

Instrumente und ihre Wirkung: Was wissen wir aus 30 Jahren Evaluation in der Schweiz?

SEVAL Kongress, Fribourg

10. September 2021

Karin Ingold

University of Bern, Institute of Political Science & Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research
Eawag, Swiss Federal Institute for Aquatic Research and Technology

Was wissen wir über die Wirksamkeit politischer Instrumente?

Historique (3-4 générations: Howlett and Rayner 2009; Metz 2015)

Lowi 1972: «Four Systems of Policy, Politics, and Choice» (instruments → politique)

Dahl/Lindblom 1953: Capacité de l'état d'exercer son pouvoir

Wilson 1986: Distribution des coûts/bénéfices (description du processus politique)

Doern/Phidd 1983: Ecole canadienne

Hood 1986: Nodality, treasure, authority, organization

Linder/Peters 1989: Provision, taxe, subside, contrat, autorité, régulation, exhonération)

Vedung 1998: carrots, sticks and sermons (degré de coercition)

Salamon 2002: Degrés de coercition seulement à comprendre dans un ensemble d'instruments

Bressers/O'Toole 1998: Différentes dimensions à prendre en compte; compensation dans un mix

Howlett 2011: Prendre en compte le style de décider (bottom-up/global)

Ostrom 2009: Collaborative governance; différents types de règles

Jordan et al. 2003; Sager 2009: du gouvernement à la gouvernance

Historique (3-4 générations: Howlett and Rayner 2009; Metz 2015)

1ère génération
«procédurale»

Lowi 1972: «Four Systems of Policy, Politics, and Choice» (instrumental)

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Dahl/Lindblom 1953: Capacité de l'état d'exercer son pouvoir

Wilson 1986: Distribution des coûts/bénéfices (description du processus politique, ...)

1ère génération
«procédurale»

Doern/Phidd 1983: Ecole canadienne

Hood 1986: Nodality, treasure, authority, organization

Linder/Peters 1989: Provision, taxe, subside, contrat, autorité, ... (fonction)

Vedung 1998: carrots, sticks and sermons (degré de coercition)

2ème génération
«typologie»

Salamon 2002: Degrés de coercition seulement à comprendre dans un ensemble d'instruments

Bressers/O'Toole 1998: Différentes dimensions à prendre en compte; compensation dans un mix

Howlett 2011: Prendre en compte le style de décider (bottom-up/global)

Ostrom 2009: Collaborative governance; différents types de règles

Jordan et al. 2003; Sager 2009: du gouvernement à la gouvernance

Historique (3-4 générations: Howlett and Rayner 2009; Metz 2015)

Lowi 1972: «Four Systems of Policy, Politics, and Choice» (instrument)

Dahl/Lindblom 1953: Capacité de l'état d'exercer son pouvoir

Wilson 1986: Distribution des coûts/bénéfices (description du processus politique, instrument)

1ère génération
«procédurale»

Doern/Phidd 1983: Ecole canadienne

Hood 1986: Nodality, treasure, authority, organization

Linder/Peters 1989: Provision, taxe, subside, contrat, autorité, (influence, intervention, action)

Vedung 1998: carrots, sticks and sermons (degré de coercition)

2ème génération
«typologie»

Salamon 2002: Degrés de coercition seulement à comprendre dans le contexte de la gouvernance

Bressers/O'Toole 1998: Différentes dimensions à prendre en compte

3ème génération
«mix d'instruments»

Howlett 2011: Prendre en compte le style de décider (bottom-up/global)

Ostrom 2009: Collaborative governance; différents types de règles

Jordan et al. 2003; Sager 2009: du gouvernement à la gouvernance

Historique (3-4 générations: Howlett and Rayner 2009; Metz 2015)

Lowi 1972: «Four Systems of Policy, Politics, and Choice» (instrumental)

Dahl/Lindblom 1953: Capacité de l'état d'exercer son pouvoir

Wilson 1986: Distribution des coûts/bénéfices (description du processus politique, instrumental)

1ère génération
«procédurale»

Doern/Phidd 1983: Ecole canadienne

Hood 1986: Nodality, treasure, authority, organization

Linder/Peters 1989: Provision, taxe, subside, contrat, autorité, régulation (instrumental)

Vedung 1998: carrots, sticks and sermons (degré de coercition)

2ème génération
«typologie»

Salamon 2002: Degrés de coercition seulement à comprendre dans le contexte de la typologie

Bressers/O'Toole 1998: Différentes dimensions à prendre en compte

3ème génération
«mix d'instruments»

Howlett 2011: Prendre en compte le style de décider (bottom-up/global)

Ostrom 2009: Collaborative governance; différents types de règles

Jordan et al. 2003; Sager 2009: du gouvernement à la gouvernance

4ème génération
«institutionnelle»

