

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

- I. SESSION DESCRIPTION
- II. SESSION PROGRAM
- III. ABSTRACTS

I. SESSION DESCRIPTION

ID: T7a

Improving data on monetary values of ecosystem services: The ESVD in a global, Latin America and Caribbean context

Format: Hybrid

Hosts

	Name	Organisation	E-mail
Host	Dolf de Groot	FSD	dolf.degroot@fsd.nl
Co-Hosts	Luke Brander	Brander Environmental Economics	lukebrander@gmail.com
	Vince van 't Hoff	FSD	vince.vanthoff@fsd.nl
	Victoria Guisado Goni	FSD	victoria.guisadogoni@fsd.nl
	Philipp Schaeegner	Value Gaps - German Environmental Protection Agency	philipp.schaeegner@gmail.com
	Mieke Siebers	FSD	mieke.siebers@fsd.nl

Abstract

Interest in the monetary valuation of ecosystem services is increasing rapidly among different actors on a global and local scale. It is seen as a promising contribution to halt and revert loss of biodiversity and the deterioration of ecosystems. An important milestone was the adoption of Ecosystem Accounting as part of the SEEA framework (UN Statistical Division, 2021), making it mandatory for countries to integrate the concept of natural capital in their national statistical accounts (NSA's). Also businesses and the financial sectors are discussing ways to implement these concepts into their business model and decisions. These, and many other initiatives require sufficient and robust data on monetary values of ecosystem services. To that end the Ecosystem Service Valuation Database (www.ESVD.info) was developed as part of the TEEB study in 2010 and now contains over 8.500 standardized monetary values of ecosystem services. Currently, the ESVD is the largest publicly available database with standardized monetary values of ecosystem services, covering all types of ecosystems, ecosystem services and all regions worldwide. In this session, we would like to explain the

ESVD to you, highlighting our data coverage, discuss technical and conceptual developments, such as value transfer functions, and how this contributes to a better understanding of the importance of nature to societal well-being. Specifically for this conference, we would also like to focus on monetary valuation in the Latin America and Caribbean context. What monetary valuation data is available, what are the main gaps, and how can ESVD help fill these gaps? We also hope to raise interest among Latin American and Caribbean researchers to become engaged in the further development of the ESVD, e.g. by providing data and/or join review groups focussed on specific ecosystems relevant for the Latin American and Caribbean context. We welcome abstracts related to monetary valuation, database development and technical developments in the field of economic and monetary valuation in a Latin American and Caribbean context.

Goals & Objectives

The overall goal of this session is to discuss different facets of monetary valuation and database development, largely framing it around the ESVD. We are very open to collaboration with researchers to increase the number of values and the quality of the ESVD. Additionally, we would like to explore ways how ESVD can help to strengthen the economic and monetary valuation of ecosystem services in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Planned Output

- An informal network of interested persons to contribute to increase robust data in ESVD on ecosystems relevant for Latin America and the Caribbean
- A paper summarizing the findings of the session.

Session Format

Presentations and discussions

Acceptance of voluntary contributions

Yes, I allow any abstract to be submitted to my session for review

Relation to ESP Working Groups or National Networks

Thematic Working Groups: TWG 7 – Economic & Monetary valuation

II. SESSION PROGRAMME

Date of session: 8 November 2023

Time of session: 16:00–18:00

Timetable speakers

Time	First name	Surname	Organization	Title of presentation
16:00– 16:05	Vince/Victoria		Foundation for	Introduction

Time	First name	Surname	Organization	Title of presentation
			Sustainable Development	
16:05–16:25	Victoria	Guisado Goni	Foundation for Sustainable Development	An ESVD deep dive: Explaining the data, the structure and the ESVD in a global, Latin America and Caribbean context
16:25–16:35	Maria	Alarcon Blazquez	University of New South Wales	Ocean Accounting as an approach to track progress towards Sustainable Development
16:35–16:50	Victoria	Guisado Goni	Foundation for Sustainable Development	Discussion & questions
16:50–17:10	Vince	Van 't Hoff	Foundation for Sustainable Development	Making Nature Count – Insights about the integration of ecosystem services valuation data in financial decision-making
17:10–17:20	Christian	Ramírez Cabrera	Instituto Politécnico Nacional, CIIDIR – Unidad Oaxaca	Changes in the Economic Value of Ecosystem Services due to Land Cover and Land Use Dynamics in Oaxaca, Mexico
17:20–17:30	Tasew	Tadesse	Dilla University, Dilla, Ethiopia	Cost-Benefit Analysis of Sustainable Land Management Interventions: Evidence from Southern Ethiopia
17:30–17:40	Riccardo	Privitera	University of Catania	Putting a price on urban nature
17:40–18:00	Vince	Van 't Hoff	Foundation for Sustainable	Discussion, questions and closing

Time	First name	Surname	Organization	Title of presentation
			Development (FSD)	

III. ABSTRACTS

1. *Type of submission:* Abstract / Resumen

T. Thematic Working Group sessions / Sesiones del Grupo de trabajo Temáticas T7a – Improving data on monetary values of ecosystem services: The ESVD in a global, Latin America and Caribbean context

Improving data on monetary values of ecosystem services The ESVD in a global, Latin America and Caribbean context

First author(s): Dolf De Groot

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Interest in the monetary valuation of ecosystem services is increasing rapidly among different actors on a global and local scale. It is seen as a promising contribution to halt and revert loss of biodiversity and the deterioration of ecosystems. An important milestone was the adoption of Ecosystem Accounting as part of the SEEA framework (UN Statistical Division, 2021), making it mandatory for countries to integrate the concept of natural capital in their national statistical accounts (NSA's). Also businesses and the financial sectors are discussing ways to implement these concepts into their business model and decisions.

