



Ministry of Environment, Forest and  
Climate Change  
Government of India



**giz** Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

# THIRD INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL TEEB INITIATIVES CHALLENGES AND RESPONSE

8-10 September 2015  
Goa, India



## Dialogue Report



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in partnership with the Indo-German Biodiversity Programme, GIZ organized the “Third International Dialogue on Implementing National TEEB Initiatives: Challenges and Response” from 08 – 10 September 2015 in Goa, India.

The Brazil-India-Germany (BIG) Dialogue on TEEB implementation was conceived in 2012 at a side event during the Xlth Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Hyderabad. The first two dialogue events were respectively hosted by Germany in 2013 and Brazil in 2014. The Third Dialogue hosted by India was expanded by inviting five more countries – Bhutan, China, Philippines, South Africa and Tanzania, to enrich the exchange and experience sharing amongst countries implementing national TEEB initiatives.

The dialogue format aims to:

- **Discuss** the lessons learned in mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into public policies and in the business sector
- **Explore** the possible routes for mainstreaming biodiversity into policy at different levels, from the public to the private sector, in order to move from scientific knowledge and scattered actions to real-world decision-making
- **Deepen** the discussion on the contributions of TEEB country initiatives towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The thematic focus of the Third Dialogue was on addressing two key challenges in mainstreaming biodiversity into public policy and decision making:

- **Science-policy connect:** From TEEB study/ecosystem services assessment to decision making and action
- **Moving beyond the conservation community:** Communicating TEEB to economic actors and other sectors

The Dialogue programme is given at Annex-I. 32 participants from Bhutan, Brazil, Germany, India, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania and the UNEP attended the Third Dialogue. The list of participants is at Annex-II.



*Lighting of the traditional lamp to open the TEEB Dialogue*

## 2. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Dr Ritesh Kumar, Conservation Programme Manager, Wetlands International-South Asia and the lead expert on inland wetlands under the TEEB India Initiative welcomed the participants to India and to the Third TEEB Dialogue. He outlined that the dialogue format is meant to share experiences and lessons, and find pathways for science-policy connect and reach out to sectors beyond conservation.

Mr Edgar Endrukaitis, Programme Director, Indo-German Biodiversity Programme, GIZ welcomed the participants on behalf of the German Development Cooperation. He said that the German Development Cooperation and GIZ were proud to work with India in its efforts towards the wise and sustainable use of biodiversity, despite the enormous developmental challenges India faced. He invited the participants to explore rich flora and fauna of Goa, which is a part of the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspots.

Mr Arun Goyal, Principal Secretary, Government of Goa, welcomed the participants to the beautiful and touristic state of Goa. He stated that even in a small state like Goa the state government is regularly faced with the challenge of balancing economic interests based on tourism and extractive industries while also conserving the fragile ecology of the Western Ghats. He emphasized the relevance of economic approaches and valuation of natural resources for sustainable development, and the need to disseminate the results of economic valuations to all sections of society.



*Opening session (left to right): Farhad Vania, Edgar Endrukaitis, Hem Pande, Arun Goyal, Ritesh Kumar*



*Ritesh Kumar*



*Edgar Endrukaitis*





*Hem Pande*



*Arun Goyal*



*Farhad Vania*



*Participants*

Mr Hem Pande, Special Secretary, MoEFCC, Government of India delivered the keynote address. In his opening remarks Mr Pande stated that the participation of Bhutan, Brazil, China (via Skype), Germany, India, Philippines, South Africa and Tanzania at this Dialogue represents up to 40 percent of global biodiversity. He said that CBD strongly emphasizes that the Convention's Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets can only be achieved with an increase in innovative forms of partnership, such as South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation complementing North-South arrangements. He found the International TEEB Dialogue to be an important initiative in fostering collective learning through a mutual exchange between the participating countries. He recalled the Aichi Biodiversity Target (No. 2) that by 2020 at the latest, biodiversity values have to be integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are also to be incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. He stated that the 1<sup>st</sup> Strategic Goal 2011-2020 of the CBD, "Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society" and Targets 1-4 are directly related to TEEB and can be achieved if TEEB is put to implementation and action. With this background, he emphasized the importance of TEEB as the pathway to a green economy and sustainable development. He said that TEEB could guide governments to implement appropriate measures while boosting the local economy, enhancing the quality of life, securing livelihoods and generating employment in a sustainable manner.

Outlining his expectations from the Dialogue, Mr Pande said that the participants have the big responsibility to identify the connect between science and policy making as well as communicating the outcomes of TEEB initiatives to others outside the conservation community.

He was pleased to see that what began as the Brazil, India and Germany (BIG) Dialogue, has now has expanded to five more countries. He thanked the German cooperation and GIZ for initiating and continued support to the first three Dialogues. He remarked that further efforts were required to expand and institutionalize the TEEB Dialogue in an appropriate way so that even more countries could join in the future. He urged delegates to discuss and develop ideas for furthering of the TEEB Dialogue and also requested UNEP to consider carrying this important initiative further so that all the CBD parties could potentially benefit from it. Mr Pande also encouraged the participants to communicate the dialogue results to IPBES, since the topic of science-policy connect is imperative for the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Mr Ravindra Singh, Indo-German Biodiversity Programme proposed a vote of thanks at the end of the inaugural session.



*Discussions during breaks*

### 3. RECAP OF FIRST AND SECOND TEEB DIALOGUE MEETINGS

*Mr Ravindra Singh, Indo-German Biodiversity Programme, GIZ*

A brief presentation on the first two Brazil-India-Germany TEEB Dialogue meetings was made. Main discussion points at the two previous meetings are summarised below.

#### **First TEEB Dialogue Meeting, Berlin, September 2013**

All the 3 countries – Brazil, India and Germany – were at the start of their respective TEEB initiatives and presented the motivation, goals and intended impacts of their TEEB initiatives, stakeholders and actors, governance structures, early achievements and challenges.

For successful implementation of TEEB national initiatives, the participants discussed the following as important issues:

- Be policy relevant
- Based on sound multi-disciplinary science
- Multidimensional monitoring system
- Access to and trust by stakeholders
- Honest science and its portrayal
- Expectation management
- Human drivers (funds/ science)
- Communication strategy

#### **Second TEEB Dialogue Meeting, Brasilia, May 2014**

Brazil, India and Germany presented the progress made in their respective TEEB initiatives and jointly worked on country specific elements of success and communication strategies

The following general elements of success for TEEB country initiatives were identified:

- Sufficient and timely funding
- Supportive legislative frameworks
- Incentive from compliance, as enforcement is not enough
- Policy-driven process
- Best practices and good science, across multiple disciplines
- Continuity in implementation process
- Incentives that support biodiversity
- Stakeholders involvement (Business, Academic, NGO)
- Sound economic arguments
- Effective communication strategy
- Willingness to reframe biodiversity as natural capital
- Collaborative dialog between partners and networks





*Kathrin Heidbrink – Facilitator*



*Ravindra Singh presenting the recap of last two dialogues*



*Kavita Sharma presenting the global perspective*



*Dudu Soginga*



*Elisa Dezolt*



*NH Ravindranath*



*Yugraj Yadava*



#### 4. THE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE: WHAT'S HAPPENING IN TEEB PHASE-III?

*Ms. Kavita Sharma, UNEP*

Since 2012, the focus is on putting TEEB into practice through the following:

- Macro level accounting (SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounts)
- National implementation in Tanzania, Liberia, Bhutan, Philippines and Ecuador under the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP) of UNEP
- Sectoral and biome TEEB studies (e.g. Agriculture and Food, Water and Wetlands, Ocean and Coasts)
- Promoting outreach and communication (TEEB Briefs, case studies, website, fundraising)

Kavita presented a summary of TEEB Tanzania and Bhutan as examples of TEEB national implementation under ENRTP. The framework for TEEB AgFood and its geographical and technical scope were also presented.

Key messages in the presentation were:

- Countries, their policy processes and institutions within and across countries are complex, particularly for environmental assets that are managed across different ministries
- Trade-offs need to be clearly laid out for policy makers and businesses. This needs to happen at various levels (global, national, local); e.g. through System of National Accounts, land-use/spatial planning, supply chain management, macroeconomic policies (fiscal, trade, etc.) and market pricing to
- Institutionalisation of both monetary and non-monetary valuation is required for long-term impacts.
- Policy layer and question should determine the type of analysis (e.g. externalities measuring and reporting, subsidies reform, spatial planning, etc.) rather than a method or data-driven assessment approach.

