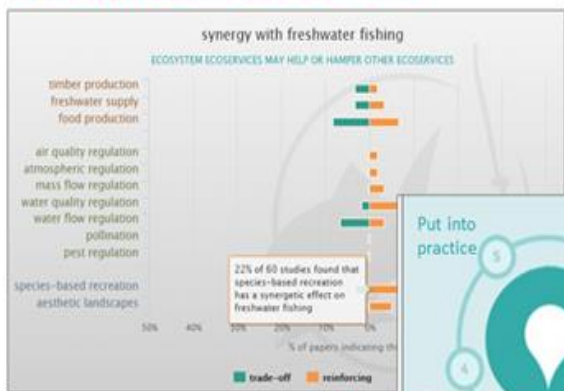


Synergies and trade-offs



Further reading

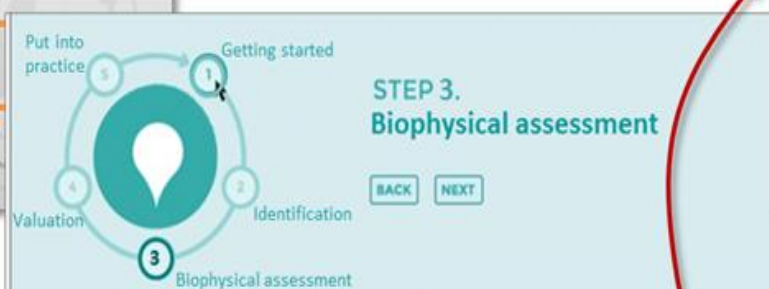
Policy briefs, documents, glossary, external websites, etc.



OpenNESS
Operationalisation of Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services
January 2017 - to 31 January 2018

BENEFITING FROM ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: TOWARDS A SHARED UNDERSTANDING

How ways of thinking about nature and the environment...
The need to protect and manage 'natural capital' has been increasingly acknowledged alongside the other 'capital' on which society depends...
The need for standards and shared...



- ### Outcomes of this stage
- Components of the ecosystem relevant to your services
 - Collection of (Spatial) data needed to do the assessment
 - Most appropriate assessment approach

Explanation

What are the links between the ecosystem and the services it provides?

Ecosystem services are produced by multiple components of the natural environment such as species, freshwater, land, soil and ecosystem processes such as nutrient uptake. To manage ecosystem services effectively it is often important to understand the relationships between these components. For example, the area of a forest is important for flood protection, whilst species abundance and functional diversity are important for pollination.

Approaches to biophysical assessment

There is a wide range of methods for assessing ecosystem service provision. Which is most appropriate for your case will depend on several factors, such as the decision context (e.g. do you need to understand the underlying biophysical processes or test alternative scenarios), data availability, time resources, and types of outputs (e.g. single site or maps).
Data collection: some biophysical data may already be collected by secondary sources (e.g. forest timber statistics, natural environment surveys, earth observation data). If the data you need is not readily available then it may be possible to collect new data using field or even a non-traditional

Case studies



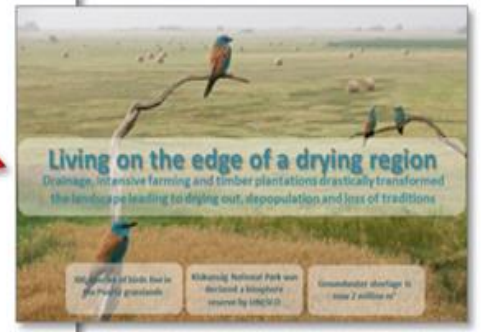
Operationalising ecosystem services for improved management of natural resources within the Kakamega Forest, Kenya

MORE



Operationalising ecosystem services for improved management of natural resources within the Kakamega Forest, Kenya

Narratives



Living on the edge of a drying region
Drainage, intensive farming and timber plantations drastically transformed the landscape leading to drying out, depopulation and loss of traditions

100,000 birds live in the Puffin grounds
Kikuyu National Park was declared a biosphere reserve by UNESCO
Groundwater shortage is now 2 million m³

Figure 10. The five core steps of ESAST.