

Accounting for ecosystem services and values in South Africa

Jane Turpie

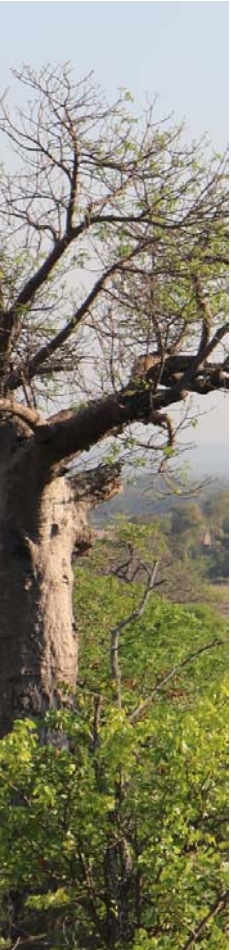
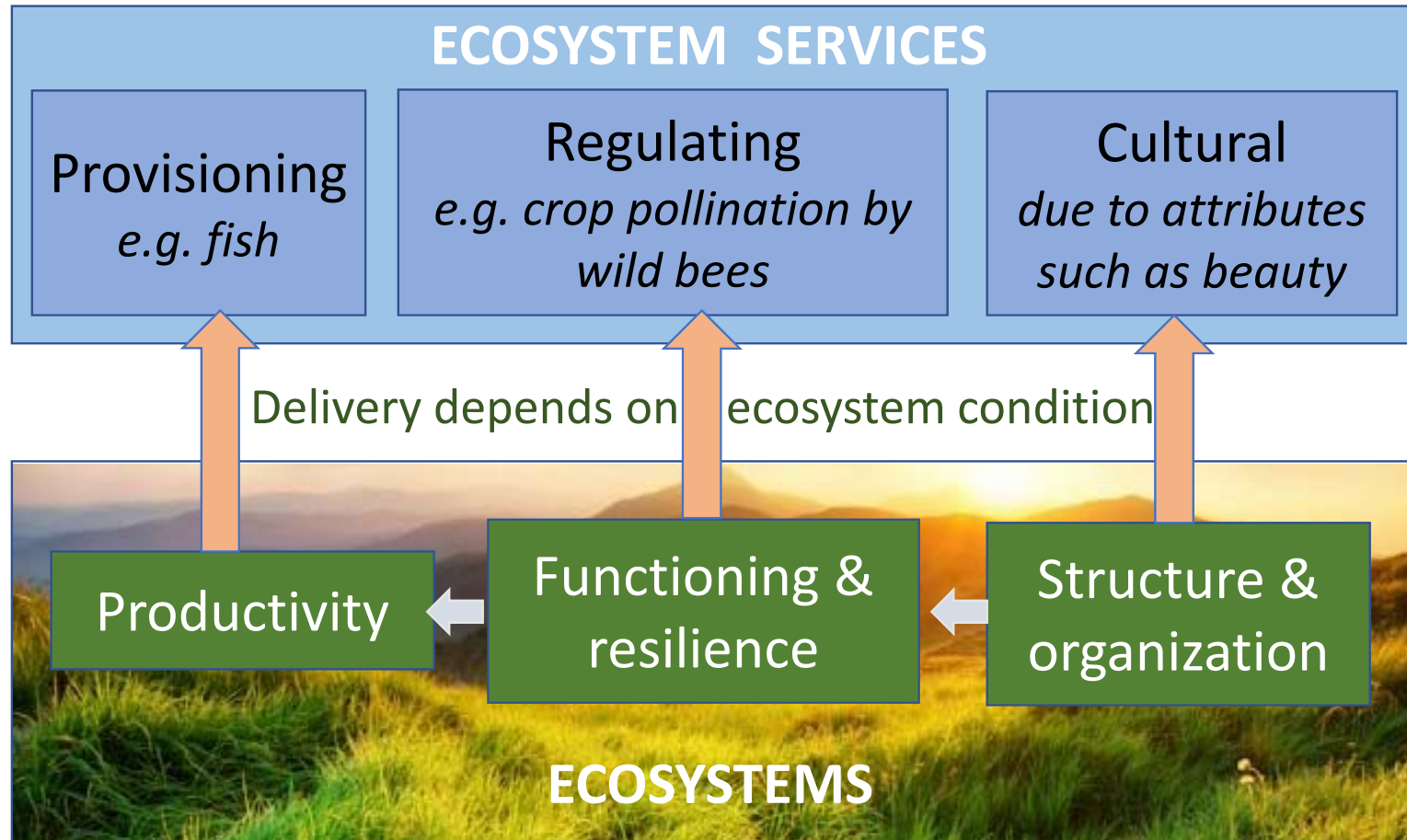
Consultant to UN and SANBI