The discussions and clarifications on the presentation covered the following aspects:

- The countries are using their national institutions with the capacity to carry out TEEB/ES assessments. The country study processes are valuable in further developing these national capacities.
- Government acceptance of TEEB results and how they are being implemented varies from country to country, for example in Bhutan where all departments are involved in TEEB/ES assessments, their acceptance is likely to be higher.
- TEEB studies for Bhutan and Tanzania are assessing ES from multiple sector perspectives. For example, Tanzania study includes fishery impacts (to be valued using market prices reported by fisherman), and Druk Green Power Corporation is part of the TEEB Bhutan team (providing their perspective). Other social perspectives (e.g. distributional analysis for PES schemes) would also be included for both Tanzania and Bhutan.

## 5. EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNT IN IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL TEEB INITIATIVES

The **guiding questions** for the national TEEB initiatives were as follows:

1. Purpose/Objective: What is the aim of your TEEB initiative?
2. Architecture of your TEEB initiative in terms of actors/decision-makers/sectors and implementation strategy
3. Which specific sectoral policy processes are being targeted?
4. How do you (plan to) influence policy decisions and actions with your TEEB initiative/ecosystem services assessments?
5. What are the most significant results of your TEEB initiative so far?
6. What are the main challenges for your TEEB initiative?

### BRAZILIAN NATURAL CAPITAL INITIATIVE

*Gabriel Lui and Luana Duarte, Ministry of Environment*

#### **Purpose/Objectives:**

The purpose of Brazilian Natural Capital Initiative is to identify and highlight the economic benefits derived from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the country, as well as to evaluate the costs of their losses.

#### **Architecture:**

The key players are Brazilian Ministry of Environment (MMA), National Confederation of Industry (CNI) and GIZ. The primary players are state and municipal governments, companies and state federations of industries and secondary players are Federal Ministries of Finance and Planning and NGOs such as Forest Trends, Sustainability Study Center (GVCES) and The Nature Conservancy.

#### **Targeted policy processes:**

- National Policy on Climate Change
- Forest Code
- National System of Protected Areas; and
- Green Grant

#### **Plans to influence policy decisions:**

- Provide a systematic tool to measure state and changes of natural capital
- Finalizing an environmental economic account for disclosure/discussion of results
- Advocacy on water issues as key tangible ES to induce ES assessment debate and to leverage the development of provisioning sectors.

### Significant results:

Technical studies on ES and discussions have supported decision-makers and legislation in the following:

- Informing about potential economic instruments for conservation; One of the instrument Environmental Reserve Quota – CRA been integrated into the proposed design of the National Plan for Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG).
- The formulation of the National Biodiversity Strategy (Indicators for Aichi Targets 1-4) and Land planning instruments (Ecological-economic zoning).
- Mapping (so far 9 ES have been mapped) demand and supply of most relevant ES in the City Department of Urban Planning to ensure the development of a sustainable and resilient municipality and to allow local decision-makers to deal with land-use conflicts.

### Main challenges:

- Need to design an efficient communication strategy for processes, results and impacts (along the process, not at the end)
  - focus on the development of approaches and methodologies to integrate ES analysis in strategic planning instruments such as National Planning Strategy, strategic planning of relevant sectors (Energy, Transports, etc.)
  - How to mainstream the TEEB approach in other influential sectors within (Planning, Finance, Agriculture) and outside the government (business sector, NGOs)
- Strengthen capacity-building efforts:
  - to address lack of understanding/knowledge about TEEB
  - How to convey the lessons of TEEB from legislation to implementation
- Lack of incentives for conservation actions for the business sector: acknowledgment of the positive externalities
- To generate Political commitment to creating ownership and resources beyond the duration of TEEB Regional-Local Project.
- How to network and synergize with other related national initiatives and with sustainable development and poverty alleviation platform: IPBES, NBSAP, National Accounting, Pos-2015.



Gabriel Lui



Luana Duarte



## THE ECONOMICS OF ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY – INDIA INITIATIVE (TII)

*Dr Kirit Parikh, Chairman, TII Scientific and Technical Advisory Group*

### **Purpose of TII:**

- Promoting better understanding of human well-being consequences of decline in natural capital
- Identifying pathways for mainstreaming ecosystem services values in developmental programming

### **Governance structure:**

- Thematic focus on three ecosystems (Forests, Inland Wetlands and Coastal and Marine Ecosystems)
- Ecosystem wise teams of lead authors for preparing sectoral synthesis reports
- Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG): Multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral experts to guide synthesis, set strategic direction and promote outreach
- Project Steering Committee (PSC) for decision-making within MoEFCC to approve outcomes and ensure internal uptake

### **Approach:**

- Evidence building approach, with pilot projects to assess application of economic approaches in policy and decision-making contexts
- 14 pilots selected from a pool of 200 proposals
- Application contexts identified through in-depth sectoral reviews for three ecosystem types
- Use pilot study results for informing and improving efficiency of government programmes

### **Lessons and recommendations:**

Key results of the pilot case studies were presented. Lessons learnt, and recommendations from these case studies were summarized along the following lines:

- Investment in ecological restoration gives high returns
- Improving distribution of restoration costs and benefits
- Integrating ecosystem services values in landscape scale developmental programming
- Using market-based instruments for conservation outcomes
- Financing
- Criticality of cooperation of stakeholders
- Recognize the interconnectedness of ecosystem elements.

### **Main challenges:**

- Multi-dimensionality of policy contexts
- Ensuring representativeness and comprehensiveness of cases
- Information base on biophysical processes
- Moving beyond values

Factsheets on TII case studies and the sectoral synthesis report on wetland ecosystems were shared with the participants. The factsheets summarized the results of the fourteen pilot cases.

**Purpose/Objectives:**

- Awareness raising: collect scattered evidence on the importance of ecosystem services
- Promoting good practice: case studies of using the ecosystem service perspective for effective (environmental) management
- Connecting people: facilitate knowledge exchange between science and policy, and between academic disciplines
- Showcase the benefits of ES-concept: mainstream ES-concept in policy sectors other than nature conservation - promote ES perspective in environmental policy to facilitate better integration with other policy areas
- TEEB DE is not:
  - a national ecosystem service assessment
  - a comprehensive economic valuation study
  - responding to a specific sector policy request

**Architecture in terms of actors/decision-makers/sectors and implementation strategy:**

- Ministry of Environment commissioned the studies on TEEB
- The studies are being coordinated by UFZ, Department of Economics and BfN, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, an advisory board and a stakeholder group provide feedback and strategic guidance.
- Four working groups for four different reports, the broad process of calling for evidence and inviting experts to contribute as co-authors. Reports are being developed sequentially. About 220 experts take an active role as contributors and reviewers, working pro-bono.

**Targeted policy processes:**

- National climate policy
- Agricultural and rural policy
- Urban policy and public health
- A synthesis report which also considers Germany's impact on ecosystem services in a connected world

**Plans and efforts to influence policy decisions:**

- Address the middle-ground between (i) general/theoretical debate on how society should consider and deal with nature, and (ii) technical discussions on specific regulations/sector policies
- Collate scattered evidence and stimulate debate outside the 'green sector' and to point out misguided incentives.
- Interactive documentation: broad call for evidence, kick-off workshops with stakeholder consultations, reviews by scientists and experts from policy and administration, public launches of each report.

- Connecting with parallel efforts and processes, such as National Biodiversity Strategy, and business initiatives and the Bio-economy Council.
- Communication and outreach workshop series with stakeholders from administration to NGOs, online collation of good practices and active participation in economic and public debates.

#### Significant results:

- Many examples in different sectors.
- Example: Cost-benefit-analysis of peatland uses revealed that various policy instruments incentivize forms of land use which generate limited private benefit at high public costs. A clear case to consider the full range of ecosystem services when designing/adapting land use policy.

#### Main challenges:

- Using the assessment to strengthen a multi-sector perspective on the environment and taking the results beyond the 'environmental sector' (– given that the Ministry of Environment funds the initiative )
- Identifying policy areas/issues where the ecosystem service perspective provides strong new insights – given the high level of scientific evidence already available.
- Managing the expectations and the effective collaboration in a broadly participatory process involving experts from very different disciplines who do not all typically use the ecosystem service language and concept.
- Communicating the need for and potential of economic perspectives on human-environment relationships, without being misunderstood as promoting a narrowly utilitarian view on nature.



