



Institute^{for}
European
Environmental
Policy

Perspectives on the valuation of coastal and marine ecosystem services inc. key insights from TEEB Nordic



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7 – 8 Nov 2013

Regional Workshop Valuation of marine and coastal ecosystem services in the Baltic Sea
Stockholm, Sweden

www.ieep.eu

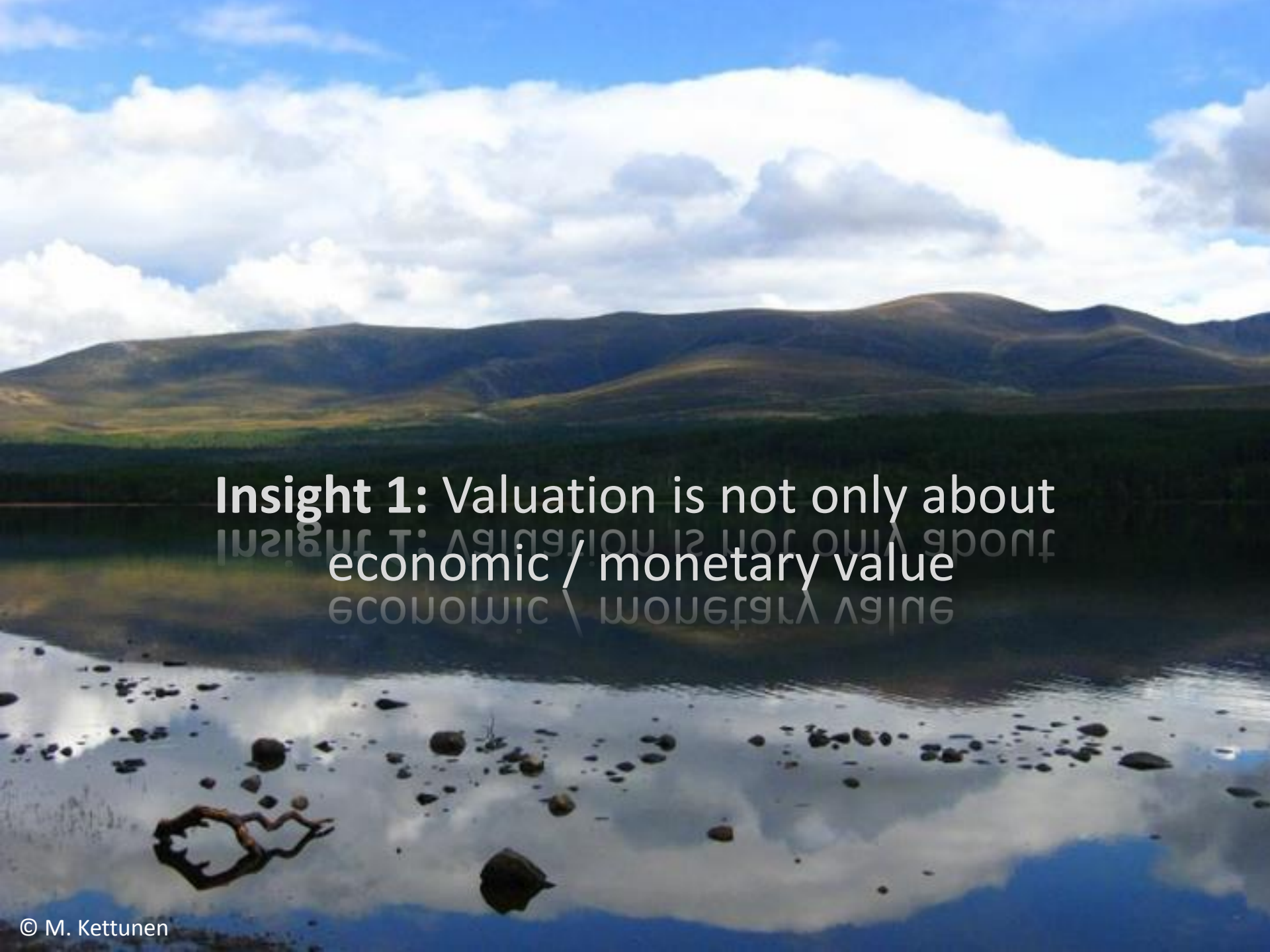
 @IEEP_eu

TEEB and TEEB Nordic – the context



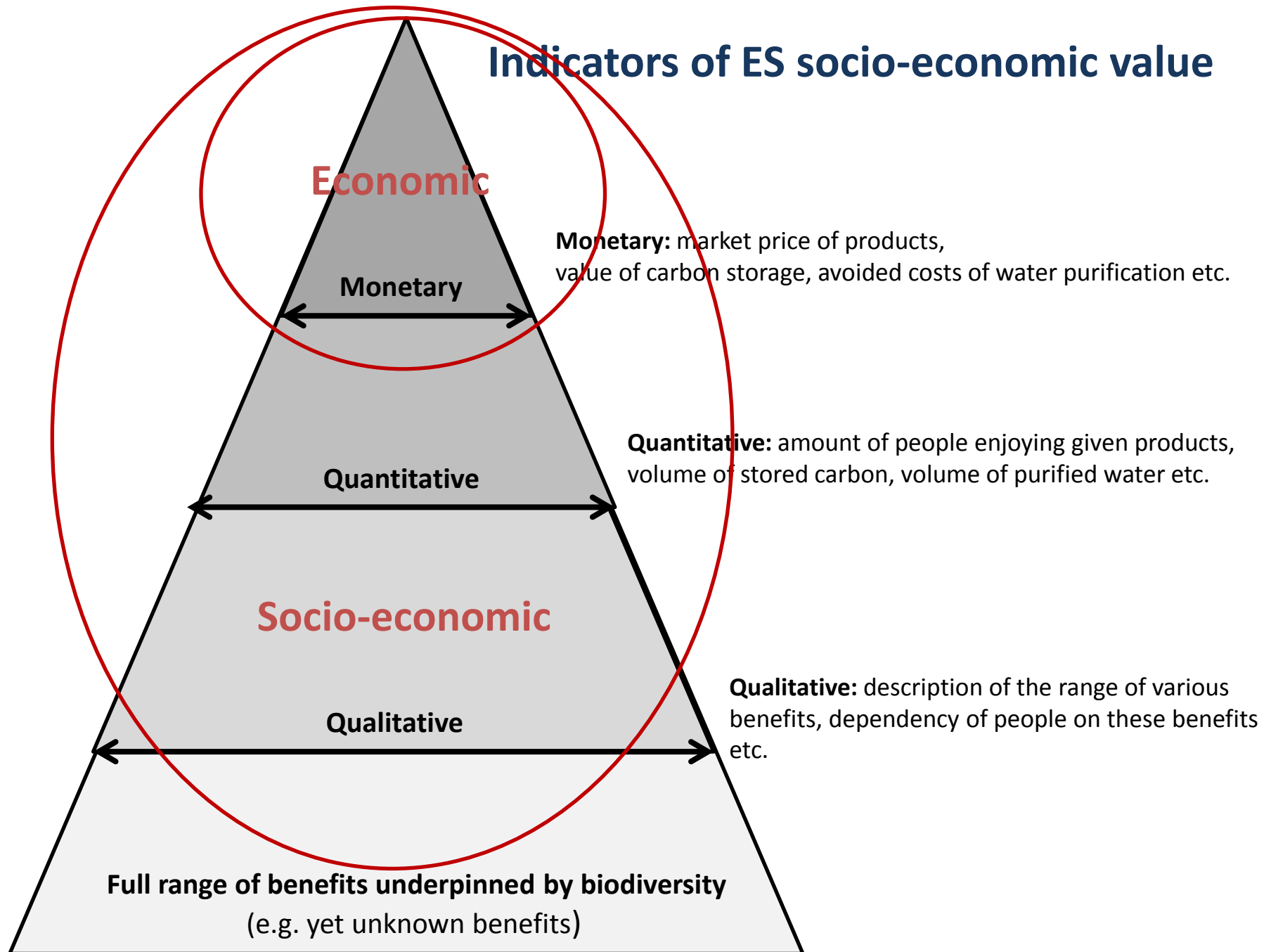
Kick-off 2007 / 2008 - Global Assessment 2010 - Country studies 2011 onwards - inc. TEEB Nordic 2012



