

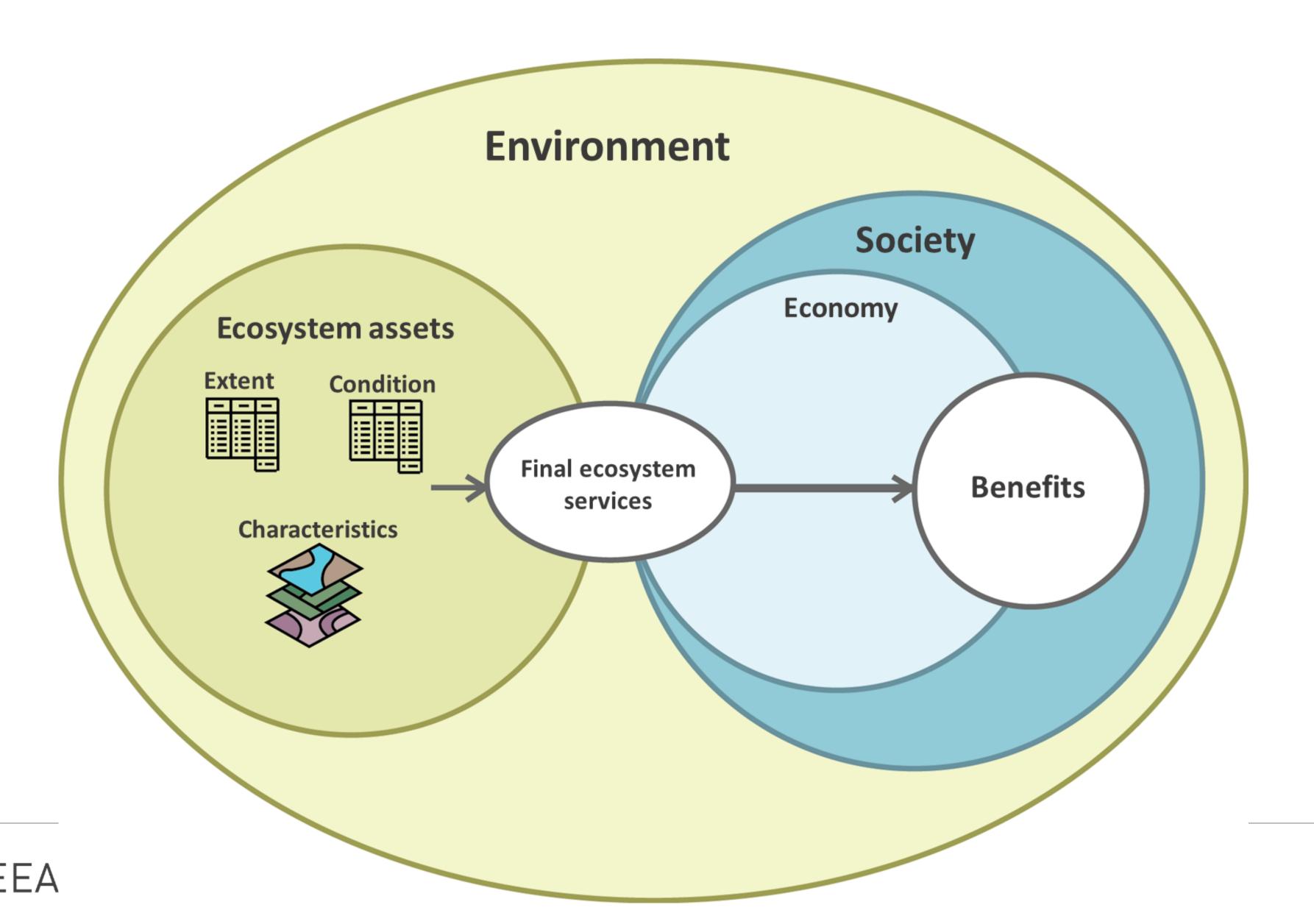
# Ecosystem services flow accounts in the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting

