Linking Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity and Society: **economic aspects**

(Ru)dolf de Groot

Environmental Systems Analysis Group (ESA), Wageningen Univ.

ALTER-Net Conference on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity: what is the link? Vienna, Austria, 3-4 November 2010







The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) 2008 - 2010



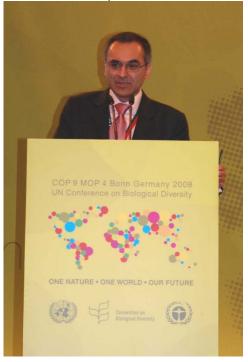
"Society must urgently replace its defective economic compass so that it does not jeopardize human well-being and planetary health through the under-valuation and consequent loss of ecosystems and biodiversity."



Pavan Sukhdev, TEEB Study Leader 29.5.2008, CBD COP9

www.teebweb.org





Managing Dir. & Head Global Market, Deutsche Bank, India

(WCMC, Cambridge)



The starting point:





Potsdam 2007-Meeting of the Environmental Ministers of the G8+5

"Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010"

The economic significance of the global loss of biological diversity

- analysing the global economic benefit of biological diversity,
- the costs of the loss of biodiversity and
- the failure to take protective measures versus the costs of Stern (2006):

 Official Conservation

 Stern (2006):

effective conservation. "Invest 2% of GDP/year to avoid damage of 20%"

Sponsors: UNEP & EU
Germany + several other EU
Countries (& Japan)



COP 10 MOP 5 Nagoya, Japan 2010

Life in Harmony, into the future いのちの共生を、未来へ



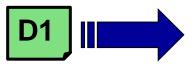




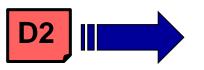




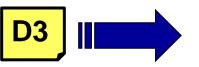
Science & Economics
Foundations, Policy
Costs & Costs of Inaction



Policy Evaluation for Policy-Makers



Decision Support for Administrators



Business Risks & Opportunities



Consumer Ownership

D0 - Chapter 1

Integrating the ecological and economic dimensions in biodiversity and ecosystem service valuation

Coordinating Lead Author:

Rudolf de Groot

Lead Authors:

Brendan Fisher, Mike Christie

Contributing Authors:

James Aronson, Leon Braat, Roy Haines-Young, John Gowdy, Edward Maltby, Aude Neuville, Stephen Polasky, Rosimeiry Portela, Irene Ring

Reviewers:

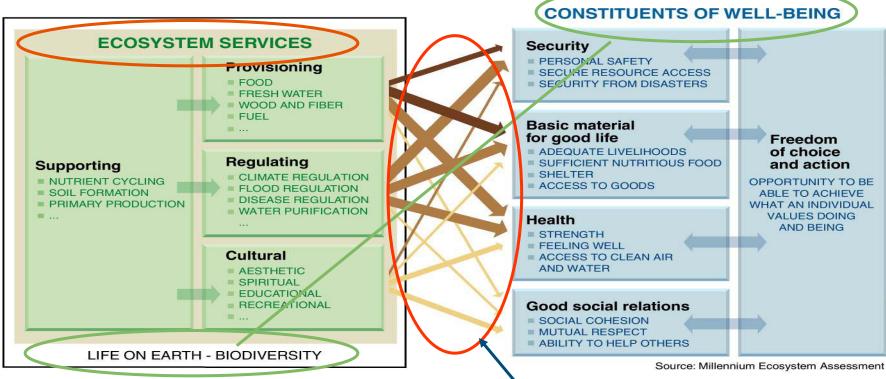
James Blignaut, Eduardo Brondizio, Robert Costanza, Kurt Jax, Gopal K. Kadekodi, Peter H. May, Stanislav Shmelev

Review Editor:

Gopal K. Kadekodi

Linking Biodiversity and Human Wellbeing

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (<u>www.maweb.org</u>) 2001-2005



