



Canada Parks Canada



Windmill Foundation, Inc.

Suzanne and Walter Scott Foundation

Robert B. Daugherty Foundation

HANDS ACROSS BORDERS

An International Workshop on Transboundary Conservation

Securing Financial Sustainability for Transboundary Conservation

Kevan Zunckel

September 13-18, 2016, Glacier Park Lodge - Glacier National Park, Montana, USA

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Some introductory comments
- An overview of the transboundary conservation survey results on financial sustainability (Figure 9)
- The merits of an ecosystem goods and services approach
- Wrap up with some questions and discussion



September 13-18, 2016, Glacier Park Lodge - Glacier National Park, Montana, USA

INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

- The financial sustainability of any conservation work is possibly the greatest challenge we face as a fraternity.
- Perhaps we have been going about it the wrong way for too long and we need to be more innovative and “out the box” thinkers.
- We tend to get too caught up in the drive to protect threatened species and lose sight of the ecosystems they represent.
- We are also trapped in the belief that tourism is a key to unlock our financial woes.



September 13-18, 2016, Glacier Park Lodge - Glacier National Park, Montana, USA

Rough timeline

Framing of conservation

Key ideas

Science underpinning

1960

Nature for itself



Species
Wilderness
Protected areas

Species, habitats
and wildlife ecology

1970

Nature despite people



Extinction, threats and
threatened species
Habitat loss
Pollution
Overexploitation

Population biology,
natural resource
management

1990

Nature for people



Ecosystems
Ecosystem approach
Ecosystem services
Economic values

Ecosystem functions,
environmental
economics

2000

2005

People and nature



Environmental change
Resilience
Adaptability
Socioecological systems

Interdisciplinary,
social and ecological
sciences

2010

Changing views of nature and conservation. Over the past 50 years, the prevailing view of conservation has changed several times, resulting, for example, in a shift in emphasis from species to ecosystems. None of the framings has been eclipsed as new ones have emerged, resulting in multiple framings in use today. (© Mace, 2014)

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY SURVEY RESULTS

- Not surprisingly – the results start with the ten most common obstacles or barriers to funding, but also
- Illustrates what is seen by the respondents as the most promising strategies for funding for transboundary conservation ...

