



RESILCOAST



Ecosystem Services: Bridge or Barrier for Marine and Coastal Management – Results from Stakeholder Questionnaire

**Emma McKinley (Cardiff University), Nicola Beaumont (Plymouth Marine Lab),
Jordi Pages (Bangor University) & Kayleigh Wyles (University of Surrey)**

Coastal Futures 2018
Royal Geographic Society, London
January 2018

McKinleyE1@cardiff.ac.uk

@EmmaJMcKinley @RESILCOAST @CUEarth

Take Home Messages

- Despite numerous studies, and inclusion in high level policy, Ecosystem Services (ES) remains a complex and at times poorly understood concept.
- On the surface, UK marine and coastal stakeholders appear to ‘like’ it – but things are not always as they seem!
- For future effective use, some early recommendations:
 - need for consistency across theories, frameworks and valuations.
 - improved inclusion of cultural and heritage based values and benefits within assessment, and overarching ES debate.
 - economic valuation isn’t the only value!



<http://autokarbit.blogspot.co.uk>



RESILCOAST

Background to this study

Aim: To examine practitioners' views and understanding of new legislation in Wales and the implications for saltmarsh ecosystem services and ber

“It’s about your audience isn’t it, about who you’re talking to”

“It’s a difficult and I’m not blaming anybody in particular but it is a difficult concept to explain”

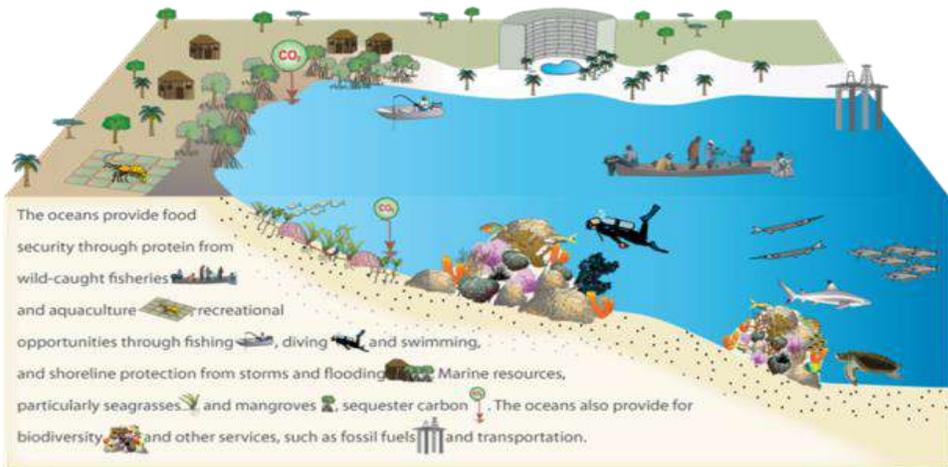
“I’ve got some fundamental issues with the term”

Comments on the use of ecosystem services as a concept within saltmarsh governance and management



The Ecosystem Service (ES) Approach

“Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth” – Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2000)



Conceptual diagram illustrating the ecosystem services provided by oceans and the ways in which humans depend on oceans.

Symbols library courtesy of the Integration and Application Network (ian.umces.edu/symbols), University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science.

Conceptual diagram illustrating the ecosystem services provided by oceans and the ways in which humans depend on oceans.

Diagram courtesy of the Integration and Application Network (ian.umces.edu), University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science. Source: Samantha G. Karer, L. Orbach M. 2010. People and Oceans. Science and Knowledge Division, Conservation International, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

“Ecosystem services are the benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living.” – UKNEA (2014)

“The direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing. The concept “ecosystem goods and services” is synonymous with ecosystem services” - TEEB.

ODEMM
TEV NEA
deGroot et al
Nahlik et al
COST-IMPACT
Costanza et al
Barbier et al
Beaumont et al
ValMER
Boyd and Banzhaf
PERSEUS
MA VECTORS
Balmford et al
Daily
Fisher et al
TEEB

Well being
Beneficial
Provisioning
Values
Ecosystem services
Supporting services
Functions
Typology
Classification
Regulating
Core
Intermediate services
Habitat
Final services
Benefits
Goods
Ecosystem processes
Framework
Cultural

FIGURE 6:
Reaction to Alternative Phrases to Describe Ecosystem Services
(Split Sample; Rated on a Scale From 1 to 7 in Terms of Appeal)

Name	% Rating a 6 or 7 (Very Appealing)	Mean Score
Nature's Value	61%	5.5
Nature's Benefits	53%	5.3
Earth's Benefits	55%	5.2
Environmental Value	49%	5.2
The Planet's Assets	45%	5.0
Nature's Health and Safety Systems	46%	4.9
Environmental Wealth	45%	4.9
Environmental Goods	44%	4.9
Natural Life-Support	44%	4.9
Ecological Wealth	42%	4.8
The Planet's Products and Services	34%	4.6
Natural Infrastructure	32%	4.6
Ecosystem Services	31%	4.5
Nature's Social Safety Net	34%	4.4
Natural Capital	30%	4.3
Earth's Capital	29%	4.2

What are user/ practitioners' perceptions/ attitudes towards the concept of ES?

How do they differ between user groups?

How do these attitudes/ views influence the use of the concept?

Does ES support the science-policy-practice interface for marine and coastal management?

UK Stakeholder Questionnaire



Communications and Management
for Sustainability

- Diverse group of marine and coastal practitioners and user groups incl. industry, academics, policy makers, NGOs, consultants, among others.
- Large potential sample size – representation
- Potentially interesting geopolitical differences

Ecosystem Services in Marine and Coastal Management: Your views

Introduction

- Over recent years, the concept of *ecosystem services* has become increasingly embedded into marine and coastal management and decision making.
- In spite of this, questions remain as to how useful the concept is in supporting dialogue and collaboration across the research-policy-practice interface.
- In a bid to better understand the views towards the ecosystem services concept of practitioners, researchers and decision makers across marine and coastal disciplines and sectors, we are conducting this questionnaire as part of the RESILCOAST [research project](#).
- This survey is being conducted by Emma McKinley (University of Cardiff), Jordi Pages (Bangor University), Kayleigh Wyles (University of Surrey), and Nicola Beaumont (Plymouth Marine Laboratory)

This Short Survey

We are interested in your attitudes and opinions towards the concept of ecosystem services and its use in a marine and coastal context: there are no right or wrong answers. The questionnaire will take approximately 15 minutes of your time.

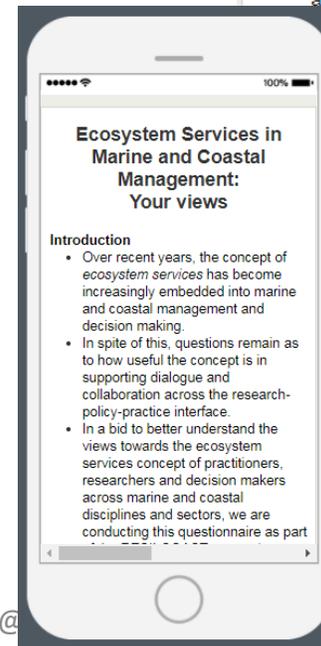
Plus, as a thank you, you are invited to enter into a prize draw with a chance to win one of three £20 worth of shopping vouchers

Are you happy to take part?

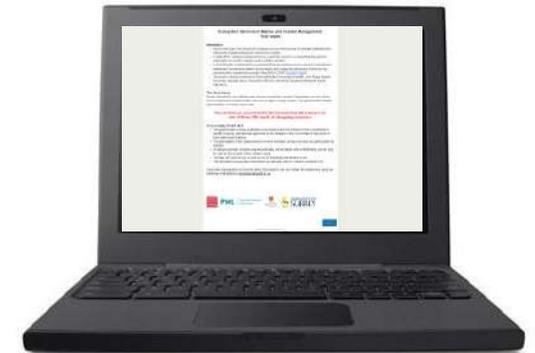
- The questionnaire is being undertaken in accordance with the Research Ethics Guidelines of Cardiff University, and has been approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Earth and Ocean Sciences.
- Your participation in this questionnaire is entirely voluntary, and you can stop your participation at any time.

The data you provide, including any personal data, will be treated with confidentiality, and will only be used for the purpose of this research study. Your data will never be sold on and will not be individually attributable to you. The information you provide will be stored securely and used for research purposes only.

If you have any questions or concerns about this research, you can contact the researchers using the e-mail address: mckinleye1@cardiff.ac.uk

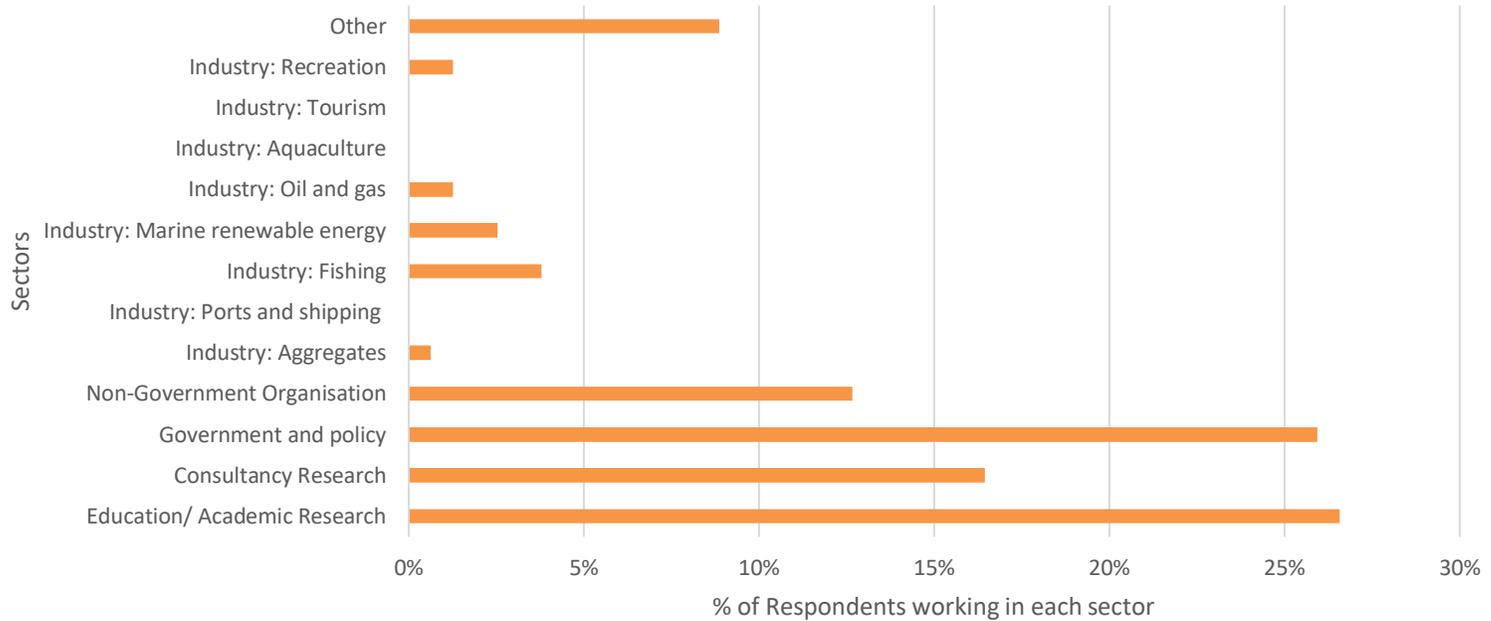


PML | PI
L2

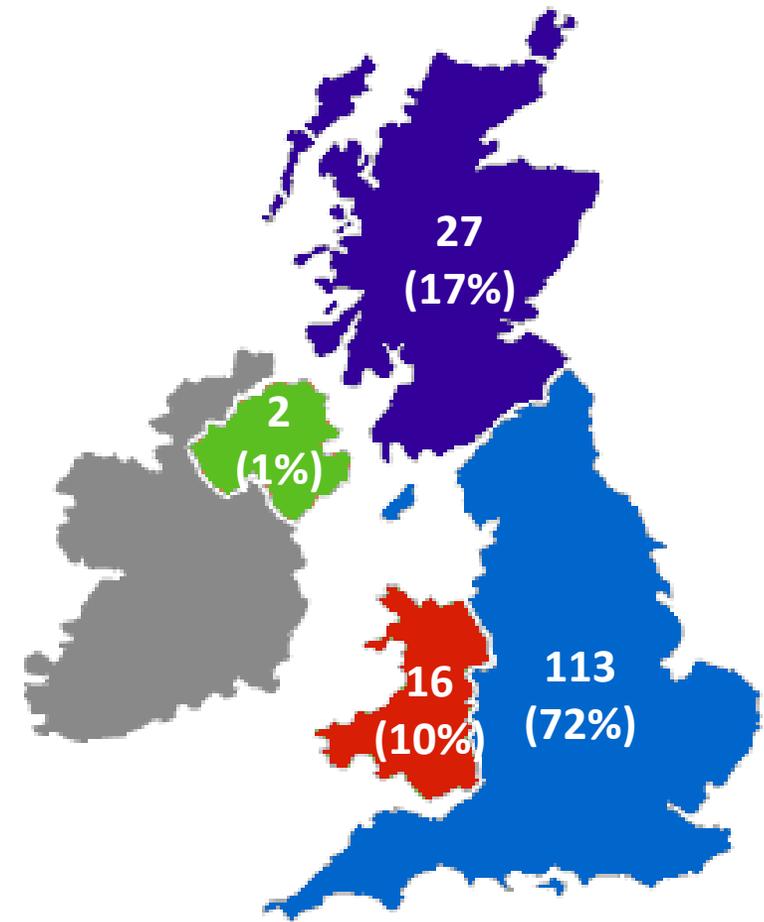
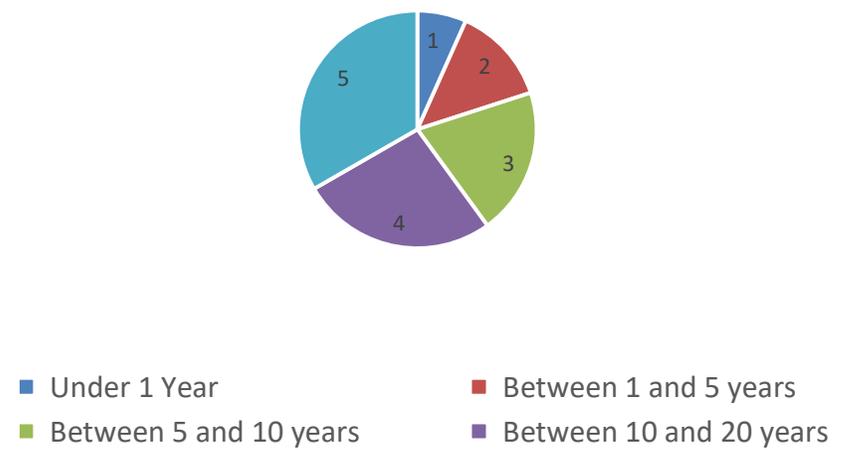


