

WP5 Valuing Ecosystem Services

Atlas project review February Brussels 2018

WP Leader: Claire W. Armstrong, UiT The Arctic University of Norway



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 678760 (ATLAS). This output reflects only the author's view and the European Union cannot be held responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Partners involved

- UTR, NUIG, Iodine, IMAR-UAz
- HWU, MSS, NIOZ, UCD, IEO, DFO, UNCW











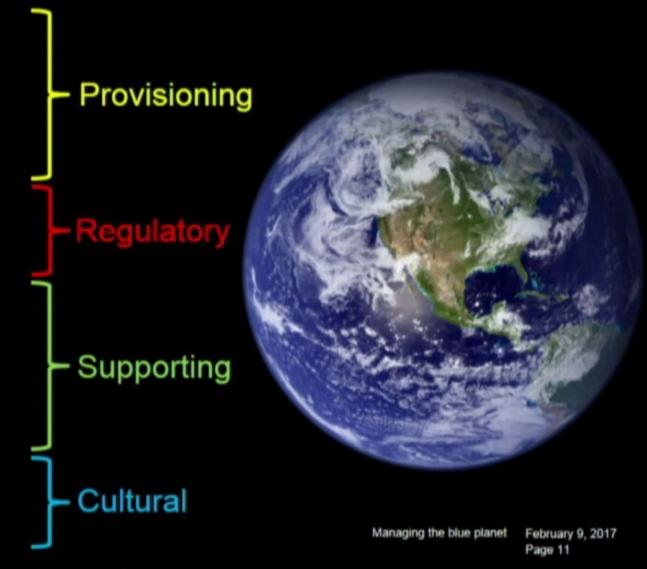


Number	Deliverable Title and Description	Month
D5.1	Comprehensive inventory of existing and potential ecosystem services in Atlantic areas	M18
D5.2	Expert assessment of ecosystem services risks and pressures in case study areas	M18
D5.3	Report on ocean monetary values connected to Atlantic case study areas	M24
D5.4	Analysis of validity, legitimacy and acceptability of valuation methods	M36
D5.5	Report on willingness to pay for conservation in four Atlantic countries	M42
D5.6	Report on ocean monetary values and adaptive management and trade-offs	M42

Number	Deliverable Title and Description	Month
D5.1	Comprehensive inventory of existing and potential ecosystem services in Atlantic areas	M18
D5.2	Expert assessment of ecosystem services risks and pressures in case study areas	M18
D5.3	Report on ocean monetary values connected to Atlantic case study areas	M24
D5.4	Analysis of validity, legitimacy and acceptability of valuation methods	M36
D5.5	Report on willingness to pay for conservation in four Atlantic countries	M42
D5.6	Report on ocean monetary values and adaptive management and trade-offs	M42

Goods and services provided by the deep ocean

- CO₂ sequestration & storage £
- Food (fisheries) £
- Oil & gas £
- Minerals £?
- Chemical compounds
- Waste disposal
- Gas & climate regulation
- Waste adsorption and detoxification
- Biological regulation
- Nutrient cycling
- Habitat
- Resilience
- Primary production
- Biodiversity
- Water circulation and exchange
- Educational
- Scientific
- Aesthetic
- Existence / bequest



	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES					C	ASE	S	ΓU	DII	ES			da t)
		l ogic	cal v		~	V	V	~	~	~	V	~	V	~
		•	V	V	V	v	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	RTING		V	v	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	v	~
	SUPPORTING		v		V	V		~	V	V	V	V	V	V
		-	V	V	V	V	V	v	v	v	V	v	V	V
	_	nge		~	V	v		~	~	~	v	~	v	~
		$\overline{}$	V	~	~	V	V	~	V	~	v	~	V	~
			~	~	~	V	v	~	v		v		V	~
	,				V	V	V		~		V	~		V
	PROVISIONING	SERVICES		V	~	V	V	~	~		V	~		~
	<u>-</u>		V		V	(fishing and shipping)	V			~	V			~
		\ \S	~	~					~		V			~
		ш	v	~	~	V	V	~	V	V	v		V	~
	ATING	/ST	V	v	v	~	~		v	v	v			~
	REGULATING	ECOSYSTEM	v	V	v		v	,	v	,	v			~
		\sim		~	V	v		V	v	v	v	V	v	~
			~	~	~					V	V			~
		- ш	V	~	~		V				V			~
			~	~	~	'	<i>'</i>	~		~	V	~		~
	Ŋ.		~	~	~	~		~			~	~	v	~
	CULTURAL		~	•		V	V	~	~		~		~	•
100000				•			~				V		V	~
www.e			V	~	~	V	~	~		~	~	~	v	~
		Biodiversity	V	V	V	V	v	v	V	v	V	v	v	V