ARROW'S COLOR
Potential for mediation by socioeconomic factors

Low

Medium

High

ARROW'S WIDTH
Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being

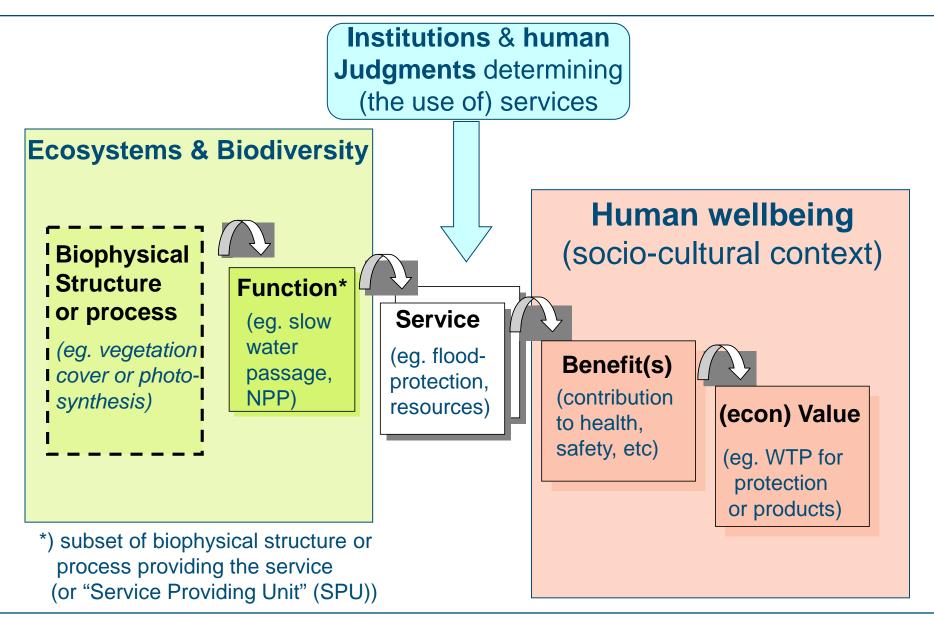
Weak

Strong

60% in decline (but still many gaps, quantitative relationships unclear, no/little economic data) => need for more detail in TEEB



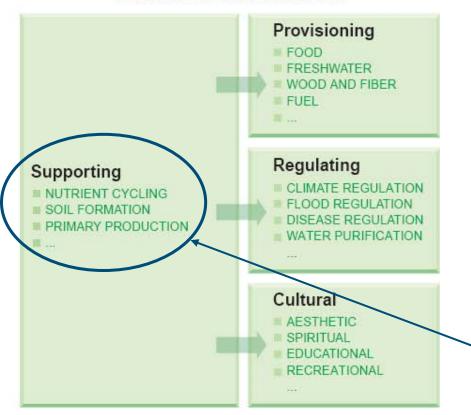
Linking Biodiversity and Human Wellbeing



Typology of ecosystem services

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

Provisioning

-Food

Regulating

-Flood prevention

Cultural & Amenity

-Recreation

Habitat

- -Nursery service
- -Genepool prot.

No Supporting Services (= Functions)

www.teebweb.org

www.maweb.org



How measure (value) the importance?

How stop loss of 130 species/day ?? [CBD, Nagoya]

(1 species every 11 min ...)

Should we value economically



How measure economic (monetary) value?

1. Market Price



2. Shadow price



Mitigation Cost: 2\$/minute ??



3. Questionnaire based



WTP for protecting Humpback Whales: 57 \$/pp/year (1993)

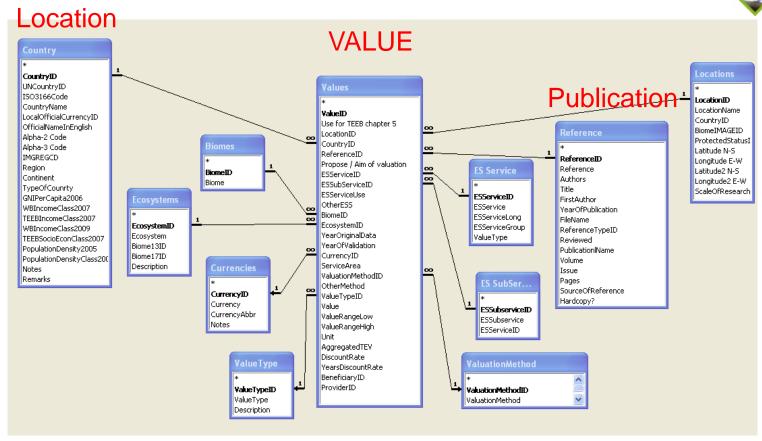


Oxygen Bar Tokyo city

Avoided damage Cost: 36 million \$ (Maledives-2004).

