


GETTING SPECIFIC: Consistent Identification of Ecosystem Service & Human Well Being Outcomes From Environmental Management Decisions

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The Nature Conservancy

TODAY'S CONSERVATION WORLD



There are no conservation challenges, only **shared challenges**

Updated approach –
include human well being at
all stages



TODAY'S DEVELOPMENT WORLD



FEDERAL AGENCIES



October 7, 2015

M-16-01

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Shaun Donovan, Director
Office of Management and Budget
Christina Goldfuss, Managing Director
Council on Environmental Quality
John Holdren, Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy

SUBJECT: Incorporating Ecosystem Services into Federal Decision Making

Overview. Nature provides vital contributions to economic and social well-being that are often not traded in markets or fully considered in decisions. This memorandum provides direction to agencies on incorporating ecosystem services into Federal planning and decision making. (Broadly defined, ecosystem services are the benefits that flow from nature to people, e.g., nature's contributions to the production of food and timber; life-support processes, such as water purification and coastal protection; and life-fulfilling benefits, such as places to recreate.)

Specifically, this memorandum:

- (1) Directs agencies to develop and institutionalize policies to promote consideration of ecosystem services, where appropriate and practicable, in planning, investments, and regulatory contexts. (Consideration of ecosystem services may be accomplished through a range of qualitative and quantitative methods to identify and characterize ecosystem services, affected communities' needs for those services, metrics for changes to those services and, where appropriate, monetary or nonmonetary values for those services.)
- (2) Sets forth the process for development of implementation guidance and directs agencies to implement aforementioned policies and integrate assessments of ecosystem services, at the

NOT VERY USEFUL OBJECTIVES

By 2017, 150 people will have improved human well being.



NOT VERY USEFUL OBJECTIVES

By 2025, community resilience will be improved in 10 coastal cities.

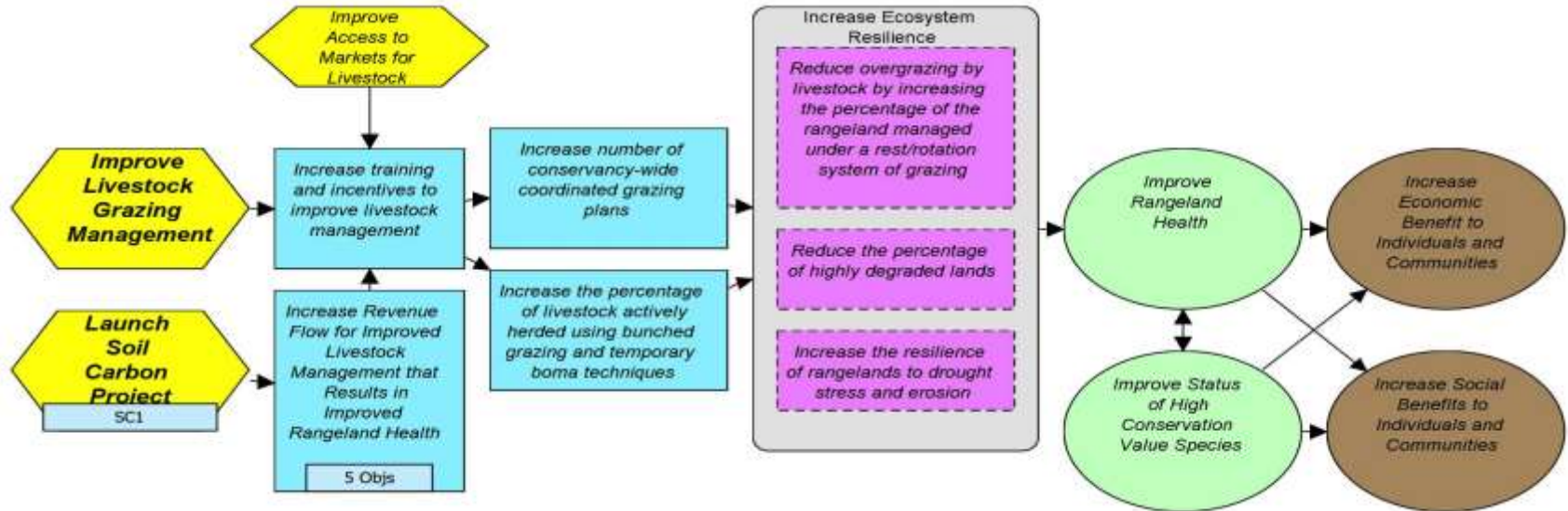


NOT VERY USEFUL OBJECTIVES

More jobs and higher incomes



NOT VERY USEFUL OBJECTIVES



A CLEAR NEED

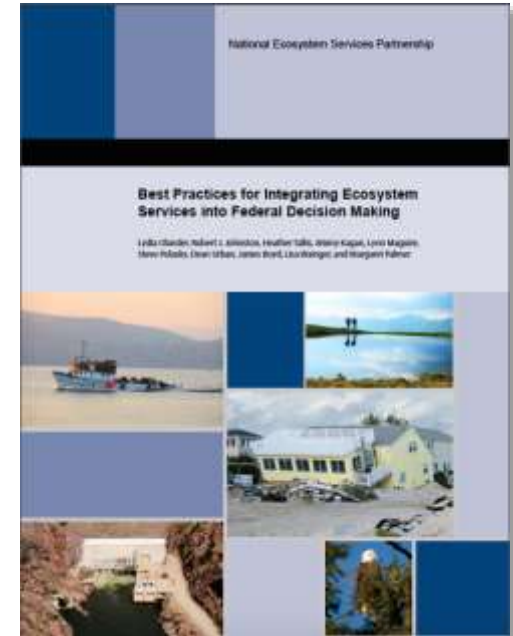
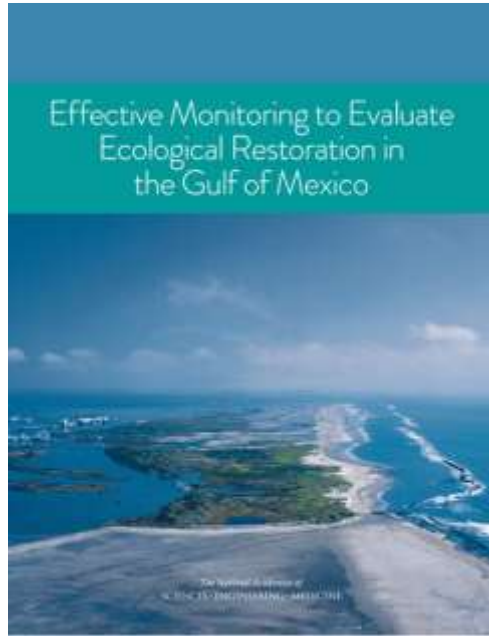
Practical Means To:

