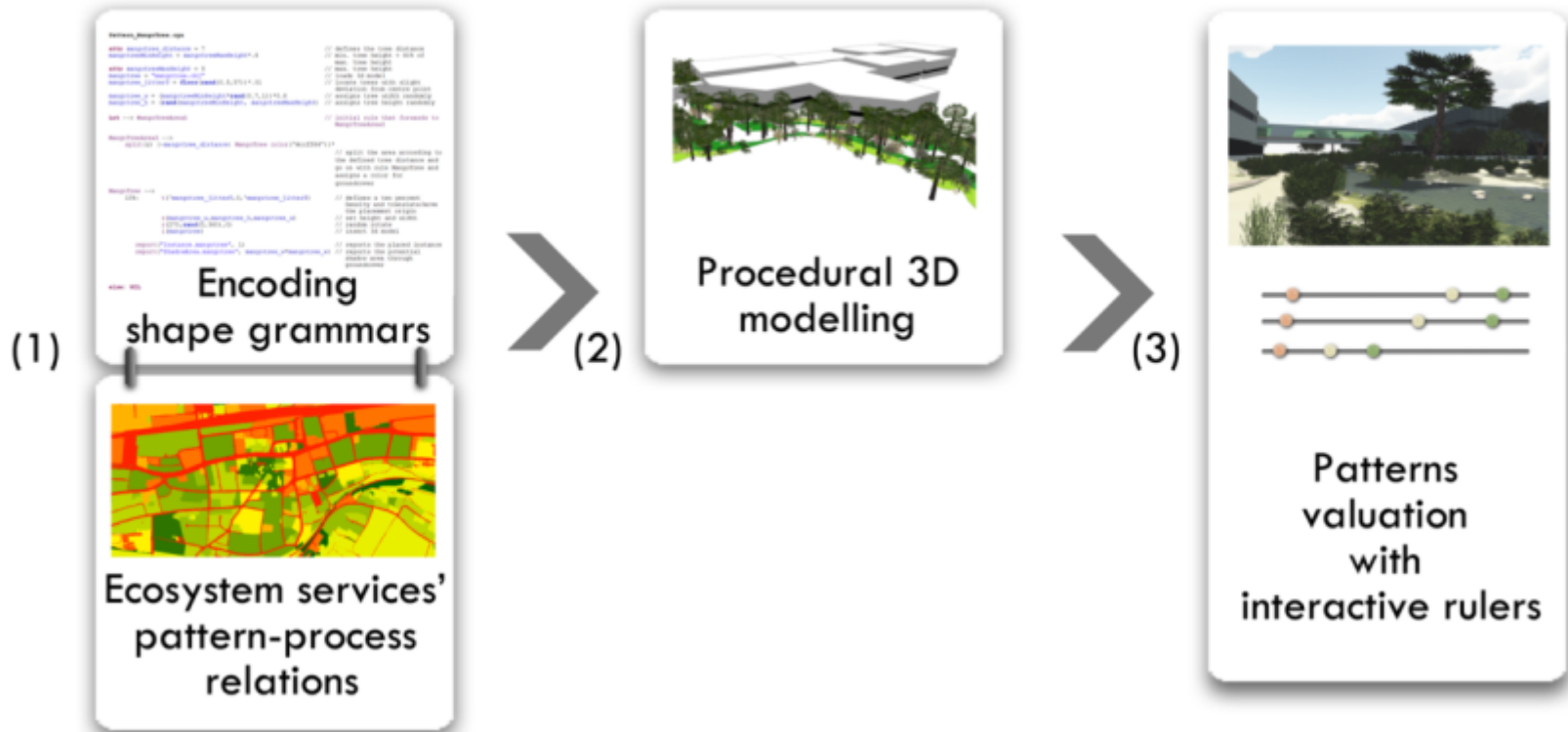
1a. MCDA with 3D visualizations



Grêt-Regamey and Wissen Hayek., Taylor and Francis book, 2012



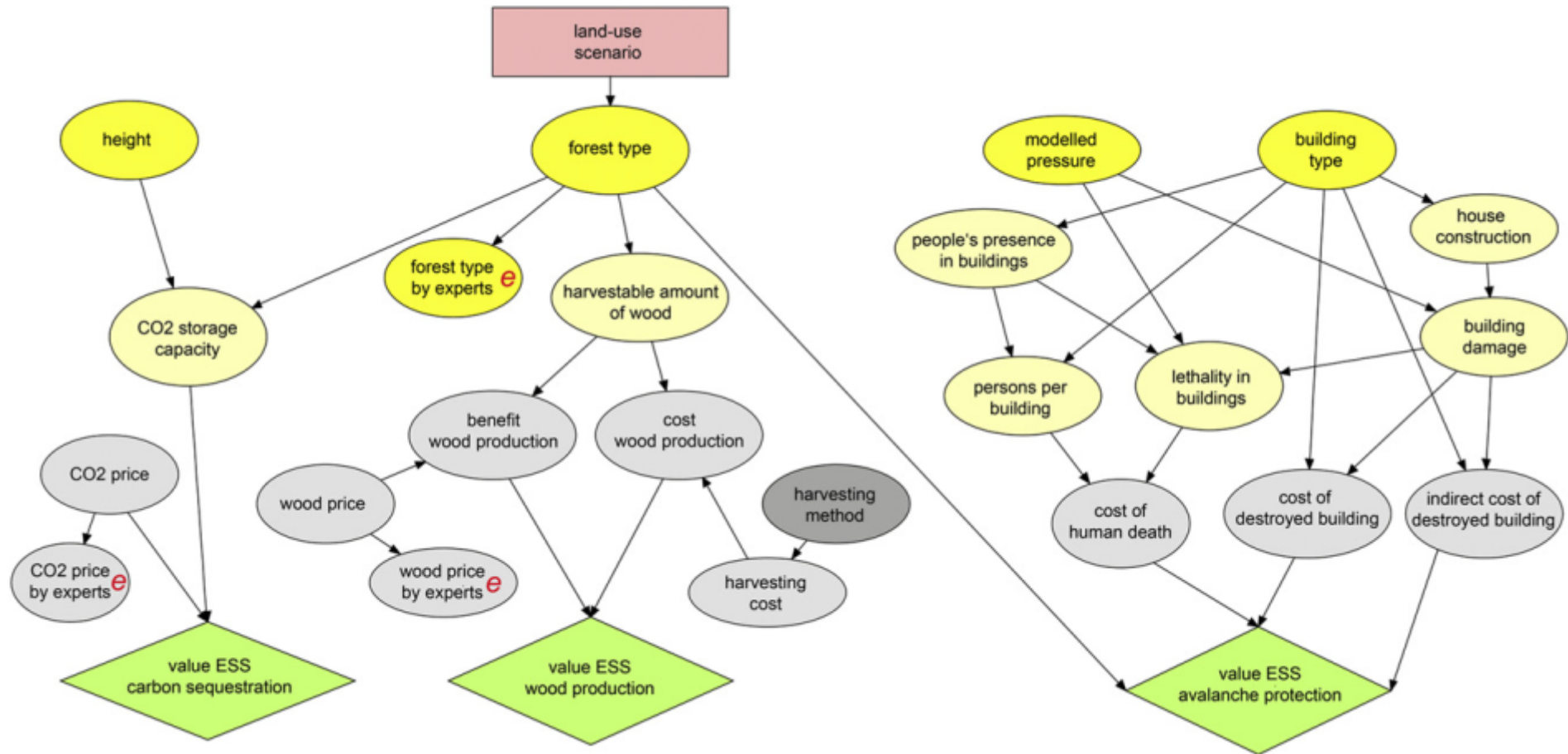
1b. Procedural modelling with 3D visualiz.



