Ecological Fiscal Transfers in Germany

from theory to possible outcomes Study Report



Keywords

Germany, UFZ, WP7, scenario analysis, Policy instruments, institutional fit, Ecological fiscal transfers, Protected areas, **Explore**

Main research question

Ecological Fiscal Transfers (EFT) address conservation performance of states with regard to fiscal capacity and resource endowments. What effects are to be expected?

Research finding in brief

EFT represent a re-allocation of financial resources, that require no more money, increase expanse of protected areas, and benefit sparsely populated, economically weak states.

Depending on the design, EFT may represent a landsparing approach, leading to more protected areas in sparsely populated states but do not help realizing habitat networks among all states.

Policymix approach

The applied microeconomic model clarifies the theoretical functioning of ecological fiscal transfers. The derived outcome of the model reveals potentials but also limits of ecological fiscal transfers. This indicates which conservation policy goals can be addressed by EFT and which goals have to be addressed by other instruments in a broader policy mix.



Reference:

Droste, N., Ring, I., Schröter-Schlaack, C., Lenk, T. Ecological Fiscal transfers in Germany. Discussion paper draft.

Website:

Forthcoming at http://policymix.nina.no/

Contact:

nils.droste@ufz.de



ASSESSING THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS IN POLICYMIXES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVISION



POLICYMIX has developed an integrated evaluation framework for assessing economic instruments that considers multiple policy assessment criteria - biodiversity and ecosystem service provision indicators; valuation of their economic benefit and policy implementation costs; social and distributional impacts; and legal and institutional constraints - at different levels of government.



Methodology

POLICYMIX focuses on the role of economic instruments for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provided by forest ecosystems. The cost-effectiveness and benefits of a range of economic versus regulatory instruments are being evaluated in selected POLICYMIX case studies in Norway, Finland, Germany, Portugal, Brazil and Costa Rica. Comparative analysis evaluates the possibilities for transfer of policy success stories between Europe and Latin America, and promoting learning from policy failures.



Training and dissemination

POLICYMIX actively used advisory boards including land users, local managers and national policy-makers, who collaborated with our researchers in the feasibility assessments of economic instruments. A web-based POLICYMIX TOOL encompassing policy impact assessment guidelines, case stories and demonstrations of policy assessment methods is aimed at supporting dissemination and learning.



Results

POLICYMIX research discusses improvements in the design, targeting and implementation of economic instruments for biodiversity conservation through better understanding of (i) the linkages and complementarities between impact assessment tools, (ii) complementarities between different policy instruments in a policy mix, and (iii) tradeoffs in design of a policy mix between economic, environmental and social impact criteria.



Duration:

Consortium:

Project Coordinator:

Project Web Site:

Partners:

Contact:

David N. Barton, david.barton@nina.no















