



BESAFE

First stakeholder workshop



INBO, Brussels, 23 – 24 May 2013

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 the call asked for:



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



Our angle

To find out which type of argumentation is most effective in a given situation, or:

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



Our main product for stakeholders:

.... and to make this knowledge easily accessible and usable through a user-friendly web tool.



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.

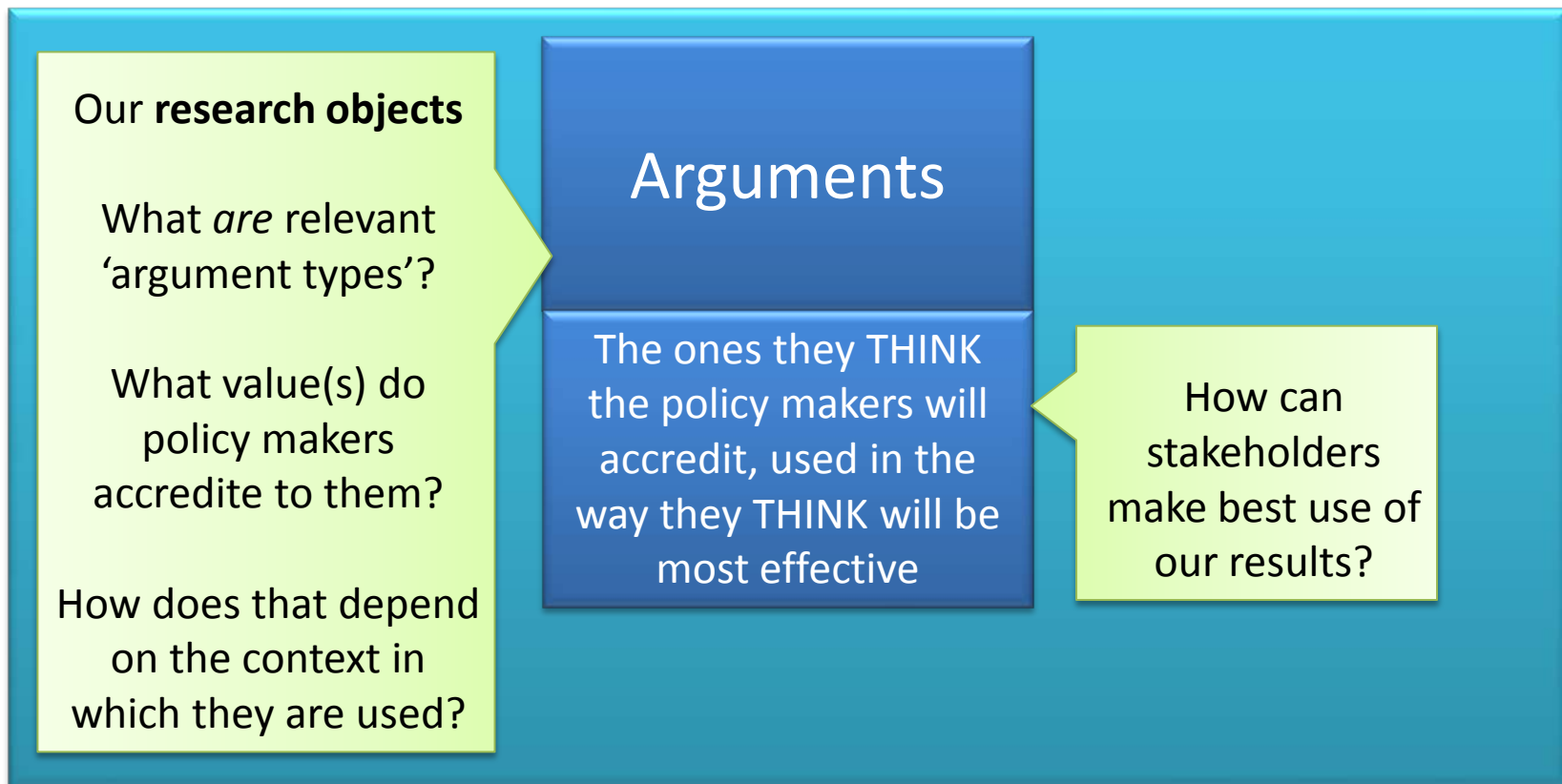
Usually biodiversity
people

Our
**dissemination
target**

They need to
know which
arguments to use
when

What do we need to consider?