ARIES for SEEA workshop, 13-14 June 2024, Bilbao, Spain

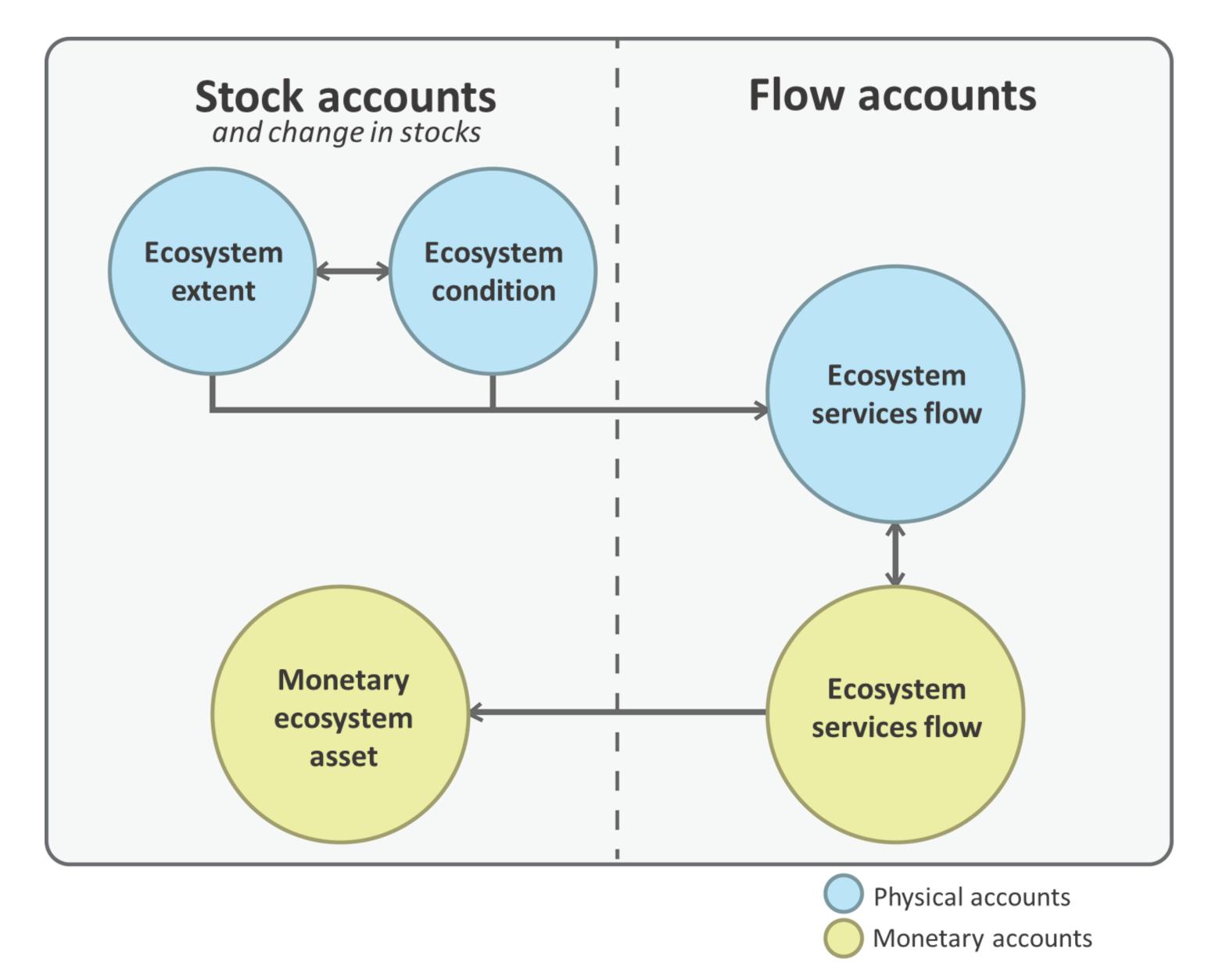
Marko Javorsek Environmental Economic Accounts Section United Nations Statistics Division



#### SEEA EA Framework



#### Ecosystem accounts - core accounts

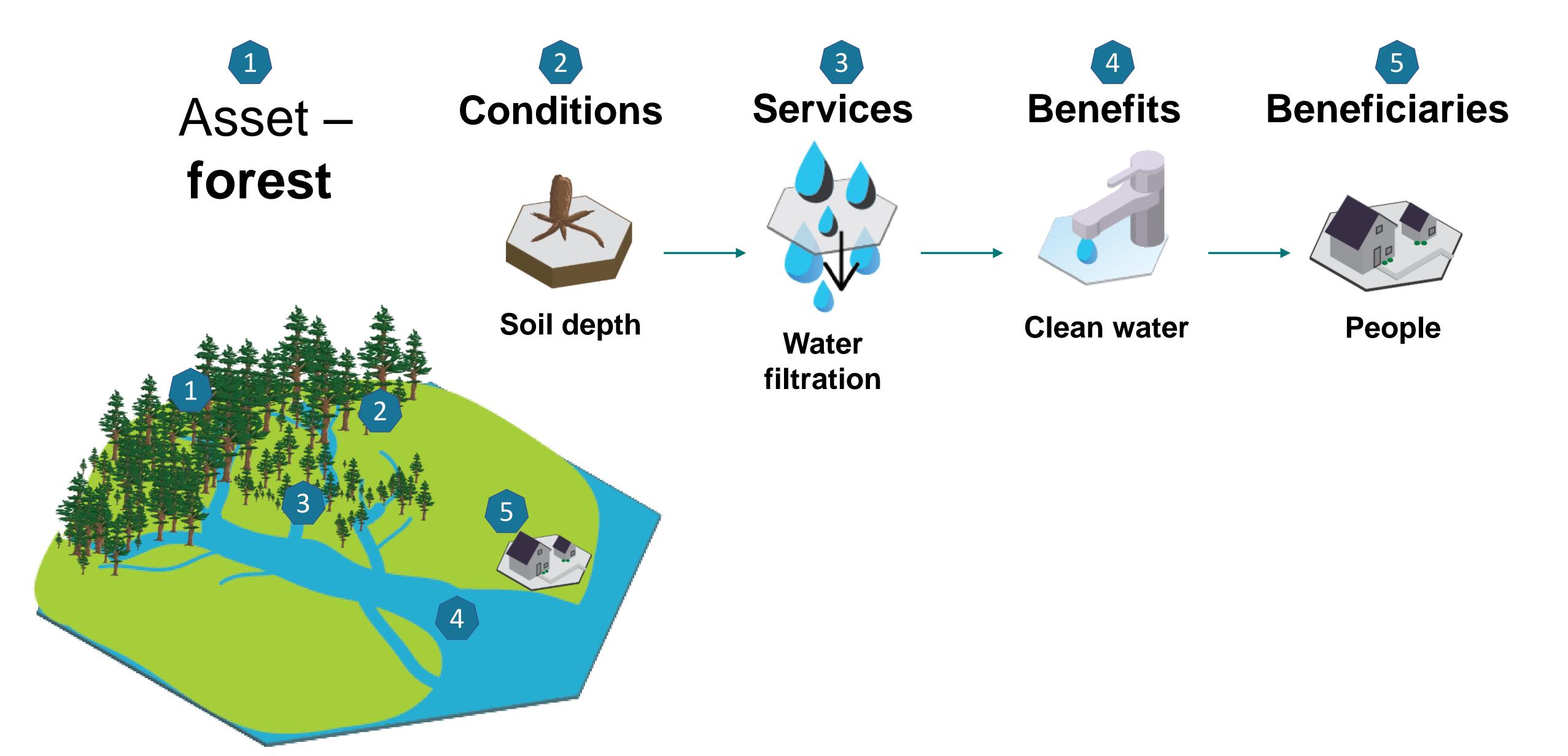


#### Ecosystem services flow account

- Ecosystem services are not same as benefits
- Need to understand ecosystem services and their reference list
- The account records **flows of ecosystem services** supplied by ecosystem assets and used by economic units (industries, households, government) during an accounting period
  - > Alignment between supply and use (i.e. supply needs to match use of a particular service)
- Both physical and monetary units



