

**Keywords**

Finland, SYKE, WP6, WP7, Challenges, context and gaps, Impact evaluation, Biodiversity and ecosystem impact, Institutional fit, Policy instruments, Protected area enforcement , Infer, Test

**Research question**

What drives non-compliance in biodiversity conservation and how can regulation enhance compliance?

**Research finding in brief**

Knowledge, information and coordination are the most important bottlenecks for enhancing habitat conservation.

The low level of non-compliance in Finnish non-industrial private forests is largely explained by institutional factors. These include the decision-making procedures, the strong role of professional forestry organizations and the certification system established in response to international markets.

We propose to build on a cooperative strategy by improving and sharing a knowledge base; maintaining the existing deterrence, and applying smart regulation by engaging with new third parties.

**Policy mix approach**

Compliance in one policy area relies on a general institutional context, which partly rests on other policy instruments. Analyzing compliance in habitat conservation requires the understanding of other biodiversity protection instruments.



**Reference:**

Similä, J., Pölönen, I., Fredrikson, J., Primmer, E., Horne, P. 2014. Biodiversity Protection in Private Forests: An Analysis of Compliance. Journal of Environmental Law 0, 1–21.

**Website:**

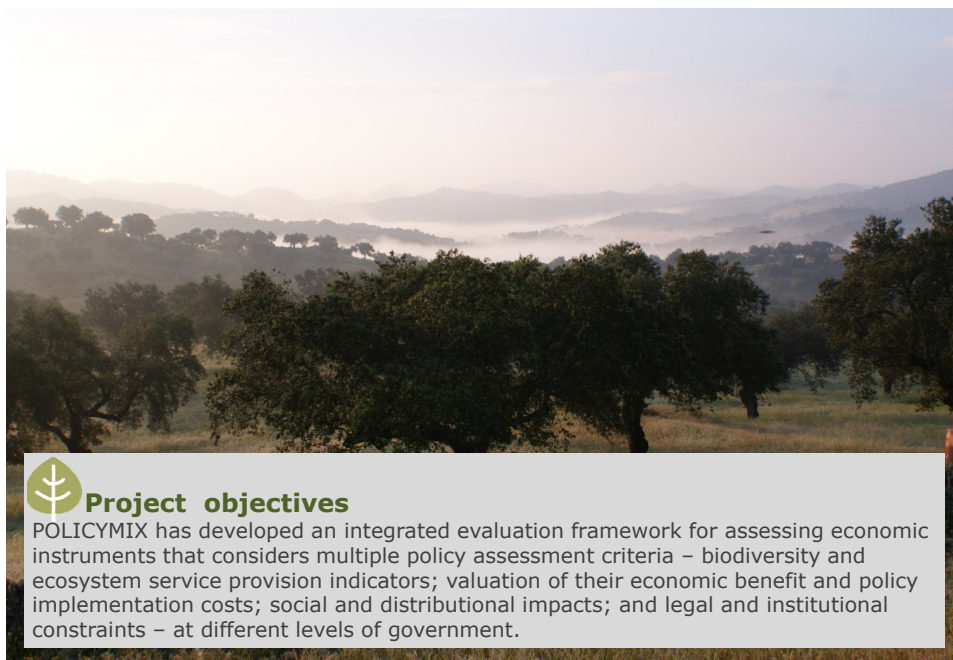
doi: [10.1093/jel/eqt029](https://doi.org/10.1093/jel/eqt029)

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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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