CASE STUDIES

GROWTH ACTIVITIES Current Activities Blue Growth Potential Renewable Energy ш New Fisheries Resourt Scientific Reference Si BL

Minerals

Cables

Aquaculture Tourism Biotechnology Oil and Gas Shipping

LoVe	North and West of Shetland	Rockali	Mingulay Reef Complex	Porcupine Seabight	Bay of Biscay	Gulf of Cadiz	Azores	Davis Strait	Flemish Cap	US Atlantic Bigl
*Fisheries						*Fisheries *Recreational	*Fisheries			*Fisheries *Recreational
*Tourism *Offshore Wind *Scientific	*Cables *Fisheries *Oil and gas		*Fisheries *Cables	CUR		T COMPANIEME	*Shipping *Cables *Tourism *Scientific	*Fisheries *Oil and gas *Tourism *Indigenous	*Fisheries *Oil and gas *Shipping	fisheries *Cables *Tourism *Shipping
Observator		*Fisheries	0.2012.0	exploitation	*Shipping	*Tourism	research	fisheries	*Cables	*Research
✓						✓	✓			✓
✓		(4)	(√)			✓	✓			
1			✓			✓	✓			
1			1	(√)		✓	✓	✓		✓
✓	✓	✓	1	1		./	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓		DOTE	NIT!	N 1		✓	✓	✓
1	✓	✓	✓	POTE	INTE	٦L	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓		✓			. –			✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Neurobou		
Number		
D5.1	Comprehensive services in Atlanta and the services are services and the services and the services are services and the services and the services are services are services are services are services are services and the services are services	
D5.2	Expert assessment of ecosystem services risks and pressures in case study areas	M18
D5.3	Report on ocean monetary values connected to Atlantic case study areas	M24
D5.4	Analysis of validity, legitimacy and acceptability of valuation methods	M36
D5.5	Report on willingness to pay for conservation in four Atlantic countries	M42
D5.6	Report on ocean monetary values and adaptive management and trade-offs	M42



Effect of human activities on ecosystem services in the North Atlantic (risk assessment)

- ⇒ Positive/negative?
- ⇒ Severity of the effect

Likelihood of the effett

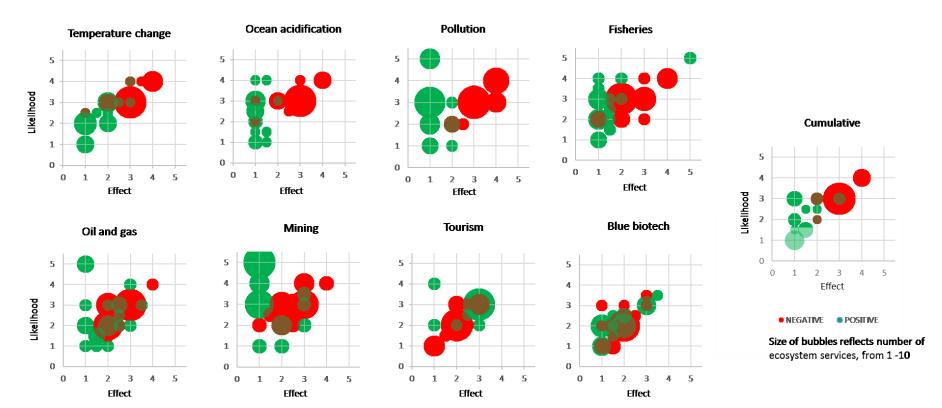
Likelihood of the

Identifying Ecosystem Services and associate risks in the North Atlantic - ATLAS Delphi Survey Round 2