Kirit Parikh presenting TEEB India



Augustin Berghöfer presenting TEEB Germany



Release of TII Factsheets and Sectoral Synthesis on Wetland Ecosystems



JR Bhatt



## PANEL DISCUSSIONS – BRAZIL, INDIA AND GERMANY

The three country presentations were followed by a panel discussion and open discussions with the participants with panellist from TEEB initiatives in Brazil, India and Germany. Main points of the discussions are summarized below:

- While the purpose and design of the three TEEB initiatives are different, they all are facing similar challenges.
- In Brazil, the Department of Statistics is formulating Green National Accounts that will be much bigger in scope than TEEB.
- Water is the bridge between the various sectors and accordingly Brazil is using ‘water’ as a topic to induce ES assessment debate with other stakeholders.
- On the issue of learning from past steps, India would have liked to fund all the 200 proposals that were received under TII; in Germany, a closer interaction in a core team of study leaders and chapter lead authors across the four reports might have further enhanced the interdisciplinary coherence and strategic deliberation underlying the reports. .
- India believes that communication plays a crucial role in final implementation and uptake of TEEB results. If the results of the studies are robust, then they should also be able to garner additional/further resources and take the initiative forward.
- The studies from India were selected due to the policy connect and also because data on biodiversity/ES was already available with the study leaders. The study leaders just needed additional support to express the data in economic terms.
- It is important that results/recommendations be made available promptly to translate into decisions.
- Need to communicate at least with inter-dependent sectors like agriculture, fisheries and irrigation.
- In India, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in partnership with GIZ and the Confederation of Indian Industry has established the India Business Biodiversity Initiative. This business-led initiative serves as a national platform for business, to promote sharing and learning, and will ultimately lead to mainstreaming sustainable management of biological diversity by business.



*Panel Discussions on Brazil, India and Germany TEEB cases*



*E Vivekanandan*

## TEEB INITIATIVE IN TANZANIA

*Mr Nyarobi J M, Vice-President's Office*

### **Purpose/Objectives:**

Examine land-use trade-offs in the basin and conduct scenario analyses to inform policies for prudent basin-wide management.

### **Architecture and implementation strategy:**

- Commissioned and coordinated by the Vice-President's office.
- A national scoping workshop was organised in 2014, in which twenty-four participants from government, non-government and private institutions, research and academic institutions participated.
- Governance structure includes:
  - Division of Environment, Vice Presidents Office is the National Focal Point.
  - University of Dar es Salaam –IRA is the Host Institution
  - Other Sector Institutions participating in the study include Ministries responsible for Natural Resources, Agriculture, Economic Planning, Livestock and Fisheries, Water, Land; Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute; Tanzania Forestry Research Institute; Ardhi University; and Tanzania Forest Services Agency.

### **Targeted policy processes:**

TEEB Tanzania aims at informing land use policies in the Rufiji River Basin because many agriculture and water projects are planned in the basin as part of the government's Big Results Now (BRN) Initiative. TEEB Tanzania also aims at providing baseline data for implementation of the second NBSAP (to be submitted to CBD in 2015).

### **Plans to influence policy decisions:**

In Tanzania, TEEB initiative is coordinated by the Vice-president's office, and every department/ministry houses an environment division also coordinated by the Vice-president's office.

### **Significant results:**

- Identified relevant ecosystems and ecosystem services
- Identified information needs and selection of appropriate methods.
- 1st Report – Assessment of data availability and gaps
- 2nd Report – Compilation of biodiversity data, including mapping and modelling results against selected scenarios.

### **Main challenges:**

- Low awareness amongst decision/policy makers and the general public.
- Poor capacity in terms of technical infrastructure such as trained personnel and facilities
- Budgetary constraints make TEEB/ES assessment low priorities for the government
- Poverty adds to the challenges in TEEB implementation

## **ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT: EXPERIENCES FROM SOUTH AFRICA**

*Ms. Duduzile Soginga, Department of Environmental Affairs*

### **Purpose/Objectives:**

To contribute to improved socio-economic benefits within the environmental sector public employment programmes through investment in the restoration and maintenance of natural resources (ecological infrastructure) to enhance the security and delivery of ecosystem services.

### **Architecture in terms of actors/decision-makers/sectors and implementation strategy:**

The NRM programme has specifically focused on projects on water and invasive species, wetland restoration, fire management, ecosystem services and forest ecosystems.

### **Targeted policy processes:**

South Africa has a National Development Plan, which aims to create 11 million jobs by 2030. To achieve this objective, one of the pathways is to realize environment for sustainable employment and inclusive employment growth. It also seeks to bring environmental sustainability and resilience.

### **Plans to influence policy decisions:**

The assessment has clearly mapped to show how land management practices like Invasive species management, land degradation improvement, rehabilitating wetlands, protecting watershed catchments could lead to an improved flow of ecosystem services. They were inadvertently shown to improved human wellbeing through decreased disaster risks, improved food, water and livelihood security as well as an adaptation to climate change.

### **Significant results:**

As an outcome of the assessment, the NRM programme received priority in socio-economic development agenda through employment generation.

### **Main challenges:**

- Implementation capacity is limited
- There is still not enough science to back up investments.
- Impacts not as big as the department would have liked it to be. The demands for interventions are significantly larger than available budgets.
- Private and other sectors still do not invest enough in the restoration of ecological infrastructure and delivery ecosystem services.
- Ministry of Environmental Affairs needs broader-based political support/buy-in.



## PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON TANZANIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

- Tanzania shows a case where TEEB assessment has top political priority as the study was initiated by the Vice President's Office. It aims to ensure that the environmental costs of BRN Initiative are not very high by supplementing the environmental assessment procedures/provisions in place for investments carried out under the BRN initiative.
- In South Africa, the economic analysis of ES was used by the Department of Natural Resource Management as a strong argument for resource mobilization with a logical aim of creating employment for local communities through environmental development.
- Existing programme of Government (e.g. BRN in Tanzania) could become a key driver for mainstreaming ecosystem services approach.
- On the issue of study design to impact the national policy, it was argued that data sets could be used to inform the policy, to enhance the efficiency of the development programme and to avoid any adversary. In South Africa, weeding of Invasive alien species has become a big issue. The assessment has given a mandate on its management through research and valuation.
- The role of stakeholders was significant as in the case of Tanzania where ES survey and mapping were done with the local community.
- In South Africa, assessments have also been used in resource allocations for running or graduating to new phases of the programme.
- Communication: Both the presenters agreed on the need for translating scientific results for users of the results in implementations. It would be challenging to bring synergies across different administration layers.



Mr Nyarobi J M presenting Tanzania TEEB case



Duduzile Soginga, presenting TEEB South Africa



Panel discussions



Alejandro von Bertrab

## TEEB BHUTAN

*Mr Sangay Wangchuk, Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environment*

### **Purpose/Objectives:**

The overall objective of TEEB Bhutan is to develop and compare two alternative scenarios for hydropower capacity augmentation in Bhutan with regards to the changes in the provisioning of ecosystem services and biodiversity impacts, with the condition that both scenarios entail an equivalent expansion in capacity relative to the status quo. The two scenarios will differ in terms of (i) the mix of large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale hydropower installations and (ii) the proposed locations of the plants, with associated proximity to habitats/communities.

### **Architecture and implementation strategy:**

The UWICE is coordinating the initiative on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest. The governance structure includes all the relevant national actors for hydropower in Bhutan, such as Ministry of Economic Affairs, Watershed Management Directorate, Department of Hydropower, Department of Renewable Energy, Druk Green Power Corporation, etc.

### **Targeted policy processes:**

- Sustainable Hydropower Development Policy 2008
- Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2013

### **Plans to influence policy decisions:**

The representatives of various departments and ministries are part of the ES assessment team and would participate and handle components of the assessment related to the mandate of the department/ministry. It should lead to effective communication within departments/ministries and also uptake of the results.

## TEEB PHILIPPINES

### **REFLECTING THE VALUE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY IN LAND RECLAMATION POLICIES IN THE PHILIPPINES**

*Ms Desiree Eve Maaño, Biodiversity Management Bureau*

### **Purpose/Objectives:**

To develop and compare three alternative scenarios for land reclamation in LPPCHEA with regards to the changes in the provisioning of ecosystem services and biodiversity impacts due to reclamation.

### **Architecture in terms of actors/decision-makers/sectors and implementation strategy:**

- Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources is the National Focal Agency
- Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies, Inc. is the implementing/host institution
- Other actors engaged are UNDP BIOFIN, World Bank WAVES project, Palawan Council for Sustainable Development, ASEAN Council for Biodiversity, National Economic and Development Authority, Laguna Lake Development Authority, Climate Change Commission, Biodiversity and

Watersheds Improved for Stronger Economy and Ecosystem Resilience, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Office, and Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau, Philippine Reclamation Authority.

**Targeted policy processes:**

TEEB Philippines informs land reclamation and coastal development plans for Manila Bay, where there is a planned reclamation covering 685 hectares affecting LPPCHEA (A 175- ha Critical Habitat and Ramsar Site).