Grêt-Regamey et al., Landscape and Urban Planning, 2013



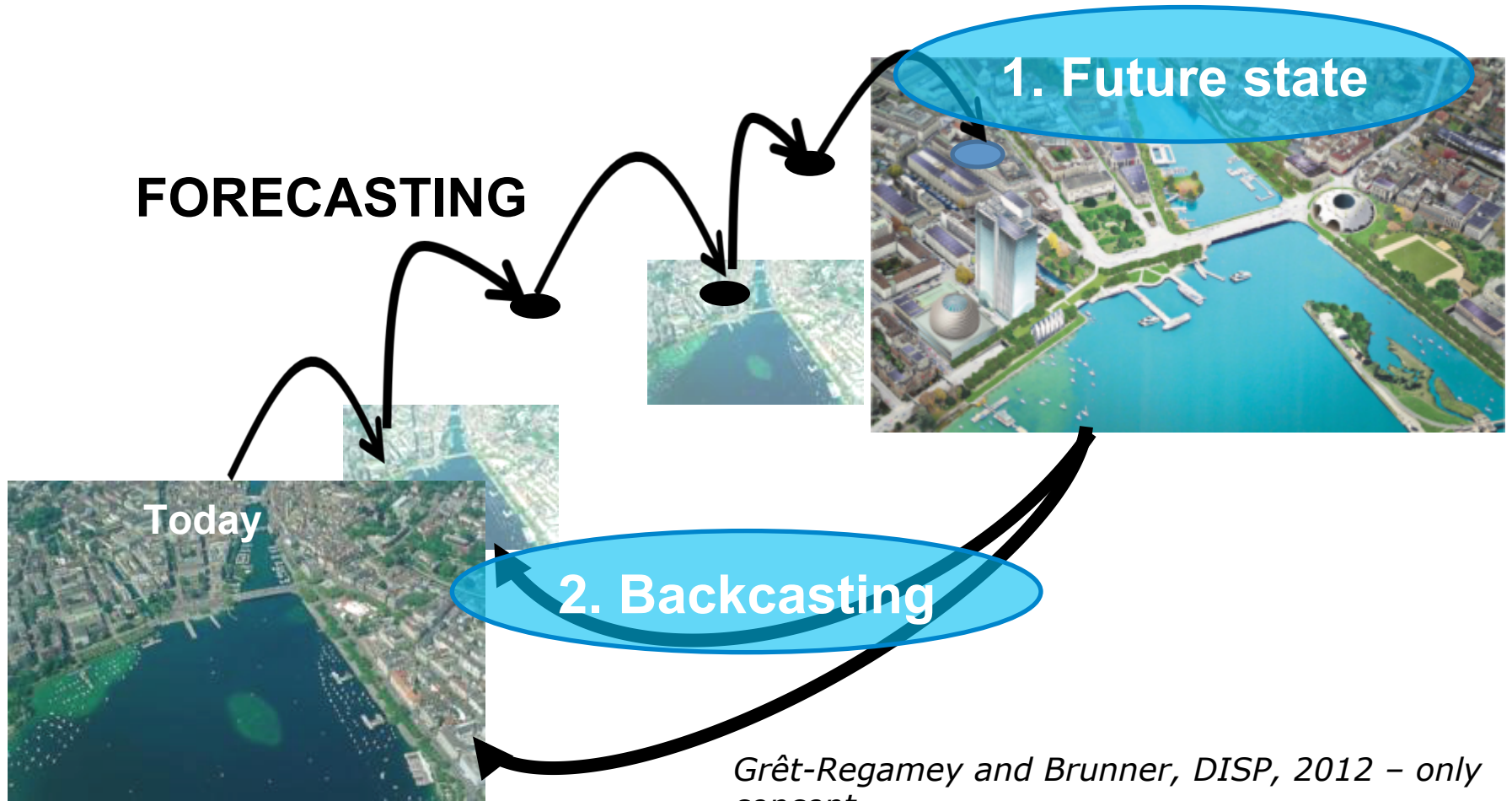
2. Probabilistic approaches



Grêt-Regamey et al., Journal of Environmental Management, 2012



4b. Backcasting of ALUAM



Grêt-Regamey and Brunner, DISP, 2012 – only concept



5. Collaborative platforms





5. Collaborative platforms

LANDSCAPE IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONTROLLER



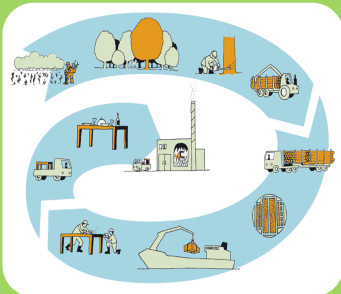
Visualisierung Gewässerraum

Leistungen des Gewässerraums
effektiv kommunizieren und abwägen



Forest ecosystem service assessment

- ES quantification at European level using EFISCEN
- Trade-offs between ES, regions, policy options...



Sustainability impact assessment

- Tool for Sustainability Impact Assessment (ToSIA)
- Ex-ante assessment of sustainability impacts in value chains (wrt. policy or technology/management changes)
- Applied to forest-based, bioenergy sector and beyond

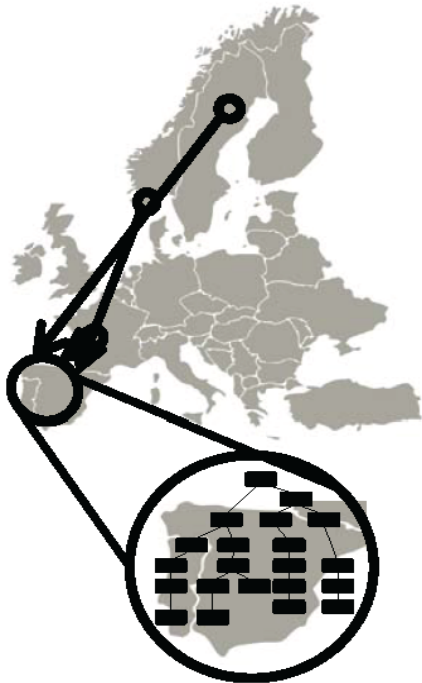


Systematic Sustainability Impact Assessment approach by (To)SIA

ToSIA is a flexible tool, based on three concepts:

1. Alternative process chains
2. Material flow along the chain
3. Indicators per process multiplied with the material flow