- Give non-social scientists an understandable entry point into human well being outcomes
- Build consistency for strategy comparison, impact measures, and evaluation

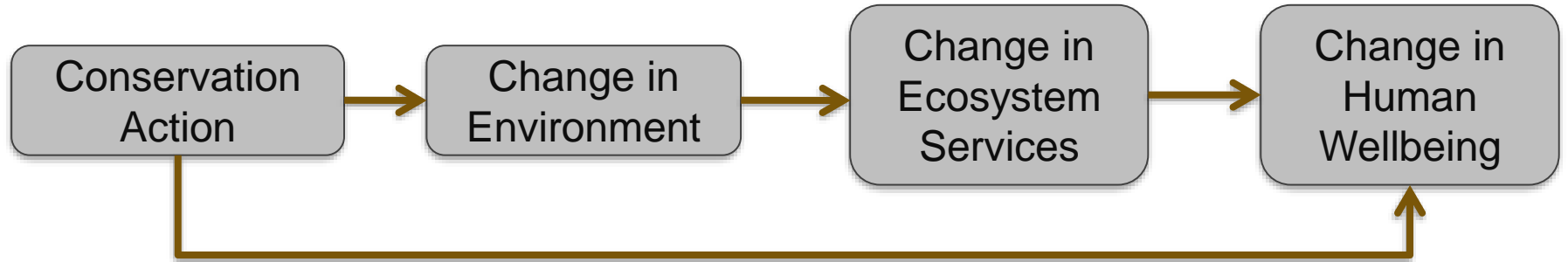


RECOMMENDATION

- Use results chains (logic models) to specify connections
- Use human well being focal areas as starting point



RECOMMENDATION: RESULTS CHAINS



FOCAL AREAS

TNC General Guidance

Measures Business Plan
Conservation Business Planning
Conservation Impact Measures
Measures Demystified

TNC Examples

Quito Water Fund
Water Funds Monitoring Manual
REDD+ Framework
Micronesia Challenge
Caribbean Challenge
Papau New Guinea
Global priorities CIM
Tuungane Project

Human Wellbeing World

Frameworks

Social Return on Investment
WB Attacking Poverty Framework
Capitals Framework/Wealth

Indicators

Unsatisfied Basic Needs
Human Development Index
Green GDP
Inclusive Wealth Index

Methods

WB Living Standards Measurement Survey
USAID Demographic and Health Survey
IFPRI Harvest Choice Surveys
IIED Monitoring PES
CIFOR Livelihood Impacts of REDD+
WCS Basic Necessities Survey
WWF Marine Livelihoods
Vital Signs

FOCAL AREAS

Focal Areas: the aspects of life that affect human well-being.

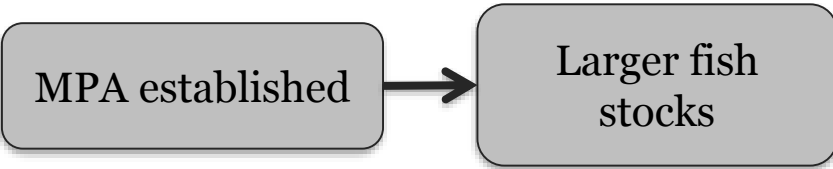
Globally consistent.

Living Standards	E q u a l i t y
Health	
Education	
Work and Leisure	
Governance	
Social Cohesion	
Security	

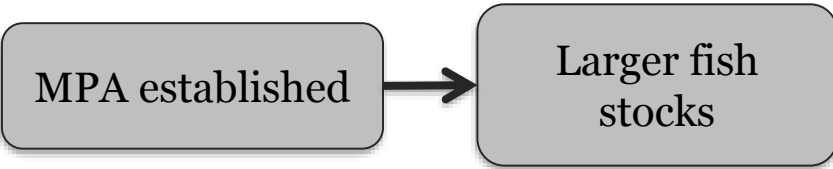
FOCAL AREAS & COMPONENTS

Health	
Components	Sample Indicators
Life expectancy Maternal health Child health Nutrition Water borne disease Vector borne disease Respiratory health Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- People with access to health services- Child malnutrition rate- Malaria exposure risk- Hospital admissions with specific symptoms- % protein from wild food sources- Rate of medicinal plant use- Performance on cognitive tests

