Use of Ecosystem Service Framework to Inform Policy Decisions on CCA and DRR

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Contents

1. Introduction to

- Ecosystem Service (ES)
- ES Modeling Approach: InVEST

2. ES Model Applications for Decision Making Build reef natural capital for CCA in GOM Coastal protection services in US coasts

3. Summary & Discussion





Food, fuel, fiber



Pollination









Coastal protection



Clean water



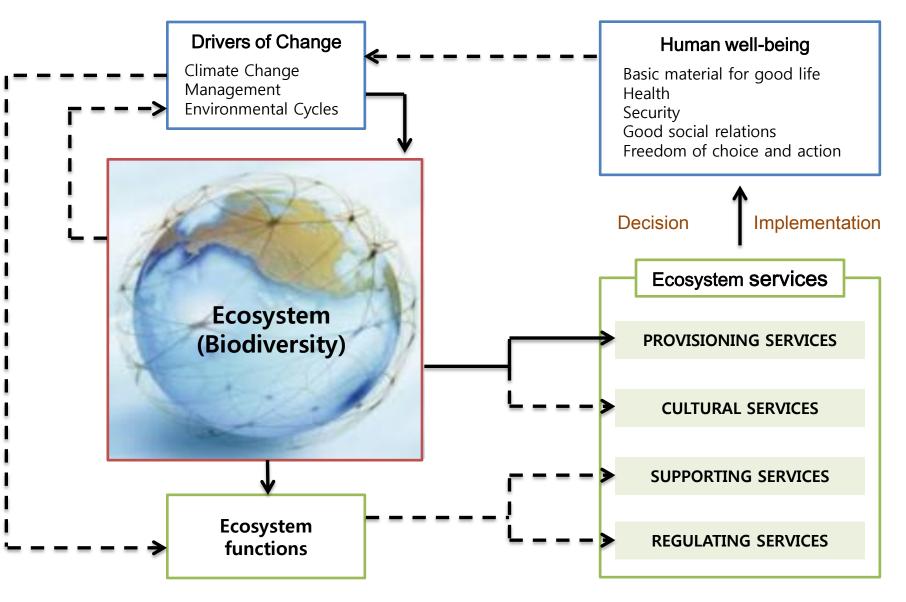


Recreation



Linkages among Ecosystem, Ecosystem Services, and Human Well-being

Modified from MA (2005)



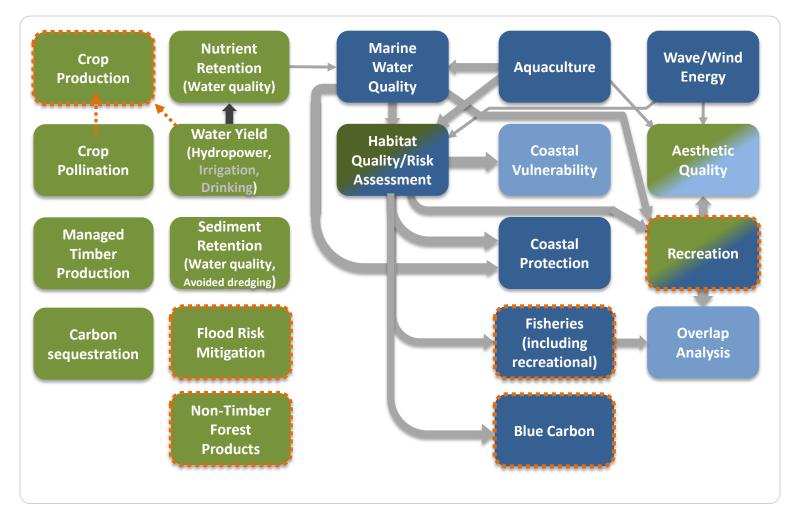
Changes in ecosystems lead to changes in ecosystem services and their values

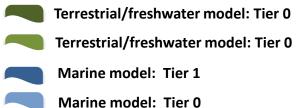
InVEST

integrated valuation of environmental services and tradeoffs

Multiple services and biodiversity
Scenario-based analysis
Biophysical and economic currencies
Adaptable and flexible

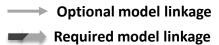
Free. Open source. www.naturalcapitalproject.org natural capital PROJECT





Model coming soon!