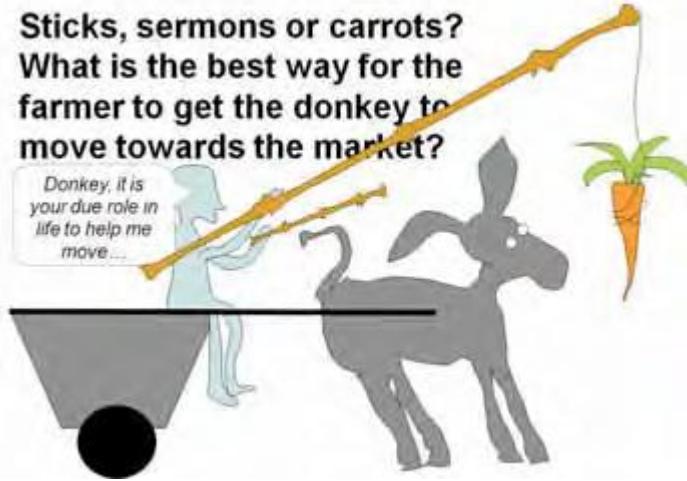
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Und heute?

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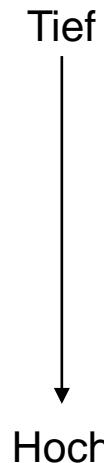
Und heute?

Carrots, Sticks and Sermons (Vedung 1998)



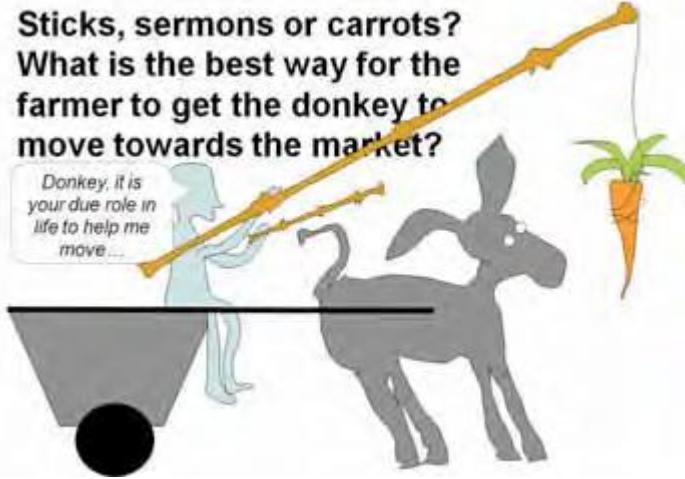
- **Sermons:** Persuasive Instrumente
 - Information, Aufklärung, Labels
 - Freiwillige Vereinbarungen
- **Carrots 1:** Infrastrukturmassnahmen
 - Positive Infrastrukturanreize (Angebote)
 - Negative Infrastrukturanreize (Behinderungen)
- **Carrots 2:** Finanzielle Anreize
 - Positive ökonomische Anreize (Angebote)
 - Negative ökonomische Anreize (Behinderungen)
- **Sticks:** Regulative Instrumente
 - Gebote (substanzialer wie prozeduraler Natur)
 - Verbote (substanzialer wie prozeduraler Natur)

Verbindlichkeit gegenüber
Adressaten:



Und heute?

Carrots, Sticks and Sermons (Vedung 1998)

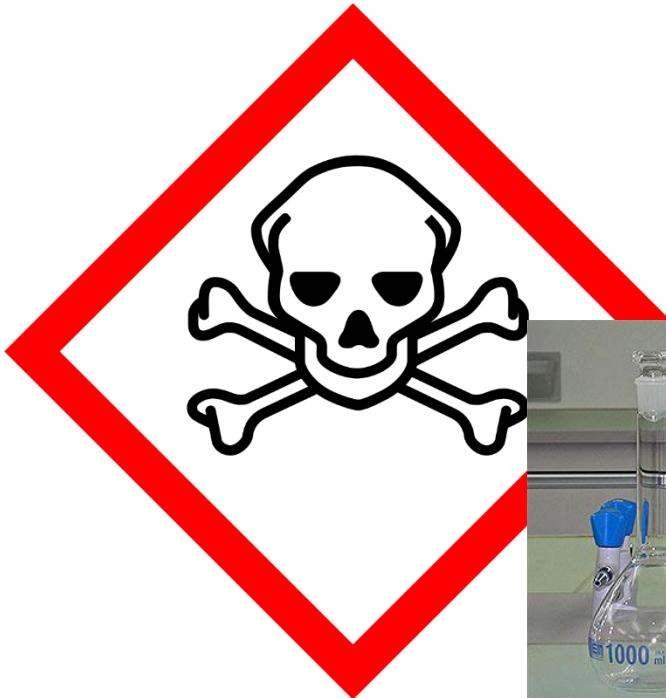


Zwang, der auf die Zielgruppe wirkt

Annahme, dass mehr Zwang zu mehr Wirksamkeit von Politiken führt?