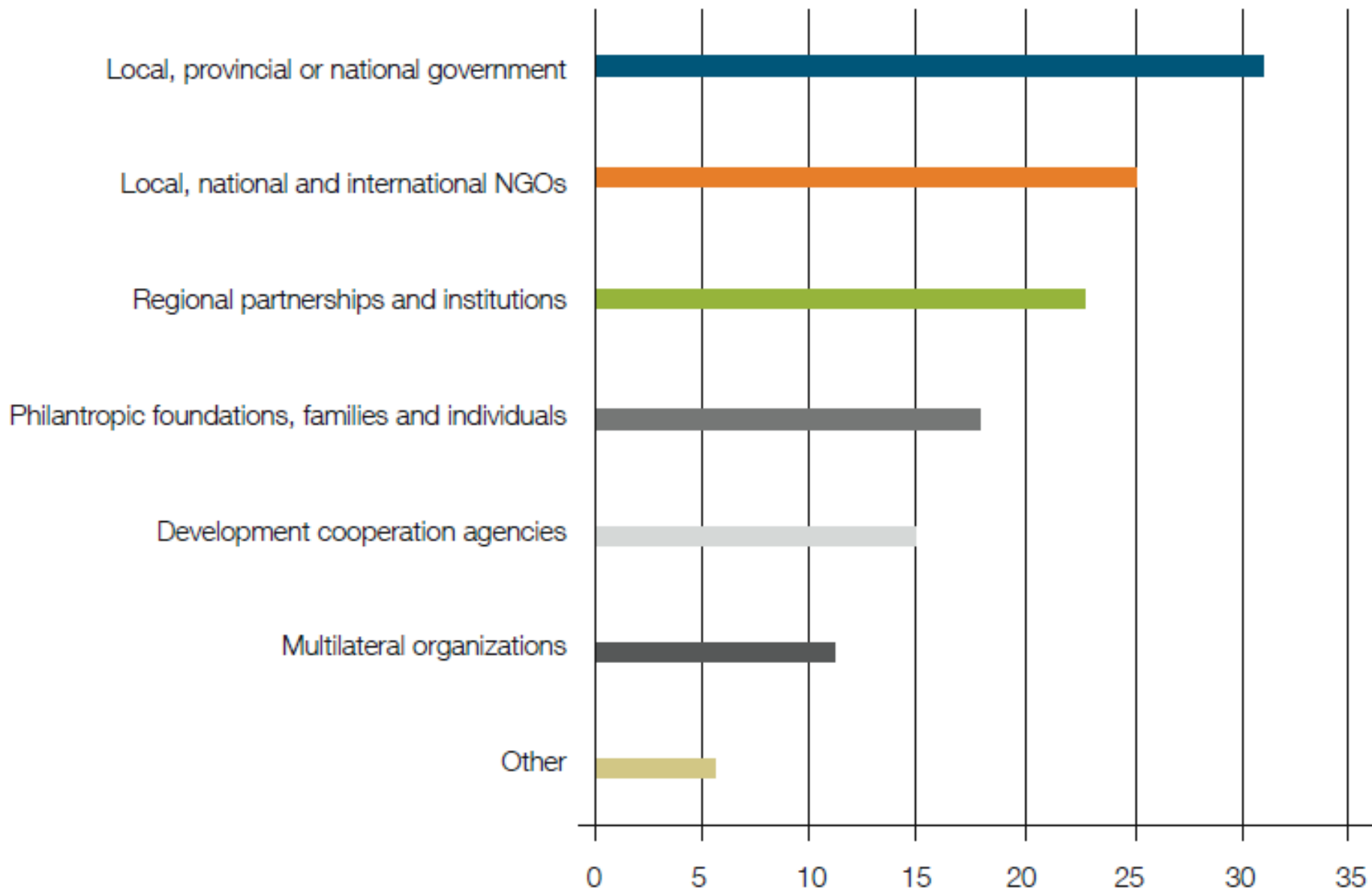
