European Environment Agency

... 33 countries and ...cultures (technical, administrative, political)

Need of a common approach to framing

Components of Natural Capital:

Natural capital

Sub-soil assets:

(geological resources)

Minerals, earth elements, fossil fuels, gravel, salts etc.

Non-renewable & depletable Abiotic flows:

(linked to geophysical cycles)

Solar, wind, hydro, geothermal etc.

Renewable & non-depletable

Ecosystem capital:

(linked to ecological systems and processes)

Ecosystems as asset:

Structure and condition

Ecosystem service flows:

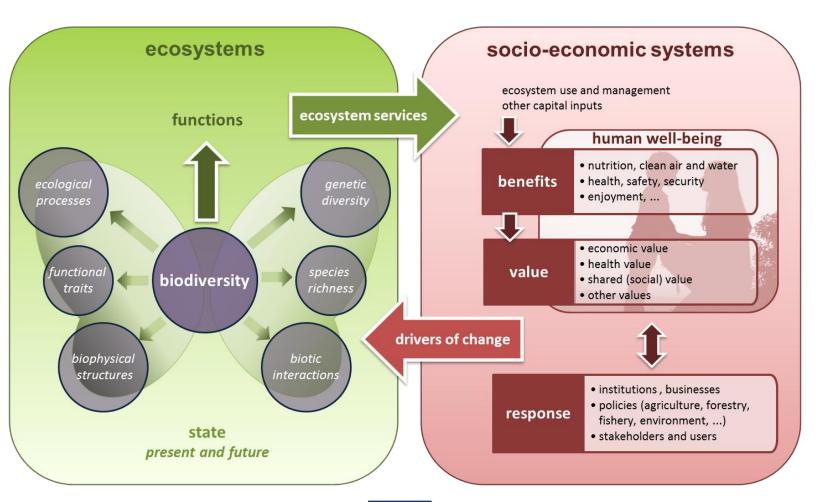
- Provisioning
- Regulation & maintenance
- Cultural services

Renewable & depletable

Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services

European Commission

Overall conceptual framework



We divide the services into....

Ecosystem services

The benefits people get from ecosystems.

Provisioning services

Crops, Livestock, Game, Fisheries, Water supply, Wild species diversity (genetic resources)

Regulating services

Climate, Hazards, Detoxification & Purification, Disease/pest control, Pollination

Cultural services

Aesthetic, Spiritual, Inspirational, Educational, Recreation, Tourism, Wild species diversity

Supporting services

Necessary for the delivery of other ecosystem services Soil formation, Nutrient cycling, Water cycling, Primary production

Four steps of implementation

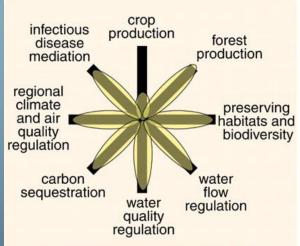
Until 2014/2015

- Biophysical baseline mapping and assessment of the state of major ecosystems (EEA)
- II. Biophysical baseline mapping and assessment of defined ecosystem services (JRC)

Until 2020

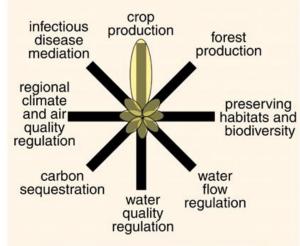
- III. Alignment of ecosystem service assessments with scenarios of future changes;
- IV. Valuation of ecosystem services for baseline and contrasting scenarios and integration into environmental and economic accounting.