Korrelieren Zwang und Wirksamkeit?
NEIN!

Manchmal funktioniert ein Instrument einfach nicht



«Nachhaltigkeit» persuasiver Instrumente



Und heute? (Weiterführung)

Generation 1: Prozedural

- Nebst den substantiellen Aspekten auch das “Gefüge” dahinter verstehen

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42-57%

55%-98%

DERSTANDARD › International

INTERNATIONAL DEUTSCHLAND WIRTSCHAFT WEB SPORT WISSEN & GESELLSCHAFT KULTUR LIFESTYLE USER MEINUNG

Startseite › International › Österreich

Beschützt, was Ihnen wichtig ist.

JETZT ENTDECKEN

TIROL

Bezirk Schwaz wird Corona-Forschungsregion und soll durchgeimpft werden

Das EU-Forschungsprojekt soll helfen, die Südafrika-Mutante zu bekämpfen. Der Bezirk erhält 100.000 Dosen Pfizer-Impfstoff, ab 11. März soll geimpft werden. Eine Testpflicht zur Ausreise tritt in Kraft

Steffen Arora 3. März 2021





Stiftung

- Portrait

Organigramm

Berichte

Grundlagen-Dokumente

Aktuelle Aktivitäten

Aktivitäten 2005-2013

Portrait



Die Stiftung Klimarappen ist eine freiwillige Massnahmenklimaschutz. Sie investiert ihr Vermögen in Emissionsminderungszertifikate ab. Finanziert wurde die Stiftung Klimarappen durch



ind CO₂-Massnahmen im Ausland und in der Schweiz. Einflussnahme auf den Anpassung an den Klimawandel. Totalrevision des CO₂-Gesetzes für die Zeit nach 2020. Treibstoffe Massnahmen im Verkehrssektor. Weitere Massnahmen zur Stärkung der Klimakompetenz in der Landwirtschaft und EU.

Und heute? (Weiterführung)

Generation 1: Prozedural

- Nebst den substantiellen Aspekten auch das “Gefüge” dahinter verstehen
- Policy Design noch mehr mit dem Vollzug verbinden

Mavrot, C., Hadorn, S., & Sager, F. (2019). Mapping the mix: Linking instruments, settings and target groups in the study of policy mixes. *Research Policy*, 48(10), 103614.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2018.06.012>

- Soziale Akzeptanz

Acceptance

Politics of flood risk management in Switzerland: Political feasibility of instrument mixes

Anik Glaus^{1,2} 

C. Dermont et al.



Abstract

Complex environmental problems affect multiple policy sectors, decision-making levels and territories simultaneously and, as such, call for encompassing policy solutions. However, no consensus exists on how encompassing policy solutions are

Support dominates	Acceptance to comply
Leads to a <i>policy</i>	Leads to an <i>outcome</i> , e.g., behavioral change
Actors: Citizens	Actors: Target groups
Support to implement	
Leads to an <i>output</i>	
e.g., subnational legislation	
Actors: Implementation agents	

Fig. 2. Exemplary stages of a policy from drafting to implementation including relevant actors and their roles.

Et aujourd'hui? (cont.)

2ème et 3ème génération: Typologies et mixes

Table 2. Climate Policy Intensity Measures, Coding Scheme, and Aggregation Rules

Intensity Measure	Coding Question	Coding Values	Specific Aggregation to Final Value	Range
GND – Energy efficiency targeted				
Integration	Is the policy instrument integrated in a package or any reference to other policy instruments? Is framework policy included?	0 = no 0.5 = yes 1 = yes, including framework policy	Additive aggregation	0, 0.5, 1
Budget	What are the set expenditures/impositions of the policy instrument?	0 = no fixed costs/impositions absolute annual costs/imposition of policy instrument	The values of intensity if calculated as the share of the public expenditure or imposition for the policy instrument on total public expenditure for energy and fuels or direct public revenue from the revenues of the value added tax (0-1)	0-1
Implementation	Is there a statement about implementation procedures	0 = no statement about implementation	Additive aggregation	0, 0.25,

Nouvelles critères d'évaluation

→ Multi-dimensionnel

→ Études comparatives

Metz (2015): Comprehensiveness

Glaus (2021): Balance

Schaffrin (2015): Activity, density and intensity

Knill et al. (2020): Diversity

Et aujourd'hui? (cont.)

