Plymouth Marine Laboratory

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Valuing marine ecosystems

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Future Science Brief

Valuing Marine Ecosystems











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Current and emerging pressures are multiple and interacting

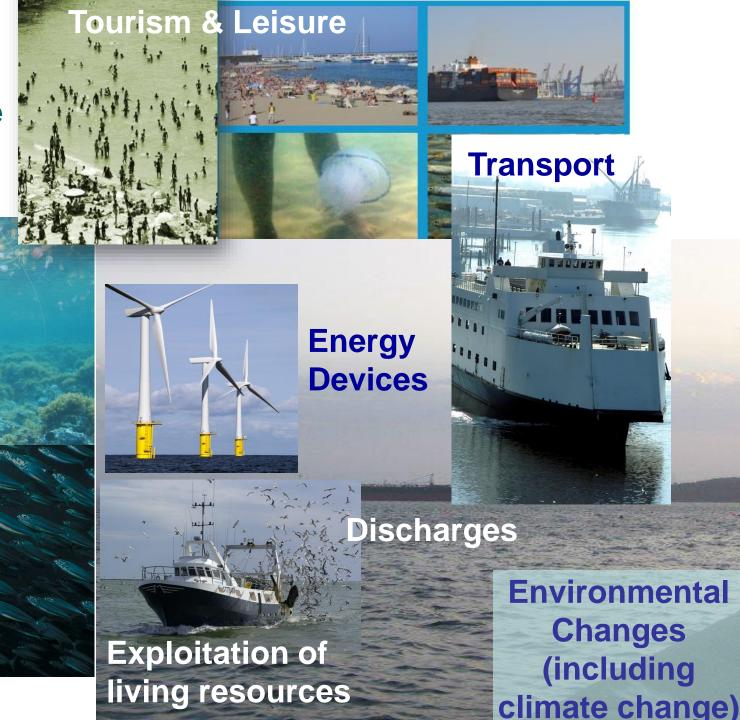
Concerns

Outbreaks

Changes in

productivity

Invasives

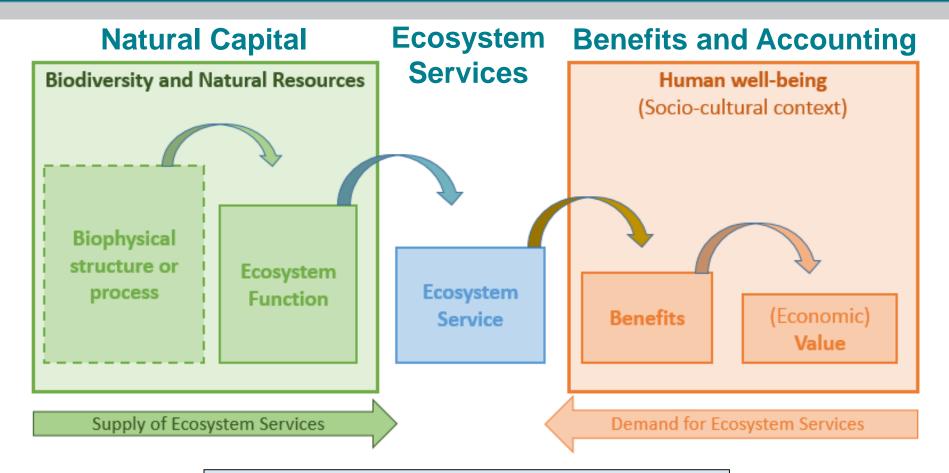


Changes

(including



Framework(s)



Marine ecosystem services are the services provided by the processes, functions and structure of the marine environment that directly or indirectly contribute to societal welfare, health and economic activities.





Valuation of ecosystem services and benefits to support:

- Sustainable Blue Growth Strategy
- EU policies
- Commercial/Regulation/Management
 - licencing
 - planning for conflicting uses
- Environment
 - environmental protection
- Raise awareness

EU Maritime Policy
EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive
IMO Convention on Ballast Water Management
Biodiversity Strategy
Marine Planning Directive
Invasive Alien Species Strategy
Common Fisheries Policy









Value = importance? Whose value?