What do they use?



So

.... what about this workshop?

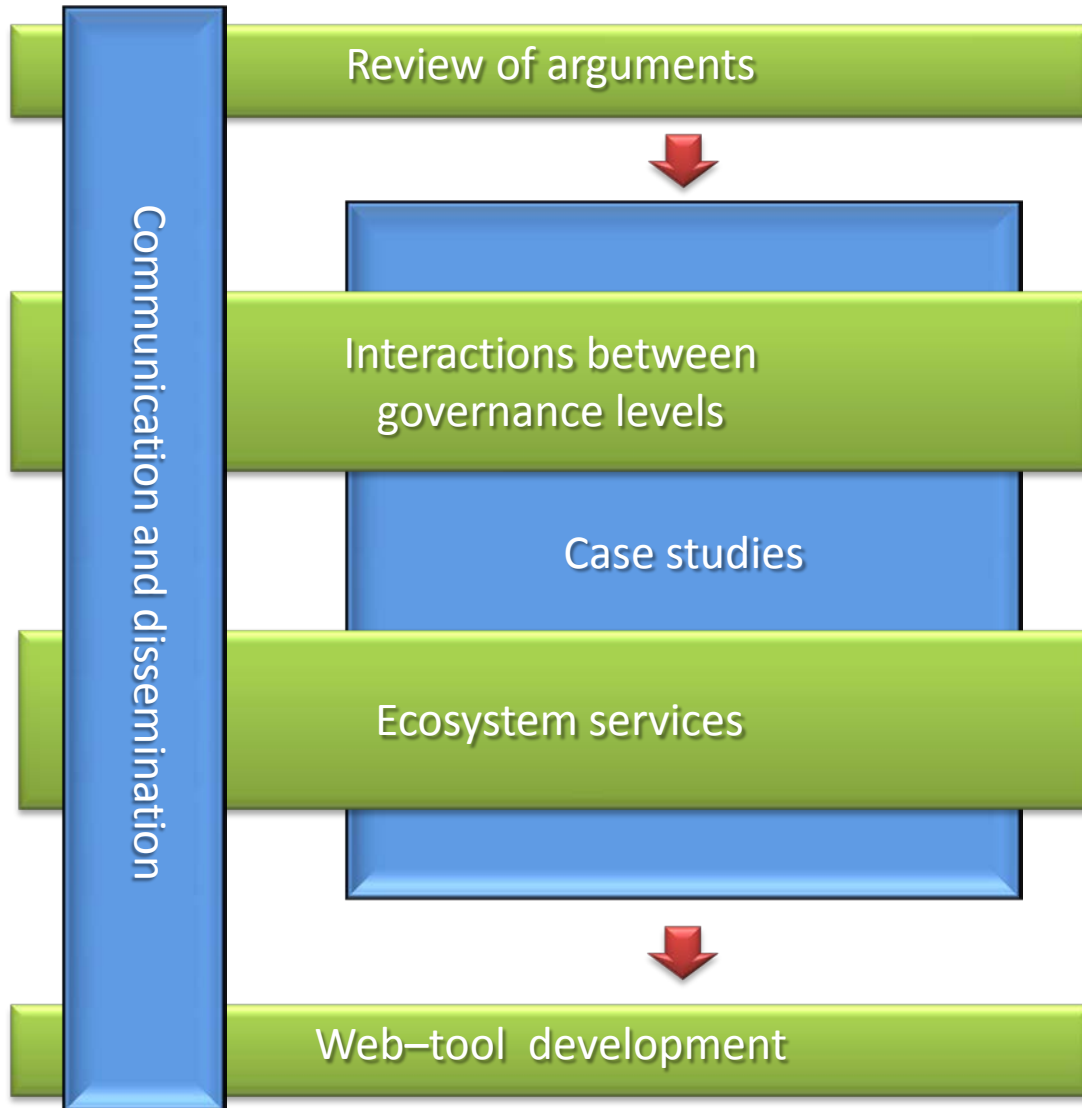


Workshop aims

- To do a reality check
- To get stakeholders involved
 - We need you
 - We want to know your problems with your information
 - We want you to help us to help you