2ème et 3ème génération: Typologies et mixes

Studying Policy Design Quality in Comparative Perspective

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 13 April 2021

XAVIER FERNÁNDEZ-I-MARÍN , CHRISTOPH KNILL  and YVES STEINEBACH 

Show author d

Efficacité?

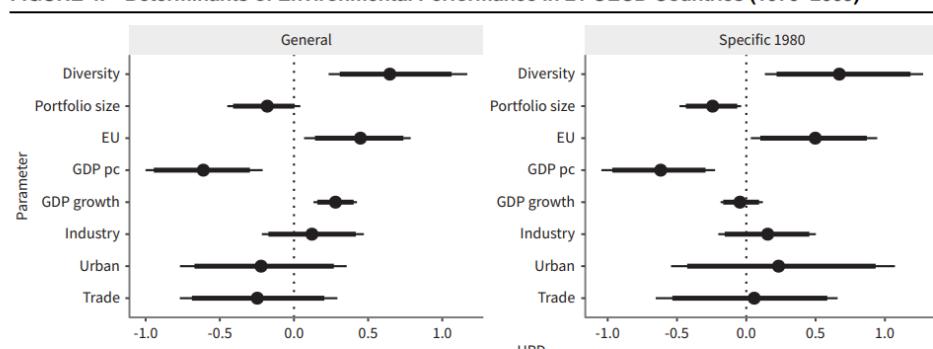
Article

Figures

Supplementary materials

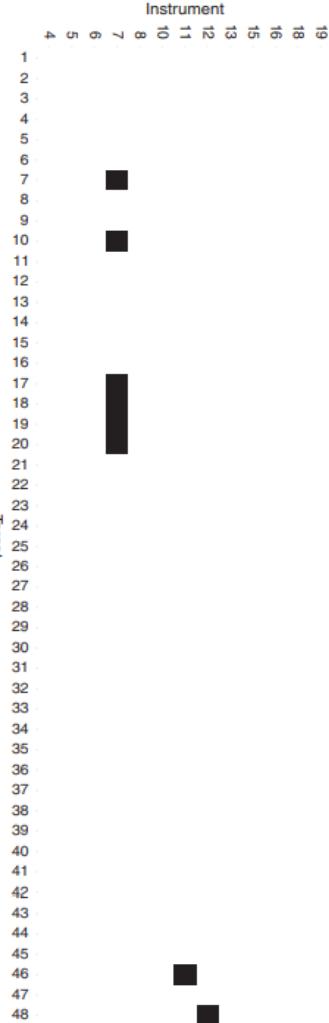
Metrics

FIGURE 4. Determinants of Environmental Performance in 21 OECD Countries (1976–2005)



Note: Highest posterior densities (HPD) of the parameters that control the time series variation (95% credible interval).

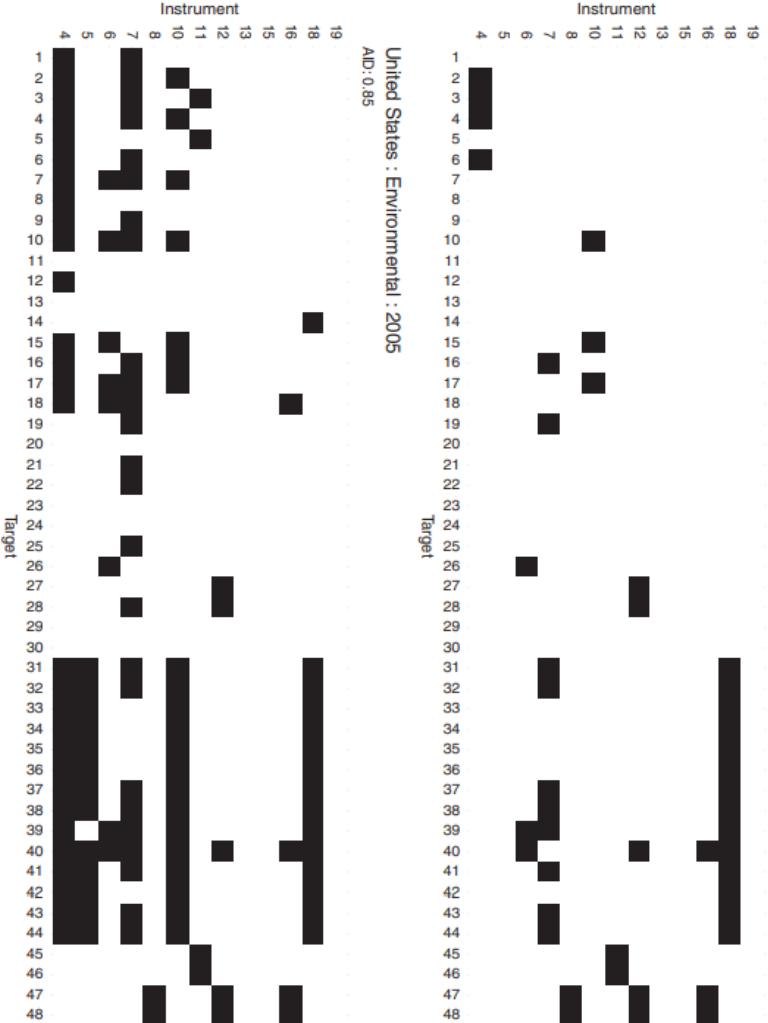
France : Environmental : 1976
AID: 0.464



