

Net Present Value in dollars per hectare Left column: Commonly measured economic values 10 0000 Grazing Sustainably managed ecosystems strong economic rationale persistent undervaluation of ecosystem services for ecosystem conservation Watershed protection Non-timber forest products 7 000-Recreation and hunting Total economic value dollars per hectare Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 6 000-Intact wetland 200 180 5 000 160 140 4 000 120 Sustainable forestry 100 3 000 80 Intensive 60 Small-scale farming farming 2 000-40 Traditional 20 forest use Intact mangroves 1 000-0 Italy Croatia Portugal / -20 Shrimp Unsustainable farming timber harvest Turkey Tunisia Wetland **Tropical Forest** Mangrove **Tropical Forest** Morocco Canada Algeria Thailand Cambodia Cameroon JUA 52 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. Island P

ashington DC.

CTV3721/29

value of Middle East/North Africa ecosystem services & economic costs of land degradation

total economic value of terrestrial ecosystem services

US\$ 644 billion/yr 31.6% of GDP

economic cost of and degradation land use/cover change (ecosystem service values)

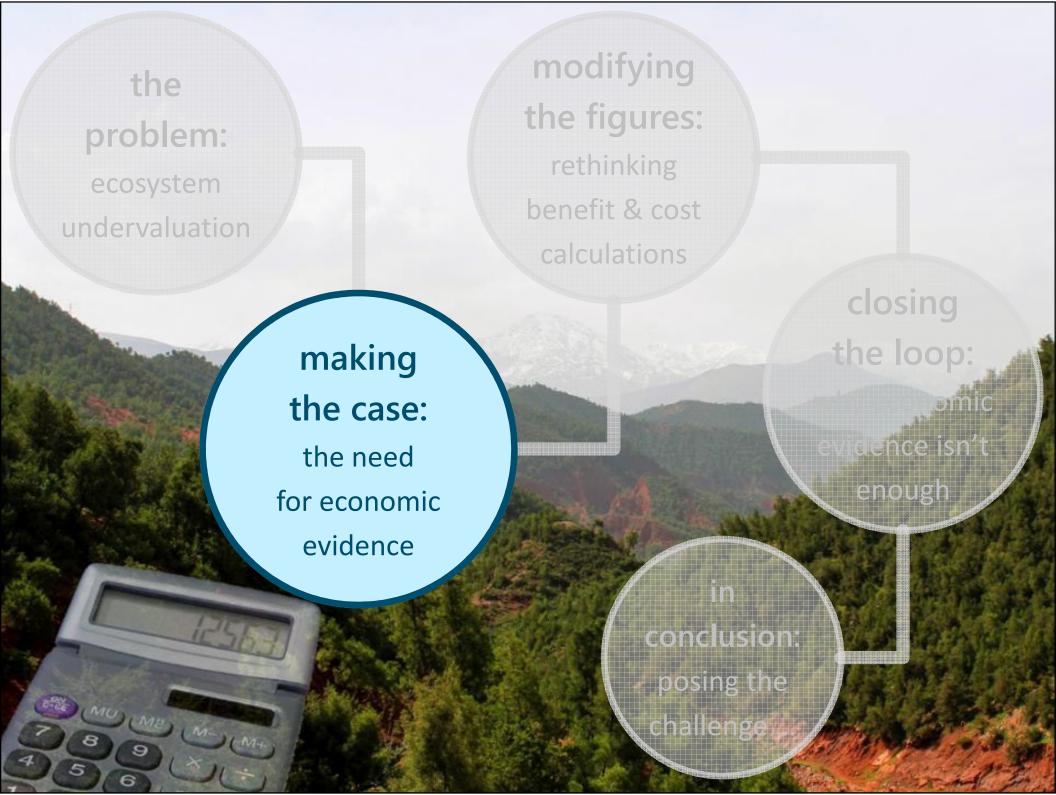
cropland degradation (crops, soils & carbon)

pastureland degradation (milk & meat production)