BESAFE's basic setup



BESAFE's approach

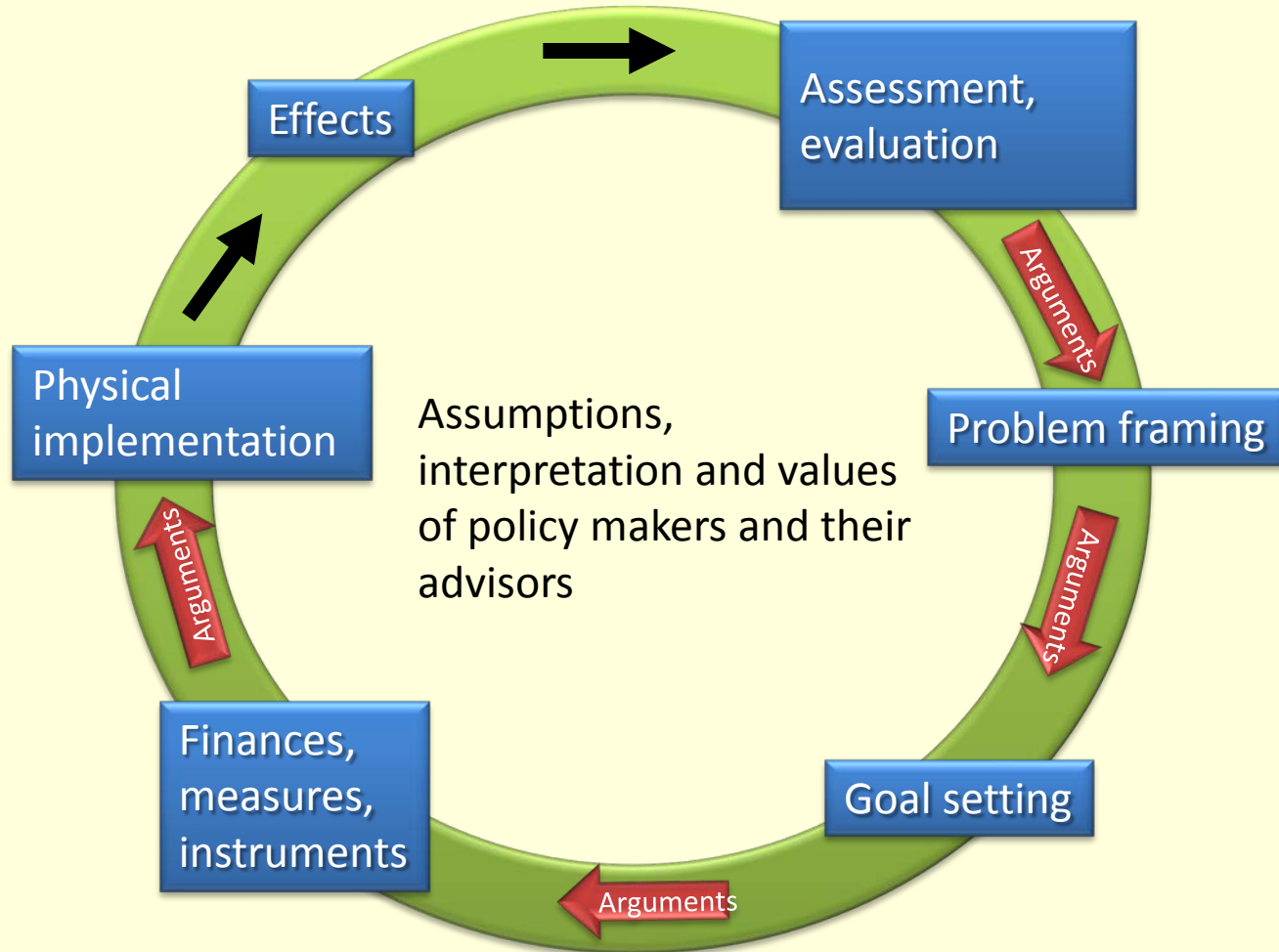
‘Learning by doing’

We have an iterative approach

Policy cycle

Evidence base

Assumptions and values of stakeholders and wider society



Discourse – media, politics, science, society

First session: arguments

1) Results of the arguments review

What can you find about 'types' of arguments in scientific and gray literature?

