Valuing natural capital: from science to real decisions

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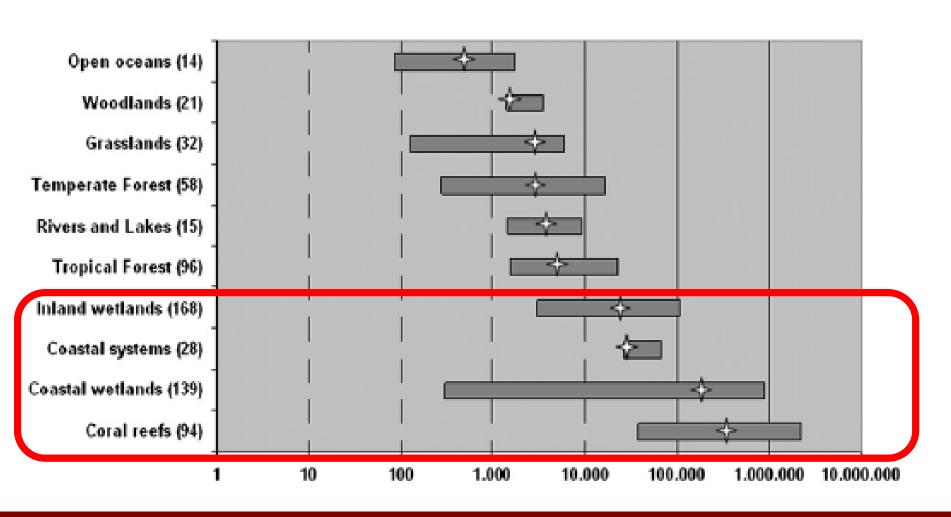
Outline of the talk

- Connecting marine ecosystem services with people
- Developing approaches and tools
- Successful examples of cooperation
- Cross-cutting lessons

Relevance of ecosystem services for people

- The oceans, from the coasts to the deep sea, support extremely rich and diverse ecosystems in terms of ecosystem services
 - Food provision
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Recreation
 - Aesthetics
- Investigating these social-ecological links is fundamental to understand the human dependence on marine ecosystems

Marine ecosystems provide the highest economic benefits for humans



...But they experience an economic loss of \$10.9 trillions/year

Biome	Area (e6ha)		Aggregate global flow value (trillions 2007\$/yr)	
	1997	2011	1997	2011
Marine	36,202	36,202	60.5	49.7
Open ocean	33,2	33,2	21.9	21.9
Coastal	3,102	3,102	38.6	27.7
Estuaries	180	180	5.2	5.2
Seagreass/algae beds	200	234	5.8	6.8
Coral reefs	62	28	21.7	9.9
Shelf	2,66	2,66	5.9	5.9
Terrestrial	15,323	15,323	84.5	75.1
World	51,625	51,625	145.0	124.8

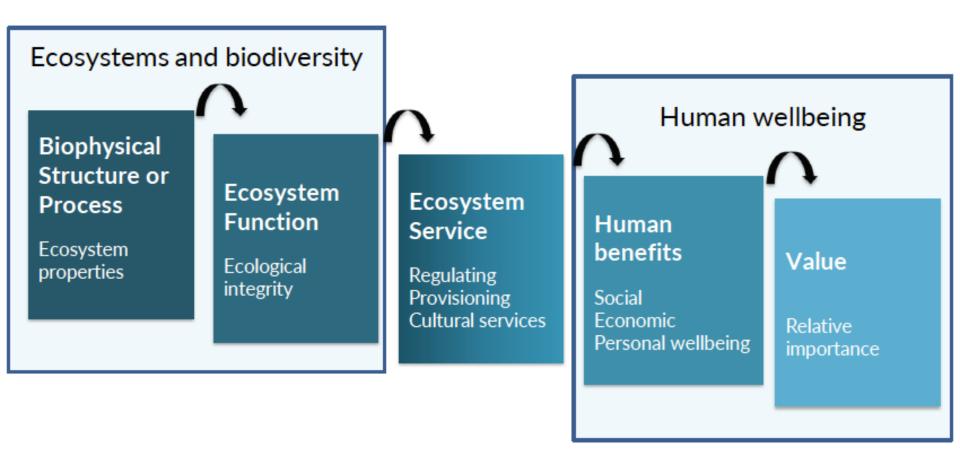


Courtesy: Natural Capital Project

How do we value nature?