NCA&VES Project



ANCHOR
environmental

Ecosystem services



ANCHOR
environmental

Ecosystem services

- **Provisioning**

- Foods, materials and energy sources harvested from **natural systems**, reared animal and cultivated systems

Abiotic resources excluded, e.g. minerals, water

- **Cultural**

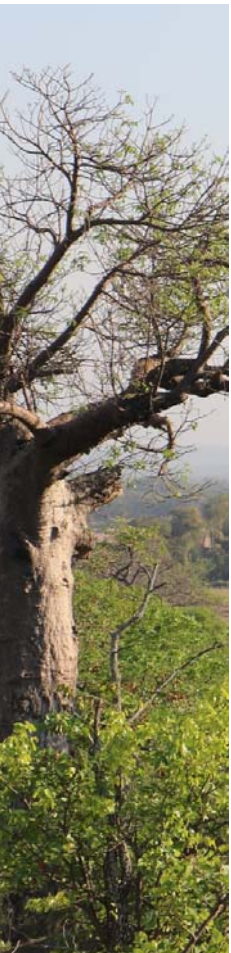
- Recreational/spiritual fulfilment associated with active or passive use of ecosystems

- **Regulating e.g.:**

- Flow regulation
- Water quality amelioration
- Sediment retention
- Pollination of crops
- Nursery value
- Carbon sequestration

SEEA not adopting any particular classification system for now





Ecosystem services and benefits

- **Ecosystem services are the contributions of ecosystems to benefits enjoyed by people**

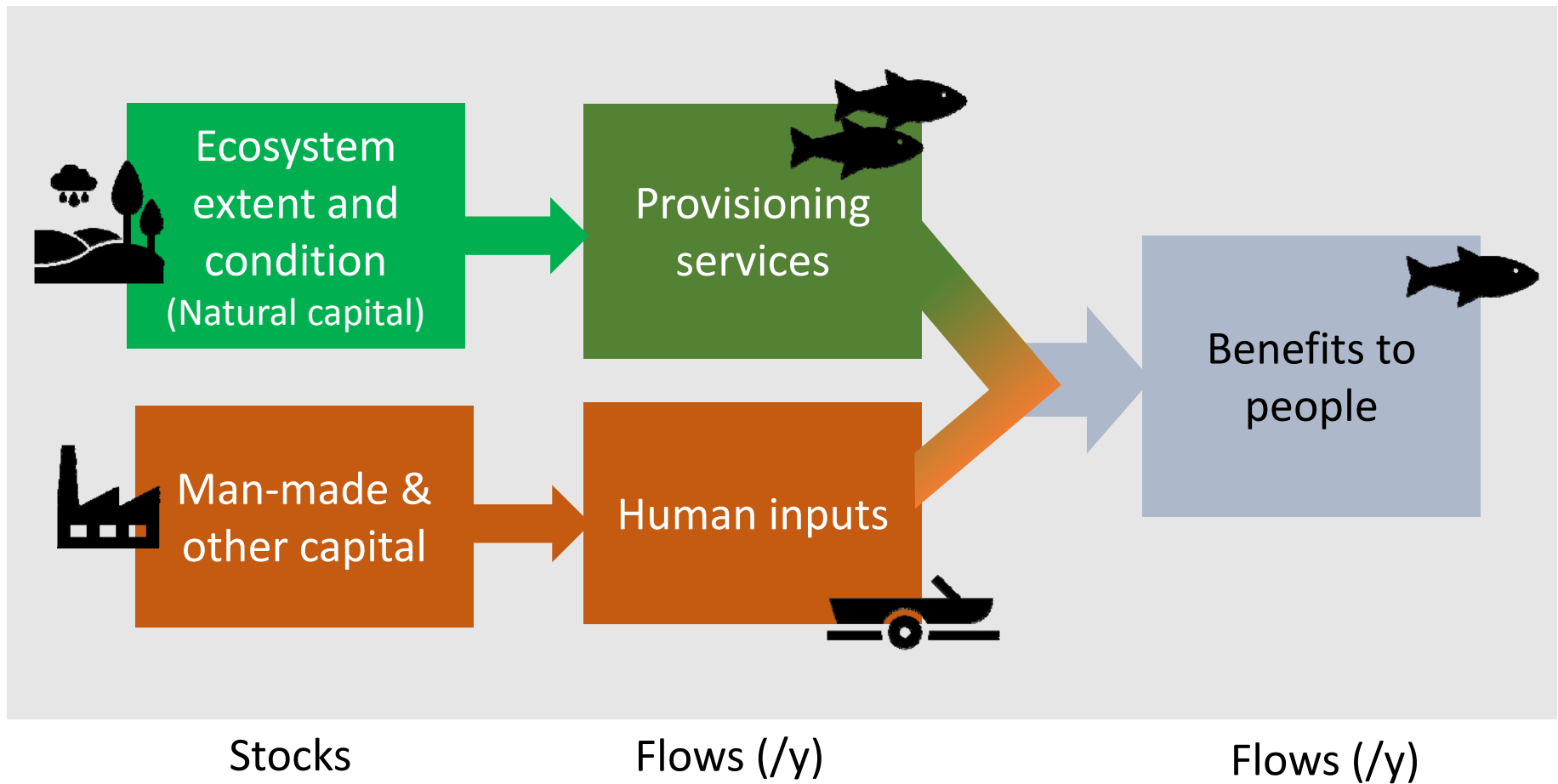
- Many of these benefits are valued in SNA, some not

