

Ecosystem Services - Background

Miguel Inácio miguel.inacio@io-warnemuende.de

www.baltcoast.net

A SYSTEM APPROACH FRAMEWORK FOR **COASTAL RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT**

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Coastal areas in a global anthropogenic perspective



Coastal zones occupy around 20% of the earth's surface Host more than **45% of the global population**

75% of the world's largest urban agglomerations

Turner et al., 2014



Ecosystem Services - Context



Why are coastal zones so important?











Ecosystem Services - Context



Why are coastal zones so important?









Ecosystem Services - Context



Which conflicts occur?













What are the consequences?



EEA, 2012c





What are the consequences?



EEA, 2012c





What are the benefits for humans?

Ecosystem Goods and Services













Ecosystem services:

"benefits that people take from the ecosystem" (MEA, 2005)













www.ieep.eu

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Different definitions of ES but all most similar:

- "Ecosystem services are the outputs of ecosystem from which people derive benefits" (National Ecosystem Services assessment, 2011 and Millennium Ecosystem Services Assessment, 2005)
- "the aspects of ecosystems utilized (actively or passively) to produce human well-being" (Fisher et al. 2009)
- "The direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing. The concept of ecosystem goods and services is synonymous with ecosystem services (*The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: TEEB*, 2010)
- Ecosystem services are made up of tangible goods (e.g. food and raw materials) and intangible services (e.g. the regulation of our climate and the remediation of waste). (Hattam et al 2016)





Ecosystem services:

"contributions of ecosystem structure and function – in combination with other inputs – to human well-being" (Burkhard et al., 2012)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Ecological Indicators

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolind

ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS

Mapping ecosystem service supply, demand and budgets Benjamin Burkhard^a,*, Franziska Kroll^a, Stoyan Nedkov^b, Felix Müller^a





According to Nahlik (2012) the concept of ES should be:

- 1. definition and classification of ecosystem services classes including those issues such as double-counting are added;
- 2. trans-disciplinary providing for the integration of collaboration between disciplines, including them in the development of the framework and ensuring that the terminology used is appropriate for all;
- 3. community engagement dialog with local stakeholders and scientist;
- 4. resilient adaptable and responsive to changing conditions, experience and improved knowledge, to ensure that they are operational over the long-term;
- 5. cohesive and coherent conceptually sound and organized logically, realistically and its use demonstrated
- 6. policy-relevant the framework should include policy objectives as a major component of the framework



Ecosystem Services - Concept







Ecosystem Services - Concept







How this all work?







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Ecosystem Services -Classification



The need to access **Nature's "capital value"** lead to the need of performing assessment of ecosystem services

But...

There was no name for the services neither **how to classify them** in categories or so

Then...

Some classifications started to be developed and in 2005 the Ecosystem Services concept started to be better developed with the **Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA)** which is still one of the most widely used classifications of ecosystem services

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<u>MEA</u>

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4 Categories 21 Sections <u>TEEB</u>



4 Categories 22 Sections

Classification accepted and used in global sub global assessments Updated classification based on MA, used in ongoing national TEEB studies across Europe

CICES 3 Categories **30** Sections Build on MA and **TEEB**, hierarchical system tailored to accounting





Common International Classification for Ecosystem Services (CICES)

- Build on the need of standardization for the development of accounting methods and at the same time with the objective of allowing comparisons
- CICES has been evolving following the idea that besides the standardization this classification should work on mapping and valuing ES and ecosystem
- CICES does this in a more hierarchical and systematic approach of assessing ES.
- This classification is the "officially" accepted by EU, mainly connected with "Mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services", which forms part of EU Biodiversity 2020 Strategy





CICES Classification divides the Ecosystem in 3 major categories (sections):

Provisioning

<u>Regulation &</u>
 <u>Maintenance</u>

<u>Cultural</u>

This classification is further divided into:

- Division
- Group
- Class
- Class type

CICES for ecosy	stem accounti	ng		Note this section is open in that many class types can
Section	Division	Group	Class	Class type
This column lists the three main categories of ecosystem services	This column divides section categories into main types of output or process.	The group level splits division categories by biological, physical or cultural type or process.	The class level provides a further sub-division of group categories into biological or material outputs and bio-physical and cultural processes that can be linked back to concrete identifiable service sources.	Class types break the class categories into further individual entities and suggest ways of measuring the associated ecosystem service output.
Provisioning	Nutrition	Biomass	Cultivated crops Reared animals and their Wild plants, algae and their outputs Wild animals and their outputs	Crops by amount, type Animals, products by amount, Plants, algae by amount, type Animals by amount, type
			Plants and algae from in- Animals from in-situ aquaculture	Plants, algae by amount, type Animals by amount, type
		Water	Surface water for drinking Ground water for drinking	By amount, type