Replacement cost 10 million \$/km

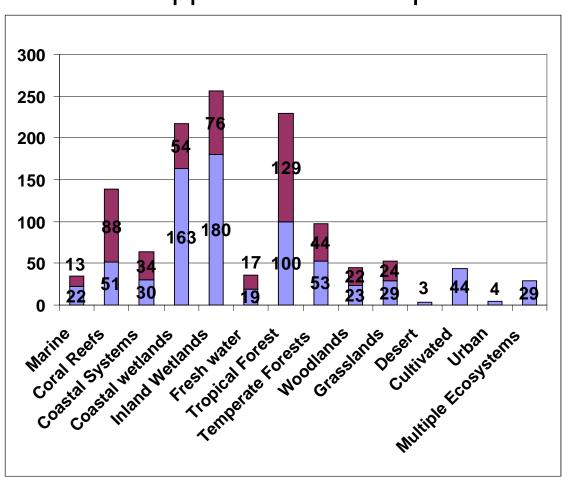
TEEB Data base structure



3 Main tables:

- The Value table: estimate details (service, biome, valuation-method etc)
- The Publication table: reference details (incl. check -> original values)
- The Location table(s): incl socio-econ. context, coordinates (-> eg for mapping)

Distribution of approx 1251 data points over 14 Biomes



Most data:

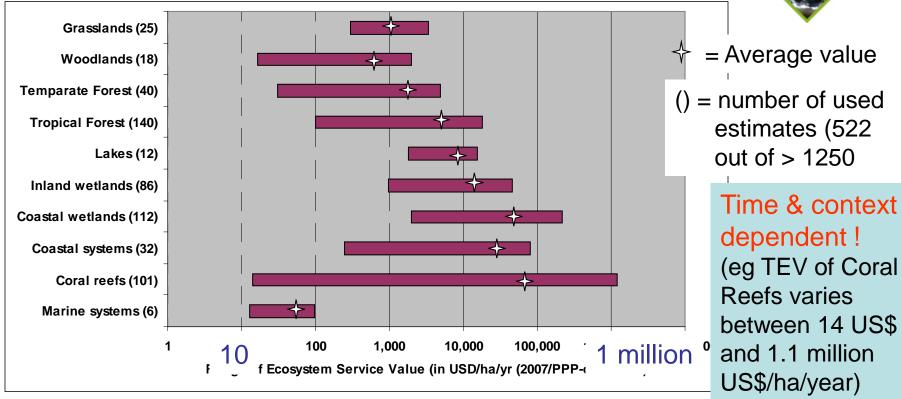
- -Wetlands (inland and coastal)
- Tropical Forest
- Coral reefs

Least data:

- Marine
- Urban
- Desert

- = 522 Used for Total Value Matrix and Chapter 5
- NOT used for Total Value Matrix, but in database

Log-scale of value range (TEV) in US\$/ha/yr (2007 PPP corrected)



Oceans

49 US\$/ha/yr [climate regulation & fishery]

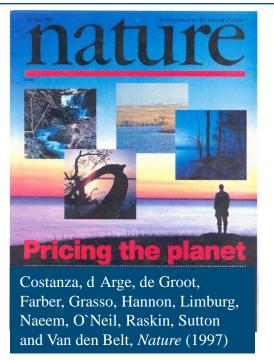
Mangroves

46.239 US\$/ha/yr [waste treatment & nursery]

Coral Reefs

92.775 US\$/ha/yr [tourism & storm protection

Total (Economic) Value of Ecosystems



Only about 20% "in the market" (some provisioning & recreation services)

live at expense of livelihood
 & health of poor people and
 future generations

Total: 33 trillion?

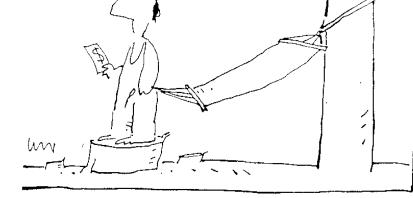
(Coast.)Wetlands 10.000 - 30.000 \$/ha/y

Forests (tropical) 1.000 - 4.000

\$/ha/y

Drylands 200 – 300 \$/ha/y

(Costanza et al, 1997, WWF, 2002, etc)



"Total Value of the World's Ecosystem Services and Natural Capital"





Cost of ecosystem loss >> **250 billion** US\$ per year (Science, 2002 (damage-costs, replacement & restoration costs, etc.) **2-5% GDP** + Negative env. externalities of 3000 companies: > 2 trillion \$/year





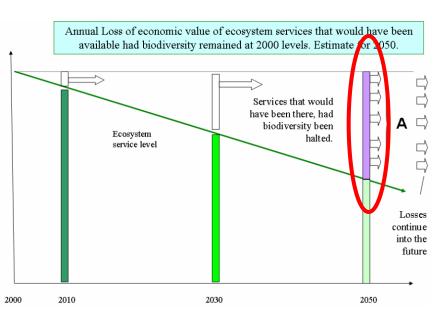
Economic Size & Welfare Impact of Losses

[COPI Cost of Policy Inaction, 2008]

Losses in 'Present Value' terms...