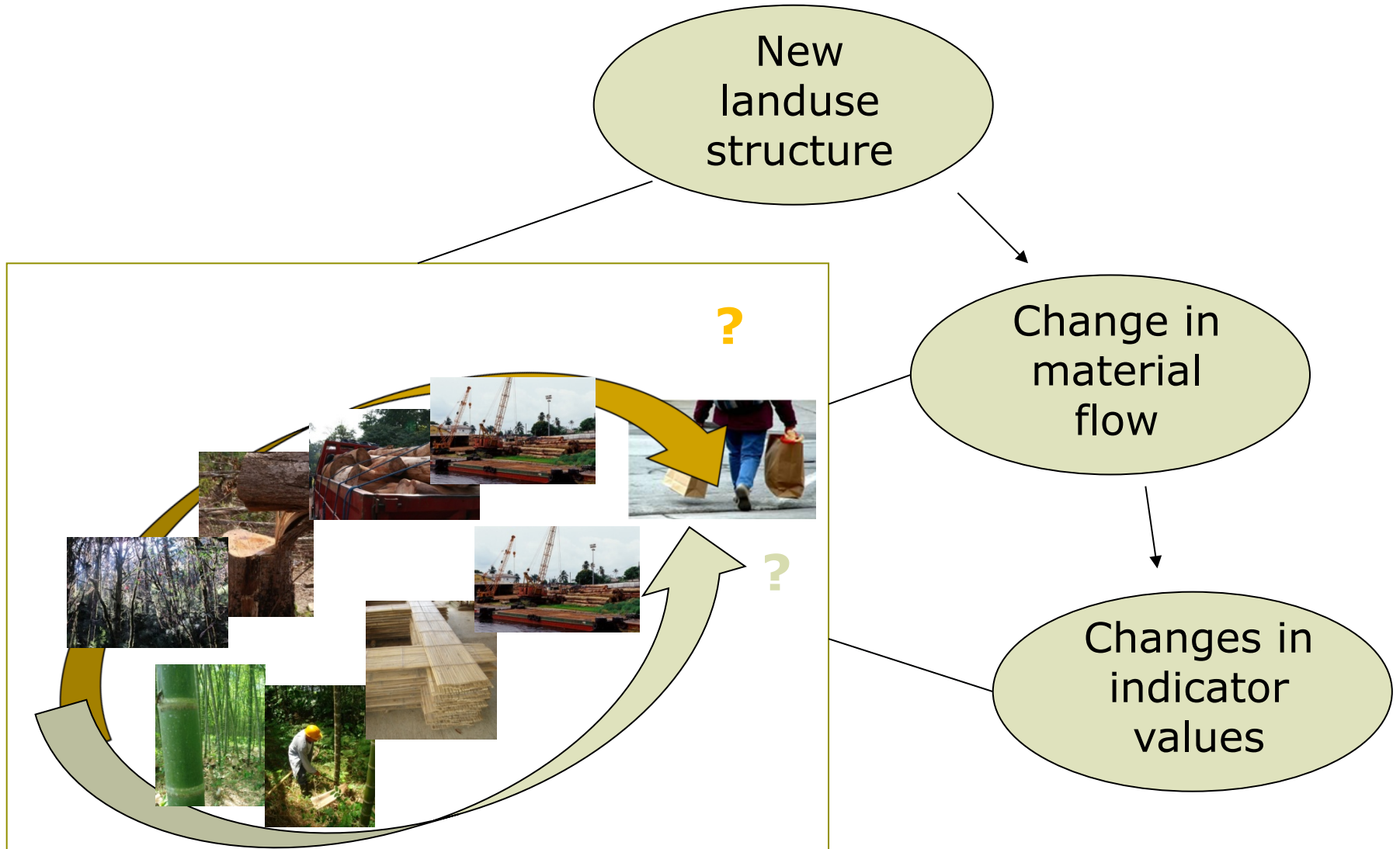
ToSIA assesses the sustainability impacts of alternative value chains.



Source: EFI



Systematic framework for ex-ante assessments





- LPJmL model: **Lund-Potsdam-Jena managed Land Dynamic Global Vegetation and Water Balance Model**
 - for global ecosystem assessments under climate and land use change
 - Plan to develop post-processing scripting for the deduction of ecosystem services.

MCA-based methods for the social valuation.

- Plan to develop such a tool



Source: PIK



University of Edinburgh / Marc Metzger, James Paterson

Aim: to support *Ecosystem Services* strategic assessment, planning and management through the development of a scenarios toolbox

- To facilitate stakeholder engagement and ‘buy in’ for ecosystem services strategic planning
- To provide excellent policy-relevant decision-support
- Aid evidence-based decision-making by exploring uncertainties and drawing on latest knowledge
- Enable inter-operability among practitioner organisations, researchers and stakeholders
- Draw on existing ecosystem services based scenario studies (e.g., UK NEA and MA)
- Explore use of quantitative tools (e.g., GIS, BBNs) to aid integration of Ecosystem Services data into future scenarios



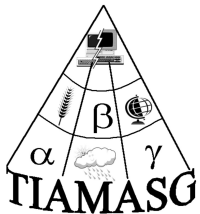
Cost Benefit Analyses

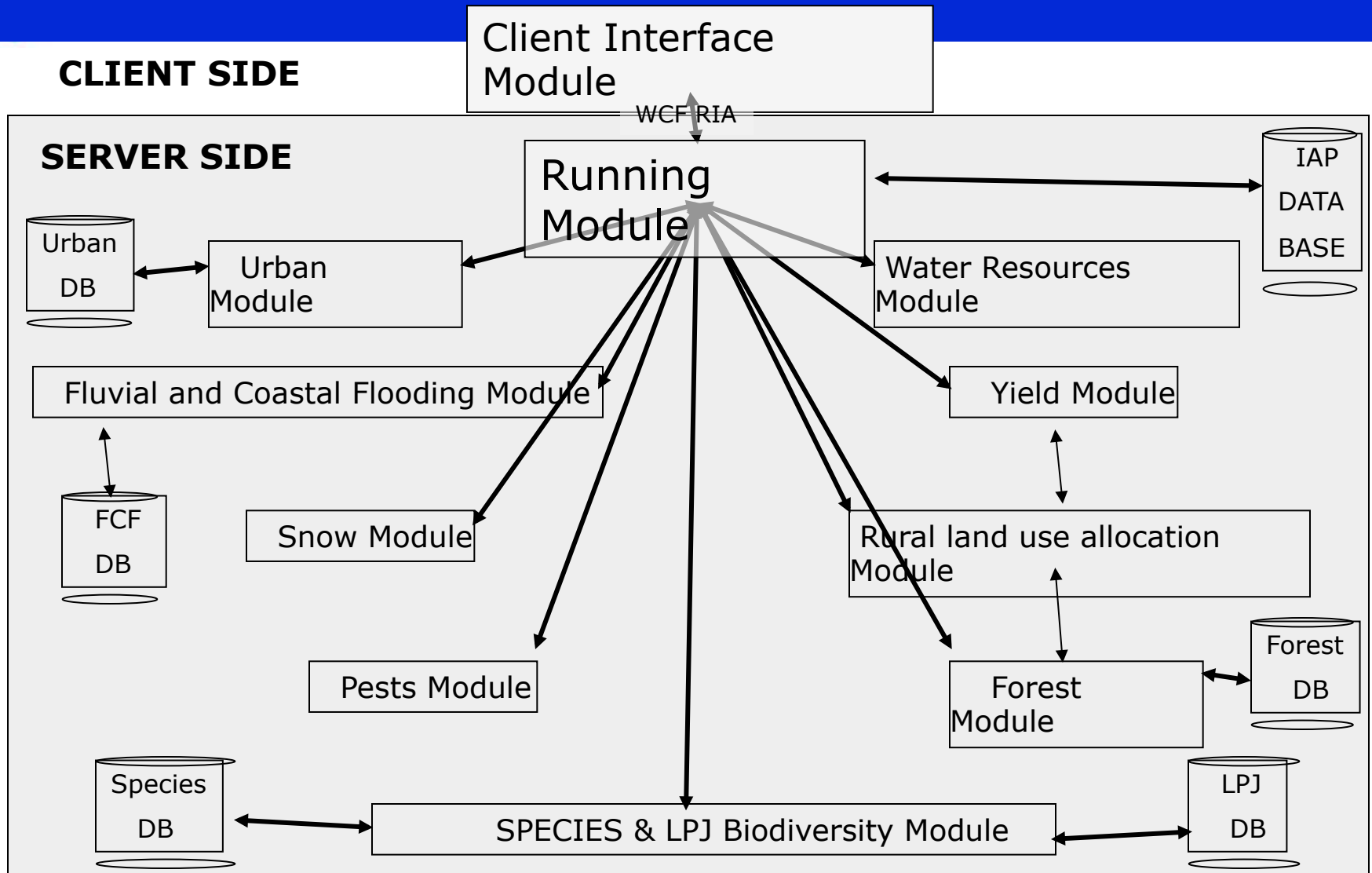
- Operationalising CBA for ES/NC assessment