**Plans to influence policy decisions:**

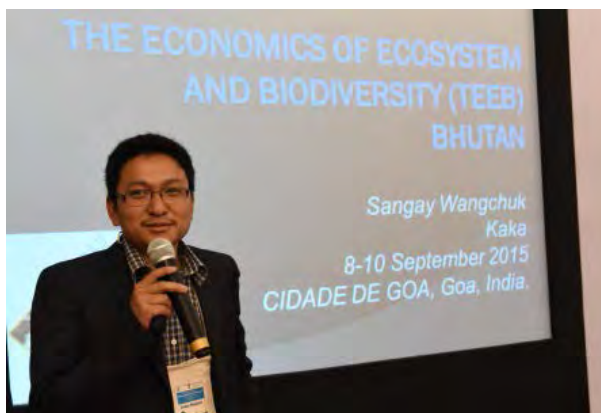
- The study will contribute to awareness-raising *vis-à-vis* impacts on communities and ecosystems, and potentially affect final policy choices in the Philippines.
- TEEB would inform the environmental compliance process by providing DENR with information on impacts of land reclamation on LPPCHEA.

**Significant results:**

- TEEB scoping workshop was organized in 2014
- Host/implementing institution already identified
- Identified relevant ecosystems and ecosystem services, as well as appropriate methods for valuation

**Main challenges:**

- Conflicting political interest
- Lack of implementation capacity
- Engaging relevant stakeholders and business sector in the programme
- Translating study results into policy processes
- Information dissemination and public awareness



*Sangay Wangchuk presented the case of TEEB Bhutan*



*Desiree Eve Maaño with presentation on TEEB Philippines*

### PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON BHUTAN AND THE PHILIPPINES

- In Bhutan, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) have been carried out for individual hydropower projects and not for the whole country as a unit. Any activity including the construction of hydropower projects needs the approval of National Environment Commission, which considers biodiversity-related issues before approving projects.
- The socio-economic and environmental impacts of hydropower projects in Bhutan would be low. The rivers flow in deep gorges where there are negligible villages/households. The hydropower projects would cause submersion of forests but this loss also would not be significant.
- At present, agriculture and tourism are the main contributors to the economy of Bhutan. However, revenue from agriculture and tourism is not sustainable in the long run. Moreover, the potential of generating electricity from hydropower projects is enormous in Bhutan and would drive the economic agenda.
- The fisheries sector is critical both socially and economically. The impacts of hydropower on the sector especially impact on *golden masheer* should be considered during the ES assessments in Bhutan.
- Currently, Bhutan is implementing a PES scheme on the water. Under the scheme, the private sector pays upstream local communities for conserving forests and ecosystem services. The amount of PES is decided in consultation with the communities on the basis of activities and works that need to be carried out for maintaining the ecosystem services.



*Panel discussions on Bhutan and the Philippines*



*Raquel Agra during the panel discussions*



*Kaka Tshering*



*Participants*



## SUMMARY OF KEY LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE COUNTRY CASES

The country presentations provided practical insights into the implementation efforts, specific conditions and success factors at national/sub-national level. This information was used in table group discussions to discuss further commonalities, differences, good practices and stumbling blocks in TEEB implementation. The results of group discussions are summarized below:

### **Commonalities between national TEEB initiatives:**

- The role of UNEP in TEEB country studies of Tanzania, Bhutan and Philippines, and that of GIZ for Brazil and India has been that of a catalyst. The agencies brought the necessary financial resources, capacity building and handholding support required for TEEB/ES initiatives.
- All the country TEEB studies/ ES assessments were initiated and led by the Ministry/Department of Environment and supported by external funding agencies.
- The larger vision of all studies was to build a case for better considering ecosystem values in public decision-making processes.
- The studies had government involvement albeit at different levels.
- All studies were facing some challenge or the other such as communication, uptake by decision makers and lack of standardized methodologies/techniques.

### **Differences between national TEEB initiatives:**

- While some of the national TEEB initiatives focused on informing existing policies such as land reclamation in Philippines or hydropower in Bhutan; others focused on influencing policies by providing arguments, evidence and information (e.g. India, Germany)
- The purpose/objective of the country studies was different from one another and approaches/methodologies were also adopted accordingly.
- While some of the studies were policy driven and commissioned by highest authorities in the government, such as in the case of Tanzania and Bhutan; others (e.g. India, Brazil, Germany) were commissioned to provide scientific validation and pilot case studies for improvisation of policies.
- The scale of different initiatives is different. E.g. while Tanzania is focusing on a river basin, Bhutan was evaluating loss of ES from hydropower projects in a number of river basins and India piloted 14 studies in three ecosystems namely forests, inland wetlands and coastal and marine.
- Stakeholder involvement is varied amongst the studies. While some initiatives have active stakeholder participation throughout the process (e.g. Bhutan), some others ensured representation of important ministries/departments in design and assessment (e.g. Brazil) and some countries plan to use the results of their TEEB initiatives for stakeholder involvement (e.g. Germany).
- South Africa used its ES assessment to secure additional funds for conservation and protected area management activities.

**Good Practices:**

- Convincing top political leadership has resulted in synergies and coordination at the highest level (for example, Tanzania TEEB initiative is coordinated by the Vice-president's office and every department/ministry houses an environment division also coordinated by the Vice-president's office; and Bhutan has a representative of important Departments/Ministries in the ES assessment team).
- Clear policy context as in the case of India, Bhutan, Tanzania and Philippines. Business sector involvement as in Brazil and India. Both countries are engaging with their Confederations of Industries to incorporate ES approaches and sustainability into corporate accounting and practices. Bhutan is also actively involving their power distribution company called Bhutan Power Corporation Limited a public sector undertaking in the ES assessment.
- Choosing cross-cutting policy issues such as 'climate change' and energy' in Germany for engagement of various stakeholders was also identified as a good practice. The same also holds true for Brazil which has chosen 'Water', Tanzania which is looking at 'water and land-use', India which has identified three 'priority ecosystems' and commissioned cases studies within these ecosystems, Philippines which is assessing ES services lost due to 'land-reclamation', Bhutan which is using ES to inform its 'hydropower' policy and South Africa which used ES assessment to build a case of 'employment generation' through protected area management/conservation activities.
- Stakeholder engagement, especially getting non-environment actors on board as demonstrated by Bhutan and Philippines.
- Studies included social analysis as evidenced in the Ashtamudi clam eco-labelling study in India and social costs in terms of loss of recreational value due to land reclamation in the Philippines.

**Stumbling Blocks:**

- Stakeholder engagement especially non-environment actors such as businesses, other ministries/departments and communities is a major challenge in all studies.
- Science-policy interface or in simple terms ensuring uptake and actual implementation of results of TEEB/ES assessments.
- Political commitment and inconsistency in political leadership led to apprehensions on the sustainability of TEEB processes. In all cases, The TEEB/ES approach was initiated by Ministry/Department of Environment, who have limited steering power over other Ministries/Departments.
- The link between policy and business was rather weak, and most studies had no clear focus on the business sector. One of the important stakeholders in the Philippines land-reclamation study is the business sector. Land-reclamation policy would be of immense interest to the business community and accordingly their involvement in the ES assessments may be vital for uptake and implementation.
- One of the major stumbling blocks identified was communicating TEEB/ES to various stakeholders. Communication gaps, especially in terms of science-policy connect, is a challenge for most study countries.



## 6. SCIENCE-POLICY CONNECT: FROM TEEB STUDY/ ES ASSESSMENT TO DECISION MAKING AND ACTION (GROUP WORK)

The participants were divided into four working groups, with each group having representation from at least three countries. One of the four groups was formed with participants representing policy makers/ administrators from different countries. The groups were given the following questions related to science policy connect.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Group-1:</b> | How to get the results of existing ES assessments turned into action?   |
| <b>Group-2:</b> | How to manage the interaction with policy makers in new or ongoing ES assessment processes?   |
| <b>Group-3:</b> | What is the significance of stakeholder involvement and how to go about it?   |
| <b>Group-4:</b> | Which capacities or skills do policymakers and scientist need to interact more effectively and how can they develop these capacities? |

The discussions and recommendations of the working groups are summarised below:

### Group 1 - How to get the results of existing ES assessments turned into action?

The group suggested that targeted reports need to be communicated to different stakeholders such as Government (Central, State and local governments), business and financial sectors, civil societies and international environmental governance organizations. The dissemination/communication of ES assessments would require a strategic approach, which would entail the use of a number of tools, sometimes used singly or in combinations, depending on the stakeholders. Some tools and methodologies available to the study team are as follows:

- Organize conferences/media events for different target groups
- Use Ambassadors/Champions
- Explain the trade-offs/cost-benefits for implementation to the target stakeholder.
- Prove the concepts through pilot studies or sharing best practices.
- Use social media such as twitter, facebook and chat groups

Strategy for different stakeholders could be as follows:

- For Government (central regional/state and local levels)
  - Present and explain results to sector ministries
  - Establish dialogues between the various ministries/departments
  - Use spatial maps and illustrative means to communicate with the government representatives.
  - Demonstrate how results could bring value addition by integrating into the policy planning processes/scenarios.
  - Try to correlate and connect ES with local political priorities.