✓ e.g. Fisheries
Agriculture
Tourism

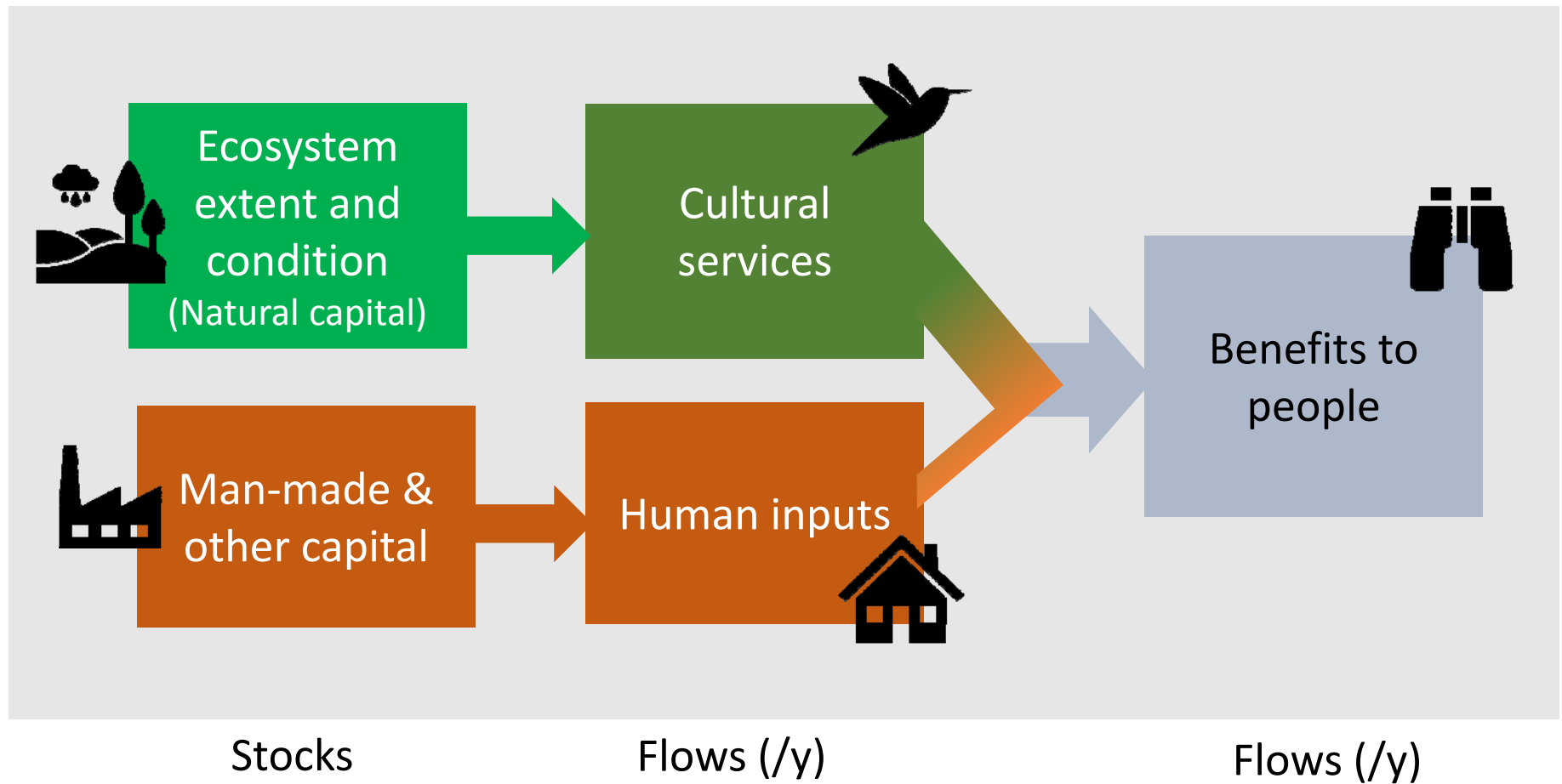
e.g. Local recreation ✗