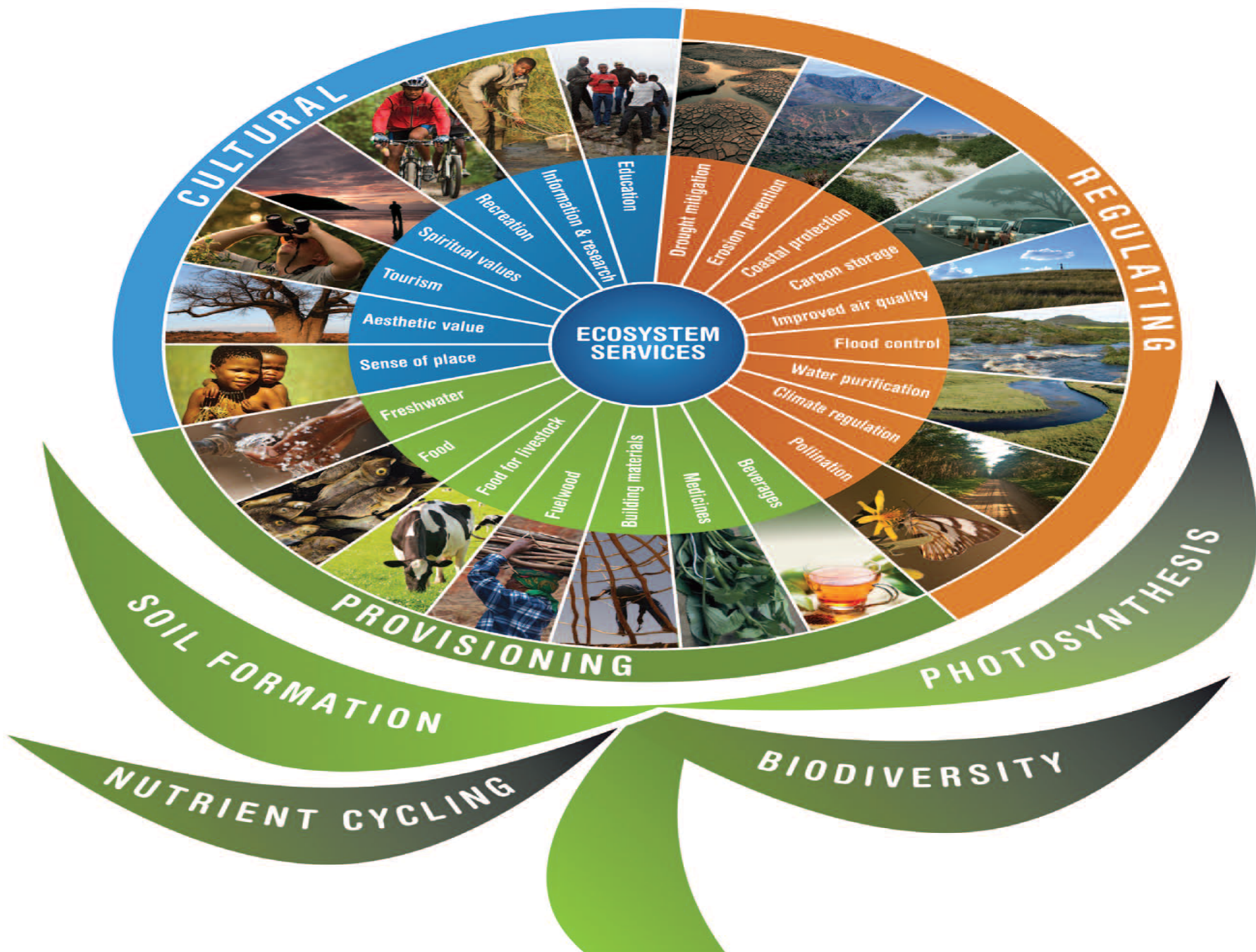