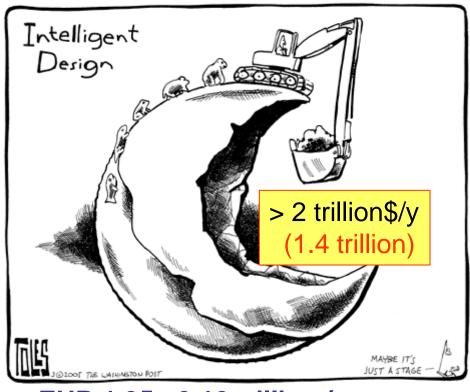


A: 50-year impact of inaction or 'business as usual'



Welfare losses equivalent to 7 % of GDP, horizon 2050

B: Natural Capital Loss every year

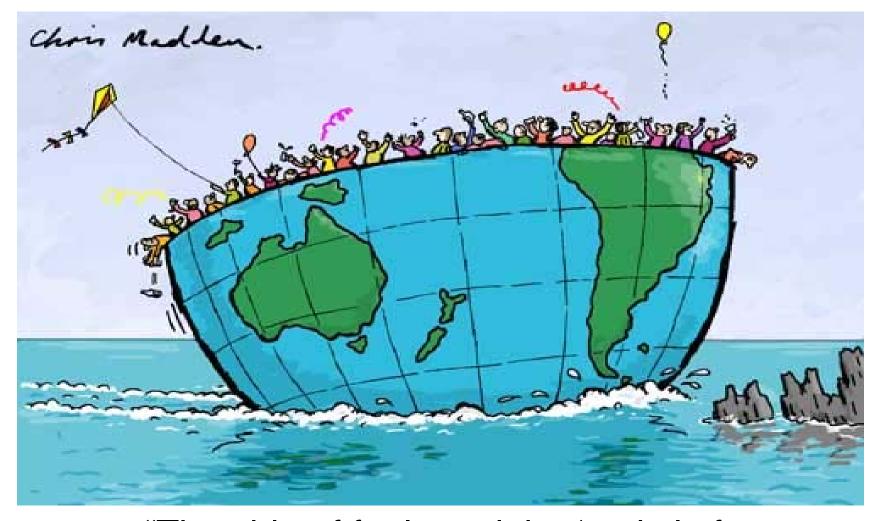


EUR 1.35 - 3.10 trillion / year @ resp. 4 and 1% discount rate*

*High discount rate places less value on future costs (and benefits)

Why continues ...?

Why didn't we meet the CBD targets set in 2002?



"The ship of fools and the 'rocks' of short-term economic planning"

Shortcomings of economic theory and practice

* Value of most benefits of Ecosystem services is underestimated because

they are not captured in conventional market economics ("free" services)

* Lack of data -> trade-off decisions are based on

> incomplete information

Wrong (per-

system loss



THE SHIP OF FOOLS AND THE ROCKS OF SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC PLANNING

*Market failures: externalities are

not accounted for (eg. costs of pollution, deforestation) (eg. fishery, shrimp farms, etc.) "..how .. manage ecosystems in a way that promotes ecological sustainability?

=> Need proper incentives

NEED MORE COMPLETE (HONEST) COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

"Pristine"

Multi-funct.

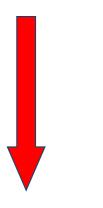








Extensive use













Intensive use



Degraded





Oil Palm Plantations
(& other "energy crops"



Trade-offs among ecosystem services

mangroves:

46.239 US\$/ha/yr [waste treatment & nursery]





Mangrove Services:

- nursery and adult fishery habitat
- fuelwood & timber
- carbon sequestration
- traps sediment
- detoxifies pollutants
- protection from erosion & disaster