1





Economic valuation methods

- Market valuation
 - Carbon
 - Timber
 - Non-timber forest products
- Avoided damage costs
 - Water purification
 - Flood mitigation
 - Avoided erosion and flooding
- Production Economics
 - Fish for food
 - Pollination of agricultural crops



InVEST

integrated valuation of environmental services and tradeoffs

The Natural Capital Project

Incorporating nature's benefits into decisions

5,000

0

10,000

Kilometers

Spatial Planning Payment for Ecosystem Services Climate Adaptation Planning Development Impacts and Permitting Restoration Planning Corporate Risk Management

Rebuild reef natural capital in GOM





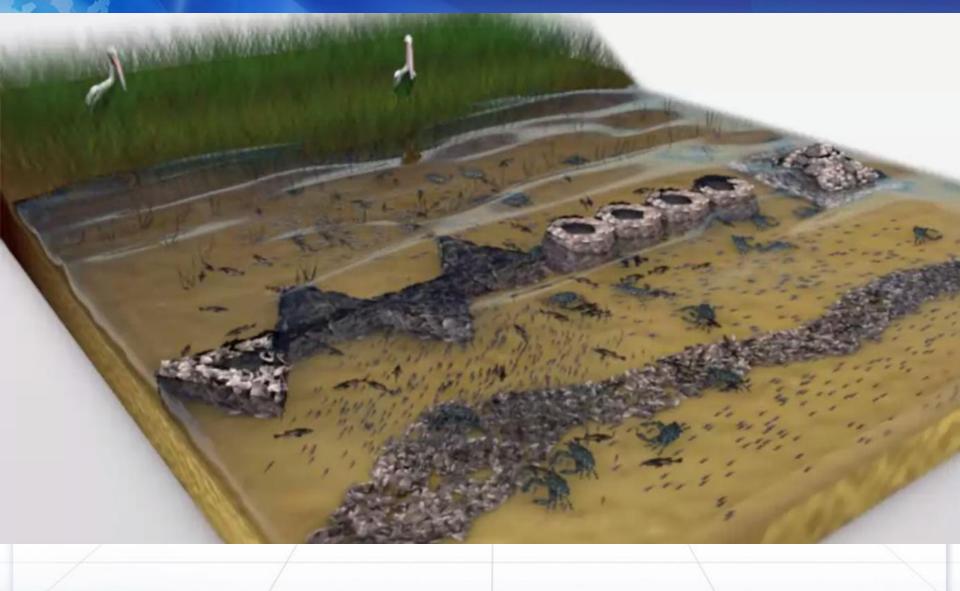
Restore 100 miles of oyster reef to protect 1,000 acres of seagrass and marsh in the N. GOM

Full spectrum of benefits

- long-term sustainable harvests of oysters
- increased resilience to storms

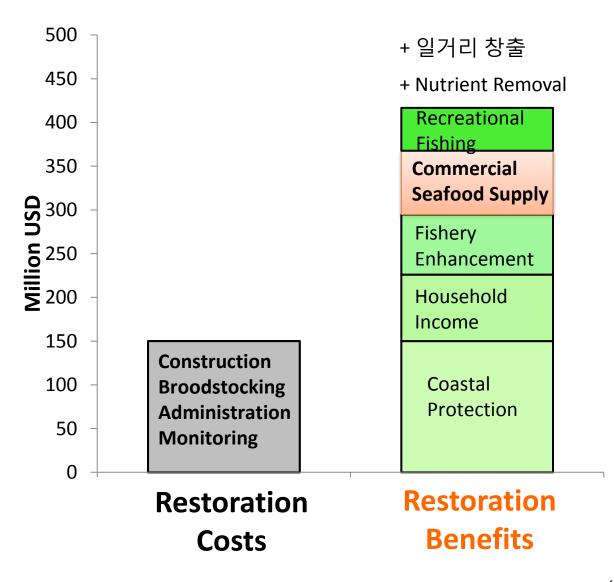
(The Nature Conservancy)

Living Shorelines – Oyster Reefs



(The Nature Conservancy)

Economic benefits of restoration across sectors can outweigh costs



(Cheong et al. 2013)

Ecosystem-based adaptation in US coasts



PUBLISHED ONLINE: XX MONTH XXXX | DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE1944

Coastal habitats shield people and property from sea-level rise and storms



Coastal forests





Oyster reefs







Emergent marsh

LETTERS



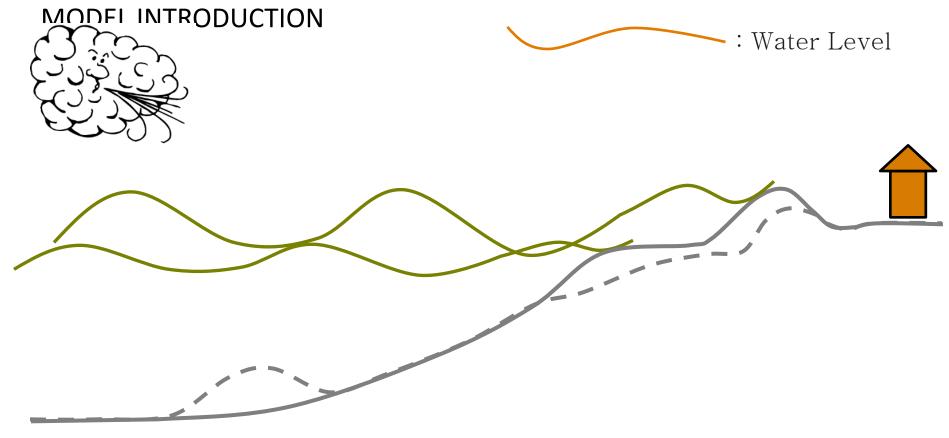
Question of this project

Where and to what extent do coastal ecosystems protect the most vulnerable human populations and valuable property from sea level rise and storms?

