# Contribution of Ecosystem Services to Human Well-being Collaborations with the EPA

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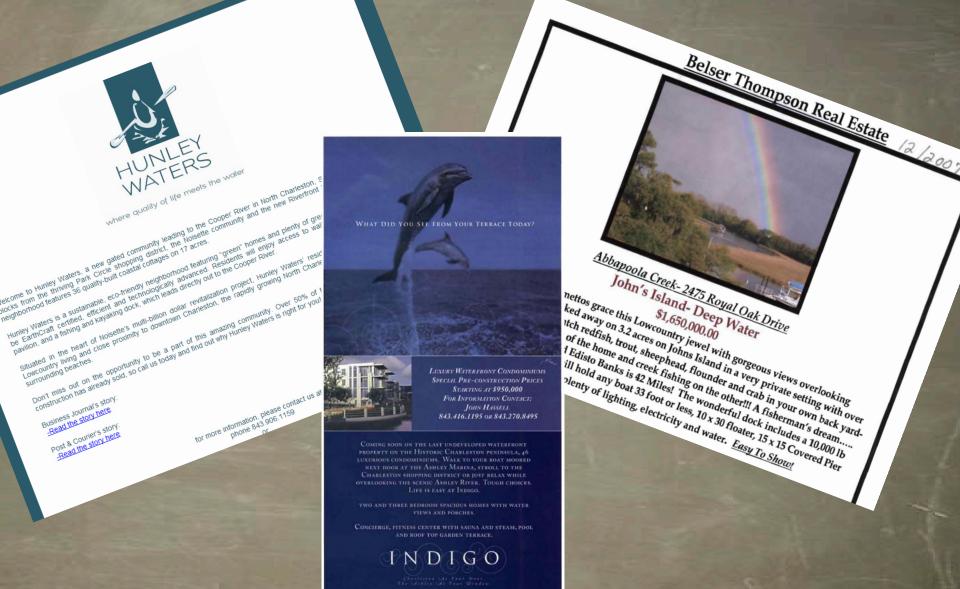




## **Ecosystem Services**

Healthy coastal ecosystems provide food and fiber, regulation of climate, water and disease, cultural opportunities and supporting services such as primary production and soil formation, all vital to human health and well-being.

- →Approach the study of coasts, estuaries and oceans in a holistic manner, recognizing that humans and their social systems are an integral part of these ecosystems.
- →Understand and forecast relationships between coastal ecosystems and human health and well-being.



The value we place on ecosystem services can be measured through both market and non-market assessment.

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## ← short-term → > GLOBAL ← long-term · REGIONAL LOCAL Human well-being and poverty reduction Indirect drivers of change ■ DEMOGRAPHIC BASIC MATERIAL FOR A GOOD LIFE ECONOMIC (e.g., globalization, trade, market, and policy framework) HEALTH ■ SOCIOPOLITICAL (e.g., governance, GOOD SOCIAL RELATIONS institutional and legal framework) SECURITY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND ACTION CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS (e.g., belig consumption choices) WHILEANISH ECOSISTEN ASSESSMENT **Ecosystem services** Direct drivers of change

- PROVISIONING (e.g., food, water, fiber, and fuel)
- REGULATING (e.g., climate regulation, water, and disease)
- CULTURAL (e.g., spiritual, aesthetic, recreation, and education)
- SUPPORTING (e.g., primary production, and soil formation)

LIFE ON EARTH - BIODIVERSITY

- CHANGES IN LOCAL LAND USE AND COVER
- SPECIES INTRODUCTION OR REMOVAL
- **TECHNOLOGY ADAPTATION AND USE**
- EXTERNAL INPUTS (e.g., fertilizer use, pest control, and irrigation)
- HARVEST AND RESOURCE CONSUMPTION
- **CLIMATE CHANGE**
- **NATURAL, PHYSICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL** DRIVERS (e.g., evolution, volcanoes)



