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Counting the benefits of Biodiversity: opportunities and challenges

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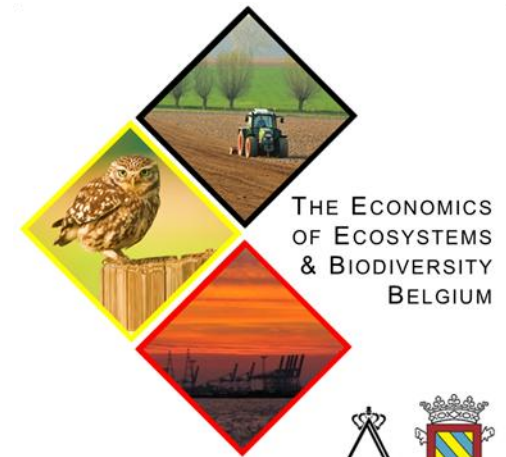
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TEEBelgium D0 conference, April 27th 2012

What are ecosystems worth?

- Virtually no anthropogenic activity is possible without them – in that sense they are worth an almost infinite amount. But that is not very interesting.
- More interesting values of ecosystems relate to the benefits associated with improving them or with preventing their degradation. This is much more difficult.

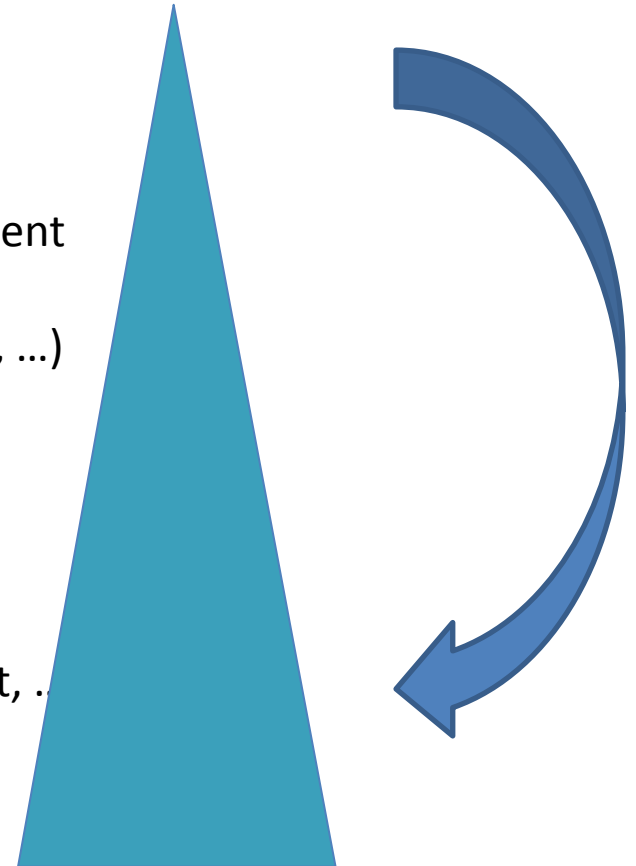


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Why put a € on nature?

- Communication, awareness raising
- Cost-effectiveness nature restoration and management
- Cost-effectiveness of policy instruments
(e.g. subsidies, agro-environmental measures, ...)
- Impact assessment on ecosystems of infrastructure projects
 - Cost benefit analysis
 - Other tools (life cycle assessment)
 - Win-win nature restoration, water management, ..
- Cost-benefit analysis land use decisions
- Payments for ecosystem services



How put a € on nature

- Ecosystem as source of goods and services to humans
- Valuation = effect of these services on human welfare and wellbeing
 - Willingness to pay for it
 - Cost to produce services
- What are the relevant ecosystem services flows?
- How will they **change** in response to a given intervention, relative to a business-as-usual baseline? Over what time scale?
- What is this change worth, and to who?
 - We try to value changes!



