WORKSHOP

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING AND ECO-BALANCE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

June, 14th 2010

Cimolais (PN) – Natural Park of Dolomiti Friulane (I)

Introduction to the topic

Prof. Francesco MARANGON

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CETA-GO
Centro di Ecologia Teorica ed
Applicata di GORIZIA

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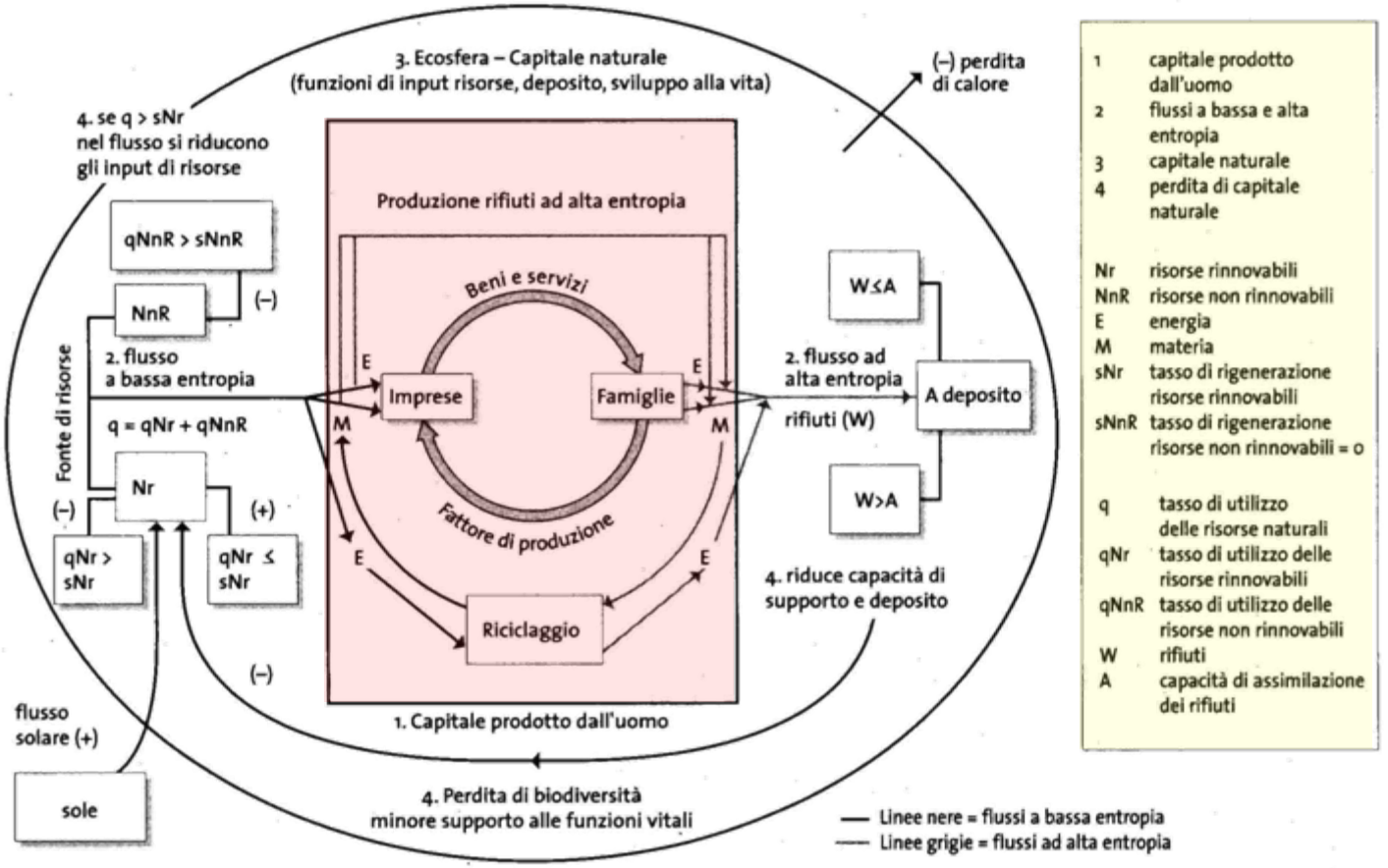
Environment-economy interaction

FIGURA 4.6 VISIONE DELLE RELAZIONI ECONOMIA-ECOSISTEMA PER L'ECONOMIA ECOLOGICA



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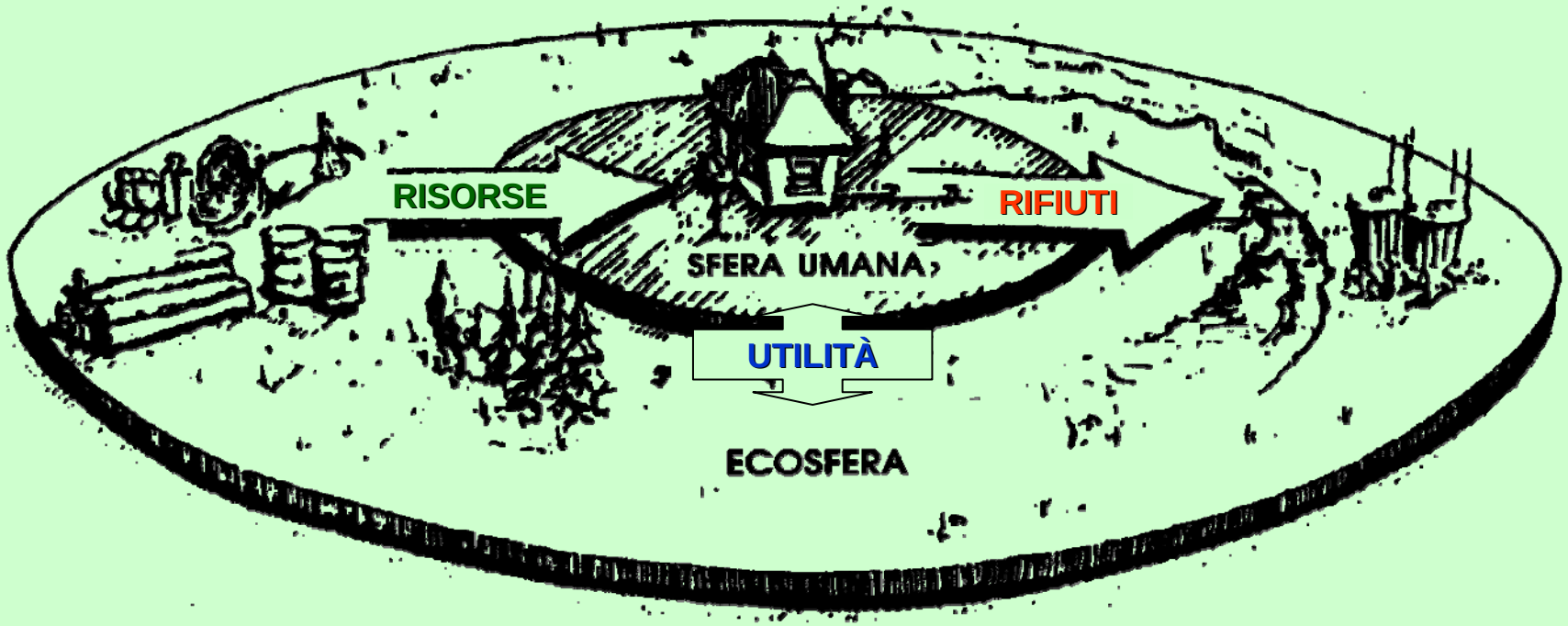
Environment-economy interaction



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Environment-economy interaction

By looking at the materials balance model, we have been able to identify clearly **three economic functions of the environment**:

- **resource supplier**
- **waste assimilator**
- **direct source of utility**

They are **economic functions** because they all have a **positive economic value**: if we bought and sold these functions in the market-place they would all have **positive prices**.