CMS Questionnaire Respondents - Preliminary Findings

Respondents' Employment Sectors

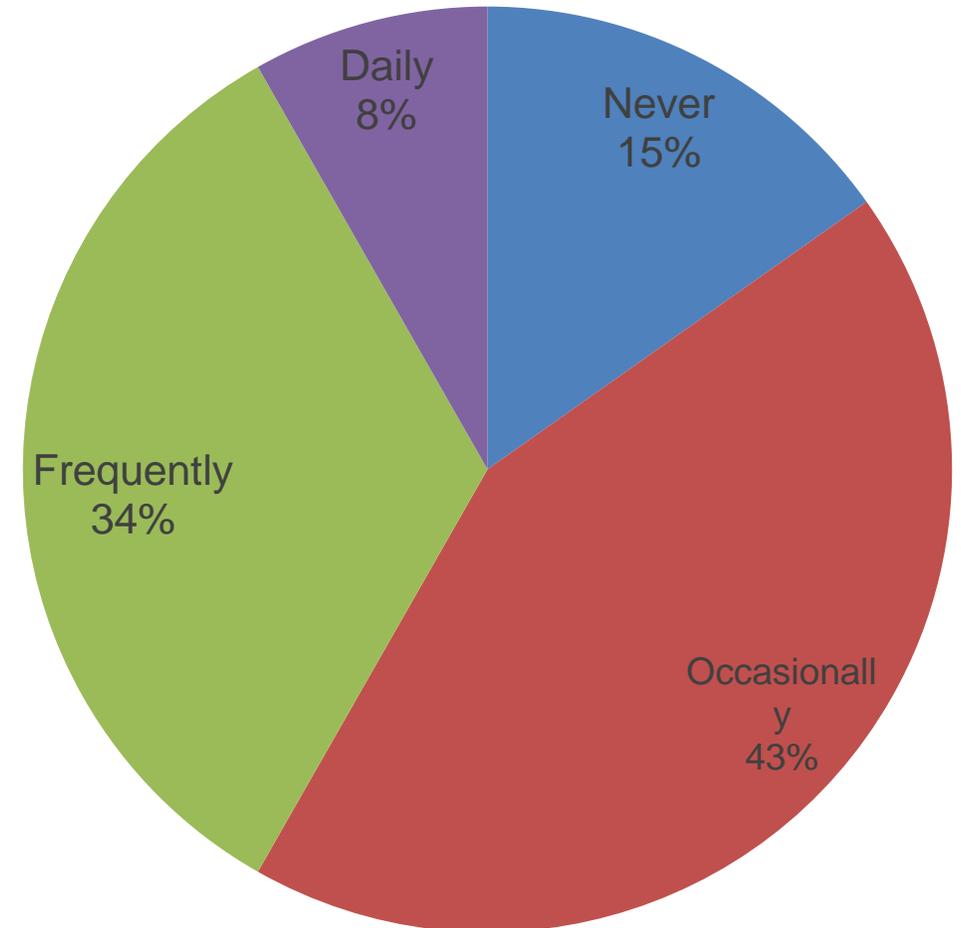
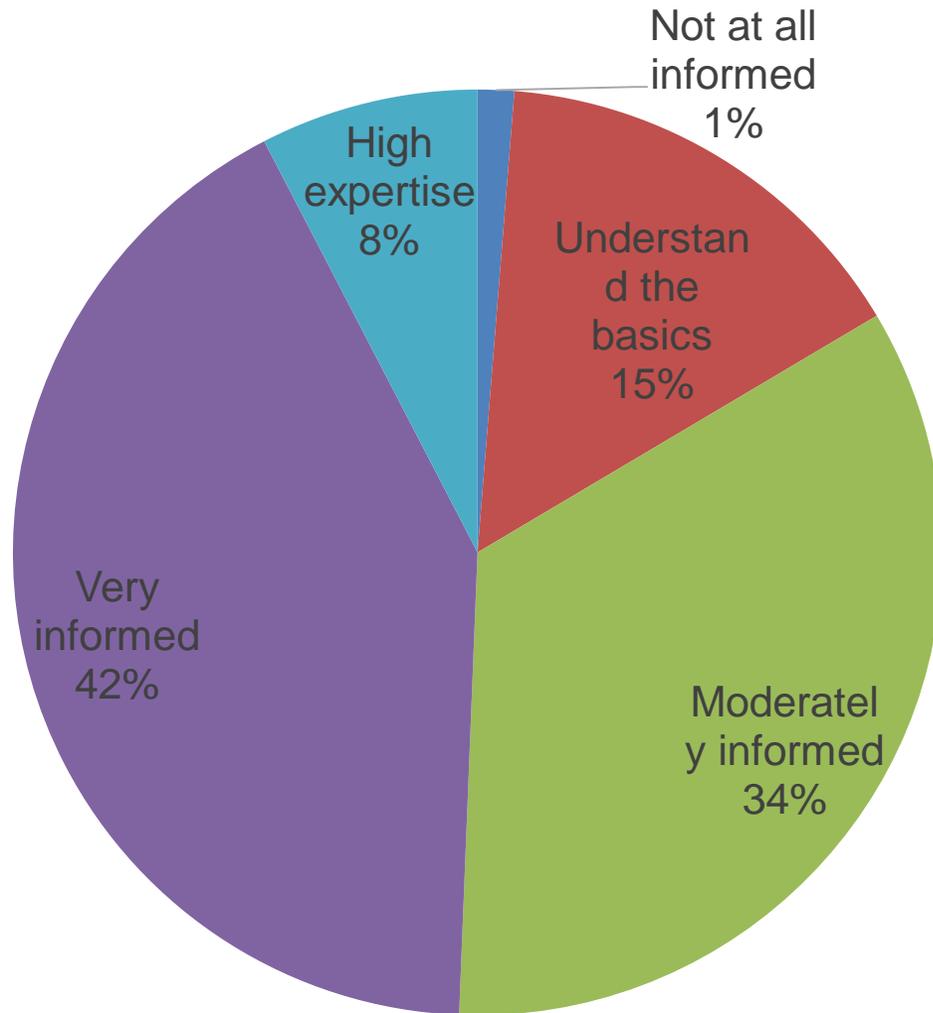


Length of Time Working in Sector



n=158

Self-reported knowledge and use



How is the ES concept used?

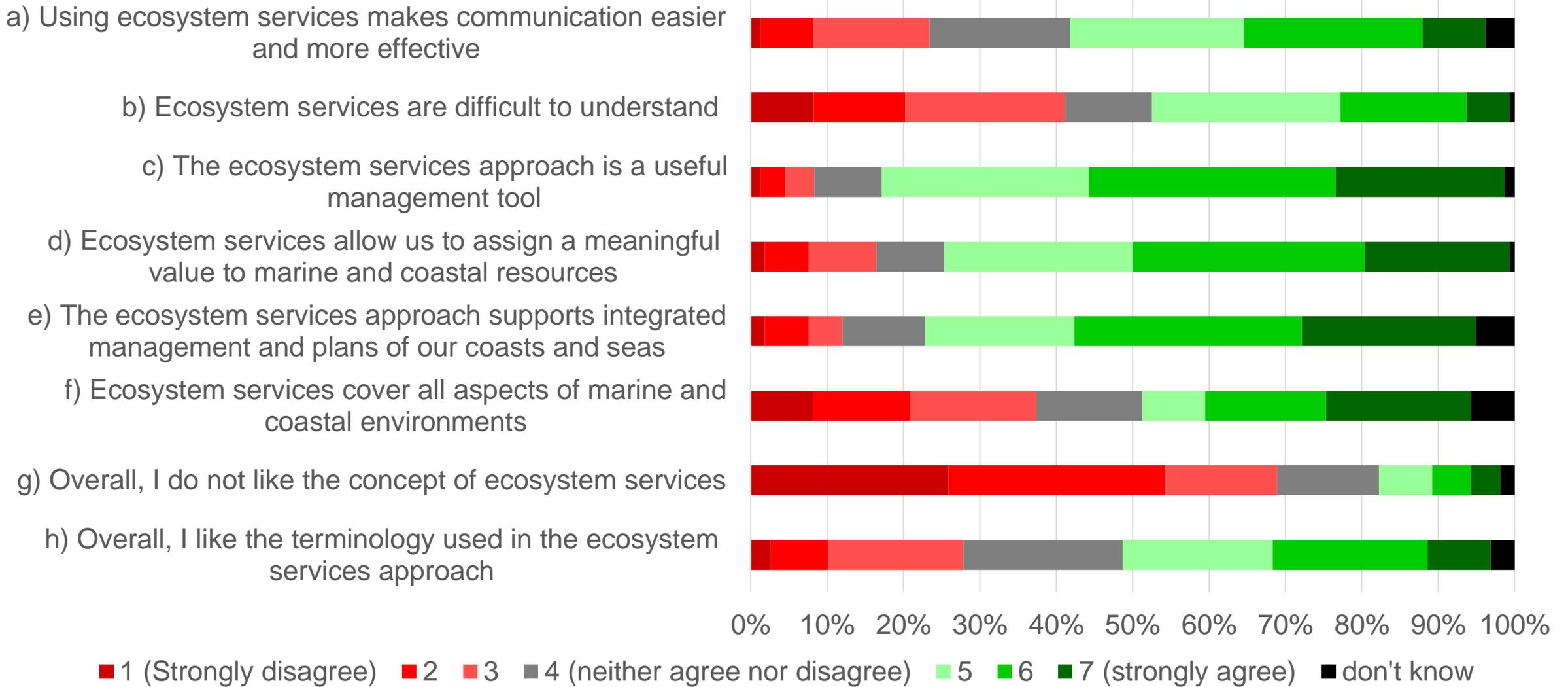


"I haven't [used it] as yet - but it is something that I am increasingly being encouraged to do - and use the language to communicate"

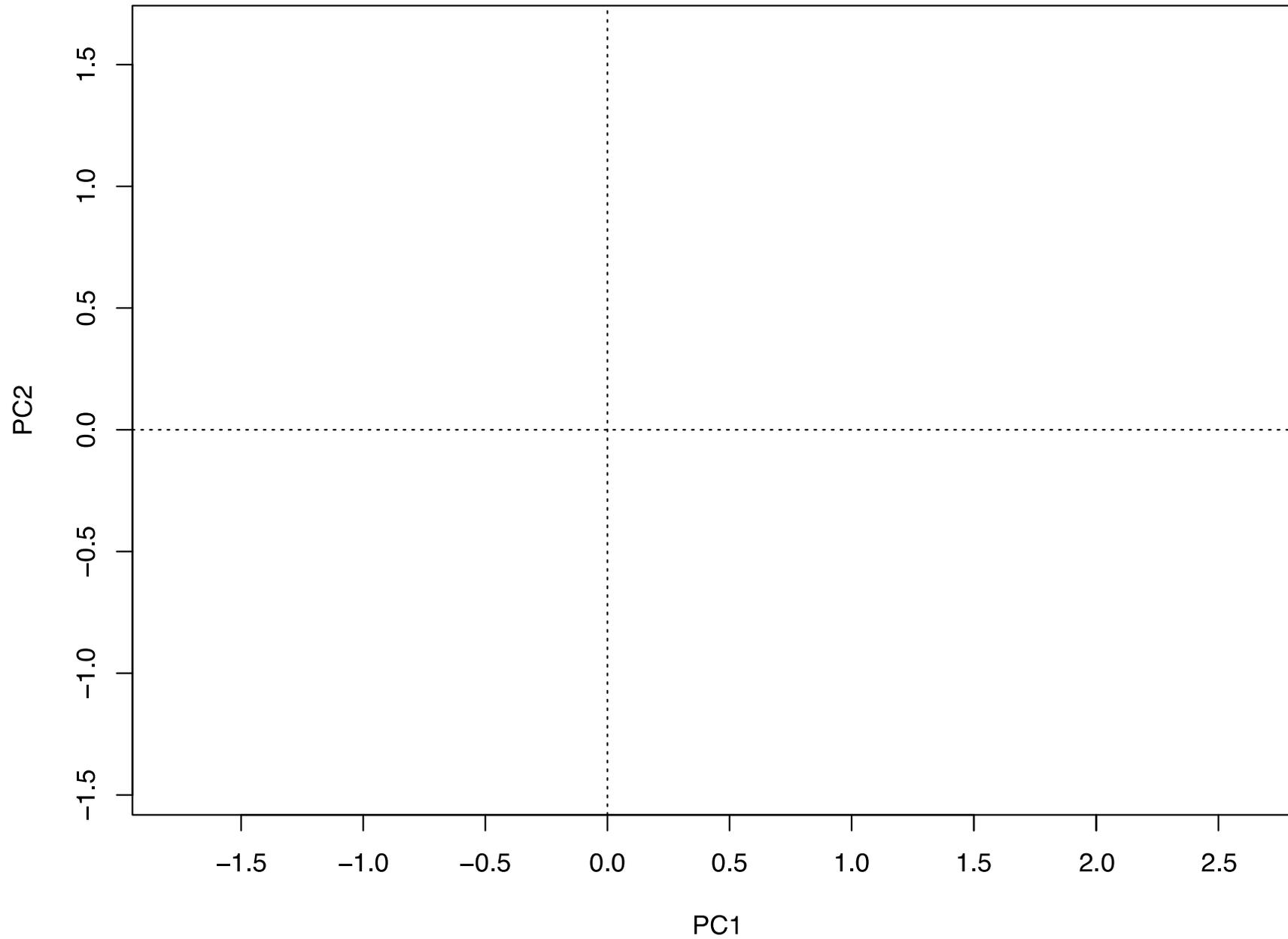
"Communicating with policy makers and marine managers. Within research projects, exploring valuation and trade-offs faced by stakeholders"

"To define the cultural ecosystem services people value in a coastal community"