A scenic landscape photograph featuring a calm body of water in the foreground, reflecting the sky and clouds. The water is dotted with small rocks and a piece of driftwood. In the background, there are rolling hills or mountains under a bright blue sky with large, white, fluffy clouds. The overall mood is peaceful and natural.

Insight 1: Valuation is not only about
economic / monetary value

Indicators of ES socio-economic value



Value of fish(ing) in the Nordic countries

Picture © SYKE kuvapankki R. Lumiaro

Commercial fishing (marine)

Economic

- Number of professional fishermen: 1,600 (Se), 2,088 (Dk), 2,195 (Fin) and 12,280 (No)
- Market value of commercial fisheries: EUR 27 mil. (Fin), EUR 110 mil. (Se), EUR 460 mil. (Dk) and EUR 2 bil. (No) / year

Recreational fishing Socio-economic

- Estimated over 6 mil. recreational fishermen in the Nordic countries (European Anglers Alliance 2002)
- 30 - 50% of population / country / year engages with fishing (Fin, Se, No) (Sievänen and Neuvonen 2010, Statistics Sweden 2012b and 2012c, Statistics Norway 2012)
- Estimated economic value of recreational fishing in Sweden around EUR 80 mil. (Garpe 2008)

Value of fish(ing) in the Nordic countries

Picture © SYKE kuvapankki R. Lumiaro

The case of Baltic Sea salmon

Commercial

Economic

- Value (NPV) of commercial landings EUR 0.9 - 3.6 mil. / year (Dk, Fin, Pl and Se in 2009-2015)

Recreational / cultural Socio-economic

- Fin state budget allocated nearly EUR 1.4 mil. for annual stockings (2000-2004) and over EUR 9 mil. were spent for habitat restoration (1997-2005)
 - In addition, Baltic salmon plays an important role in
 - reducing sedimentation
 - regulating food webs and maintaining the general ecological balance of ecosystems
- No monetary / quantitative estimates of value exist

Recreation value of Baltic Sea




Picture © P. A. Wainwright

Results of Baltic Sea survey (2010)

- Majority of identified values and uses (swimming, diving, fishing, hiking and picnicking) are directly related to cultural and recreational services
- Furthermore, majority of these closely linked to services regulating water quality
- Almost 1/3 of respondents (Dk, Fin and Se) willing to financially support actions aimed at improving the Baltic Sea environment

→ Qualitative and quantitative estimates of socio-economic value

A scenic landscape photograph featuring a calm body of water in the foreground, reflecting the sky and distant mountains. The water is dotted with dark rocks and a piece of driftwood. The background consists of rolling, grassy mountains under a bright blue sky filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. The overall mood is peaceful and natural.

Insight 2: (Economic) valuation should be carried out
with a clear purpose

What is / will be the purpose for valuating Baltic ES?

Picture © SYKE kuvapankki R. Lumiaro

- Awareness raising ?
- Advocacy and policy influence?
 - Qualitative and quantitative info can suffice
 - Broad (but robust) monetary valuations, to indicate scale
- Evaluation / improvement of existing policy instrument (fishing quotas, ag env payments)?
- Development of new policy instruments (Payment for Ecosystem Services - PES)
 - Quantitative and monetary information
 - Cost-benefit considerations
- Development of novel business ideas ?
 - Market-based valuations


What is / will be the purpose for valuating Baltic ES?