Economic values

- Assume that individuals are rational and have well-defined and stable preferences over alternative outcomes, which are revealed through actual or stated choices.
- Based on utilitarianism and assume substitutability
- Defined in terms of the trade-offs that individuals are willing to make, given the constraints they face.

Community-based values

 Based on the assumption that individuals make choices based on what they think is good for society as a whole rather than what is good for them as individuals.



Valuation: Approaches and Methodologies

- Revealed preference
 - Market values, travel cost, hedonic pricing
- Stated preference
 - Contingent valuation, contingent behaviour, choice experiments
- Benefit transfer
 - Adapt values derived from existing studies to some other context
- Measures of attitudes, preferences, and intentions
 - Surveys, narratives, focus groups, behavioural observation
- Civic valuation
 - Referenda, citizen jury













1. Include ecosystem valuation in marine management decision models

- Use to support marine management and policy decision making
- Understand trade-offs
- Assess sustainability by including the loss of natural capital in all cost-benefit analyses, and match it against the growth of economic capital.







- 1. Promote the harmonization of ecosystem service frameworks
 - to improve the usage and comparability of ecosystem services assessments
- 2. Develop a set of indicators for ecosystem services that can be included under existing monitoring programmes
 - Improve understanding of the role of marine biodiversity and ecosystem processes in providing services and benefits
 - Identify potential ecological thresholds (tipping points)





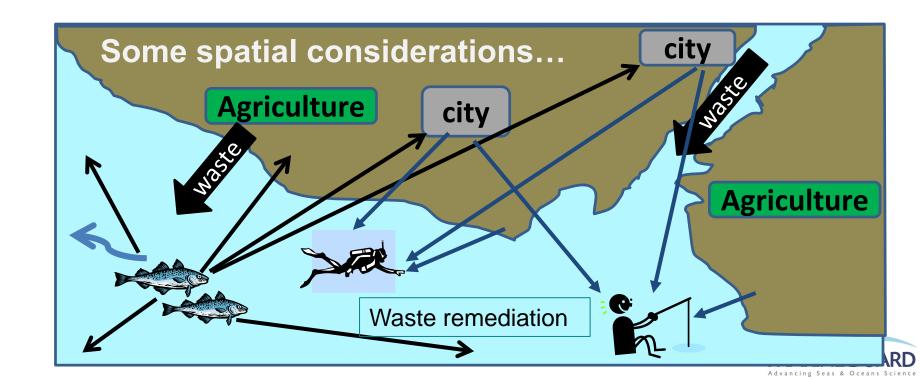


- 4. Create open databases that contain the data, meta-data, applied methodology and results of marine ecosystem valuation studies (monetary as well as non-monetary)
 - Improve the quality and availability of monetary and nonmonetary valuation data, establish best practice
 - Develop further understanding of values (economic, shared, social, health)
 - Increase comparability and usability of the gathered information e.g. for bio-economic models
- 5. Enhance trans-disciplinary connections by incorporating fundamental marine science, social science, economic and public health approaches
 - Develop policy Q & As
 - Context for interpretation of results





- 6. Set the right scale and boundaries for each valuation study
 - Those areas that provide the services and those where the benefits occur





6. Set the right scale and boundaries for each valuation study

- Those areas that provide the services and those where the benefits occur
- Administrative boundaries
- Cooperation on local, regional and international scale might be necessary to make a robust assessment and undertake trade-off analysis





7. Develop the Natural Capital Approach and Natural Capital Accounting

- Enhance and standardize existing marine asset and valuation data sets, assessment methods and reporting of results
- Address issues such as scale, aggregation and ecosystem degradation to facilitate inclusion in accounting
- Develop financing mechanisms (e.g. payments for ecosystem services) to improve the sustainable use of marine natural capital