Strategies and interventions

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

### **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES Provisioning** FOOD **FRESHWATER** WOOD AND FIBER # FUFL Regulating Supporting CLIMATE REGULATION ■ NUTRIENT CYCLING = FLOOD REGULATION ■ SOIL FORMATION DISEASE REGULATION ■ PRIMARY PRODUCTION WATER PURIFICATION Cultural ■ AESTHETIC SPIRITUAL **EDUCATIONAL** RECREATIONAL H .... LIFE ON EARTH - BIODIVERSITY ARROW'S WIDTH

#### CONSTITUENTS OF WELL-BEING

#### Security

- PERSONAL SAFETY
- SECURE RESOURCE ACCESS
- SECURITY FROM DISASTERS

## Basic material for good life

- ADEQUATE LIVELIHOODS
- SUFFICIENT NUTRITIOUS FOOD
- SHELTER
- ACCESS TO GOODS

#### Health

- STRENGTH
- FEELING WELL
- ACCESS TO CLEAN AIR
  AND WATER

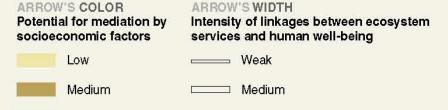
#### Good social relations

- SOCIAL COHESION
- MUTUAL RESPECT
- ABILITY TO HELP OTHERS

## Freedom of choice and action

OPPORTUNITY TO BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE WHAT AN INDIVIDUAL VALUES DOING AND BEING

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



Strong

High

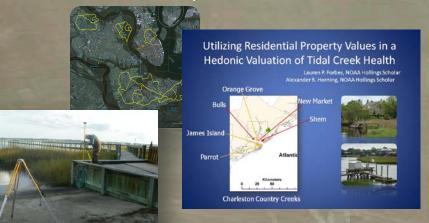


## no

## National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science

Quality of Place

A place-base framework for analyzing a good place to live that provides optimal ecosystem services that are conducive to a healthily environment, good social relations and secure personal economics.



Sentinel Habitats/Sentinel Species
Provides a first indicator of environmental
change due to large influences such as climate
or local influences such as small scale change in
land use.

Sustainable Estuarine Shoreline Stabilization in North Carolina:

Providing managers alternative approaches to shoreline management that emphasizes ecosystem services and economic costs and benefits.

**EPA Coastal Carolinas** 

Identifying and characterizing the services that ecosystems provide and identifying the value that these services represent to human health and wellbeing

## Memorandum of Agreement

EPA, Office of Research and Development Ecosystem Services Research Program Human Health and Well-being

**Purpose:** to provide a framework for sharing information and coordinating programs within NOAA and EPA to support the development of an ecosystems services and human well-being partnership.

Valuing ecosystem services and their links to human health and well-being is critical to implementing NOAA science planning.

- 2010 NOAA Annual Guidance Memorandum
- Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force
- Next Generation Strategic Planning
- Interim Framework for Effective Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning



## National Index of Well-being

# Ecosystem Services Research Program Human Health and Well-being

Lisa Smith and Kevin Summers, Gulf Breeze Division, Fl



To develop, test and implement an index of well-being applicable to multiple ecosystems, stressor scenarios and geographic initiatives to help decision makers better understand the vital link between ecosystem service provision and the constitutes to well-being.

- → Evaluating how changes in ecosystem services effect the domains of human well-being
- → Establish the human value placed on services
- → Will provide decision-makers with a valuation of benefits and loss to be used in making land use decisions.

## Method

Concept

Literature Review

**Expert Opinion** 

**Validation** 

NOAA MOA

**Development of Indicators** 

Determine the relationship between services and indicators

#### Accounting for Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability: Linking Ecosystem Services to Human Well-Being

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One of society's greatest challenges is to sustain natural resources while promoting economic growth and quality of life. In the face of this challenge, society must measure the effectiveness of programs established to safeguard the environment. The impetus for demonstrating positive results from government-sponsored research and regulation in the United States comes from Congress (General Accountability Office; GAO) and the Executive Branch (Office of Management and Budget: OMB). The message is: regulatory and research programs must demonstrate outcomes that justify their costs. Although the concept is simple, it is a complex problem to demonstrate that environmental research, policies, and regulations cause measurable changes in environmental quality. Even where changes in environmental quality can be tracked reliably, the connections between government actions and environmental outcomes seldom are direct or straightforward. In this article, we describe emerging efforts (with emphasis on the role of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; EPA) to frame and measure environmental outcomes in terms of ecosystem services and values-societally and ecologically meaningful metrics for gauging how well we manage environmental resources. As examples of accounting for outcomes and values, we present a novel, low-cost method for determining relative values of multiple ecosystem services, and describe emerging research on indicators of human well-being.