# SEEA EA Framework – an illustrative example



## Ecosystem services

- SEEA EA includes a reference list of ecosystem services
- Final and intermediate ES



- Provisioning:
  - > Biomass
    - Grazed biomass
    - Livestock
    - Aquaculture
    - Wood
    - Wild fish + other
    - Wild animals, plants+ other
  - > Genetic material
  - > Water supply
- Cultural:
  - > Recreation-related
  - > Visual amenity
  - > Education, scientific and research
  - > Spiritual, artistic and symbolic services

- Regulating and maintenance services
  - > Global climate regulation
  - > Rainfall pattern
  - > Local (micro and meso) climate regulation
  - > Air filtration
  - > Soil quality regulation
  - > Soil and sediment retention
  - > Solid waste remediation
  - > Water purification
  - > Water flow regulation
  - > Flood control
  - > Storm mitigation
  - > Noise attenuation
  - > Pollination
  - > Biological control
  - > Nursery population & habitat maintenance



- Other ES
- Non-use

# Provisioning services

rovi	sioning services									
	Biomass provisioning	Crop provisioning								
		Grazed biomass provisioning								
		Livestock provisioning services								
		Aquaculture provisioning services								
		Wood provisioning services								
		Wild fish and other natural aquation biomass provisioning services								
		Wild animals, plants and other biomass provisioning services								
	Genetic material services	S								
	Water supply									
	Other provisioning servi	ces								







cultivated plants



wild plants and animals

reared animals



Genetic material



from plants

from animals



#### Examples

## Regulating and maintenance services

Regula	ting and maintenance services
	Global climate regulation services
	Rainfall pattern regulation services
	Local (micro and meso) climate regulation services
	Air filtration services
	Soil quality regulation services
	Soil and sediment retention services
	Solid waste remediation services
	Water purification services
	Water flow regulation services
	Flood control services
	Storm mitigation services
	Noise attentuation services
	Pollination services
	Biological control services
	Nursery population & habitat maintenance services
	Other regulating and maintenance services

mediation of wastes

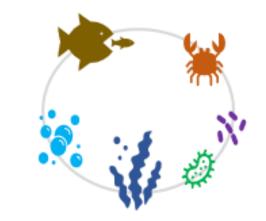


Transformation of biochemical (and physical) inputs to ecosystems



regulation of flows





Regulation of baseline flows and extreme events

Lifecycle maintenance, gene pool protection



#### Cultural services

#### Examples

Cultur	al services
	Recreation-related services
	Visual amenity services
	Education, scientific and research services
	Spiritual, artistic and symbolic services
	Other cultural services