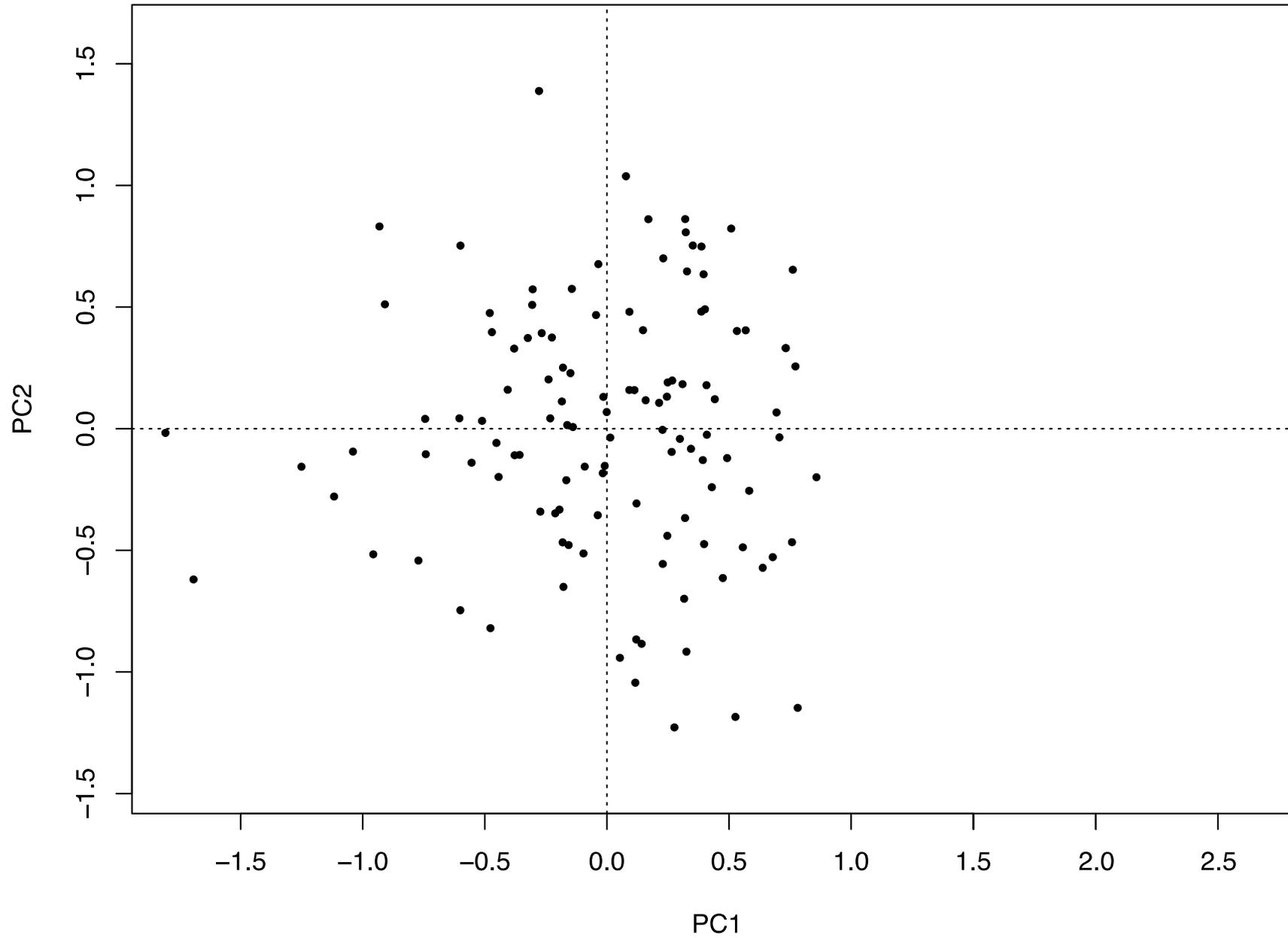
Stakeholder Views on ES



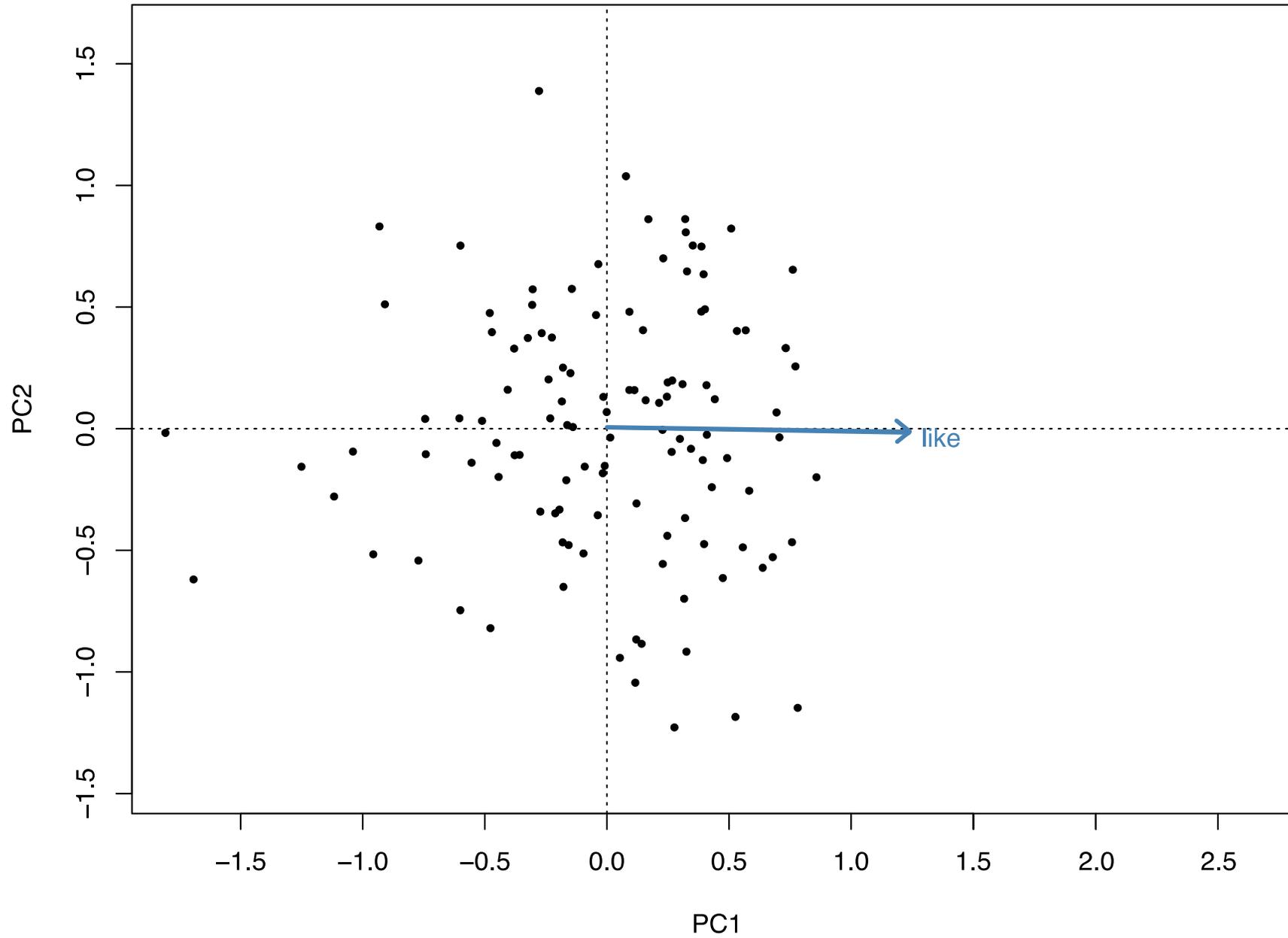
What are your views about ecosystem services?



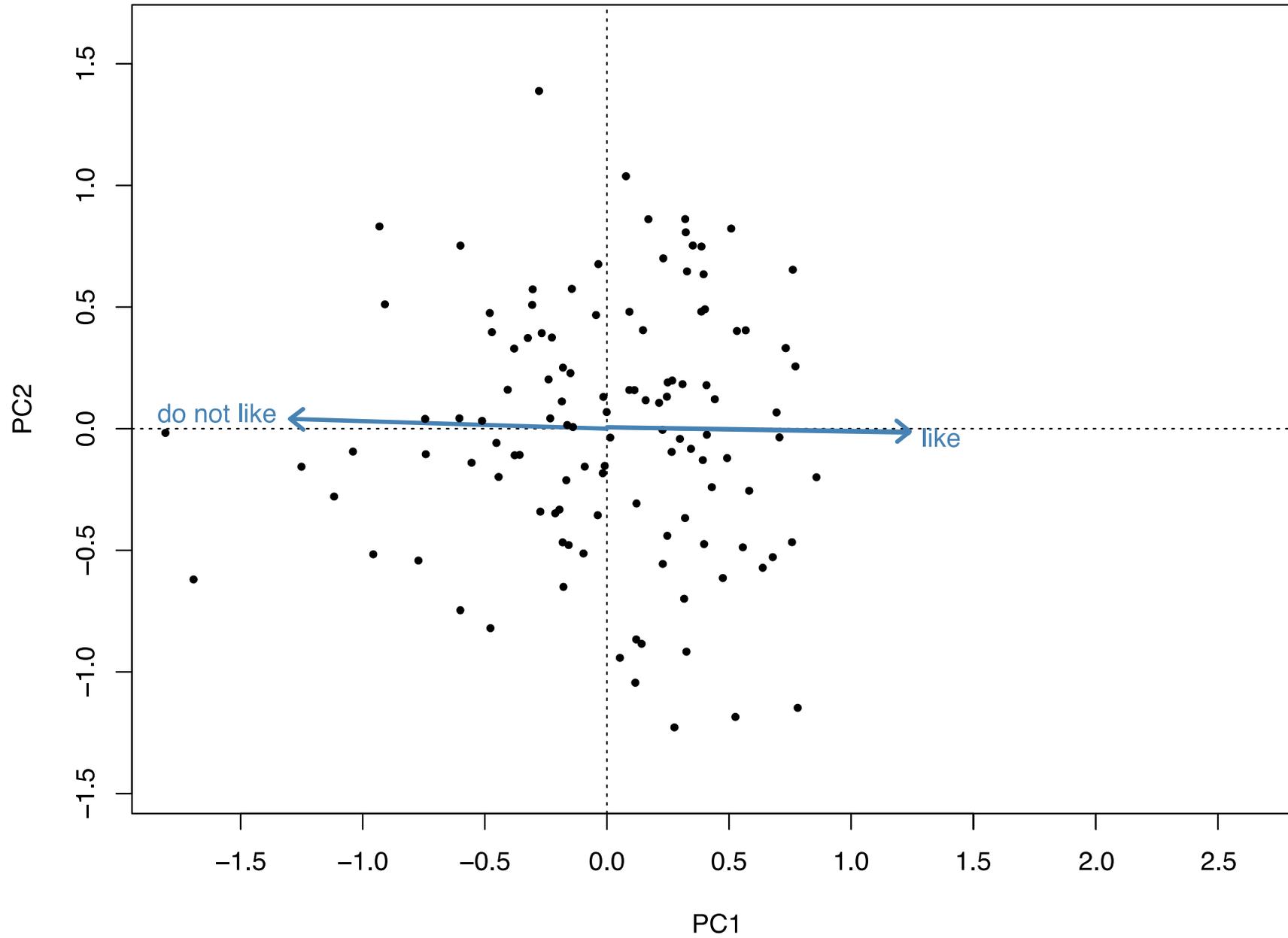
What are your views about ecosystem services?



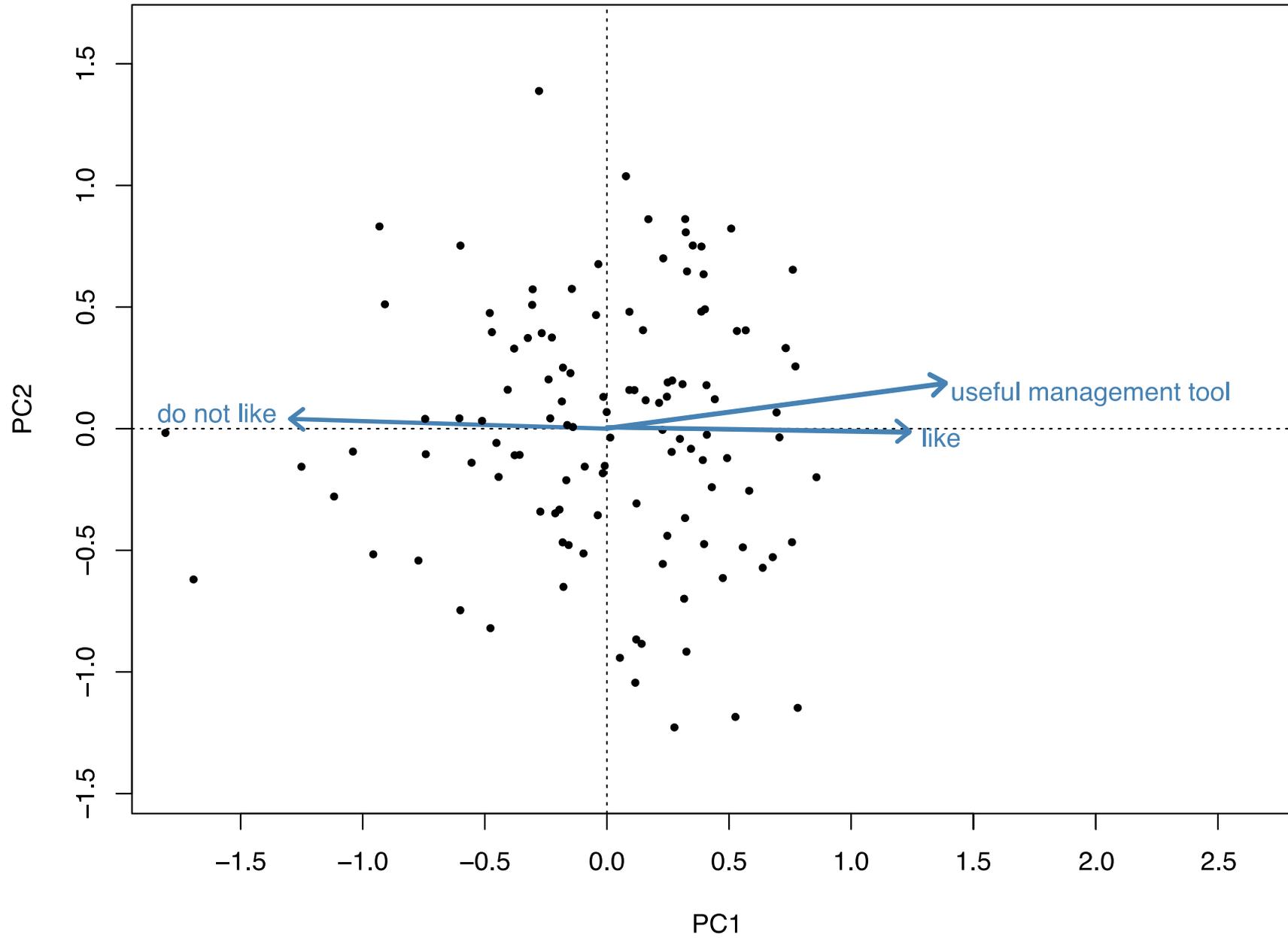
What are your views about ecosystem services?



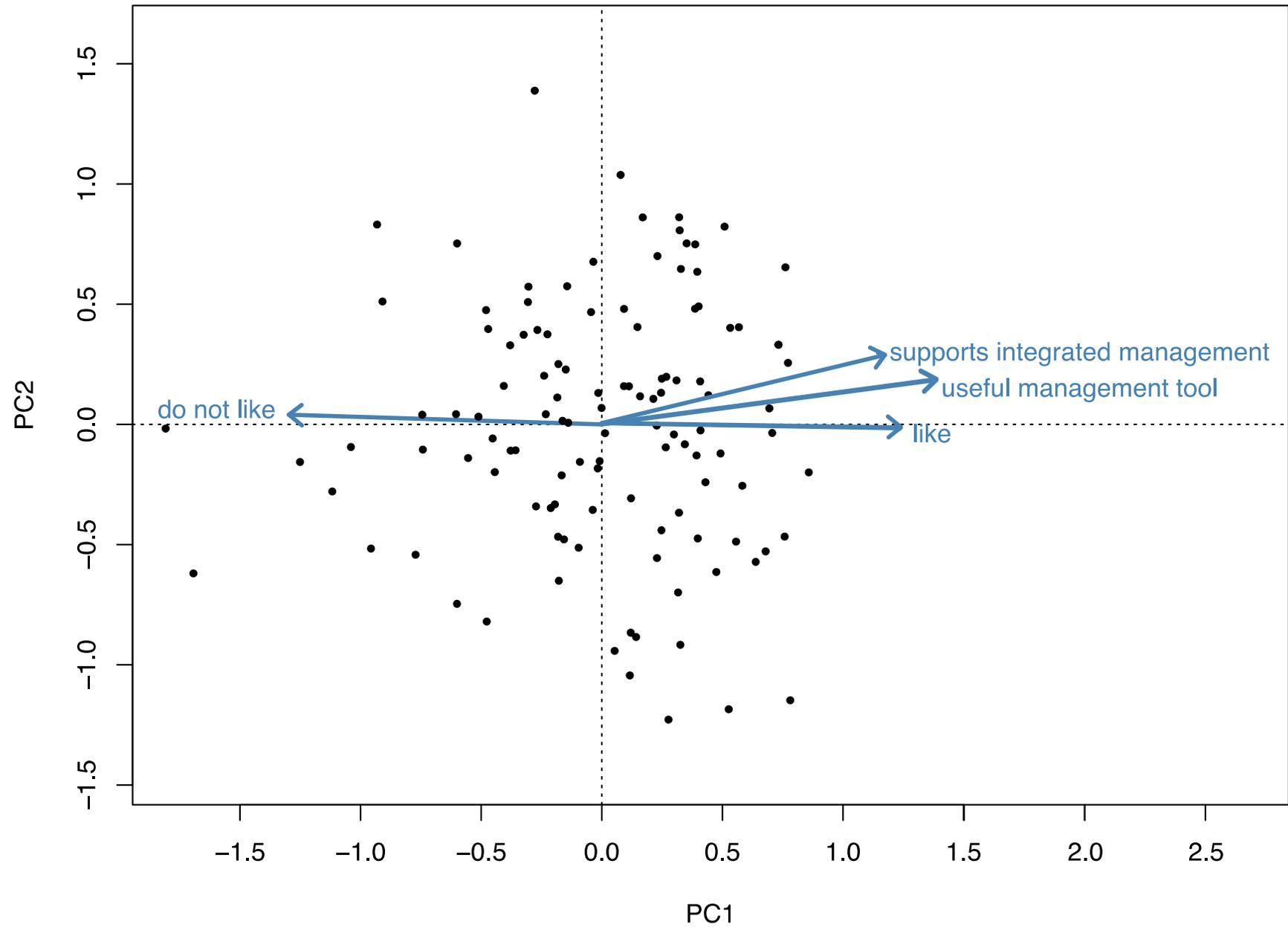
What are your views about ecosystem services?