Special attention will be given to discounting factors and distributional impacts using weightings for different socio-economic groups

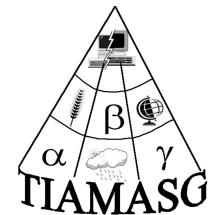
- Coupling of CBA and MCDA

1. CLIMSAVE – IAP : multi-scale modelling framework
2. mDSS : spatial multi-criteria decision analysis
3. Icarus : participatory web platform





Client/Server architecture using an across platform software solution: Microsoft Silverlight consuming Windows Communication Foundation (WCF) /Rich Internet Application (RIA) services and ESRI&Bing map services





The CLIMSAVE project

Climate Change Integrated Assessment Methodology for Cross-Sectoral

Adaptation and Vulnerability in Europe

IAP Home About

Save scenario

Load scenario

Help

Export

Map

Chart

Table

Scenario selection

Timeslice: Baseline

Indicator: Elevation

Annual Temperature changed = 0 °C
0 °C ————— 6 °C

Winter Precipitation ch. = 0 % Summer Precipitation ch. = 0 %
-50 ————— 50 -50 ————— 50

CO2 concentration = 350 ppm Sea level change = 0 m
350 ————— 700 0 ————— 2

Socio-economic scenario settings

Hide details

Economic (2)

Environmental(1)

Policy governance

Capitals

Guidance

Social

Technological

Economic (1)

The sliders and buttons on these tabs determine the scenario setting used by the models to determine impacts. You can change them to:

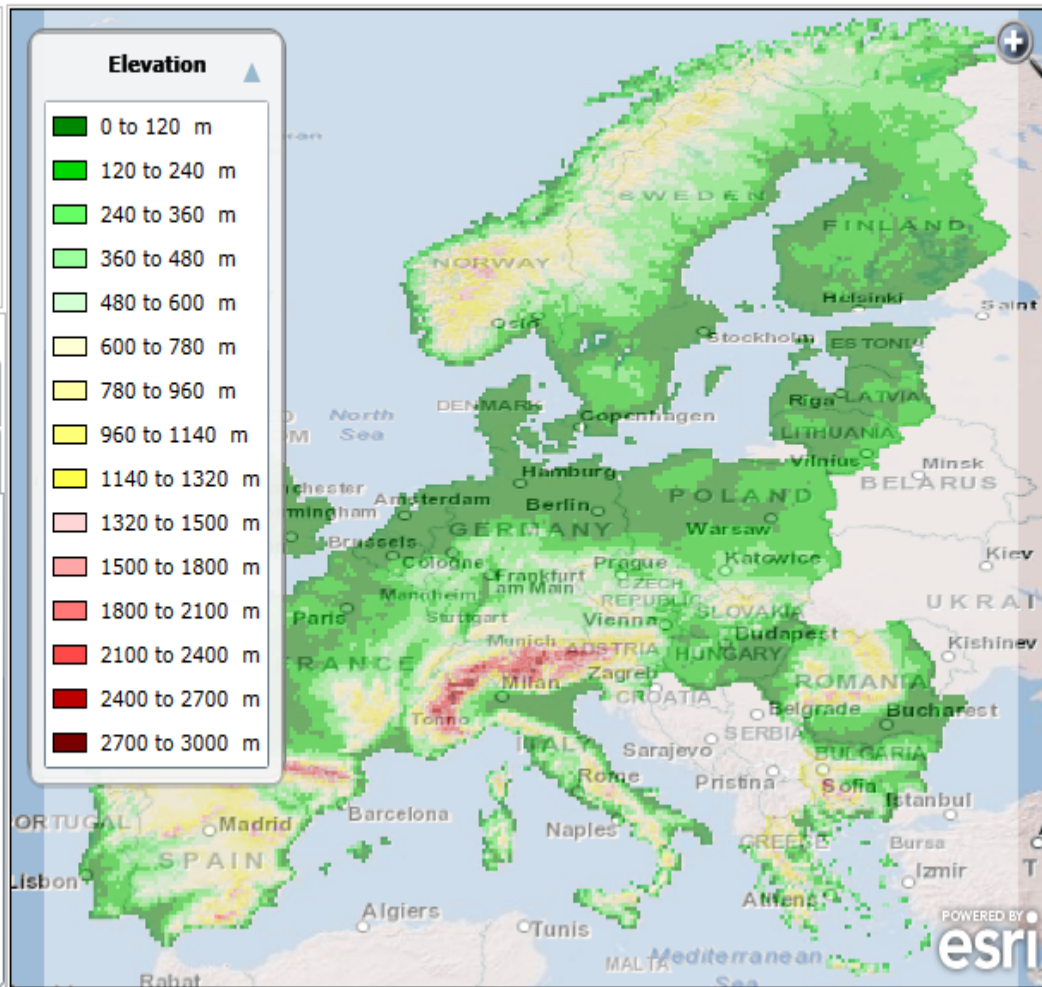
• **Carry out a Sensitivity Analysis** - under the baseline / current climate, investigate the response of the indicators to changes in the settings

• **Explore the effects of uncertainty within a socio-economic scenario** - the CLIMSAVE socio-economic scenarios have been developed by stakeholders, assisted by the CLIMSAVE team. They represent contrasting alternative futures within which to explore the potential impacts of future change. They are not predictions of the future. You can explore the effects of uncertainty within a scenario by moving the sliders within the green range. These values are

RUN

Elevation

- 0 to 120 m
- 120 to 240 m
- 240 to 360 m
- 360 to 480 m
- 480 to 600 m
- 600 to 780 m
- 780 to 960 m
- 960 to 1140 m
- 1140 to 1320 m
- 1320 to 1500 m
- 1500 to 1800 m
- 1800 to 2100 m
- 2100 to 2400 m
- 2400 to 2700 m
- 2700 to 3000 m