Direct, in-situ interactions with living systems



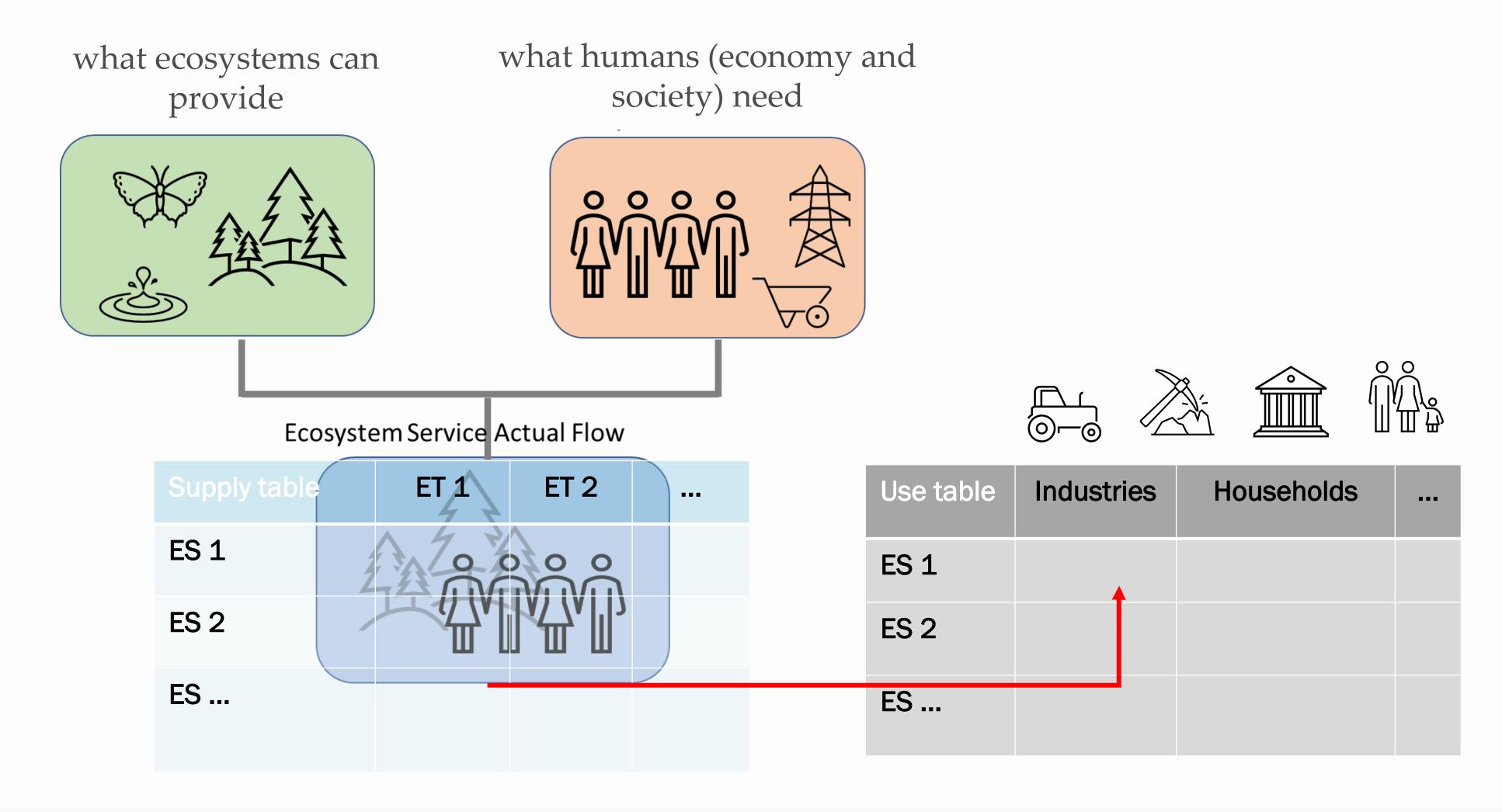


Physical and experiential interactions

Intellectual and representative interactions



## Ecosystem services supply, actual flow and use



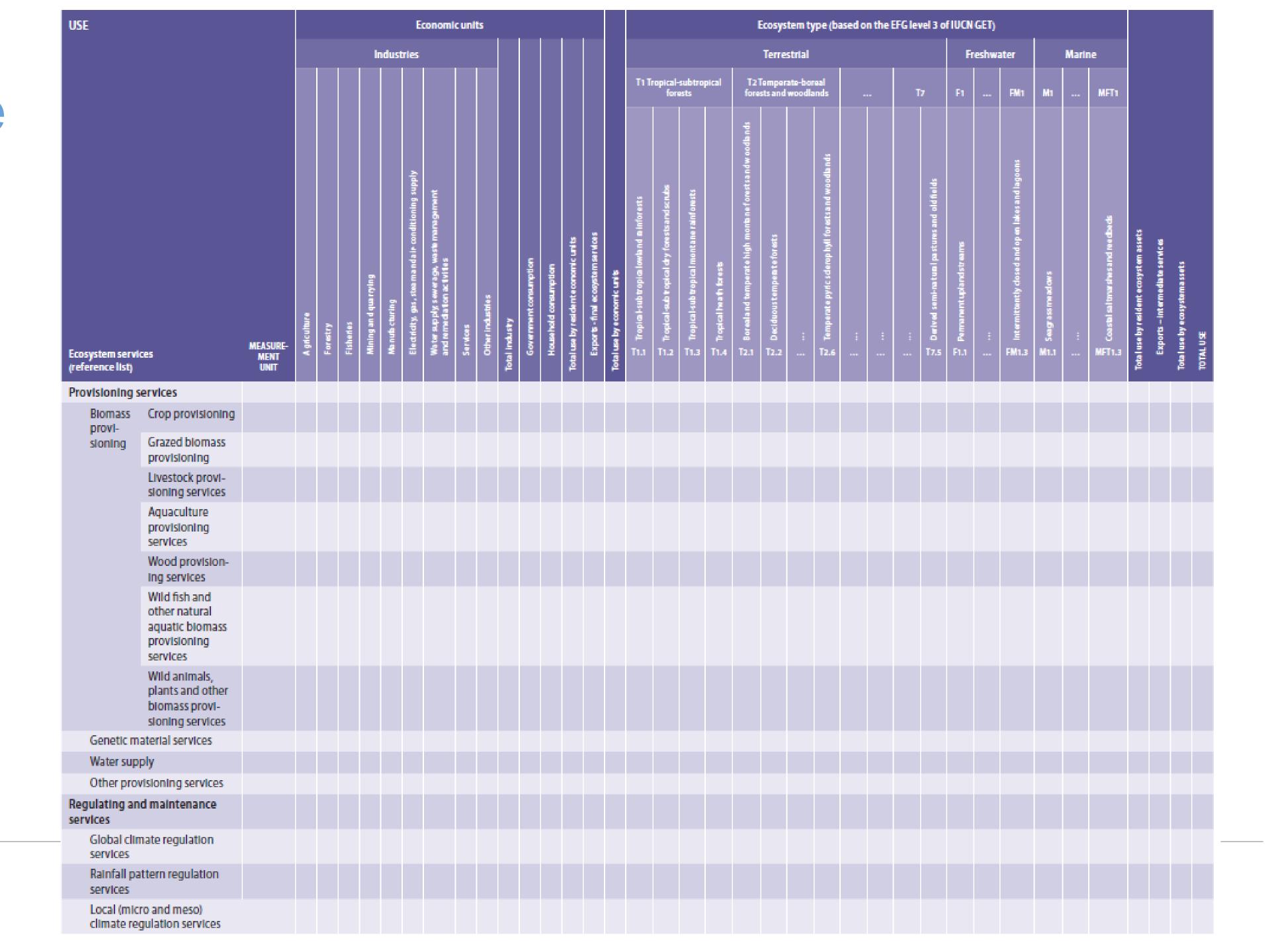


# Supply Table

SUPPLY Economic units											Ecosystem type (based on the EFG level 3 of IUCN GET)																												
Industries												Terrestrial Freshwater Marine									ne																		
					I		ı		I	ı	ı						ı	T1 Tropic subtropi forest:				T2 Temperate boreal forests a woodlands			and	nd		1	<b>1</b> 7	FI		FM1	Mı		MFT1				
Ecosystem servi (reference list)		MEA- SURE- MENT UNIT	Agriculture	Forestry		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing Electricity cas, steam and a incondition income	Watersupply, sewerage, waste management and		Services	Total Industry		Household consumption	Mantennon		Supplyby non-resident economic units – imports			Tropical-subtropical dry forests and scrubs	Tropical subtropical montane rainforests	Tropical hearth forests	Eventandtemperate highmontane forest sand woodand:	Decidious temperate forests	:	7. Temperate pyrt sclerop by liferests and weedlands	:	:	:	2.2 Denkedsemi-natural pastures and old fields	F Permanent up in distraction ms	:	Intermittendy closed and open lakes and lagoon	M1.1	:	Coastal saltmarshes and	Total supply by resident e cosystem assets	Supplyfrom non-resident ecosystem assets - Imports	Total supply by ecosystem assets	TOTAL SUPPLY
Provisioning s																																							
Blomass provi-	Crop provisioning																																						
sioning	Grazed blomass provisioning																																						
	Livestock provi- sioning services																																						
	Aquaculture provi- sioning services																																						
	Wood provision- ing services																																						
	Wild fish and other natural aquatic biomass provisioning services																																						
	Wild animals, plants and other biomass provi- sioning services																																						
