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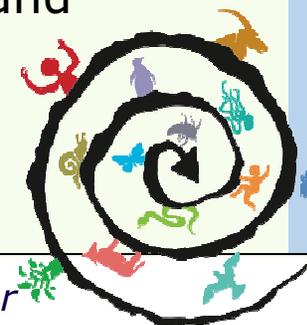
Pilot Project on Ecosystem Accounting

under development

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WHY?

- We aim for **Knowledgebased management**
- The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre
- Norwegian Nature Index, red list, black list

- We follow relevant international approaches,
  - national TEEB follow-up, participant in WAVES, …

- We are active in the SEEA process
- We are active in the IPBES process
- We want improved implementation of CBD and other biodiv.conventions

- Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity

Miljøverndepartementet, Sted, tid og avsender

The Norwegian Nature Index (ecosystem index)
One tool for knowledge based management of biodiversity

- Get an overview of state and trends of biodiversity
- Easy to communicate
- Scientifically sound
- Involve relevant institutions with biodiversity monitoring data.

- 125 scientists, sector research institutes and environmental research institutes

- Document where the knowledgebase needs to be increased.

- Accepted as an indicator for sustainable development (Ministry of Finance)

The methodology

- Indicators (species or surrogates) are selected according to a set of representation criteria to avoid over-representation of certain groups of species.

- Data are scaled with reference value and scaling model

- Both data and expert judgements are used

- A weighting system is introduced to correct for remaining imbalance in the set of indicators. Key-stone species and other key-elements count 50% of the index.

Miljøverndepartementet, Sted, tid og avsender

Ocean bottom

Ocean pelagic

Coast bottom

The state of major
ecosystems in 2010 as
calculated by NI
(308 indicators and 9
major ecosystems)
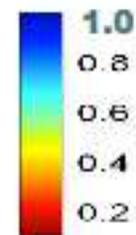
Coast pelagic

Freshwater

Open lowland

Forest

Mires and wetland

Mountain

1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2

NINA

One task for the national TEEB follow-up

- The committee will also evaluate how knowledge of biodiversity and ecosystem services can be enhanced in order to improve the basis for decision making, for example using descriptions, statistics, indicators and measurements of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and make proposals for how these values can be estimated as part of Norway's national wealth.

- The committee should not propose specific guidelines for the types of statistics to be prepared or how the national account should be organised.

- The committee will deliver their report 29 August 2013

Miljøverndepartementet, Sted, tid og avsender

Pilot project on ecosystem accounting

- A broad concept note is developed
- Cooperation with ? Australia, PBL (NL), CBD, UNSD, WAVES, TEEB, others ? - to refine the proposal
- 6 – 8 interested pilot countries must be selected, and their priorities identified.
  - interest from both biodiv and statistics is needed?

- Funding needs – and opportunities
- Make full use of synergies with other relevant initiatives (incl. IPBES capacity building, WAVES, TEEB NBSAP, BIP ++)

Some research questions (from concept note)

- What methods can be applied to model ecosystem conditions,, including for example composite indicators, and to provide aggregate measures of changes in ecosystem condition and flows of ecosystem services?

- What is the set of relevant ecosystem services for different ecosystem types and what indicators may be used?

- What reference/benchmark conditions are relevant in the assessment of changes in the extent, quality and capacity of ecosystems and biodiversity?

- How can local level socioeconomic information best be integrated?

- What is the potential to use remote sensing and related data sets for the measurement of ecosystem condition and ecosystem services?

- What is the appropriate spatial scale for ecosystem accounting and what classifications should apply, recognizing the need to form links between ecosystem based information and socio-economic information?

- How can ecosystem accounting information best be presented to inform policy discussions?

Thank you!