Picture © SYKE kuvapankki R. Lumiaro



: Existing valuations of Baltic Sea ES – a mixed bag of studies

- Awareness raising and advocacy and policy influence?
 - Traditionally focused on recreational and cultural values of Baltic Sea
- Evaluation / improvement / development of policy instrument
 - Focus on evaluation of (negative) impacts – lacking valuation to support concrete improvements and development
 - Up and coming !?
- Development of novel business ideas ?
 - Up and coming !



Insight 3: ES based 'green / blue' economy

Building green / blue economy on ES

Picture © SYKE kuvapankki R. Lumiaro

1. Understanding the value of ES & natural capital – even where the values are not market based / only economic.

2. Integrating the value of ES & natural capital systematically into the foundations of decision-making at all levels:

- ES indicators → accounting systems → macro indicators of welfare
- Policies, strategies, legislation, impact assessments → concrete tools for resource / coastal planning ...

3. Providing the right economic signals – removing harmful subsidies and creating incentives to sustainable use of natural capital

4. → Investing in green / blue: green / blue infrastructure & creating green / blue jobs

Understanding & systematically assessing ES stocks, flow & value

Ecosystem service stock

(status & trends)



Ecosystem service flow

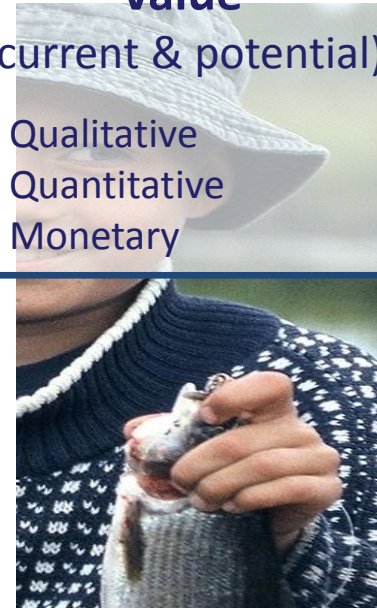
(status & trends)



Ecosystem service value

(current & potential)

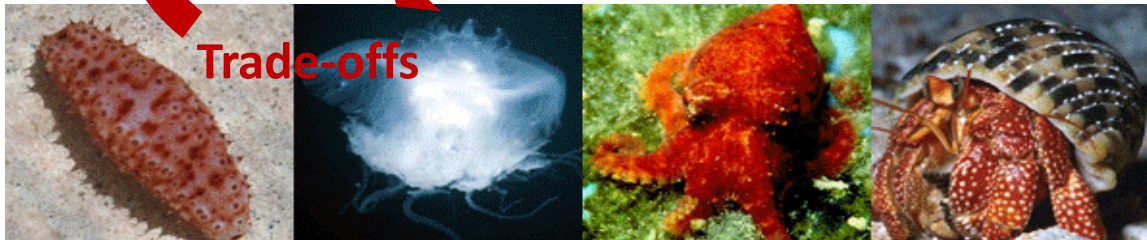
- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Monetary



Trade-offs

Trade-offs

Trade-offs



Biodiversity (status & trends) Indication of resilience !



: Current use of ES indicators somewhat chaotic → need to be more systematic
: Also, lots of gaps in marine / Baltic sea ES knowledge

Box 3.3: Selected examples of possible and/or commonly used ecosystem service indicators identified in the context of TEEB Nordic

Ecosystem service	Bio-physical indicator (status / availability)		Socio-economic indicator (value)	
	Direct indicators (e.g. reflecting sustainable status)	Proxy indicators (level of use / availability as a proxy for status, with no reflection of sustainability)	Direct indicators (e.g. reflecting sustainable level of use)	Proxy indicators (current value as a proxy, with no reflection of sustainability)
Fishing: fresh waters and marine	<p>Current actual stock / population size of fish in commercial use (estimated)</p> <p>Reproduction rate of the fish in commercial use (estimated)</p>	<p>Size of catch (current)</p> <p>Number of fish species in commercial use (current)</p>	<p>(Market) value / value added¹ of catch (sustainable)</p> <p>Number of jobs / employment / businesses / income</p>	<p>Size / value of catch (current)</p> <p>Number / % of fish and other species in commercial use</p>

