

Cost benefit analysis: introduction and basics









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This presentation



- What is it used for
- Integration of climate risks
- Examples
- Challenges











CBA: what is it?



Framework to assess the merits of a project from the perspective of society (not a single individual)

Essentially involves:

- Measuring the gains and losses ('benefits' and 'costs')
 from a project or activity to the community using money as the measuring rod
- Summing those monetary values of the gains and losses and expressing them as net community gains or losses







What is it used for?



1 Decision making:

- Is a project or activity worthwhile?
 - Should we invest in this project?
- Which of these projects/activities should we choose?
 - Which project will give us the best pay off per dollar invested?
 - Which project will generate the highest value to society once we have paid for it?



2 Project assessment:

Has investing in this project been worthwhile?



3 Information generated can also inform how to proceed/adjust project implementation

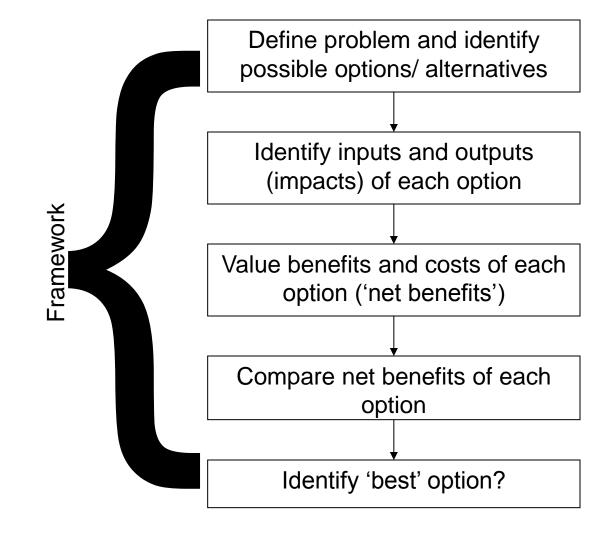


Broad steps











Why CBA? Why not 'normal' decision making?

Common ways to make decisions in the Pacific:

- voting systems perceptions, individual gains
- consensus 'Pacific Way'

Coastal project: protect reefs through a groyne; improved fisheries and diving but ...

... interferes with long shore drift and erosion further along the coast





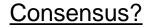




Voting versus CBA



Stakeholder	Benefits (\$)	Costs (\$)	Net benefits (\$)	Vote
Sasa village	10	20	-10	-1
Fisheries group	20	10	10	1
Dalo village	20	40	-20	-1
Ecotourism/ diving group	20	15	5	1
Scientific community	15	10	5	1
Overall social impact	85	95	-10	-1





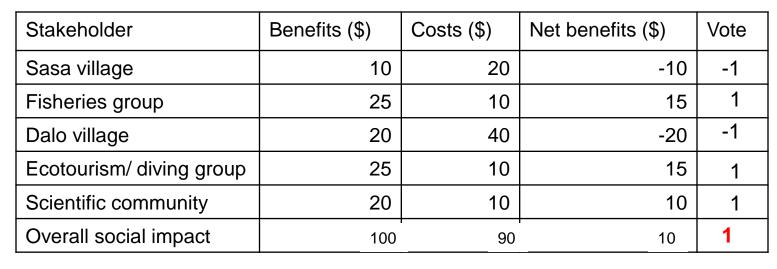






Same example, different impacts?







Do you foresee any challenges in executing this project?





CBA advantage



Forced to consider

- the *overall impact* of projects *from the perspective of the group*
- the distribution of benefits and costs across the community



- ⇒ More informed decisions
- \Rightarrow identification of risks (eg., distributional issues) and strategies
- ⇒ CBA outcomes can *feed into* voting and consensus systems
- ⇒ more informed decisions





Economic feasibility vs. financial feasibility







CBA #

Net values

Financial feasibility

Profits



Benefits and costs

Social impacts

Environmental impacts

Distributional impacts

Revenues and costs

Monetary impacts



All community groups

Groups that pay or receive money only

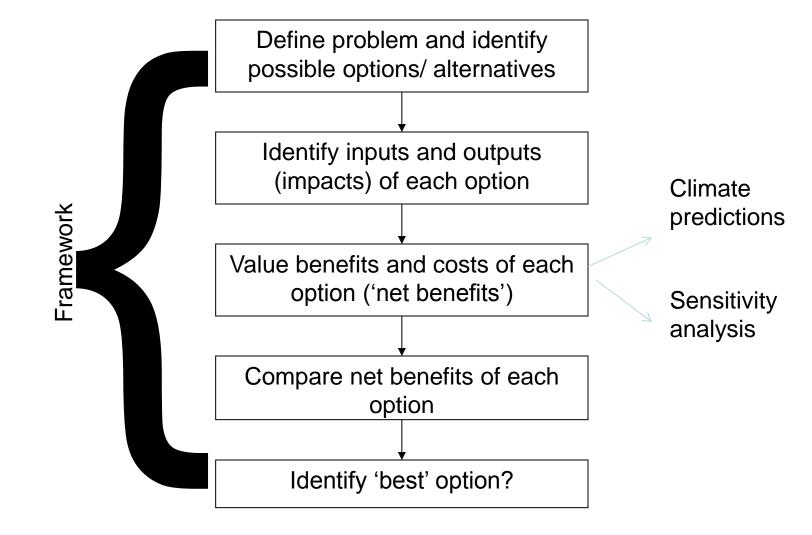


Fitting in climate change?











Role in national planning?



- Project proposals appraisal and selection
- ⇒ Investment planning and implementation
- ⇒ Policy planning and implementation
- Regulatory frameworks for development control (eg., sometimes part of EIA protocol etc.)

⇒ Budgetary Planning (Overall national and sectorial)





Kiribati ex ante CBA example











Challenges



Data, data, data....



Inputs





Selling the outputs (it's all about balance)

- Net benefits vs. social need
- Projects with expensive start up costs







Vinaka vaka levu



Questions?