- Ecosystem contribution not explicit

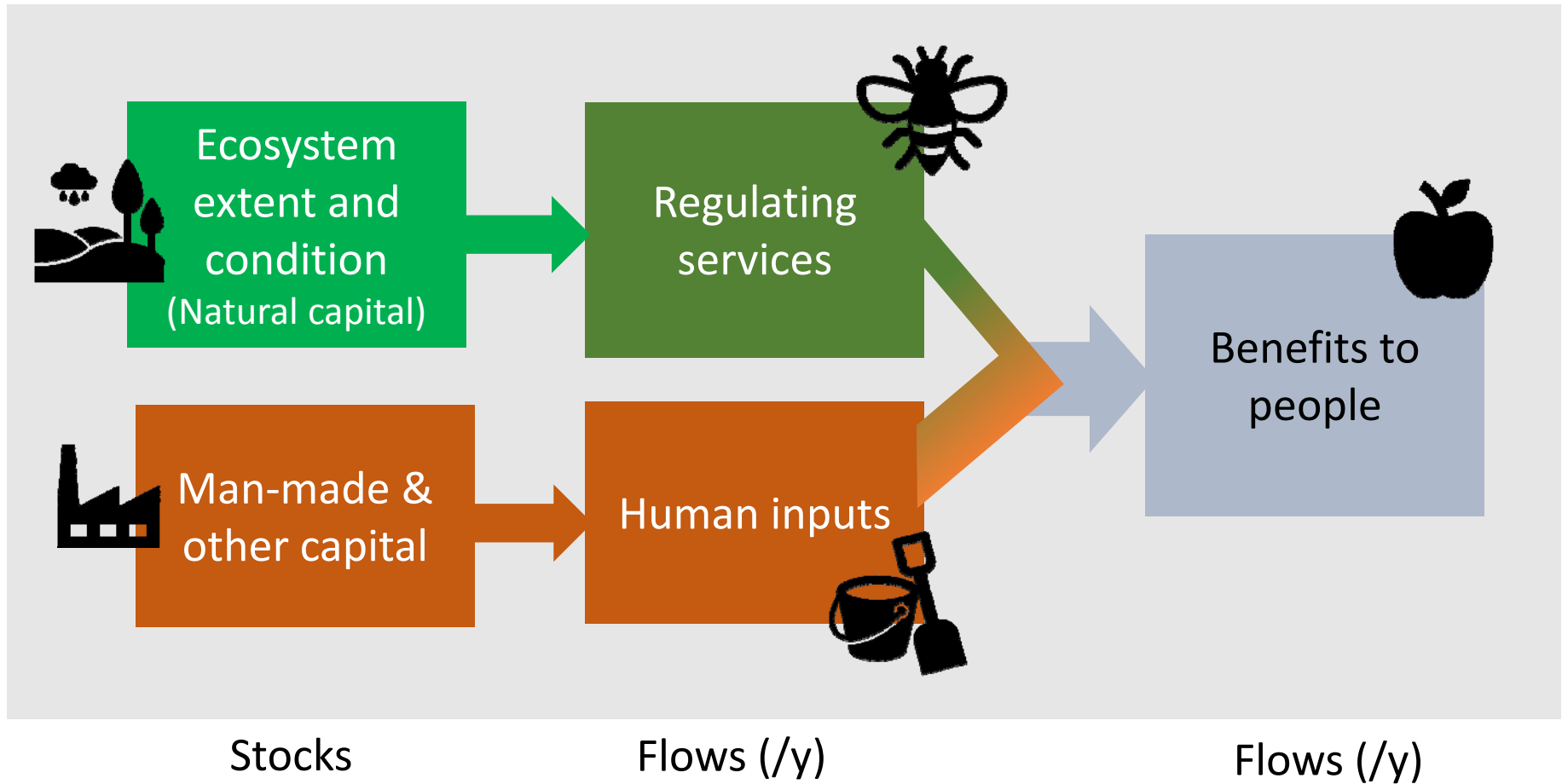
Benefits are derived from combined inputs