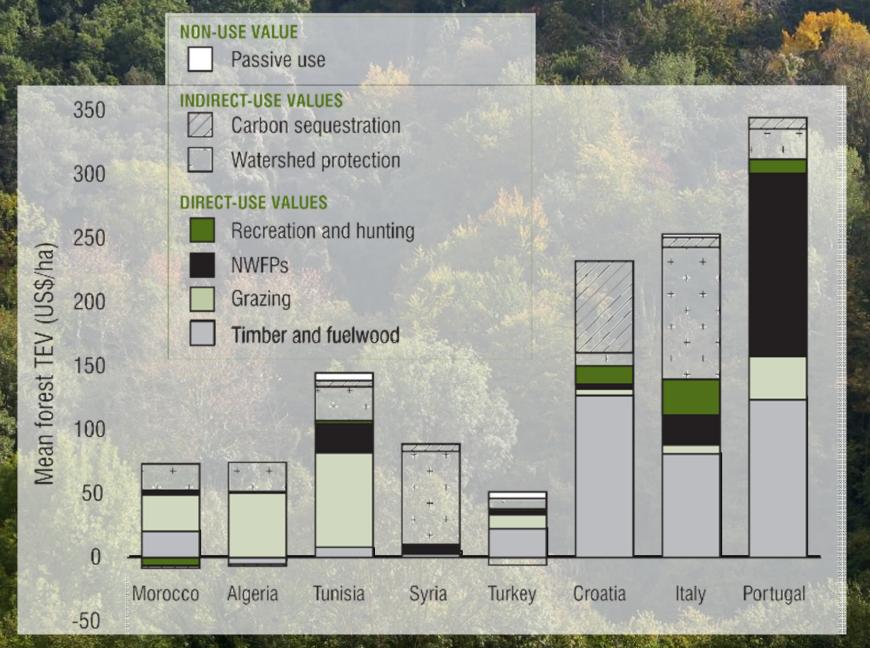
US\$ 10.4 billion/yr

US\$ 4.1 billion/yr

US\$ 128.9 million/yr

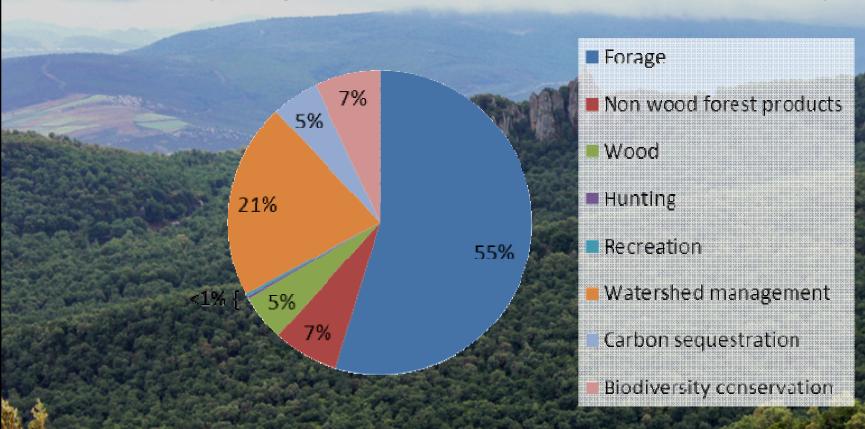


value of forest ecosystem services in the Mediterranean

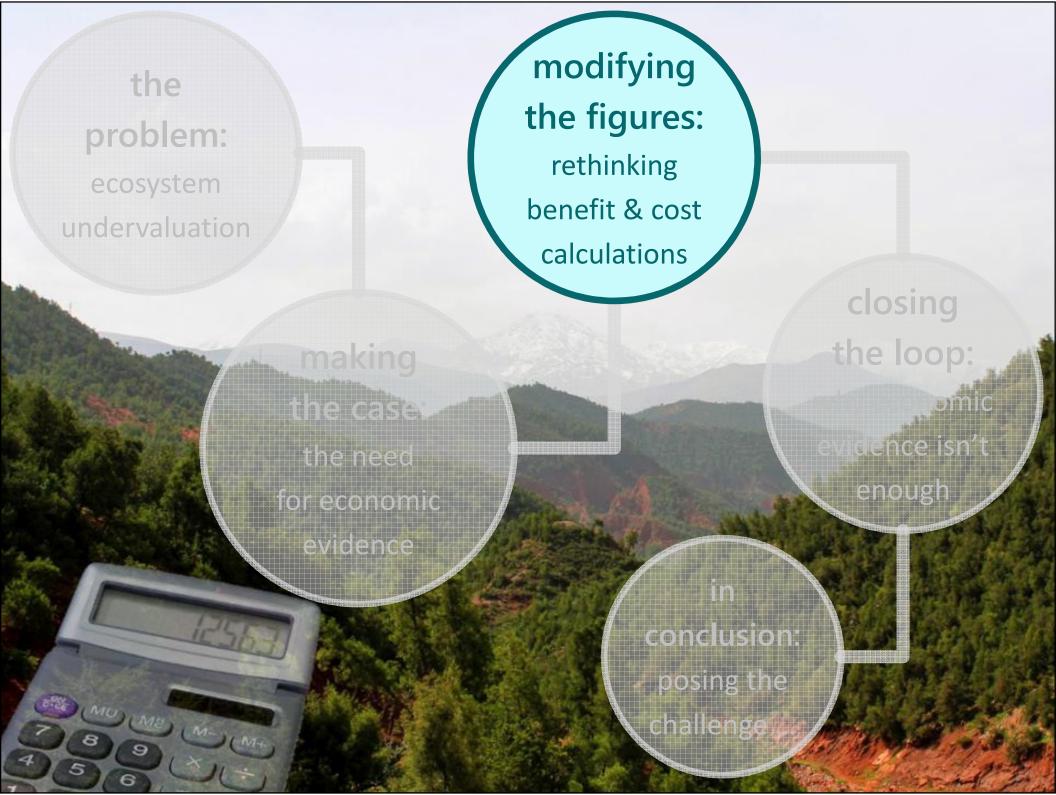


value of Tunisian forest ecosystem services

- total value of USD 142 million, equivalent to USD 120/ha or 0.3% of GDP
- worth more than 20 times current government forest revenues
- 61% of value accrues to local populations, 27% to wider
 economy and government, 12% to international community



Daly-Hassen, H. (2013) Economic valuation of forest goods and services, Tunisia. TEEB case study; Daly-Hassen, H. and Ameur Ben Mansoura (2005) Chapter 7 —Tunisia. In Merlo, M. and L. Croituru, eds. Valuing Mediterranean Forests: Towards Total Economic Value. CABI Publishing, Wallingford



ecosystem accounting for Andalusian forests

- total opening capital for environmental assets
 €41.2 billion
- annual environmental income €1.42 billion
- gross value-added of forests in extended accounts is 3.6 times higher than conventional accounts

Extended opening capital of Andalusian forests (2010). Environmental asset Total Class Government Farmer (€·10°) (€·10°) (€·10°) 1387 1023 1387 322 1023 Timber Cork 322 Firewood 2058 Nuts 2058 767 Grazing Conservation forestry 767 14,355 Hunting Residential 14,355 5941 Amenity 5941 Fire services 1414 1414 Recreation 317 3172 Mushrooms 492 4928 167 Carbon 1676 Landscape 41: 4132 Biodiversity 41,1 21.263Water 19.934 Total

Campos, P. et al. (2019) Bridging the Gap Between National and Ecosystem Accounting Application in Andalusian Forests, Spain.

Ecological Economics 157: 218-236.