The dangers arise from the mistreatment of natural environments because **we do not recognise the positive prices for these economic functions**.

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Imputing values for non-market goods and services

- Environmental goods and services often have **no market price tag** and a considerable amount of **uncertainty** can surround their true value.
- To make comparisons involving an unpriced good or service, it is necessary **to impute a value**.
- Imputing values involves finding a **willingness to pay** measure in circumstances where markets fail to reveal this information.

CENTRAL MESSAGE

*Monetary valuation of non-market environmental assets may be more or less **imperfect** given the particular asset together with its environmental and valuation contexts; but, invariably, some valuation explicitly laid out for scrutiny by policy-makers and the public, **is better than none**, because none can mean some **implicit** valuation shrouded from public scrutiny*

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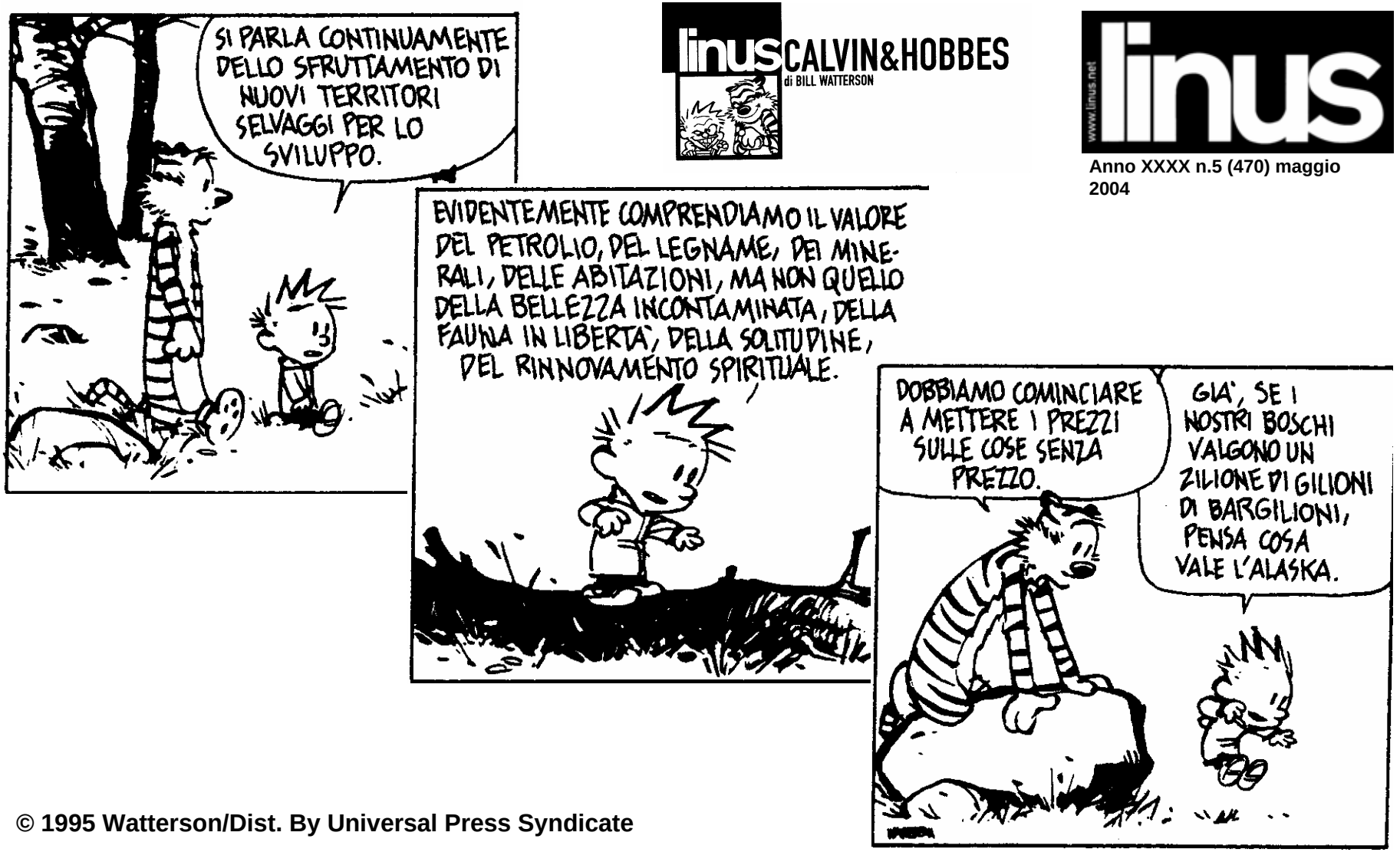

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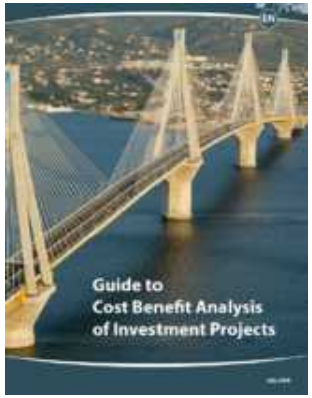
ANNEX F

EVALUATION OF HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



Why do we value the environment?

The economic evaluation of the environment helps decision-makers to integrate into the decision-making process the value of environmental services provided by ecosystems. Direct and external environmental effects are expressed in monetary terms in order to integrate them into the calculation of homogenous aggregate CBA indicators of net benefits.

Evaluating environmental impacts in investment projects

Most public infrastructure projects have negative or positive impacts on the local and global environment. Typical environmental impacts are associated with local air quality, climate change, water quality, soil and groundwater quality, biodiversity and landscape degradation, technological and natural risks. A decrease or increase in the quality or the quantity of environmental goods and services will produce some changes, gains or losses in social benefits associated with their consumption.