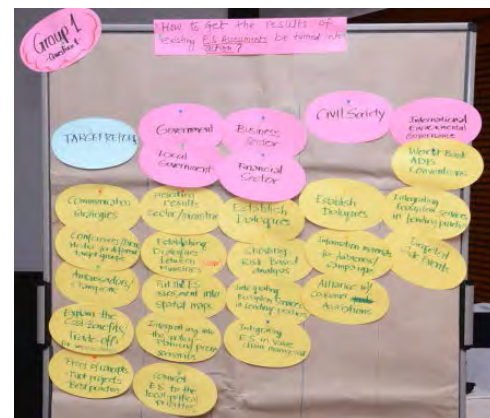
- For business and financial sectors
  - establish a dialogue with business and finance sectors
  - Show risk-based analysis explaining how ES/TEEB is essential for the sustainability of the businesses themselves in the long run.
  - Try to integrate ES in lending practices as well as in value chain management for sustainability.
- For civil society
  - establish a dialogue with civil society
  - gather information and develop communication materials in common people's language for generating awareness
  - Alliance with consumer associations could also help in reaching out to the general public.
- At International governance platform
  - Try to involve World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other financial institutions to involve, integrating ES practices into the lending practices of financial institutions.
  - Organizing targeted side events at international events such as Conference of Parties to Conventions such as CBD, UNFCCC, Ramsar and CITES and IUCN World Parks Congress.

#### Discussions:

- Suggestions such as identification of stakeholders (grass-root people such as fishermen and dependent communities' non-state actors namely Forest Stewardship Council and Marine Stewardship Council) was added, while it was acknowledged that under 'International Environment Governance', BRIC Bank and Chinese Development Bank could also be considered.
- It was also suggested that a thorough search should be made to identify precedence and learning lessons from other cases/initiatives that were successful in getting implemented and then adapt them to our case. It would lead to wise use of scarce resources.
- It might be a better idea to get ES incorporated in existing or new legislations.



Group Discussions



Participant's input on translating results into action

## Group 2 - How to manage the interaction with policy makers in new or ongoing ES assessment processes?

The group considered two scenarios based on the experiences of Tanzania, Bhutan, India and Brazil. Scenario A was based on the experiences of Tanzania, Bhutan and India where the stakeholders have been involved in the TEEB studies. Scenario B was based on the learnings of Brazil where there were no studies to showcase the importance of TEEB/ES assessments. The group work resulted in following recommendations:

### Scenario A:

- Try to identify the starting point of this exercise preferably by informing existing policies. Also, the coordinating department needs to be identified for ownership and anchoring of study.
- Identify key policy makers who will be taker/user of the study results. Create ownership of these policy makers, by involving them in the study design. In case the key policy makers can not be engaged in study design then they should be involved as soon as possible especially by modifying the study design to suit their need.
- A governance structure with the participation of key policymakers needs to be created so as to institutionalize TEEB/ES process. This could also be institutionalizing TEEB/ES processes into existing governance structures. Regular meetings for reviewing and reporting would ensure engagement of key policy makers. Representatives of the governance structure could be involved in the study team with a caution that everyone cannot be involved at every stage.
- The study should be able to give clear policy results or show the use of outcomes for a policy through validating results.
- For efficient and swift communication, the study should be able to produce fact sheets and policy briefs with appropriate language that shows clear social, economic benefits, impact on economic indicators.

### Scenario B:

- Identify key policy makers who will be taker/user of the study results. Involve these key policy-makers as soon as possible, especially by modifying the study design to suit their need, if possible.
- Involve the key policy makers by ensuring their representation in governance structures. In case, this is not possible then ensure their participation in regular meetings for reviewing and reporting. Dialogues between study leaders and policy makers/takers could also help communicate the results.
- The study should be able to give clear policy results or show the use of outcomes for a policy through validating results.
- For efficient and swift communication, the study should be able to produce fact sheets and policy briefs with appropriate language that shows clear social, economic benefits, impact on economic indicators.

## Discussions:

- Getting policy makers onboard in ongoing ES assessments is tricky, and so it is important to make the governance structure formal and institutional.
- There is no blueprint for managing the interaction with policy makers in new or ongoing ES assessment processes and would depend on the context.
- Processes are dynamic, and the management of key policy/decision makers also needs to be dynamic and evolving.
- Managing the interaction with policy makers is crucial and should be built in the project design especially by budgeting sufficient funds for the interaction throughout the ES assessment process.



Ajai Saxena



Group input on Policy maker's involvement

Participants



Tomas Inhetvin as coordinator



E Vivekanandan

### Group 3 - What is the significance of stakeholder involvement and how to go about it?

The group work started with detailed discussions on the role of stakeholders and their significance. The group was of the opinion that a thorough stakeholder analysis is a first key step, which has to be followed by a stakeholder engagement strategy and communication strategy. The group made the following recommendations on processes to involve various stakeholders:

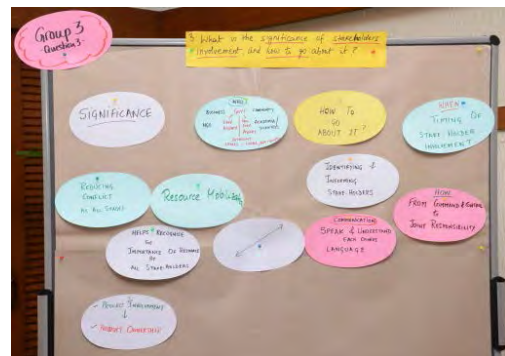
- Stakeholder involvement creates ownership, facilitates the provision of inputs into the assessment and help in resource mobilization. For example, in the case of South Africa the assessment exercise helped mobilize additional resources from other sectors/agencies.
- Stakeholders should be involved right from the beginning.
- A detailed stakeholder analysis needs to be undertaken at the beginning of the study and engagement with them built into project design so as to identify the who, the when, the how and the what for of stakeholder involvement..
- The next question is how to go about involving stakeholders in TEEB implementation. Improving stakeholder engagement can help to transition from a “command and control”-approach to a situation where “joint responsibility” for natural capital helps to resolve conflicts at each stage of the process as well as it fosters the sense of ownership for the results in the end.
- The communication should be easy to understand and specifically targeted to individual stakeholder groups. Providing answers to the questions “What’s in it for me?”, “Why should I care?” and “How and to what extent can I influence the process?”
- Timings of stakeholder involvement are crucial and participants should be clear about the “rules of involvement” to manage expectations on all sides.

#### Discussions:

Stakeholder analysis itself would not be sufficient to ensure their involvement. Stakeholder analysis should immediately be followed by a well-executed stakeholder mapping exercise. As per the impact/influence of the stakeholders on the implementation of the ES assessment results/processes, their involvement must be ensured throughout the project design/period.



Farhad Vania



Participant's input on stakeholder's significance



#### Group 4 - Which capacities or skills do policymakers and scientist need to interact more effectively and how can they develop these capacities?

The group observed that the policy makers and scientists come from different backgrounds, even though at times they may have a common focus, such as development. Their different backgrounds make it difficult to yield commonly agreeable results. The group also discussed the need to understand the positions of the two important stakeholders. It was highlighted that policymakers' work under pressure to take decisions and can only afford short attention to the issues. They accordingly expect workable results instead of technical discussions. On the other hand, researchers come with pure technical background and have the liberty of long timespan to explore issues. With this understanding, the group made the following recommendations:

- Policy makers need to be familiarized with ES/TEEB concepts that can be achieved by developing short courses/modules on ES assessments in public administration training institutes as well as in forestry training institutes.
- Both policy makers and scientists need to develop regular interaction platform. These could be achieved with institutionalized exchange platform.
- Scientists need to gain communication skills to translate their results into user-friendly form for policy makers. These interactions should not be scientific/technical debates nor too administrative so that the results are prone to misinterpretation.
- Scientists also need to understand information needs of the policy makers. They should be able to appreciate policy processes and generate results that could be related to decision options. Their technical advice should be just for informing policy decisions.
- Scientist many times assume policy relevance or policy implications. There is a need to frame research question for ES/TEEB assessments based on existing policies. The research in ES/TEEB assessments needs to cater to informing policies rather than presenting results and leaving the problem of finding policy connect on policy makers.
- Communication courses and tools can be organized for scientists so that they can connect with policy makers and the general public in easy and comprehensible language.