France : Environmental : 2005
AID: 0.855

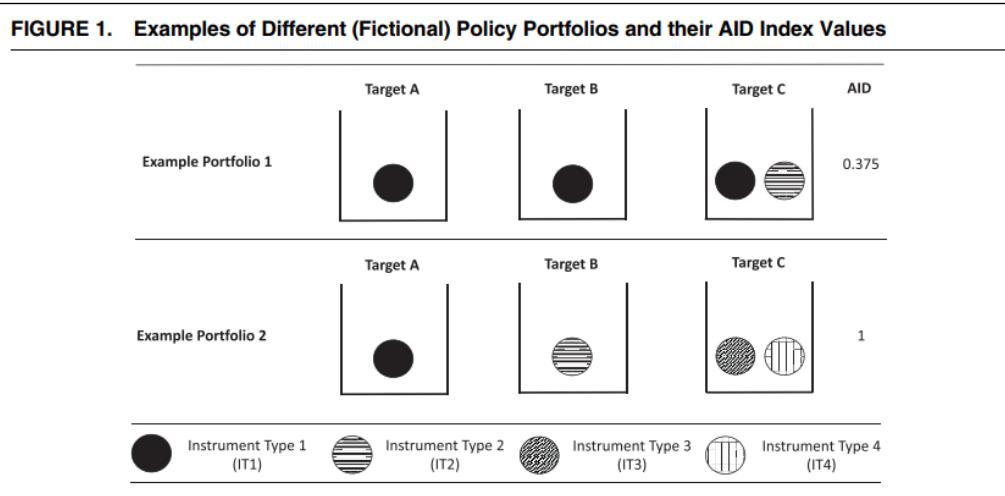


United States : Environmental : 1976
AID: 0.839



Prendre la nature du problème au sérieux

FIGURE 1. Examples of Different (Fictional) Policy Portfolios and their AID Index Values



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Le lien entre problème et solution (sans politique)



Journal of Environmental Planning and Management



ISSN: 0964-0568 (Print) 1360-0559 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cjep20>

On the necessity of connectivity: linking key characteristics of environmental problems with governance modes

Karin Ingold, Peter P.J. Driessen, Hens A.C. Runhaar & Alexander Widmer

To cite this article: Karin Ingold, Peter P.J. Driessen, Hens A.C. Runhaar & Alexander Widmer (2018): On the necessity of connectivity: linking key characteristics of environmental problems with governance modes, *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2018.1486700>

Table 1. Problem characteristics, related governance challenges and connectivity strategies.

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Environmental problem characteristics	Governance challenges	Connectivity strategies (suggested governance modes)	Dimension of governance modes
Uncertainty	Identifying and dealing with different types of uncertainties (about causes, effects and appropriate solutions)	Connecting science with politics	Politics (policy)
Mismatch across sectors, levels, space and time	To cope with uneven distributional effects, inequalities and missing accountability or legitimacy mechanisms	Connecting different sectors	Policy (polity)
		<i>Connecting different administrative levels</i>	<i>Polity (politics; policy)</i>
		Connecting jurisdictions and areas	Polity
		<i>Connecting long-term planning with short-term response</i>	<i>Policy, politics polity</i>
Plurality of norms, values and interests	Reconciliation of conflicting norms, values and interests	Connecting different problem frames	Policy, politics

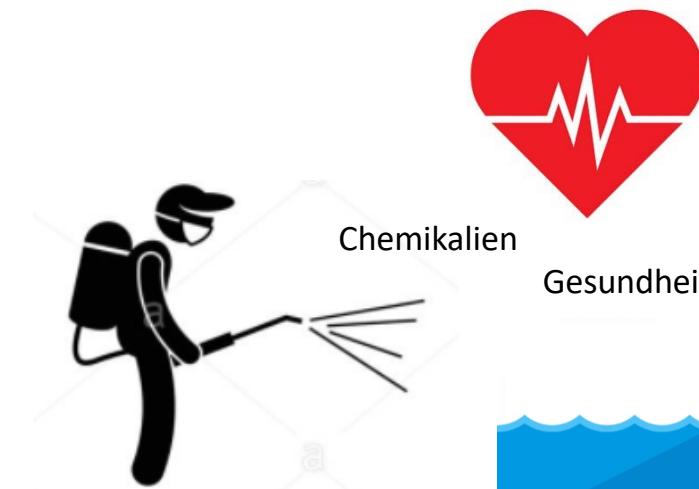
Pr

FIGURE 1. Ex:

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Sektorübergreifende Probleme

Klimaanpassung und Pestizide



Anwendung in der Landwirtschaft



Umwelt

Acceptance

Politics of flood risk management in Switzerland: Political feasibility of instrument mixes

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C. Dermont et al.

