

Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation

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Developed with the support of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA)- GIZ, and the IUCN South and SWEDBIO.

**NEITHER MARKET NOR
STATE: GOVERNANCE
OF COMMON-POOL
RESOURCES IN THE
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY**

Elinor Ostrom

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“We will all be the poorer if local, self-organized institutions are not a substantial portion of the institutional portfolio of the twenty-first century”

“The absence of such institutions in the twenty-first century will lead to an even greater acceleration of the destruction of valuable natural resources”

Elinor Ostrom
Nobel Prize Economics 2009

Resolution XI/4, paragraph 23 taken during COP 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

“23. Requests the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its fifth meeting, to further review the preliminary reporting framework and baseline information for each of the targets, including the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market-based approaches to achieving the objectives of the Convention; and requests the Executive Secretary to prepare for this review, based on information received from Parties on the application of the preliminary reporting framework and on funding needs, gaps and priorities;”

The framework proposed here also contributes to the resolution in paragraph 17, which states: *“17. Encourages Parties to undertake institutional mapping/analysis, covering the whole range of biodiversity resourcing options, as part of developing country-specific resource mobilization strategies within the framework of revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans;”*

COLLECTIVE ACTION

Collective action = cooperation among two or more individuals to try to achieve outcomes that none of these individuals could achieve on their own.

Collective action involves different types of cooperation among individuals and/or groups of individuals to solve collective problems and choices at different levels.

Collective action

- Rules and norms (responsibilities, attributes, must or must not do, potential outcomes, conflict resolution, information available, benefits and costs)
- Control and monitoring
- Sanctions

Collective action and

- forest conservation
- sustainable management of biodiversity
- food security
- water management
- protection of environmental functions

Collective Action in Socio-Ecological Systems:

- The Socio-Ecological Systems framework (SES), and
- The Institutional Analysis and Development Framework (IAD) proposed by Elinor Ostrom and colleagues.

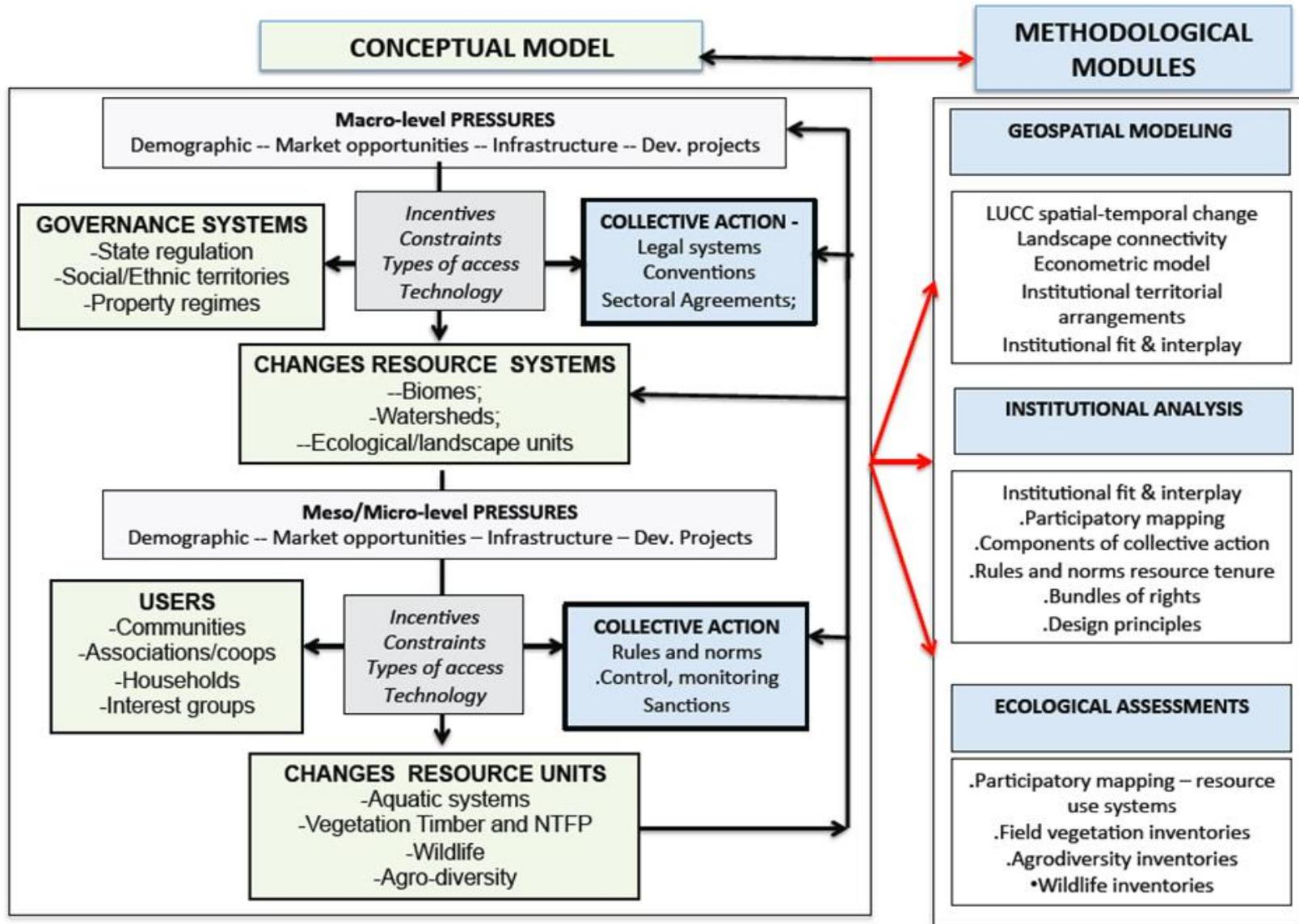
Geospatial analysis + analysis of institutional arrangements:

