



- 1. Ecostar project in a nutshell
- 2. Some preliminary considerations
- 3. Research objectives and methodology
- 4. Results
- 5. Conclusions and recommendations



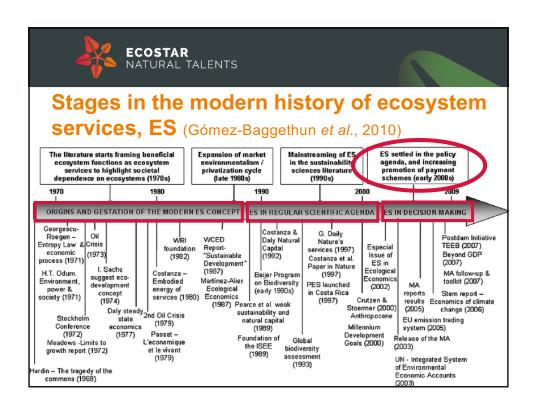
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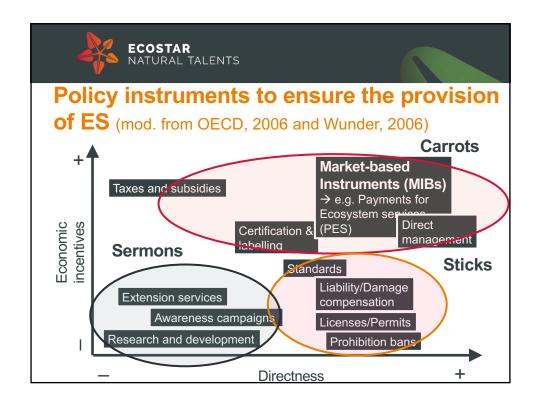






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Market-based Instruments (MIBs) for ES

(mod. from Pirard, 2012; Pirard and Lapeyre, 2014)

Category	Characteristics	Examples of applications
Direct markets	Environmental product directly traded between producers and consumers (or processors)	Genetic resources, non-timber forest products (NTFP), ecotourism
Tradable permits	Users of an environmental resources need to purchase "permits" that can be further exchanged among resource users	Mitigation banking for biodiversity, tradable development rights for land, voluntary carbon markets
Reverse auctions	Candidates to ES provision set the level of payment (if accepted) in response to a call by public authorities to remunerate landholders	Quasi-PES
Coasean-type agreements	Voluntary ES transactions (free of public intervention)	Pure PES (Wunder, 2005), conservation concessions
Regulatory price signals	Regulatory measures leading to higher or lower relative prices	Agro-environmental measures
Voluntary price signals	Evidence of positive impacts on ecosystems and possible premium-price	Forest/Organic agriculture certification and labelling



Some considerations

- Command and control tools/approaches alone often ineffective in promoting active management and valuing of natural resources
- Call for a stronger involvement of private actors (incl. entrepreneurs) (PPP, private donors, PES...)
- Great emphasis on MBIs as an alternative and innovative tools...but still limited implementation and assessment of their degree of innovation and current/future development trends

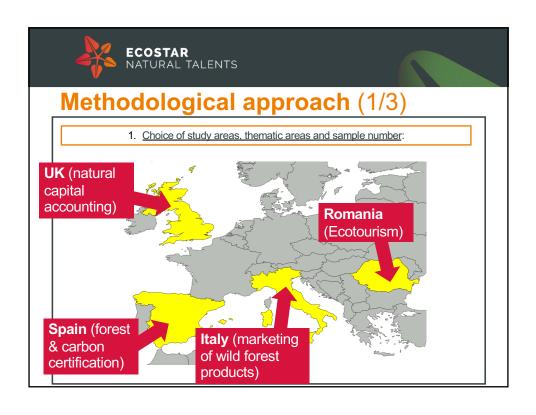


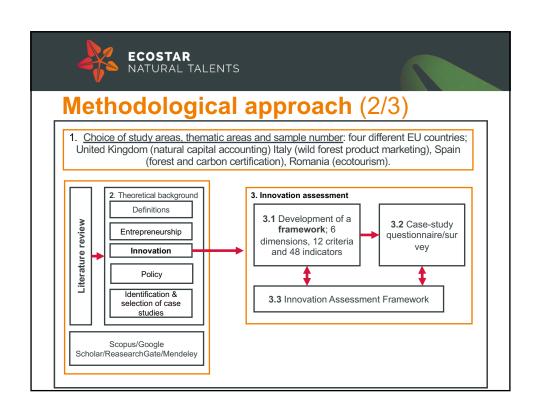
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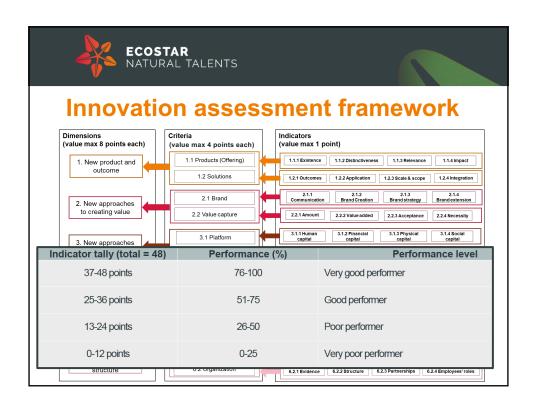