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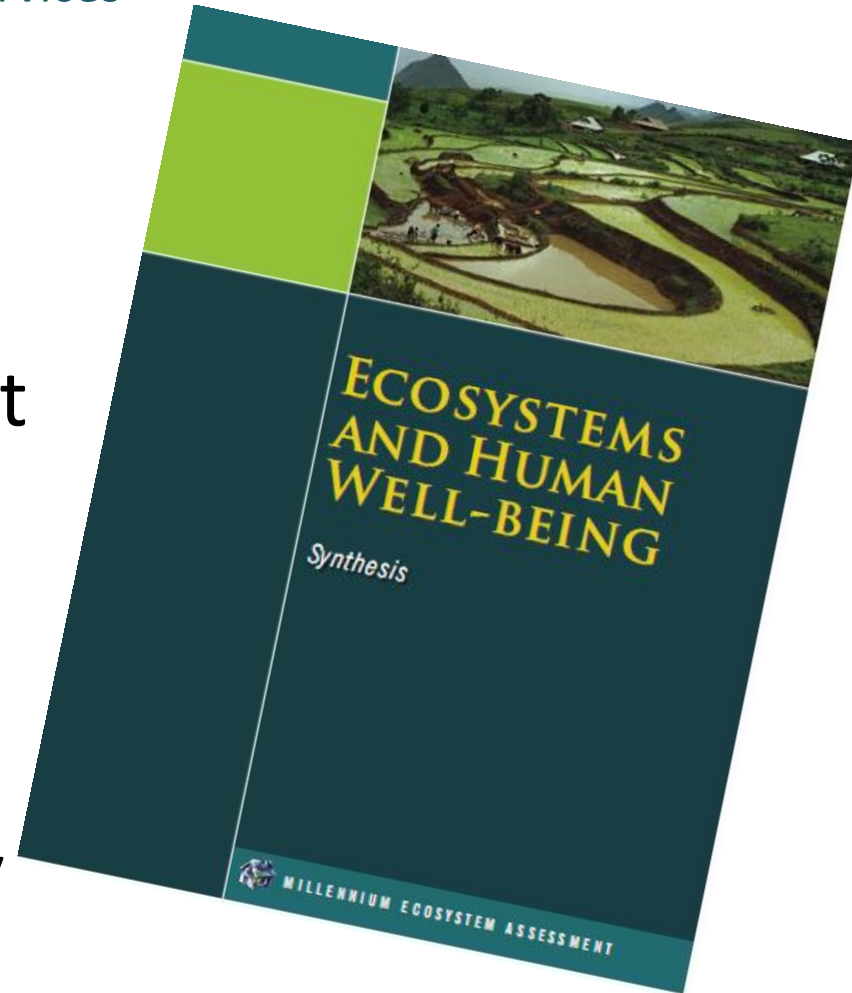


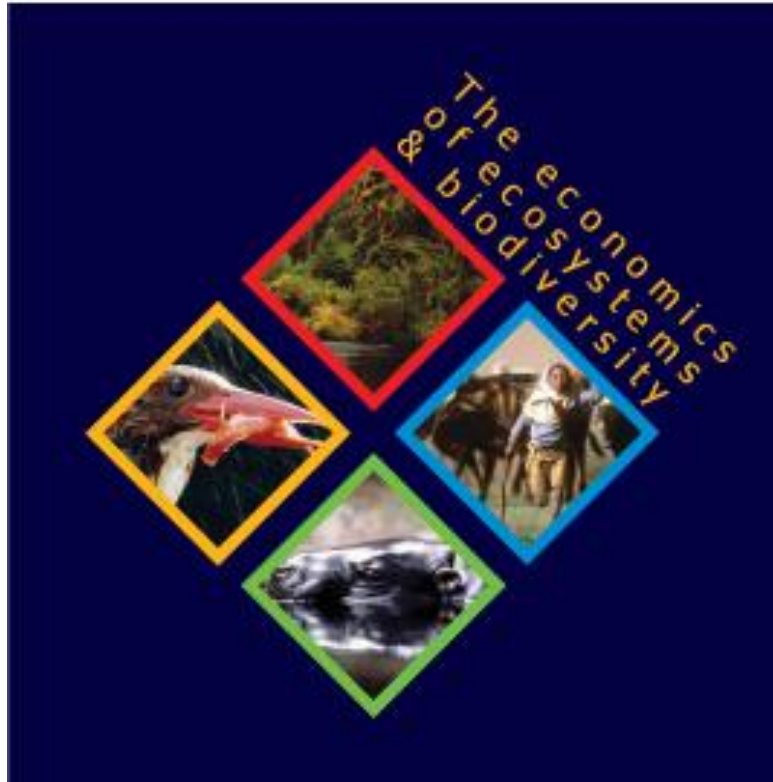
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Concept of “Ecosystem goods and services”

