

Arguments for biodiversity in policy networks

The **BESAFE** approach



Partners and particulars

Instrument: FP7, Collaborative Project

Total Cost: 3,775,337.40 Euro

EC Contribution: 3,009,972.65 Euro

Duration: 4 years

Start Date: 1 September 2011

Consortium: 15 partners from
13 countries

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Project Web Site: www.besafe-project.net

Key Words: Biodiversity, protection,
Ecosystem Services, effectiveness

- NL  Wageningen UR (Alterra)
- UK  The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford (UOXF-AF)
- GE  Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ)
- UK  Natural Environment Research Council - Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (NERC-CEH)
- SE  Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
- DK  National Environmental Research Institute - Aarhus University (NERI-AU)
- UK  Economics For The Environment Consultancy Ltd. (EFTEC)
- FI  Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
- HU  Szent István University (SZIU)
- AU  Paris-Lodron University Salzburg (PLUS)
- BU  Pensoft Publishers Ltd. (PENSOFT)
- BE  Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO)
- IT  Joint Research Centre - European Commission (JRC)
- NO  The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA)
- RO  University of Bucharest (UNIBUC)

What we should deliver

An analysis of alternative ways to improve biodiversity policy making and governance at local, national and global scales

BESAFE's angle

What works where and when

Or

.. to describe the relationship between the effectiveness of argument(ation) types and the context in which they are used.



Our main product

**An easily accessible, usable and user friendly
toolkit and web tool, developed in
cooperation with our stakeholders**



First of all



..... what exactly is this about?

What do we need to consider?

Who do the convincing?

What's in between?

Who need to be convinced?

NGO's, other policy makers, etc.

Usually biodiversity people

Arguments

The ones they THINK the policy makers in question will accredit

Policy makers

The ones deciding on biodiversity aspects – in any policy. Usually NOT biodiversity people

Both parties are influenced by the situation: their own convictions, their relationship with each other, the problem at hand, public opinion, other interests,

What do we need to consider?

Who need to be convinced?

Our **research target:**

the value they
accredit to arguments
determines their
effectiveness

Policy makers

The ones deciding on
biodiversity aspects – in
any policy. Usually NOT
biodiversity people

What do we need to consider?

Who do the
convincing?