Figure 9: Financing of transboundary conservation initiatives (showing number of respondents in each category)

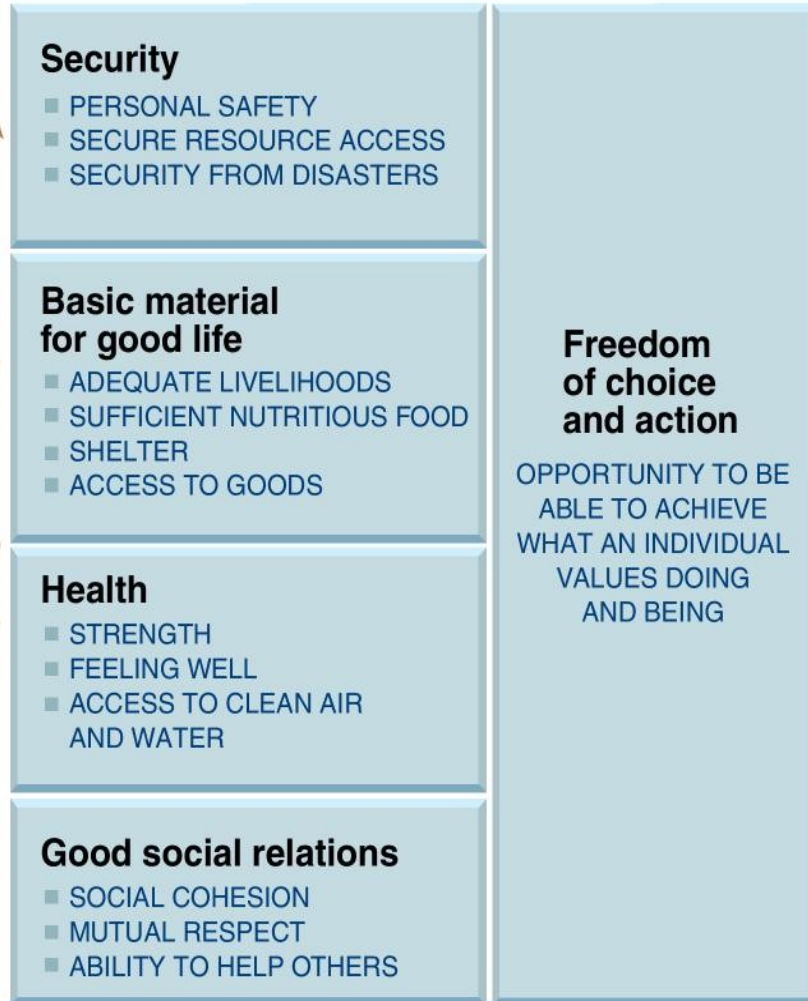
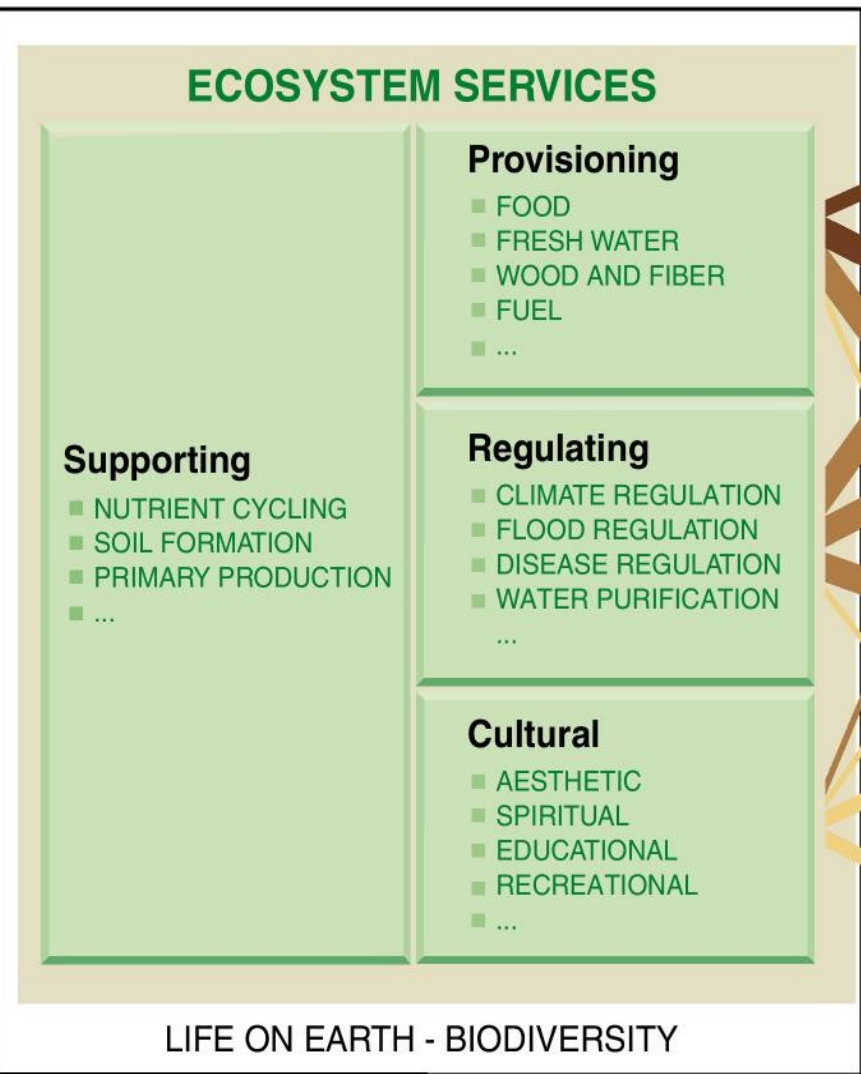
AN ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES APPROACH

- So – how to capitalise on these sources of funding?
- The concept of ecosystem goods and services provides us with an opportunity to better understand, package and communicate the value of TBC.
- Surely if a TBC initiative brings about enhanced ecosystem functionality, its capacity to deliver ecosystem goods and services will also be enhanced, and so to will the livelihoods of those who benefits from these?



Source: SANBI National Biodiversity Assessment 2011.