3 Categories

Provisioning services



Regulating & Maintenance services



Cultural services





Provisioning services:

- All material and biota-dependent energy outputs from ecosystems
- Tangible things that can be directly exchanged or traded
- 3 Major divisions:
 - <u>Nutrition</u> all ecosystem outputs use directly or indirectly as food
 - <u>Material (biotic)</u> used directly or employed in the manufacture of goods
 - <u>Energy (biomass)</u> biotic renewable energy sources and mechanical energy provided by animals



Regulating and maintenance services:

- All ways in which ecosystems control or modify biotic or abiotic parameters that define the environment of people
- These services are not consumed directly but affect the performance of individuals communities and populations and their activities

3 Major divisions:

- <u>Mediation of waste, toxics and other nuisances</u> the services biota ecosystems provide to detoxify or simply dilute substances mainly as result of human action
- <u>Mediation of flows</u> services such as regulation and maintenance of land and snow masses, flood and storm protection
- <u>Maintenance of physical, chemical, biological conditions</u> ecosystem provide for sustainable living conditions (climate regulation, soil formation, nursery functions) supporting the provisioning services



Cultural Services:

All non-material ecosystem outputs that have symbolic, cultural or intellectual significance

2 Major divisions:

 Physical and intellectual interactions with biota, ecosystems and land-/-seascapes

 <u>Spiritual, symbolic and other interactions with biota,</u> <u>ecosystems and land-/-seascapes</u> **KLAIPĖDOS** UNIVERSITETAS Ecosystem Services - Classification













Concept definition Classification and categorization

But...

How to we access or measure them?

well...

To access ecosystem services the best way is to define **indicators** that can represent and somehow measure the service

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The best way of assessing ES is through the use of Indicators, but since the concept was in general focus on terrestrial assessments there are **few indicator lists available for the marine environment**!

...but, some efforts have been done and the **EU Project MAES**, developed an indicator set for application of ES concept in marine realm!

Indicators for ecosystem services delivered by marine ecosystems

Division G	Group	Class	Marine inlets and transitional waters	Coastal waters	Shelf waters	Open Ocean	
Nutrition Bi	Biomass	Cultivated crops		1			Mapping and Assessment of
		Reared animals and their outputs					Ecosystems and their Services
		Wild plants, algae and their outputs	e Harvest (ton/	/a)			
		Wild animals and their outputs	 Landings (ton) 	•	Landings (ton) 🖕	CPUE (ton)	Indicators for ecosystem assessments under Action 5 of the EU Biodiversity
		Plants and algae from in-situ aquaculture	e Harvest (ton/	/a)			Strategy to 2020
		Animals from in-situ aquaculture	e Harvest (ton/	/a)			2nd Report – Final, February 2014
W	Vater	Surface water for drinking					
		Ground water for drinking					





Marine ecosystem services: Linking indicators to their classification

Caroline Hattam^{a,*}, Jonathan P. Atkins^b, Nicola Beaumont^a, Tobias Börger^a, Anne Böhnke-Henrichs^c, Daryl Burdon^d, Rudolf de Groot^c, Ellen Hoefnagel^e, Paulo A.L.D. Nunes^f, Joanna Piwowarczyk^g, Sergio Sastre^h, Melanie C. Austen^a

Typology and indicators of ecosystem services for marine spatial planning and management

Anne Böhnke-Henrichs^{a,*}, Corinne Baulcomb^b, Rebecca Koss^c, S. Salman Hussain^b, Rudolf S. de Groot^a

The UK National Ecosystem Assessment

Synthesis of the Key Findings



Concept definition

Classification and categorization

Indicators

Now ...

...is all about choosing the methodology







There are different approaches and methodologies for ES assessment, although there is no standard one to follow!

different kinds of approaches

Qualitative



Semi-Quantitative



Quantitative



Which approach to take depends on the scope of the assessment





Decide on the number of services to be assessed









Assessing the functions and parameters that define the ecosystem

Understand how they work and how they can be quantified

Market Values: travel cost method (how much do you pay to go to the beach) hedonic price (value of house when close to the beach) replacement costs (how much cost to simulate the service mecanically) market prices

Non-market Values: Willingness to pay Choice modelling













The "Matrix" Approach!