Lat: 59,98, Lon: 6,63 VALUE = 827,00 m

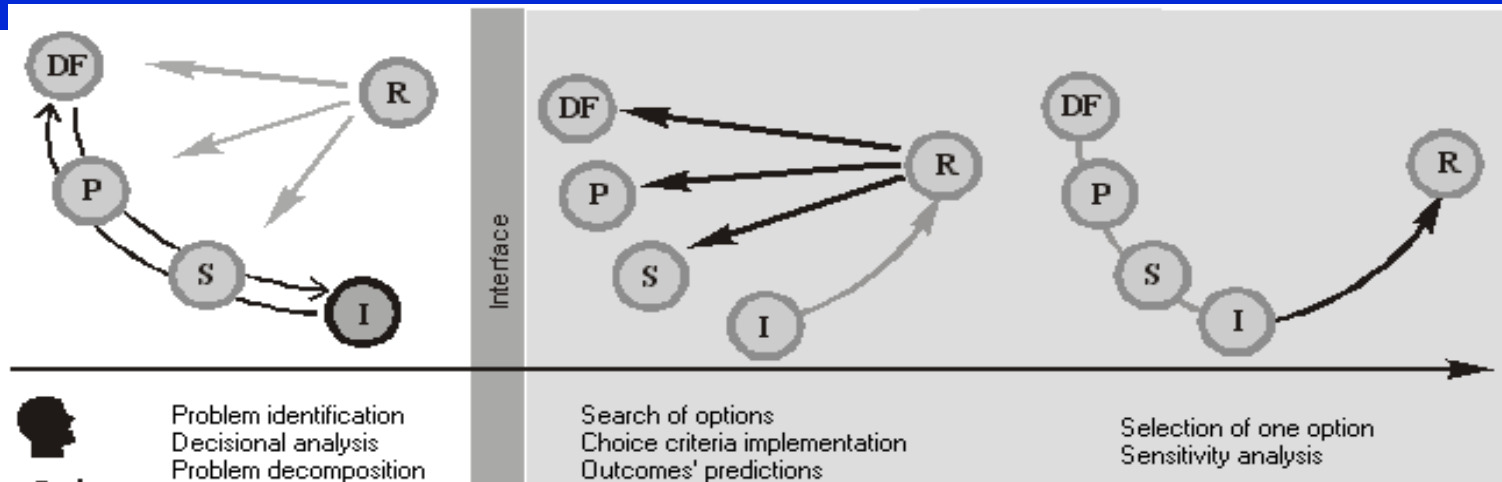
Opacity: 0.5

Impacts

Adaptation

Vulnerability

Typical mDSS application by End Users



- 1) **Conceptual Phase:** the competent authority (CA) investigates the problem, by identifying pressures and impacts, possible alternative response options, and decision criteria with the adequate involvement of stakeholders;
- 2) **Design Phase:** the technical staff implements the decision problem in mDSS, collects indicator data, defines the details and finds practical solutions to the decisional criteria previously identified;
- 3) **Choice Phase:** the CA and the stakeholders investigate the decision, evaluate the responses, analyse robustness, conflicts, and select the preferred option (with iterations).

mDSS: Value functions and evaluation matrix

Transformation of the analysis matrix into the evaluation matrix...

PARAMETERS	OS1 Surf. Inr. AgDev	OS2 Surf. Inr. SustDev	OS3 Surf. Inr. UrbDev	T51 Spr. Inr. AgriDev	T52 Spr. Inr. SustDev	T53 Spr. Inr. UrbDev
Impacts on farms and the rural community	2.57	2.33	2.43	3.43	3.43	3.57
social and environmental	1.67	2	1.86	3.43	2.43	4.13
Implementation and maintenance costs	1.86	2	1.88	3.75	3.5	3.63
Sinergies with other projects and activities	2.13	2.43	2	4	3.88	4.25
Impacts on surface and ground-water resources	3.14	2.88	3	1.5	2.5	2.75
Pollution of surface and ground-water	2.57	2.38	2.38	4.38	3.75	3.75
Land use and crop choice	2.43	2.38	2	4.25	4	4.38
Availability of water for farms	1.63	2	1.88	4.63	4.5	4.38
Efficiency of irrigation water	1.38	2	1.75	4.88	4.25	4.38

CRITERIA	OS1 Surf. Inr. AgDev	OS2 Surf. Inr. SustDev	OS3 Surf. Inr. UrbDev	T51 Spr. Inr. AgriDev	T52 Spr. Inr. SustDev	T53 Spr. Inr. UrbDev
Efficiency of irrigation water	0	0.18	0.11	1	0.82	0.86
Impacts on farms and the rural community	0.16	0	0.07	0.72	1	0.81
social and environmental	0	0.13	0.08	0.72	0.48	1
Implementation and maintenance costs	1	0.93	0.99	0	0.13	0.06
Sinergies with other projects and activities	0.06	0.19	0	0.89	0.84	1
Impacts on surface and ground-water resources	0.09	0	0	1	0.68	0.68
Pollution of surface and ground-water	0.18	0.16	0	0.95	0.84	1
Land use and crop choice	0	0.12	0.08	1	0.96	0.92
Availability of water for farms	0	0.12	0.08	1	0.96	0.92

VALUE FUNCTION FOR: Efficiency of irrigation water

A: 0

B: 1.00

Coord.	X	Y
A	1.38	0
B	4.88	1.00

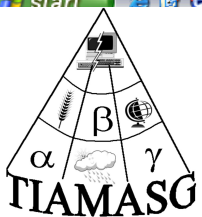
Standardise options

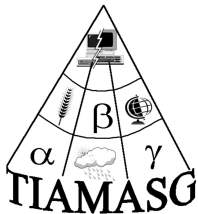
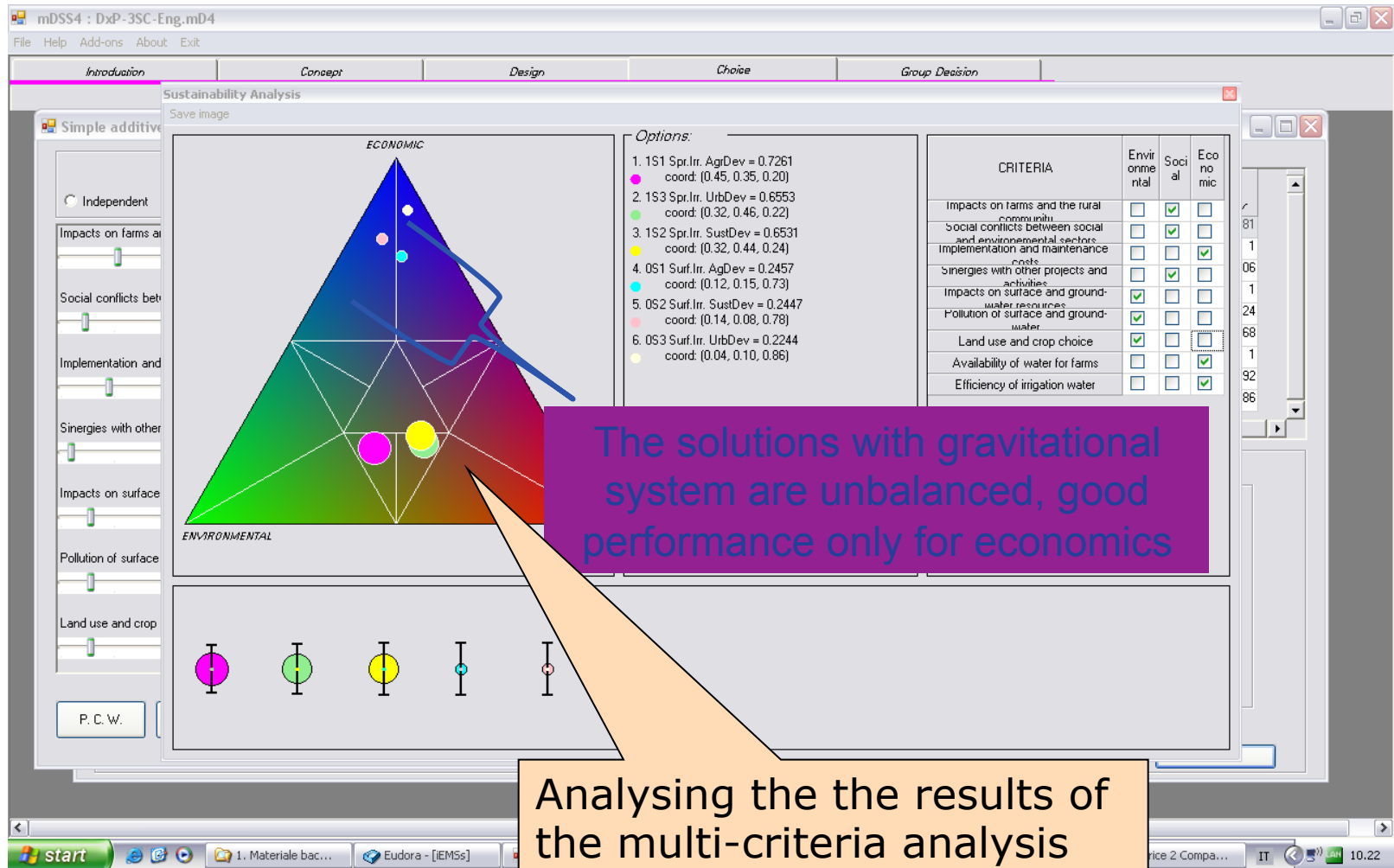
Value Function