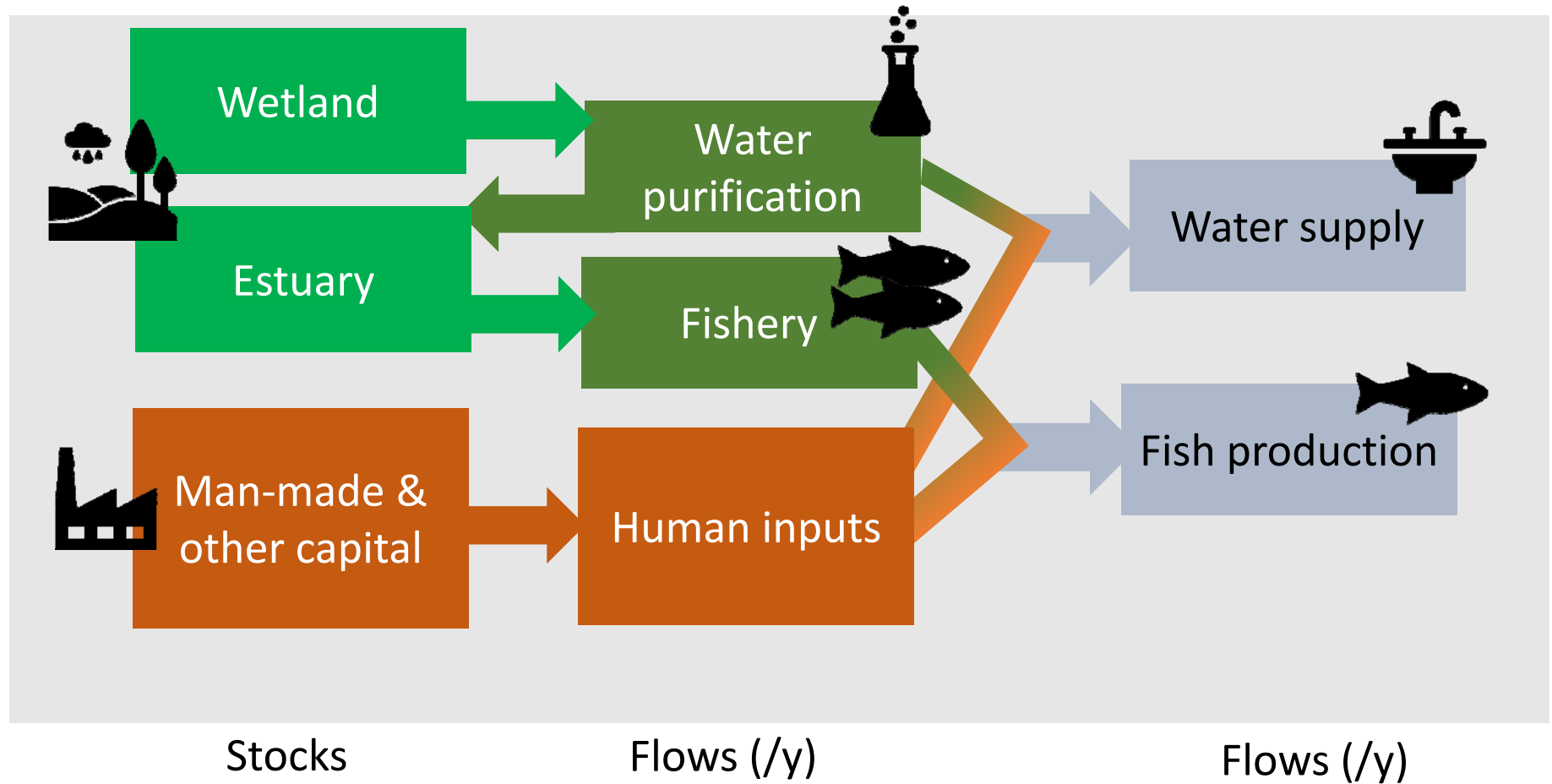
Benefits are derived from combined inputs



