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Measuring ecosystems goods and services (MEGS): A statistical perspective

CIRANO Seminar: Accounting for the Environment in a System of National Accounts

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Outline



- Why ecosystem accounts?
- What is MEGS?
- Why a statistical agency?
- What doesn't exist?
- Our vision of ecosystem accounts
- International standards and frameworks
- International issues being discussed
- Some progress in Canada

Why ecosystem accounts?



- Coherent framework for spatial and biophysical data
 - Ensure interoperability of information
 - Coherence of indicators
- Consistent and defensible means of including value of ecosystem services in economic decisions
 - Enhance credibility of ecosystem valuation
 - Ensure values are non-zero
- Coordination of multidisciplinary work on ecosystems (spatial, biophysical, economic...)

What is MEGS?



- \$2.25M in funding for Statistics Canada over 3 years to develop prototype ecosystem accounts to support policy needs of:
 - Environment Canada
 - Agriculture and Agrifood Canada
 - Fisheries and Oceans Canada
 - Natural Resources Canada
- Focus on:
 - building statistical infrastructure
 - establishing common protocols (definitions and standards)
 - common and **coherent** spatial and biophysical data
 - agreed approach to valuation
 - “showcase” project on wetlands

Why a statistical agency?



- **What StatCan does *vis à vis* Environment Statistics**
 - 30+ year history and 45 FTEs
 - Conduct nine surveys (business and households)
 - Produce accounts for natural resource stocks (energy, minerals, timber, land, water) and materials and energy flows (energy, GHGs, water)
 - Produce annual and quarterly publications (*Human Activity and the Environment*, *EnviroStats*)
 - Canadian focal point for international environmental classifications and standards via London Group (UN-SEEA), OECD Statistics Committee; World Bank;

Why a statistical agency?

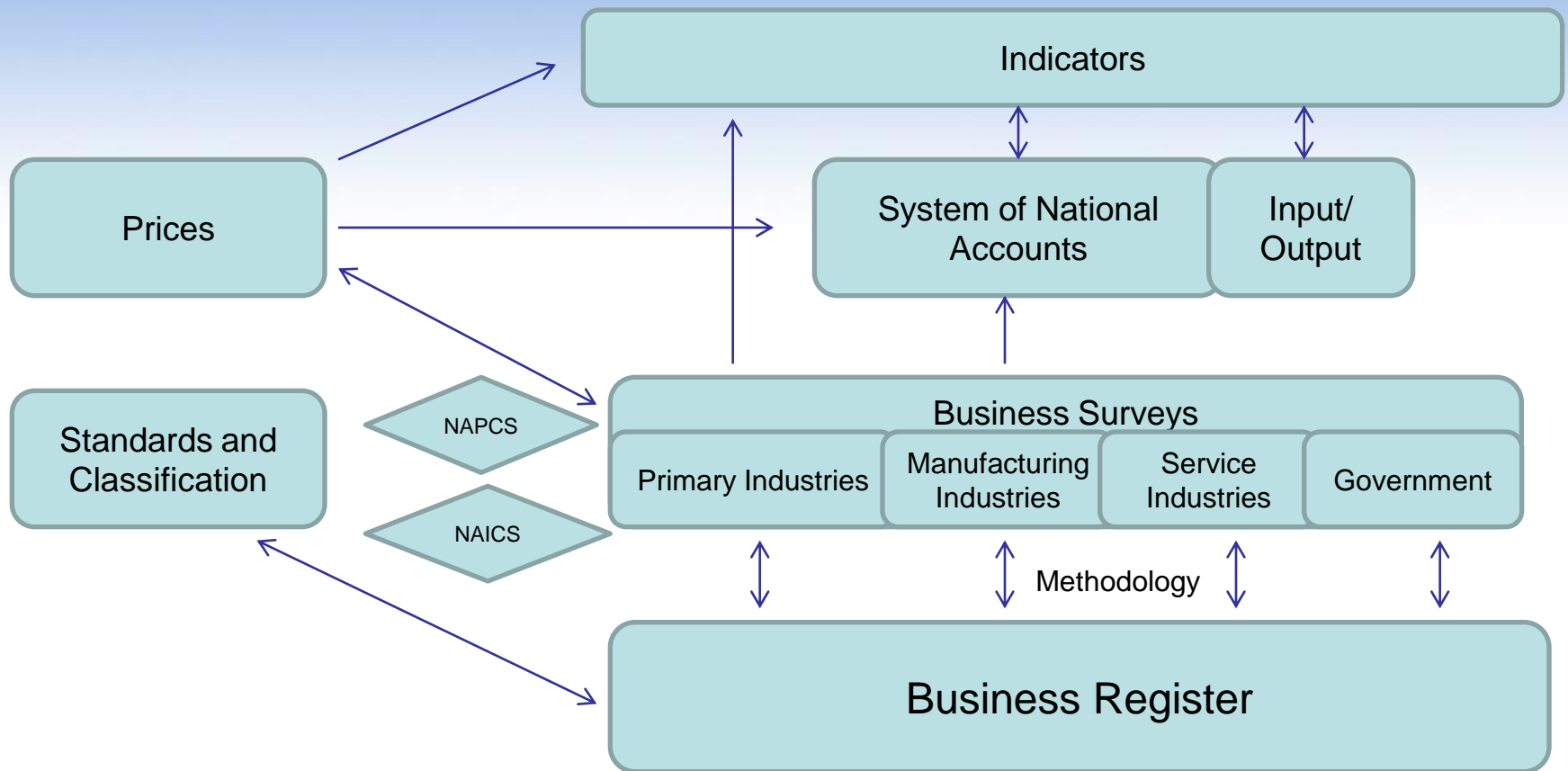
- Existing expertise in natural resource valuation
- Spatial infrastructure with links to socio-economic information (e.g., settlements)
- Links to SNA (including I/O) to understand economic value of ecosystem services
- Expertise with standards and classifications
 - NAICS, SGC, NAPCS (product classification), NOC (occupation),
 - Statistics Canada has internal standard for drainage areas
- Adherence to statistical quality standards
 - e.g., fitness for use; trends; representivity
- *Impartial and long-term perspective*

What doesn't exist?