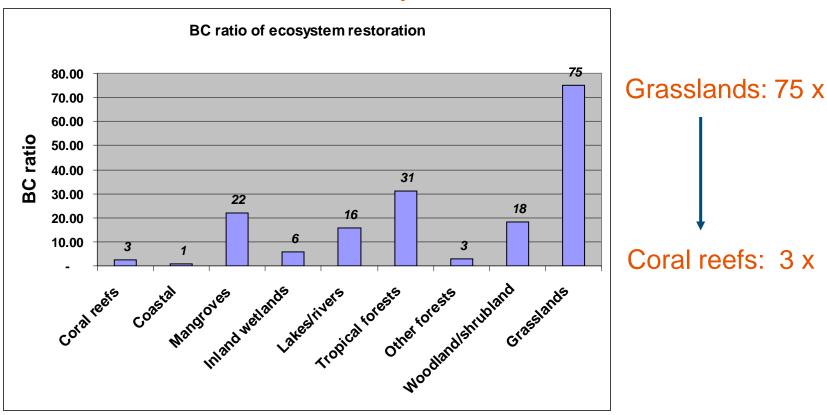
NPV Mangrove Mexico 600.000 US\$/ha sold for recreational development for 1.000 US\$/ha (Nature, 2008)

Conservation & Restoration not a cost/luxury but investment

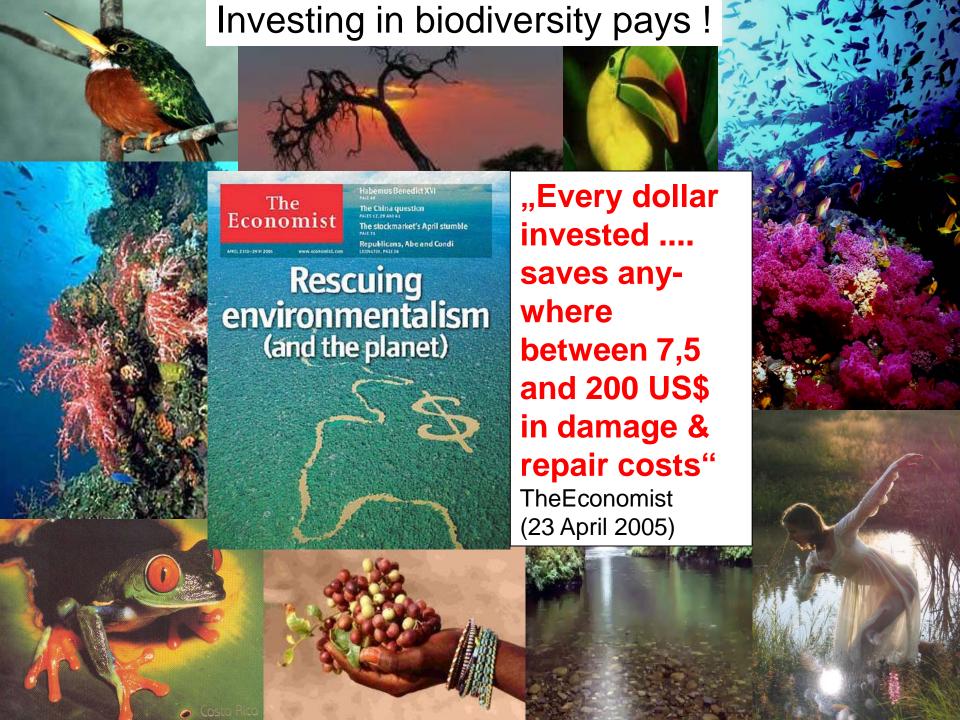
with high return...

Blignaut et al. (unpubl.) screened 20.000; 95 selected for further analysis

Benefit – Cost Ratio of Ecosystem Restoration



Benefits from ES in PA: >> 1,5 - 4,5 trillion* (return 1: 30 - 100)



But How??





1) New Economics (TEEB D3)

- Internalize "externalities"
 positive ('free services')
 & negative (biodiv. loss)
- Stop discounting interests of future generations

2) Policy Measures (TEEB D1 & D2)

- Adjust taxing and subsidy-system (reward sustainability/punish unsustainab.)
- Adjust SEEA, Greening GDP (or better replace by other welfare-measures)
- From CDM to **Green Development Mechanism** (reward prot. of biod.) REDD

3) Awareness raising / TEEB for consumers (D4)

- Fair prices, eg. eco-labeling (e.g Fair Trade, FSC, MSC)
- -> Fair society (private and corporate social responsibility)



Information & communication is key ...

CBD COP 10 (october)





The Ecosystem Services Partnership

Worldwide Network to enhance the science and practical www.es-partnership.org application of ecosystem services assessment