- Distortions in decision-making process damage the flows of ecosystem services making people and the environment poorer
- Conventional techniques do not satisfactorily address:
 - Biophysical and economic scales
 - Multiple provision of services to diverse interests of users
 - Synergies and trade-offs among services
 - Spatial and temporal dynamics
 - Connection scientific outputs with real decisions

The "ecosystem service cascade" model links ecosystems and biodiversity to human wellbeing

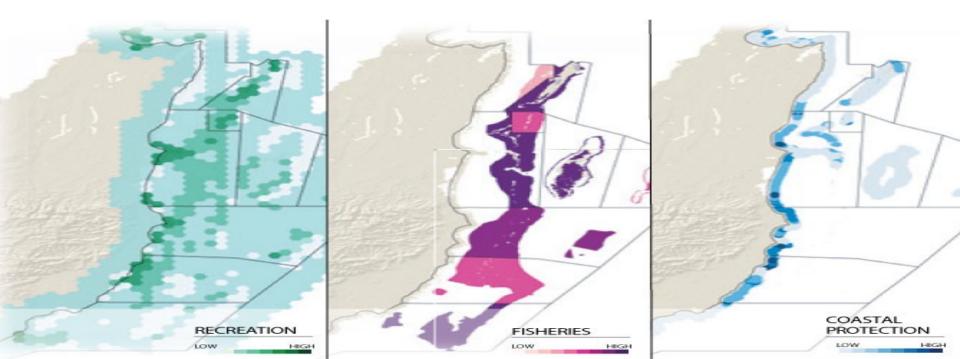


Source: Haines-Young and Potschin (2010).

InVEST: Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Trade-offs

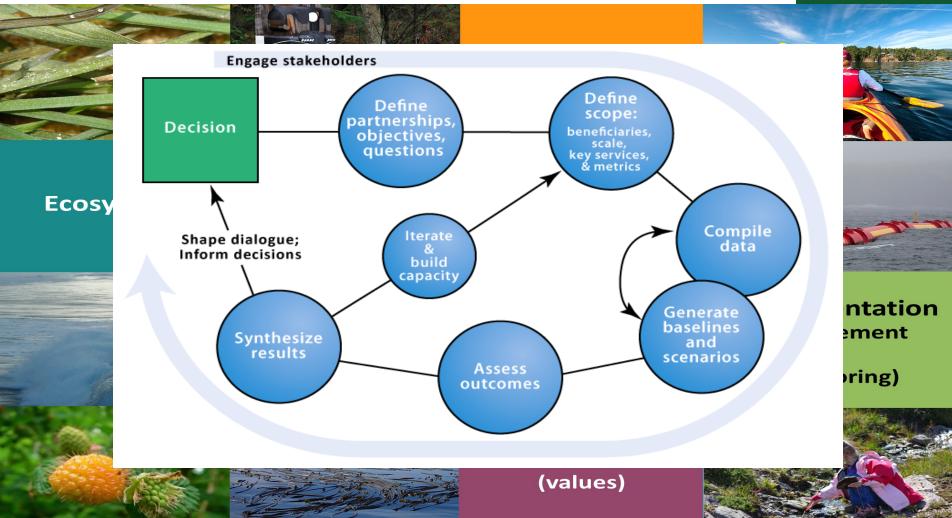


- Set of integrated models
- Biodiversity and multiple services
- Driven by future alternative scenarios
- Spatially explicit
- Biophysical and economic outputs
- Flexible and transferable