#### Introduction

We measure our nation's economic performance with indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), indices of stock and commodity markets, and many others. The reliability, utility, and popularity of these indicators are rooted in what they have in common: units that are easily measured, understandable to anyone, and comparable across sectors—typically dollars. In contrast, we lack a broadly accepted suite of

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indicators for environmental performance, and those we employ are measured in a menagerie of units ranging from acres (e.g., extent of forests and wetlands) to µg/L (contaminant concentrations in water), and scales ranging from a single point in space to continental and global. Moreover, indicators of quantity do not translate directly or intuitively into indicators of quality. Everyone knows the worth of a dollar, but how does the value of one wetland or coral reef compare to another? It is even more challenging to compare values across ecosystems; what are the relative values of forests, prairies, estuaries, etc.? Taking the question another step, if a quantity goal (e.g., no net loss of wetlands) is achieved, what is gained in terms of environmental quality and value to society? These are difficult questions, for both science and society. We propose a structured approach to environmental accountability, pointing out the needs and challenges along the way. The simple model has four major components: policy, goals, measures (metrics, indicators, values), and monitoring (Figure 1). Most of our emphasis is on developing appropriate measures, including (1) a novel, efficient approach to combining magnitudes and values of ecosystem services into a comparative index, and (2) the concept of an integrative indicator of human well-being. This work arises from the goals of EPA's Ecosystem Services Reseach Program (ESRP): to quantify the values of ecosystem services and provide resource managers, planners, government decision-makers, and others with information such as a national atlas of ecosystem services, interactive maps, and predictive models that will help them to (a) assess management options, costs, and constraints in the context of ecological benefits, (b) sustain, enhance, and be accountable for valuable ecosystem services, and (c) measure the worth of ecosystem services to human health and well-being (1).



FIGURE 1. A conceptual model of environmental accountability, showing the relationships among policy, goals, indicators of ecosystem services, and monitoring.