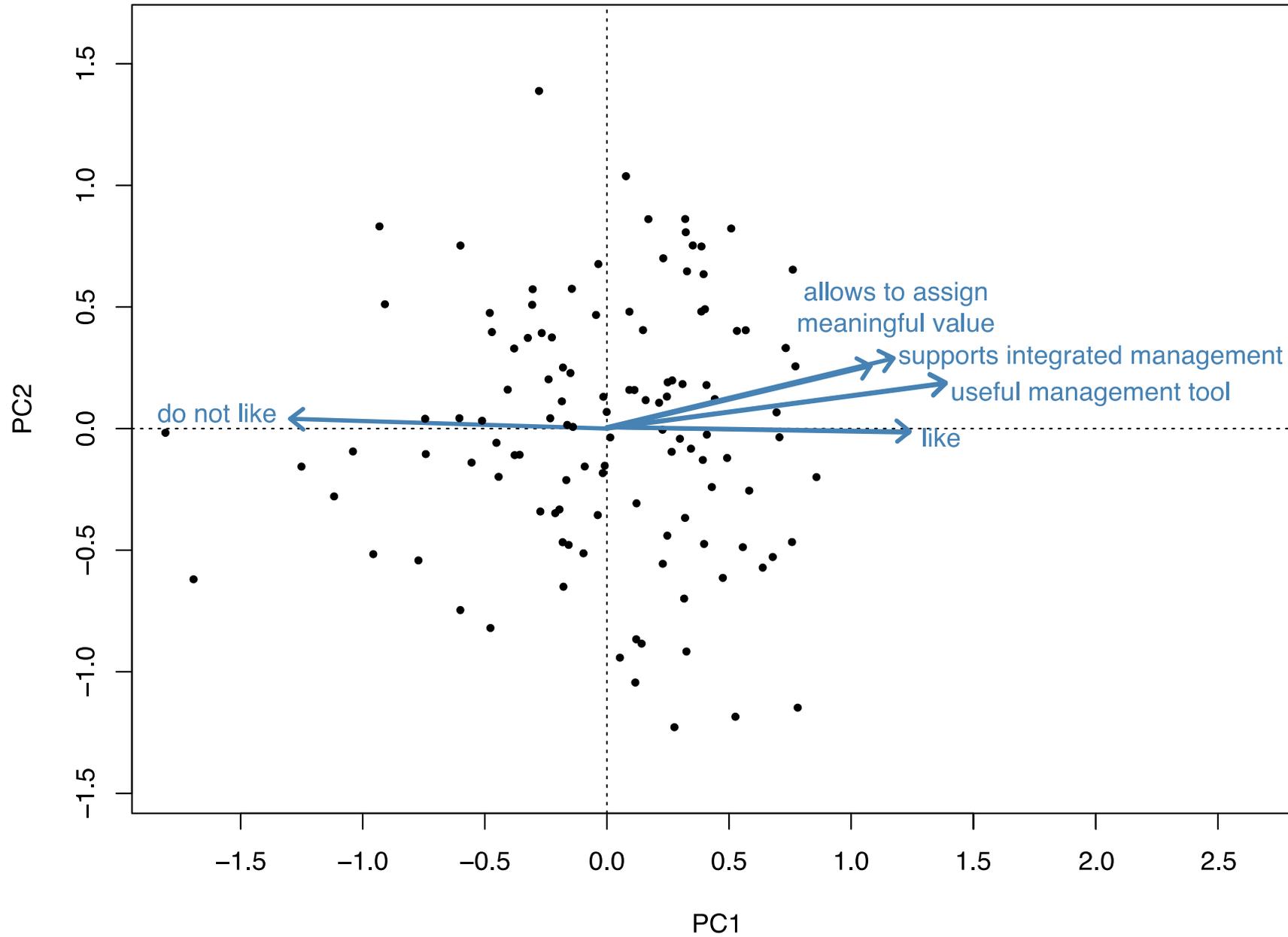
What are your views about ecosystem services?



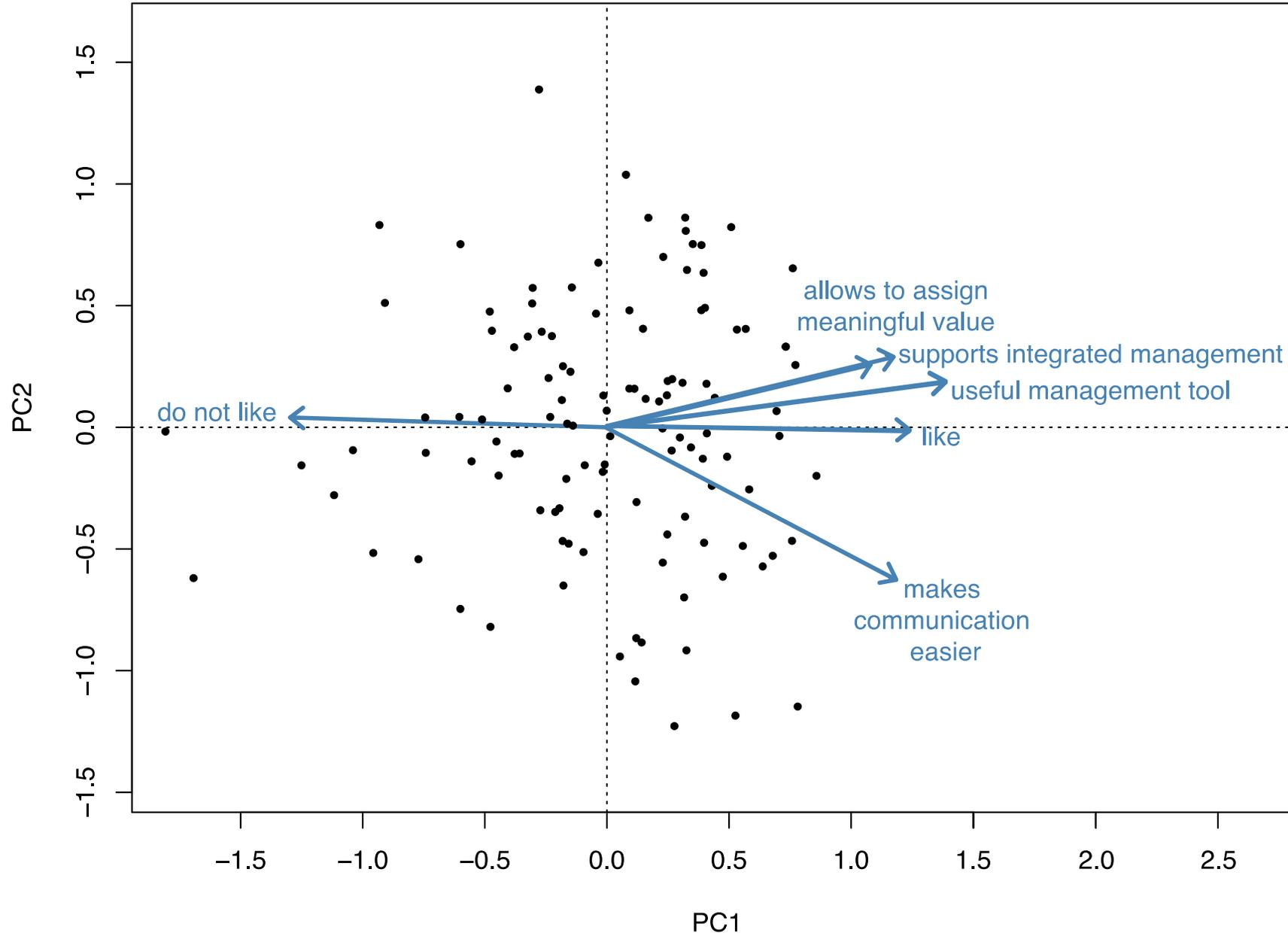
What are your views about ecosystem services?



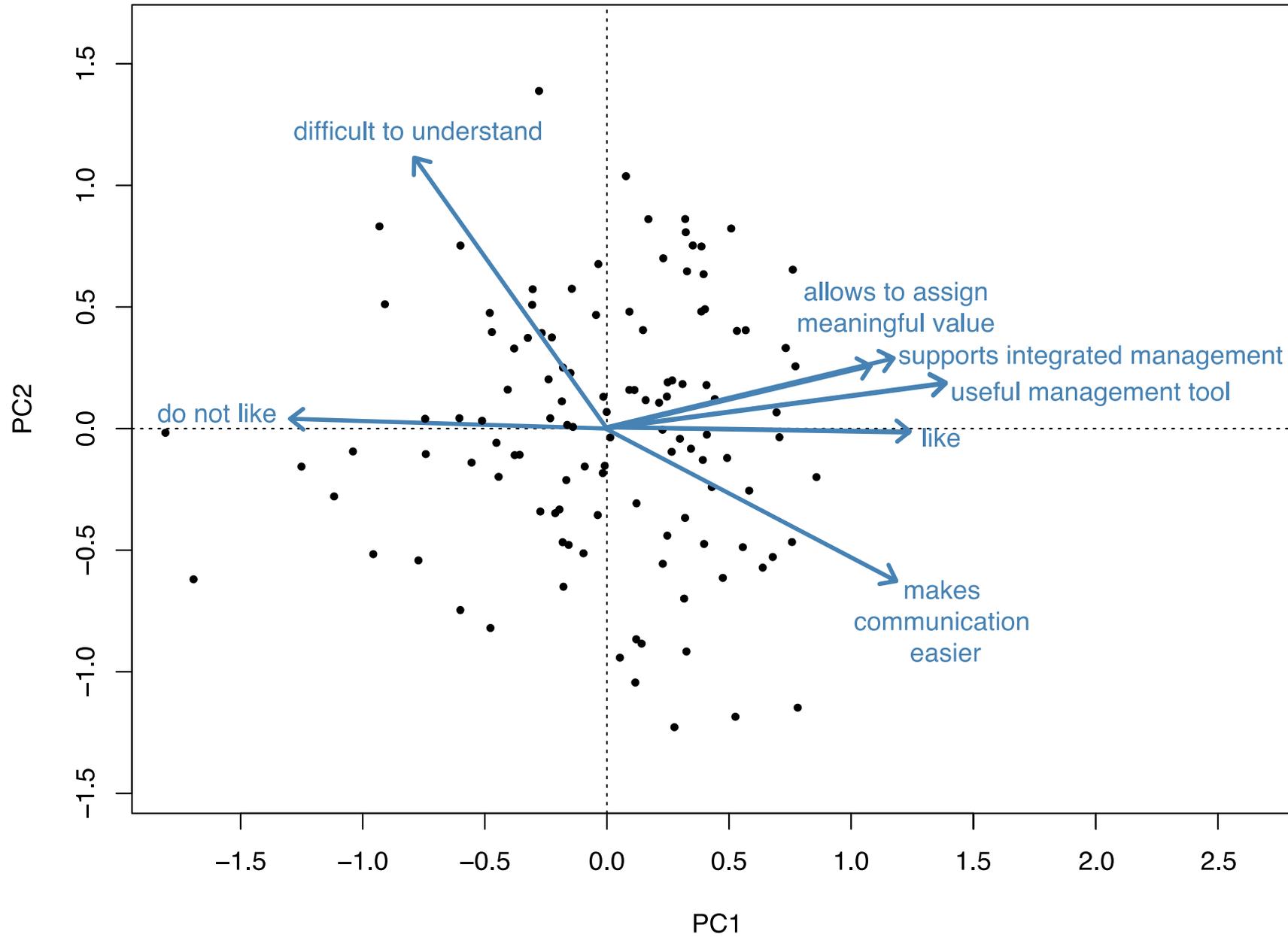
What are your views about ecosystem services?



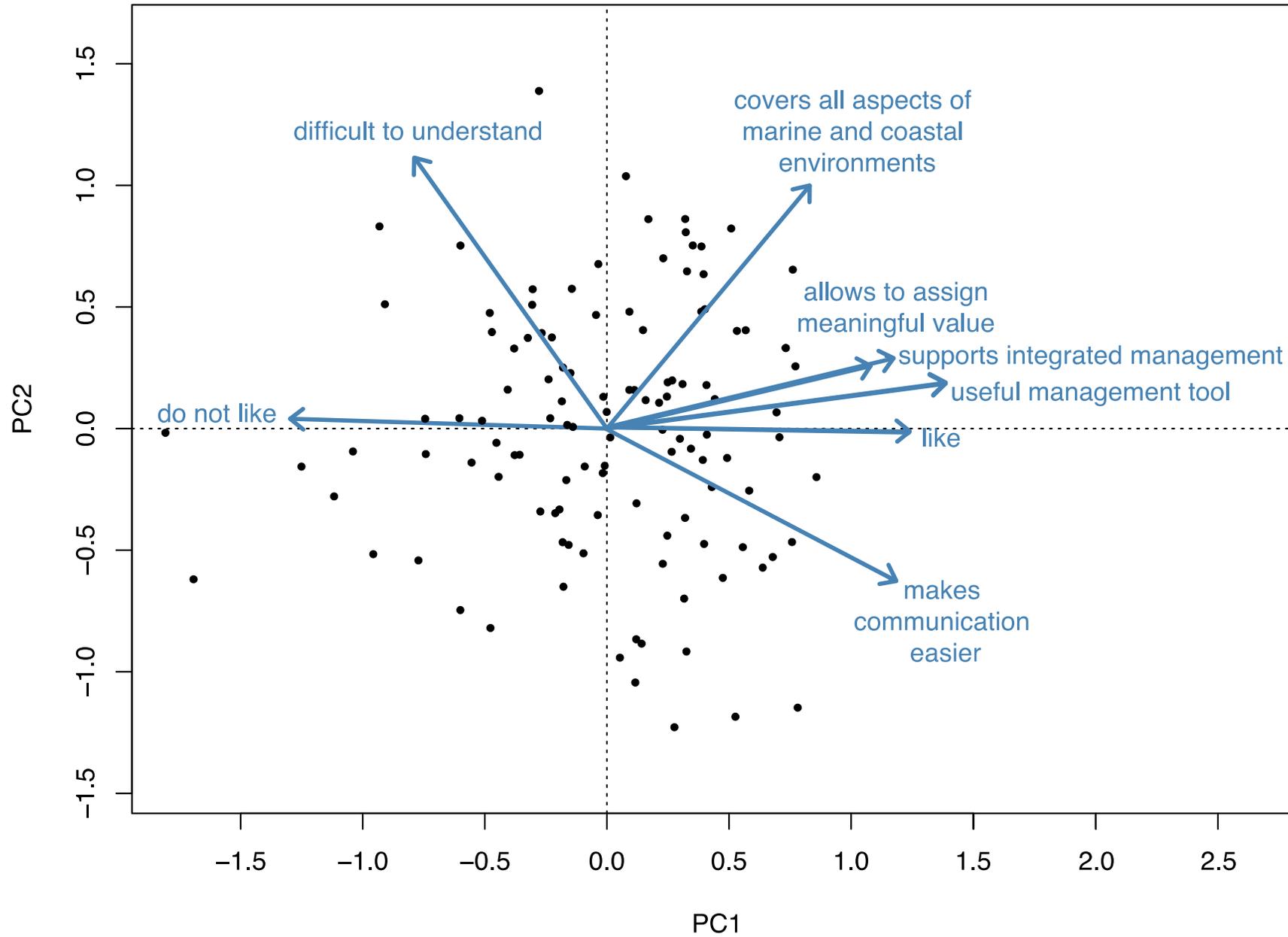
What are your views about ecosystem services?