So, mostly a question of how we use the natural capital



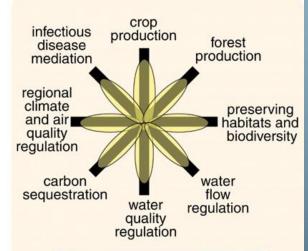


natural ecosystem





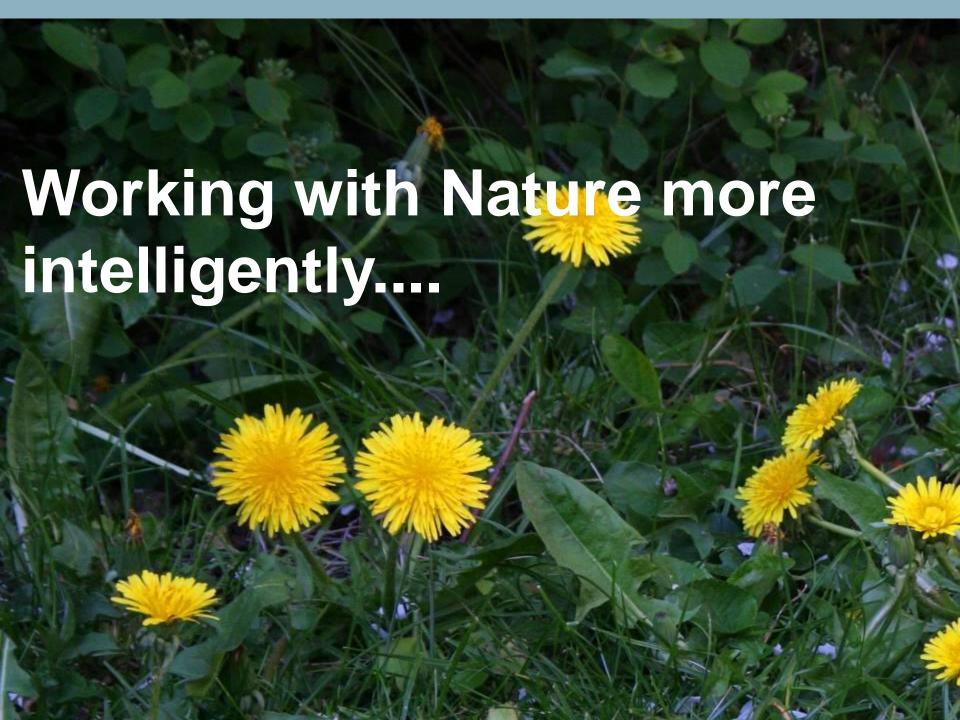
intensive cropland





cropland with restored ecosystem services









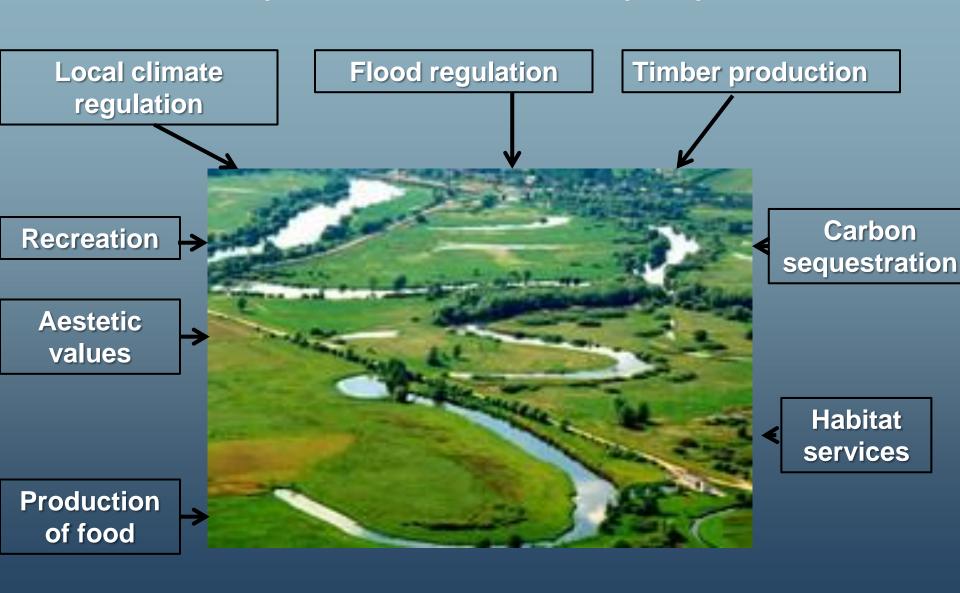






No one-size-fit-all

The services provide benefits to people....