*Capacity required by policy-makers and scientists*



*Group discussions*

## 7. MOVING BEYOND THE CONSERVATION COMMUNITY: COMMUNICATING TEEB TO ECONOMIC ACTORS AND SECTORS (CAROUSEL DISCUSSIONS)

With the participants divided into four groups, carousel discussion rounds were conducted on the topic of communicating TEEB.

The guiding question was, “What messages and media can we use to increase the interest in TEEB” on the sides of:

- Government decision makers in the sectors directly using biodiversity/ES (for ex.: departments of agriculture, forestry, fisheries....)
- Government decision makers indirectly impacting biodiversity/ES (for ex.: departments of finance, industry, mining....)
- Private sector/business decision makers
- Communities and citizens

Four carousel stations were organized to brainstorm and discuss the communication strategy appropriate for the respective stakeholders. The results are summarized below.

### Communicating with Government decision makers in the sectors using biodiversity/ES directly

#### Message characteristics:

- Use simple language
- Perform comparative analyses between “traditional” and sustainable resource management practices
- Highlight how ecosystem service approach can improve land/water use practices by ensuring sustainability

#### Main messages:

- Highlight unsustainability of “business as usual”; demonstrate how a sustainable use of natural resources can improve return on investment (ROI)
- Show impact on ES of primary sector activities
- Show link among sectors and ecosystems
- Illustrate trade-offs within and among different sectors (e.g. current water scarcity in São Paulo)
- Demonstrate how the ES concept can help decision-makers do a better job
- Show dangers of not considering ES and contrast with benefits of considering them
- Do comparative analyses
- Use diverse metrics and/or ‘output formats’ to articulate the importance of ecosystem services, such as graphs of changes in ES supply/demands, hours of extra labour needed to compensate

for the loss of a service (e.g. access to drinking water), % of population affected in case of ES gains (or losses), photos with before-after comparisons, 'stories with individuals', etc

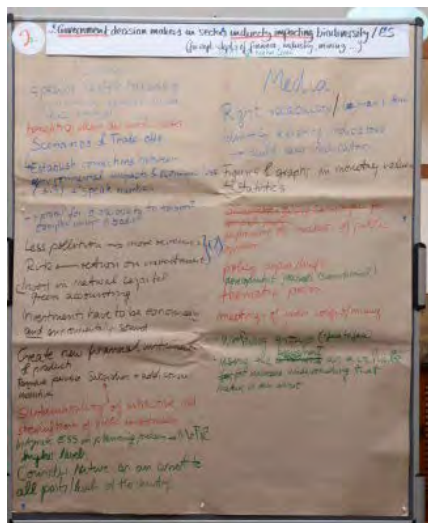
- Generate baseline of ES related to sectors
- Show health linkages of healthy ecosystems (highlighted by participants)
- Avoid silo thinking but look at interconnectedness of sectors and activities (highlighted by participants)

### Media:

Policy briefs, fact sheets, newspaper articles, journal articles (questioned by some participants due to their technical and lengthy nature), engagement in high-level meetings, interactive maps for spatial planning, NGO campaigns (highlighted by participants), protests (questioned by some participants), planning forums; provide information to sector/industry associations who tend to have high political leverage

Message should use some catchy phrases such as:

- Agriculture: "x% productivity is related to pollinators/water availability/good quality soil..."
- Fisheries: "Go for clams for clean water and more income!" (this statement is based on the Ashtamudi Lake case from TEEB India, where clams are shown to purify water and be commercially viable)



Group inputs on indirectly dependent sectors



Participants



Group inputs on directly dependent sectors

## Communicating with Government decision makers in sectors indirectly impacting on biodiversity / Ecosystem Services (ES)

### General observations by the participants:

- “Other sectors” like mining, industry often impact and depend **directly** on biodiversity and ESS.
- Involving Ministries/Departments of Finance is very important
- In many countries Ministries of Planning or other higher level institutions, e.g. the president’s office or alike, are powerful actors to incentive the dialogue between Ministry of Environment and the other “non-green” sectors.

### Messages:

Should lay out the impact of biodiversity/ES on another sector clearly. E.g.

- For Ministry of Health: specific health hazard of an invasive alien species in different areas or health benefit of clean air and water for
- Ministry of Finance: Risks on return on (public) investment due to reduced ESS

For government decision makers;

- Work with scenarios and provide information on trade-offs between biodiversity and ES conservation and economic development
- Speak in numbers while providing a clear link to critical and current decision problems (example Deforestation in the Amazon linked with water shortage in the economic centers of Brazil)
- Include a “proxy for biodiversity”, since the concept of biodiversity is complex and, therefore, harder to “get across” to a non-technical audience.
- Anchor the concept of sustainability

Messaging could go along the lines of:

- Less pollution – more revenues
- Reduce risks by integrating ESS in economic activities and increase return on investments
- Invest in natural capital
- Consider nature as an asset to all human activity

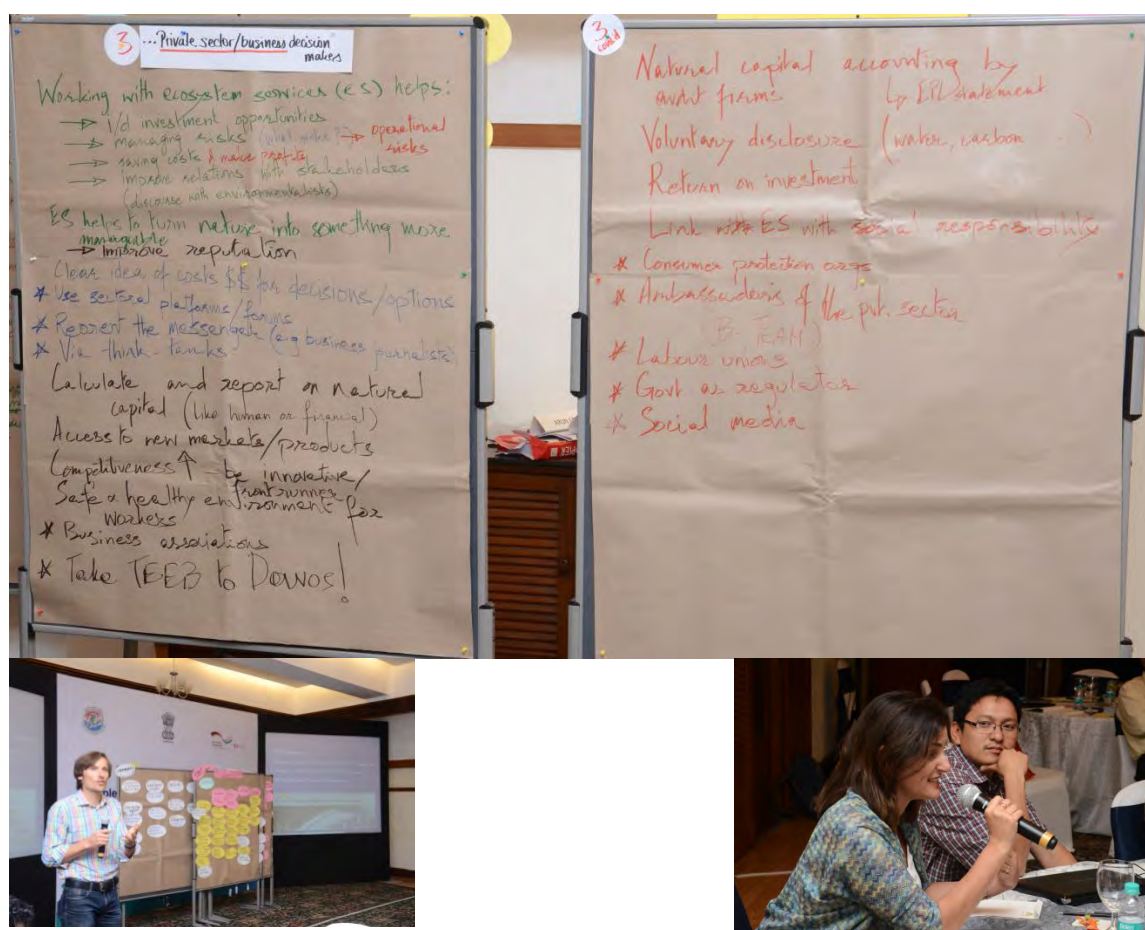
Messages should provide decision-relevant information on

- Potential new financial instrument and products
- Biodiversity / ESS safeguards for public investments to make investments economically and environmentally sound.
- Impacts of subsidies harmful to biodiversity / ES and ways to create positive incentives for biodiversity conservation



## Media – How to get the message across?

- Use **existing target and indicator** frameworks of other departments to come up to the right vocabulary to speak their language
  - Identify indicators that MoE has in common with the other sector
  - Jointly formulate new indicators jointly where needed and possible
- **“Talk numbers”**: Show them in graphs and figures with monetary values – feed in statistics  
Facilitate the **flow of information** between government decision-makers in the “other sectors” and the general **public**
- Produce target group specific **written material**
  - Policy Briefs
  - Publication in (semi-technical) development journals
  - Articles in the thematic press
- Enable **face-to-face** exchange
  - Working groups
  - International meetings / conferences
- Using the assessment **process** as a vehicle for increased understanding that nature is an asset.