- Ecosystem accounts
 - Requires statistical infrastructure (standards, classifications, data methods, etc.)
- Standard land cover or ecosystem classification
 - Have systematic ecological classification “Ecozones of Canada” at “landscape” level
- Standard, measurable ecosystem services classification
 - CICES a start but needs work
- Focus for federal valuation research, EG&S standards and classifications
- Links between current EG&S work and economic statistics (i.e., SNA)

Business Statistics Infrastructure (partial)



Our vision of an ecosystem account



Physical and monetary stocks and flows based on:

1. Spatially-referenced land/water cover data
 - Various times in past and as close to present as possible
 - As detailed as possible (30m-250m)
 - Include terrestrial, freshwater, coasts, wetlands and marine ecosystems
 - Classified according to a common standard for ecosystems
2. Coherent biophysical data to assess ecosystem quality linked to services
 - Such as air quality, water quality, species diversity, ecosystem productivity, land cover, climate maintenance, pollination, water management, etc.
3. Methodology and standards for assigning monetary values to ecosystems
 - Value what can be valued; measure changes in quality for rest

International standards and frameworks



- UN System of Integrated Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA)
 - 1993, 2003, revision 2012
 - Focuses on natural resources and land
 - Also guidelines for water, energy, fisheries
 - Process initiated in 2011 to develop guidelines for Experimental Ecosystem Accounts for publication in 2013
 - In collaboration with EEA and World Bank
 - Likely will focus on “why” and “what” rather than “how” to encourage experiments
 - Background papers available on:
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting>

International issues

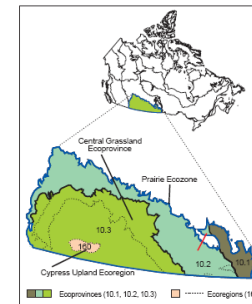


1. Policy applications of ecosystem accounts
 - New approaches for integrating environmental and economic decisions; new perspectives on sustainability; land use decisions, health, security, production, culture, heritage,
2. Structure of accounts
 - **Physical and monetary stock and flow**
 - Who owns the production function? (economy or ecosystem)
3. Land cover, ecosystems and statistical unit
 - Base core **statistical unit** on land cover
 - What else? How to classify?

Right scale of classification national analysis

- Spatial extent of analysis will determine scale / resolution of data
- Relies on available data, MEGS initially will be looking at national datasets

MEGS Spatial Continuum



Source: Ecological Stratification Working Group, 1996, A National Ecological Framework for Canada, Agriculture and Ag-Food Canada, Research Branch, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research and Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate, Ecoregion Analysis Branch, Ottawa.

**Text Box 3.1.1
Mapped Terrestrial Ecoregion Ecology Framework Hierarchy**

15 ecoregions, representative of large and very generalized ecological units characterized by interactive and adjusting abiotic and biotic factors

53 ecoprovinces, characterized by major structural or surface forms, fauna realms, vegetation, soil, hydrology and macroclimate