Genetic m	naterial services																																						
Water sup	_																																						
	visioning services																																						
services	nd maintenance																																						
services	mate regulation																																						
Rainfall pa services	attern regulation																																						



#### **Use Table**





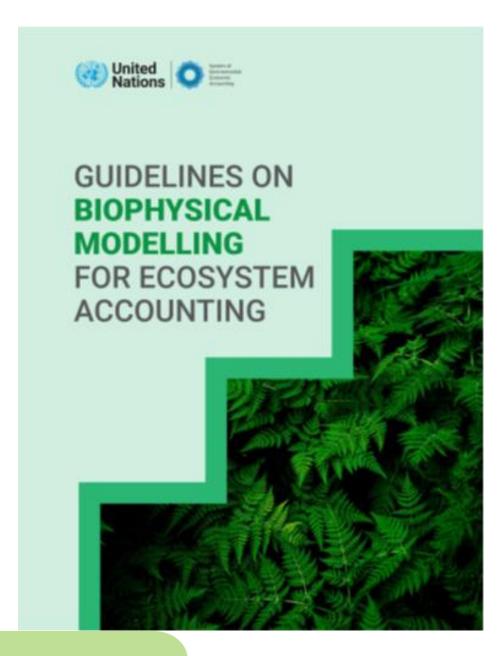
## Biophysical modelling of ecosystem services

- What is biophysical modelling?
  - > Quantitative estimation of biophysical phenomena or processes that are difficult to fully observe directly
  - > Biophysical models are very useful for understanding ecosystem service supply
- Why do we need biophysical modelling?
  - > Data needed for ecosystem accounts not usually captured in regular data sources
  - > Measuring ecosystem services directly is often difficult or costly to measure in situ
  - > Data may only be available for specific locations
- Many modelling techniques are available, including look-up tables, spatial interpolation, geostatistical models, dynamic systems, etc.
- Many platforms are available for modelling ecosystem services, including AIRES, InVEST, INCA/ESTIMAP, etc.



## Biophysical guidelines

- Why developed?
  - > Diverse models and tools have proliferated over the past decade and are constantly evolving.
  - > Most models not developed specifically for accounting purposes, many models produce results can be used directly in SEEA EA or produce results that can be modified for use in SEEA EA.
- Audience:
  - > Ecosystem accounts compilers + managers
  - > Assumes familiarity with SEEA Ecosystem Accounting but does not assume knowledge of biophysical modelling
- Tiered approach:
  - Recognizes countries are in different circumstances (data availability + expertise)



#### TIER 1

Ecosystem services modelled from global datasets with no or little user input data

#### TIER 2

Ecosystem services modelled from national datasets customized for national contexts, some validation