Growing use of this concept
To combine ecological and
Economic science

But limited data availability





Living with Environment Change

UK National Ecosystem Assessment

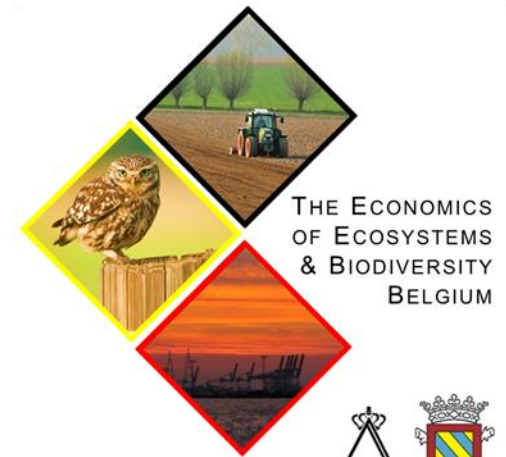
Understanding nature's value to society

Synthesis of the Key Findings

The central illustration is a circular scene depicting a rural landscape. It shows a winding river, green fields with a cow, a person walking a horse, and people walking on a path. The background includes hills, trees, and a boat on the river. The scene is framed by green gears on the left and right sides.

Measuring Values

- Market prices can be used in some cases e.g. contribution of biodiversity to development of new drugs
- In most cases, we need to use a range of “non-market valuation methods”:
 - replacement costs; avoided costs
 - travel costs and hedonic pricing
 - stated preference methods (contingent valuation and choice experiments)



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Data availability

- Number of studies still increasing
- Lacking knowledge on ecosystem functioning for certain ecosystems, certain ecosystem services
 - Prioritising : better info for well documented services or first and simple info for undocumented services?
- Valuation studies often focusing on methodological issues
- In Belgium very few original studies



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Benefit transfer

- use of data of a **study site/context** for a **policy site/context**
- Single value
- Single function
- Function based on meta-analysis



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Benefit transfer

use of data of a study site/context for a policy site/context



project A

environmental context

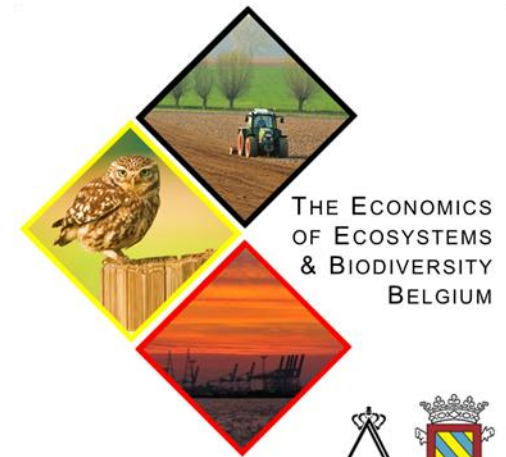
socio-economic context



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Benefit transfer



use of data of a study site/context for a policy site/context



project A

environmental context
socio-economic context



project B

env. context
socio-econ. context



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Benefit transfer



use of data of a study site/context for a policy site/context

project A

environmental context
socio-economic context

project B

env. context
socio-econ. context

Minimise transfer errors

quantification and **valuation functions** instead of single values



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Benefit transfer



use of data of a study site/context for a policy site/context

project A
environmental context
socio-economic context

project B
env. context
socio-econ. context

Minimise transfer errors

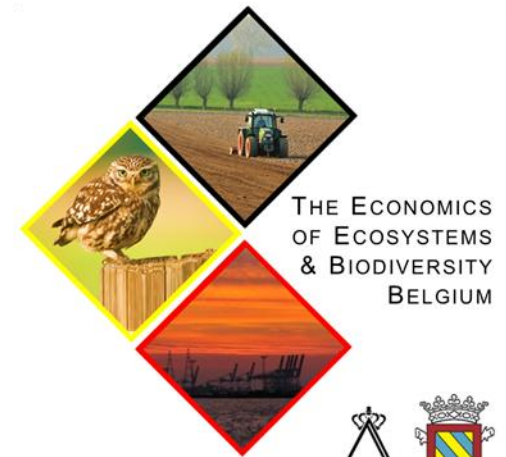
quantification and **valuation functions** instead of single values

simple to estimate and easy to use



To go one step further

- Data collection and surveys are still needed
- Such an approach that facilitate benefit transfer
- Optimization of ES=>bundle
- Spatial explicitness is very important!