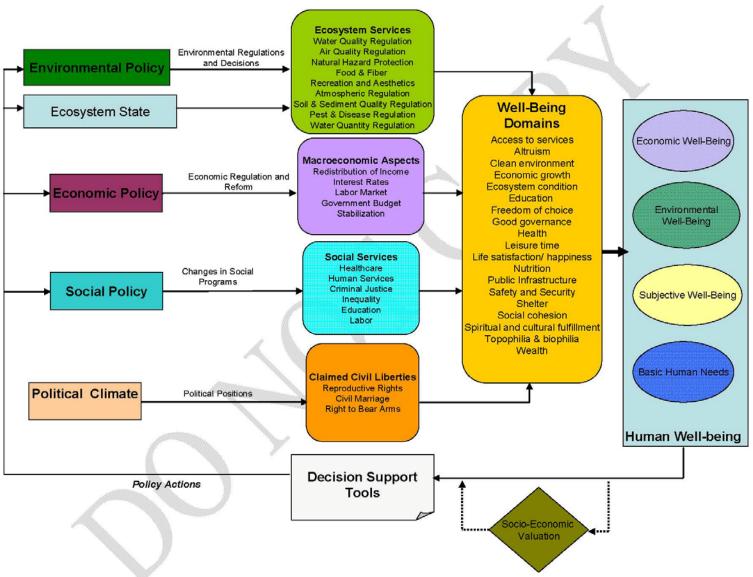
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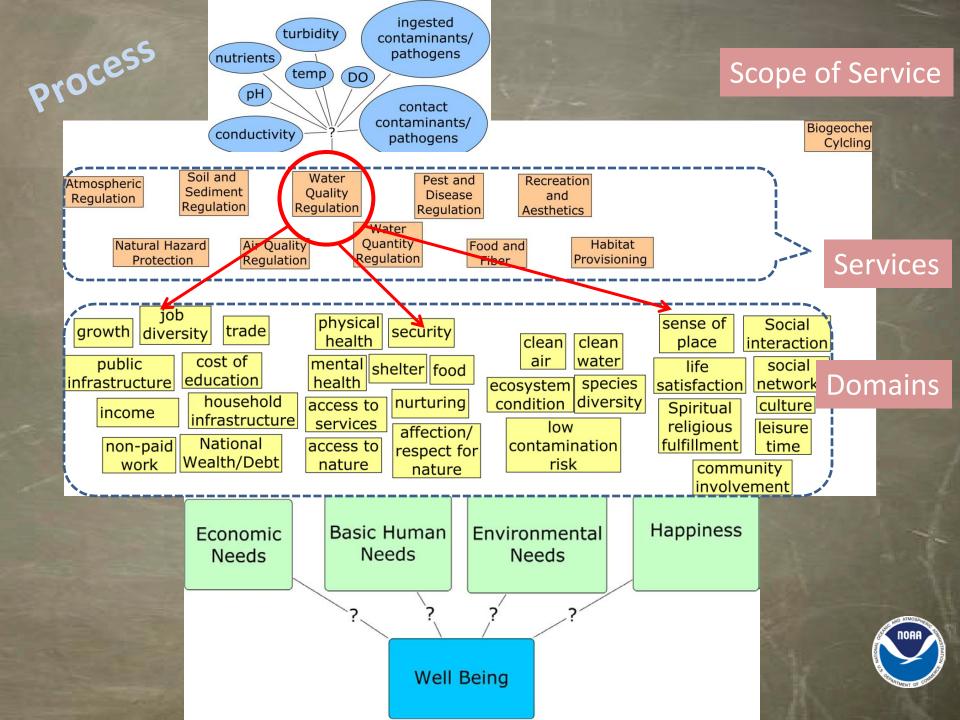
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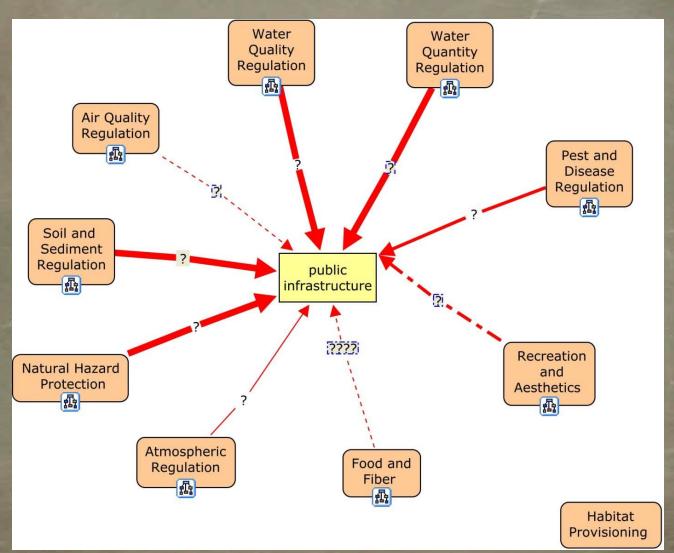
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This conceptual framework is a preliminary product of the USEPA ESRP Well-being project. Do not cite or circulate.