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE



HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE



Education

Health

Security

Living Standards

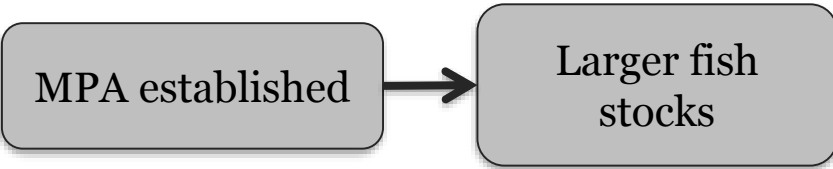
Work

Governance

Social Cohesion

Equality

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE



Health

Security

Living Standards

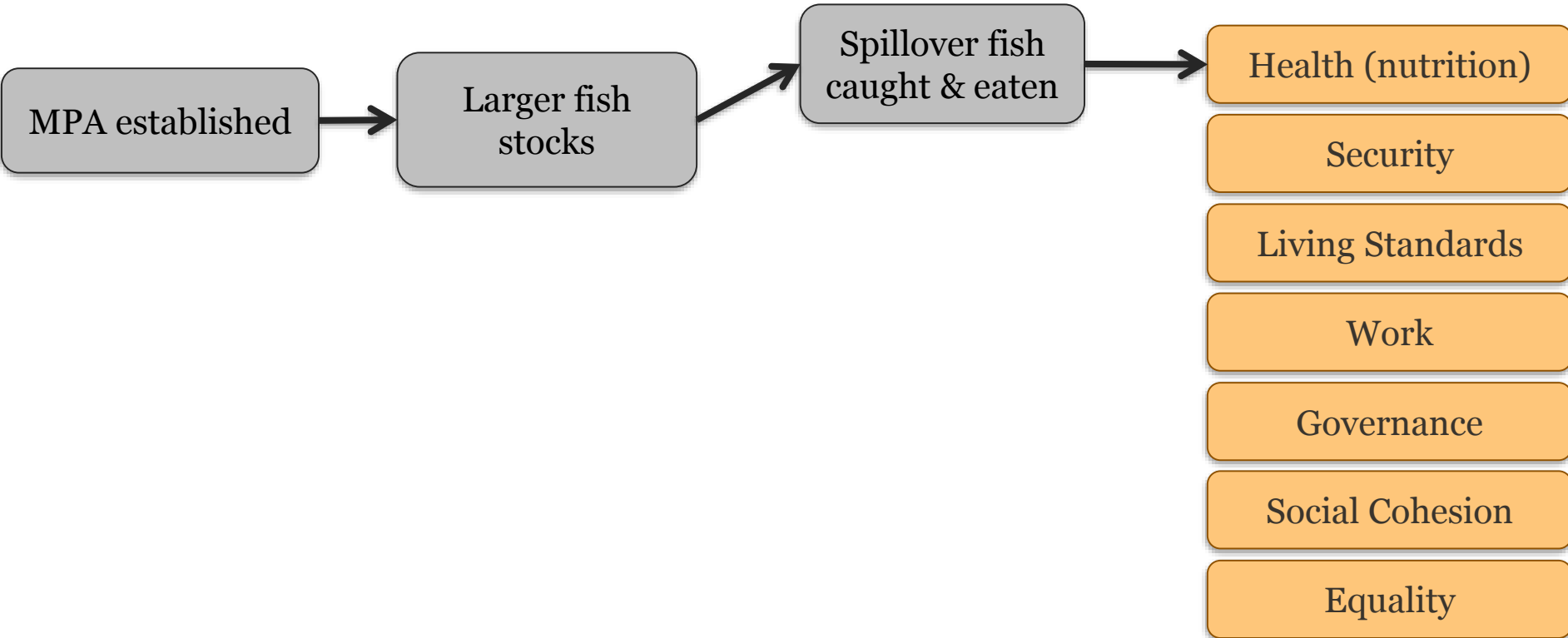
Work

Governance

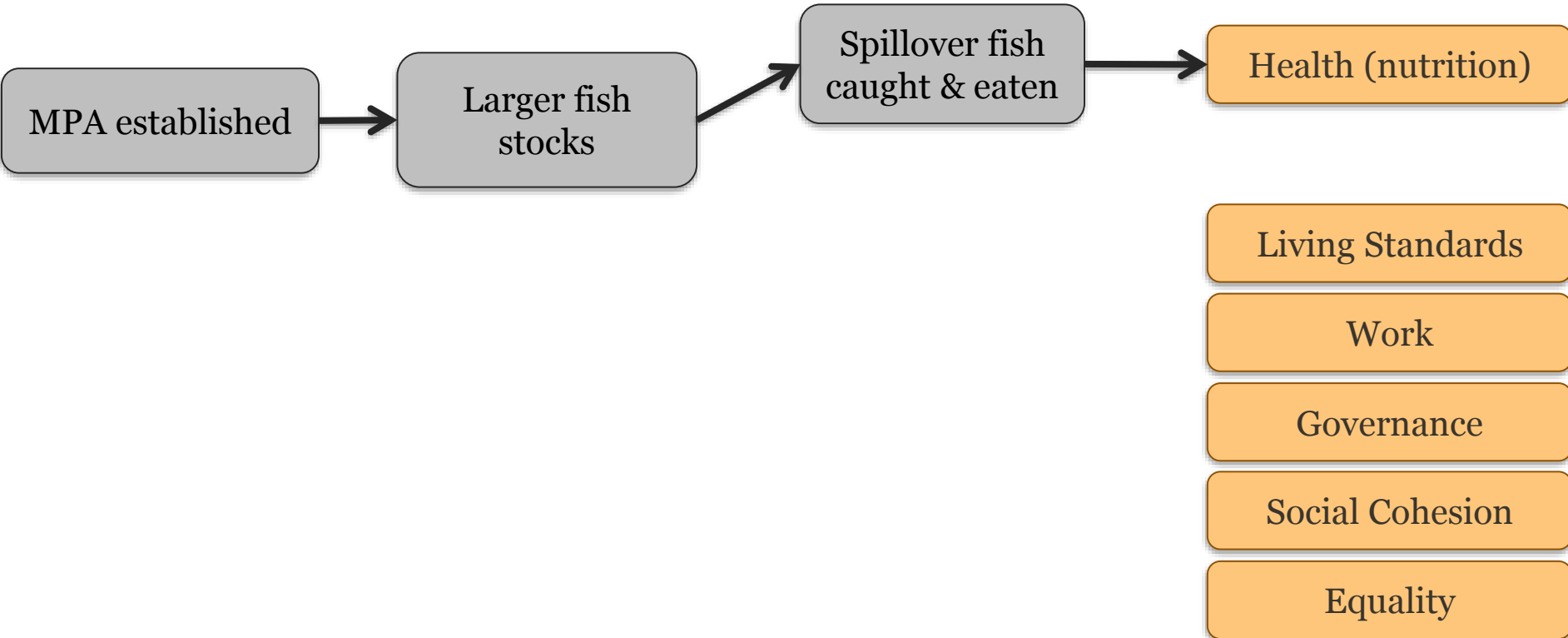
Social Cohesion

Equality

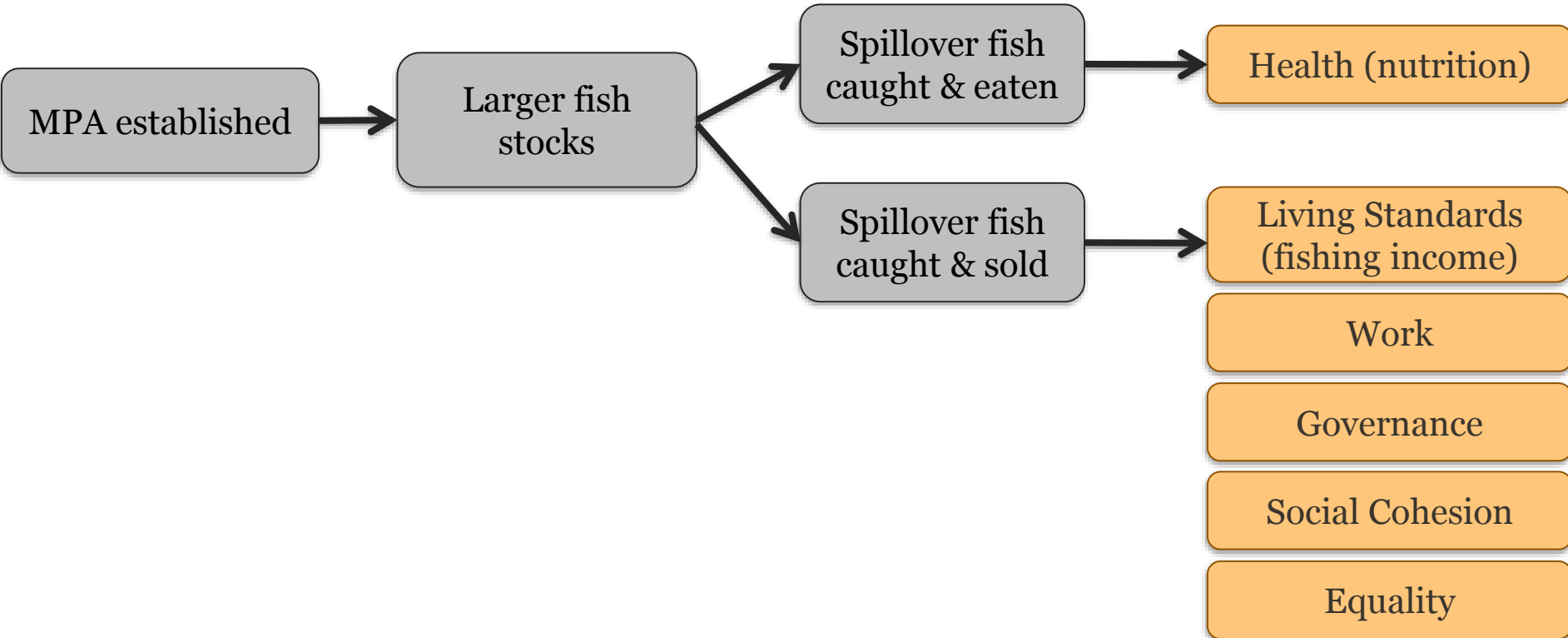
HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE



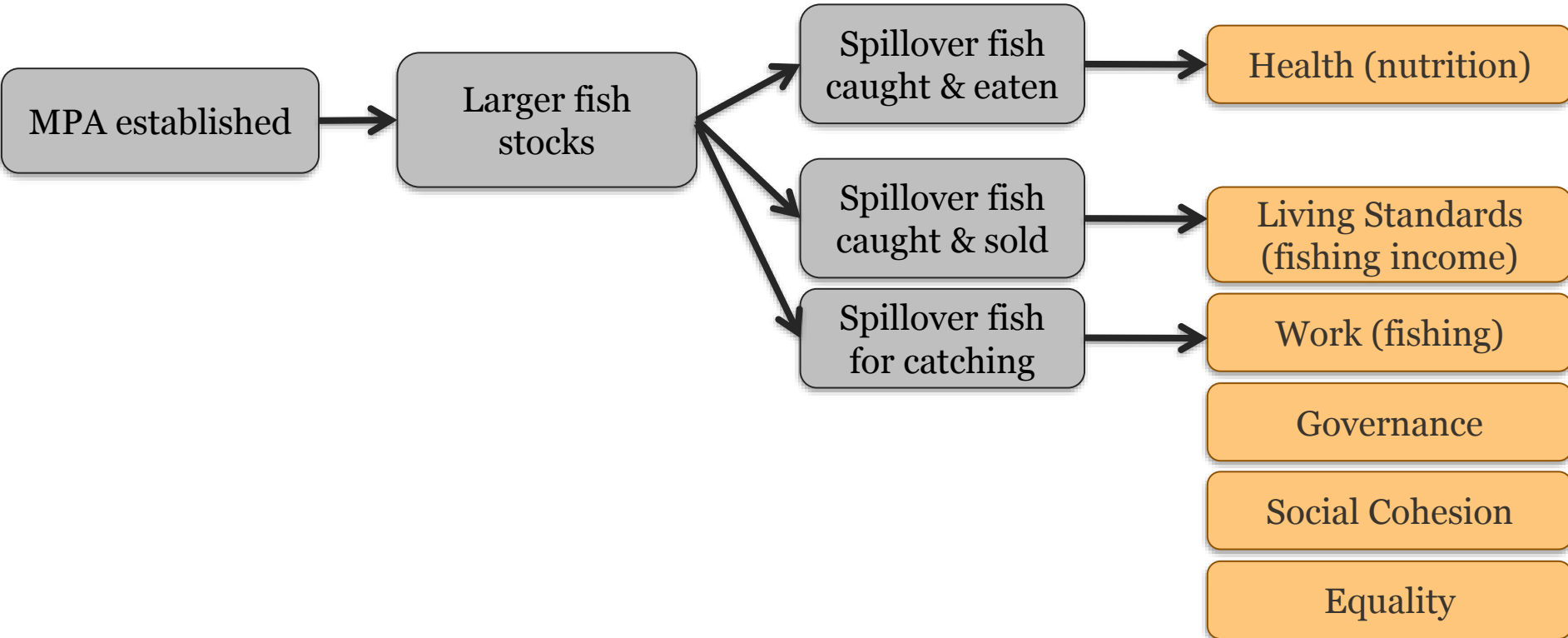
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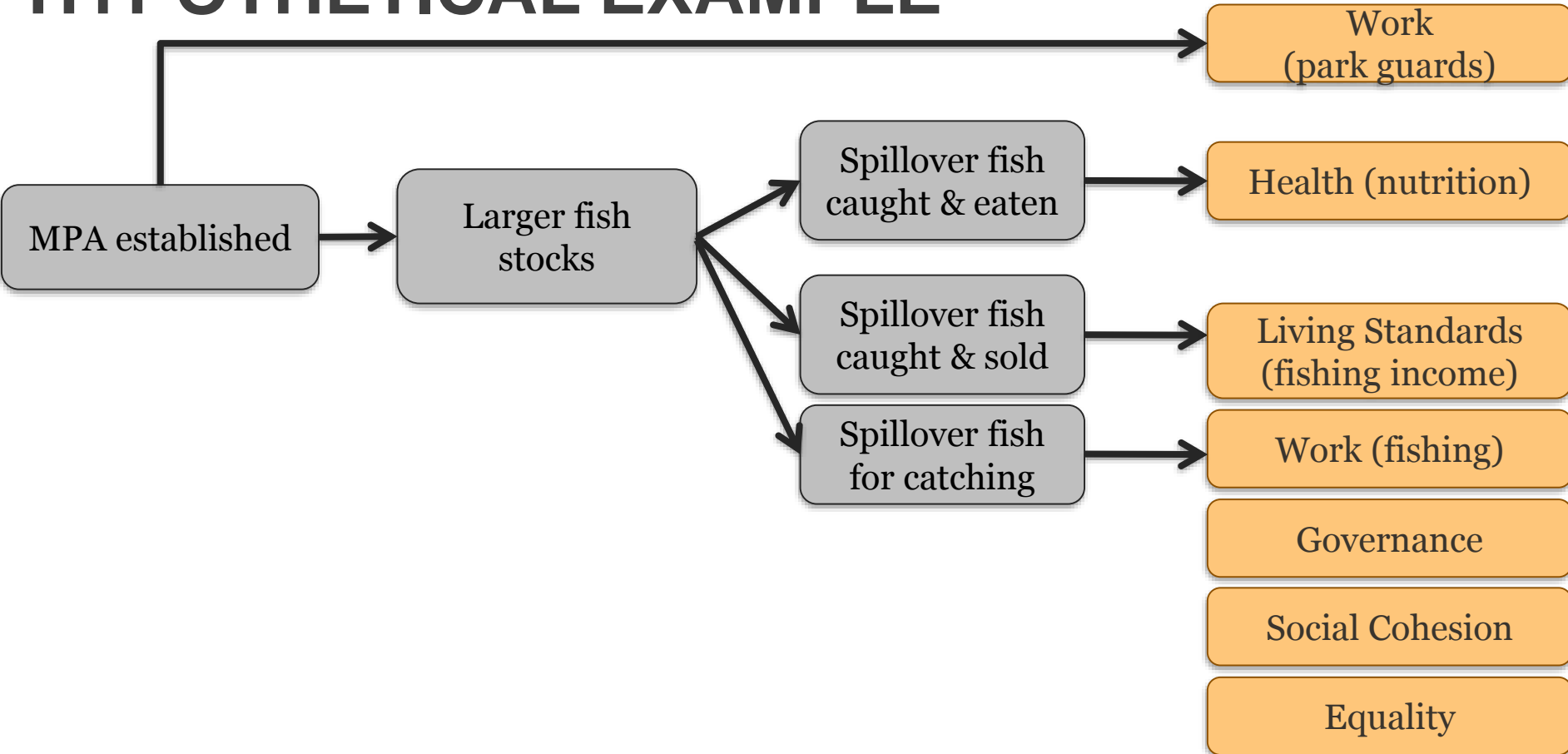
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