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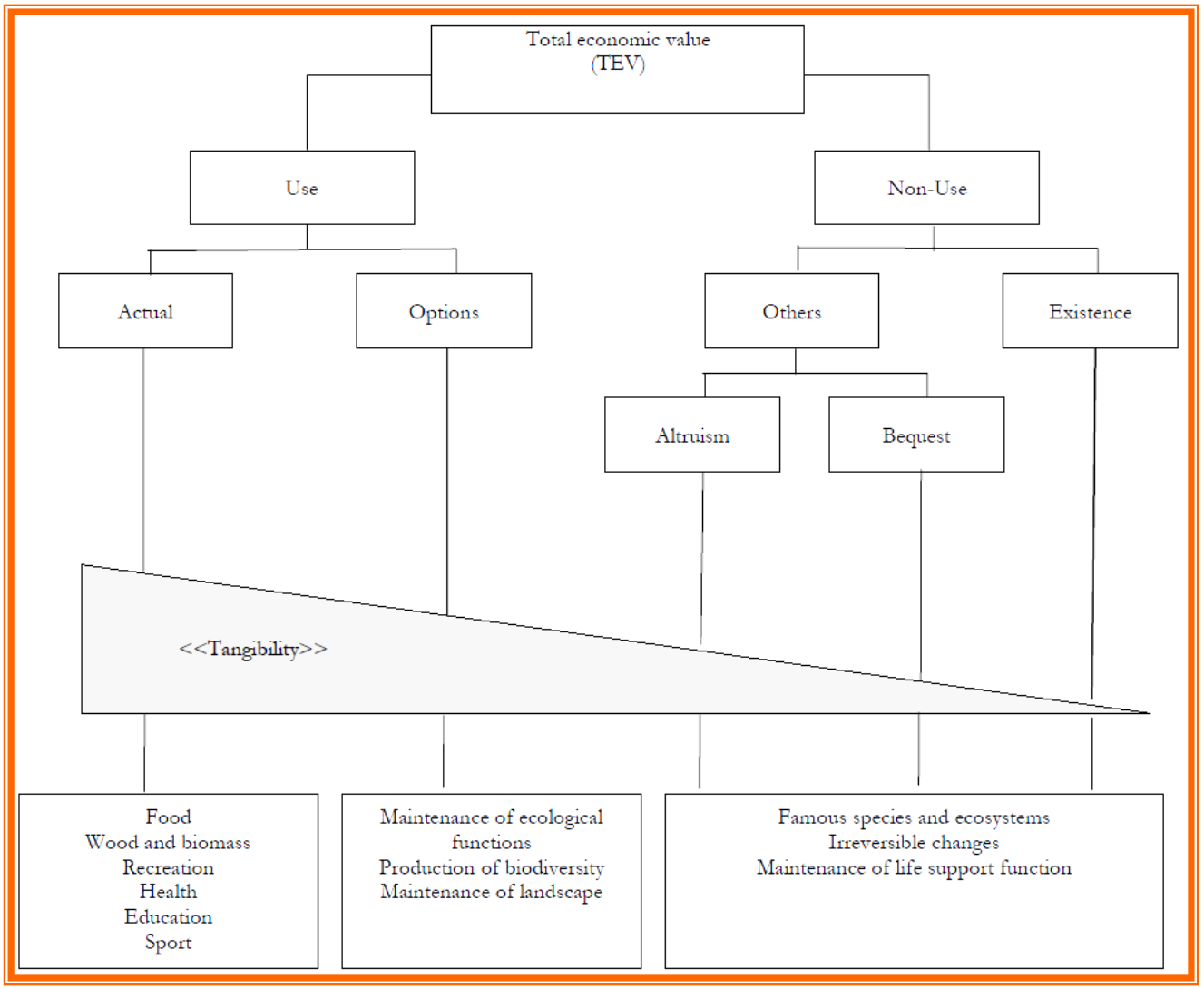

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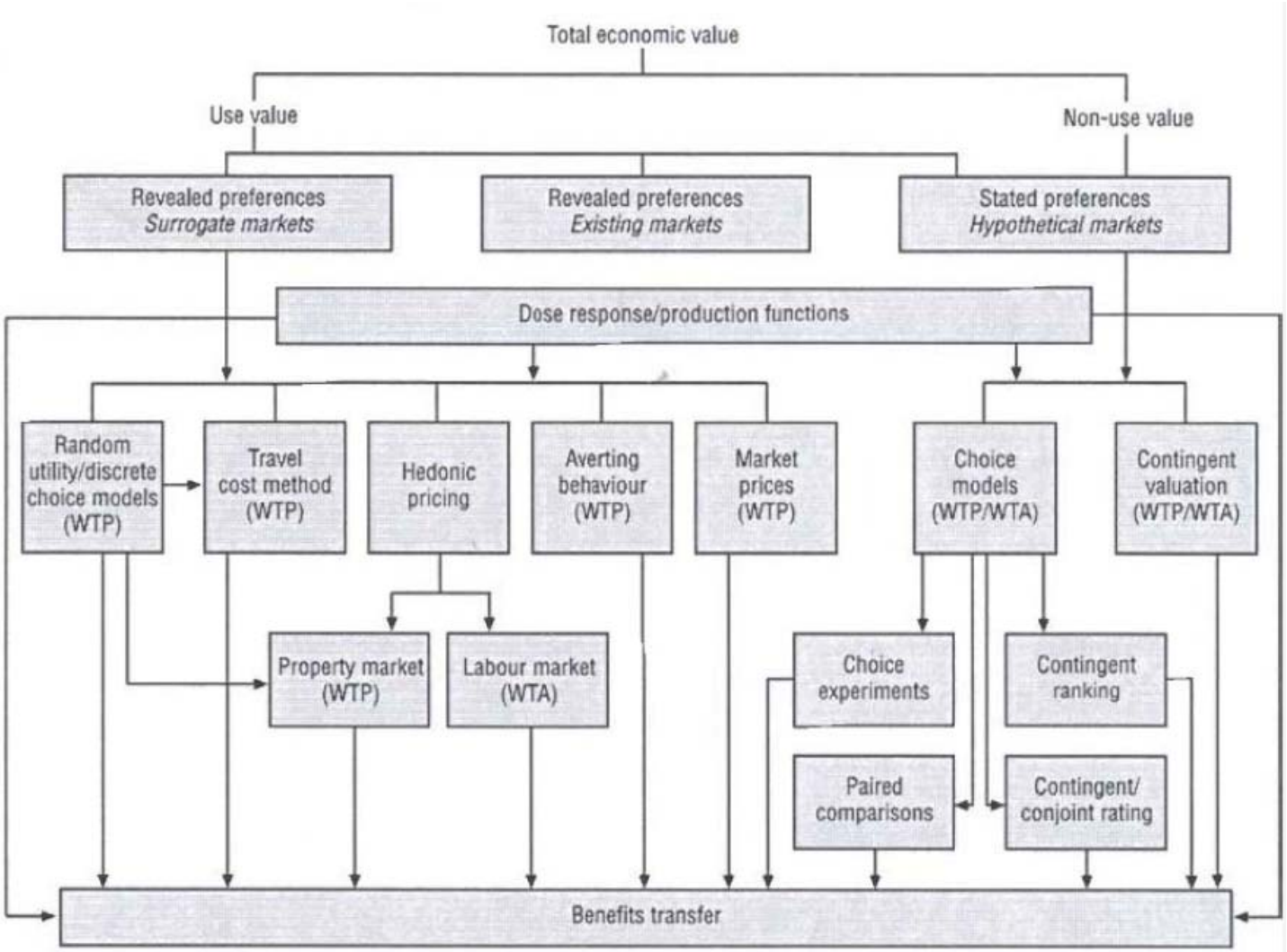

