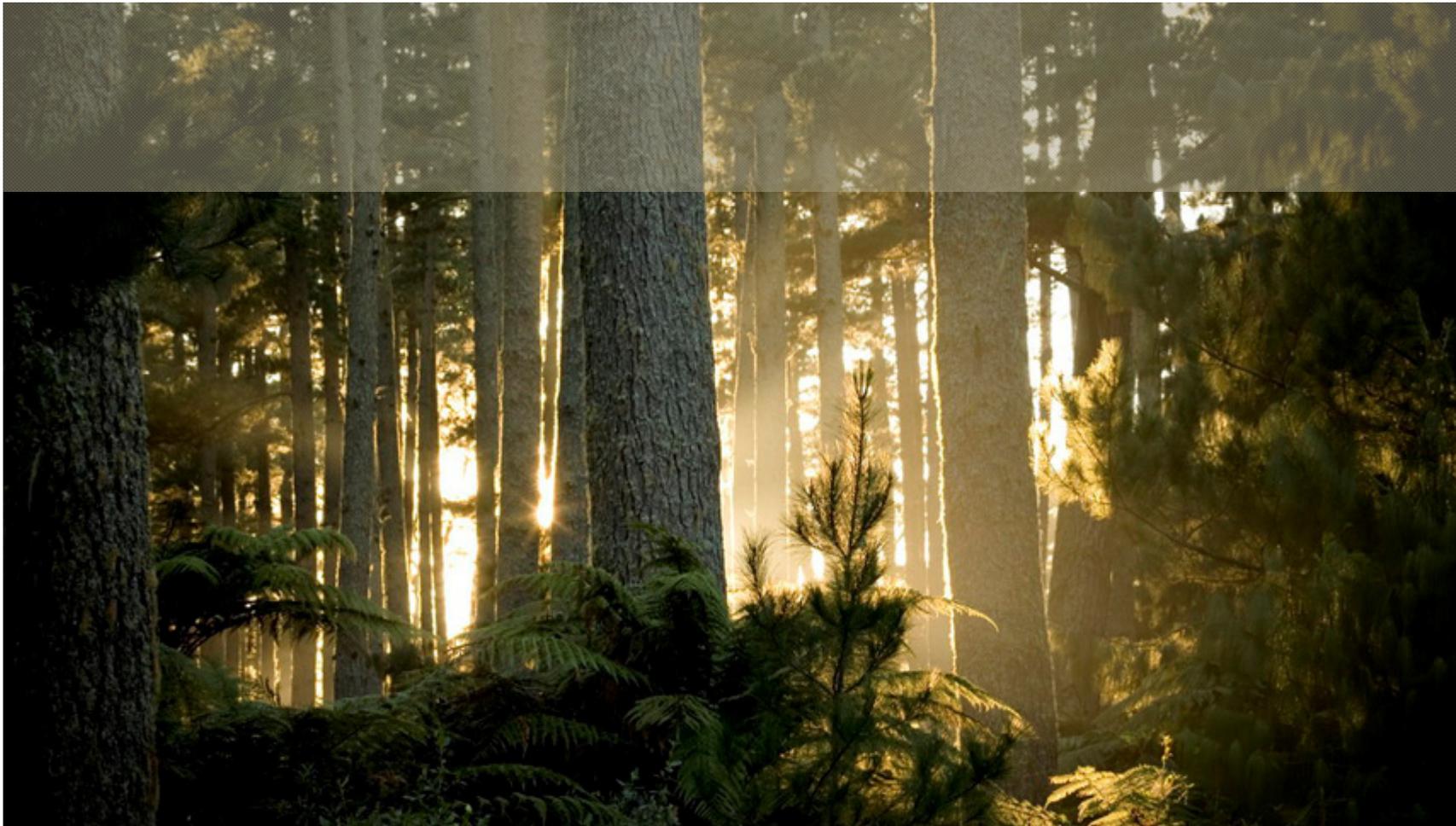




The National Forest Ecosystem Services Forum: 7 years on

Peter Clinton 8th May 2018



National forest ecosystem services forum goals

- Facilitate National debate on role of planted forests
- Increase awareness of forest ecosystem services
- New Zealand Research in international context
- Exchange ideas and create networks
- Bench mark progress (policy, provision and markets for FES)