CONSTITUENTS OF WELL-BEING



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

ARROW'S COLOR
Potential for mediation by socioeconomic factors

- Low
- Medium
- High

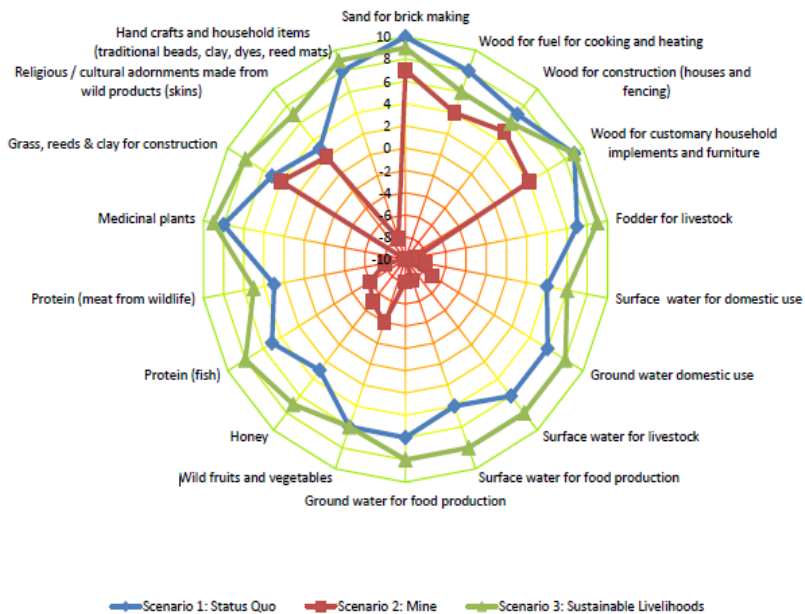
ARROW'S WIDTH
Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being

- Weak
- Medium
- Strong

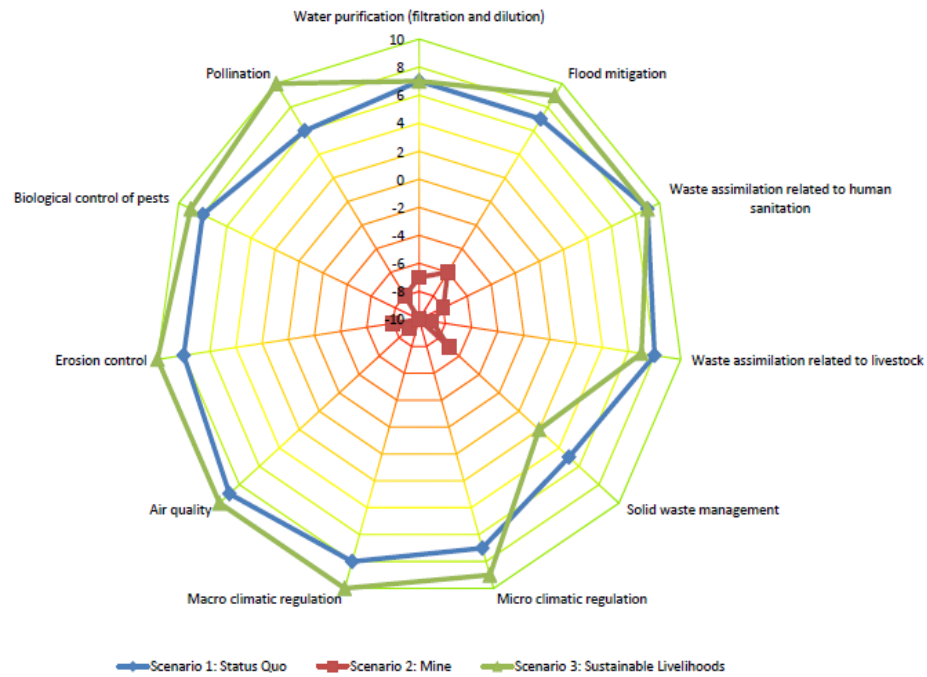
AN ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES APPROACH

Ecosystem Goods and Services Description	Ecosystem Goods and Services Scores								
	Scenario 1: Status Quo			Scenario 2: Mine			Scenario 3: Sustainable Livelihoods		
	Delivery	Dependence	Combined	Delivery	Dependence	Combined	Delivery	Dependence	Combined
Sand for brick making	5	5	10	2	5	7	5	4	9
Wood for fuel for cooking and heating	4	4	8	0	4	4	3	3	6
Fodder for livestock	2	5	7	-4	5	-9	4	5	9
Surface water for food production	1	3	4	-5	3	-8	3	5	8
Etc.									