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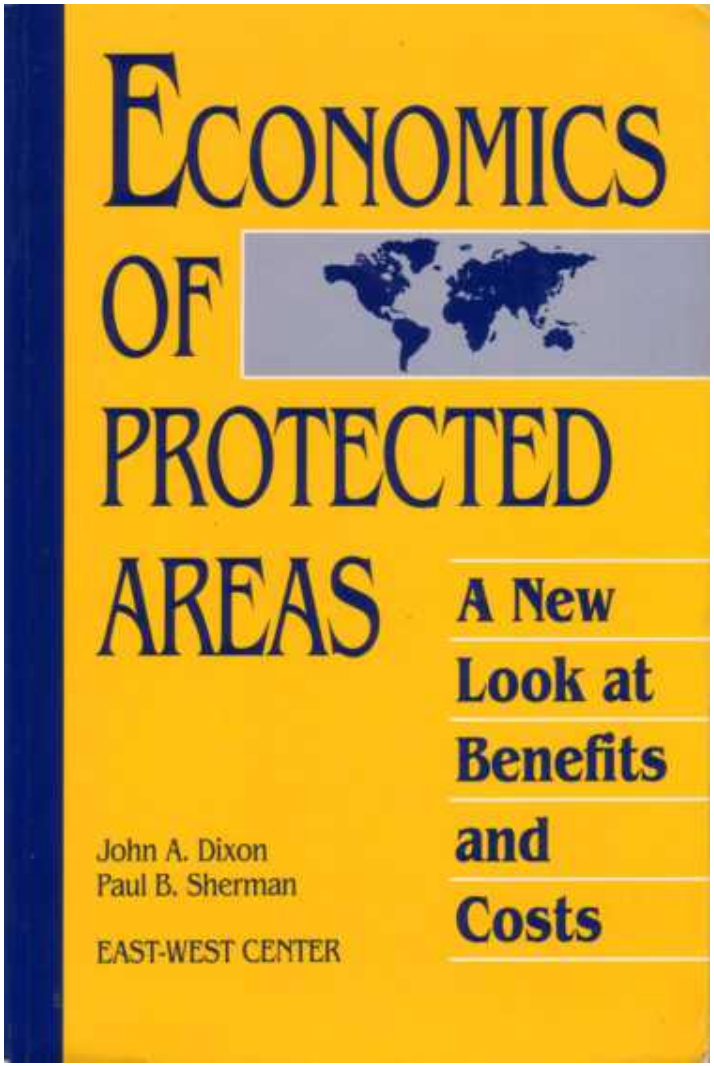

Table 1.

Characteristics of Benefits from Protecting Natural Areas

Benefit	Nonrival	Non-excludable	Off-Site Effects	Prevention of Irreversible Loss	Estimation of Value
Recreation/tourism	XC	P		P	S
Watershed values					
Erosion control	X	X	X		S
Local flood reduction	X	X	X		E
Regulation of streamflows	X	X	X		E
Ecological processes					
Fixing and cycling nutrients		X	X		S
Soil formation					S
Cleansing air and water	X	X	X		S
Biodiversity					
Gene resources	X	P	X	P	E
Species protection	X	X	X	P	E
Evolutionary processes	X	X	X	X	E
Education	X	P	X	X	E
Research	X	P	X	X	E
Aesthetic	X	X	X	P	S
Spiritual	X	X	X	X	E
Cultural/historical	X	X	X	X	E
Option value	X	X	X	X	E
Quasi-option value	X	X	X	X	E
Existence value	X	X	X	X	E
Global life support	X	X	X	P	E

C = congestible
P = possibly
S = somewhat difficult
E = extremely difficult
X = attribute is present

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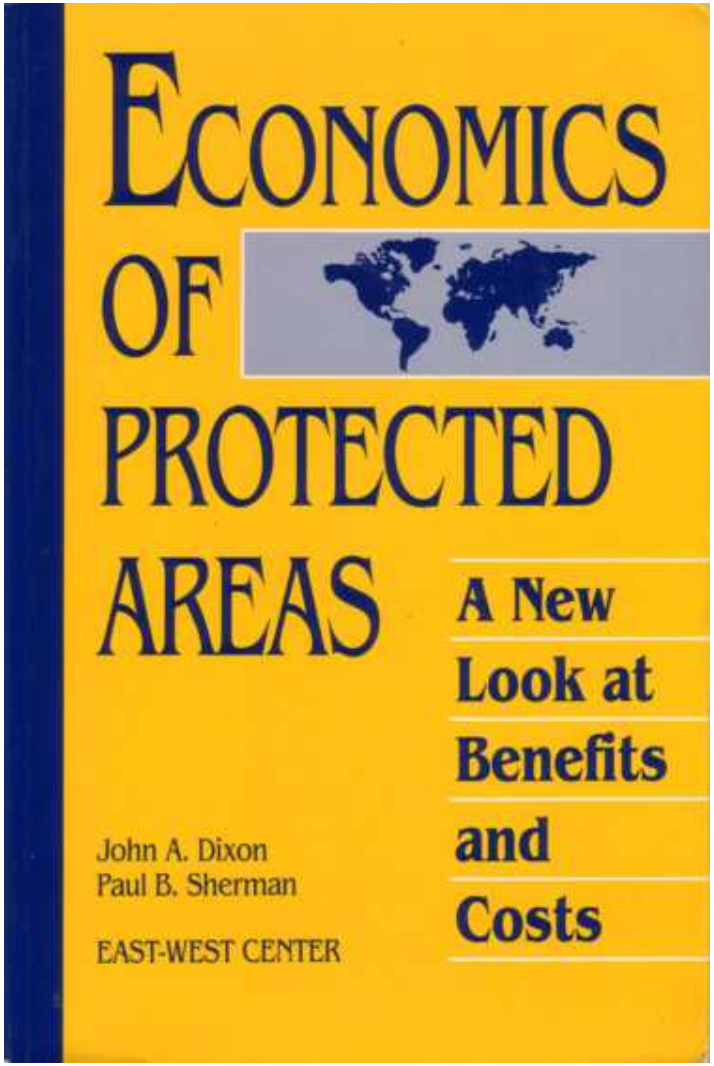

Table 2.