Concrete visions / signals / tools / initiatives: national



**ES Stock – Flow – Value
Biodiversity**

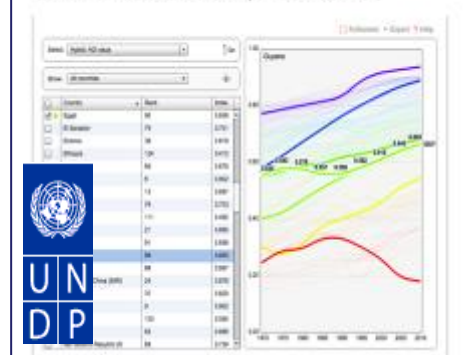


Natural Capital Accounting (NCA):

Ecosystem accounts (EA) &
System of Integrated
Environmental and Economic
Accounting (SEEA)

Beyond GDP

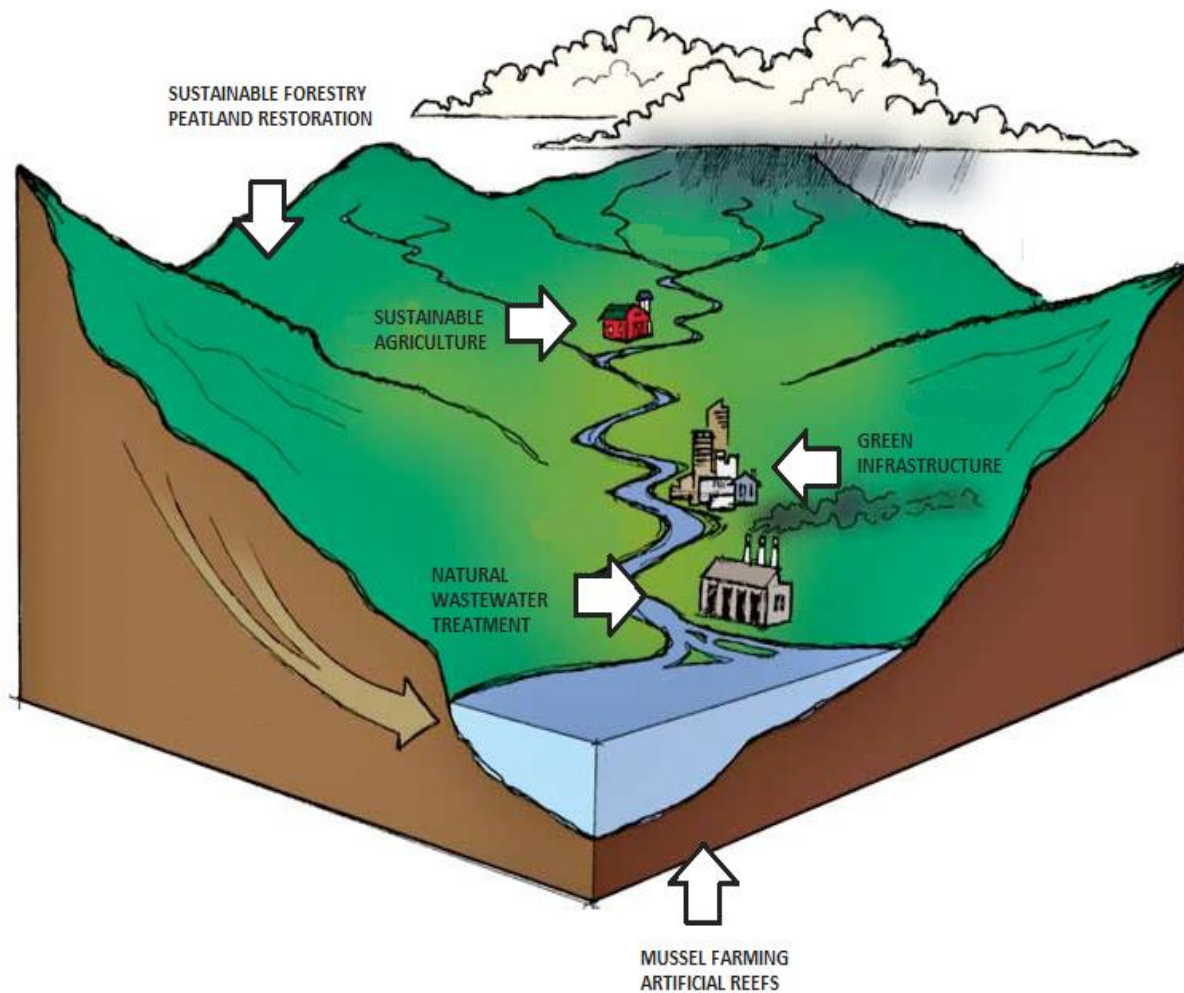
Worldwide Trends in the Human Development Index 1979-2010