## The Relative Impacts of Changing Ecosystem Services on Elements of Well-being









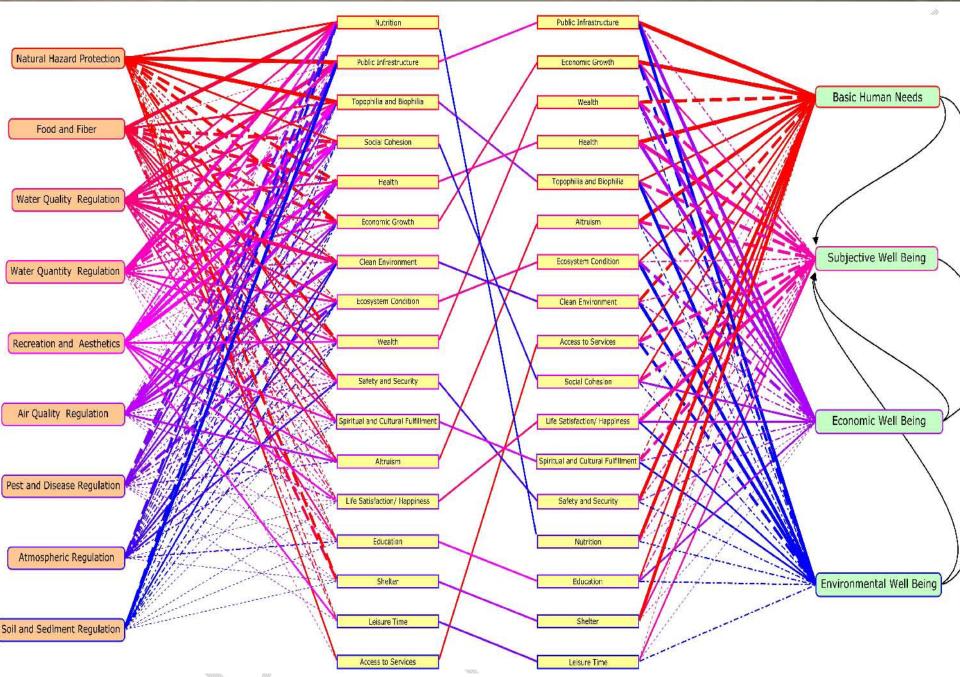
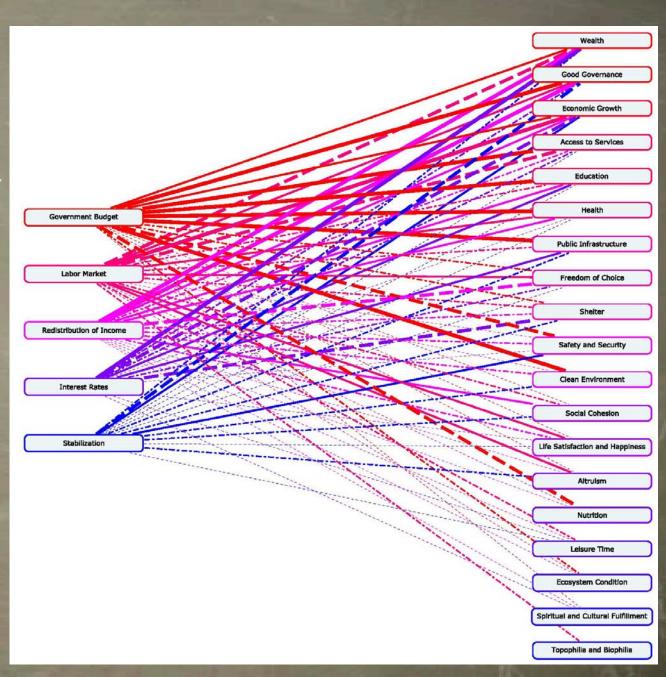


Figure 2. (a) Conceptual model of the relationship between ecosystem services and human well-being illustrating the complexities of the linkages. Do not cite or circulate.

What we need.....

Collaboration in developing social, political and economic links with human well-being.

Discussion of surveying NOAA employees to validate ecosystem service linkages with well-being.



What we need.....

Collaboration in developing social, political and economic links with human well-being.

- •1/2 day work session to evaluate economic links.
- ½ day work session to evaluate social links.
- •1/2 day work session to evaluate political links.
- •Feedback on ecosystem work.
- Review

Discussion of surveying NOAA employees to validate ecosystem service linkages with well-being.