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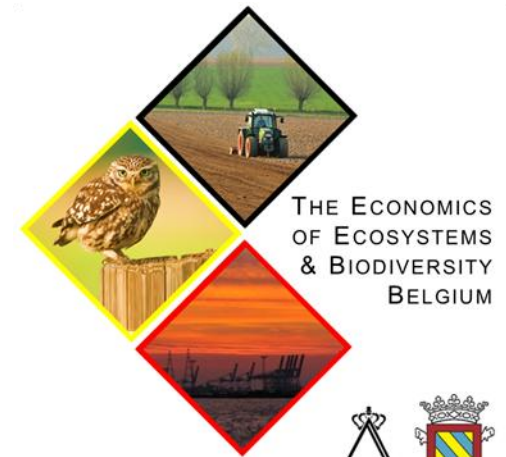
Spatial issues

Supply of ecosystem services:

characteristics of the ecosystem (size, ...)
environmental context (e.g. upstream-
downstream)

Demand for ecosystem services

size of the market or range of beneficiaries
varies for different services from same
ecosystem
availability substitutes



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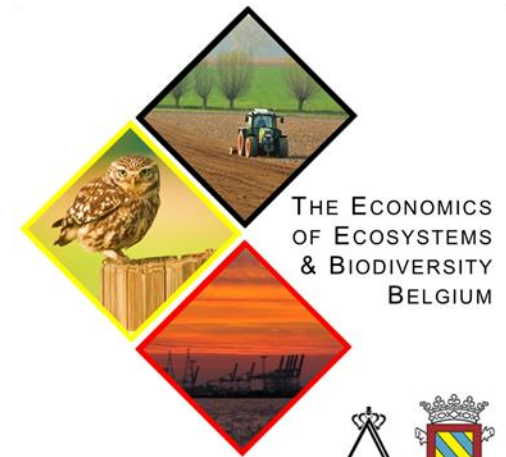


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Why different in BE

- High population Density en industrialisation.
- High pressure on ecosystems
- High value of protection



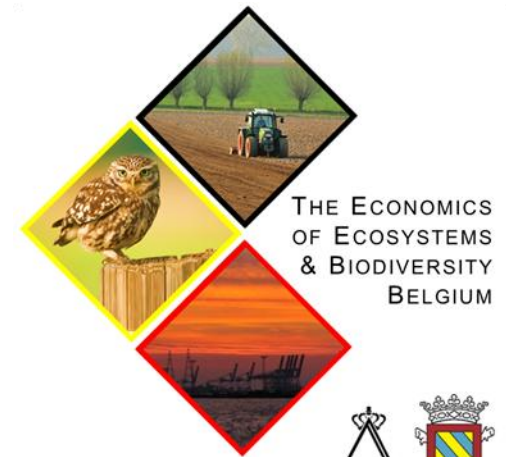
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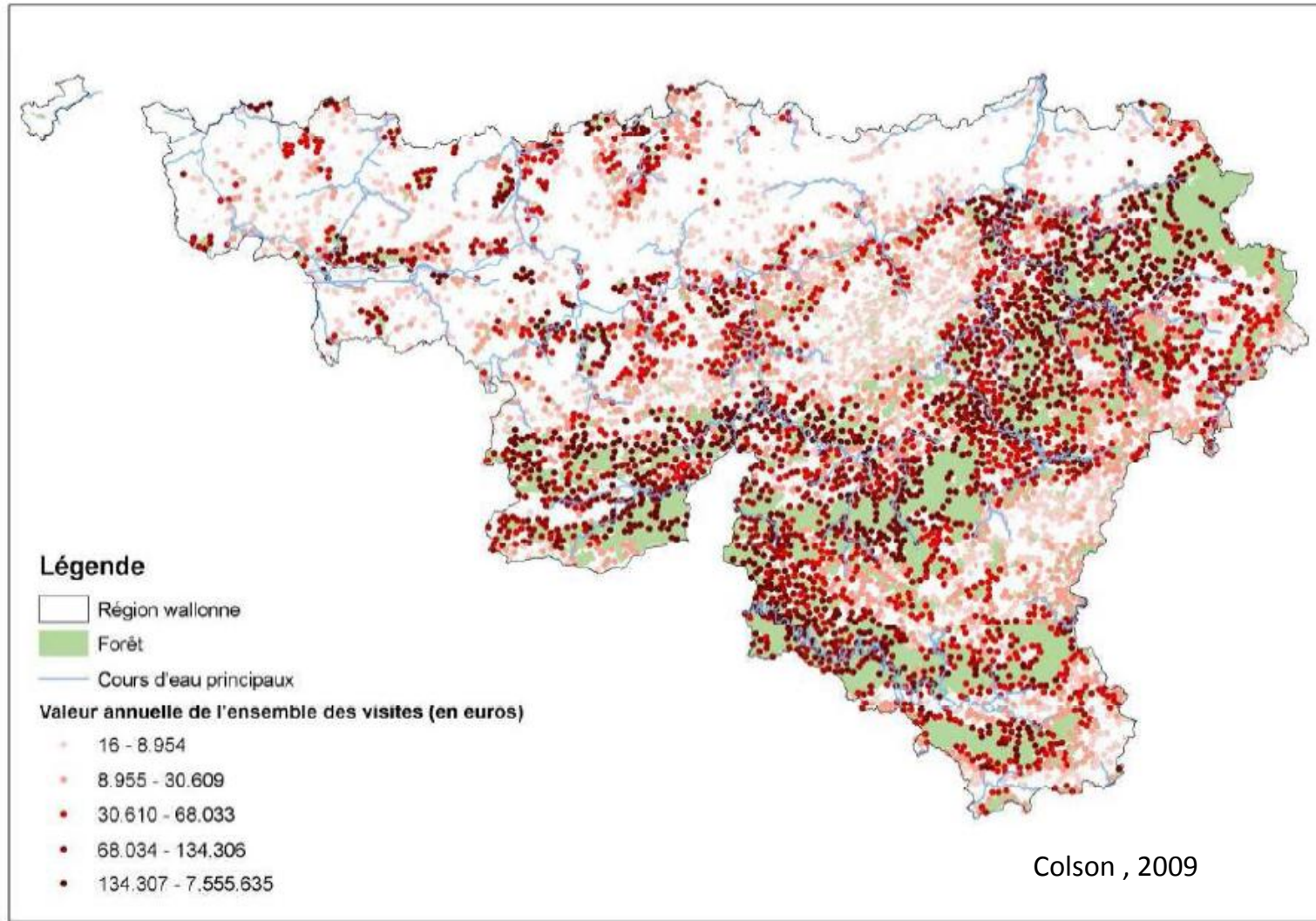
Denitrification