Forest Ecosystem Services forums

- 2012 Opportunities, risk and challenges associated with realizing the value of Forest Ecosystem Services
- 2013 Integrating Forest Ecosystem services in to policy
- 2014 Protecting and enhancing New Zealand's freshwater through forestry
- 2015 integrating forestry in the landscape with other primary sectors
- 2016 Current perspectives on FES: Issues and pathways to implementation
- 2017 Implementation of Forest Ecosystem Services in Policy and Decision Making in Oceania – Brisbane, Australia, 28 March 2017
- 2017 Connections matter: Interactions between forests and the neighbouring marine environment – Havelock, Marlborough Sounds, 24 May 2017
- **2018 Integrating forests' broader values in decision making processes – 8&9 May 2018, Te Papa, Wellington**
- **2019 FES forum as a one-day session at the 2019 Oceania Ecosystem Services Forum – planning underway**

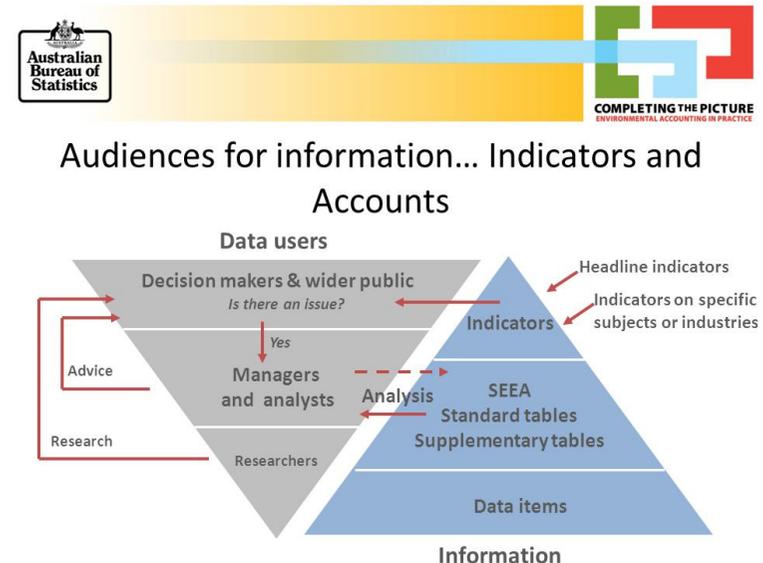
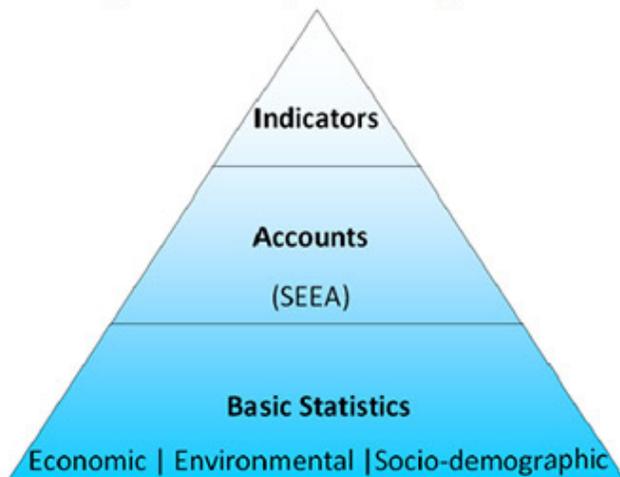
Conclusions from previous forums