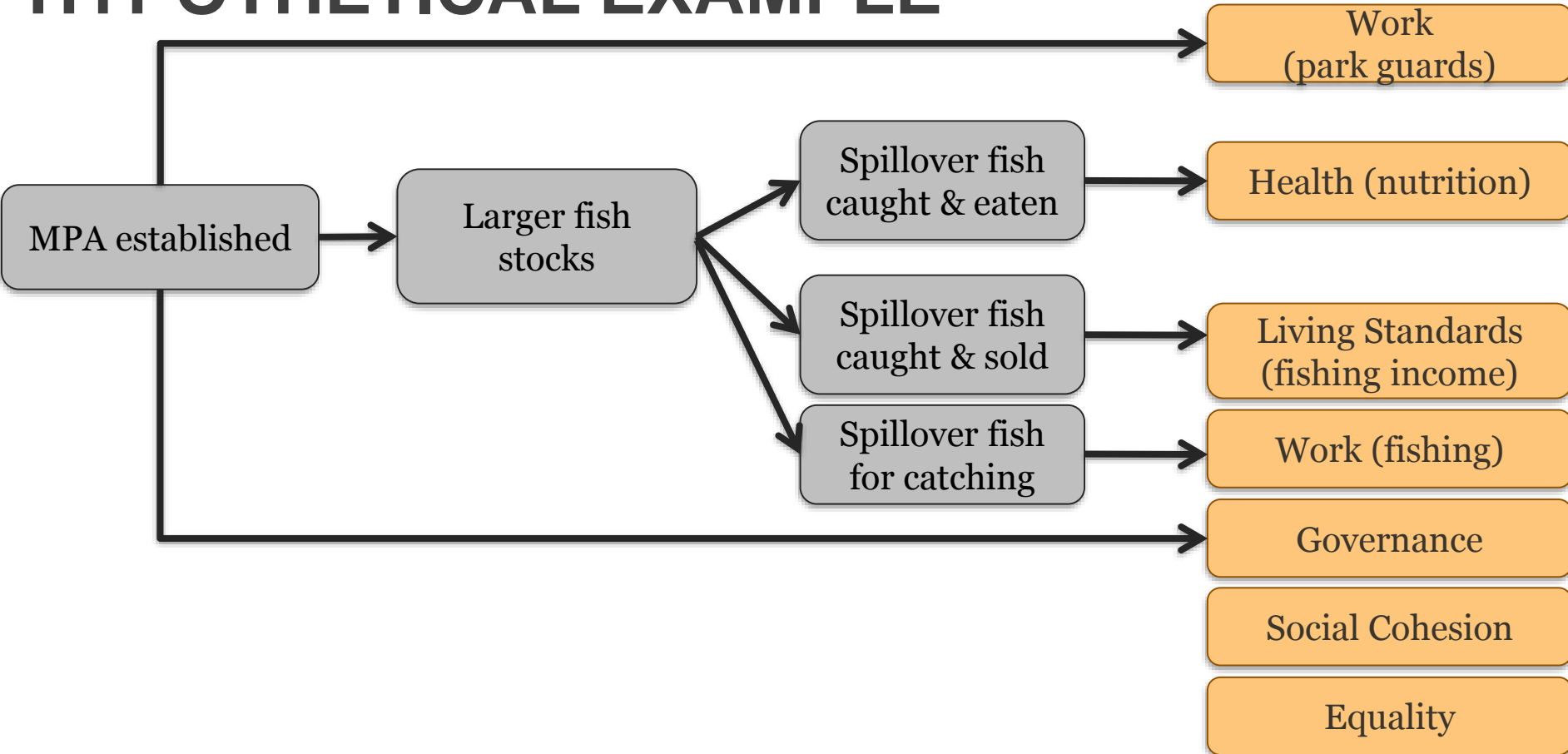
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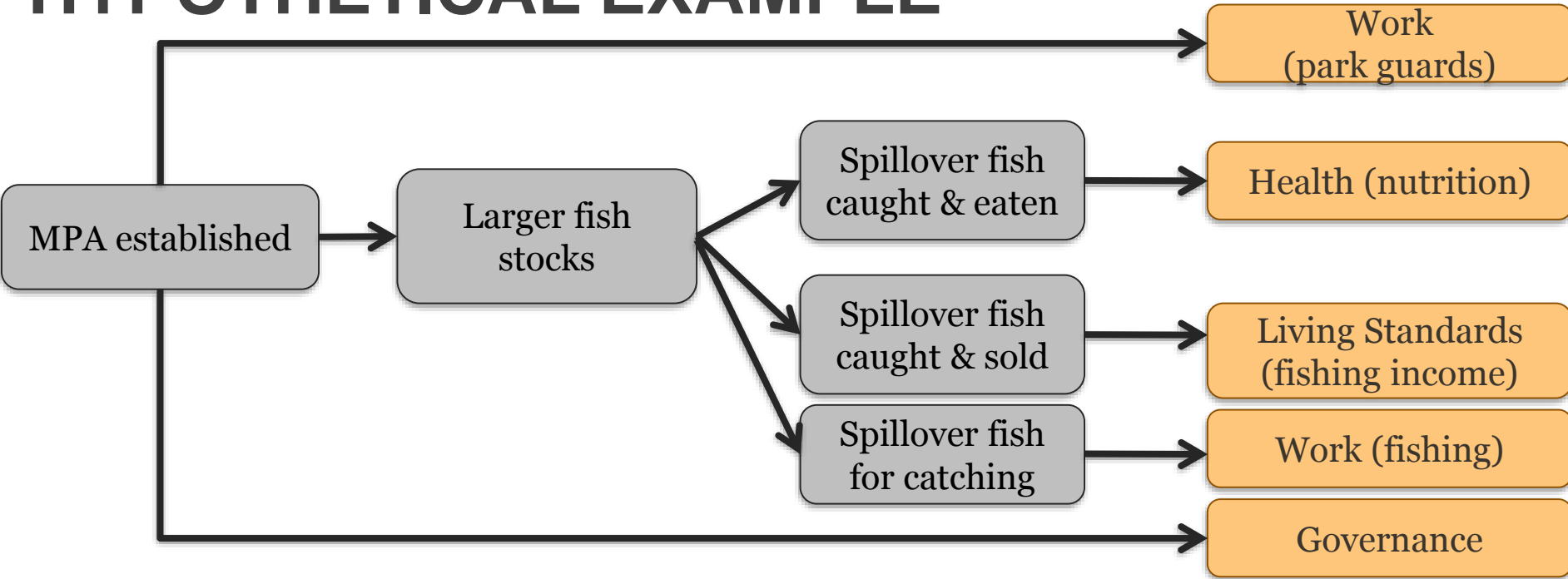
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