Ways of Valuing Various Benefits

Valuation Technique	Benefits
Change in productivity	watershed values ecological processes
Loss of earnings	ecological processes (health impacts)
Opportunity cost	ecological processes maintenance of biodiversity global life support
Property value	aesthetic
Wage differential	aesthetic
Travel cost	recreation/tourism cultural/historical
Bidding games	aesthetic spiritual
Take-it-or-leave-it experiments	cultural/historical recreation/tourism
Trade-off games	ecological processes option value
Costless choice	existence value global life support
Preventive expenditures	watershed values
Cost-effectiveness analysis	maintenance of biodiversity watershed value ecological processes
Replacement cost/ shadow project/ relocation cost	watershed values recreation/tourism maintenance of biodiversity ecological processes

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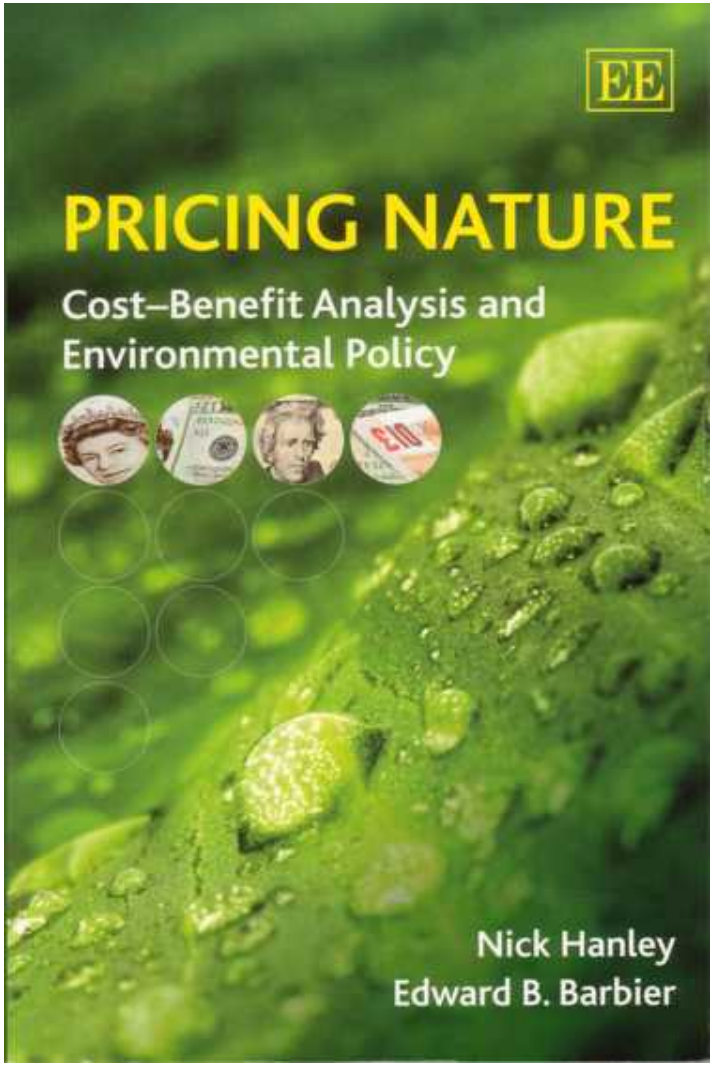

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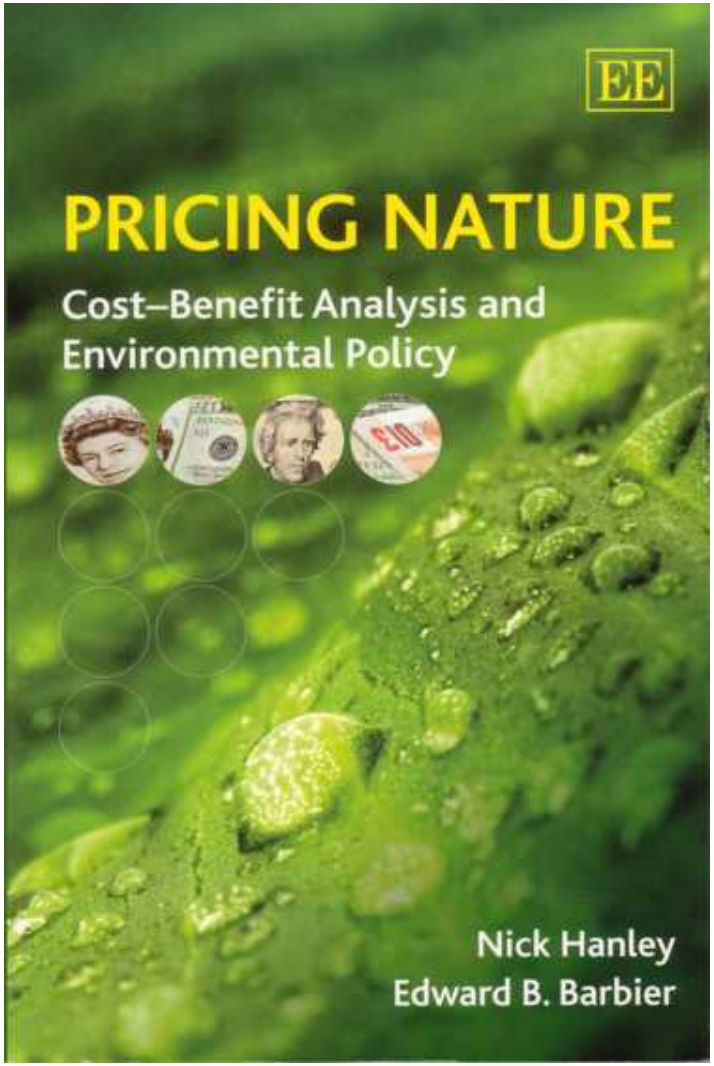

Table 9.1 Some services provided by ecosystem regulatory and habitat functions

Ecosystem functions	Ecosystem processes and components	Ecosystem services (benefits)
Regulatory Functions		
Gas regulation	Role of ecosystems in biogeochemical processes	Ultraviolet-B protection Maintenance of air quality Influence of climate
Climate regulation	Influence of land cover and biologically mediated processes	Maintenance of temperature, precipitation
Disturbance prevention	Influence of system structure on dampening environmental disturbance	Storm protection Flood mitigation
Water regulation	Role of land cover in regulating runoff, river discharge and infiltration	Drainage and natural irrigation Flood mitigation Groundwater recharge
Soil retention	Role of vegetation root matrix and soil biota in soil structure	Maintenance of arable land Prevention of damage from erosion and siltation
Soil formation	Weathering of rock and organic matter accumulation	Maintenance of productivity on arable land
Nutrient regulation	Role of biota in storage and recycling of nutrients	Maintenance of productive ecosystems
Waste treatment	Removal or breakdown of nutrients and compounds	Pollution control and detoxification
Habitat Functions		
Niche and refuge	Suitable living space for wild plants and animals	Maintenance of biodiversity Maintenance of beneficial species
Nursery and breeding	Suitable reproductive habitat and nursery grounds	Maintenance of biodiversity Maintenance of beneficial species

Source: Adapted from Heal et al. (2005, Table 3-3) and De Groot et al. (2002).