These, and many other initiatives require sufficient and robust data on monetary values of ecosystem services. To that end the Ecosystem Service Valuation Database (www.ESVD.info) was developed as part of the TEEB study in 2010 and now contains over 9.400 standardized monetary values of ecosystem services.

Currently, the ESVD is the largest publicly available database with standardized monetary values of ecosystem services, covering all types of ecosystems, ecosystem services and all regions worldwide. In this session, we would like to elaborate on the ESVD,

highlighting our data coverage, discuss technical and conceptual developments, such as value transfer functions, and how this contributes to a better understanding of the importance of nature to societal well-being.

Specifically for this conference, we would also like to focus on monetary valuation in the Latin America and Caribbean context. What monetary valuation data is available, what are the main gaps, and how can ESVD help fill these gaps? We also hope to raise interest among Latin American and Caribbean researchers to become engaged in the further development of the ESVD, e.g. by providing data and/or join review groups focused on specific ecosystems relevant for the Latin American and Caribbean context.

Keywords: ESVD, databases, economic valuation, research gaps, collaboration

2. *Type of submission:* Abstract / Resumen

T. Thematic Working Group sessions / Sesiones del Grupo de trabajo Temáticas T7a –
Improving data on monetary values of ecosystem services: The ESVD in a global, Latin
America and Caribbean context

Putting a price on urban nature

First author(s): Riccardo Privitera

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There is a global movement to describe the natural environment as a set of ecosystem services that have economic value. Increasingly, the approach has been adopted by governments and by non-profit organizations to inform decisions about the provision and allocation of resources. The subjection of nature to an economic rationale has been much criticised. Some of the arguments are philosophical, pointing to the inability of economics to capture the extraordinary, intrinsic character of nature. Other arguments are more practical and highlight the difficulty of determining the economic value of a good – nature – that is not traded. These criticisms have considerable force. But a different perspective on valuing nature is adopted in this study by considering what is done to nature in order to make it amenable to calculation. So, rather than taking the numbers that are attached to nature as given – and then debating the short-comings of quantifying nature – this study explores the actions necessary to generate these numbers in the first place. A correct, explicit, and appropriate methods for valuing natural and non-market goods and services are necessary. Within the current paper, the focus is to generate an overall understanding of identifying ways of measuring ecosystem services provided by urban nature in the context of a natural capital account approach. It looks at their different evaluation measures and focuses to estimate in monetary terms the provision of ecosystem services and lastly the value of nature in cities.

Keywords: urban nature, natural capital account, ecosystem services, monetary valuation

3. *Type of submission:* Abstract / Resumen

T. Thematic Working Group sessions / Sesiones del Grupo de trabajo Temáticas T7a –
Improving data on monetary values of ecosystem services: The ESVD in a global, Latin
America and Caribbean context

Cambios en el valor económico de los servicios ecosistémicos como efecto de la dinámica de
las coberturas y usos del suelo en Oaxaca, México.

First author(s): Christian Ramírez Cabrera

Presenting author: Christian Ramírez Cabrera

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Los CCUS causados por la actividad antrópica consiguen modificar la cantidad y calidad de los SE provistos por la cuenca del río Copalita. El valor económico es un indicador de cambio de los SE y facilita las actividades de conservación, aprovechamiento y restauración de ecosistemas.

Se analizó la dinámica de los CCUS de 2000 a 2020, y estimó el VSE como indicador de la degradación ecológica de la cuenca del río Copalita. Se utilizaron imágenes de Landsat 7 y 8 capturadas durante 2000 y 2020, respectivamente. Se identificaron y clasificaron 6 tipos de coberturas y usos del suelo en la cuenca. Se realizó el análisis de intensidad de los CCUS. Con base en los valores económicos de los biomas reportados por Costanza et al. (2014), se estimaron los valores de las coberturas, usos de suelo y de las funciones de los SE de la cuenca. Se incrementan las coberturas de bosque (13.23%), tierras de baja cobertura (494.41%), construcción (75.35%) y humedales (38.34%). Se reduce el área de selva (-48.02%) y cuerpos de agua (-32.71%). Los CCUS ocasionan una reducción de 2.21% en el valor total del VSE provistos la cuenca. Crece el VSE de provisión (49.10%), y disminuye el de regulación (-12.39%), culturales (-4.77%) y soporte (-3.89%).

La reducción del valor económico de las funciones de los SE es causada por los efectos de los CCUS observados en la disminución de selva y cuerpos de agua en la cuenca.

Keywords: valoración económica, método de transferencia de beneficios, cuenca hidrológica, análisis de intensidad, selva