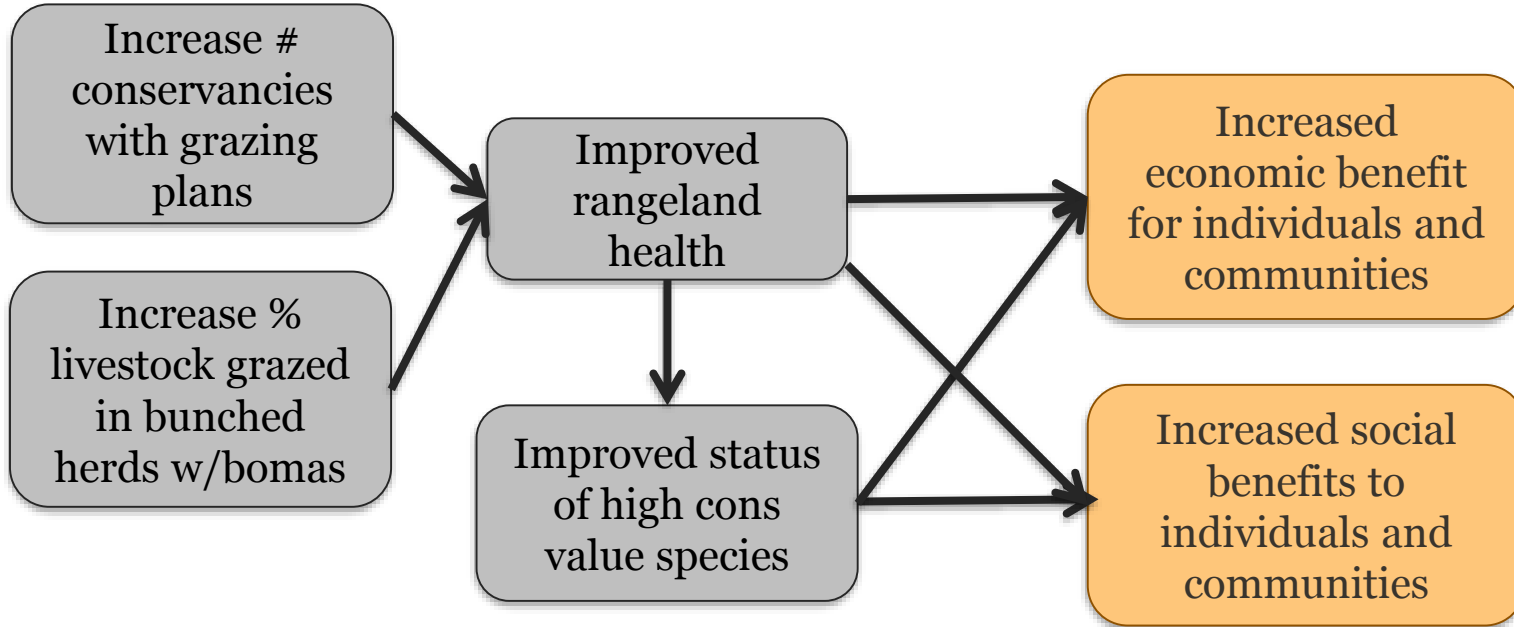
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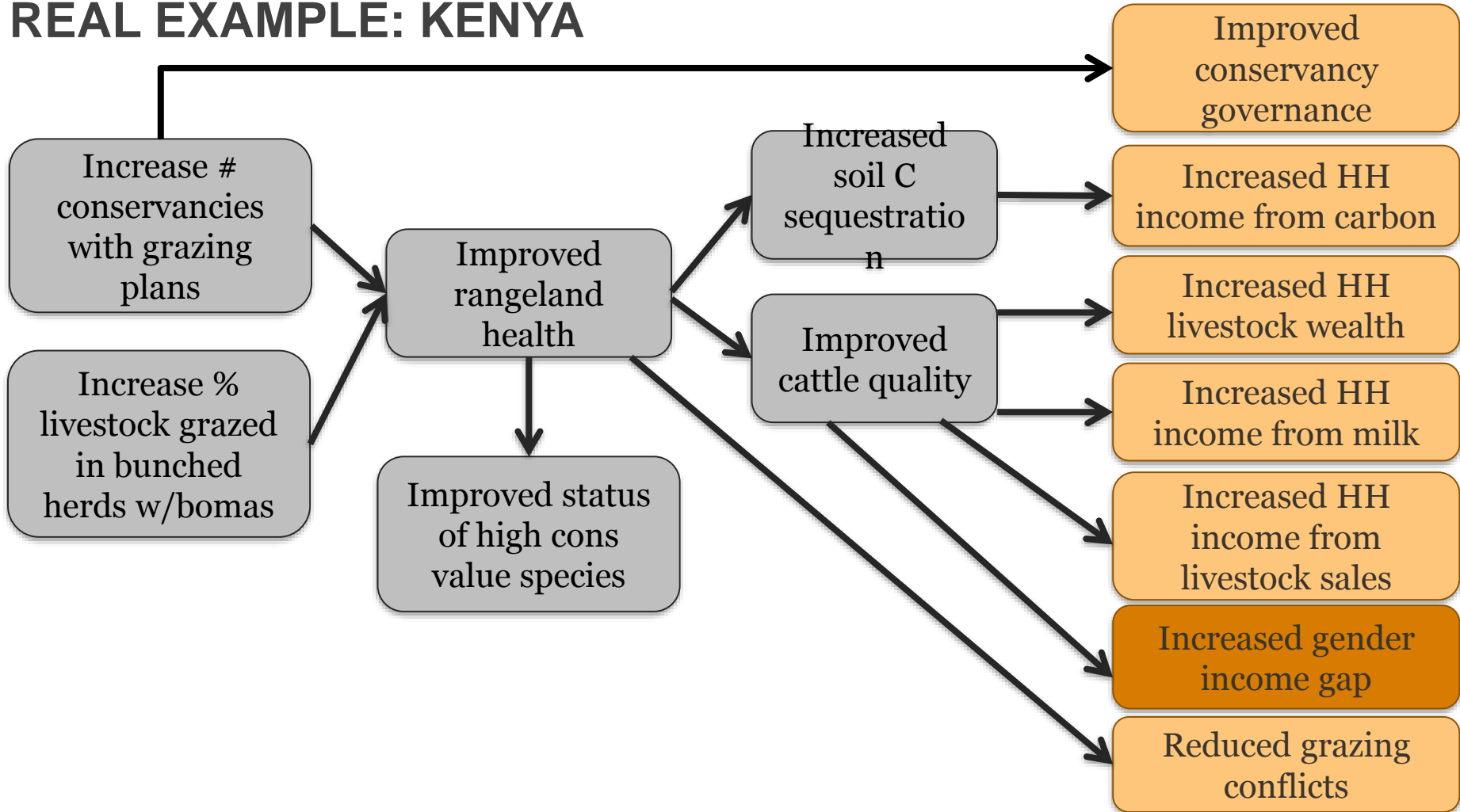
REAL EXAMPLE: KENYA