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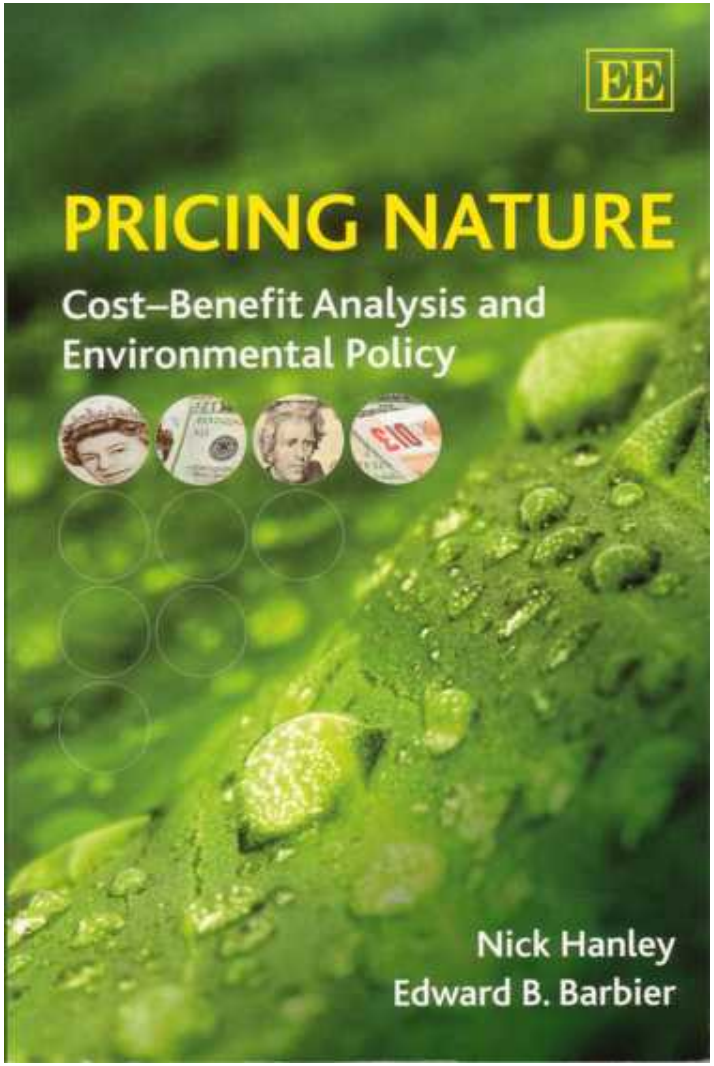

11. Valuing habitat protection

11.1 INTRODUCTION

In Chapter 9 we saw that loss of natural habitats worldwide is one of the main causes of the decline in 'ecosystem services' – the benefits that people derive from natural environments and systems. In that chapter, we addressed methods of valuing these benefits and their incorporation in cost–benefit analysis (CBA). In this chapter we explore the related theme of valuing natural habitats – the unique natural environments that generate many important ecosystem services. As we explored in Chapter 9, these two values are clearly interconnected; if a natural habitat generates ecological services, then the latter can be considered to be simply the flow of 'values' generated by a unique economic asset, which is the natural habitat responsible for these services. It follows that, by valuing correctly the range of ecosystem services of a natural habitat, we can determine how much of the natural area should be converted to another economic use or protected in its original state.

Although valuing the decision whether or not to create a protected area is extremely important, especially given the decline in important natural ecosystems globally, there are other important issues concerned with managing natural habitat that also require input from cost–benefit analysis. In particular, there are three additional themes that need to be considered.

First, the tradeoff between conservation and development means that the opportunity cost of habitat protection must also be considered carefully. In Chapter 9, we focused almost exclusively on the benefits associated with ecosystem preservation in terms of maintaining ecological services and the methods required to value these services. But we noted that both the decision whether or not to preserve a natural environment, as well as determining how much area of the environment should be conserved, will depend crucially on the forgone opportunities of the next-best economic use of the resources and land that comprise the protected area. In this chapter we will focus more closely on the opportunity costs of protection and how these costs can be assessed. We will also discuss briefly the other costs associated with protecting habitats, such as the direct costs of acquiring, setting up and managing the protected area and any external damages inflicted through preserving wildlife and their habitat.

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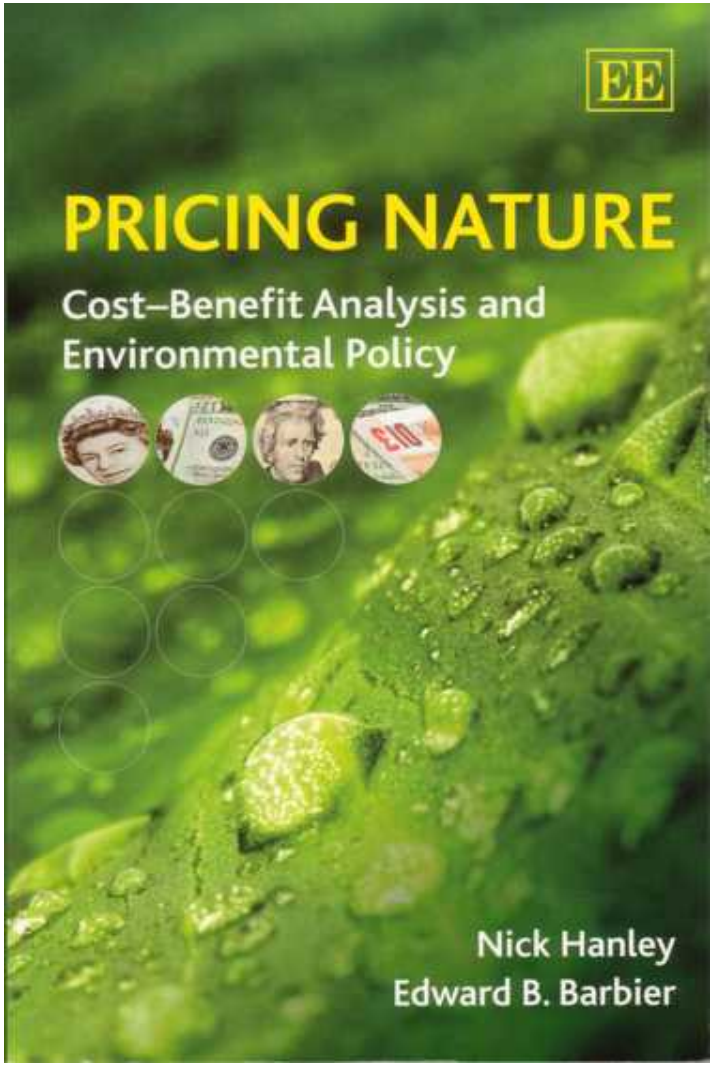

BOX 11.1 COST–BENEFIT ANALYSIS RULES AND HABITAT PROTECTION

There are three types of economic costs associated with the establishment and maintenance of protected areas (Barbier et al., 1997; Naidoo et al., 2006). There are the *direct costs* of acquiring, setting up and managing the protected area, C^a. There are the *opportunity costs* of any land or other natural resources that are allocated to the protected area and could possibly have other alternative economic uses, C^o. Finally, there are the *external costs* that might be imposed on others, such as wildlife damage inflicted on surrounding communities, by the creation of protected areas and wildlife habitats, C^e. The following table, adapted from Naidoo et al. (2006, Box 1), summarizes and gives examples of these three categories of costs.