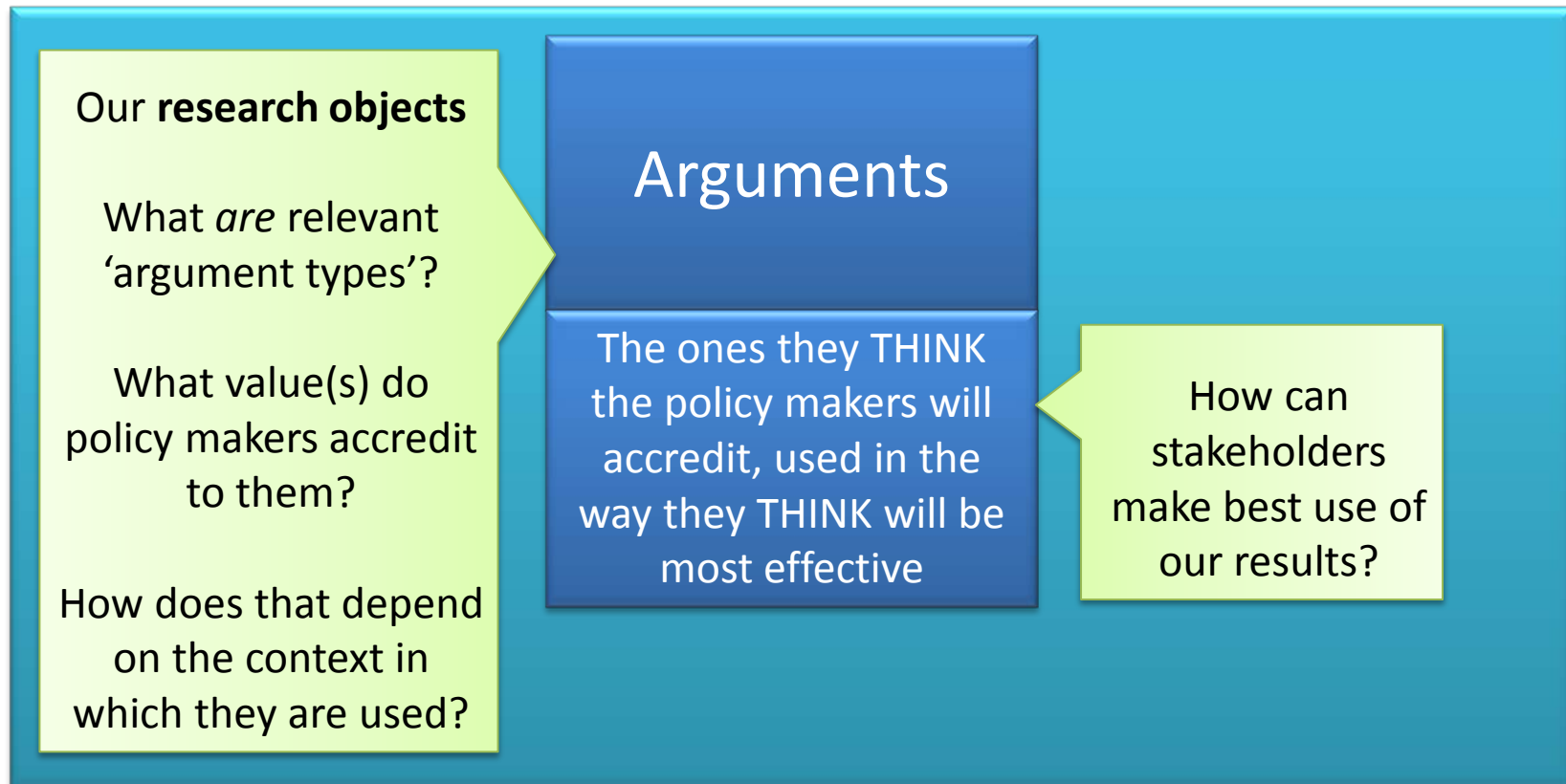
NGO's, other
policy makers,
etc.