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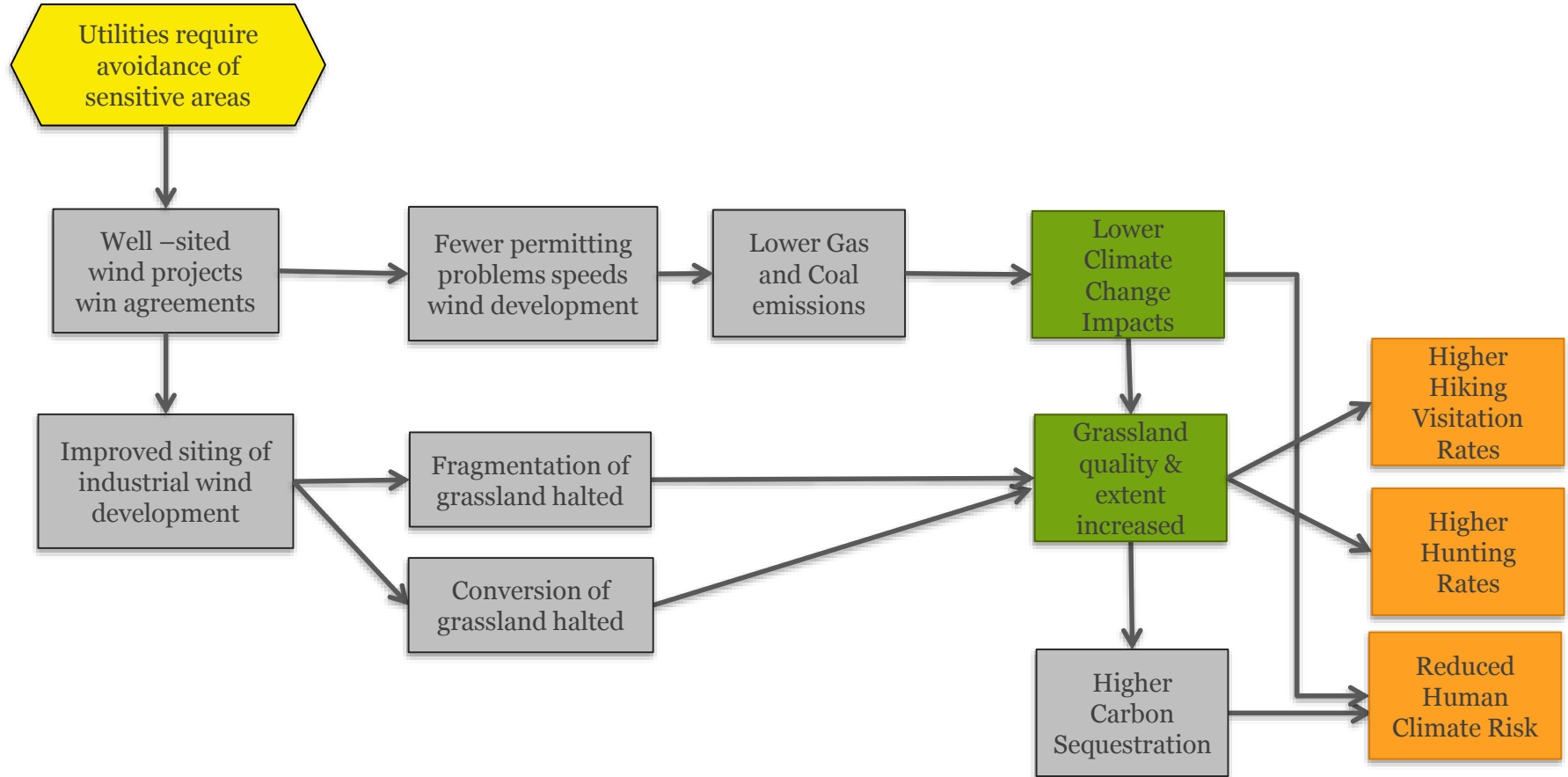


