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How market influences undermine traditional modes of regulation.

Observations from Kenya, Mongolia and the Philippines

6th Annual International ESP Conference 2013 Making Ecosystem Services Count!
Session 30 "Rice Ecosystem Services"

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The ESS Definition

"Ecosystem Services are the benefits that humans recognise as obtained from an ecosystem and that support, directly or indirectly, their survival and quality of life".

No recognition, no service, no price.

The chicken and the eggs

In the beginning, there was

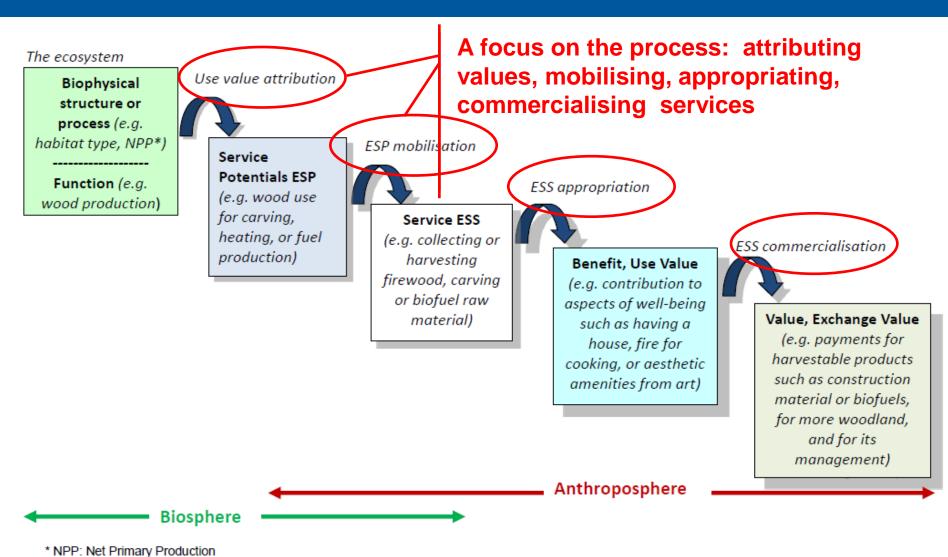
an ecosystem function? an ecosystem

service? or what?

We chose a stepwise order, starting with ecosystem functions. They are defined as traits of ecosystems which exist independent of human action, but can be modified by human intervention.

The ESS Cascade

(Potschin & Haines-Young, modified)



Case 1: Massai Mara, Kenya









Case	Ecosystem Function	UVA	Ecosystem Service Potential	Mobili- sation	Ecosystem Service	Exploi- tation	Welfare Gain
1 Kenya former	Diverse savannah landscape, high biodiversity	→	Grazable grass, Edible fruits and game, Stems for construction	Herding, Gathering and hunting, Logging	Cattle feed, Fruit & meat Constructio n material	Herd manage ment, Cooking Con- struction	Milk, blood Other food Housing
1 Kenya current	Landscape increasingly grassland character	→	Grazable grass, game tourists pay to see	Burning the savannah	Increased number of grazing animals and their predators	Tourism marke- ting	Cash income from tourism
RESEARCH - UFZ							

Dr. Joachim H. Spangenberg, Biodiversity and SPAC, Belgrade 9.10. 07



Case 2: Mongolia





Vulnerable ecosystems sustainably used



Modernising or abandoning traditional life?

Case	Ecosystem Function	UVA	Ecosystem Service Potential	Mobilisation	Ecosystem Service	Exploitation
2 Mongolia former	Vulnerable grassland Temporary water scarcity	→	Nurturing herds, in particular horses representing wealth	Herding mainly horses	Herds of many horses	Milking Socio- cultural valuation
2 Mongolia current	Vulnerable grassland, eroding. Temporary and local water scarcity	→	Nurturing goats for Kashmir production	Stocking up on goats in herds	Grazing many goats	Shearing the goats



Case 3: Ifugao, Philippines





2000 years of Banaue Rice Terraces







Case	Ecosystem Function	UVA	Ecosystem Service Potential	Mobili- sation	Ecosyste m Service	Exploi- tation	Welfare Gain
3 Philip- pines former	Rice terraces Sweet potato fields Woodlots and forests	→	Suitable for producing rice and sweet potatoes Water regulation and supply for rice fields	Sustaining terraces for rice planting. Protecting forest against overuse	Rice and sweet potato production mostly sufficient water supply	Drying rice, storing it in the houses hand thres before use	Basis of subsisten ce existence Preparing aromatic rice dishes
3 Philip- pines current	Rice terraces Rich cultural heritage Increasing erosion	→	Attracting tourists ready to spend money Source of wood	Logging and carving souvenirs	Tourists demanding souvenirs, willing to pay	Selling craft work	Cash income



Strong traditions: souvenir carving's cultural basis



Conclusion





Ecosystem services: no free gifts of nature but a human view on nature's riches





Diverging preferences of different social groups lead to different service potentials attributed to the same functions.

Environmental conflicts begin right here.

It's a socio- cultural and political balancing act.



Monetisation comes last – if at all necessary





Thank you for your attention.
For the extended presentation and other papers see

http://seri.academia.edu/JoachimHSpangenberg