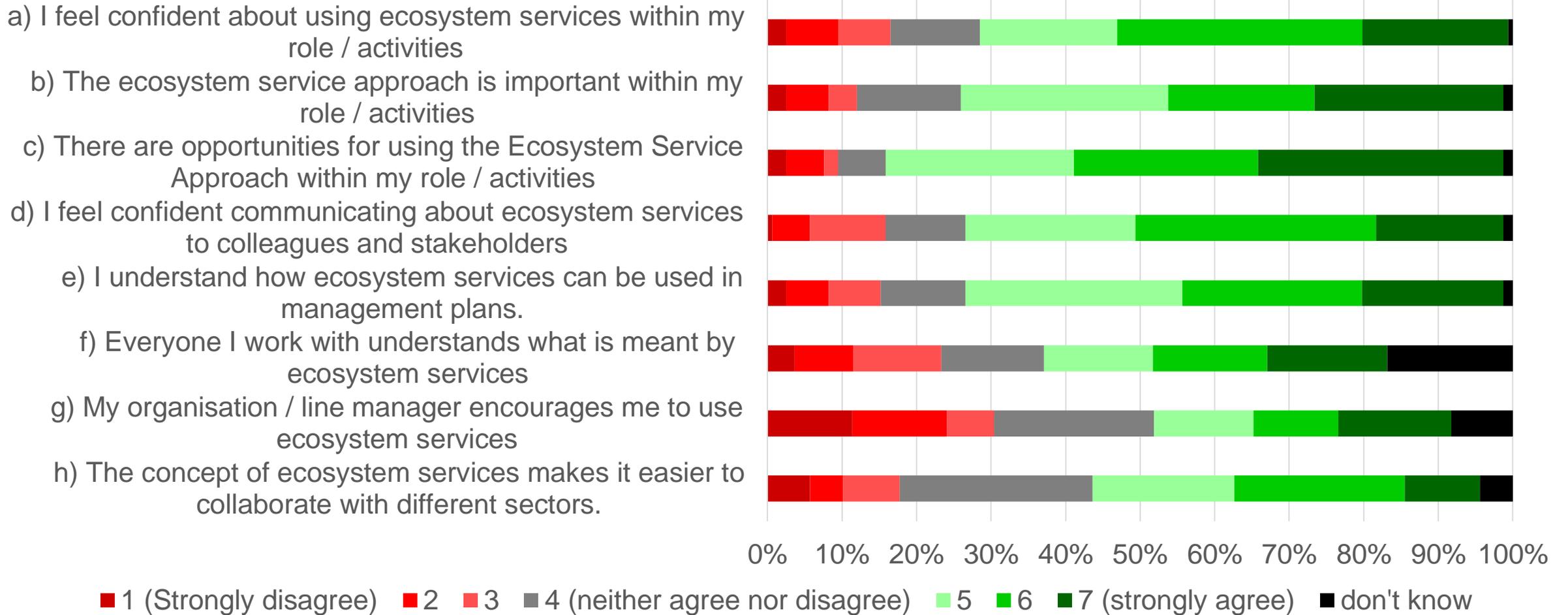
What are your views about ecosystem services?



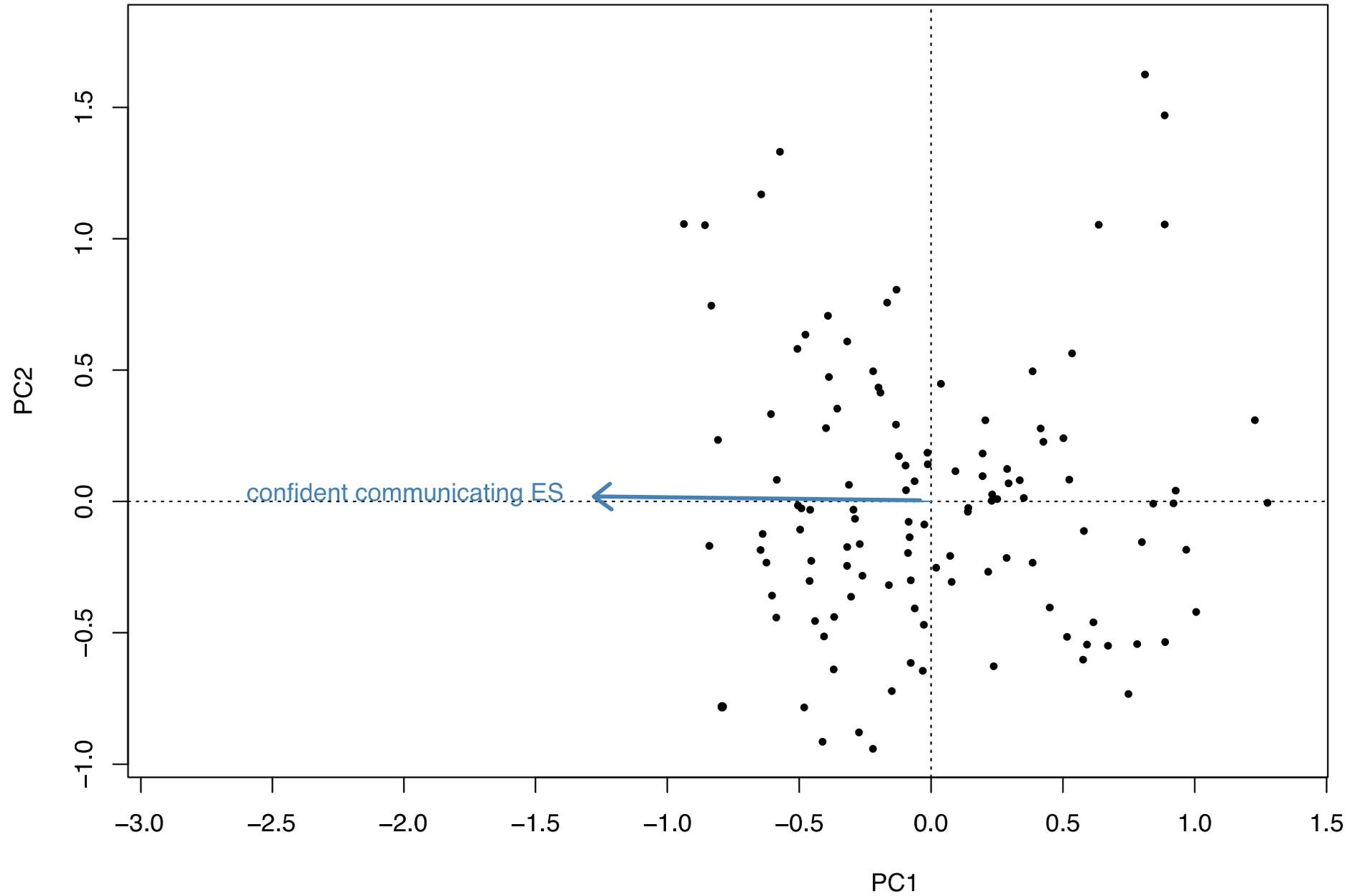
What are your views about ecosystem services?



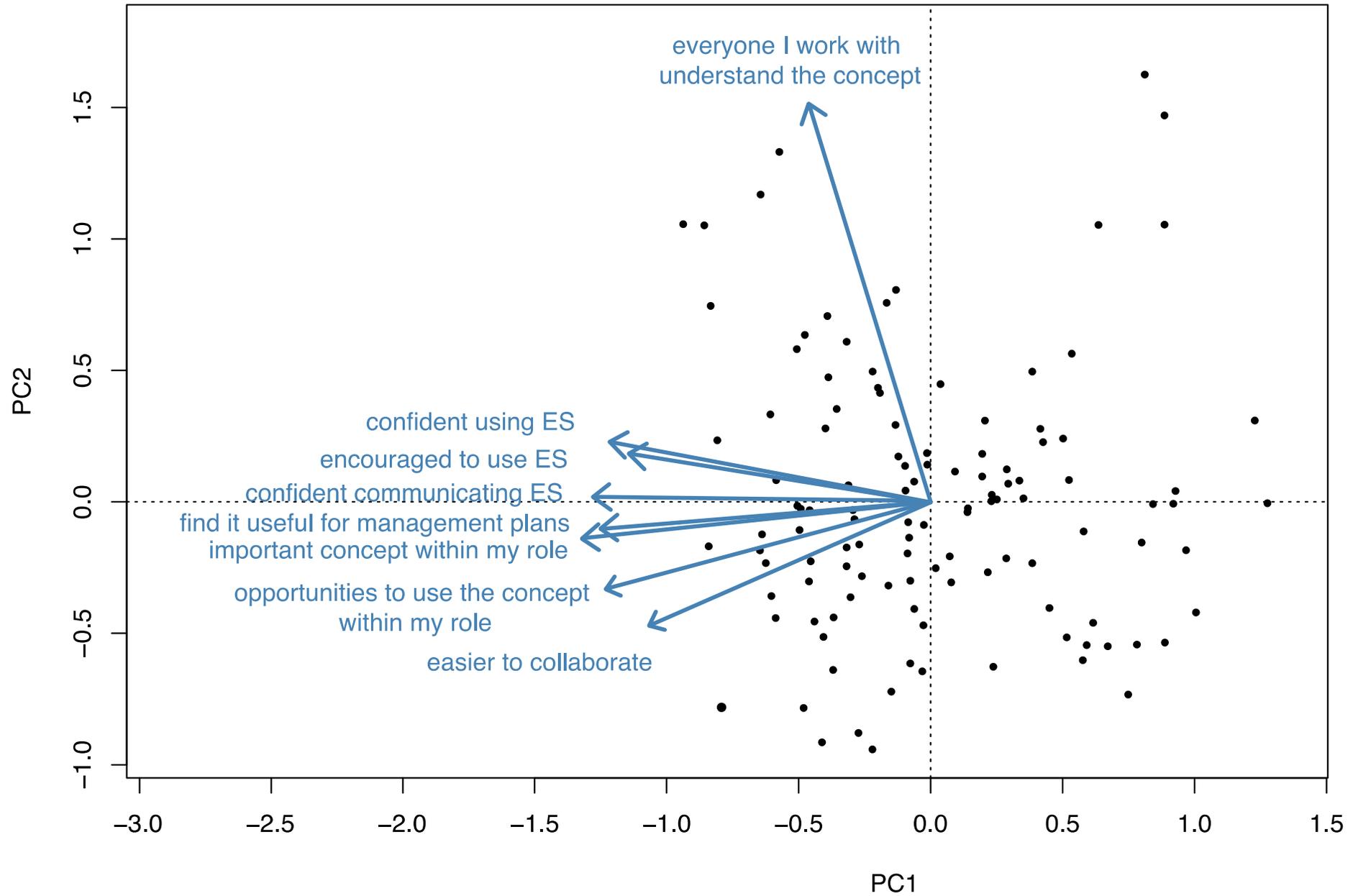
Stakeholder confidence in using ES



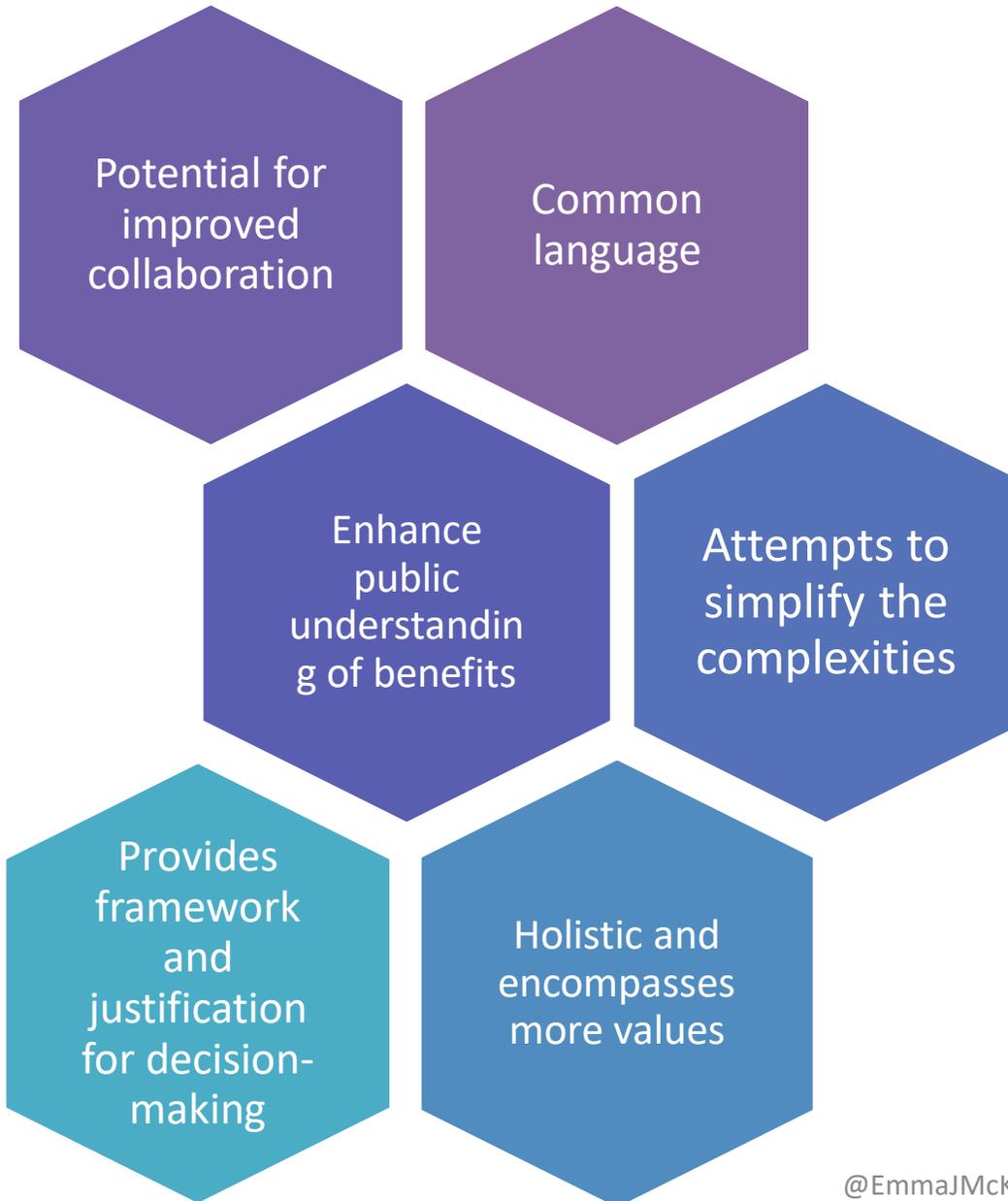
How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



Advantages of ES



- “They allow **measurement** of things that otherwise may have been forgotten or ignored, and can **communicate** to people that they get more from the natural world than they realise”
- “They promote **a wider understanding of the benefits** of protecting and managing the natural environment, not just for its own sake but because of societal needs. They are **useful communication tool** in this regard (though we normally talk more about benefits than goods and services now as considered more understandable terminology)”
- “It puts an **economic cost** on protecting the environment **which can be used to convince decision-makers, businesses, local communities of the benefits** of preserving and improving the environment, and the detrimental costs if we do not protect and enhance it.”

What are the Challenges and Barriers to its use?

Difficult to understand

Too much focus on economic value

Limited consideration of culture and heritage

Jargon and technical language

Challenge of interdisciplinary thinking

Need for consistency

“Some classifications of ecosystem services are **difficult for people to understand** - in particular regulating and supporting services as these are often linked to quite indirect benefits of ecosystem functioning”

“I worry that if there's an important ecosystem that needs protecting for it's intrinsic environmental value but it doesn't have a very strong economical case that these important sites will be **overlooked.**”

“The **language** can **be impenetrable** to some audiences.”

“Many marine ecosystems processes and functions are **not properly reflected** in the description of services”

Improvements for the future?