REAL EXAMPLE: CENTRAL PLAINS ENERGY SITING

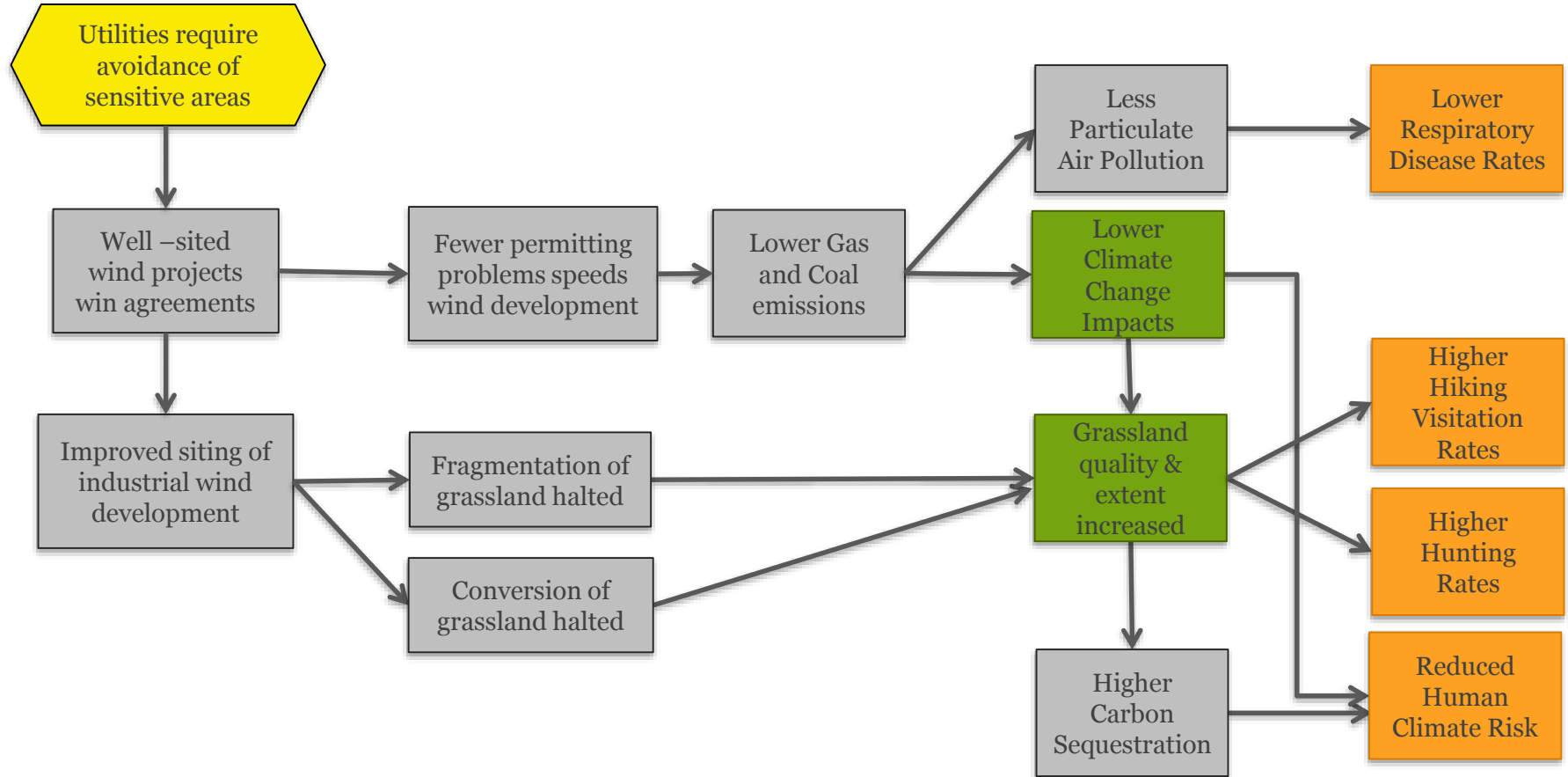
- Declining grasslands
- Renewable energy
- Climate mitigation

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REAL EXAMPLE: CENTRAL PLAINS ENERGY SITING



REAL EXAMPLE: CENTRAL PLAINS ENERGY SITING



PARTIAL PROGRESS

Practical Means To:

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- Build consistency for strategy comparison, impact measures, and evaluation



The Bridge Collaborative

Bridging evidence-based impact across environment, health and development communities

Cocktails tonight, 7:00 Daytona Room
Session 28, tomorrow 1:15, Ballroom 6