Type of Cost	Definition	Example
Direct Costs (C^a)		
Acquisition cost	The costs of acquiring property rights to an area of land.	Sale of land and title; short-term land rental, conservation easements, and contracts between conservation agents and landowners.
Transaction cost	Any additional costs associated with negotiating the transfer of property rights to an area of land.	The costs of searching for properties, negotiating with individual landholders and obtaining approval for title transfer.
Maintenance cost	Ongoing costs of managing and maintaining an established protected area.	Costs of monitoring conservation, guarding against illegal activities, maintaining upkeep of protected area and facilities.
Opportunity Costs (C^o)	The costs of forgone opportunities; i.e., the net present value of the next-best economic use of the resources and land that comprise the protected area.	In protected forested areas, the next best use of the land and resources might be for agriculture or forestry; in wetlands, for aquaculture or water diversion; in marine protected areas, fishing.
External Costs (C^e)	Damages and costs imposed on others that arise through the creation maintenance of the protected areas.	Wildlife damages to property and economic activities; predation of livestock; biological invasion.

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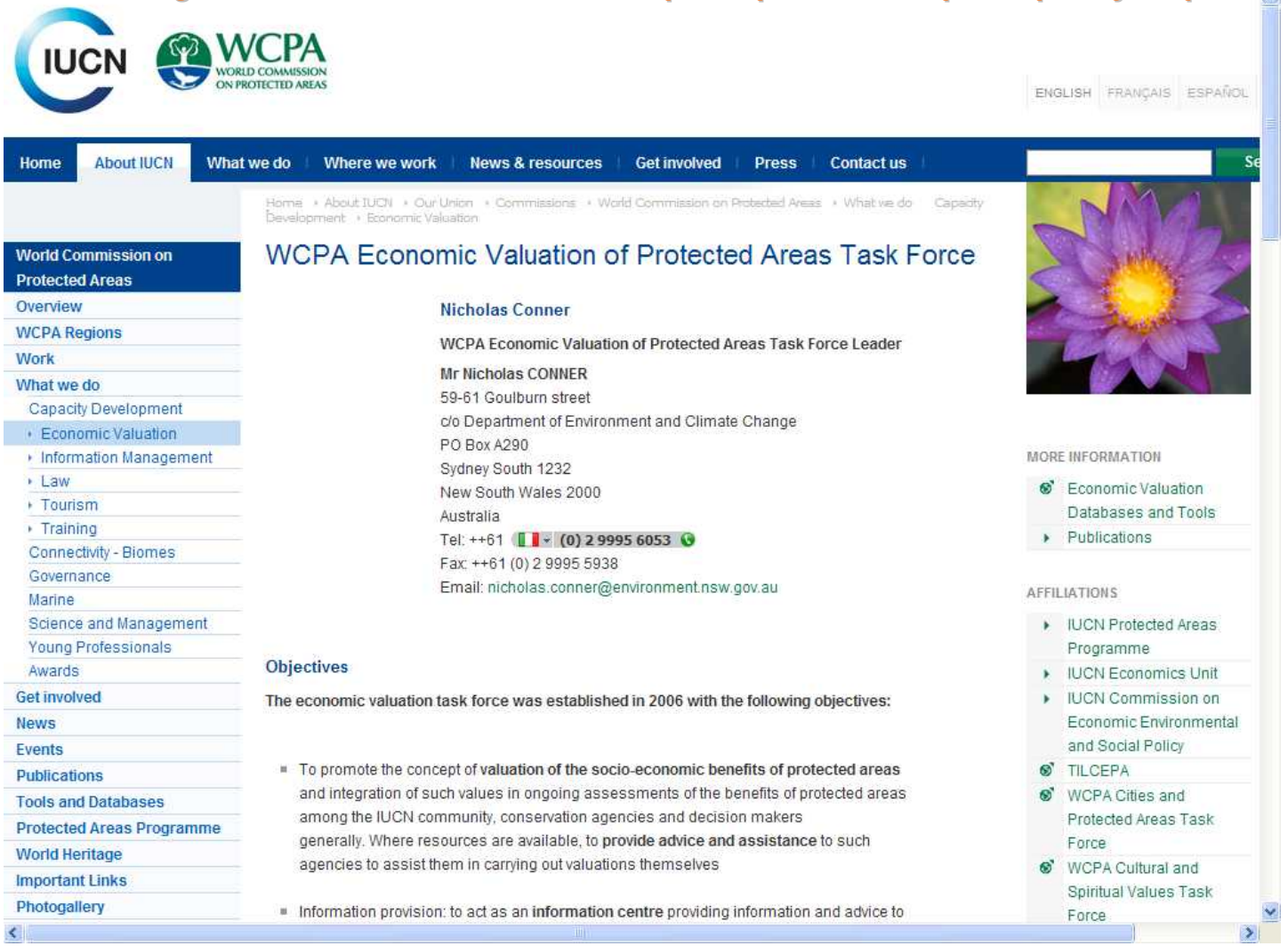

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The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study is a major international initiative to draw attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity, to highlight the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions moving forward.

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We took 10,000 years to turn from "hunter-gatherers" to "farmers" on land.

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CONTI CHE TORNANO

scienze

Quanto rende, in dollari e per ogni ettaro, investire nel restauro ambientale nei principali ecosistemi della Terra secondo le stime del rapporto Teeb

BARRIERA CORALLINA

1.166.000

La cifra, in dollari e per ettaro, è il guadagno in 40 anni (in pesci, turismo, disastri evitati), che si otterrebbe investendo 542 mila dollari per ettaro

ZONE UMIDE

171.300

Il beneficio (in risorse d'acqua e grazie alla funzione antierosione del suolo) a fronte di una spesa di 33 mila dollari per ettaro

FORESTE TROPICALI

148.700

Guadagno previsto (investendo 3450 dollari) grazie all'assorbimento di CO_2, alla produzione di farmaci, al turismo, alla mitigazione del clima

BIODIVERSITÀ

Chi misura (in dollari) il valore della natura per dimostrare che salvarla è un affare

Alla vigilia della Giornata mondiale della Terra, uno studio europeo, il Teeb, spiega quanto fa guadagnare proteggere la varietà di flora e fauna. Sperando che questo argomento convinca i governi

CELEBRAZIONI PLANETARIE Il logo dell'Anno internazionale della Biodiversità e, sotto, della Giornata mondiale della Terra (22 aprile)