InVEST: Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Trade-offs





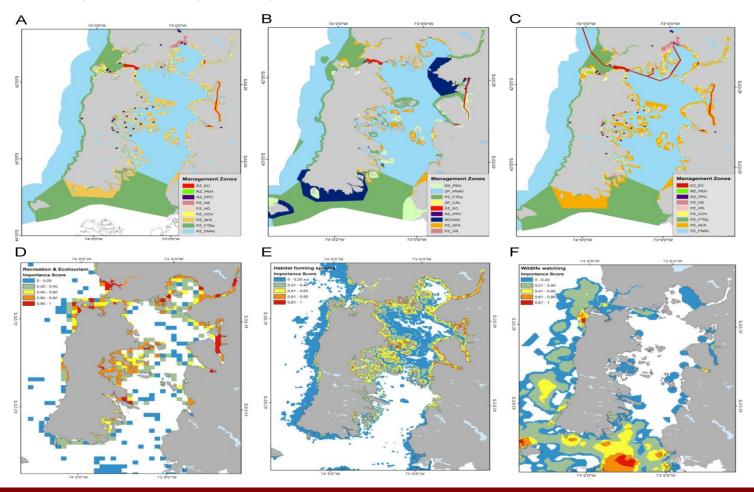
Successful examples of cooperation (scientists, industry, administration and NGOs)

Case study 1 - Cooperation fisheries-tourism (Peninsula Valdes, Argentina)



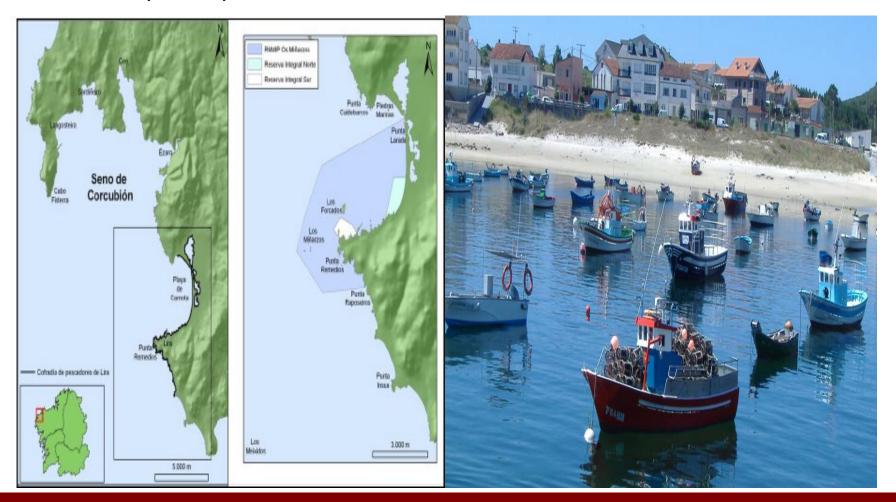
Case study 2 - Cooperation fisheries-tourism-aquaculture (Chile)

- Synergies and trade-offs between ES (fisheries, aquaculture, ecotourism)
- Scenario development for public policies (SSF, aboriginal communities, industrial fisheries)



Case study 3 – Co-development of Marine Protected Areas (Spain)

- Contribution of MPA to ecosystem services (Marine Reserve "Os Miñarzos")
- Stakeholder participation and valuation "in" and "outside" MAPs



Cross-cutting lessons

- 1 Engage local experts/leaders with technical tools
- 2 Include ecosystem services information as part of an interactive and continue science-policy process
- 3 Connect good and services and human wellbeing
- 4 Adapt solutions to local context and problems
- 5 Standardise objectives and languages
- 6 Keep tools/methods simple
- 7 Money is not always important
- 8 Honest and transparent communication

Summary

- Great promise for linking ecosystem services and policy decision
- To realize the promise of ecosystem services will need to address issues of
 - Incentives
 - Participation
 - Valuation

Next generations expect our actions

My little Sophia (left) and her friend Sara







Atlantic Stakeholder Conference

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