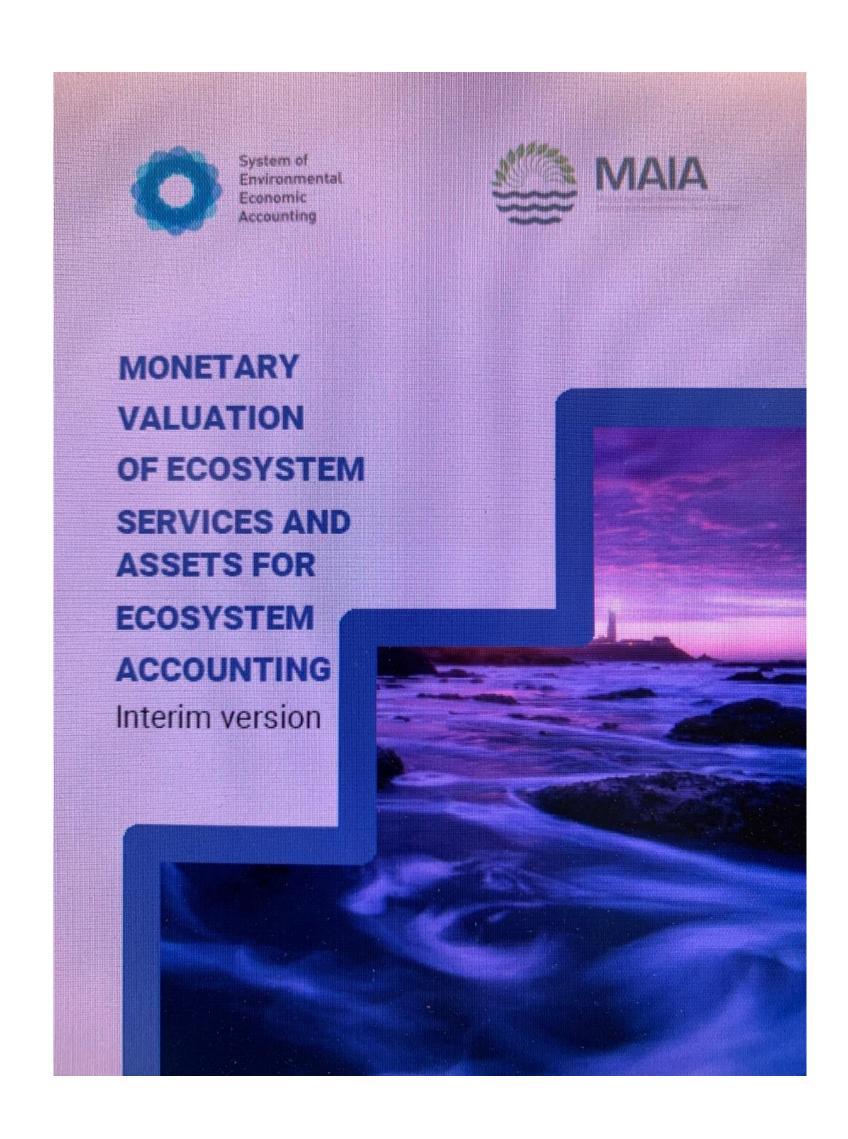
#### TIER 3

Ecosystem services modelled with local data and direct surveys, better validation, and best available tools



## Technical report on valuation

- Support SEEA EA implementation in countries
- Technical report (not guidelines)
- Scope:
  - > Valuation methods suitable for accounting
  - > Valuation methods for each of the ecosystem services
  - > Valuing ecosystem assets
  - > Other considerations
    - Value transfer
    - Platforms and tools
    - Communicating values





## **Example: South Africa**

- Output of the NCAVES project
- Modelled 11 different ES for 2005 and 2011
- Kwazulu-Natal (KZN) province
- Physical + monetary

Towards a method for accounting for ecosystem services and asset value:

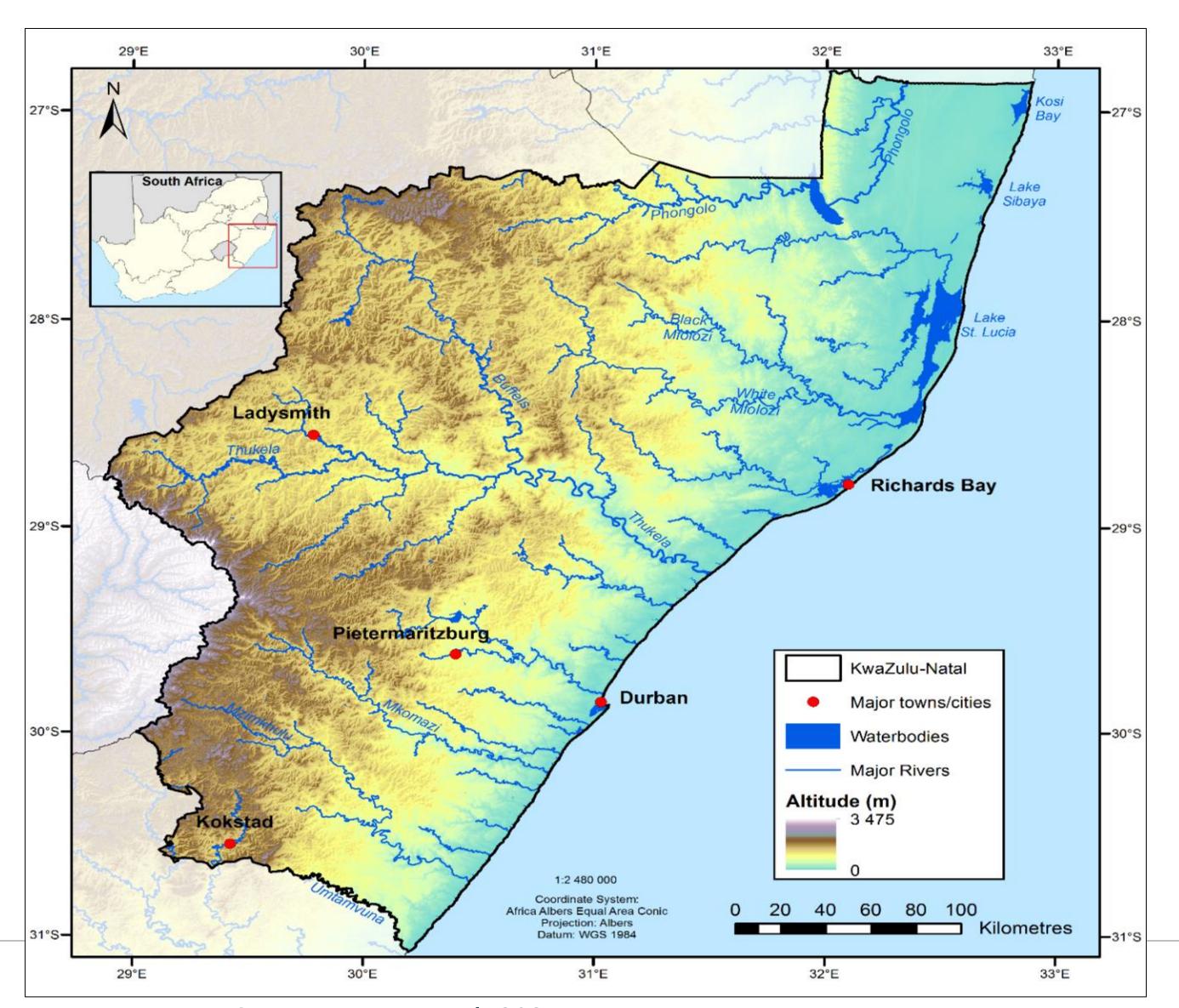
Pilot accounts for KwaZulu-Natal
South Africa, 2005-2011