Benefits are derived from combined inputs

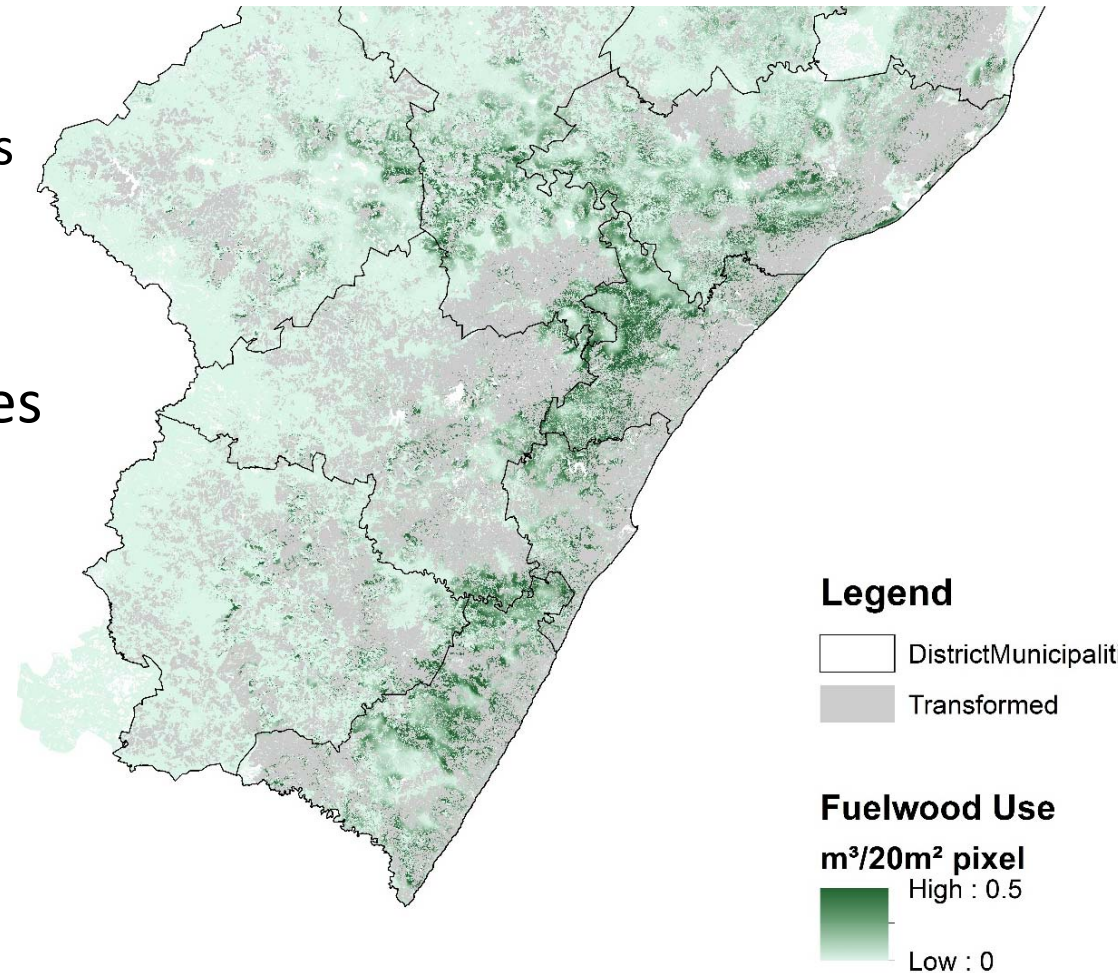


Intermediate vs final services



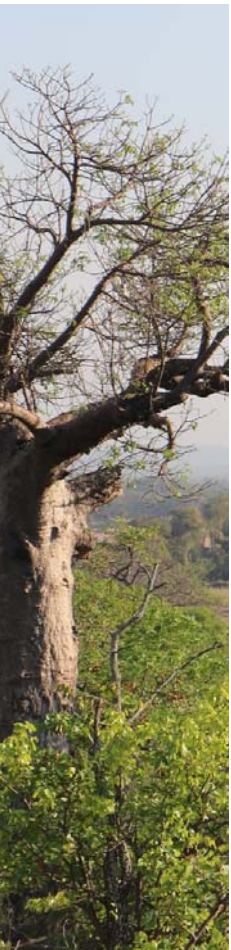
Accounting for ecosystem services and value

- Quantify ecosystem services
 - Physical, monetary contributions
- Map the origin of values
 - Extrapolate or disaggregate
- Estimate ecosystem asset values
 - Much like farm prices/ha reflect the value of production
- Tabulate stocks and flows
- Track changes over time
 - Link changes in wellbeing to changes in ecosystems



Primary (site-level) valuation

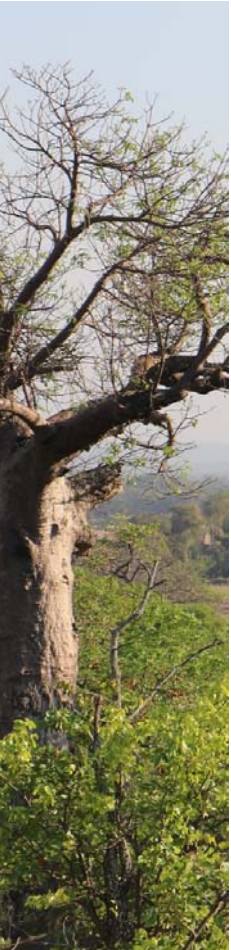
Division	Type of methods	Comments
Provisioning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• QxP-C• Residual value• Production functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Survey/monitoring data
Regulating services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage costs avoided• Replacement costs• Cost functions• Market values (rare)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biophysical aspects can be challenging
Cultural services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market-based methods;• Revealed preference methods (modified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complex econometrics• Challenges associated with non-market, intangible values normally measured in terms of WTP, CS



