

**Keywords**

Finland, SYKE, WP6, WP7, Challenges, context and gaps, Institutional fit, Policy instruments, Resources, Implementation process, Protected area enforcement, Extension, Infer, Test

**Main research question**

How are forest biodiversity conservation decisions, and the actors making them, influenced by policies and other signals from the society?

**Research finding in brief**

Public and private sector organizations managing non-industrial private forests have recognized the social demand for integrating biodiversity conservation into management. In response, the organizations have developed conservation competences, and forestry professionals are in favour of conserving biodiversity. However, biodiversity conservation is integrated to forest management so tightly that it can be said to be subsumed by mainstream forestry. Biodiversity conservation has not become an area of differentiation or strategic specialization in the organizations.

The forestry sector should harness the capacity of the actors to take up additional tasks, fine-tune their practices, and meet the set standards as well as share practices.

**Policymix approach**

An analysis of policy implementation and organizational adaptation advances the understanding of institutional adaptation in a policymix context that conditions the behavior of public and private actors.



**Reference:**

Primmer, E. 2011. Analysis of institutional adaptation: integration of biodiversity conservation into forestry, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 19:16, 1822-1832.

**Website:**

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2011.04.0>

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



### Project objectives

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) trade-offs in design of a policy mix between economic, environmental and social impact criteria.

### EC Contribution:

3 458 312 €

### Duration:

2010-2014

### Consortium:

9 partners from 8 countries

### Project Coordinator:

Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) (Norway)

### Project Web Site:

<http://policymix.nina.no>

### Key Words:

Biodiversity, ecosystem services, policy mix, social ecological systems, economic instruments, payments for environmental services, ecological fiscal transfers

### Partners:

- Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), Norway
- Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), Germany
- Foundation of the Faculty of Sciences and Technology, New University of Lisbon (FFCT-UNL CENSE), Portugal
- Institute for Environmental Studies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (IVM), Netherlands
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK
- Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Finland
- Rede de Desenvolvimento, Ensino e Sociedade (REDES), Brazil
- Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa Agrícola (FUNDAG), Brazil
- Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE), Costa Rica

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