- Valuation = abatement costs
=> Environmental cost model
 - €74/kg N
 - International: replacement costs:
€10-30/kg N

spatial differentiation still lacking: For the moment national number, not spatial explicit e.g. per basin

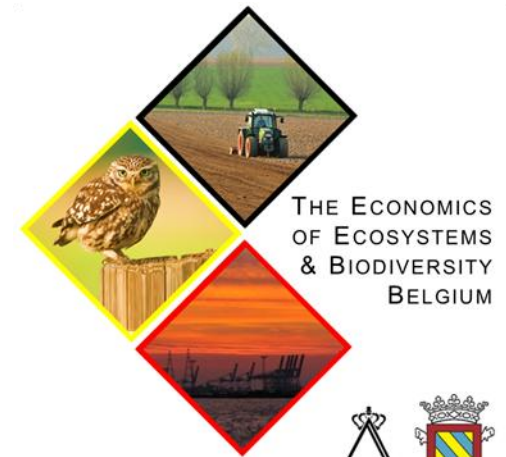


Recreation in Walloon forests



Controlled flooding

- In comparison with international figures: high costs but also higher benefits
- Scheldt: 5000ha controlled flooding area
 - C: (€100,000/ha on average).
 - B: 22000€/ha a year
- Danube: 160000 ha
 - C: 3000€/ha
 - B: €500/ha a year



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Nature Value Explorer v 1.0



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Purpose:

- Help to quantify and value changes in EGS
- Linked to land use
- For natural scientists and economists

Method:

- Input scenarios and area characteristics
- Quantification of change in EGS
- Physical effects translated into welfare effects
- Benefit transfer functions



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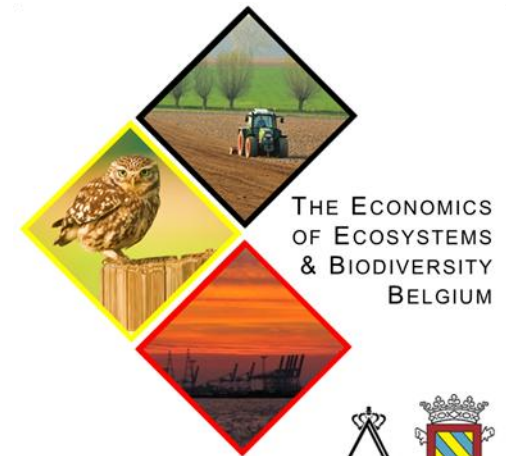