**Updated Final Report January 2021** 



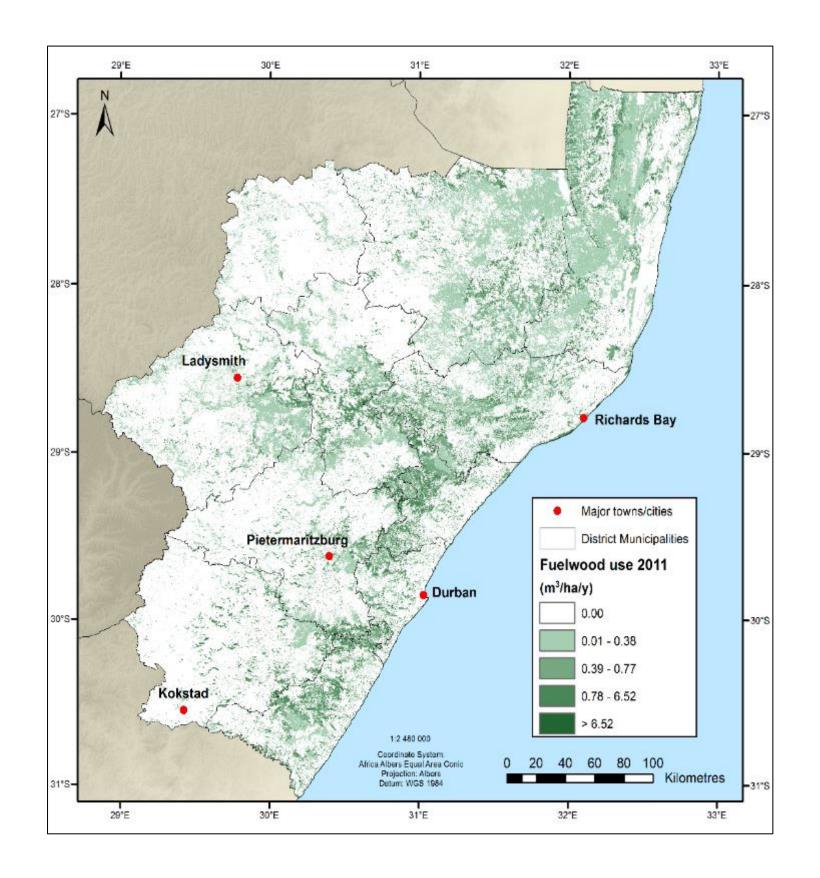
Turpie, J.K., Letley, G., Schmidt, K., Weiss, J., O'Farrell, P. and Jewitt, D.

