



The role of the main environmental NGOs in the spread of “Ecosystem services” notion and PES-instruments: a Costa Rica Madagascar, and France comparison

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- Lots of initiatives on ES (Ecosystem services) approach and PES (payments for environmental services) instruments
- Costa Rica, Madagascar, France: the three countries show a very contrasted situation
- **What is the role of BINGOS in the development of ES and PES approaches?**
- 4 BINGOS: environmental NGOs including CI, WWF, WCS and TNC (IUCN excluded)
- The difference between hard transfer and soft transfer
- We use the literature on Policy Transfer Studies (PTS)
- Hypothesis: BINGOS are some policy entrepreneurs who have played a key role worldwide in the diffusion of the concept of ES and PES-instruments.



- Why and under what conditions the BINGOs are becoming some policy entrepreneurs i.e. some brokers?
- PLAN
- 1/ The weight of BINGOs in each national environmental policy and their relative powers
- 2/ National capacities for action and the demand for model solutions in the three countries in connection with the role of the different NGOs
- 3/ The different types of diffusion in each country



1/ Three BINGOS in Costa Rica, Madagascar and France: their influence on environmental policies and international resource

1.1 BINGOS's strategic resources to influence national environmental policies

Costa Rica: The PESP has been led by national actors. Indeed, the BINGOs were not involved in PESP genesis.

Madagascar: The influence of BINGOs is tremendous and multiform (monopoly)

France: environmental organizations were invited to get involved in French environmental policy, but BINGOS have no monopoly on environmental expertise



1/ Three BINGOS in Costa Rica, Madagascar and France their influence on environmental policies and international resource

1.2 Some BINGOS as bridges between international level and national level

- **Costa Rica:** BINGOs have promoted the approach of PES in Latin America or further
- **Madagascar:** BINGO's working in Madagascar are connected to the global arena (participation to networks of environmental economists dealing with monetary valuation of biodiversity and research of sustainable funds for environmental policy).
- **France:** Until the publication of the MA, BINGOS appeared to the forefront of the debate. BINGOS intervene also at the European level, which influenced France in ES approach



2/National determinants for the ES approach and PES instruments' transfer by BINGOS

- **2.1 The unequal capacities of states to develop some policy Instruments**

The emergence of new international norms is not only the result of these BINGOS strategies. It is also the result of a power balance between foreign actors (bilateral or multilateral Donors and NGOs) and states

- **Costa Rica:** Costa Rica has capacity to finance its own policies and incentive (PESP financed by a part of the tax on hydrocarbon paid by national fuel consumer)
- **Madagascar:** very low GDP per inhabitant and (frequent institutional changes following donors' evaluation and periods of policy instability).
- **France:** France has capacity (by the intermediary of the CAP) . The logic of co-management of the agricultural sector continued to exclude, environmental organizations from agricultural issues₆



2/National determinants for the ES approach and PES instruments' transfer by BINGOS

2.2 Some States supported the ES and PES's approaches?

- **Costa Rica:** the PESP participate to the green image that Costa Rica want to develop in the international scene
- **Madagascar:** The Malagasy government to find a durable way of financing their activities
- **France:** Since MA, ES approach is becoming developed in CAP, in private sector, in scientific arena...and is fostering the role of the Ministry of



3/ International diffusion: the BINGOS as entrepreneurs of transfer

Costa Rica, a transmitter more than a receiver

- The experience of Costa Rican PESP is transmitted by BINGOS, to other situations according to different channels:
- BINGOS are transferring ideas but primarily instruments (PES)
- a « South – North – South » channel, (an academic form and an international expert form, including BINGOS representatives)
- a “South – South” channel of transmission, through direct exchange between civil servants of Ministries of southern countries



3/ International diffusion: the BINGOS as entrepreneurs of transfer

Madagascar, receiver of soft and hard transfer policies

- BINGOs and international donors are intensely transferring, not only ideas and concepts, but also policy models and designs.
- By shaping the environmental policy in Madagascar, they also profoundly transformed environmental political elite's thinking. They came to be very proactive to impulse and diffuse international program into their country



BINGOS in France: some transmission belts of ES, then MBIs

- The Importance of the Millennium to develop ES approach in France (and less PES)
- PES instruments were not the first to be released but the notion of ES (soft transfer) has opened the way more broadly to monetization of biodiversity, through to MBI instrument (hard transfer).
- The firms and the BINGOS have played a key role in this diffusion



Conclusion

- BINGOS are some brokers, but the spreading depends primarily on national and local contexts
- Approaches through Es and PES are for each BINGO and whatever their implementation, a way to capture news sources of funding for biodiversity conservation.
- News strategies does not replace the measures that already existed (hybridization)
- BINGOS are some transmitter of hard and soft transfers (and it's not only some transfers from North to South)
- The role of BINGOS is not without questioning their legitimacy (Madagascar)

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Thank you

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