Developed by Benjamin Burkhard

& colleagues from Kiel University

Many applications not only in Europe but also already applied in Indonesia!



Mapping ecosystem service supply, demand and budgets Benjamin Burkhard^{a,*}, Franziska Kroll^a, Stoyan Nedkov^b, Felix Müller^a



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Methodology

CORINE land cover type:	Regulating services cocal climate regulation Sobal climate regulation Ecod protection Autrient regulation Vutrient regulation Nater purification Provisioning services Copps Copture Fisheries Copture Fisheries Coptart Fimber Coptartater Contural services Coptartater Cutural services Coptartater Cutural services Cutural services
Continuous urban fabric	
Discontinuous urban fabric	- 5 - 3 - 5 - 5 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 3 - 4 - 1 - 4 - 4 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 5 - 5 - 4 - 3
Industrial or commercial units	-1 -5 -4 -5 -5 -1 -3 -3 -4 -5 -5 -5 -4 -4 -4 -5 -5 -4 -5 -5 -1 -1
Road and rail networks	-2 4 4 -1 -2 4 -1 -2
Port areas	-2 -3 -2 -2 -2 -4 -3 -1 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -1 -5 -2 -5 -1 -3 -1 -1
Airports	
Mineral extraction sites	-2 -4 _442 -2 -2 -2
Dump sites	-2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -
Construction sites	-2 -2 -1 -2 -2 -2 -2 -4 -4 -2 -2
Green urban areas	
Sport and leasure facilities	-1 1 0 -2 1 1 0 1 -2 -2 -1 -2 -2 -1 -1 -3 -3 -3 2
Non-irrigated arable land	
Permanently irrigated land	
Ricetields	
Vineyards	
Olive groups	
Pactures	
Annual and companent crops	
Complex cultivation natterns	
Agriculture & natural venetation	
Apro-forestry areas	
Broad-leaved forest	5 4 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 1 4 4 4 1 5 5 5
Coniferous forest	5 4 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 1 4 4 4 1 5 5 5
Mixed forest	5 4 3 2 5 5 5 5 6 1 4 4 4 1 6 5 6
Natural grassland	2 3 1 1 5 5 5 3 2 3 scale for ecosystem services balances
Moors and heathland	4 3 2 2 3 4 2 2 1 2 2 5 5
Sclerophyllous vegetation	
Transitional woodland shrub	1 2 1 2 1 2 2 -4 demand exceeds
Beaches, dunes and sand plains	
Bare rock	
Sparsely vegetated areas	
Burnt areas	
Glaciers and perpetual snow	3 3 4
Inland marshes	2 2 4 2 0 neutral balance
Peatbogs	
Sait marshes	
Jalines	
Water courses	
Water bodies	s supply exceeds
Coastal Jacobas	4 demand
Estuaries	
Sea and ocean	





Methodology

Ecosystem Services Assessment Tool (ESAT)

easy to apply tool for ecosystem services assessment in the marine environment

Methodology

Methodology

Methodology

Incorporate different types of Data

Observational	Literature and	Other Sources	Expert
Data	Reports	(Modelling)	Knowledge

Methodology

Ecosystem Services Classification

Indicators Proposed

Section	Division	Group	Class	Indicator	Units
			Wild plants, algae and their	Harvest	Ton/yr./km2
			outputs	Nº of Species	nº/km2
			Wild animals and their extents	Landings	Ton/yr./km2
e S		Biomass	wild animals and their outputs	Landing of key market species	Ton/yr./km2
.Ö	Nutrition		Animals from in situ	Harvest	Ton/a
2			aquaculture	Nº of Species	nº/km2
e			Plants and algae from in situ	Harvest	Ton/a
S			aquaculture	Nº of Species	nº/km2
ing		Water	Surface water for drinking purposes	Amount of water	m3/km2
ision		Biomass	Fibres and other materials from plants, algae and animals for direct use or processing	Harvest	Ton/yr./km2
LOV	Materials		Materials from plants, algae and animals for agriculture	Harvest	Ton/yr./km2
P		Water	Surface Water for non-drinking purposes	Amount of water	m3/km2
	Enorgy	Biomass-based energy	Plant based resources		Ton/yr./km2
Energy	chergy	resources	Animal based resources	Amount	Ton/vr./km2