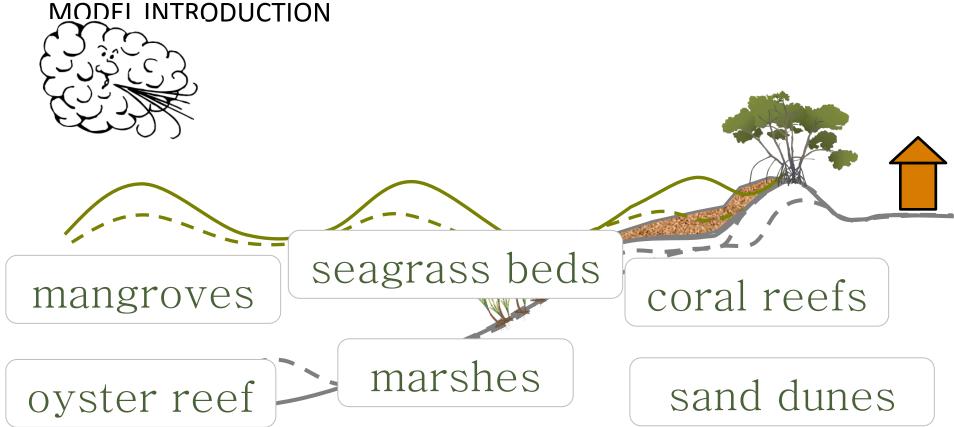
NEARSHORE WAVES AND EROSION



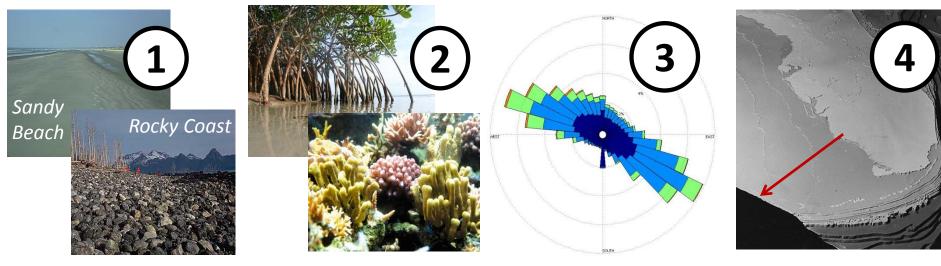
NEARSHORE WAVES and EROSION



NEARSHORE WAVES and EROSION



Coastal hazard index and data layers (exposure)



