

CRÉDOC

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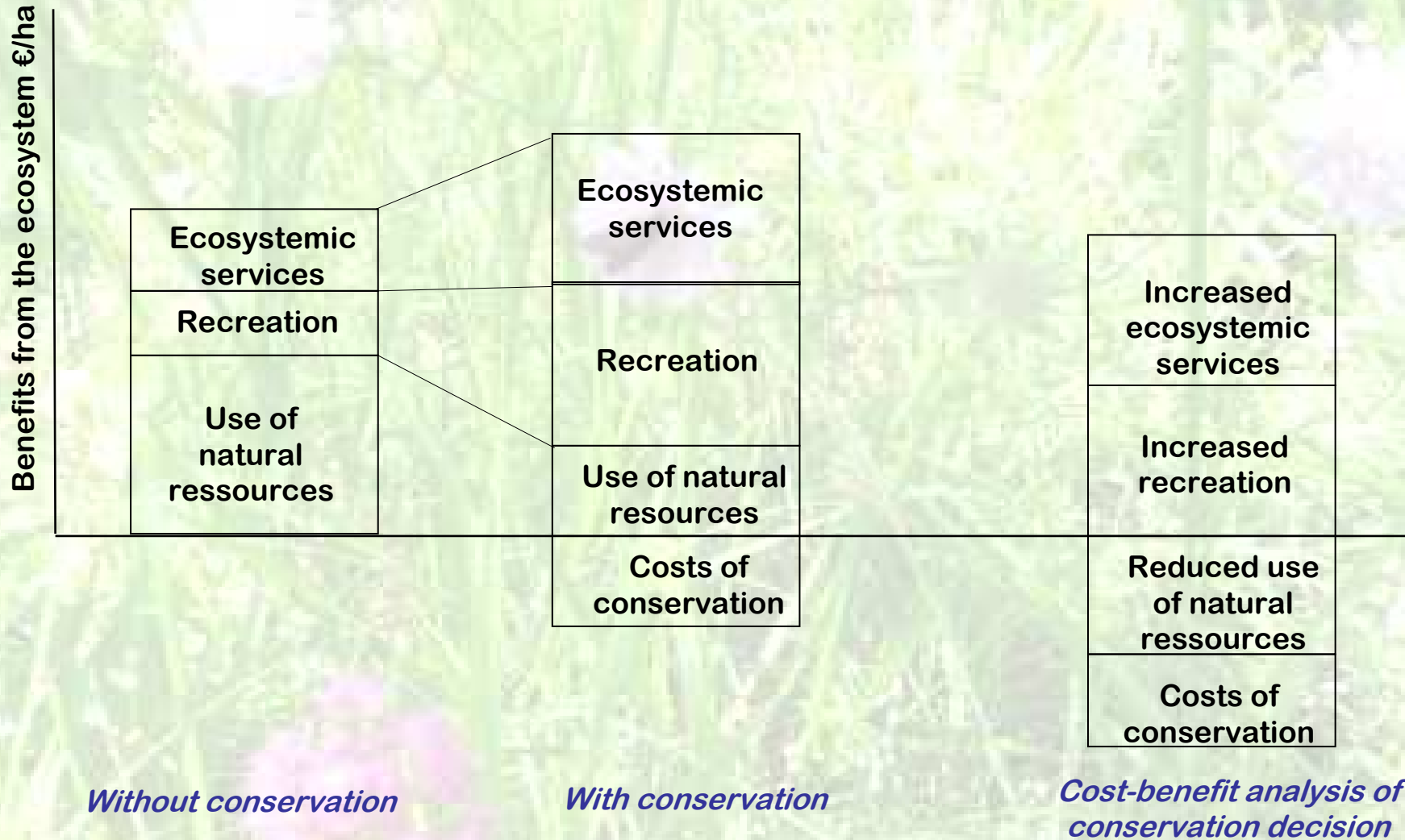
An economic and institutional evaluation of the Natura 2000 programme in France

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Cost-benefit analysis theoretical framework



Methodology

1. Institutional analysis

- Institutional environment of the N2K programme : municipalities, scientific experts, associations, users...
- Economic and social uses and practices impacted by N2K
- State of implementation of the programme on each site



Stakeholders analysis



Who gets what?

Who pays and who enjoys?