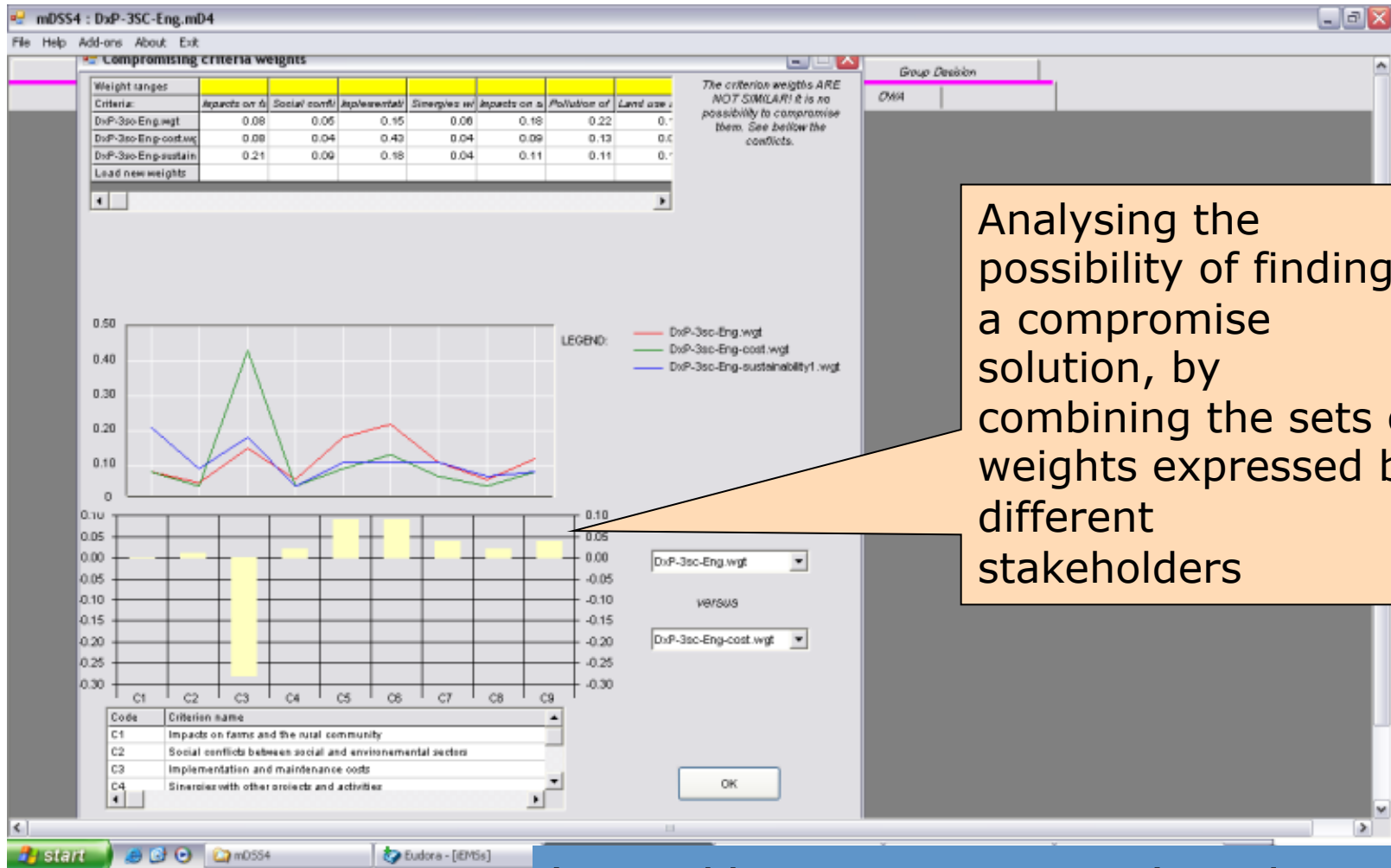
Benefit type

Cost type

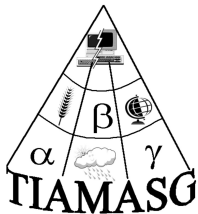
... using preferences modelled by value functions or by normalisation