Usually biodiversity
people

Our
**dissemination
target**

They need to
know which
arguments to use
when

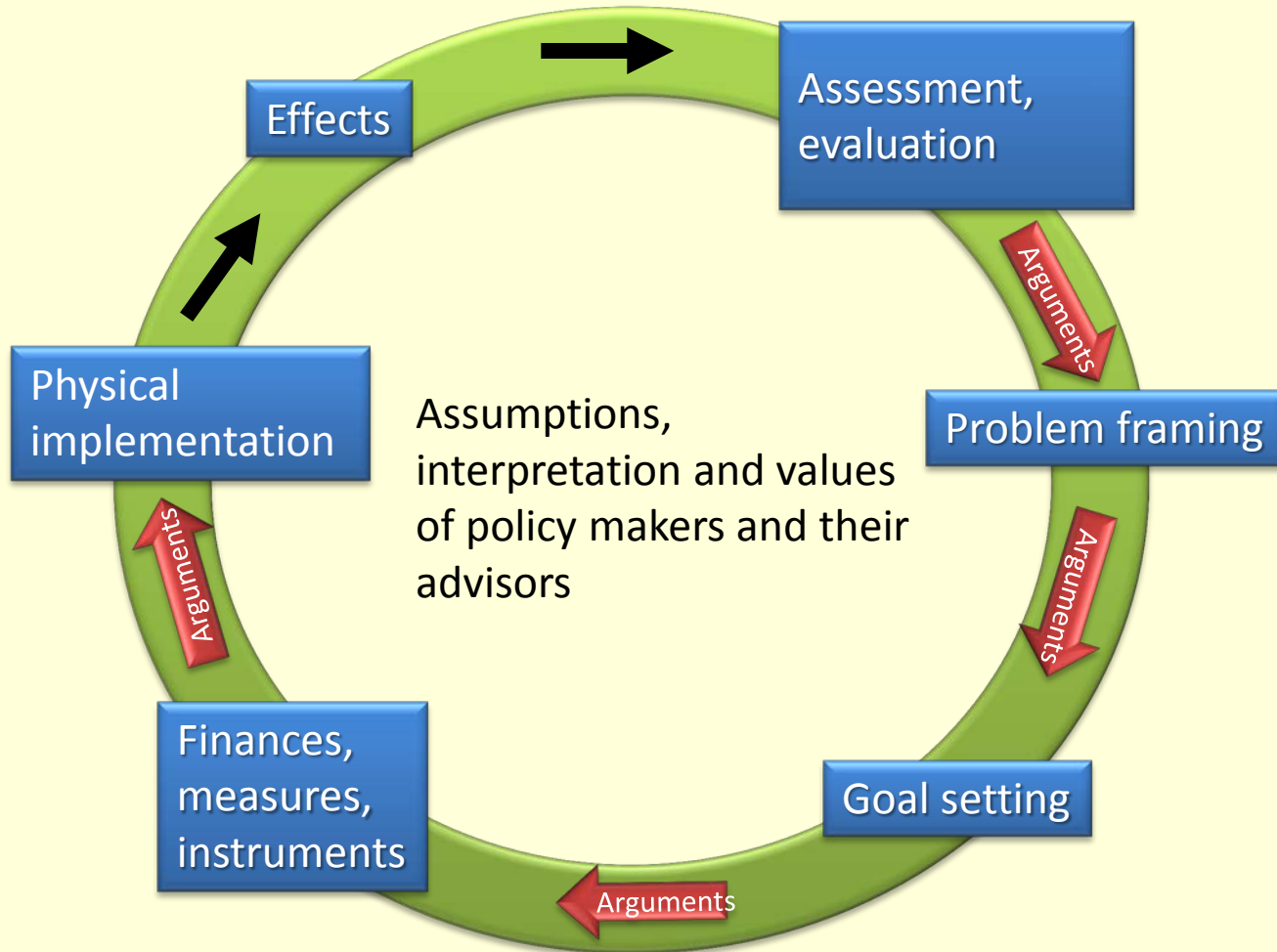
What do we need to consider?



Policy cycle

Evidence base

Assumptions and values of stakeholders and wider society



Discourse – media, politics, science, society

Assumptions,
interpretation and values
of policy makers and their
advisors

Stakeholder involvement

- We consult our stakeholders on a regular basis
- We are committed to develop our end products in close cooperation with them

Previously:

Our first stakeholder workshop in May 2013

Recommendations of WS1

1. Make sure to use the right ('tailored') approach and language;
The web tool must offer a tailored approach for different user groups
2. Advise users to use a combination of arguments
3. Do not forget that biodiversity is also emotion
4. Concentrate on stakeholders arguing for biodiversity as the main target group
5. Realize that the process takes time, that things need to run their course

What are the objectives of this one?

1. Present and discuss our present results
2. Take the next step for our tool kit and web tool in a learning workshop
3. Ask your advise on how to use our data most effectively

Possible other questions for you:

- How can we use stakeholder involvement most effectively during our last year?
- How would you like to be involved?
- ?????