Bruce Howard, CEH

2) The context of use

What factors could influence the effectiveness of different 'types'?

Rob Tinch, Eftec

3) The effect

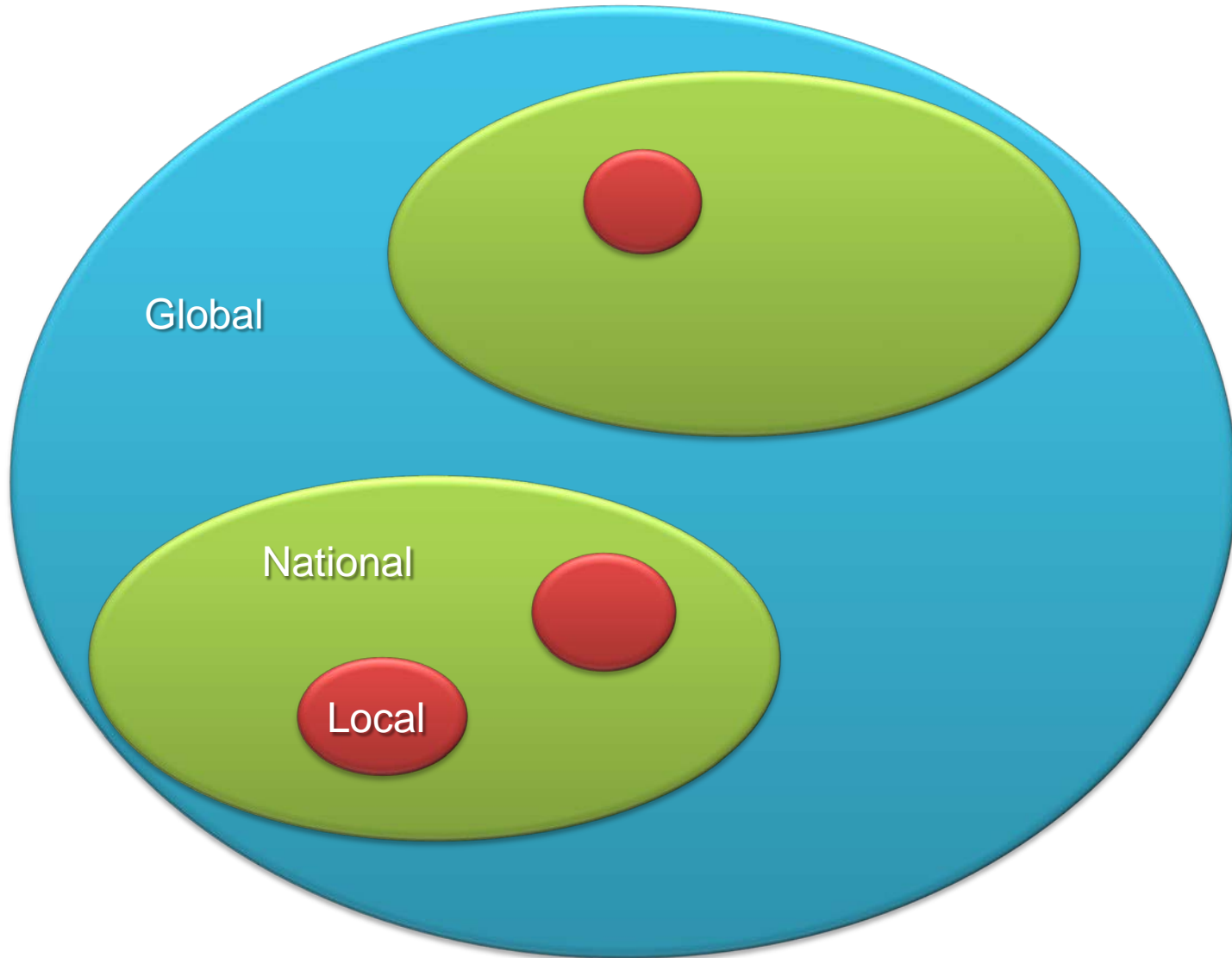
How do arguments generate effect

Then

You get the change to 'discover' some arguments
yourself

Bialowieza forest argumentation example

Interactions between governance levels



Ecosystem services



Case studies