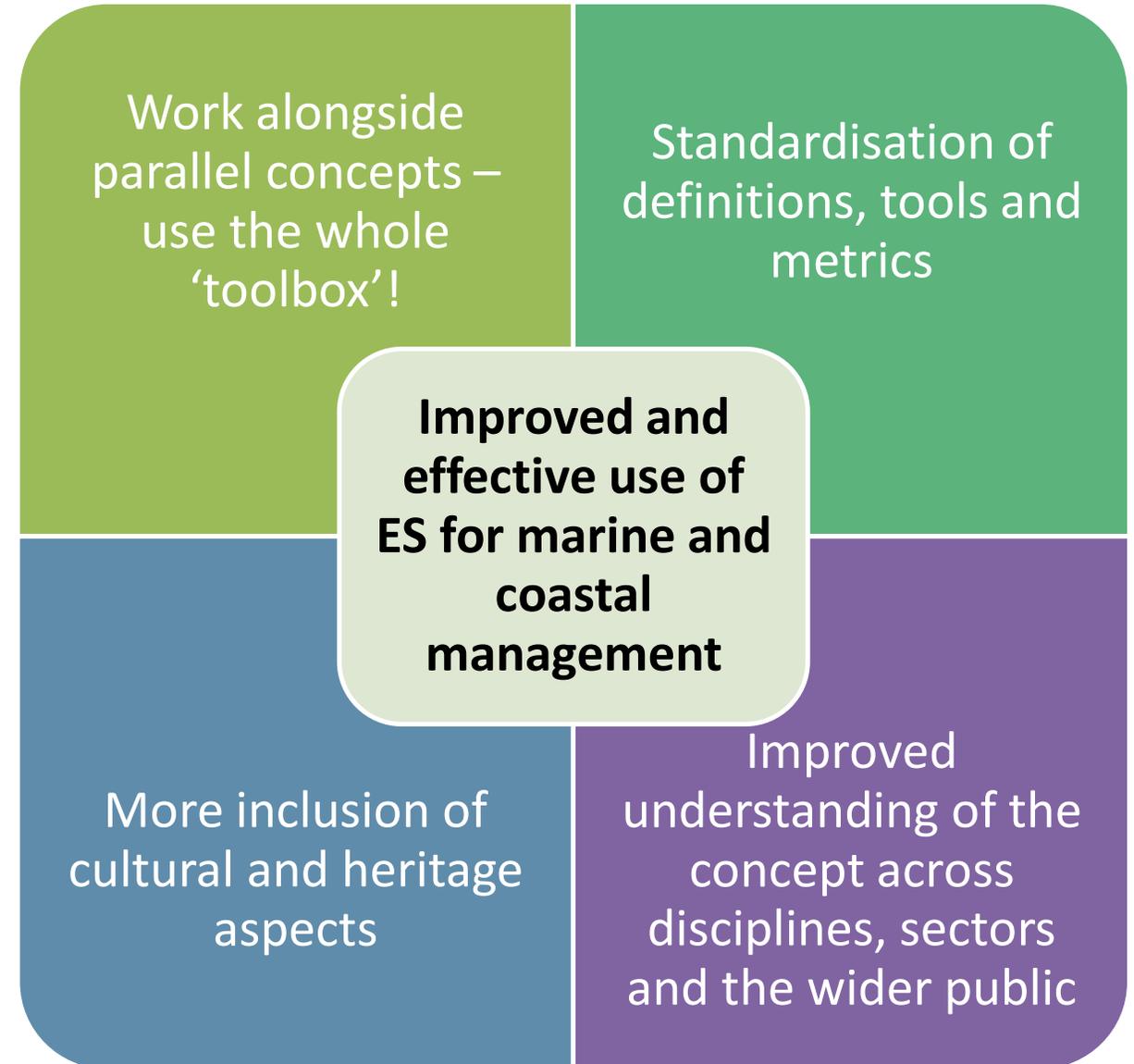
“I don’t know....I'm pessimistic”

“Recognise that this is not the complete answer, it is just a tool which can help to make some comparative values clearer - there is a danger that the concept becomes the important thing and not the place”

“Media champions”

“Use of accessible and appropriate language”

“more research to understand the mental health and well-being benefits”



Review of Research Questions

What are user/ practitioners perceptions/ attitudes towards the concept of ES?

Generally positive – although recognition of weaknesses and opportunities for improvement.

How do they differ between user groups?

Surprisingly limited differences across the sectors – however, the longer you have been working within your sector, the less likely you are to 'like' the ES concept.

How do these attitudes/ views influence the use of the concept?

Generally, those who like the concept more, are those who use it more.....

Does ES support the science-policy-practice interface for marine and coastal management?

Yes.....but not completely!

To Summarise:

- ES remains complex – we need:
 - Standardisation of terms, concepts, methods of measuring different values.
 - A clearer understanding of what is meant by ES across all sectors and disciplines.
 - Improved consideration of cultural values (e.g. heritage) within ES discussions.
- Opportunity to align with parallel frameworks and tools.
- Opportunity to work across disciplines to ensure that ES succeeds in providing a ‘common language’

Future work and Upcoming Events



HOME CONFERENCE PROGRAM LOCATION EXHIBITION & SPONSORSHIP DEADLINES CONTACT US

ECSCA 57: Changing estuaries, coasts and shelf systems - Diverse threats and opportunities

3-6 September 2018 | Pan Pacific Perth, Perth, WA, Australia

Submit your abstract! Deadline: 9th March 2018.

Welcome to ECSCA's next major symposium, ECSCA 57: Changing estuaries, coasts and shelf systems - Diverse threats and opportunities, which will take place from the 3-6 September 2018 in Pan Pacific Perth, Perth, WA, Australia.

The structure and functioning of our estuaries and seas are shifting due to diverse drivers from local to global scales. The resulting threats to these systems are often all too apparent, yet such changes can also present new opportunities. The challenge is to harness these opportunities through new ways of thinking, scientific developments, innovative technology and more effective integration of science and management.

Register Now

Submit Abstract

View Program

Conference Chairs

Conference Chairs

Fiona Valesini, Murdoch University, Australia

Chris Hallett, Murdoch University, Australia

Matt Hipsey, University of Western Australia, Australia

<http://www.estuarinecoastalconference.com/special-session-3j.asp>

@EmmaJMcKinley @RESILCOAST

Thank you

For your responses and your involvement in this research

Contact Details:

mckinley1@Cardiff.ac.uk

Project websites:

RESILCOAST: <http://www.nrn-lcee.ac.uk/resilcoast/>

CoastWEB: <http://valuing-nature.net/coastweb>



References

Extra slides.....

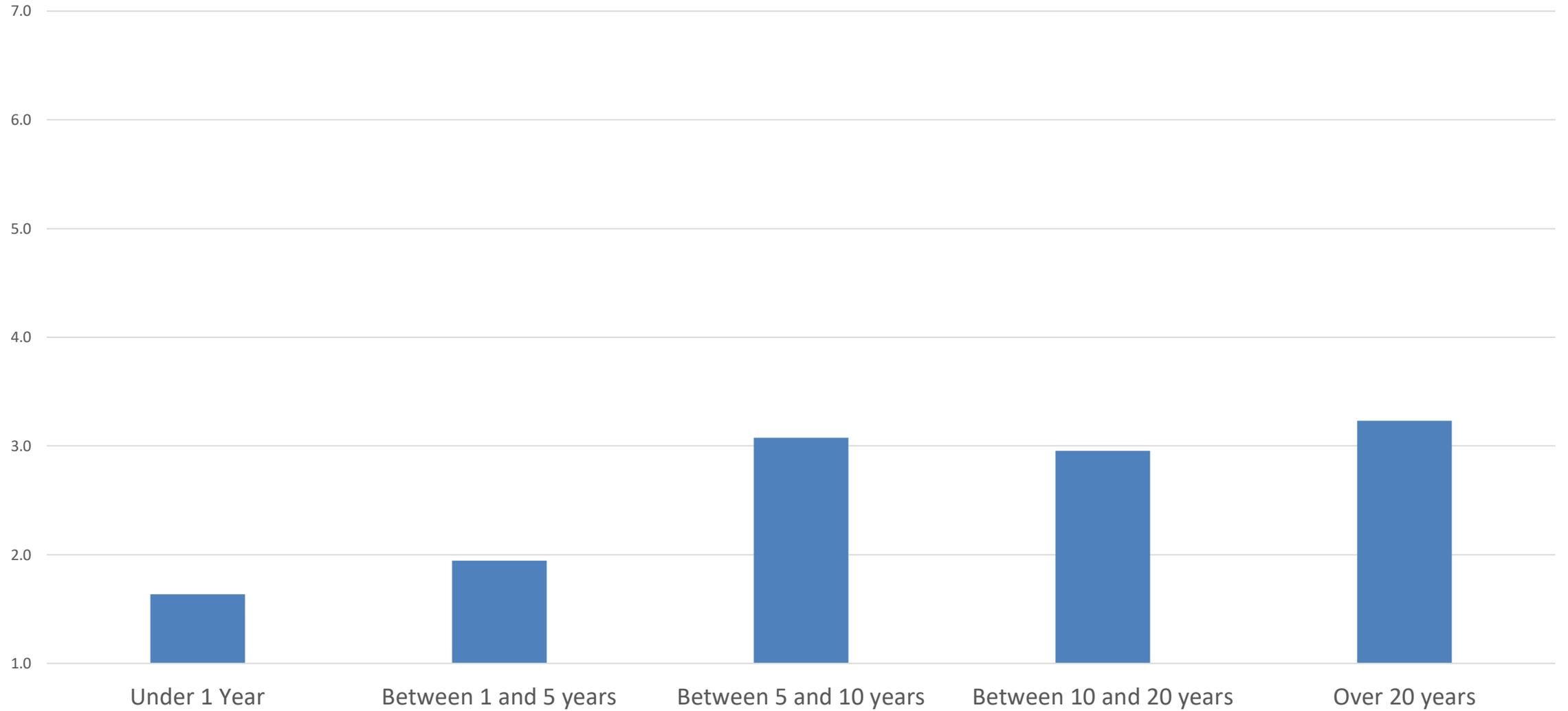
Ecosystem Services: An accepted term?

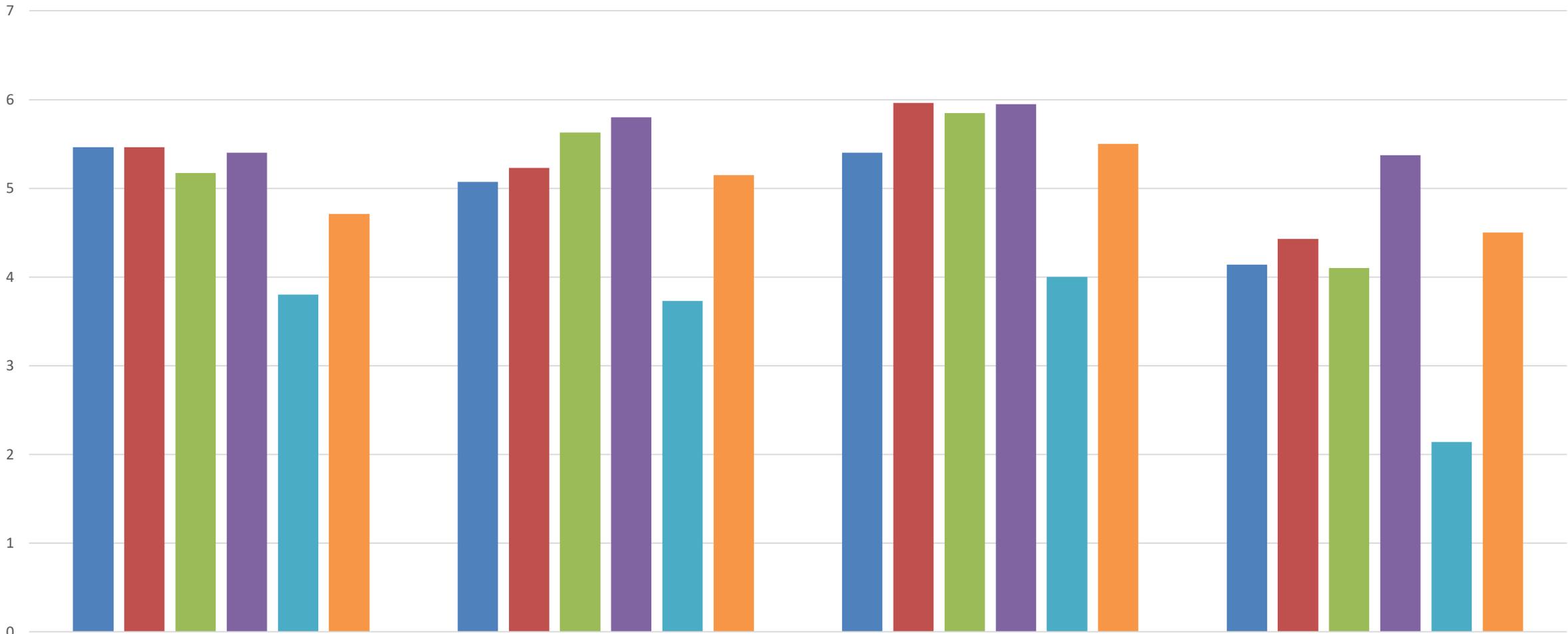
“The ecosystem approach can be part of a larger solution, but its dominance in our characterization of our situation and the solution is blinding us to the ecological, economic and political complexities of the challenges we face” – Norgaard, 2010.

“Contrary to the claim that there is no choice about how we define nature [monetizing it or not], there are clear alternatives to each one of the conceptual developments that has taken place [after Constanza’s paper putting monetary value to the world’s ecosystems]...Whether one believes that any of these conceptual developments is right or wrong, it is important to appreciate that all have involved choices that have, often invisibly, shaped our thinking about nature.” – Silvertown, 2015

Interactions -> Do perceptions differ depending on a range of factors?

"overall I do not like the concept"





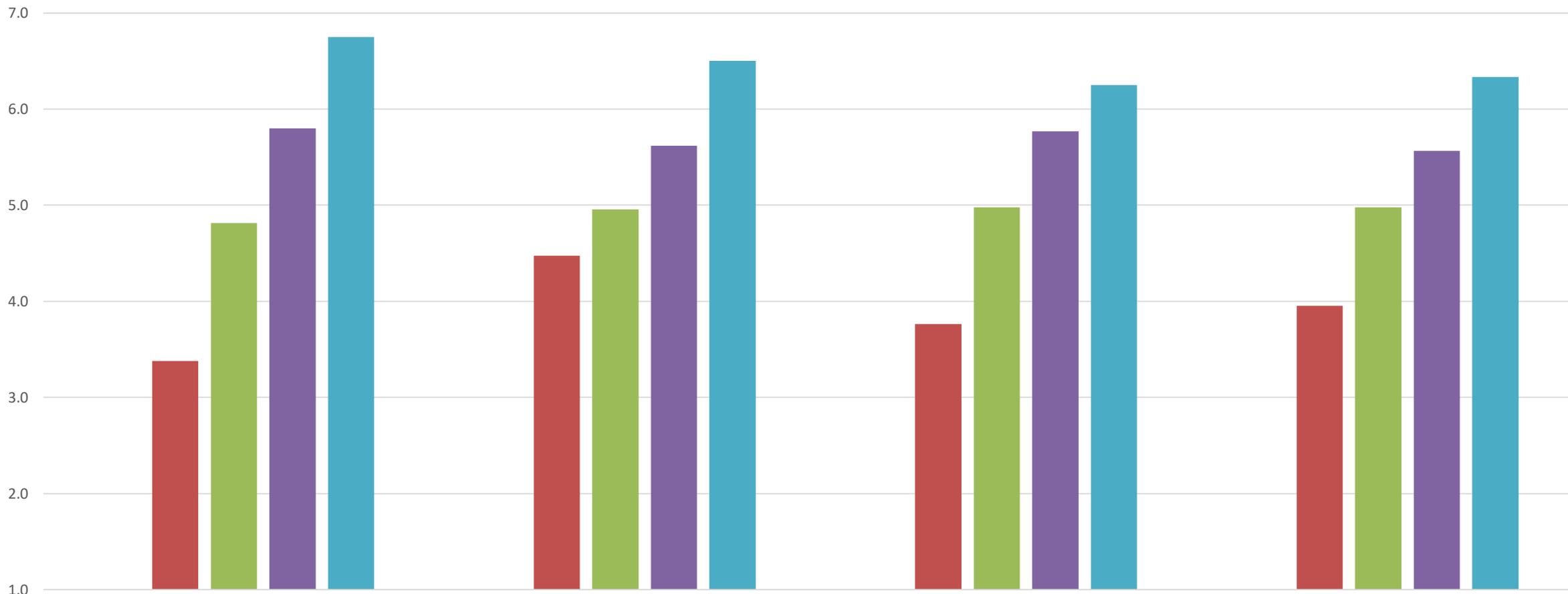
a) I feel confident about using ecosystem services within my role / activities

b) The ecosystem service approach is important within my role / activities

c) There are opportunities for using the Ecosystem Service Approach within my role / activities