Research objectives (Ecostar Task 3.3)

- 1.To identify/assess a set of EU-based naturebased business models investing in natural capital to promote/enhance ES
- 2. To assess their degree of innovation based on a custom-made innovation framework
- 3. To discuss findings and gain insights for future developments of MBIs









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Results (1/3) Selected nature-based businesses (a)

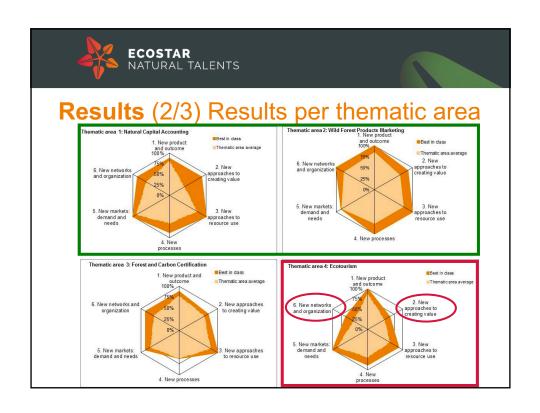
40 case studies pre-assessed → **16** selected for further analysis

Thematic areas	MBI types	Instruments	Initiatives
1. Natural capital accounting (UK)	Coasean-type agreem.	Catchment investment	First milk
	Direct markets	Environm. accounting	Kering
	Coasean-type agreem.	Environm. accounting	National Grid
	Reverse auctions	Catchment investment	Upstream thinking
2. Wild forest products marketing (Italy)	Direct markets	Certific. & labeling	Fungo Borgotaro
	Direct markets	Certific. & labeling	Bergila
	Direct markets	License fees	Magnifica CF
	Voluntary market signals	Certific. & labeling	Trentinerbe

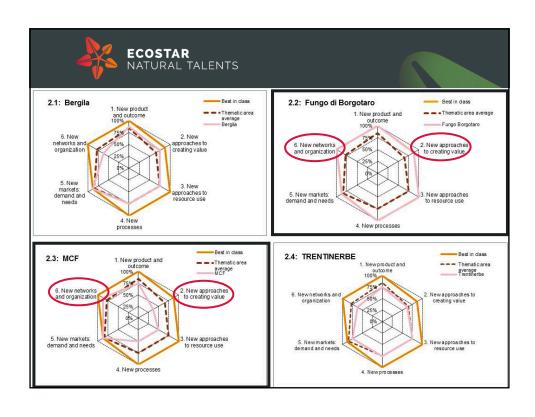


Results (1/3) Selected nature-based businesses (b)

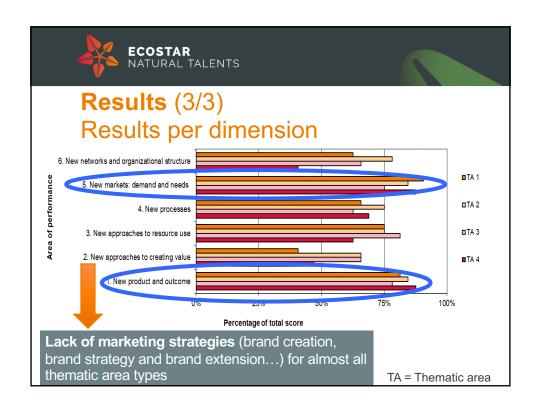
Thematic areas	MBI types	Instruments	Initiatives
3. Forest & carbon certification (Spain)	Voluntary market signals	Certification & labeling	Adeheco
	Tradable permits	Certification & labeling	Biomasa forestal
	Tradable permits	C-credits scheme	Refo-resta CO ₂
	Direct markets	Direct fees, Certification	Treedom
4. Ecotourism (Romania)	Direct markets	Ecotourism; park fees	Parc Aventura
	Direct markets	Ecotourism; park fees	Equus Silvania
	Direct markets	Ecotourism; park fees	Libearty
	Direct markets	Ecotourism; park fees	Ultima Frontiera















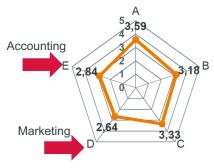
Conclusions

- Existing gaps in assessing innovation in the field of nature-based initiatives → a preliminary framework developed
- Quick identification of where a specific initiative, or area, is lacking innovation (e.g. branding and networking)
- Possibility to transfer/adapt best practices within and among thematic areas
- Further fine-tuning and development/testing needed



One final consideration...(Ecostar Task 3.1)

Declared skills on different ES-relted issues by forestry students in **EU Universities** (weighted average values; 1 = very low; 5 = very high)



Declared higher skill levels for:

- A. ES identification/physical estimation
- C. Identification of FM solutions

Lower skill levels for:

- D. Development of marketing strategies and E. Accounting
- + specific technical/professional skills (e.g. performing a carbon-footprint assessment, estimating investments needed for wild products business...)

- A. identify potential bundles of ecosystem services delivered by a forest?

 B. assess potential trade-offs within ecosystem services delivered by a forest?
- C. assess alternative forest management scenarios in terms of ecosystem service delivery?
- D. develop marketing strategies for trading ecosystem services from a forest?