Today

Three blocks of one hour each on three different aspects of our approach

Implementing the Natura 2000 network, EU level

Large mammals

Invasive species

Strategy for Mires and Peatlands

Long-term management

Biodiversity Action Plan

Investment planning

Forest conflict

Tidal electricity

Nested Socio-Ecological Systems

Public controversies

Management plans - Andalusia

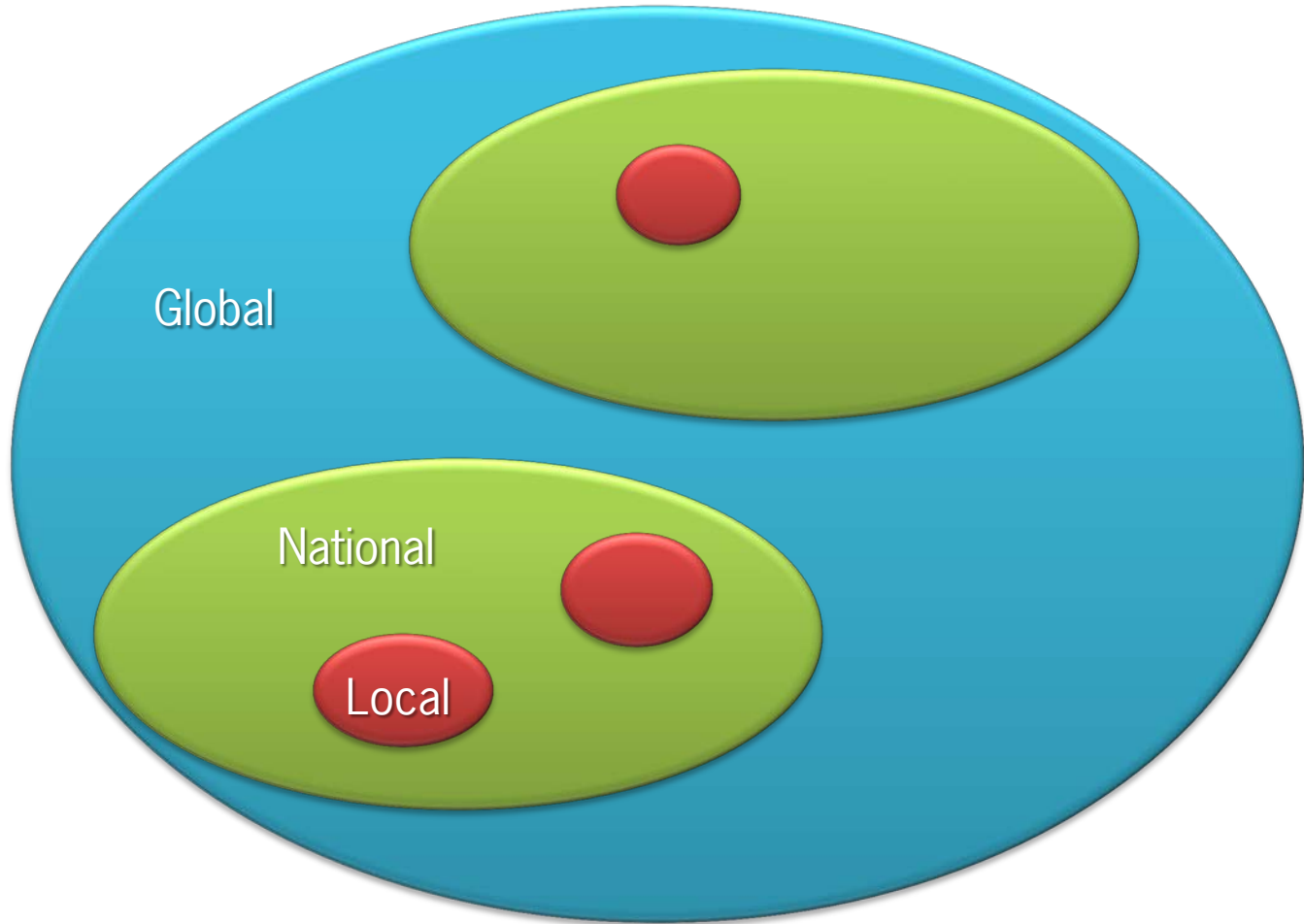


Block 1

The effectiveness of arguments Initial results from the case studies

Pekka Jokinen

Interactions between governance levels



Block 2

A comparison of arguments surrounding the Biodiversity Strategy

Dieter Mortelmans

Ecosystem services



Block 3

Evidence for the links between biodiversity and ecosystem services and how ecosystem services are used in argumentation

Pam Berry

Tomorrow

Learning workshop, introduced at the
end of today's session

A scenic view of a lake at dusk. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, with some clouds. In the background, there are mountains, some with snow. In the foreground, there's a rocky shore and a small beach. To the right, there's a marina with several boats docked. The text "Thank you" is overlaid in the center in a large, white, sans-serif font.

Thank you