Now that you have read the results from the Round 1 of the ATLAS Delphi survey, we would now like you to

_ (Positive Effect	Likelihood of Positive Effect	Negative Effect	Likelihood of Negative Effect
Fish / shellfish (Provision 19 service)	2:	•	•	•	•
Olympiane (Promionling sent 1	•	•	\$	•	\$
Minerals - rovisioning service)	•	•	*	•	•
Chemicals / pharmaceuticals (Provisioning service)	•	•	•	•	•
Waste disposal sites (Provisioning service)	•	•	•	•	•
Raw materials (Provisioning service)	•	•	•	•	•
Climate regulation (Regulating service)	•	•	•	•	•
Waste absorption / detoxification (Regulating service)	•	\$	•	•	•
Carbon sequestration / absorption (Regulating service)	•	\$	•	•	•
Biological control (Regulating service)	•	•	•	•	•
Recreation / tourism (Cultural service)	•	•	\$	•	•

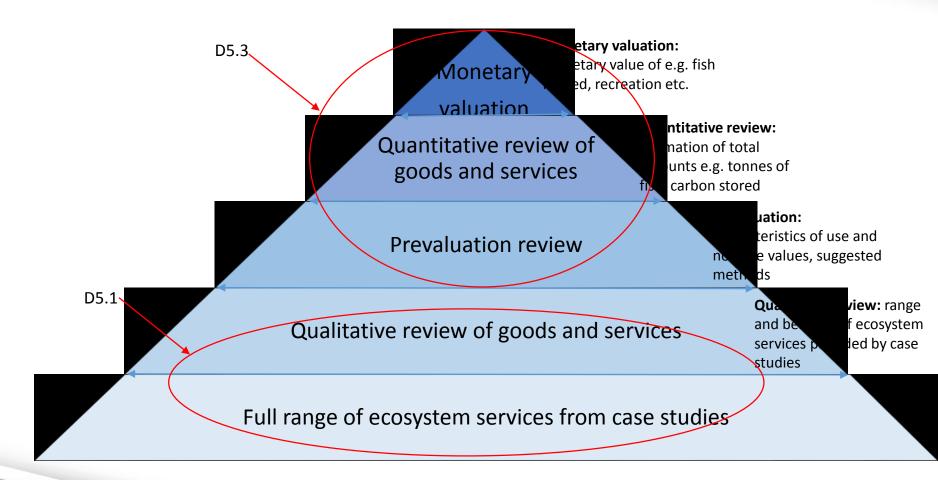
Risk assessment for different ecosystem services



Likelihood, positive (green) and negative (red) effect of different human impacts (medians from Final Delphi round)

Number	Deliverable Title and Description	Month
D5.1	Comprehensive inventory of existing and potential ecosystem services in Atlantic areas	M18
D5.2	Expert assessment of ecosystem services risks and pressures in case study areas	M18
D5.3	Report on ocean monetary values connected to Atlantic case study areas	M24
D5.4	Analysis of validity, legitimacy and acceptability of valuation methods	M36
D5.5	Report on willingness to pay for conservation in four Atlantic countries	M42
D5.6	Report on ocean monetary values and adaptive management and trade-offs	M42

Valuing ecosystem services





Case Study Request

- Spatial Boundaries for case study areas
 - How best to focus our data collection?
 - Details on area coverage to collect the best available services data
 - ICES/NAFO rectangle?
 - County boundaries (LoVe observatory)?
 - SAC (Mingulay)
- Available data?
 - Fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, carbon storage ...
 - Please forward any qualitative or quantitative data for your area to naomi.foley@nuigalway.ie
 (or share with WP5 members at the GA)

Number	Deliverable Title and Description	Month
D5.1	Comprehensive inventory of existing and potential ecosystem services in Atlantic areas	M18
D5.2	Expert assessment of ecosystem services risks and pressures in case study areas	M18
D5.3	Report on ocean monetary values connected to Atlantic case study areas	M24
D5.4	Analysis of validity, legitimacy and acceptability of valuation methods	M36
D5.5	Report on willingness to pay for conservation in four Atlantic countries	M42
D5.6	Report on ocean monetary values and adaptive management and trade-offs	M42

Q method

- Definition of the "concourse"
- Development of "Q-set" of typical statements
- Selection of respondents: not random, objective is to represent breadth of opinion and cover full range of views
- Interviews: respondents sort the statements
- Factor analysis to derive groupings of typical viewpoints
- Interpretation of the results.