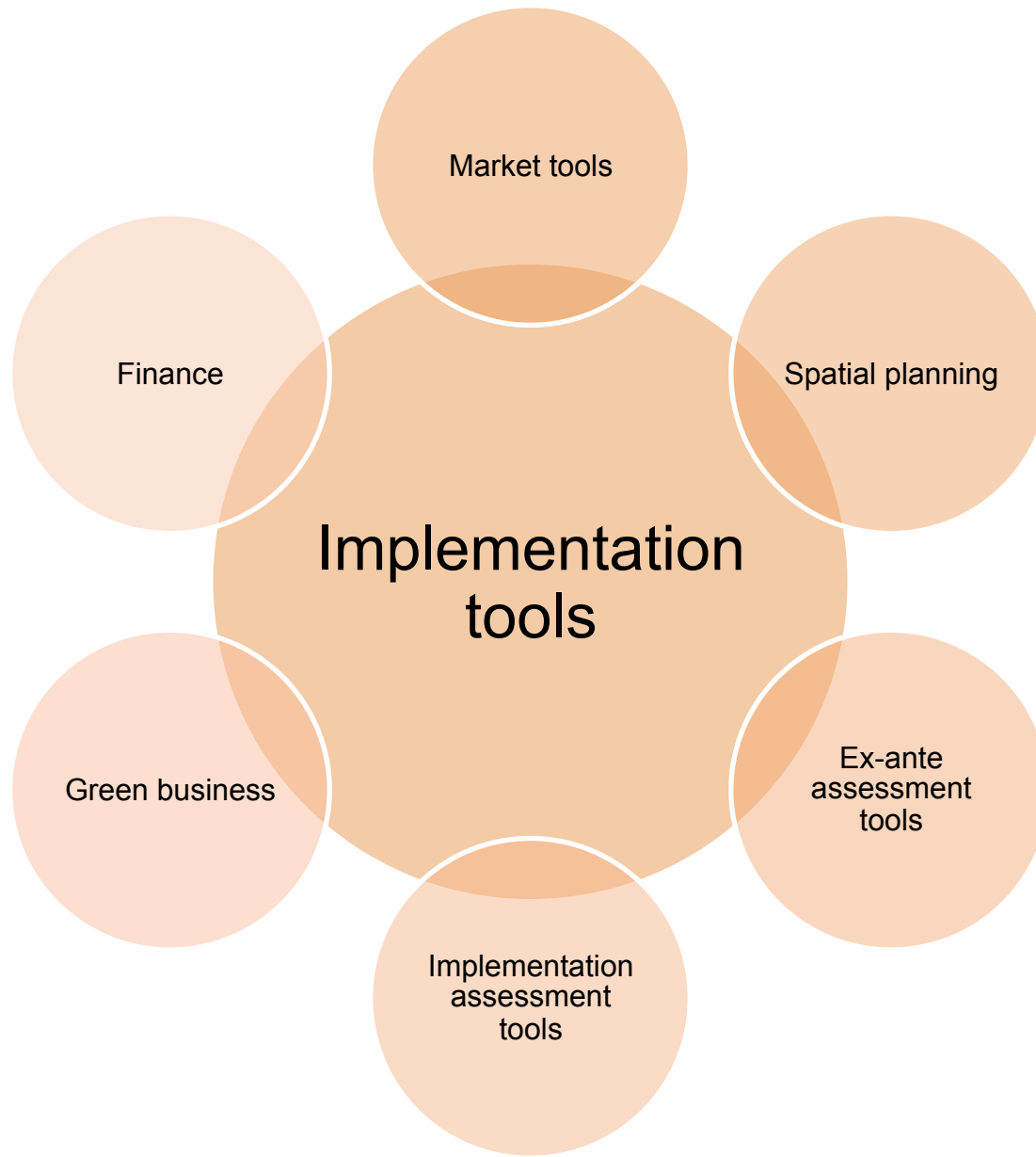






<http://www.netsymod.eu/mDSS>





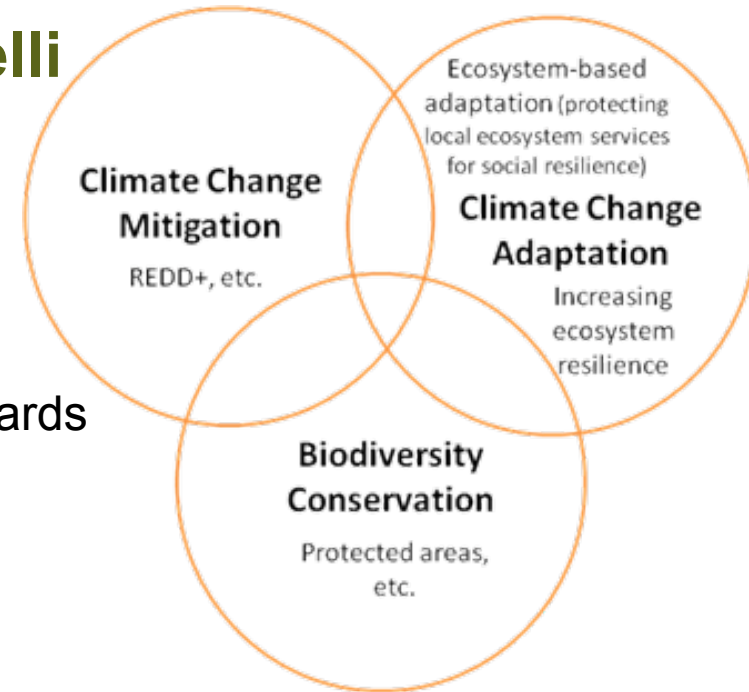
Implementation instruments

Climate –change related:

- REDD+ scheme: funding and certifications/standards
- Adaptation funds and policies

Others:

- Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).
- Environmental labels and Eco-certification schemes (e.g. FSC, Fairtrade)
- Payment for Conservation schemes (e.g. Bolsa Floresta in Brazil)
- Responsible investment schemes (e.g. Proactive Investment in Natural Capital – PINC).
- Policy network analysis.
- Social Return on Investment (SROI - <http://www.thesroinetwork.org>)
evaluative or forecast analysis of interventions with ES components.





Knowledge of valuation instruments within IVM

Stated preferences

1. Contingent valuation analysis
2. Conjoint analysis (choice experiments)
3. Meta-analysis

Revealed preferences

1. Travel cost analysis
2. Hedonic pricing analysis
3. Meta-analysis

Knowledge of regulating instruments within IVM

1. Payments for ecosystem services (PES)
2. Consumer coalitions for financing payments for ecosystems



Iodine / Rob Tinch

Useful for ex ante assessment of exogenously-specified changes in ecosystem management

InVEST:

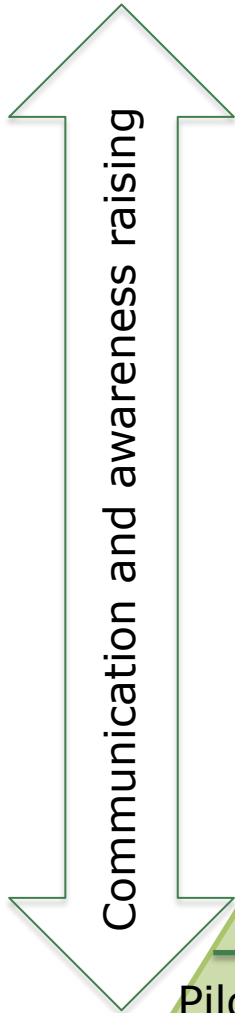
family of tools to map and value the goods and services from nature which are essential for sustaining and fulfilling human life. InVEST enables decision-makers to assess the tradeoffs associated with alternative choices and to identify areas where investment in natural capital can enhance human development and conservation in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems.



WWF / Maya Todorova

WWF & Instruments

- ❖ Testing and widely promoting successful pilot solutions in media, to markets, to decision-makers
- ❖ Work on policies and lobby at national, Danube region and EU level to promote ecosystem sustainable policies or cease ones degrading our natural capital



Policy papers and lobby

Influence focus of Danube Strategy Action Plan; advocate for integration of biodiversity objectives

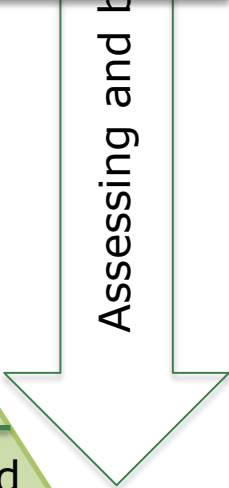
European level: through the European Habitats Forum and WWF work, working on policy...

Critical review of policies and funding, development of position papers and policy recommendations, lobby; support the development of public payments for common goods – developed methodology and calculations

Regional level: active observer to EU Strategy for D...

Development of application for market well as introduction of standards; physical restoration projects, (incl. CBA)

National level: ministries well as associations working groups at min level, development of policy papers (policy recommendations and lobby



Pilot projects and local level actions – interactions with land users and local management authorities for improved land management and protection of the biodiversity; development of pilot solutions with public/ private support



**What should happen in the Exchange session
(11.30 – 12.30)?**

Mapping of questions to ask during (“Speed Dating”) Exchange session:

1. What can the tool / instrument do?
-> Type of assessment / knowledge. Suitable for which exemplars?
2. For which application field?
-> sectoral, landuse-specific, geographical, Suitable for which exemplars?
3. What are the data needs?
-> roughly; more detailed bilateral discussion to follow
4. Who could use the tool (level of expertise needed)?
-> follow up in bilateral discussion may be needed



Speed Dating during Exchange session:

Which instruments for which case?