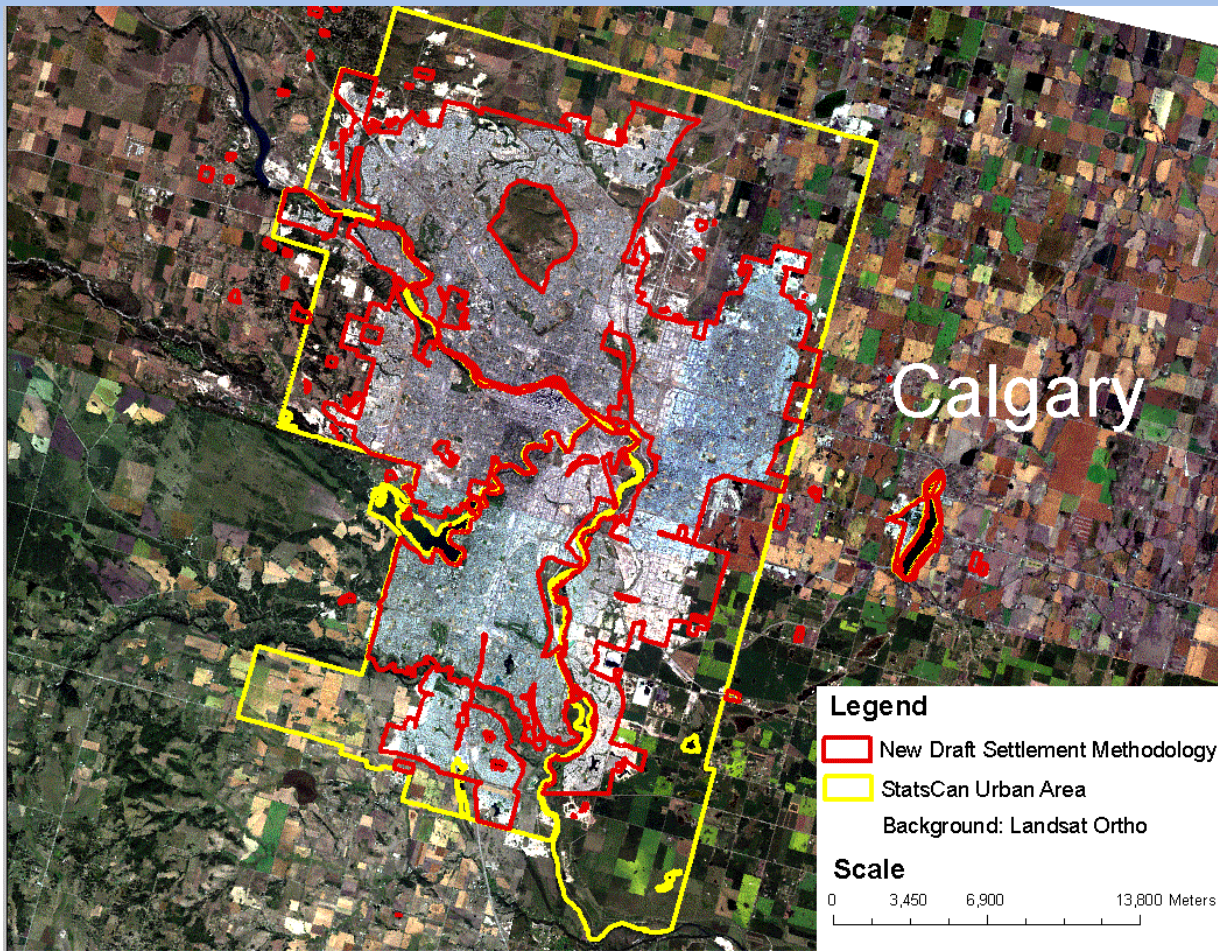
194 ecoregions, characterized by distinctive regional ecological factors which include climate, physiography, vegetation, soil, water and fauna

1 021 ecodistricts, characterized by distinctive assemblages of relief, fauna, water bodies, soils, landforms and geology

Note: When this hierarchical approach was extended to mapping, the four levels shown here were deemed to be the most suitable to report on issues of national significance concerning the environment and sustainability of resources.

Scale: Ecological Stratification Working Group, 1996, A National Ecological Framework for Canada, Agriculture and Ag-Food Canada, Research Branch, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research and Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate, Ecoregion Analysis Branch, Ottawa.

Land Accounts: New conceptual framework for defining “settled” areas in Canada



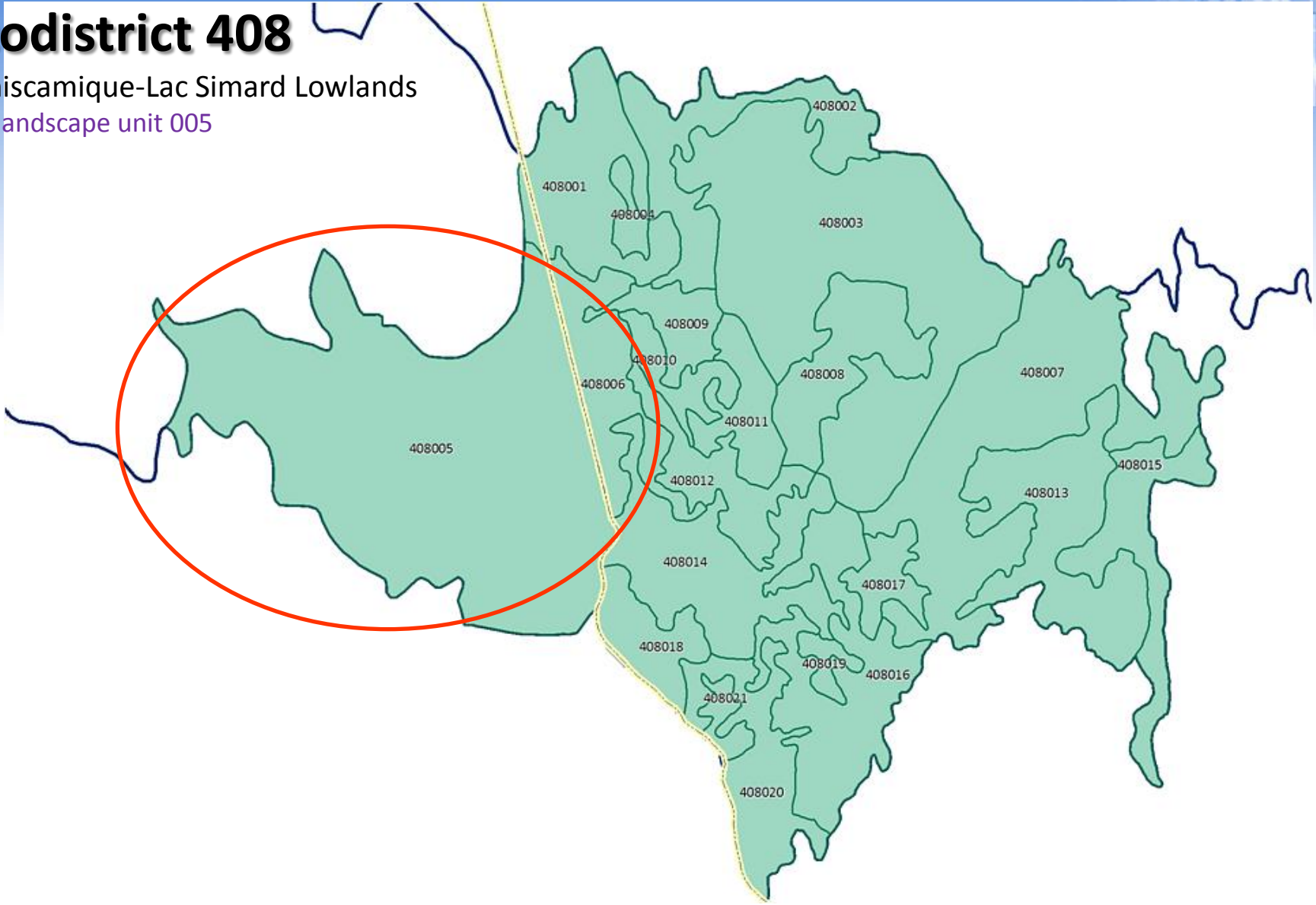
Methodology:

- Based on the census block (CB)
- Breadth: national
- Depth: CB – the most detailed unit available
- Improved delineation of settled areas in Canada

Ecodistrict 408

Temiscamique-Lac Simard Lowlands

Soil landscape unit 005

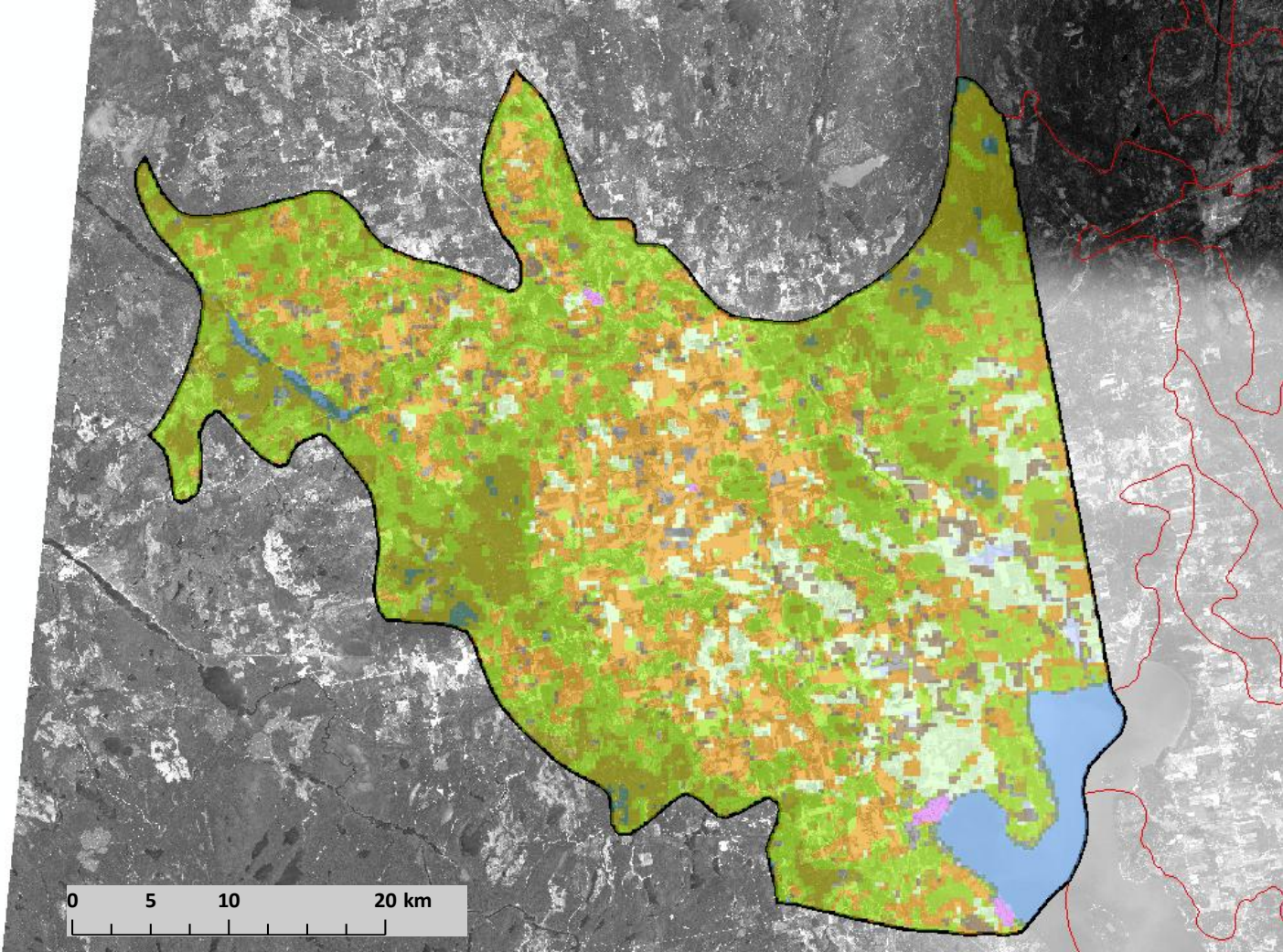


Ecodistrict 408 - Soil landscape unit 005 Temiscamique-Lac Simard Lowlands

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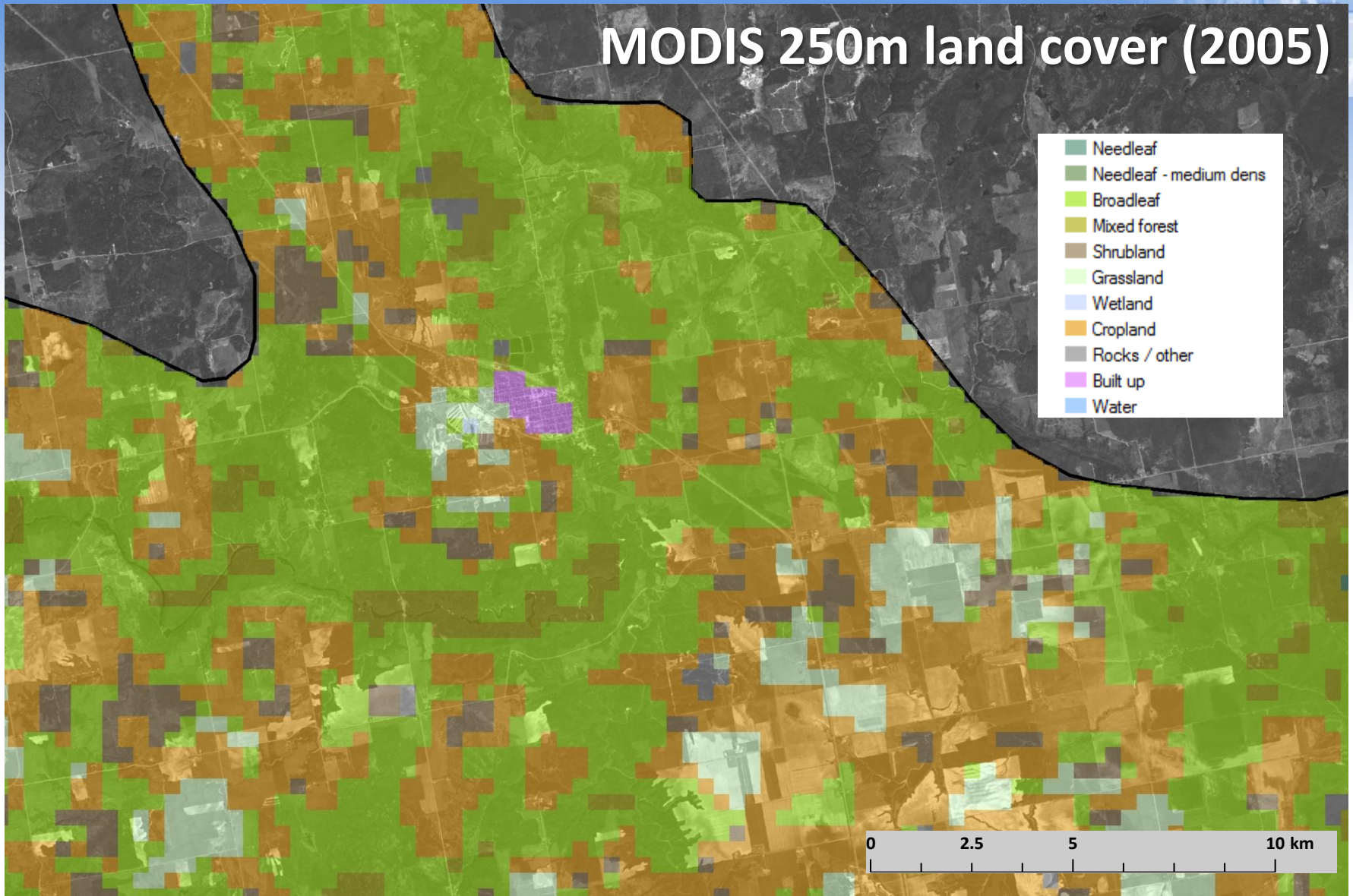
Layers

- can01csd_geo label
- NRN_QC_2_0_ROADSEG
- NRN_ON_3_0_ROADSEG
- hd408_isl polygon
- hd408_lak polygon
- hd408_riv polygon
- ss408_wet polygon
- set408 polygon
- mod408005c polygon
 - <all other values>
 - GRID-CODE
 - Needleleaf
 - Needleleaf - medium dens
 - Broadleaf
 - Mixed forest
 - Shrubland
 - Grassland
 - Wetland
 - Cropland
 - Rocks / other
 - Built up
 - Water
- ecd408005 polygon
- class408005
- ecd408 polygon
- spot408a
- class408013