Methodology

Assessement

Methodology

ES classification							n [Initial Status								Indicators					
Section	D	ivisi	on	Gro	oup			Cla	ass				Ind	licat	or		Un	its		Value	
Provisionin Services	g N	lutriti	on	Bior	nass	,	Wild animals and outputs				ir .	Landings Landing of key market species			et .	Γon/yr Γon/yr	:/km2 :/km2	2	4.2 1.3		
									Da	ita S	our	ces									
						Type of Data					C	Quali	ty / R	Reliat	oility						
						Reports/ Literature						1 Very High									
						Reports/ Literature					1		V	ery H	igh						
								С	las	sse	es (of	ES								
<	1/4.1	1/2. 1/4	5 to 4.1	1/1. 1/2	7 to 2.5	1/1. 1/:	3 to 1.7	1/1. 1/:	1 to 1.3	Init Stat	ial tus	1.1 to 1.3 1.3 to 1.7		o 1.7	7 1.7 to 2.5		5 2.5 to 4.1		> 4.1		
<	1/4.1	1/4.1	1/2.5	1/2.5	1/1.7	1/1.7	1/1.3	1/1.3	1/1.1	1/1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	4.1	4.1	
1	L.024	1.024	1.680	1.680	2.471	2.471	3.231	3.231	3.818	3.818	4.620	4.620	5.460	5.460	7.140	7.140	10.500	10.500	17.220	17.220	
().317	0.317	0.520	0.520	0.765	0.765	1.000	1.000	1.182	1.182	1.430	1.430	1.690	1.690	2.210	2.210	3.250	3.250	5.330	5.330	

Methodology

	ES o	classificat	tion Present	Present Status Indicators					
Section	Division	Group	Class	Indicator	Units	Value	Class of change		
Provisioning			Wild animals and their	Landings	Ton/yr./km2	3.3601	-1		
Services	Nutrition	Biomass	outputs	Landing of key market species	Ton/yr./km2	0.3309	-4		

Data Sources

Type of Data	Quality / Re	eliability
Database/ dataset	1	Very High
Database/ dataset	1	Very High

	Classes of ES																		
< 1/4.1	1/2. 1/4	.5 to 4.1	1/1. 1/2	7 to 2.5	1/1. 1/:	3 to 1.7	1/1. 1/1	1 to 1.3	Initi Stat	al us	1.1 t	o 1.3	1.3 t	o 1.7	1.7 t	o 2.5	2.5 t	o 4.1	> 4.1
< 1/4.1	1/4.1	1/2.5	1/2.5	1/1.7	1/1.7	1/1.3	1/1.3	1/1.1	1/1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	4.1	4.1
1.024	1.024	1.680	1.680	2.471	2.471	3.231	3.231	3.818	3.818	4.620	4.620	5.460	5.460	7.140	7.140	10.500	10.500	17.220	17.220
0.317	0.317	0.520	0.520	0.765	0.765	1.000	1.000	1.182	1.182	1.430	1.430	1.690	1.690	2.210	2.210	3.250	3.250	5.330	5.330