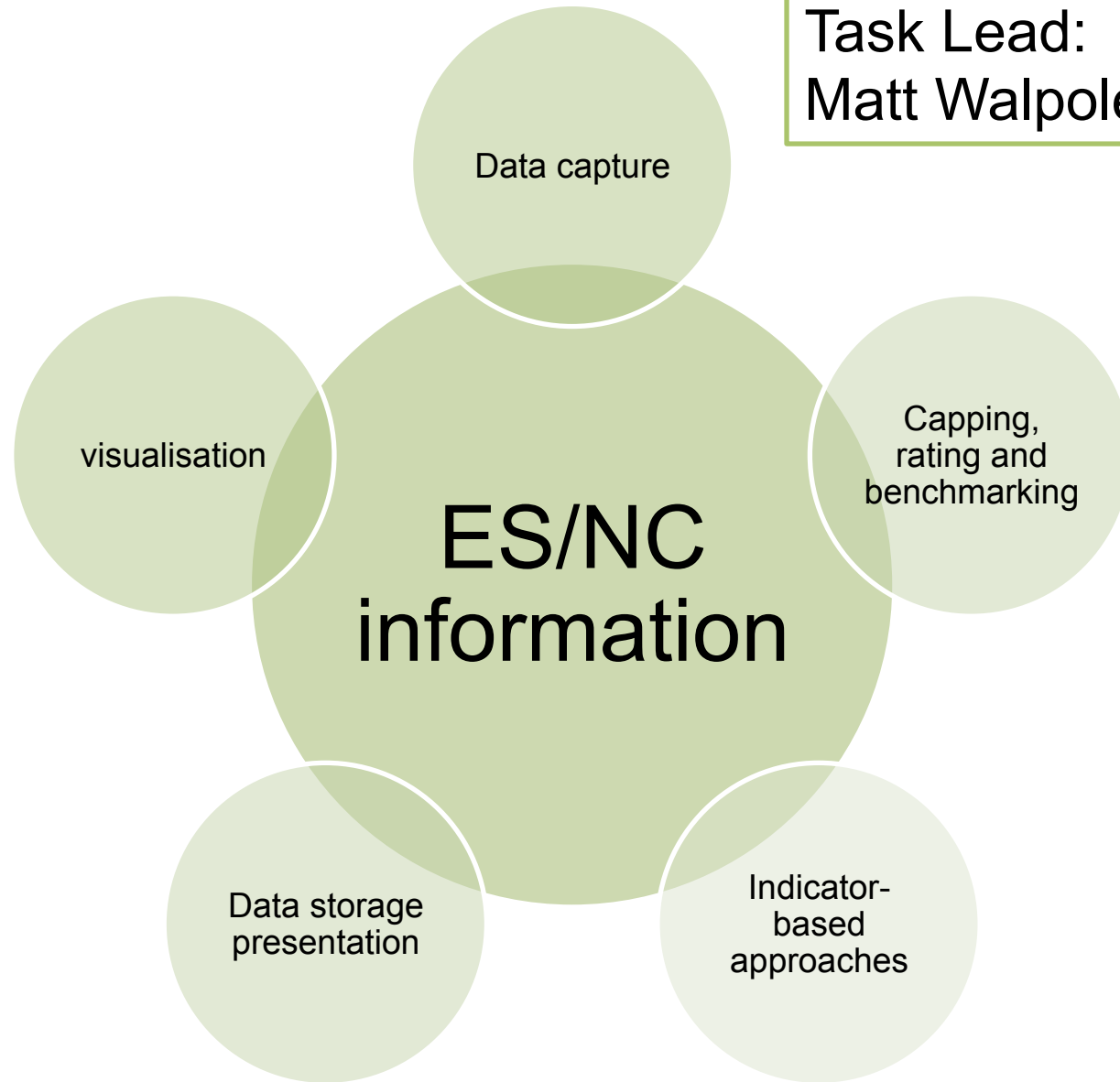


1. What can the tool / instrument do?
-> Type of assessment / knowledge.
2. For which application field?
-> sectoral, landuse-specific, geographical, ...

Type of tool	tool	Exem plar 1	Exemp lar 2	Exemp lar 3	Exemp lar 4	...	Exempl ar 11
ES info	<name>	x					
	<name>		x		x		
DSS	<name>			x			
	<name>	x	x	x	x		
Implementation	<name>		x		x		

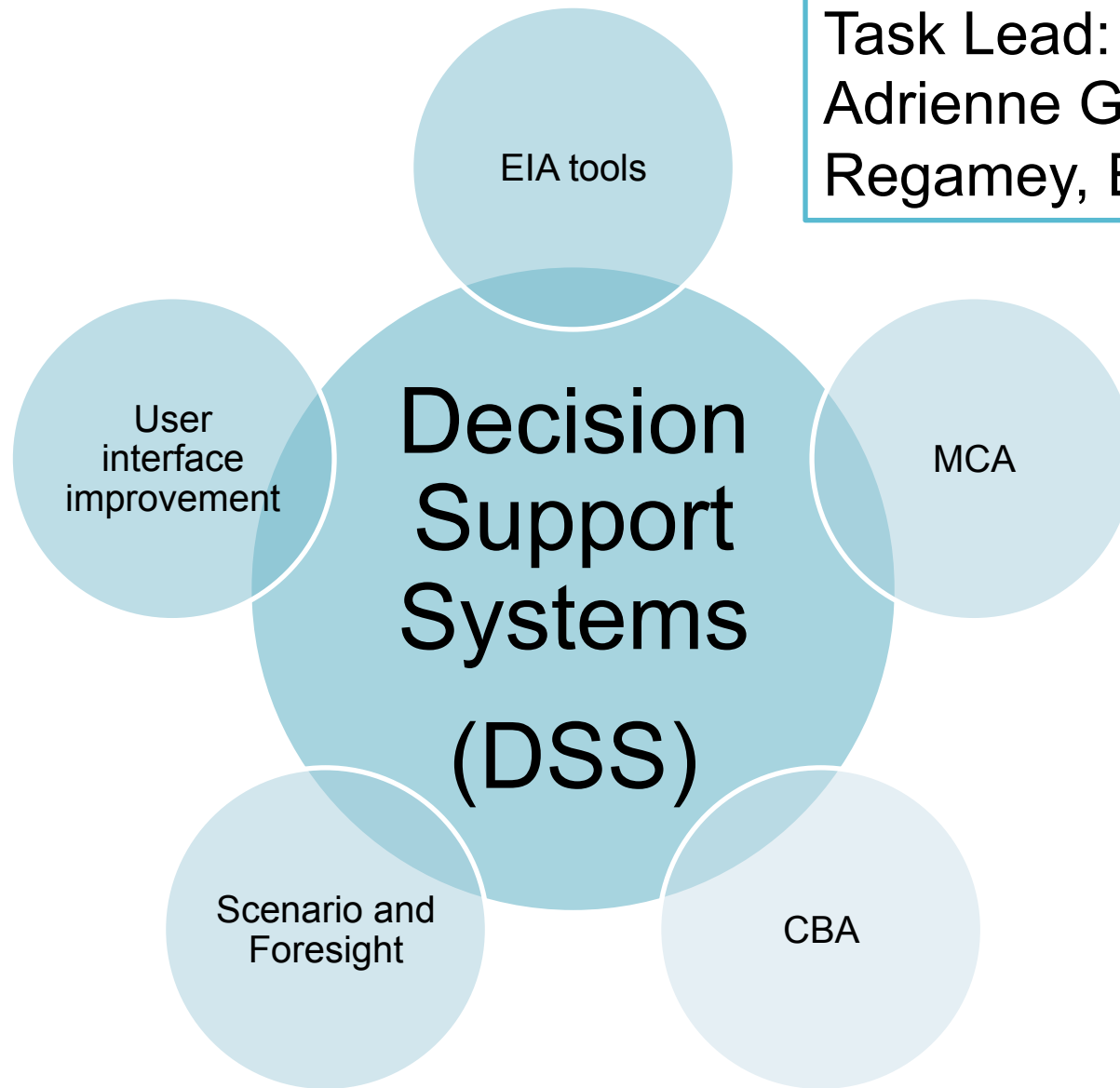


Task Lead:
Matt Walpole, WCMC





Task Lead:
Adrienne Gret-
Regamey, ETH





Task Lead:
Paul Weaver, ULUND