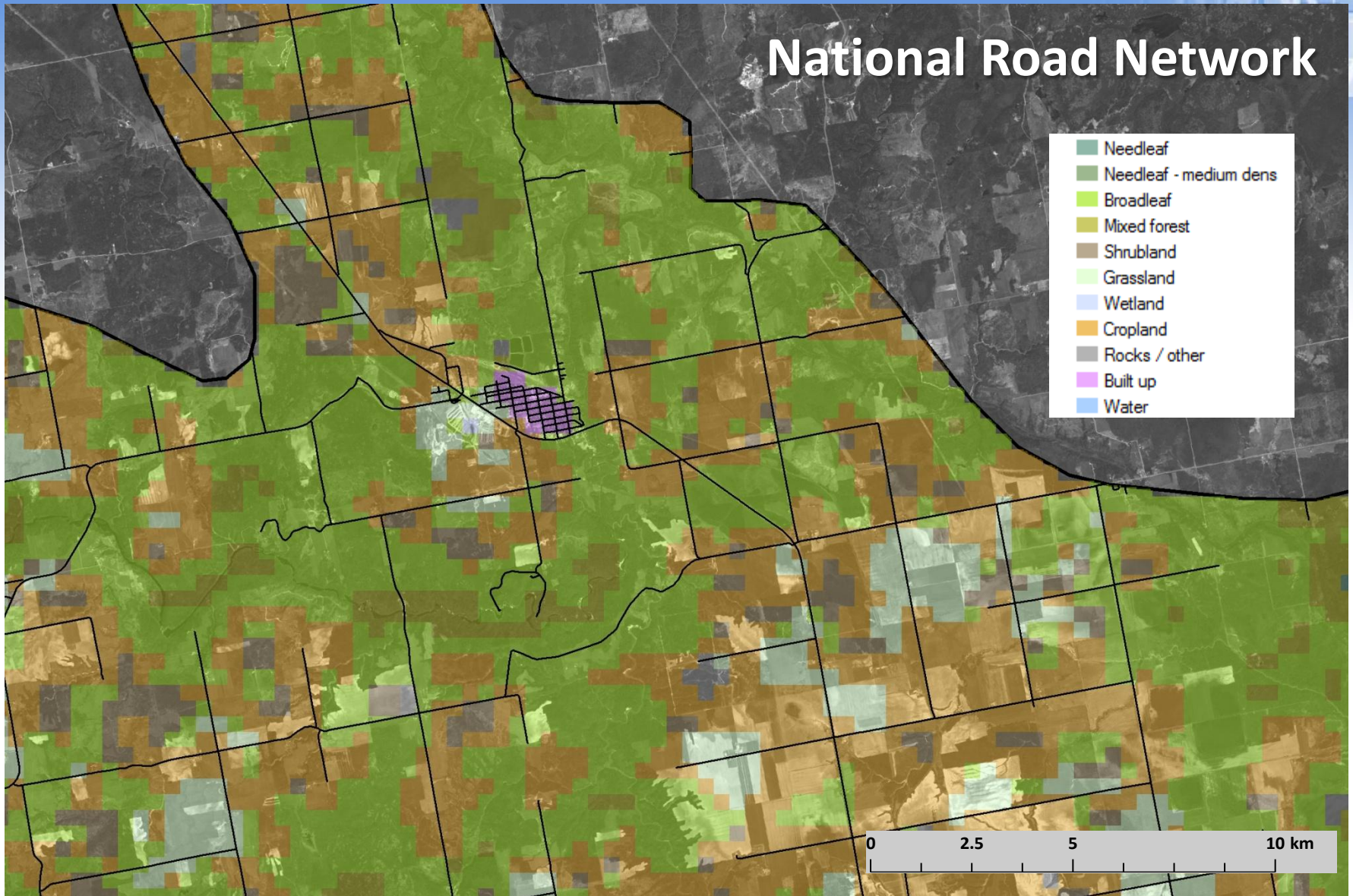




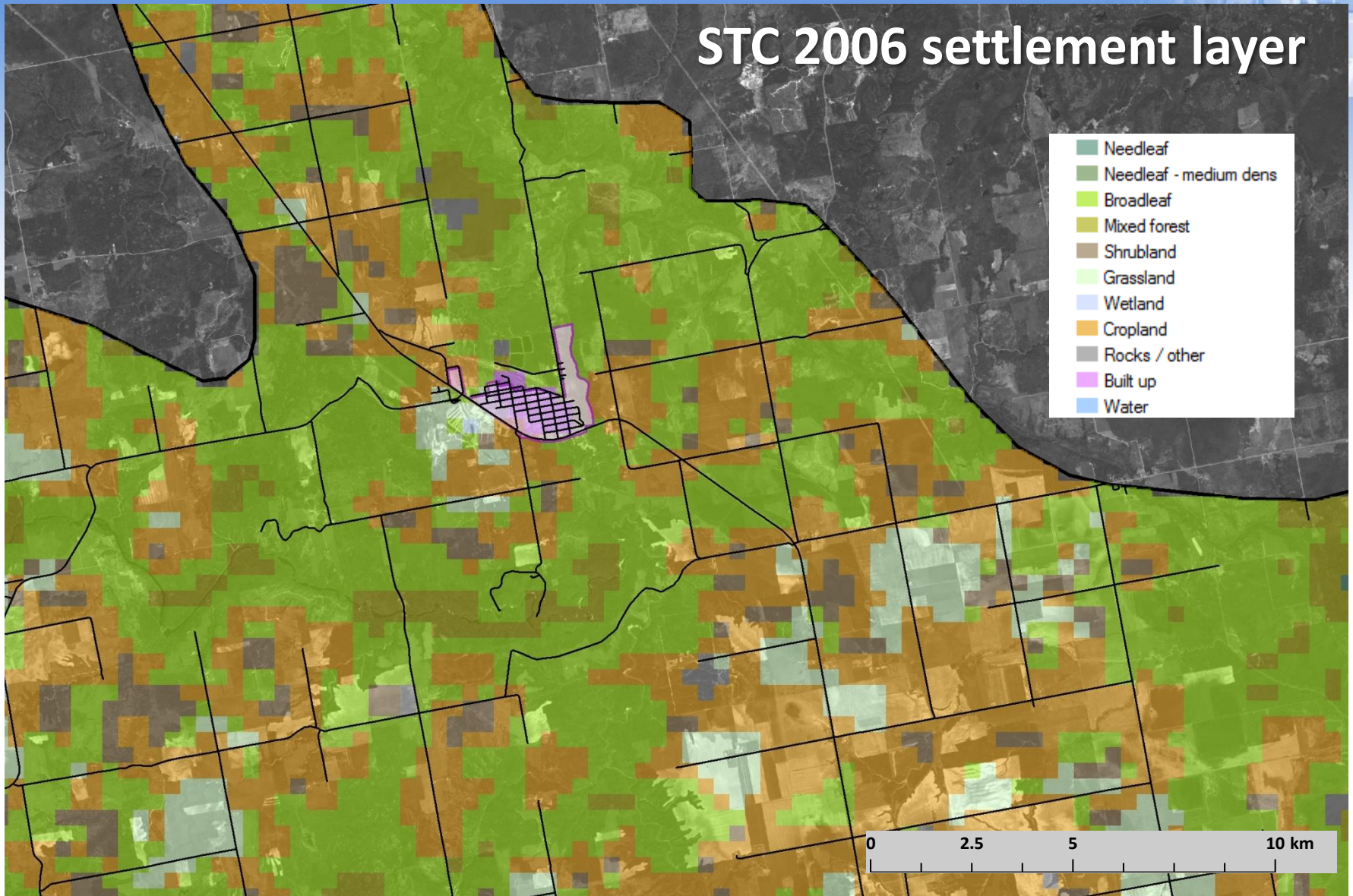
MODIS 250m land cover (2005)