**A bundle of greener
macroeconomic & societal
indicators**

Concrete visions / signals / tools / initiatives: regional

Picture © SYKE kuvapankki R. Lumiaro



Example: a broader vision for managing Baltic Sea water resources

- From measuring impacts to finding effective bundles of solutions
- Innovative new means based on ES knowledge
- Looking beyond the immediate coastal zone

Concrete visions / signals / tools / initiatives: local

Picture © SYKE kuvapankki R. Lumiaro



PES schemes: inc. mussel farming for water quality



Investment in green infrastructure: inc. coastal wetland restoration



Sustainable business ideas:
inc. algae or reed based biofuels

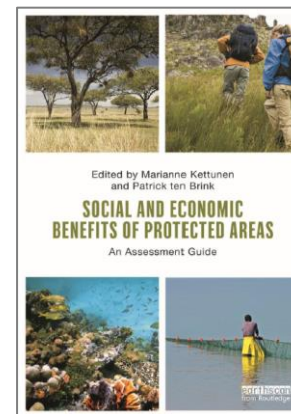
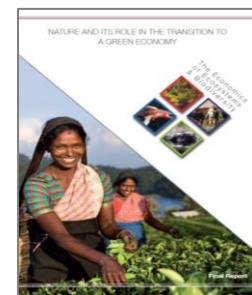
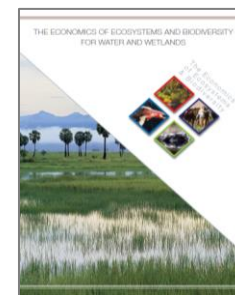
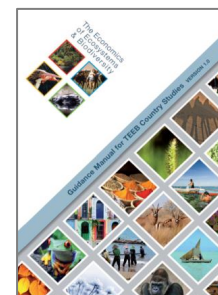
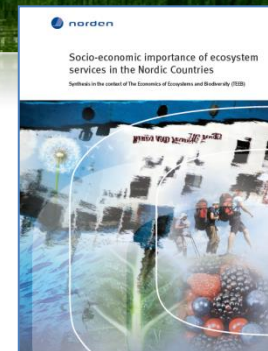
Conclusions

CONCLUSIONS

- **Key principles:**
 - Recognise – demonstrate – capture
 - Qualitative – quantitative – monetary
- **No valuation for valuation's sake – define your purpose**
- **Call for more comprehensive vision for Baltic Sea ES, supported by solution-oriented valuations**

Further information

- [The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity \(TEEB\)](#) (2008 -)
- Kettunen et al. (2012) [TEEB Nordic](#)
- Guidance Manual for [TEEB Country Studies](#) (2013)
- [TEEB Water and Wetlands](#) (2013)
- [TEEB Green Economy](#) (2012)
- [TEEB Finland](#) (2012 – 2014)
- Kettunen & ten Brink (2013) [Social and Economic Benefits of Protected Areas - An Assessment Guide](#)





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Thank you !

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