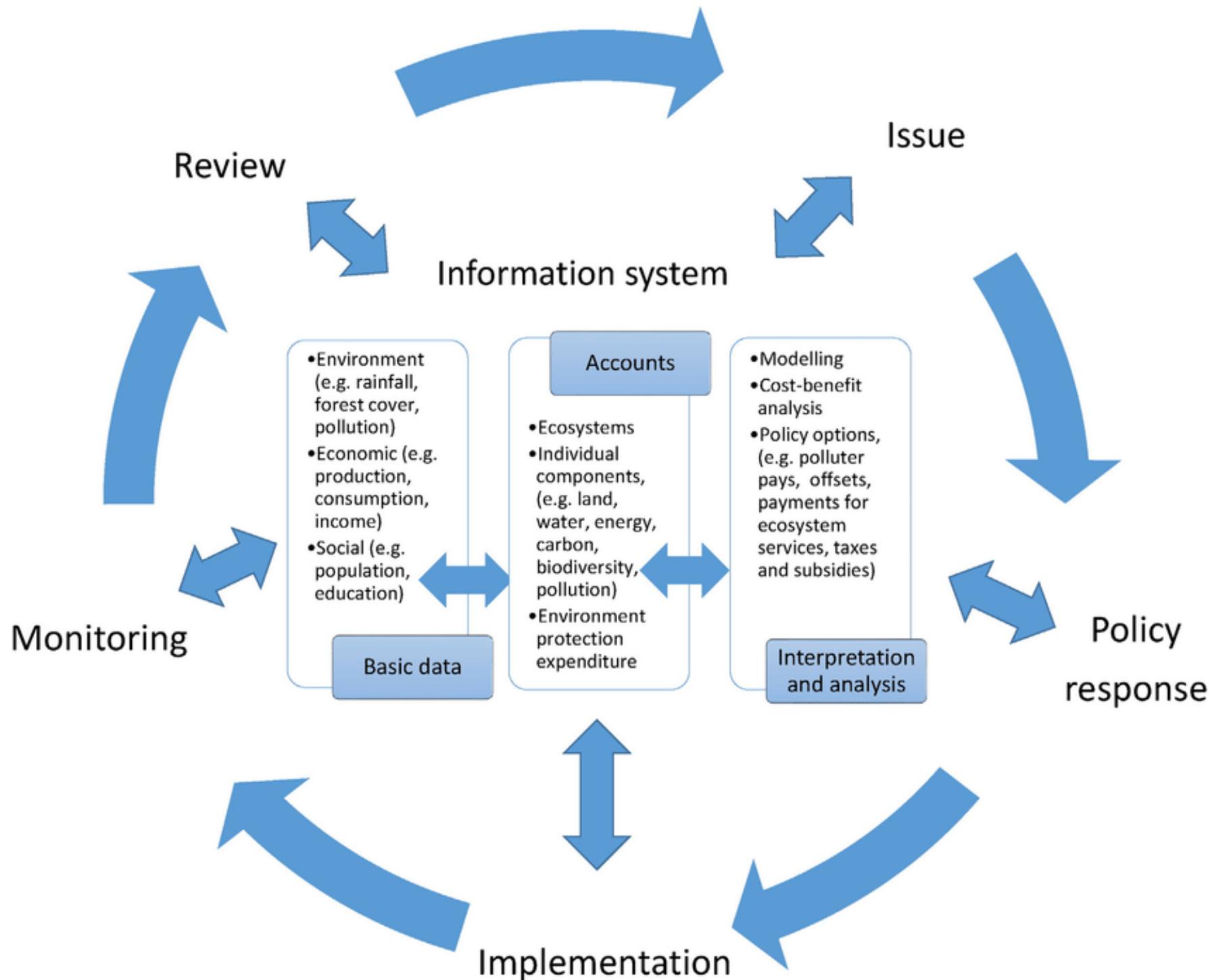
- Need a process to develop a position statement and or national strategic framework for ES.
Leadership required (2012) (Today)
- Not a matter of either or, but how do you get a win win or make $1+1=3$? (2015) (Endeavour fund proposal connections matter)