Least agree							Most	agree	
(Statement scores)									
-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	
(Number of statements per score)									

Q study: example statements

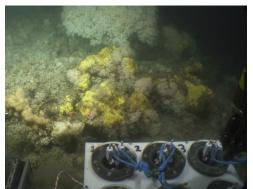
- "It is both possible and desirable to come to rational decisions regarding the environment without translating its values to money terms"
- "Economic arguments lead decision makers to ignore impacts not expressed in monetary terms"
- "Most decision-makers give little or no attention to arguments based on emotional and spiritual values of biodiversity"
- "Failure to incorporate information on the value of ecosystem services in decision making will lead to reductions in human welfare and loss of biodiversity"

Number	Deliverable Title and Description	Month
D5.1	Comprehensive inventory of existing and potential ecosystem services in Atlantic areas	M18
D5.2	Expert assessment of ecosystem services risks and pressures in case study areas	M18
D5.3	Report on ocean monetary values connected to Atlantic case study areas	M24
D5.4	Analysis of validity, legitimacy and acceptability of valuation methods	M36
D5.5	Report on willingness to pay for conservation in four Atlantic countries	M42
D5.6	Report on ocean monetary values and adaptive management and trade-offs	M42



Choice Experiment and Contingent Valuation









- Mingulay Reef (UK)
- Azores (Portugal)
 - LoVe Observatory (Norway)
- Flemish Cap



Discrete Choice Experiment

- Choice experiments present respondents with scenarios that represent combinations of ecosystem services and monetary costs
- Ask for most preferred combination
- Analyse using random utility model to infer trade-offs across attributes and hence values
- There is a trade-off between maintaining and protecting deep sea ecosystems versus using the deep sea



Attribute	Description	Levels
Area Protected	Scale of protected area - % of VME area protected relative to total sea area	1.5% (status quo) of deep sea protected6% protected10% protected
Potential Commercial Activities (Plus Growth)	Change in commercial activities (value of output measure) - Trade off between VME protection and	Decrease / Increase / No change Current level of growth & employment / 10% increase / 30% increase
Activities (Blue Growth)	development of commercial activities	% changes (activity) Low level of monitoring: VMS reporting
Surveillance and	It has been suggested that more effort should be given to the monitoring and	every two hours (STATUS QUO)
Monitoring of MPAs	control of activities in current protected areas	Medium level of monitoring: VMS reporting every hour High level of monitoring: VMS reporting every 30 minutes. Observers on board
Cost	 Monitoring and enforcement of the management plan will be costly The tax will be payable by all households in UK / Norway / Portugal 	EURO / NOK / GBP
	for the next five years	



GES & Willingness To Pay

 ATLAS scientists have determined health of the deep sea environment can be assessed by four descriptors of GES from the MSFD

D1:Marine Biodiversity

D3:Health of commercial fish and shellfish

D6:Seafloor integrity to ensure ecosystem function

D10:Marine litter

- Contingent Valuation Method (CVM)
 - Elicit public WTP for improved health of deep sea
 - National UK, Norway, Scotland
 - International Flemish Cap ABNJ

Number	Deliverable Title and Description	Month
D5.1	Comprehensive inventory of existing and potential ecosystem services in Atlantic areas	M18
D5.2	Expert assessment of ecosystem services risks and pressures in case study areas	M18
D5.3	Report on ocean monetary values connected to Atlantic case study areas	M24
D5.4	Analysis of validity, legitimacy and acceptability of valuation methods	M36
D5.5	Report on willingness to pay for conservation in four Atlantic countries	M42
D5.6	Report on ocean monetary values and adaptive management and trade-offs	M42



Thank You!

Presenter details:

Claire Armstrong
UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Follow us: @eu_atlas

f @EuATLAS

www.eu-atlas.org