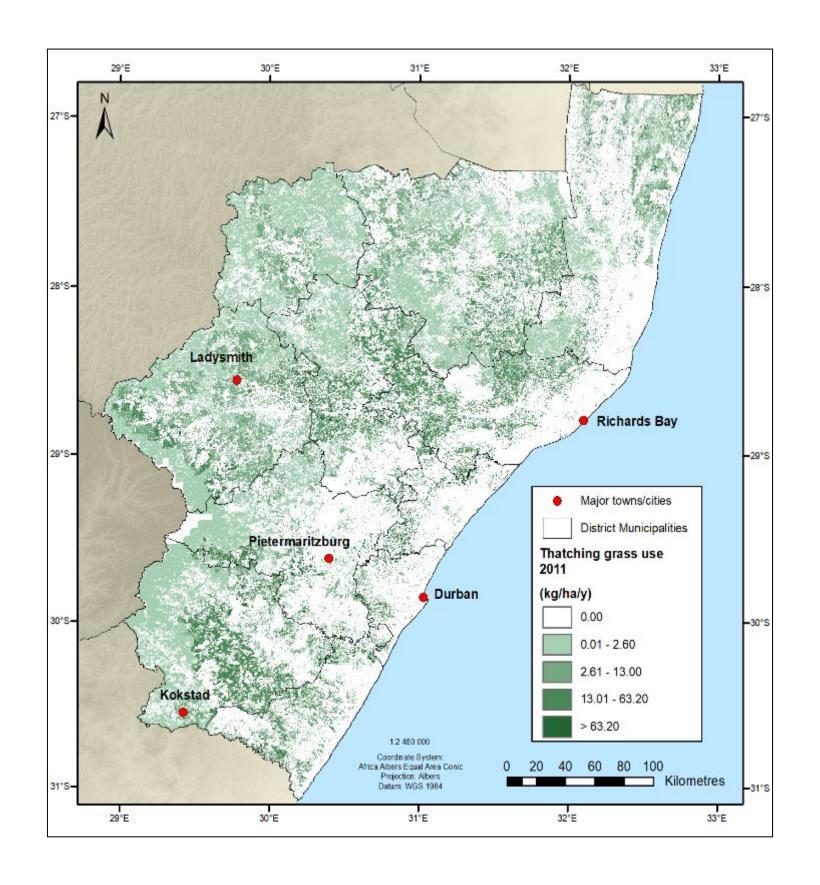


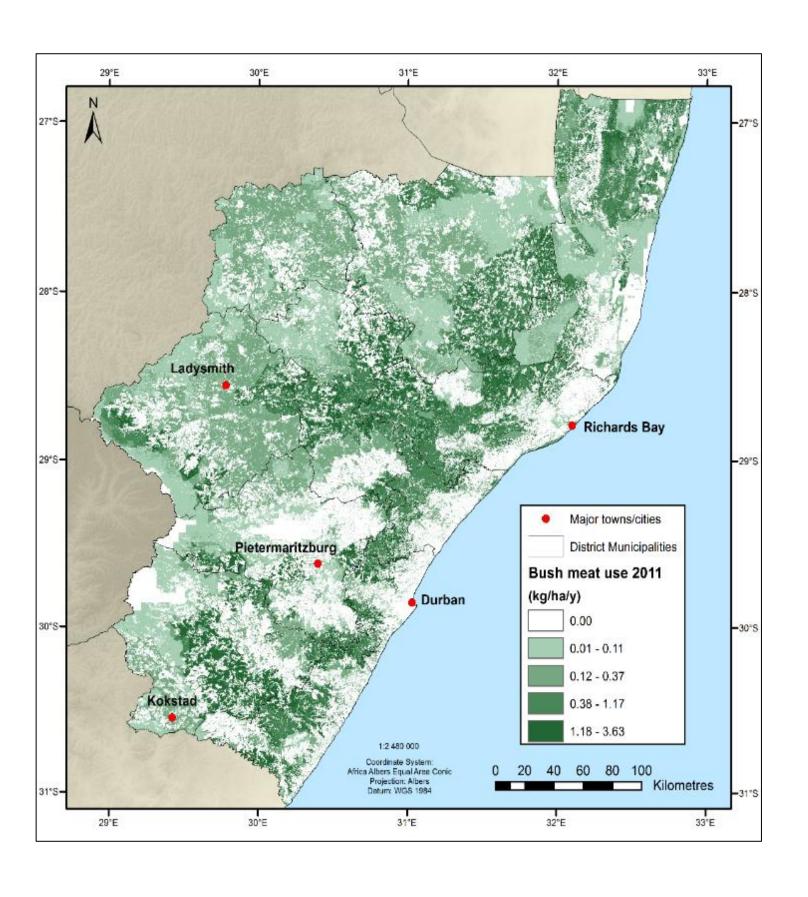


Source: Turpie et al. 2021

# **Example South Africa**







Results in form of maps

Source: Turpie et al. 2021



## **Example: South Africa**

- All 11 ES modeled spatially
- After integration, physical supply and use tables (and monetary SUTs + monetary asset account)

Table 5.1. Total biophysical supply per ecosystem type 2005

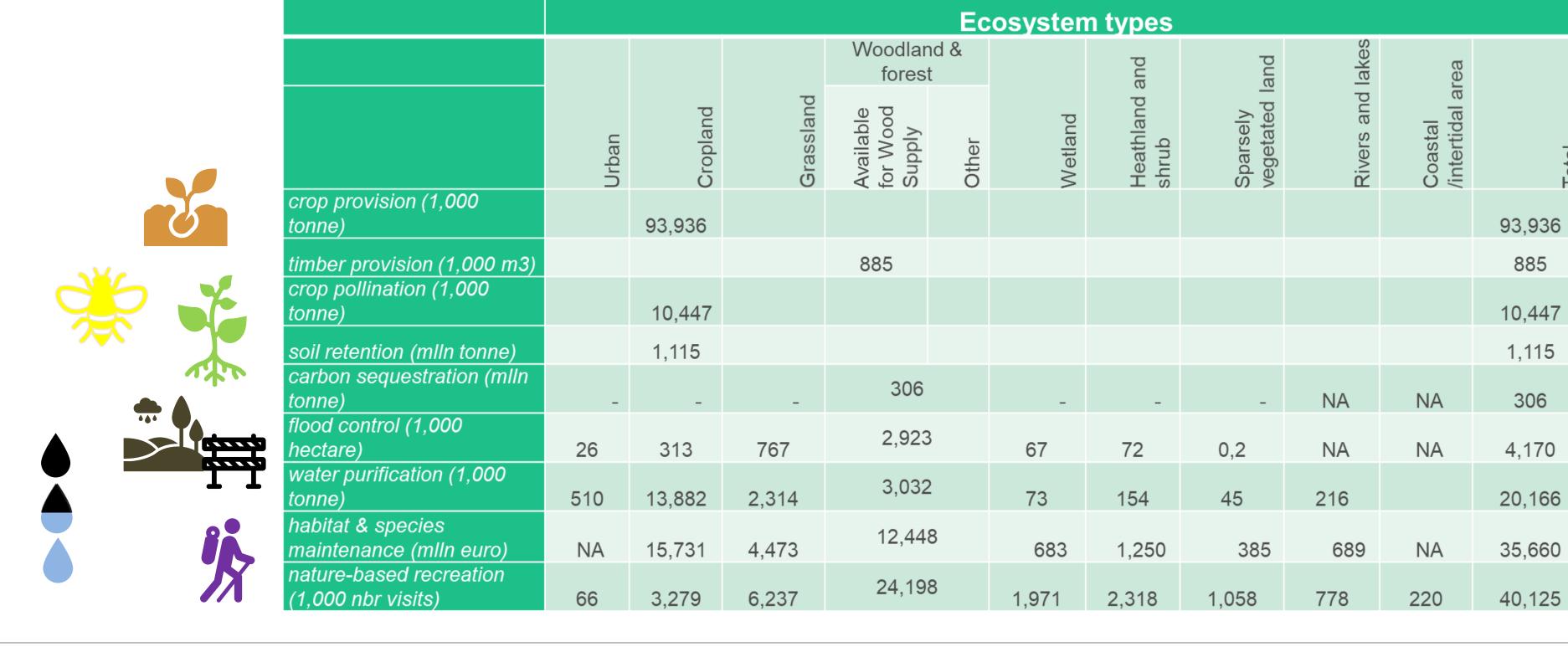
Resource	Freshwater ecosystems	Grassland	Indian Ocean Coastal Belt	Savanna	Forests	Estuaries	Cultivated	Urban green space	Total
Wood products (m³)	3 523	695 638	235 125	787 294	267 047	169			1 988 796
Non-wood products (tonnes)	834	46 494	11 489	34 952	2 911	38			96 718
Livestock production (LSU)	1 716	684 698	52 162	289 663	2 010	340			1 030 589
Crop production (tonnes)							43 305 781		43 305 781
Experiential value (R millions)	14	237	179	218	55	24	85	885	1 698
Carbon storage (Tg C)	5	512	61	348	33	0	279		1 237
Pollination (R millions)	0	12	6	31	2	0			51
Flow regulation (million m³)	78	3 315	421	2 198	634	36			6 682
Flood attenuation (R millions)								31	31
Sediment retention (million tonnes)	2	45	6	27	18	2			99
Water quality amelioration (tonnes P)	-	3 829	525	5 394	97	6			9 850

Source: Turpie et al. 2021



## Example of Supply table for Europe







# THANK YOU

seea@un.org // https://seea.un.org/