g) My organisation / line manager encourages me to use ecosystem services

■ Education/Research ■ Consultancy R ■ Govt & Policy ■ NGO ■ Industry ■ Other



a) I feel confident about using ecosystem services within my role / activities

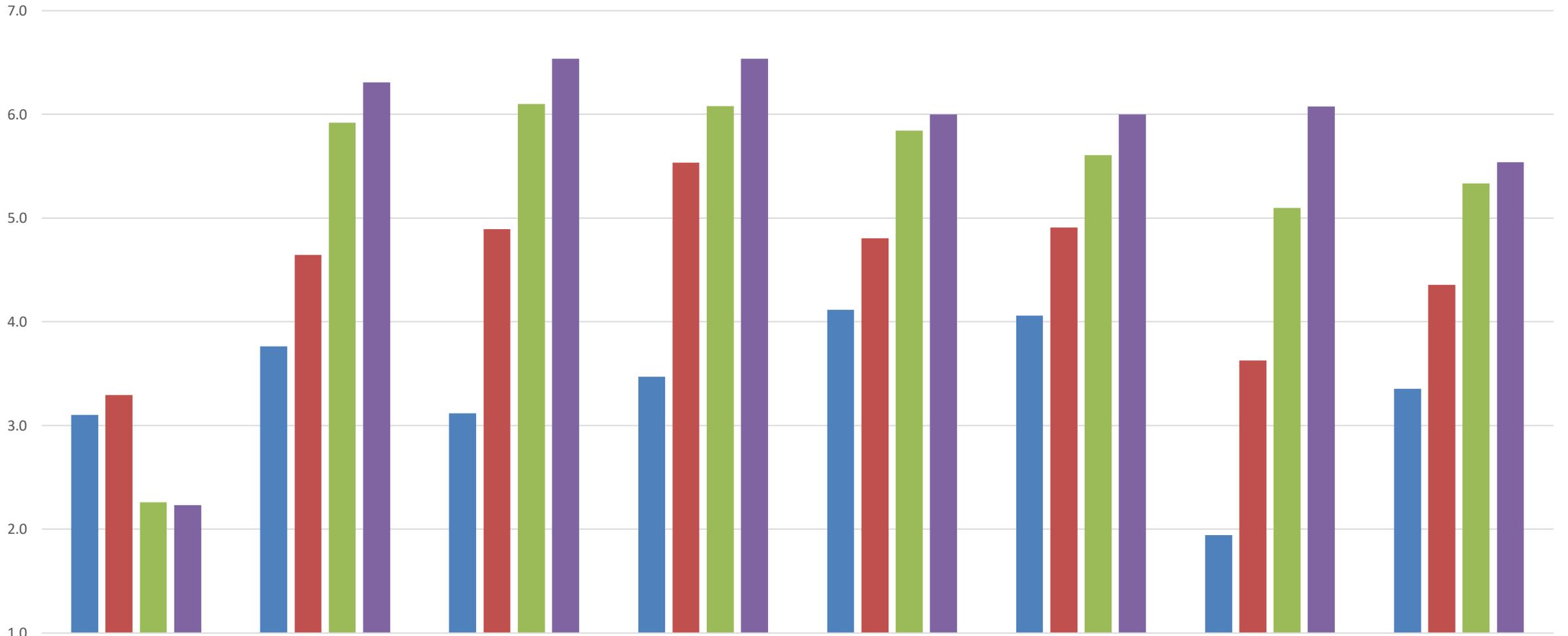
b) The ecosystem service approach is important within my role / activities

d) I feel confident communicating about ecosystem services to colleagues and stakeholders

e) I understand how ecosystem services can be used in management plans.

■ Not at all informed
 ■ Understand the basics
 ■ Moderately informed
 ■ Very informed
 ■ High expertise

Demographics		Work	
Gender	✘	Sector	✓ (some)
Age	✘	Duration in field	✓ (one marginal effect)
Region	N/A	How often they use ES	✓
Education	✘	Their self-reported knowledge on ES	✓



g) Overall, I do not like the concept of ecosystem services

a) I feel confident about using ecosystem services within my role / activities

b) The ecosystem service approach is important within my role / activities

c) There are opportunities for using the Ecosystem Service Approach within my role / activities

d) I feel confident communicating about ecosystem services to colleagues and stakeholders

e) I understand how ecosystem services can be used in management plans.

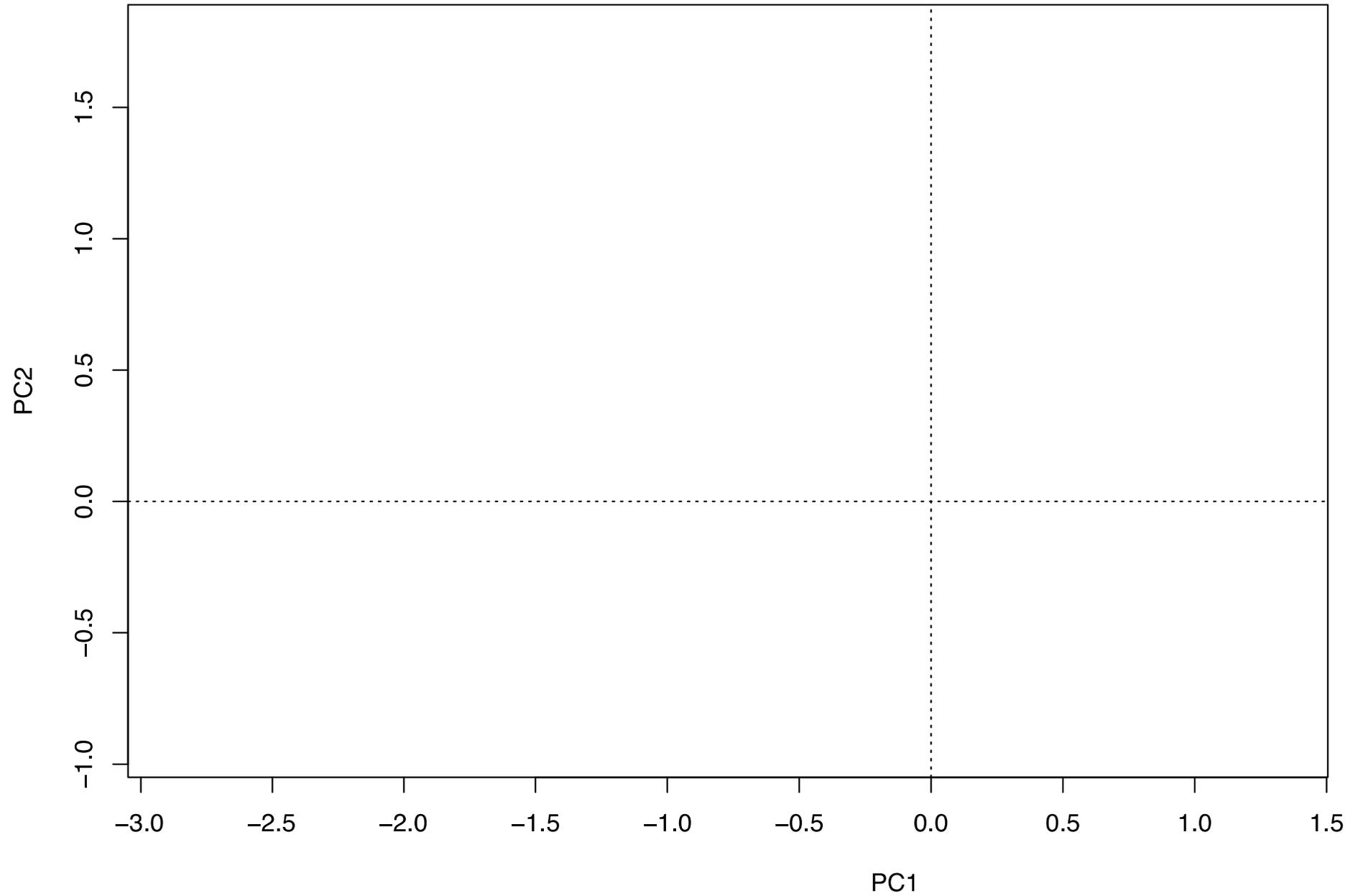
g) My organisation / line manager encourages me to use ecosystem services

h) The concept of ecosystem services makes it easier to collaborate with different sectors.

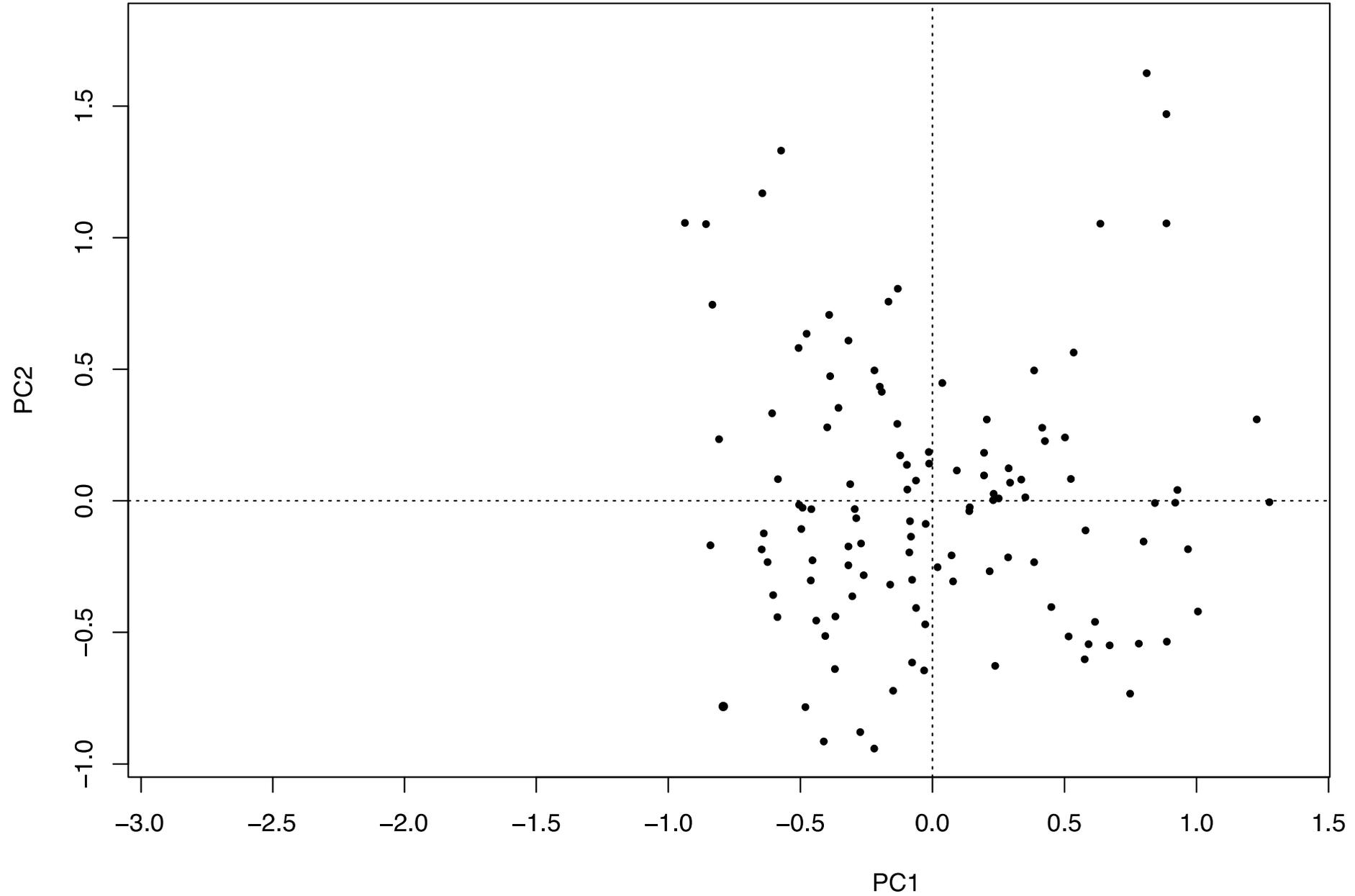
■ Never ■ Occasionally ■ Frequently ■ Daily

Demographics		N	%	Work Related		N	%
Gender				Employability Status			
	Male	76	48.1		Employed full time	113	71.5
	Female	75	47.5		Employed part time	23	14.6
	Prefer not to say	7	4.4		Retired	4	2.5
Age Group					Volunteer	1	.6
	18-24	10	6.3		Student	9	5.7
	25-34	34	21.5		Other	7	4.4
	35-44	50	31.6	Sector (condensed version)			
	45-54	34	21.5		Education/Academic Research	42	26.6
	55-64	18	11.4		Consultancy Research	26	16.5
	65 or over	12	7.6		Govt & policy	41	25.9
UK based					NGO	20	12.7
	Scotland	27	17.1		Industry (mixed)	15	9.5
	England	113	71.5		Other	14	8.9
	Wales	16	10.1	Duration in field			
	Northern Ireland	2	1.3		Under 1 Year	11	7.0
Education					Between 1 and 5 years	22	13.9
	GCSE/ O Level or equivalent	1	.6		Between 5 and 10 years	29	18.4
	A Levels or equivalent	1	.6		Between 10 and 20 years	50	31.6
	Undergraduate degree	28	17.7		Over 20 years	44	27.8
	Postgraduate Masters Qualification	63	39.9				
	Postgraduate Doctoral Qualification	54	34.2				
	Professional Qualification	11	7.0				

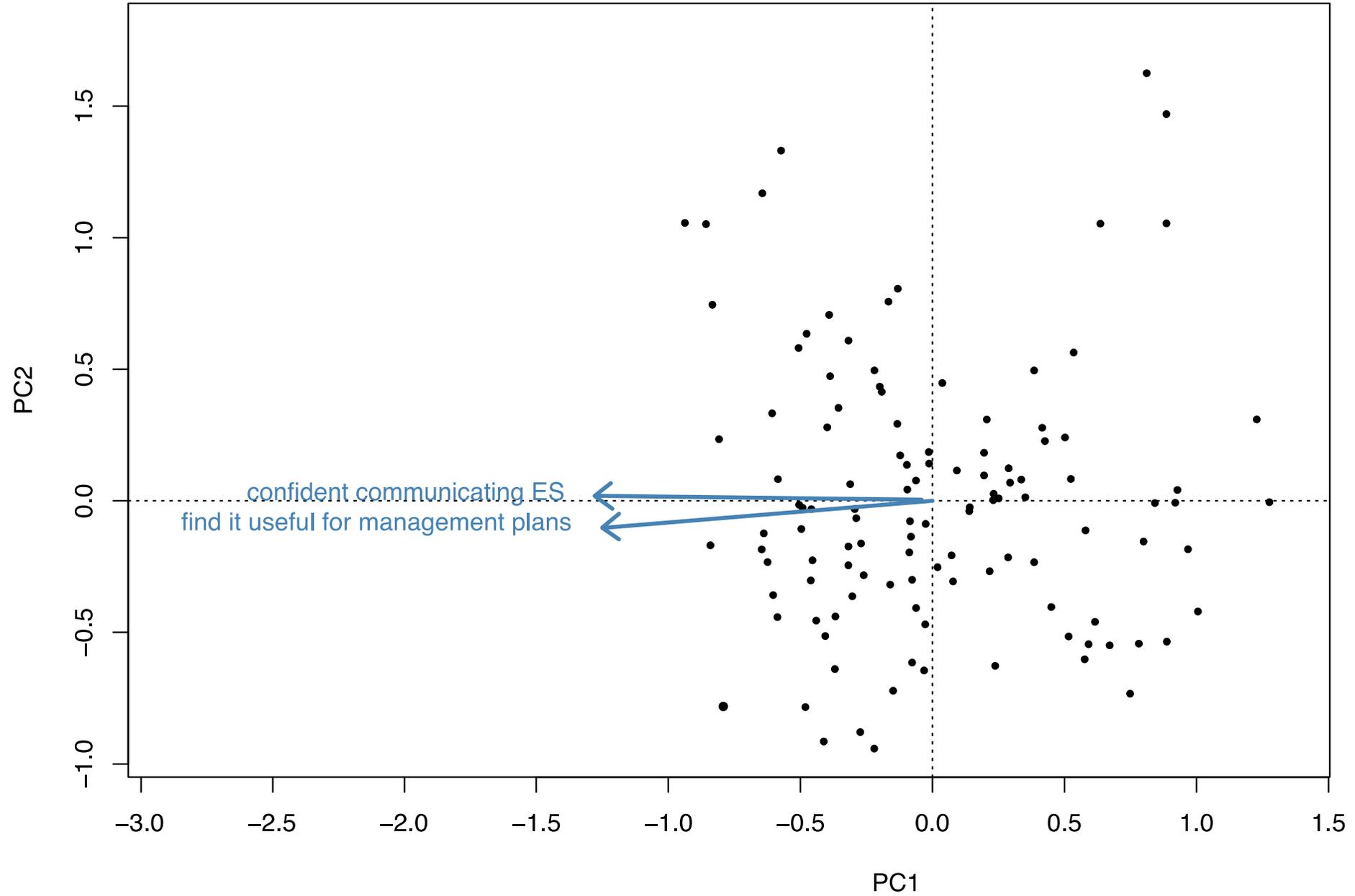
How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