Goals for today and tomorrow

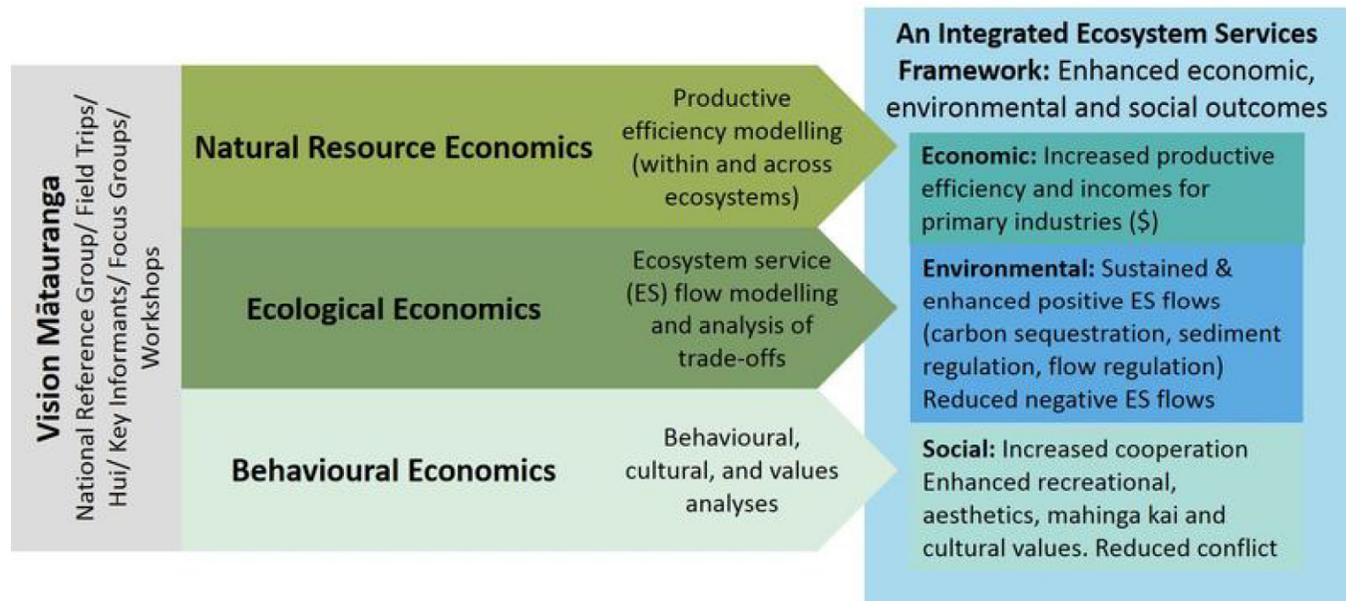
- For day 1, the goal is update and inform participants on the latest advances in using environmental accounting approaches to support decision making from a range of perspectives
- For Day 2, the goal is to outline a road map that would lead to the development of a Forest Satellite Account (includes both market and non-market benefits received from forests)

Figure 1: The information pyramid





Connections matter: Building an interactive ecosystem framework for a productive and resilient New Zealand



'The physical, economic and social connections between neighboring terrestrial and marine ecosystems are often obvious but poorly understood. Failure to account for such connections can lead to conflict, poor stakeholder coordination and environmental degradation.'

Box 1: The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)

The SEEA Central Framework 2012¹¹ contains the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy. The SEEA framework follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA) and uses concepts, definitions and classifications consistent with the SNA in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.

The SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting¹² (SEEA EEA) is an extension of the SEEA Central Framework, consolidating the international experience in this rapidly evolving area. The SEEA EEA provides the framework which melds human production and consumption with the benefits provided by ecosystems. These include the provision of timber, fish and water, the filtration of air and water, carbon sequestration and cultural and amenity services.

By enabling the integration of environmental information into standard economic measurement and accounting, SEEA aims to mainstream consideration of natural capital such that it occupies the same policy and decision-making domain as the economy.

At least 70 countries have, or are planning to produce, SEEA-based accounts. These countries include almost all OECD countries, including the United States, many countries in Latin and Central America, China and India, a number of countries in southern Africa (including South Africa, Botswana, Rwanda and Uganda), and some countries through South-East Asia (including Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and the Philippines) and the Pacific (including Fiji and Samoa). Indeed, legislation has been passed for EU countries that must now produce SEEA-based accounts annually for six themes.

The World Bank Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES)¹³ global partnership uses SEEA as the technical standard to drive forward the use of accounting for better management of the environment and economy. The Office of the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment has contributed to this work.¹⁴

Environmental-economic accounts: 2018



1996-2012

Tree-covered areas up 2.2%, grassland down 1.6%



1995-2016

Total cultivated timber stocks increased 90 percent



2007-2016

Annual value of geothermal resources up 9.5% per year



1996-2016

Value of commercial fish stocks \$7.2bn in 2016, up 163% since 1996



1990-2015

Agriculture industry emissions up 0.6%, GDP up 1.4% – 58% of economy emissions in 2015



2016

Pest management 3% of local government environmental protection final consumption expenditure, (\$33 million)



2009-2016

Government environmental protection investment as a proportion of total investment declined from 14.8% to 9.7%



1999-2016

\$4.9 bn received in environmental taxes (2016). In 2016, households paid 13% of environmental taxes, up from 7% in 1999