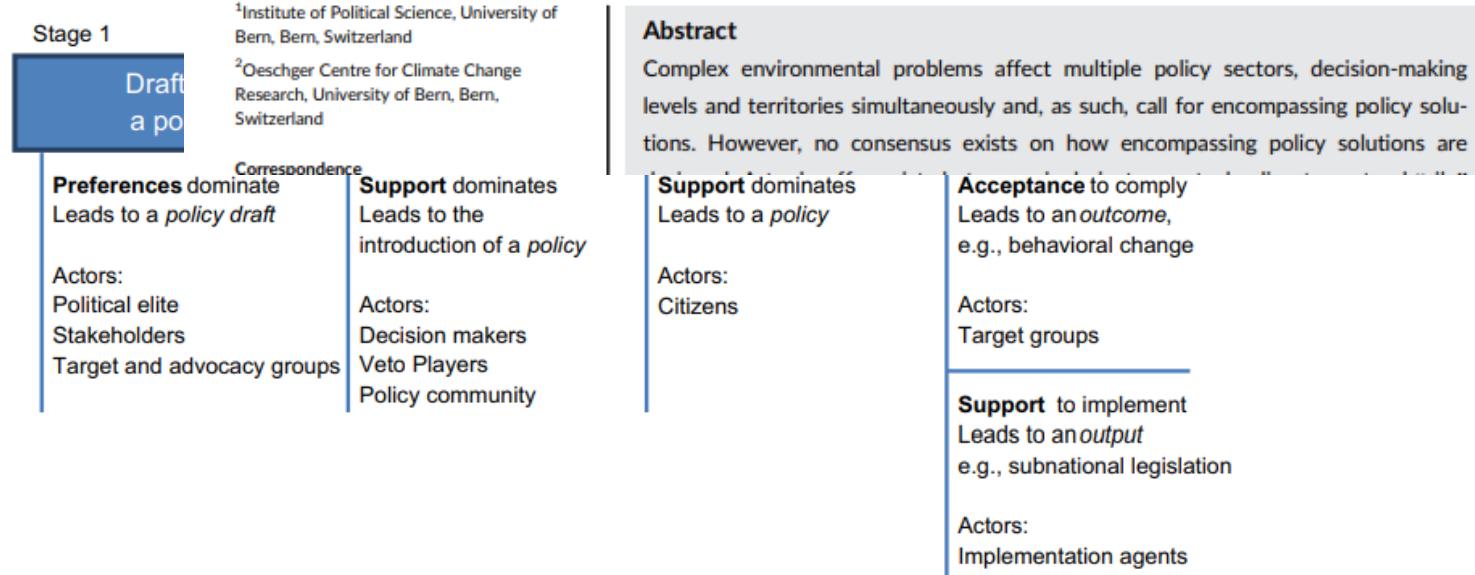
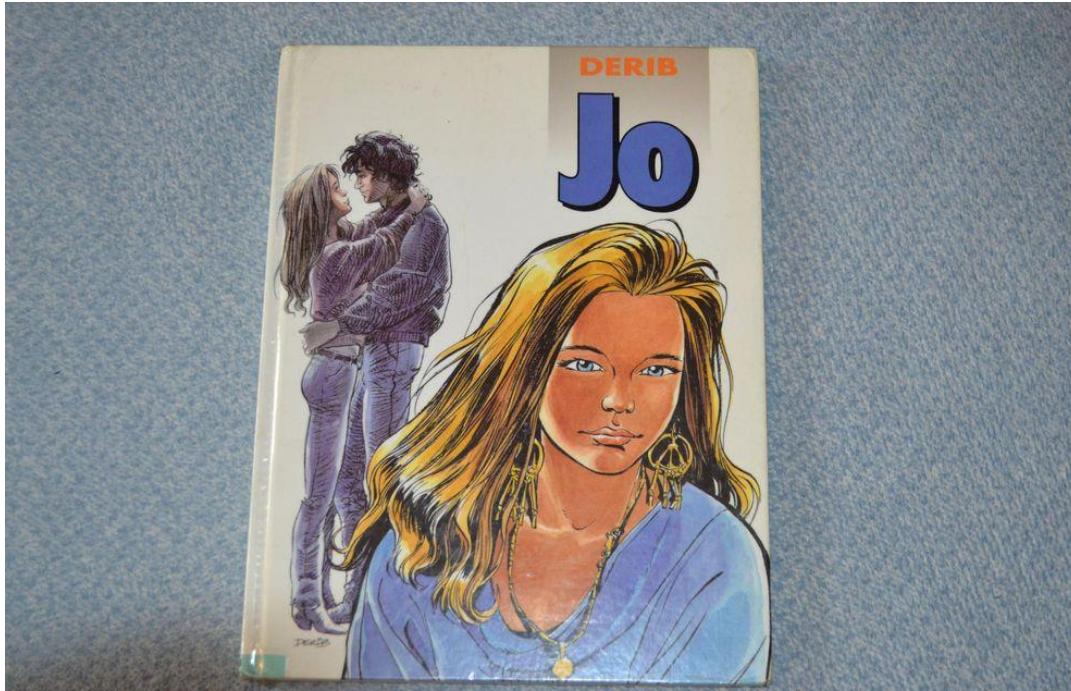