Natuurwaardeverkenner 1.0

- The tool can be consulted on <http://rma.vito.be/natuurwaardeverkenner/>. (dutch)

Status :

- version 1.0 : free on-line tool
- Based on specific studies for Flemish government
- 100 registrated users: large interest from different policy fields
- Extension planned end 2012
 - Extra ES, spatial issues, ...
 - Ongoing process



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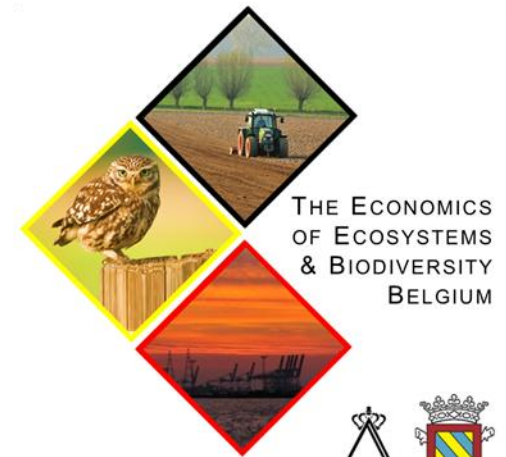
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Ecosystem valuation: sense and no(n)sense

- Good link between biophysical and economic information
- Comparing scenarios
- Bundle of ecosystems
 - Adding up problem
- Marginal value
 - *Critique: Values for individual sites cannot be added together to assess large scale changes in the extent of ecosystems.*
 - True: Large losses in the stock of an ecosystem within a region will impact the value of the remaining stock



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Conclusions & Recommendations

- We need to simplify and standardize application of tools for valuing ecosystem services.
 - At a rough top down level for broad aggregate figures.
 - At a detailed bottom up level.
 - With attention to spatial and temporal issues
- More multidisciplinary studies to cover link between ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services
- Further work on valuation, based on impact pathways is needed (e.g. applied to toxicological pathways).
- Studies on trade-offs between ecosystem services AND between different ecosystems.
- Use the numbers intelligently.



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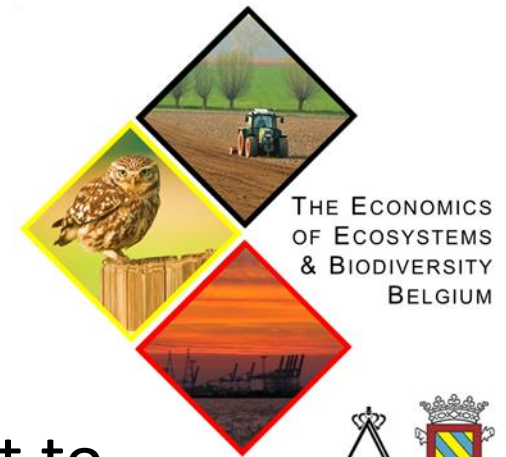
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End conclusion

The proof of the pudding is in the eating,
The objective of economic valuation is not to put a 'true' value on what is priceless, but to provide sound scientific info to improve decision making, i.e.
to translate the value of losses from the destruction of some ecosystems /benefits of protection policies
in terms that allow a comparison with other societal issues adapted to Belgian conditions.



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More information

Natuurwaardeverkenner:

<http://rma.vito.be/natuurwaardeverkenner/index.php>

Contact

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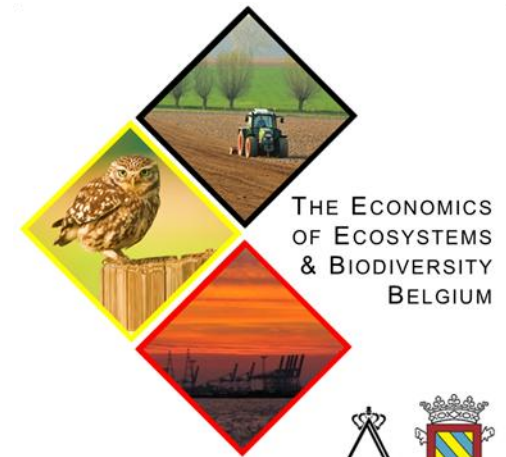
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