Methodology

		Ecosystem	Services Classific	ation		A	ssessment		Ag	gregate	Aggregated category				
Section	Division	Group	Class	Indicator	Units	Initial Status	Present Status	Category	Class	Group	Division	Section			
			Wild plants, algae and their outputs	Harvest of wild plants, algae Nº of species of wild plants,	Ton/yr./km2 nº/km2	n	ot considered / no	ot relevant							
		Ecosystem	Services Classific	ation		Α	ssessment		Aggregated Category						
Section	Division	Group	Class	Indicator	Units	Initial Status	Present Status	Category	Class	Group	Division	Section			
	Mediation of waste, toxics and other nuisances	Mediation by ecosystems	Filtration/sequestration/se orage/accumulation by ecosystems Dilution by atmosphere, freshwater and marine	N-fixation Burial (P) Denitrification Average of beach closures	kg/yr./km2 kg/yr./km2 kg/yr./km2 Nº/km2	0,1214 23,0500 23634,2240 0	0,0629 17,0400 22755,6790 0	-3 -2 0	-2 0	-1	-1				
ses		Mass Flows	ecosystems Mass stabilization and control of erosion rates Buffering and attenuation	Extent of selected emerged, submerged and intertidal habitats	km2/km2	0,0997	0,0387	-4	-4	-2					
Ξ	Mediations of Flow		of mass flows	Sediment accumulation rate	cm/yr.	0	0	0	0		-1				
		Ecosystem	Services Classific	ation	Assessment			Ag	gregate	d Catego	ory				
Section	Division	Group	Class	Indicator	Units	Initial Status	Present Status	Category	Class	Group	Division	Section			
		Physical and	Experiential use of plants, animals and land- /seascapes in different environmental settings	nº of visitors taking part in activities related to biota	nº/yr/km2			0	0						
		experiential interactions	Physical use of land- /seascapes in different environmental settings	Nº of tourists (within 1 km of coastal zone)	nº/km2	614,1131499	21229,85719	5	3						
	Physical and Intellectual			Nº of ship berths in the marinas	nº/km2	0	2,711790393	4	4						
6	interactions with			Nº of Tourist Boat	nº*capacity/km2	0	0,122743682	3							
vice	and land-/seascapes [environmental		Scientific and	Documentaries, educational publications	Nº/yr./km2	0,0032	0,1138	5	5		3				
Ser	settings]	Intellectual and	Educational	Visits to scientific and artistic exhibits	Nº/yr	no data	no data	0		4		3			
la		interactions	Heritage, cultural	n° of cultural and heritage sites	nº/km2	0,02195122	0,063414634	4	4			Ŭ			
ult			Entertainment	Nº of movies and broadcasts in the area	nº/km2	0	0,008491024	2	2						
U C			Aesthetic	Nº of pictures	Nº/yr./km2	0,007220217	0,056768559	5	5						
		Spiritual and/or	Symbolic	Nº of Red List and iconic species	nº/km2	0,001455604	0,04657933	4	4	3					
	Spiritual, symbolic and other interactions with biota, ecosystems, and land-/seascapes Ot	emplematic	Sacred and/or religious	Nº of Religious events (within 1 km of coastal zone)	nº/km2	0	0,03202329	3	3						
		Other cultural outputs	Existence	N° of offers for health treatments (within 1 km of coastal zone)	n°*capacity/km2			0	0	2	3				
			Bequest	Extent of marine protected areas	km2 / km2	0	1	5	5						

Methodology

Visualization

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Methodology

Drevisioning Comis	rovisioning Services		-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Provisioning Servic	Wild animals and their outputs											
Filtration/sec	Filtration/sequestration/storage/accumulation by ecosystems											
Dilution by	atmosphere, freshwater and marine ecosystems											
	Buffering and attenuation of mass flows											
Regulating &												
Maintenance	Maintaining nursery populations and habitats											
Services	Pest and Disease control											
	Decomposition and fixing processes											
Global climate regulatio	Global climate regulation by reduction of greenhouse gas concentrations											
	Micro and regional climate regulation											
Experiential use o	f plants, animals and land-/seascapes in different											
Physical use of la	nd-/seascapes in different environmental settings											
	Scientific and Educational											
	Heritage, cultural											
Cultural	Entertainment											
	Aesthetic											
Services	Symbolic											
	Sacred and/or religious											
	Existence											
	Bequest							i				