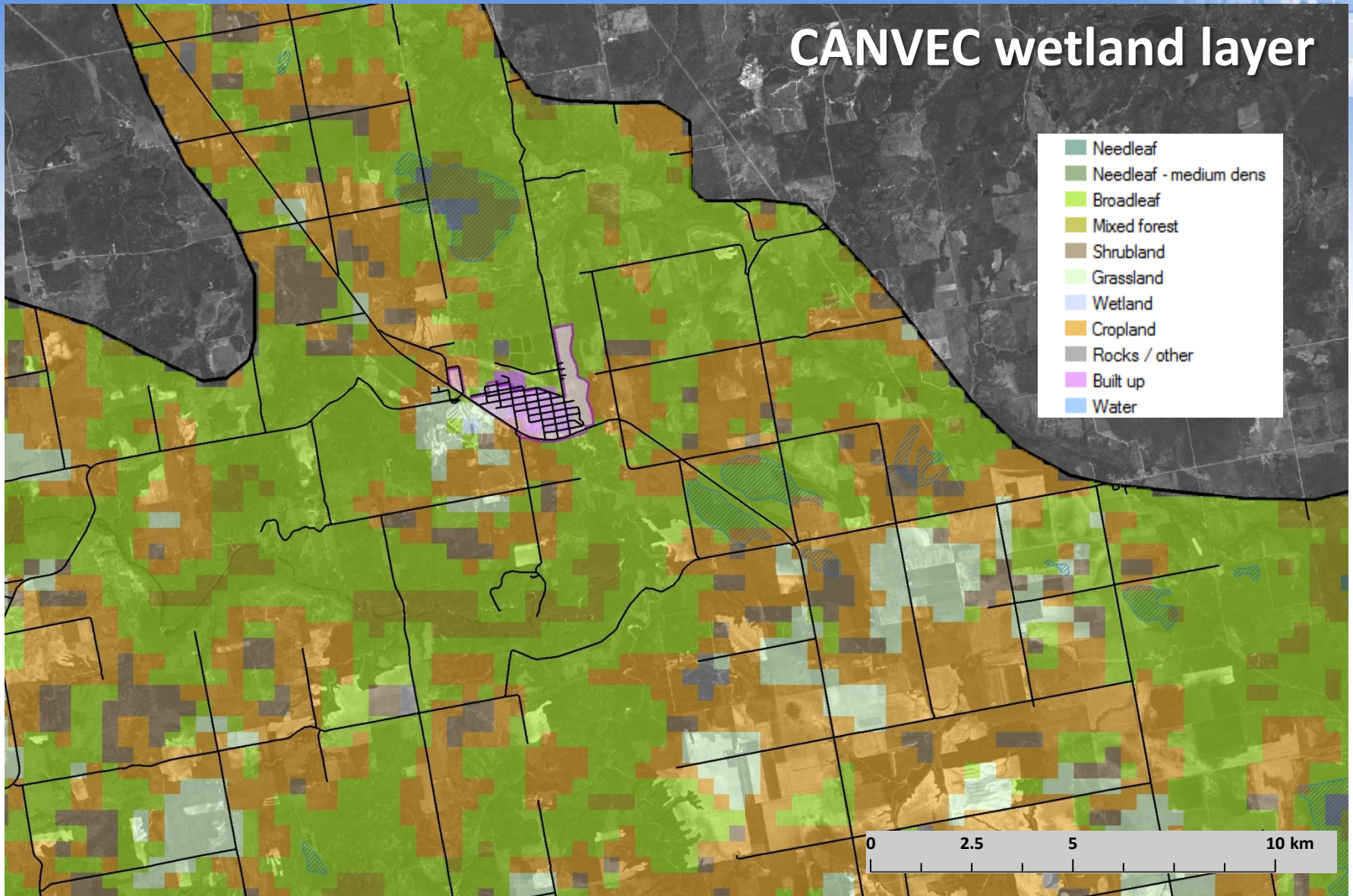
National Road Network

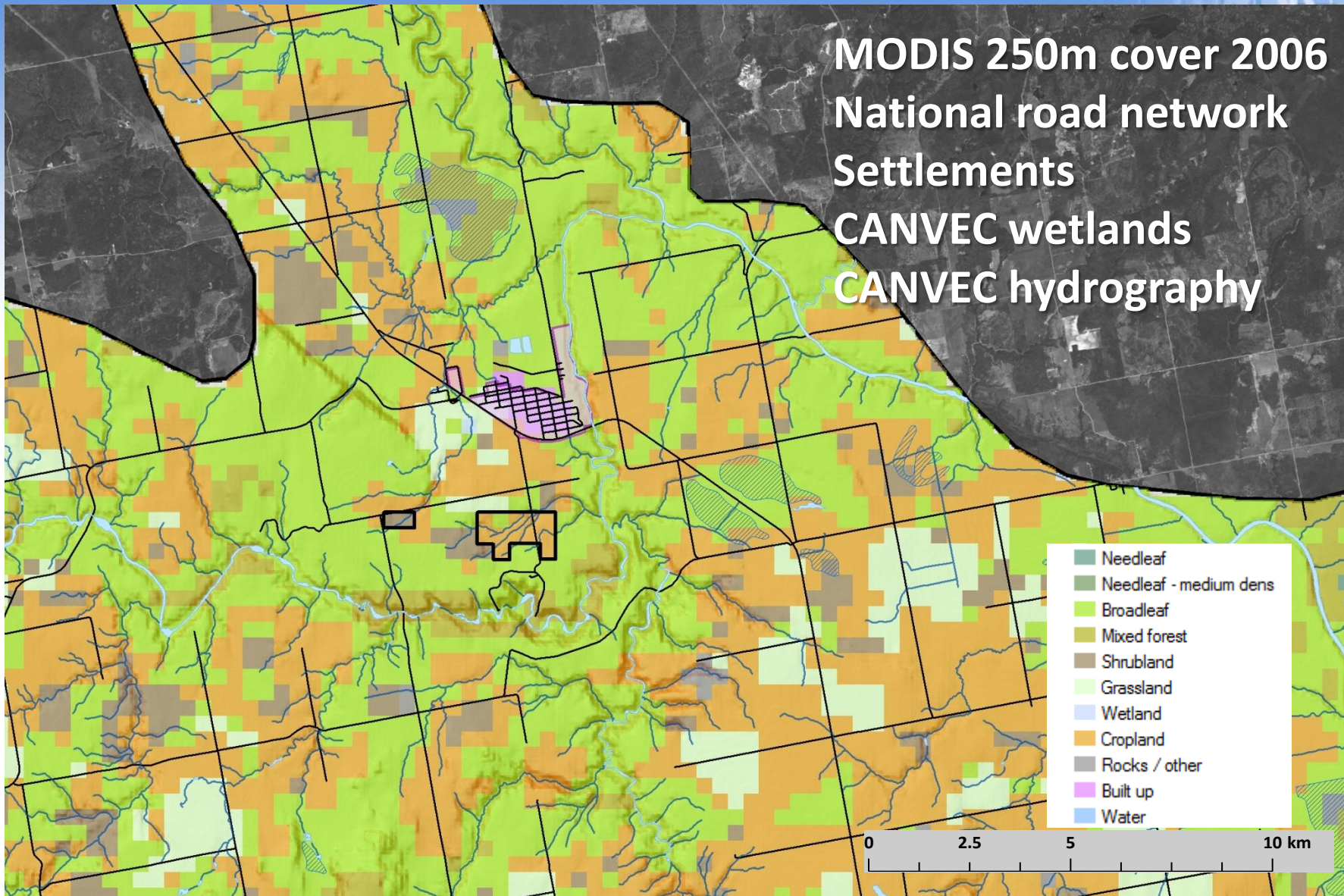


STC 2006 settlement layer



CANVEC wetland layer





International issues



4. Carbon accounts, nitrogen, phosphorous and soil
 - Is there a single indicator of quality?
5. Landscape accounts, landscape ecological potential
 - Are there broad indicators of ecosystem potential?
6. Biodiversity accounts and indexes
 - Is there a single indicator of quality?

International issues



7. Ecosystem health

- Is there a single indicator of quality?

8. Classification of ecosystem services

- CICES proposed as broad set of categories
- What about temporal and spatial scale of services?
- Need better “model” of ecosystem as unit of production

9. Prioritization of ecosystem services

- Which to value first? Which are most important?

10. Principles of monetary valuation

- How to mix market and non-market approaches?
- Value services or view services as natural subsidies?

Some progress in Canada



- Collaborating on developing standard delineation of wetlands at national level
 - Selecting wetland case study areas for detailed analysis
- Validation of land cover-based statistical unit
- Reviewing ecosystem quality measures
- Analysis of economic dependence on coastal resources
- Issue papers on valuation (Jack Ruitenbeek)



Thank you!

- Comments?
- Questions?
- Suggestions?

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