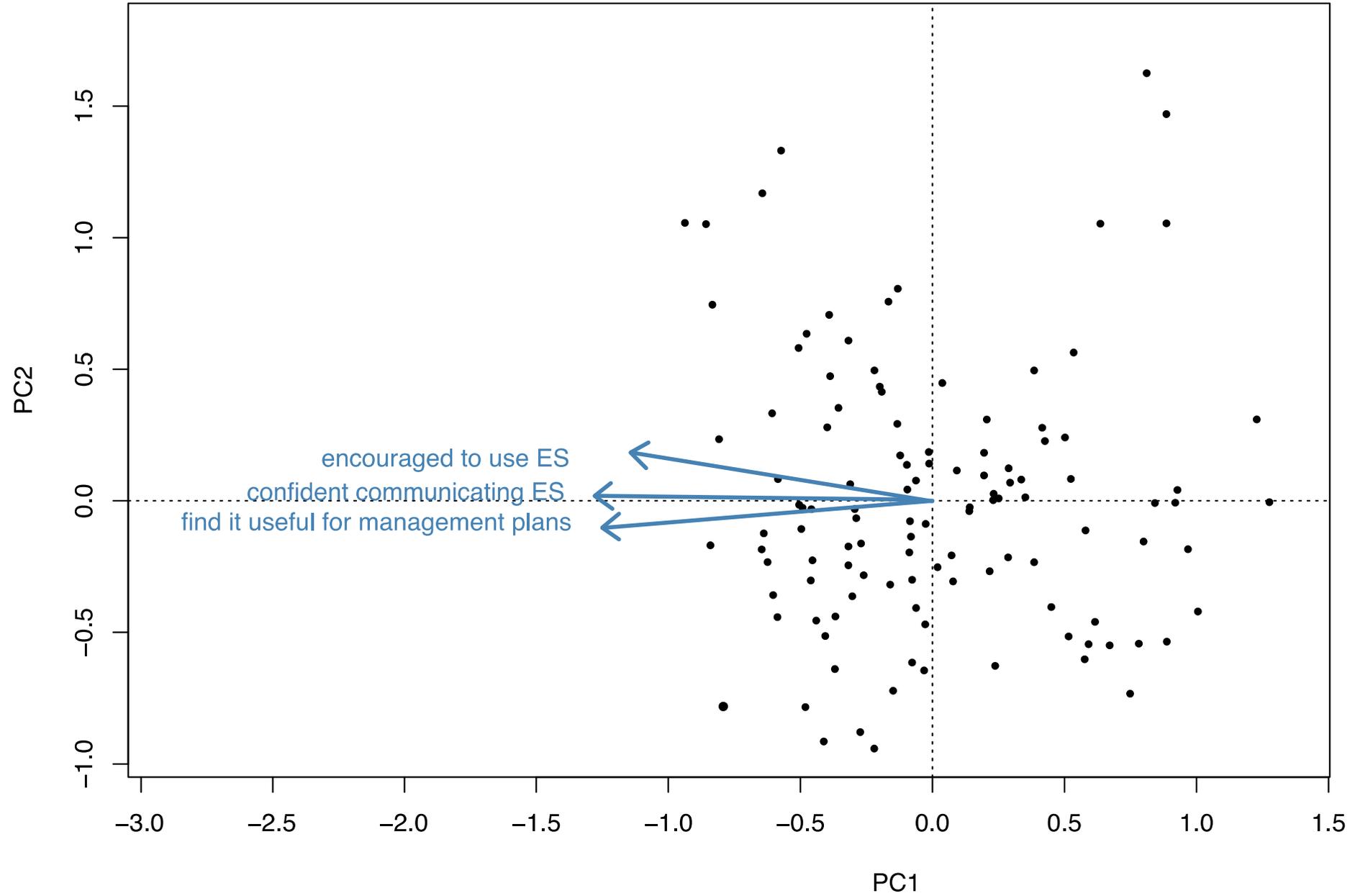
How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



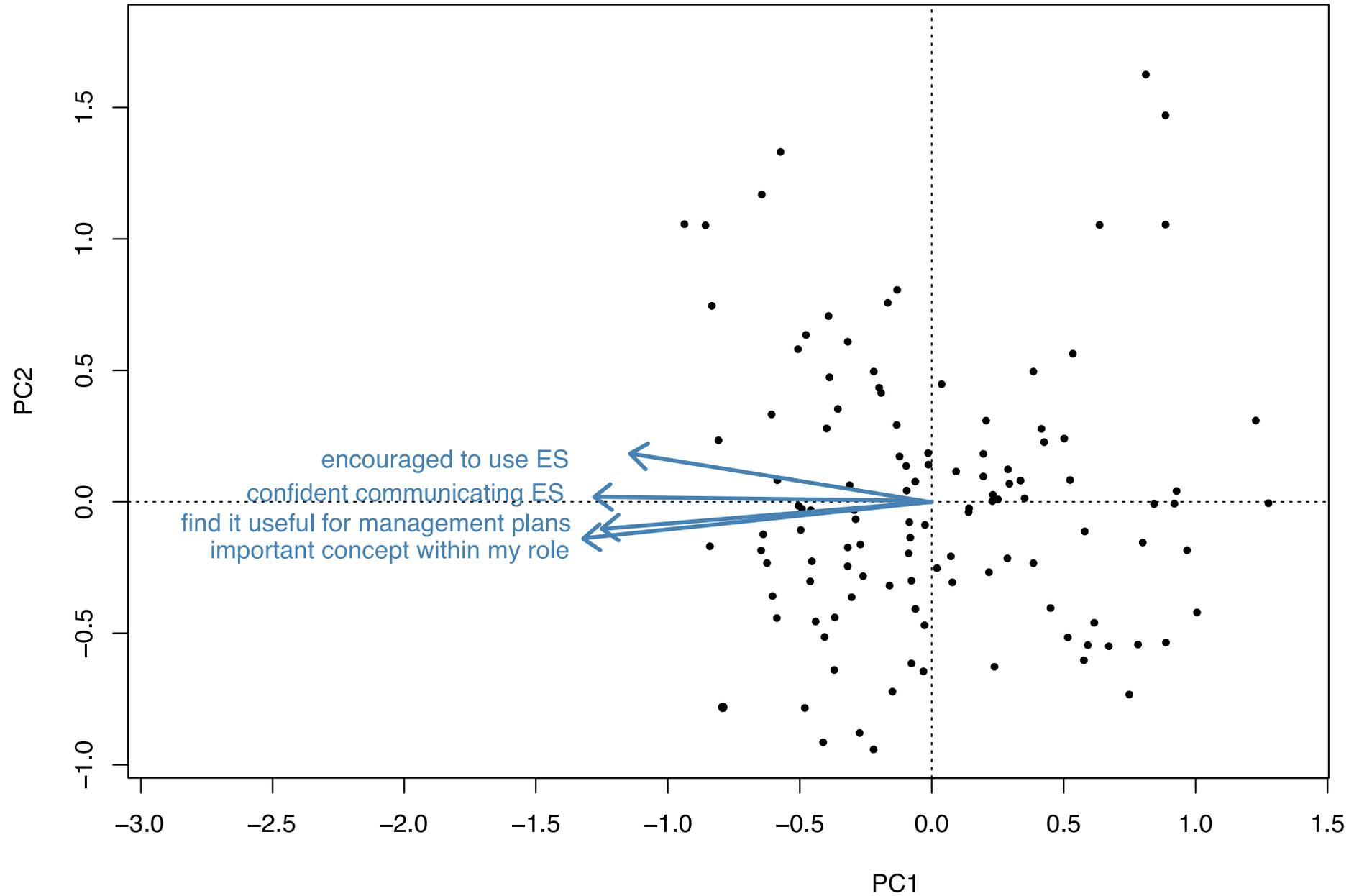
How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



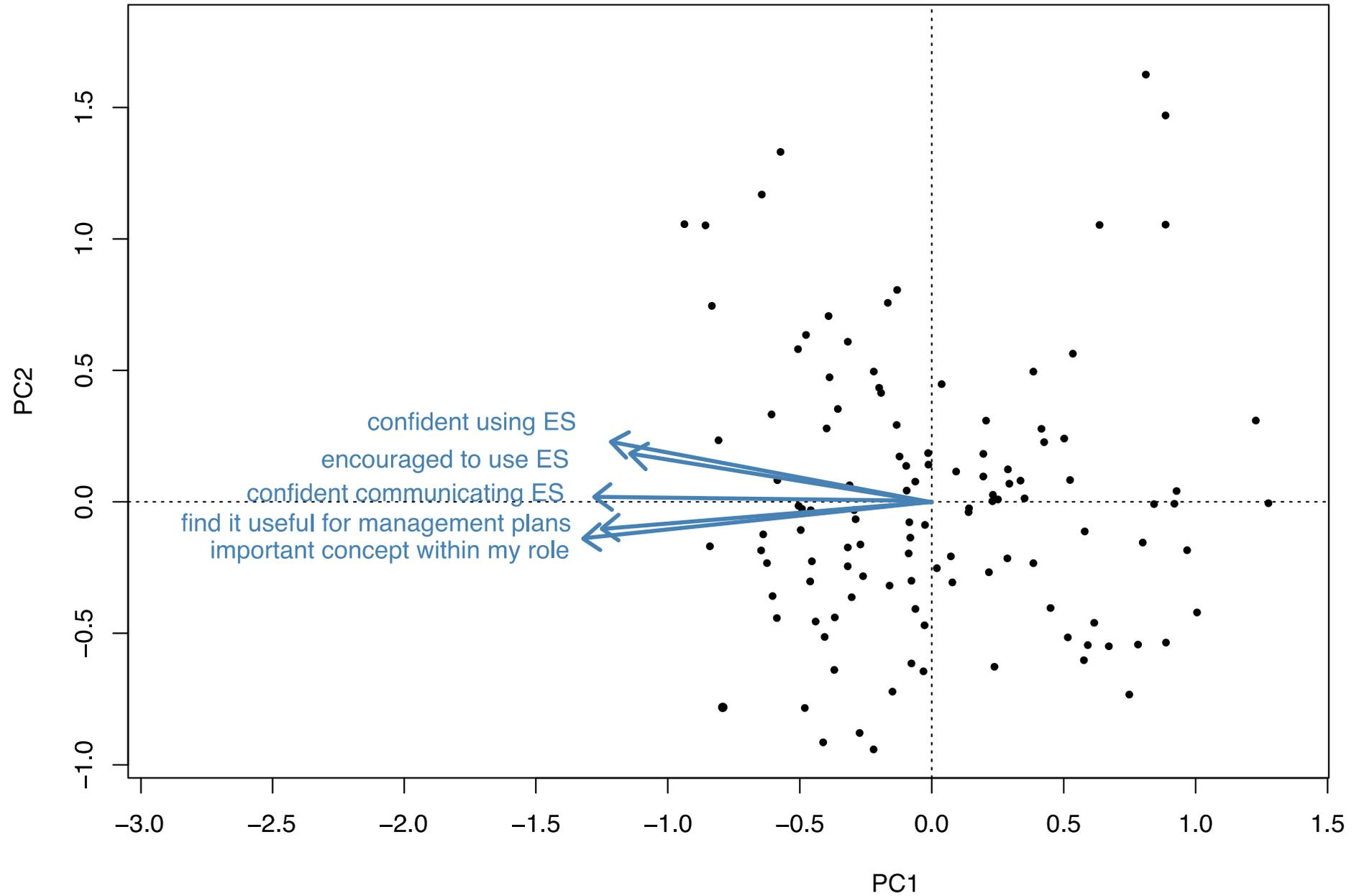
How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



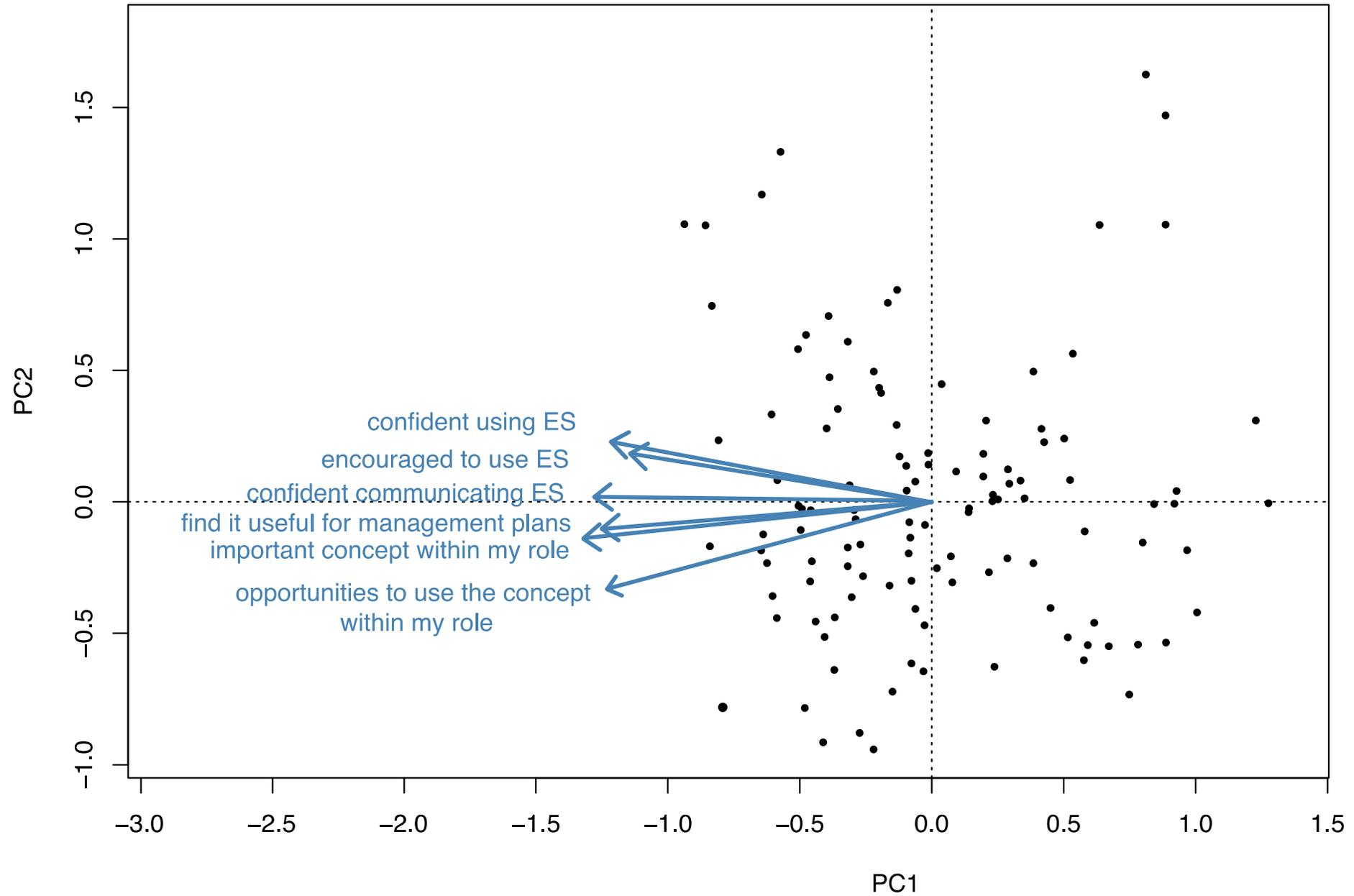
How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?



How confident are you in using ecosystem services in a professional manner?