Efficiency of implementation

Identification of obstacles

2. Economic valuation



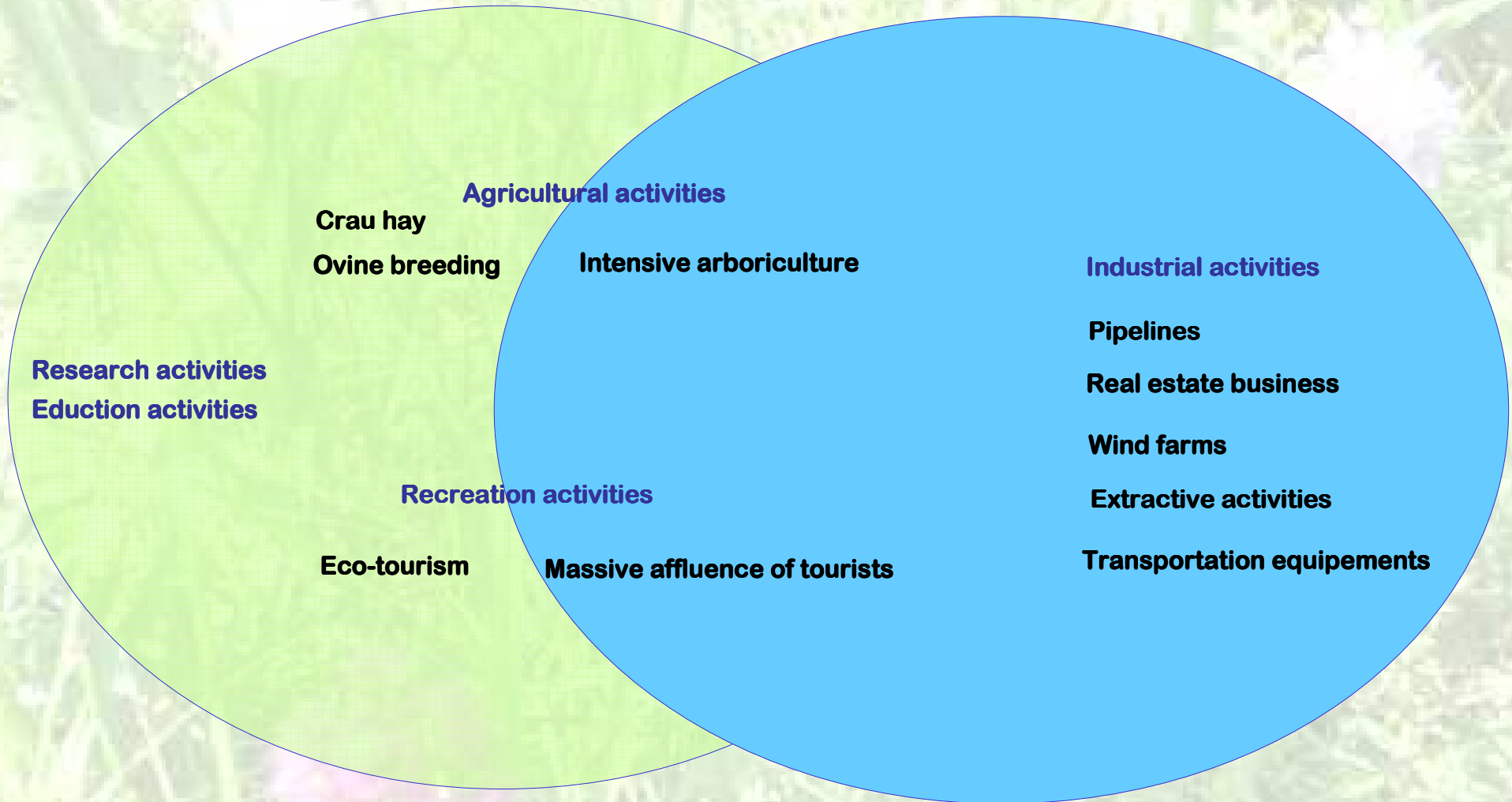
Identification of costs

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Opportunity costs
- Transaction costs

Identification of benefits

- Direct benefits
- Environmental benefits
- Social benefits (existence value)

How do the conservation decision and economic and social interests articulate?



Uses and activities compatible with N2K objectives and encouraged through the programme

Uses and activities incompatible with N2K and constrained through the programme

Three articulation schemes between uses and conservation



Trégor-Goëlo (14 000 ha) :
maintaining balance between
activities and conservation

Bauges (14 000 ha) : weak
economical interests, but some
opportunity costs

La Crau (31 000 ha) : use conflicts
and strong economical interests



Contrasted results of the CBA

La Crau

Trégor-Goëlo

Bauges

€/ha/year

	Costs	Benefits
Extraction activities	0,67	
Pipeline	35,02	
Wind farms	0,67	
Crau hay and ovine breeding		32,44
Research activities		0,29
Compensatory levy		3,46
Animation costs	2,35	
Water ressources		Not estimated

38,71 36,19

Opportunity costs	1 296	
WTP for biodiversity (social value)		182

	Costs	Benefits
Hedges restauration		0,15
Oyster farming		0,03
Boating, anchoring	0,22	
Research activities		1,73
Investments for aquatic habitats		3,5
Investments for terrestrial habitats		3,76
Animation costs	3,72	

3,94 9,17

Opportunity costs	7 096	
WTP for biodiversity (social value)		Not estimated

	Costs	Benefits
Breeding activity		0,55
Forest activity		0,44
Training of mountain guides		0,14
Research activities		0,55
Animation costs	1	

1,00 1,68

Opportunity costs	7	
WTP for biodiversity (social value)		Not estimated



Operational use of the results

- Public policy efficiency
- Economic and social value of biodiversity
- Highlighting a co-evolution process between natural resources and economic and social uses
- Governance mechanism, priority setting