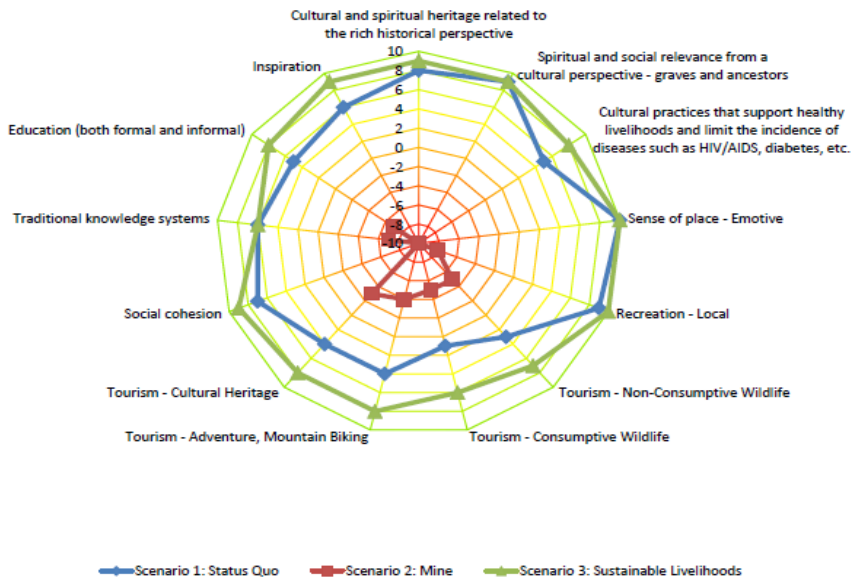
Fuleni Comparative Analysis Provisioning Combined



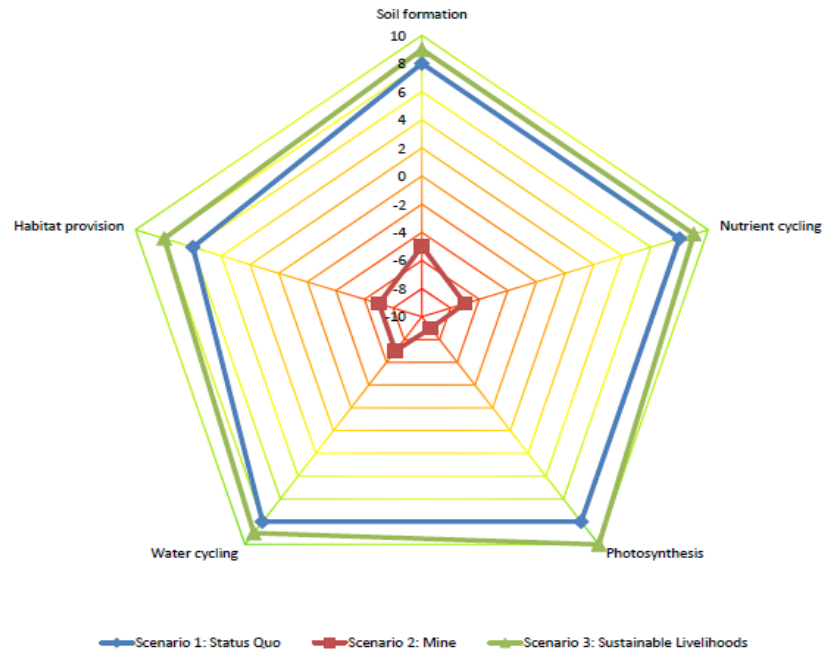
Fuleni Comparative Analysis Regulatory Combined