GEOMORPHOLOGY

COASTAL HABITATS

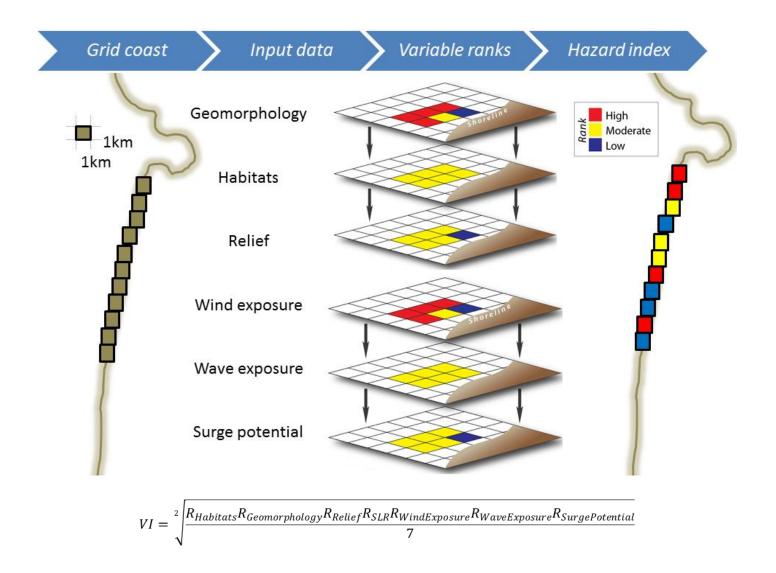
WIND EXPOSURE SURGE POTENTIAL



WAVE EXPOSURE

RELIEF

SEA LEVEL RISE



Census data (social vulnerability) natural capital

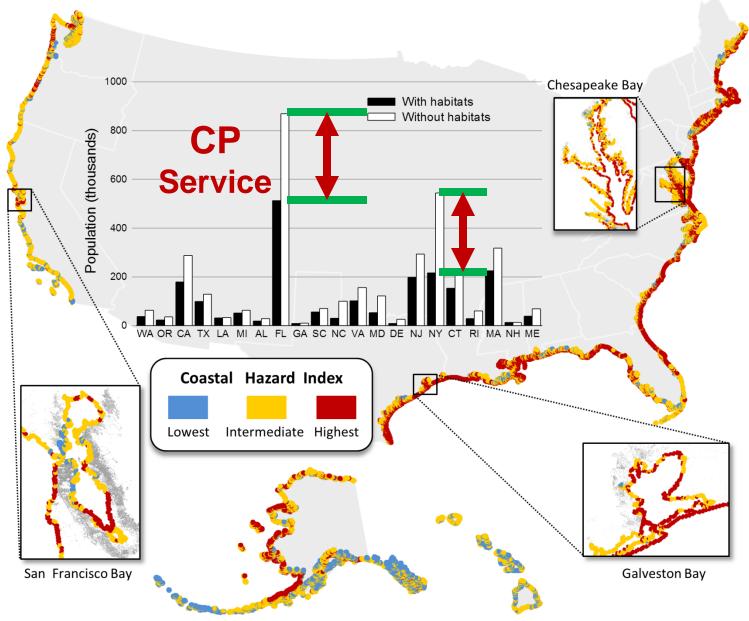
ΡΠΟΙΕΟΤ

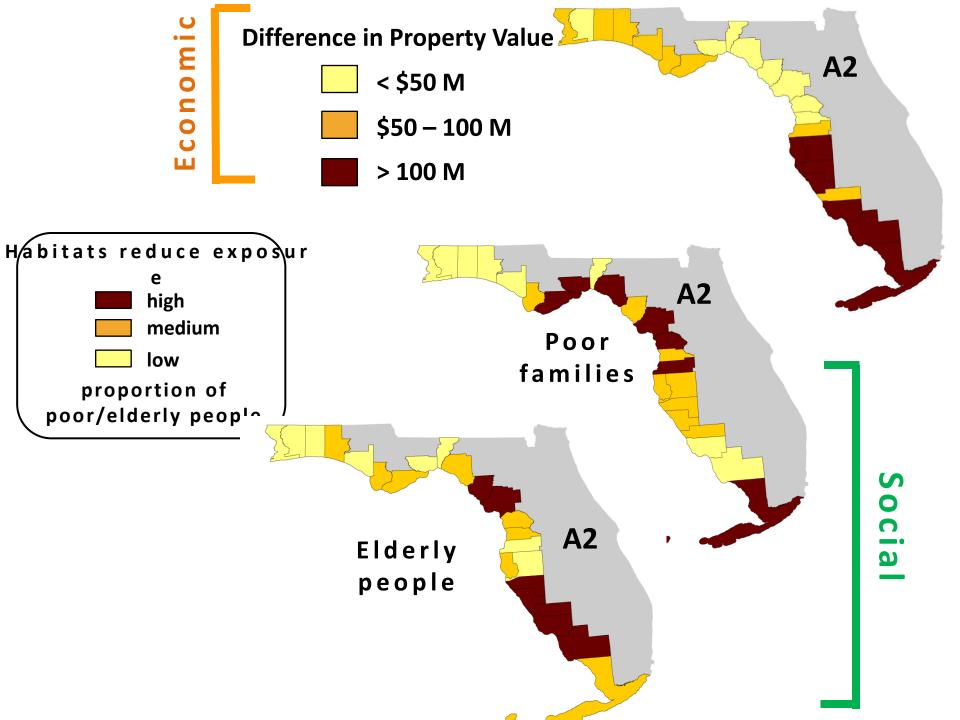
Dasymetric Mapping

Distributing people and properties



Gulf coasts are most exposed to coastal hazards. Habitats provide **protection** for the greatest number of people, socially vulnerable populations, and property in Florida, New York and California with NJ not far behind.





- Applying a BES approach is most effective in leading to policy changes
- ✓ Simple ecological production function models have been useful in a diverse set of decision contexts

Summary

- ✓ Training local experts in the approaches and tools is important for building local capacity, ownership, trust, and long-term success
- Decision makers and stakeholders prefer to use a variety of BES value metrics

Summary: challenges

 ✓ An important science gap exists in linking changes in BES to changes in livelihoods, health, cultural values, and other metrics of human wellbeing

✓ **Communicating uncertainty** in useful and transparent ways remain challenging

✓ Limited Data Availability in different scale in time and space