Communicating with private sector/business decision makers

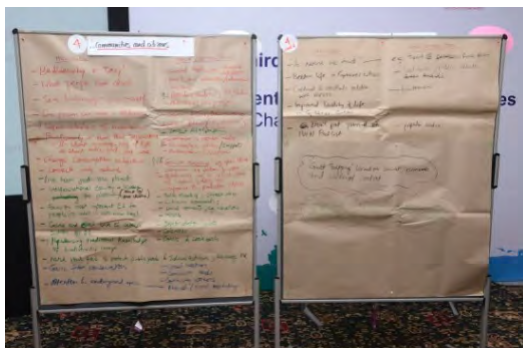
## Communicating with Private sector/business decision makers

Business and biodiversity are not natural allies, and the relationship is seen more as one of exploitation (for maximum profit) than conservation and wise use (for sustainable profit). It takes an effort to bring both views to the table, and a creative communication strategy could be one way to help understand the business case for biodiversity. National TEEB processes in India and Brazil have contributed to establishing local business and biodiversity initiatives. In the Brazil case, it was reported that despite bringing in the most eminent experts on TEEB for the Brazilian business community it has still proven difficult to get the TEEB message across. Feedback from the four groups visiting the station was as follows:

- Working with the ecosystem services approach helps in:
  - Generating investing opportunities
  - Managing operation risks
  - Shifting benefit-cost ratio positively (cost reduction and increased market capture)
  - Improving relationship with stakeholders (such as with environmentalists and other groups seen to be in opposition to business use of biodiversity)
  - Improving brand reputation
  - Turning natural resources more manageable for various business interests
- Calculate and report on Natural capital just like human and financial resources
- It can provide access to new markets/products
- Enhanced advantage in market competition for companies who like to be in leading positions in their sector
- Safe and healthy environment for employees as an incentive
- Return on investments for business investors
- Link ecosystem services with social responsibilities

Media package from TEEB to improve business and biodiversity relations:

- Clear idea on cost (monetary terms) for decisions/options
- Use existing sectoral platforms/forums for delivering the message
- Re-orient (capacity building) for business journalist as information messenger for the business sector
- Encourage think-tanks in exploring and reporting on business opportunities



*Communicating with communities and citizens*



*Ravindra Singh*

Communications on TEEB with communities and citizens should be specifically targeted to them with messages and media closer to their life and situations. It should be based on what people care about. The messaging should focus on the most important ecosystem service for people (e.g. water in water-scarce areas) and saving biodiversity for people's sake. The importance of engaging with professional communication experts to design and deliver the message was also highlighted.

## Messages

The brainstorming session generated the following ideas for messaging and communication media for communicating TEEB with communities and citizen groups:

### Message

Biodiversity is attractive or "sexy."

Interconnectedness of ecosystems – cause and effect link between people's action on ecosystem services

We have just one planet!

Think about your children

Gains from conservation

One man can make a difference.

Keep watch on your government for protecting public goods

Change consumption behaviour. Connect with nature.

Popularizing traditional knowledge about biodiversity usage

Better life in greener cities. Improved quality of life in greener cities.

Cultural and aesthetic relationship with nature

Attention to endangered species

### Media

Pictures and visuals on social media, e.g. Facebook, Instagram, etc.

- Short films and illustrative videos over popular electronic media such as TV, Youtube, etc.
- Newspaper stories and articles
- Street art and graffiti
- Awareness campaigns
- Demonstration pilot projects
- Community workers, village headman, local leader
- Ambassador/Champion of biodiversity
- Folk theatres and street plays
- Social moments, e.g. marathon

Short film on success stories, e.g. greening of Majuli island by one person

Advocacy, judicial activism and public interest litigations (PIL)

- "Guilt trapping" based on social, cultural and economic context.
- Exposure to the production chain of consumer products.

Cookbooks and comics

Dialogue with local government, public debates and green awards

Eco-tourism

Mascot, social marketing

## 8. TEEB DIALOGUE – WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

The three TEEB Dialogues so far have been organized with active support from German Development Cooperation and GIZ. The plenary discussed the question of how to expand and institutionalize the TEEB Dialogue format in an appropriate way so that more countries could join in the future, and all the CBD parties could potentially benefit from it. Three key questions were formulated:

- Whether the format of dialogue has been successful so far and how useful do the new countries invited, found the Dialogue to be?
- Should the TEEB Dialogue be continued; when and where the fourth Dialogue could be organised?
- Financial resources for continuing the TEEB Dialogue

### Discussions:

- The Dialogue has been successful so far in exploring common issues, good practices and guiding on dealing with stumbling blocks.
- Inviting new countries like Bhutan, Philippines, South Africa and Tanzania who are in a different phase of implementing TEEB has added value to the experience repository of the whole TEEB process.
- The Dialogue, which has been a significant platform for knowledge exchange, should continue in future.
- COP13 at Mexico could be a good opportunity to meet and continue the Dialogue in the form of a parallel event to the COP.
- Various options, models were explored like supporting the Dialogue from TEEB India Initiative, GIZ Mexico, UNEP office-Mexico or UNEP as a project. GIZ and UNEP representations principally agreed to collaborate and explore ways to support a Dialogue event at COP13 in Mexico.
- It was also discussed whether to broaden the scope of the Dialogue to mainstreaming ecosystem services approach or keep it to TEEB country studies.
- It was also discussed to explore regional hubs for Dialogue, e.g. at a South-Asian level between Bhutan and India.
- It was proposed that a major focus of future exchanges should remain in supporting and advising each other. For this, formats such as 'collegiate coaching' could be employed.
- A task force was constituted to prepare a strategy for institutionalizing and continuation of the TEEB Dialogue. The task force will comprise of:
  - Kavita Sharma, UNEP
  - Luana Duarte, Brazil
  - Sangay Wangchuk, Bhutan
  - Alejandro / Marianne Alker, GIZ Germany
  - Mr Ravindra Singh, GIZ India

## 9. CONCLUSION

The 3-day Dialogue offered intensive learning with each participant taking home different lessons according to his/her needs and situation. The Dialogue emphasized the critical importance of dedicating attention and effort to the ecosystem services assessment process, rather than being driven by valuation methods, in order to ensure relevance, ~~gain credibility~~ and legitimacy, and improve likelihood of policy uptake. While all the TEEB initiatives have hugely diverse contexts, essentially they encompass social and political processes of; (i) engaging and negotiating with diverse stakeholders and interest groups; (ii) bringing together different perspectives/forms of knowledge/academic disciplines to gain meaningful and interesting results; and (iii) interacting with a policy process at different levels and stages and in varying degrees. Therefore, ecosystem services assessment and valuation results do not automatically speak for themselves but need to be worked upon with to arrive at implementable solutions. Engagement and communication with different stakeholders and decision makers should be considered as crucial elements of the implementation strategy right from the initial stages for improving the policy uptake of TEEB results.

### *What participants liked most?*

*"The dialogue was first and good learning experience, especially since more countries were present"*

*"...major issues are same across the globe, but good practices could be replicated"*

*"...presence of new countries was really a plus compared to other TEEB dialogues"*

The Dialogue came to end with an expression of the vote of thanks from Dr Yugraj Yadava, representing MoEFCC, Gov. of India and Mr Edgar Endrukaitis from GIZ. Dr Yadav expressed gratitude to participants from represented countries to make it a successful event. Dr Yadav also thanked Mr Hem Pande, Special Secretary, MoEFCC for being a driving force and providing constant support to the TEEB process in India. He also thanked Dr JR Bhatt, Advisor for dedication to bringing the deliverables of the process in India. He expressed his gratitude to Mr Goel, Principal Secretary and Goa administrations and Mr Ajai Saxena, PCCF, Goa for their support for organizing this event at Goa. Dr Yadav, in his conclusion expressed his heartfelt thanks to GIZ for supporting the initiative and organizing the dialogue event.

Mr. Edgar expressed his vote of thanks to MoEFCC and Goa Administration. He also thanked participants from all the seven countries for making it a successful event beyond the format of BIG held in Germany and Brazil.