Methodology

Sections 1. Provisioning Services	Classes Groups Divisions Sections
2. Regulating & Maintenance Services 3. Cultural Sêrvices	
Divisions 1. Nutrition 2. Materials 3. Energy 4. Mediation of waste, toxics and other nuisances 5. Mediations of Flow	6. Maintenance of physical, chemical, biological conditions 7. Physical and Intellectual interactions with biota, ecosystems, and land-/seascapes [environmental settings] 8. Spiritual, symbolic and other interactions with biota, ecosystems, and land-/seascapes
Groups	9. Lifecycle maintenance, habitat and gene pool protection 10. Pest and disease control
1. вютаss 2. Water	11. Soil formation and composition
3. Biomass	12. Water conditions
4. Water	13. Atmospheric composition and climate regulation 14. Physical and experiential interactions
5. Biomass-based energy resources 6. Mediation by ecosystems	15. Intellectual and representative interactions
7. Mass Flows	16. Spiritual and/or emblematic
8. Liquid Flows	17. Other cultural outputs
Classes	17. Pest and Disease control
1. Wild plants, algae and their outputs	18. Decomposition and fixing processes
2. Wild animals and their outputs	20. Global climate regulation by reduction of greenhouse gas
3. Animals from in situ aquaculture	concentrations
5. Surface water for drinking purposes	21. Micro and regional climate regulation
6. Fibres and other materials from plants, algae and animals for	22. Experiential use of plants, animals and land-/seascapes in
direct use or processing	different environmental settings
7. Materials from plants, algae and animals for agriculture	settings
8. Surface water for non-drinking purposes 9. Plant based resources	24. Scientific and Educational
10. Animal based resources	25. Heritage, cultural
11. Filtration/sequestration/storage/accumulation by ecosystems	26. Entertainment
12. Dilution by atmosphere, freshwater and marine ecosystems	27. Aesthetic 28. Symbolic
13. Mass stabilisation and control of erosion rates	29. Sacred and/or religious
15. Flood Protection	30. Existence
16. Maintaining nursery populations and habitats	31. Bequest
Indicators	28. Nursery areas
1. Harvest	30. Harmful Algal Bloom Outbreaks
2.14- of species 3.Landings	31. Presence of alien species
4.Landing of key market species	32. Nitrogen removal 33. Water residence time
5. Harvest	34. Nutrients concentration
7. Harvest	35. Salinity
8. Nº of Species	37. C stock
9. Use of water 10. Harvest	38. C sequestration
11. Harvest	40. PP
12. Use of Water 13. Use	41. Evaporation rate
14. Use	42. nº of visitors taking part in activities related to biota
15. N-fixation	44. nº of ship berths in the marinas
17. Denitrification	45. nº of Tourist Boat
18. Average of beach closures per year	 scientific studies, Documentaries, educational publications Visits to scientific and artistic exhibits
 Extent of selected emerged, submerged and intertidal habitats Sediment accumulation rate 	48. nº of cultural and heritage sites
21. Shoreline erosion rate	49. nº of movies and broadcasts in the area 50. nº of nictures
22. Maximum depth (to calculate maximum wave hight)	51. nº of Red List and iconic species
24. Submerged and intertidal habitats diversity	52. nº of Religious events (within 1 km of coastal zone)
25. Occurence of Oxygen concentration < 6 mg/L	55. n≈ or orrers for health treatments (within 1 km of coastal zone) 54. Extent of marine protected areas
26. Seconi depth 27. Species distribution	

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

Wethodology	Met	hodo	logy
-------------	-----	------	------

	Scenario 1.	Scenario 2.	Scenario 3.	Scenario 4.
Class	Average	Average	Average	Average
Wild plants, algae and their outputs	0	0	-1	1
Wild animals and their outputs	2	2	0	3
Animals from in situ aquaculture	4	2	2	2
Plants and algae from in situ aquaculture	1	1	1	2
Surface water for drinking purposes	-5	-5	-5	-5
Fibres and other materials from plants, algae and animals for direct use or processing	2	2	2	2
Materials from plants, algae and animals for agriculture	3	3	1	1
Surface Water for non-drinking purposes	3	3	2	3
Plant based resources	1	1	3	3
Animal based resources	2	2	2	2

Methodology

Importance

> To whom this concept can be relevant?

- Governments
- Managers and Policy makers
- Stakeholders
- Scientists
- NGO's
- General Public

TARGET 2 Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services

Importance

External framework conditions **Issue Identification** System Design Stakeholder engagement System Formulation System Assessment Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation

Policy & stakeholder mapping, stakeholder dialogue, dysfunction diagnosis, policy & management options, definition of indicators

Cause & effect chain, definition of ,virtual system', identifcation of social & economic components, institutional mapping, external hazard analysis

Data and tool analysis, creation of conceptual & simulation models, development of alternative management solutions (scenarios)

Model calibration & validation, simulations of the scenarios simulations & interpretive analysis

Preparation of decision taking process, evaluation of scenarios stakeholders & managers dialogues and meetings

Plan & measure execution including institutional, legal and financial arrangements

Social, economic & ecological data collection, indicator based evaluation of process and state

Importance

Importance

Importance

- Good concept to help raise awareness on the value of Nature and its contribution to human wellbeing;
- The increase of assessments and mapping of ES in the oceans will develop our knowledge about the interaction of economic and social with the ecologic part of the system
- Development of a standard methodology and indicators that fits both land and sea and incorporates land-sea interface;
- > Raise awareness of the Public about the concept!

Thank You

Any question send email to: miguel.inacio@io-warnemuende.de / miguel.inacio@jmtc.ku.lt

Picture sources:

- https://www.flickr.com/photos/ellennetcom/4565061357
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