GIULIANO ALUFFI

GUARDATELA bene così come è oggi, questa Terra che il 22 aprile si festeggia con la Giornata mondiale indetta dall'Onu, perché a breve potrebbe non essere più la stessa. Ogni quattro anni, infatti, sparisce un'area di foresta pluviale equivalente alla Francia, negli ultimi due decenni è scomparso il 35 per cento delle mangrovie, ed entro il 2030 il 60 per cento delle barriere coralline sarà distrutto da pesca e inquinamento (fonte: rapporto Teeb, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, *www.teebweb.org*). Poi, per il 2060, tutte le zone di pesca

IL VENERDI' 16/04/10

PETER HINGSTON/SUBE SEPHOTO


ZONE UMIDE
171.300
Il beneficio (in risorse d'acqua e grazie alla funzione antierosione del suolo) a fronte di una spesa di 33 mila dollari per ettaro
FORESTE TROPICALI
148.700
Guadagno previsto (investendo 3450 dollari) grazie all'assorbimento di CO_2, alla produzione di farmaci, al turismo, alla mitigazione del clima

LAGHI E FIUMI

69.700

Il beneficio in dollari, per ettaro, in 40 anni, verrebbe da acqua, turismo e mitigazione climatica. L'investimento in «restauro» sarebbe di 4 mila dollari

TIPS

BOSCHI E MACCHIA

32.180

Il guadagno (con una spesa di 990) dovuto l'assorbimento di anidride carbonica e alla protezione del territorio da frane

SIMEPHOTO

PRATERIE

22.600

Il valore si otterrebbe in 40 anni grazie all'assorbimento della CO_2, alla riduzione dei disastri naturali e ai pascoli (spesa: 260 dollari)

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The National Parks of Wales are good news for the Welsh economy

The global protected area network covers around 13.9% of the Earth's land surface: nearly a sixth of the world's population depend on protected areas for a significant percentage of their livelihood. In Europe, the Natura 2000 Network now covers around 17% of the land. It too brings many benefits beyond just the conservation of rare and endangered species.

In 2001, a research project was commissioned to assess the economic value of the three National Parks in Wales. It concluded that the environment of the three parks supported over 10,000 jobs (almost 8% of all employment in Wales) and contributed nearly €200 million to the economy of Wales. These direct jobs and outputs generated further indirect economic activities through their impacts on suppliers and wages spent in Wales.

Because of their high nature value, abundant wildlife and scenic beauty, the Parks which are for the most part also within the Natura 2000 Network provide a strong brand image for Welsh goods and services, derived, amongst others, from sustainable farming or forestry practices undertaken within the boundaries of the Parks.

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Give decision makers access to the value of nature's services

Finance ministers must realise that mounting devastation of ecosystems harms economic development

Chantal Jouanno and Janet Ranganathan
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 8 June 2010 11.39 BST
Article history

• **Chantal Jouanno** is secretary of ecology at the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea. Janet Ranganathan is vice president of science and research at the World Resources Institute

Environment
Biodiversity · Conservation · Climate change · Forests · Farming · Pollution

If the true value of the economic, social and spiritual services of ecosystems were factored into decision making, wetlands, forests and reefs would be viewed and treated very differently. For there is mounting evidence to show that the value of preserving ecosystems can far outweigh that of destroying them.

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Environment › Biodiversity

Economic report into biodiversity crisis reveals price of consuming the planet

Species losses around the world could really cost us the Earth with food shortages, floods and expensive clean up costs

• UN biodiversity report calls for global action to prevent destruction of nature

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Juliette Jowit
guardian.co.uk, Friday 21 May 2010 20.00 BST
Article history

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Reed frog (*Hyperolius sp.*) in a water lily in the Okavango delta, Botswana. Photograph: Frans Lanting/Corbis

In every corner of the globe the evidence of the global biodiversity crisis is now impossible to ignore.

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UN says case for saving species 'more powerful than climate change'
Goods and services from the natural world

"One report estimated the cost of building and maintaining a more comprehensive network of ***global protected areas*** *– increasing it from the current 12.5%-14% to 15% of all land and from 1% to 30% of the seas – would be* ***$45bn a year****, while the benefits of preserving the species richness within these zones would be worth* ***$4-5tn a year****".*

Prof. Francesco MARANGON
DSE-UniUD & CETA-GO
ALPARK Workshop – Cimolais 14.6.10

The Task Force Protected Areas of the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention organises this event for the Alpine Network of Protected Areas - ALPARC.

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UN's 'IPCC for nature' to fight back against destruction of natural world

International body will organise global response to protect ecosystems 'that underpin all life – including economic life'

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Juliette Jowit
guardian.co.uk, Friday 11 June 2010 17.11 BST
Article history

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An endangered *Agalychnis annae*, commonly known as a blue-sided leaf frog, at the National Biodiversity Institute of Costa Rica Photograph: Kent Gilbert/AP

Environment
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World governments voted last night to set up a major new international body to spearhead the battle against the destruction of the natural world.

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WORKSHOP

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING AND ECO-BALANCE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS

June, 14th 2010

Cimolais (PN) – Natural Park of Dolomiti Friulane (I)

PROGRAMME

9:00	Arrival and registration of the participants	
9:30	Start of the workshop	Welcome by the President of the Dolomiti Friulane natural park
	Introduction ALPARC	Elena MASELLI, PhD (ALPARC)
	Introduction to the Workshop Presentation of the participants going round the table (current but also new members of the working group) Presentation of the objectives of the meeting	Stefano SANTI, PhD (Director of Prealpi Giulie natural park) Graziano DANELIN, PhD (Director of Dolomiti Friulane natural park) Claudio LA RAGIONE, PhD (Director of Orobie Valtellinesi regional park)
	Introduction to the topic and coordination	Professor Francesco MARANGON (Department of Economic Sciences University of Udine) http://diec.uniud.it/marangon
10:30 1	A model of an environmental accounting for the system of the natural protected areas in Friuli Venezia Giulia	Francesca VISINTIN, PhD (Centre of Applied Theoretical Ecology, http://www.ceta.ts.it)
11:00	Questions and discussion	
11 :20	Coffee break	
11 :30 2	The value of the protected natural areas: the environmental accounting of the Natural Reserve Marina of Miramare (Trieste)	Maurizio SPOTO, PhD (Director of Natural Reserve Marina of Miramare) Sara FAMIANI, Phd (Natural Reserve Marina of Miramare)
12 :00	Questions and discussion	
13:00	Lunch	
14:30 3	The value of the protected natural areas: the budget of sustainability of the Beigua park (Liguria)	Maurizio BURLANDO, PhD (Director of the regional natural park of Beigua)
15:00	Questions and discussion	
15:30 4	Economic and Social Impacts of Protected Areas on Rural Regions: evaluation and parameters	DI Dr.Daniel BOGNER, (Director Umweltbüro Klagenfurt) www.umweltbuero-klagenfurt.at
16:00	General discussion, conclusions and definition of a road map for the environmental accounting	
16:30	Conclusion	

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