Fig. 2. Exemplary stages of a policy from drafting to implementation including relevant actors and their roles.

Perception du problème et instruments persuasives



Und heute? (Weiterführung)

Generation 4: Institutionell



Research Policy

Volume 45, Issue 1, February 2016, Pages 205-217



Creative destruction or mere niche support? Innovation policy mixes for sustainability transitions

Paula Kivimaa ^{a, b} , Florian Kern ^a

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Solving cross-sectoral policy problems: adding a cross-sectoral dimension to assess policy performance

Ruth Wiedemann^{a,b} and Karin Ingold^{a,b,c}

^aEnvironmental Social Sciences, Eawag, Dübendorf, Switzerland; ^bInstitute for Political Science, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; ^cOeschger Center for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

ABSTRACT

Many policy problems such as climate change, water pollution, or biodiversity loss

ARTICLE HISTORY

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Table 5. Performance of the policy mix and legislation.

	Indicator	Drinking water	Aquatic ecosystem	Occupational health
Policy mix (substantive)	Density	High (1)	High (3)	High (2)
	Intensity	Medium (1)	Medium (2)	Low (3)
	Source-directed versus end-of-pipe	High (2)	High (1)	High (3)
	Target group integration	High (1)	High (2)	High (3)
Legislation (institutional)	Cross-sectoral formulation of objectives	Medium (1)	Medium (2)	Medium (3)
	Target group integration	Medium (2)	Medium (2)	High (1)
	Cross-sectoral institutional coordination	Medium (2)	Medium (2)	High (1)

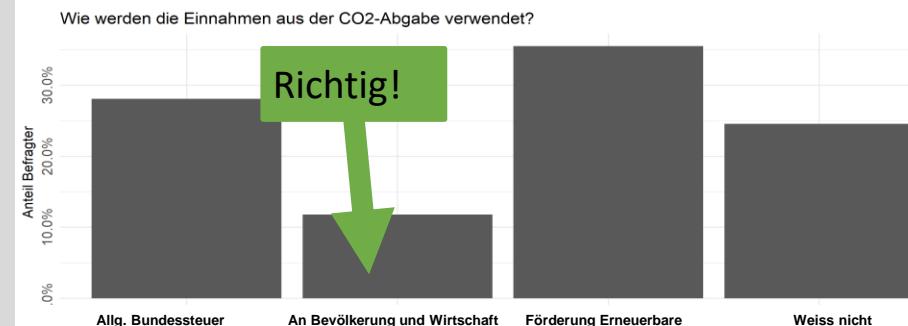
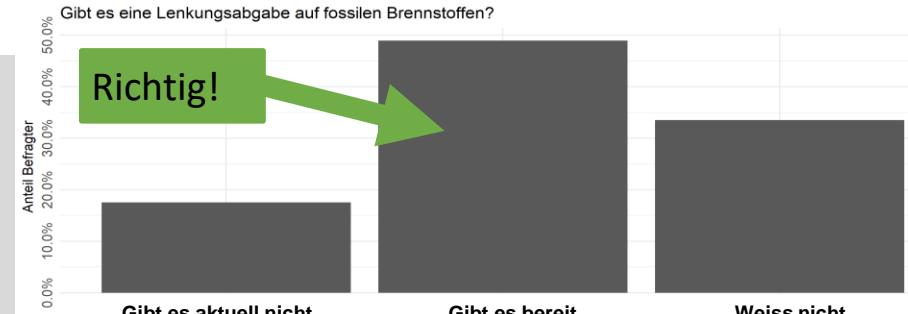
Numbers in brackets indicate ranking of the three regimes for each indicator (1 being the first, 3 the last rank)

D'autres conclusions

- Pas de corrélation entre **coercition** et **efficacité**
- Davantage de potentiel de recherche de combiner des aspects **substantiels, procéduraux et institutionnels** du **design et la mise en œuvre** des instruments politiques
- Il y a des combinaisons qui ne marchent pas: instruments persuasives quand la pression du problème a disparu
 - Sida
 - Taxes incitatives

Die Schweiz ist eines von zwei Ländern, die bereits eine solche Steuer kennen

- Welche ist das?
- Wohin fliesst das Geld zurück?
- Wie genau wird rückverteilt?
- Wieviel erhält jeder und jede?