- Multi-temporal and contextual landscape analysis (country and regional levels)
- Institutional analysis at sub-regional and local levels (rules and norms that mediate collective action)

Different indicators (non-monetary and monetary)

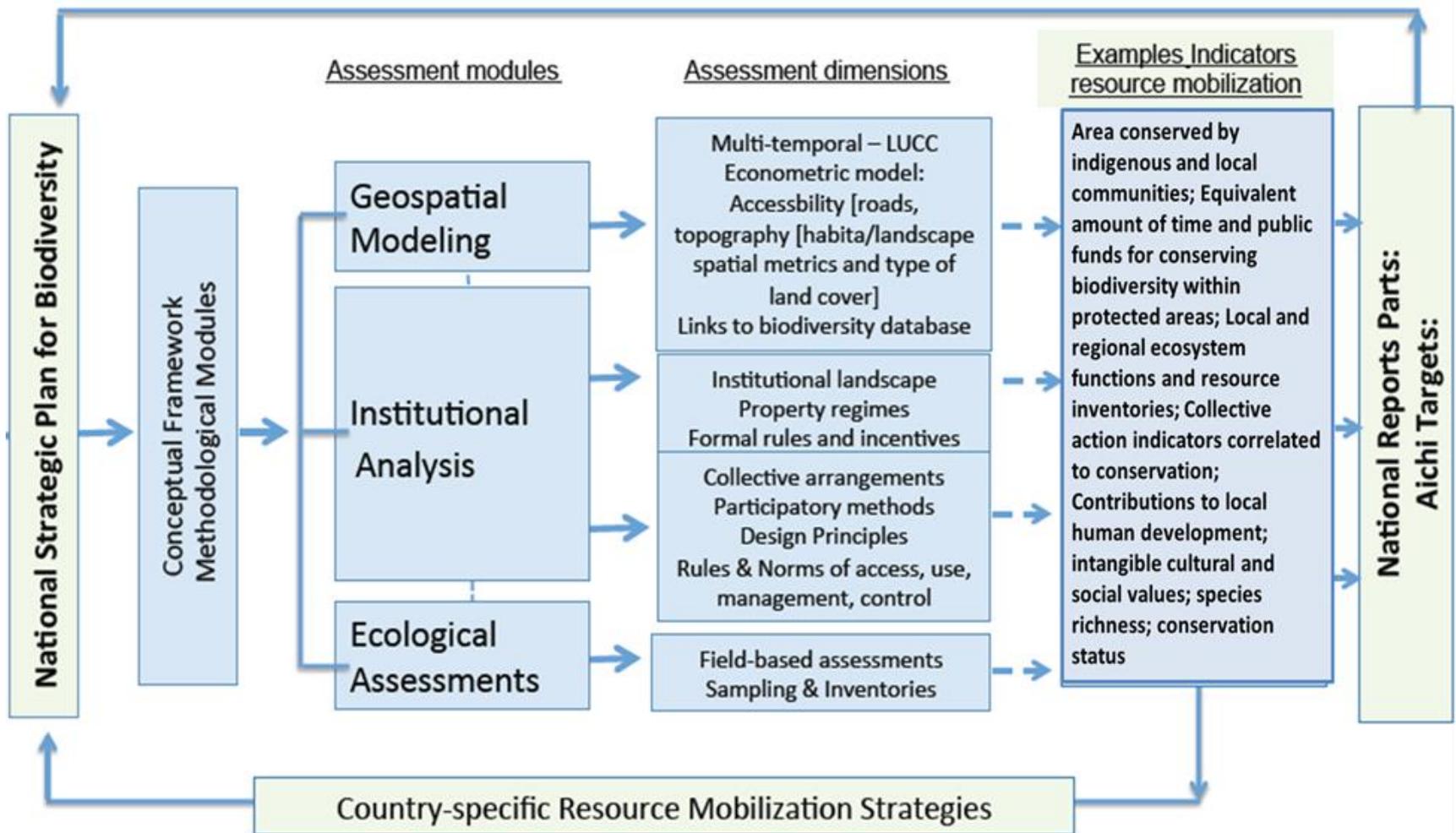
to evaluate the relationship between collective action and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components.

