

A NEW APPROACH TO CAPTURING AND PRESENTING ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES FOR DECISION MAKING

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TARGETED SCENARIO ANALYSIS

A NEW APPROACH TO CAPTURING AND
PRESENTING ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUES
FOR DECISION MAKING

Francisco Alpizar and Andrew Bovarnick



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Chapter 1. What is TSA and why is it important?	8
1.1 Limitations of standard approaches	8
1.2 Added value of the TSA approach	10
Chapter 2. Step 1 – Defining the purpose and scope of the analysis	18
2.1 Identifying the key decision maker and his/her objectives for a TSA	18
2.2 Refining the focus and scope of the TSA objective	21
2.3 Defining the scope of the analysis	23
2.4 Assessing and verifying available data	25
Chapter 3. Step 2 – Defining the BAU baseline and SEM intervention	28
3.1 The importance of consensus and clarity	28
3.2 Defining the BAU baseline intervention	29
3.3 Defining the SEM intervention	34
3.4 Refining the definitions of BAU and SEM	36
Chapter 4. Step 3 – Selecting criteria and indicators	40
4.1 Determining criteria for the analysis	40
4.2 Selecting indicators	41
4.3 Issues to consider when choosing indicators	42
Chapter 5. Step 4 – Constructing the BAU and SEM scenarios	46
5.1 Establishing a causal link between BAU and SEM interventions and changes in ecosystem services and relevant indicators	47
5.2 Projecting changes to the selected indicators resulting from changes to ecosystem services	49
5.3 Generating data to populate the BAU and SEM curves	50
5.4 Managing uncertainty in constructing the scenarios	54
5.5 Three examples of TSA scenario curves	59
5.6 Tips for organizing the results of the TSA	64





Chapter 6. Step 5 – Making an informed policy or management recommendation	66
6.1 Knowing when to make a recommendation	66
6.2 Presenting conflicting results	67
6.3 Final remarks for practitioners and decision makers	69
Annex 1: Guidelines for the preparation of Terms of Reference for Targeted Scenario Analysis	72
Annex 2: Case Study	74

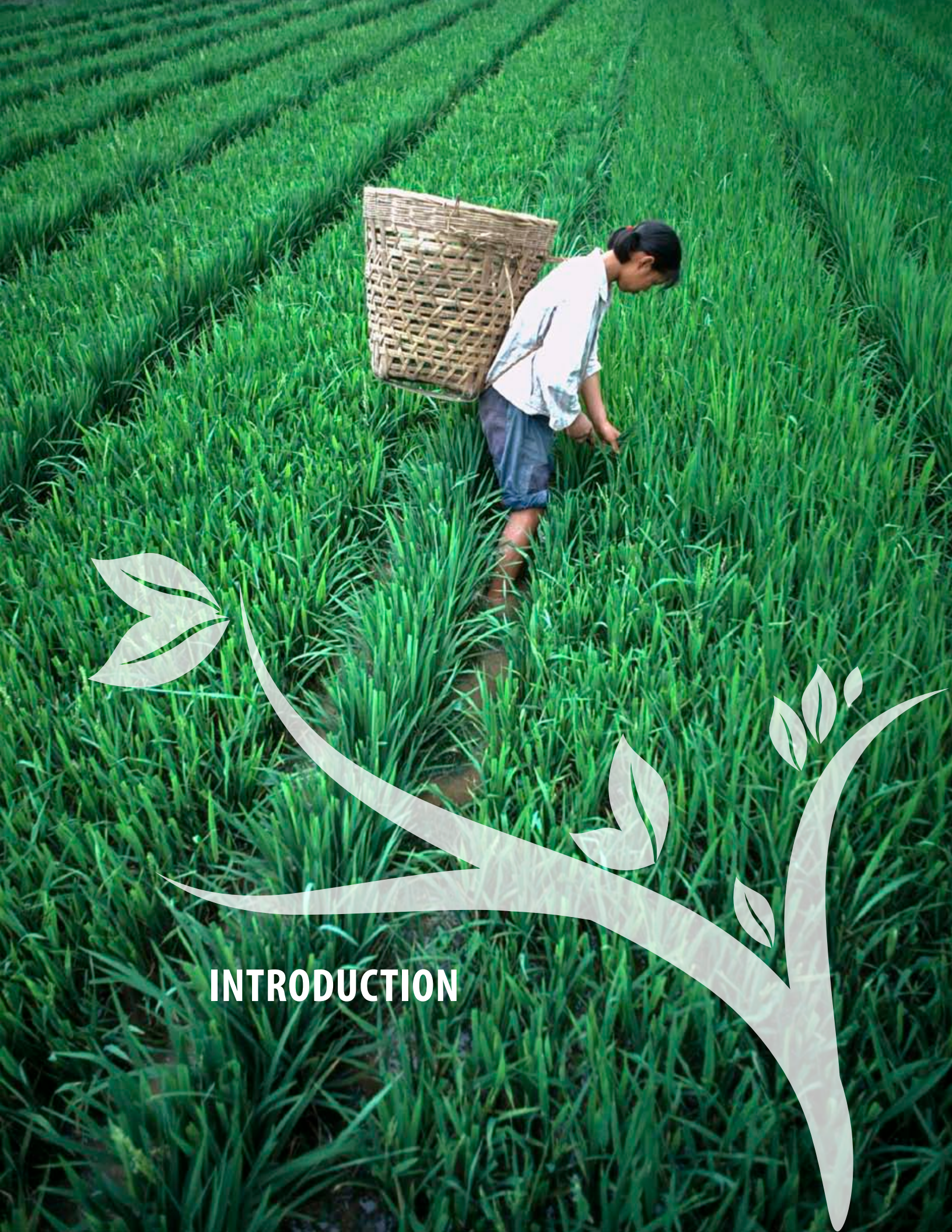




ACRONYMS

BAU	Business as usual
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRR	Internal rate of return
Kwh	Kilowatt hour
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPV	Net present value
NTFP	Non-timber forest product
PA	Protected area
PES	Payment for ecosystem services
SEM	Sustainable ecosystem management
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound (used to describe indicators)
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSA	Targeted Scenario Analysis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme





INTRODUCTION

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WHAT IS TARGETED SCENARIO ANALYSIS?

This guidebook provides a step-by-step introduction to Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA), an innovative analytical approach, developed by UNDP that captures and presents the value of ecosystem services within decision making, to help make the business case for sustainable policy and investment choices.

Through TSA, practitioners working with governments and private enterprises can generate and present data related to the management of ecosystems in a way that is more relevant to the choices facing a decision maker. This increases the likelihood that this data will be used to make policy and management decisions that result in effective and sustainable management of ecosystems and ecosystem services.

The product of a TSA is a balanced presentation of evidence, for a decision maker, that weighs up the pros and cons of continuing with business as usual (BAU) or following a sustainable development path in which ecosystems are more effectively managed. This alternate path is termed sustainable ecosystem management (SEM).

A TSA should be conducted for a particular productive sector, and with a specific decision maker in mind.



TSA builds on and combines traditional cost benefit analysis and economic valuation methods, broadening the type of information captured. It differs from these traditional approaches in that it takes a sector-specific approach to valuation, to reflect the perspective and remit of policy makers and companies. Rather than determining the general

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