Fuleni Comparative Analysis Cultural Combined

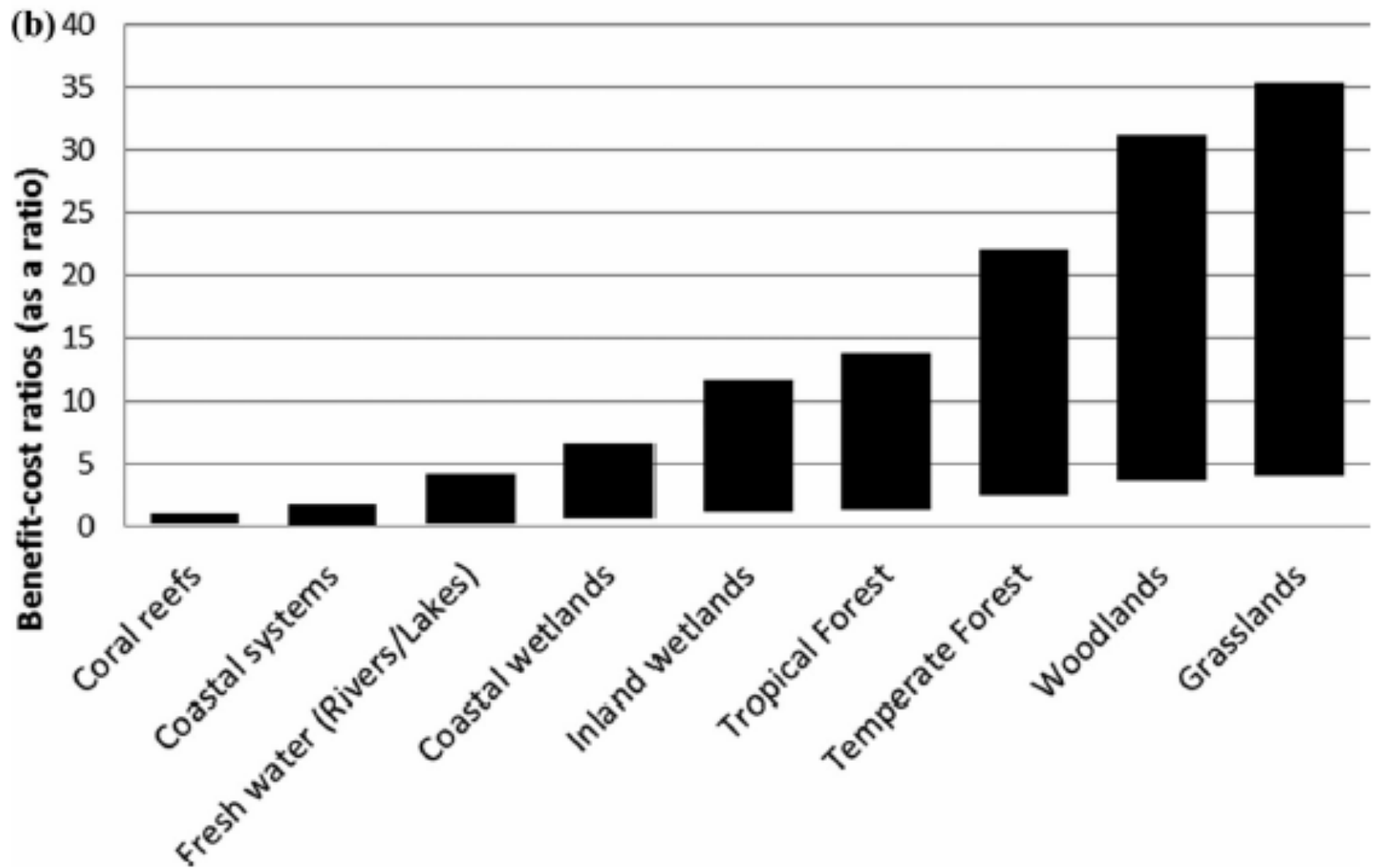


Fuleni Comparative Analysis Supporting Combined



AN ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES APPROACH

- This concept carries wide support with the development of a wide variety of tools available for our use and forums available for support.
- Promotion of the concept does not seek to commodify nature, but rather to enhance the link between the significant contribution nature can make to societal and economic resilience.
- Such an approach can be extended to assess the implications of allowing further biodiversity loss or ecosystem degradation, i.e. increased social costs.
- It may further be used to demonstrate the returns that are possible by investing in ecosystem restoration.



Benefit-cost ratios of restoration (bars, range of values: bottom of bars, worst-case scenario [analysis conducted at 100% of highest restoration cost reported, 30% of benefits, and social discount rate 8%]; top of bars, best-case scenario [analysis conducted at 75% of highest restoration cost reported and 75% at a social discount rate of -2%]) across 9 major biomes on the basis of 316 case studies over 20 years with a management cost component of up to 5% of the capital cost (de Groot et al, 2013).

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION



September 13-18, 2016, Glacier Park Lodge - Glacier National Park, Montana, USA