Collective Action in Socio-Ecological Systems [CASES]: Conceptual & Methodological Modules

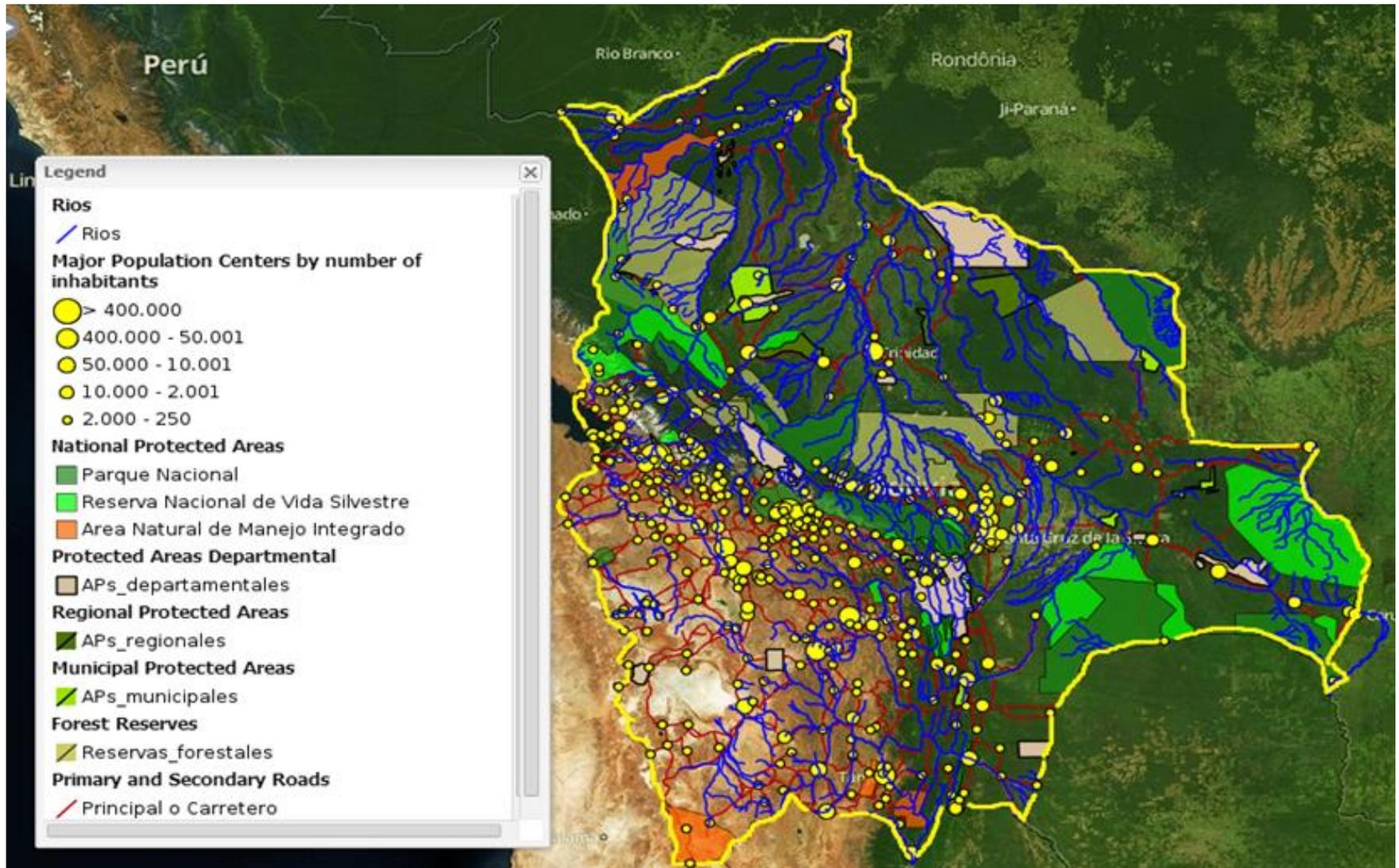


OTCA – CBD National Reports and Resource Mobilization Strategies

A Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation



Satellite image of Bolivia overlaid by protected areas, roads, rivers, and population layers



Methodological Modules & Specific National Report and Aichi Targets Indicators