Mapping value to ecosystem assets

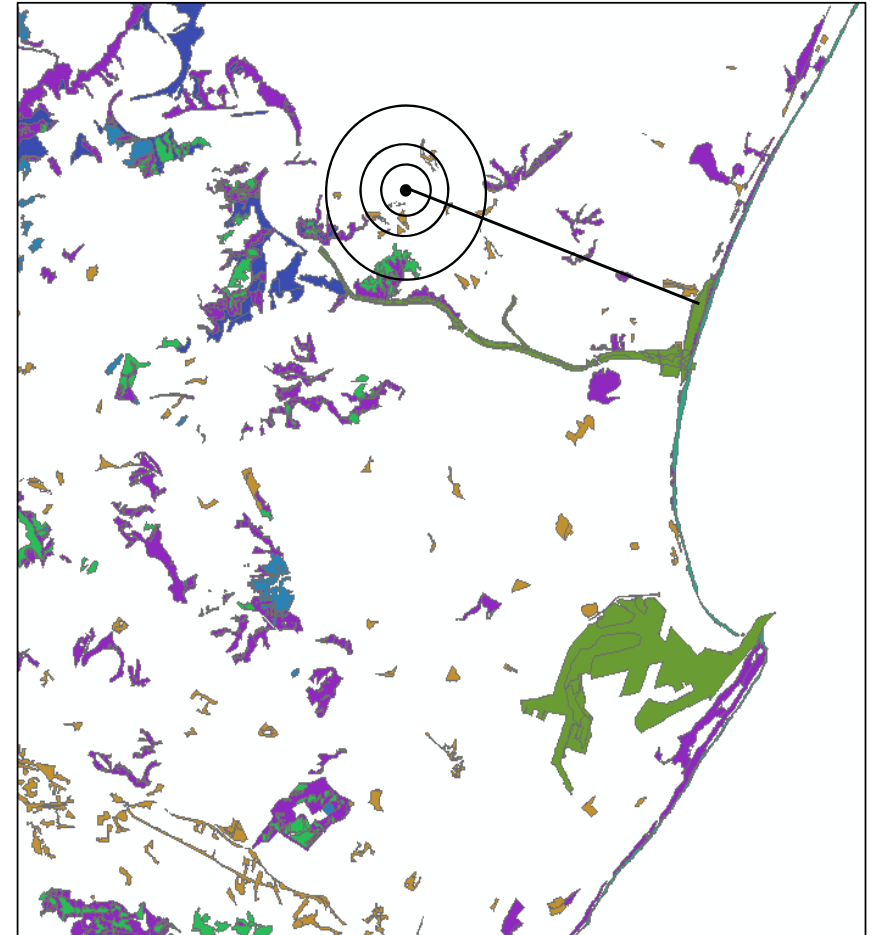
- Estimation/spatial extrapolation of value based on values from localised studies
 - **Unit transfer** = using a single estimate x area (not advisable)
 - **Function transfer** = allows modeller to vary the relevant parameters affecting supply and demand (provided source model is suitably designed)
 - **Meta-analysis** = involves generating a source model based on analysis of multiple estimates
- Will be common practice in NCA

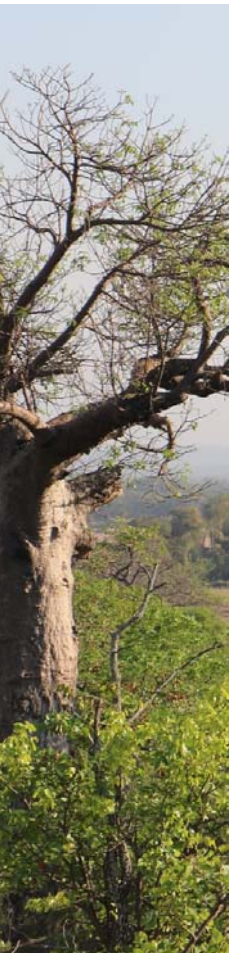
Both supply
and demand
vary
geographically



For example

- **Amenity** value of green urban space is reflected in **property value**
- **Premium** can be isolated through statistical analysis
 - Controlling for property and other neighbourhood characteristics
- Then aggregated and mapped back to green space areas to determine their value/ha





ANCHOR environmental

Valuing ecosystem services in SA

- Numerous ecological and valuation studies in SA offer a good starting point
- Some of this synthesised in a rapid national scale study 2017
- More work required to improve estimates of value and their spatial resolution
 - fuller coverage of services
 - measures compatible with SNA
- NCA&VES project – provincial scale pilot study (KZN)

Ecosystem Services 27 (2017) 179–192

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Ecosystem Services

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



Mapping and valuation of South Africa's ecosystem services: A local perspective



J.K. Turpie^{a,b,c,e,*}, K.J. Forsythe^a, A. Knowles^d, J. Blignaut^a, G. Letley^e

^a Environmental Policy Research Unit, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa

^b South African Institute of Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown 6140, South Africa