SOMMARUGA: "KEINE NEUEN ABGABEN AUF BENZIN, ÖL UND FLUGTICKETS"

SCHWEIZ

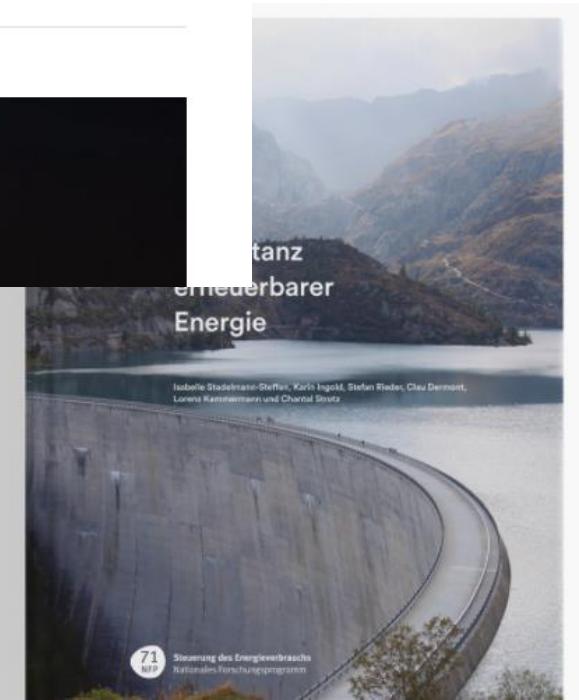
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[AUF MERKLISTE SETZEN](#) [DRUCKEN](#)

VON ANDREAS TSCHOPP

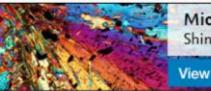


- Warum nicht?
- BRS: weil die Leute diese nicht wollen
- Wir sagen: weil sie sie nicht kennen und wenig darüber wissen.



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ARTICLE | VOLUME 4, ISSUE 3, P411-424, MARCH 19, 2021

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Emphasizing urgency of climate change is insufficient to increase policy support

Lukas Paul Fesenfeld  3  Adrian Rinscheid 

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2021.02.010> 

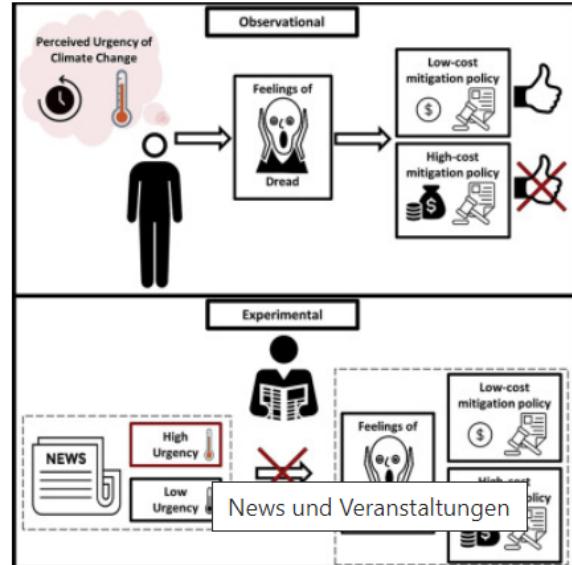
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Fesenfeld, L.P.; Rinscheid, A. (2021).
Emphasizing Urgency of Climate Change Is Insufficient to Increase Policy Support.

One Earth, 4(3), 411-424.

[DOI: 10.1016/j.oneear.2021.02.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2021.02.010)



Emphasizing urgency of climate change is insufficient to increase policy support

Although many people are concerned about climate change, active public support for ambitious policies is still lagging behind. The study by Lukas Fesenfeld and Adrian Rinscheid provides two insights: First,

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Finalement

Courage pour la destruction créative



Research Policy

Volume 45, Issue 1, February 2016, Pages 205-217

Creative destruction or mere niche support? Innovation policy mixes for sustainability transitions

Paula Kivimaa ^{a, b}  , Florian Kern ^a 

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Vielen Dank

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für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

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Prof. Dr. Karin Ingold, IPW, UniBe, karin.ingold@ipw.unibe.ch

10. September 2021