Urban & Nature

- Work more progressively with nature especially in cities
- It is all about urban design and creating cities we would like to live in...
- Greening cities makes them more liveable and at the same time generate win-win solutions a pleasant environment at lower costs
- It is about pushing forward the best solutions







Cool down... ...air TREE concept!

Viva Madrid?





... real TREE in cities...

- •Up to 10 C difference between peri-urban and central areas
- •100 m² of trees help reduce T by 1 C
- •Green surfaces 10 C cooler than artificial ones

...but there is more...



...multifunctional services/benefits of urban forest and green areas for health

Increased physical activity and reduced obesity

Reduced stress levels and improvements in mental health

Reductions in noise levels – which can improve mental and physical health

Lower levels of violence and crime – which can reduce the risk of many health outcomes

Improvements in hospital recovery times

Increased social interactions which can help to improve overall well-being.

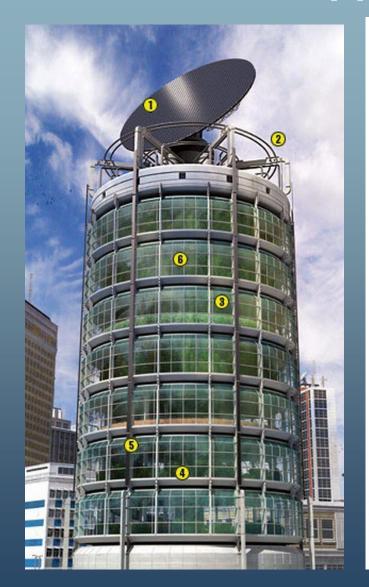
Saving cost in the health sector

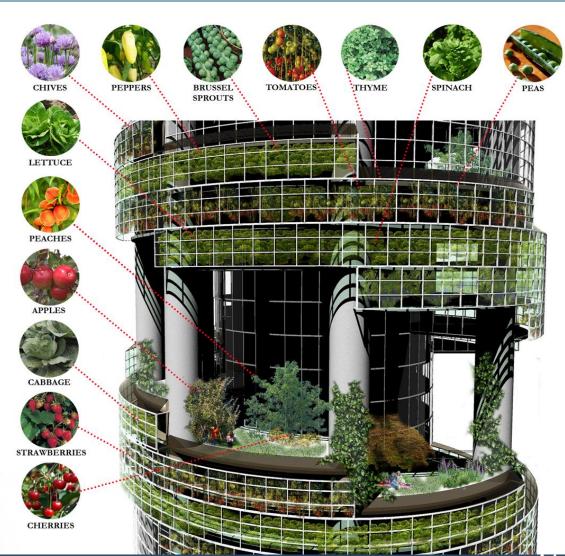
Milan vertical forest: 900 trees eq. 10,000 m2 forest





...some fast cropping concepts!







Conflicting growing demand for space – new dominant landscapes?



Coastal new design...





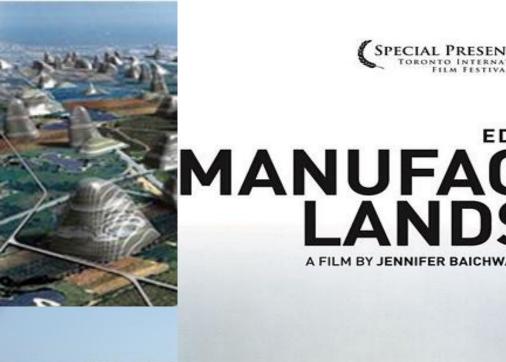
May be reinventing ancient cities?





Seuthopolis -300 BC







EDWARD BURTYNSKY MANUFACTURED LANDSCAPES

A FILM BY JENNIFER BAICHWAL



Ecosystem resilience must be explicitly targeted











How to get there: the capitals to look after

Natural capital



Human capital



Social + cultural capital



Building capital



How to get there: mobilising financial capital