^c Anchor Environmental Consultants, 8 Stoenberg House, Silverwood Close, Tokai 7945, South Africa

^d The Cirrus Group, Postnet Suite #188, Private Bag #18, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa

^e Department of Economics, University of Pretoria, 0001, South Africa

Analysis of alternatives for the rehabilitation of the Lake St-Lucia estuarine system
 Vol. VI
 SYNTHESIS & RECOMMENDATIONS
 2014

Promoting Green Urban Development in Africa:
 Enhancing the relationship between urbanization, environmental assets and ecosystem services
 PART I: A SPATIAL VALUATION OF THE NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL OPEN SPACE AREAS IN ETHERWINI MUNICIPALITY

The nature, distribution and value of aquatic ecosystem services of the Olifants, Inkomati and Usutu to Mhlatuze Water Management Areas

Available online 25 July 2017
 2212-0416/ © 2017 Elsevier B.V.

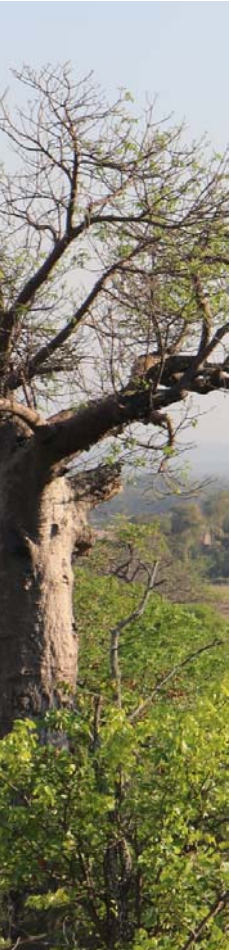
A C T

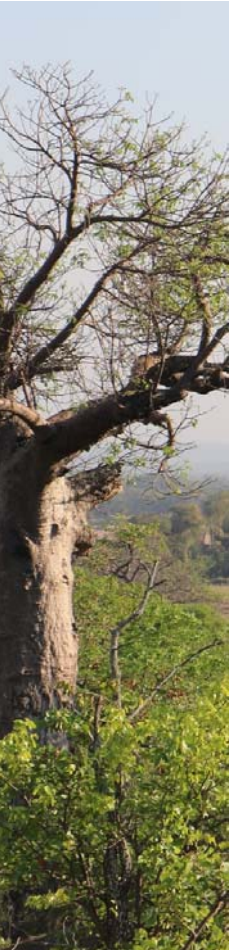
ly-sourced and other relevant information to value ecosystem services provided by South Africa's freshwater and estuarine habitats. Our preliminary estimates suggest that these are worth at least per annum to South Africans. Notwithstanding benefits to the rest of the world, natural systems for source of direct income to poor households, and generate significant value in the economy and property markets, as well as providing considerable non-market benefits. Higher values go to areas of higher biomass, which have higher capacity to supply ecosystem services, and areas with higher population densities, which generate demand as well as threats. The value of regulating services is highest in rural systems closer to population centres. Amenity values are highest in cities and protected areas, and green open space areas within cities have among the highest values per ha. Even if the gaps used on average global values, but are likely to be smaller, some services have large global implications for financing biodiversity conservation.

the value of the world's ecosystem services, the few studies available at the time, have been significantly limited by a lack of data, geographic information systems or more accurate means of transferring values from one region to another (e.g. Troy and Wilson, 2008; UK NEA, 2011). These findings are a recognition of the importance of ecosystem services at the national scale (e.g. CBD Aichi targets) and the need for improved national accounting systems (UN-SEEA).

Main challenges

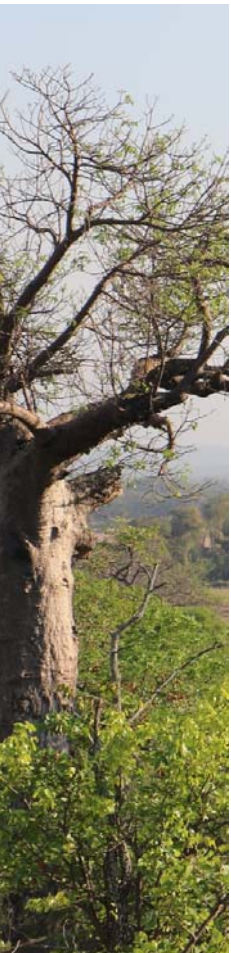
- **Consistency** in the definition and estimation of ecosystem services and values in NCA
 - Ecologists, economists and accountants speak different languages,
 - Even amongst themselves...
- **Data** - need large amounts at national scale, at high spatial resolution
- **Capacity** - complex dynamic biophysical modelling, econometrics, remote sensing, programming and geospatial statistics





Thank you





Data collation