Yugraj Yadav extending vote of thanks on behalf of MoEFCC



Edgar Endrukaitis expressing vote of thanks on behalf of GIZ



## REFLECTIONS ON THE TEEB DIALOGUE

In general, the dialogue received very positive feedback from the participants. Expansion of the Brazil-India-Germany dialogue to include more countries, interactions between the participants, group discussions and sharing of experiences and lessons learnt were highly appreciated.

The participants also made some suggestions for dialogue events in future. All the suggestions are listed below for the benefit of similar, future events.

- It would be good to have some more insights from other countries who want to initiate TEEB and also some scientist who have been part of the initial international TEEB.
- Involvement of other sectors and actors including business, government representatives from other ministries/agencies.
- Provide more time for discussions after presentations and also for group discussions.
- Include capacity building through peer coaching on specific questions/problems of country cases.
- Include some technical advisory on country cases (from the other countries).
- Focus on specific challenges and also offer specific recommendations for the studies.
- Broaden the message to other countries, e.g. Bolivia that have initiatives that support TEEB.
- Get more participation from UNEP.
- Focus more on regional cooperation like GIZ-India and UNEP-Bhutan.
- Include a study tour to one of the TEEB sites.
- More concrete examples/case studies to improve depth of future discussions and learning.
- The intimation was received with a short gap. More time should have been given for full preparedness and more participation.
- More homework for participants to improve quality of sessions.
- Include a discussion about integration of country TEEB processes with related parallel initiatives, such as IPBES, Post 2015 development goals, CBD, etc.
- Call for presence of people from the CBD and other initiatives in the TEEB dialogue.

The dialogue programme was evaluated by the participants by using an anonymous evaluation form. The evaluation results are summarised in Annex-III.



*Kavita Sharma sharing scope of cooperation in GIZ and UNEP TEEB efforts*



*Ritesh Sharma insisting on South-Asian cooperation between GIZ and UNEP*



*Ravindra Singh sharing new technical core group*

## PHOTO GALLERY: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL MOMENTS



*Welcome dinner on the eve of the event*



*Informal interaction between Indian administration and State forest officials*



*Brazilian Team at the Dinner*



*Excursion to the Sahakari-a local spice garden*



*Traditional Indian Welcome*



*Guide demonstrating spices in the garden*



*Some light moments at the Cruise Ride on last day*



*Goan cultural dance on the cruise ride*

## ANNEX-I

## PROGRAMME

**Tuesday, 08.09.**

09:00-09:30	Registration	
09:30-10:30	<p>Welcome and Introduction</p> <p>Lamp lighting ceremony</p> <p>Opening remarks</p> <p>Inaugural address</p> <p>Vote of thanks</p>	<p>Dr Ritesh Kumar, <i>TII Lead Expert - Wetlands</i></p> <p>• Mr Edgar Endrukaitis, <i>Biodiversity Programme Director, GIZ</i></p> <p>• Mr Arun Goyal, <i>Principal Secretary, Govt. of Goa</i></p> <p>Mr Hem Pande, <i>Additional Secretary, MoEFCC</i></p> <p>Ravindra Singh, <i>Indo-German Biodiversity Programme, GIZ</i></p>
10:30-11:00	Break	
11:00-11:30	<p>Programme overview of 3<sup>rd</sup> TEEB Dialogue</p> <p>Recap of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> TEEB Dialogue</p>	<p>Kathrin Heidbrink, <i>Moderator</i></p> <p>Ravindra Singh, <i>GIZ</i></p>
The international perspective		
11:30-12:30	<p>Presentation by UNEP TEEB: The global perspective – what's happening in TEEB Phase-III?</p> <p><i>Feedback and discussions in plenary</i></p>	Ms Kavita Sharma, <i>UNEP TEEB Office</i>
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
Experiences and lessons learnt in implementing national TEEB initiatives		
14:00-15:00	Presentations by Brazil, India and Germany (20 min each)	Country representatives
15:00-16:00	Panel/fishbowl discussion	Panelist from Brazil, India and Germany
16:00-16:30	Break	
16:30-17:10	Presentations by Tanzania and South Africa	Country representatives
17:10-17:50	Panel/fishbowl discussion	Panelist from Tanzania and South Africa
18:50-18:00	Wrap-up and outlook Day 2	
19:30	Dinner	

**Wednesday, 09.09.**

Experiences and lessons learnt in implementing national TEEB initiatives (contd)		
09:00-10:00	Presentations by Bhutan and Philippines	Country representatives
10:00-11:00	Panel/fishbowl discussion	Panelist from Bhutan, Philippines and China
11:00-11:30	Break	
11:30-12:30	Summary of key lessons learned from the country cases	<i>Moderator</i>
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
14:00-18:00	Excursion to Sahakari Spice Farm	
19:30	Dinner	

**Thursday, 10.09.**

09:00-09:30	Introduction to group work 1	<i>Moderator</i>
09:30-10:30	Science-policy connect: From TEEB study/ES assessment to decision making and action	Group work in 4 groups
10:30-11:00	Break	
11:00-12:30	Presentation of the group work results and discussions	Plenary
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-14:15	Introduction to group work 2	<i>Moderator</i>
14:15-15:00	Moving beyond the conservation community: Communicating TEEB to economic actors and sectors	Group work in 4 groups
15:00-15:30	Presentation and discussion on group work results	Plenary
15:30-16:00	Break	
16:00-16:45	TEEB dialogue – where do we go from here?	
16:45-17:30	Wrap-up, evaluation and closing	
17:30	End of sessions	
18:30-20:30	River cruise with cocktail and Goan culture	



## Participants list

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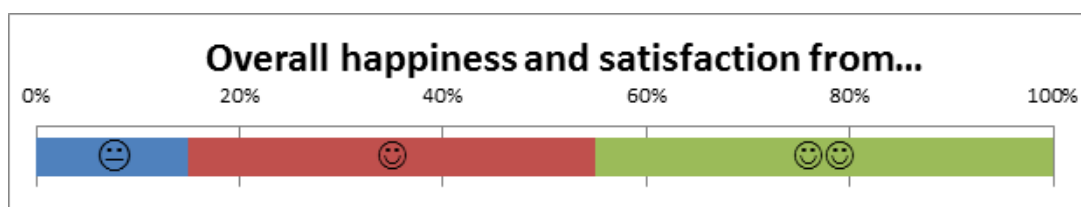
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## EVALUATION

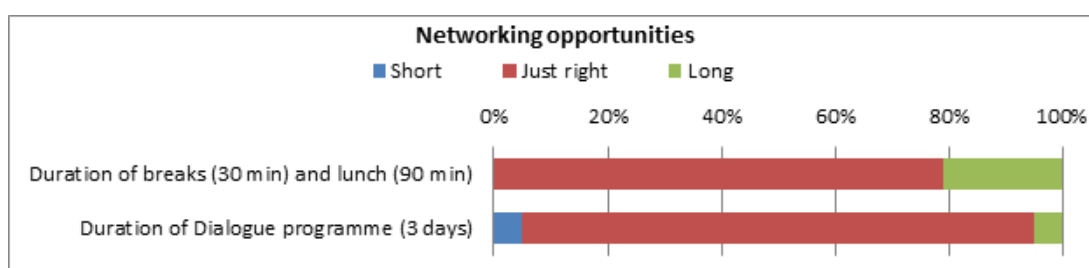
The 3-day dialogue programme was evaluated in the last session by the participants by using an anonymous evaluation form. Participants were asked to evaluate different aspects of organizing the dialogue, such as pre-information, logistics, dialogue programme, networking opportunities and participants overall happiness on 5-points rating scale. Participants were also asked to write their subjective feedback on what they liked most in the dialogue and suggestions for improvement in future events.

Twenty participants returned the completed evaluation forms. In general, the dialogue received very positive feedback on all the aspects. Expansion of the Brazil-India-Germany dialogue to include more countries, interactions between the participants, group discussions and sharing of experiences and lessons learnt were highly appreciated. The dialogue venue and organization were also liked by most of the participants. The evaluation results are summarized below.

Participants were asked to rate their overall happiness and satisfaction from participating in the dialogue on a five point scale using smiley symbols (☹☹; ☹; ☹; ☺; ☺☺)



The networking opportunities offered at the dialogue was evaluated in terms of duration of the dialogue programme and the breaks between the sessions on a 5-point scale (too short, short, just right, long and too long).



Evaluation of the pre-information and communication about the dialogue, logistics arrangements and dialogue programme was done on multiple questions with a 5-point rating scale (very poor, poor, fair, good, and very good). The results on each of these questions are summarized in the chart below.