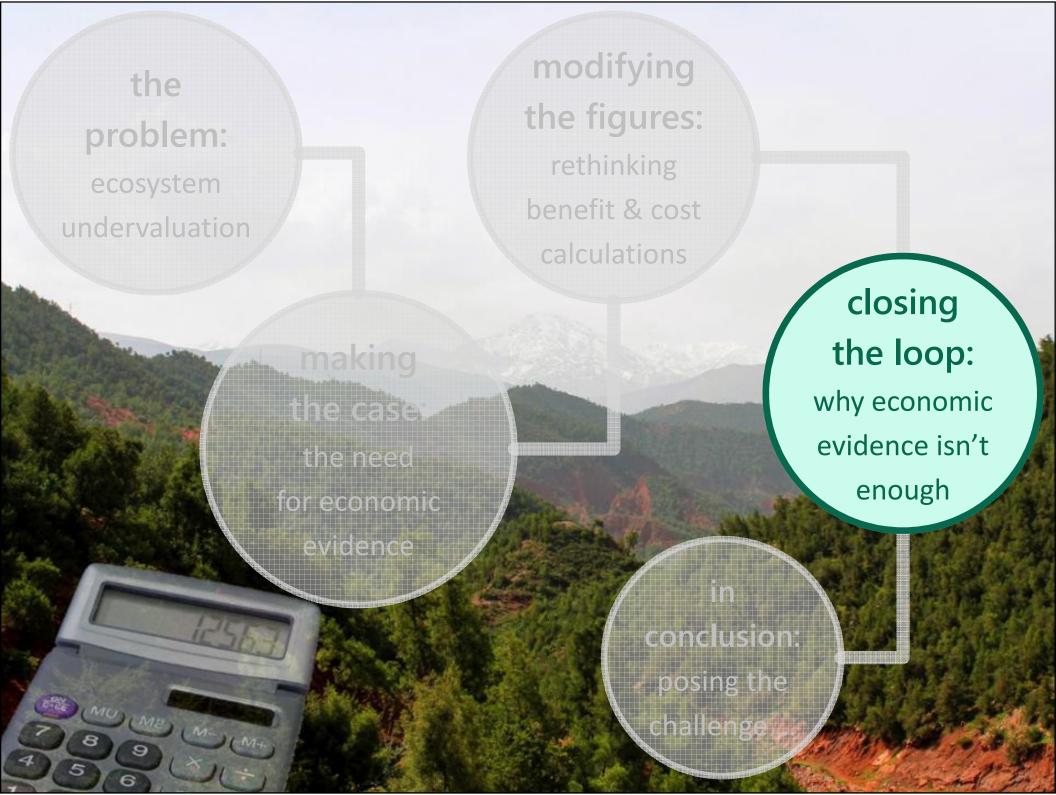
economic returns to rangeland rehabilitation in Jordan

benefits of large-scale rangeland restoration in Zarqa River Basin through Hima system far outweigh costs when calculated over 25 years

	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Pastoralist communities avoided costs & losses	USD 24 million
Groundwater recharge & water supplies	USD 266 million
Reduced sediment load into King Talal dam	307,500 tonnes
Overall benefits to Jordanian economy	USD 200-400 million



Westerberg, V. and M. Myint (2014) An Economic Valuation of a large-scale rangeland restoration project through the Hima system within the Zarqa River Basin in Jordan. Report to Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative by IUCN, Amman.





payment for forest ecosystem services (PES) in Albania

erosion a major problem in Ulza River Basin for hydropower & irrigation -

challenge is to make forest conservation economically worthwhile for farmers and herders in upper watershed

use (bare lands give 3 times higher sediment loads than oak, beech and pine forests)

user-led PES scheme under development, involving transfers from downstream water users to Forest and Pasture Users' Association



ecological-fiscal transfers in Portugal

Nature Conservation Areas included in local finances law as criteria to determine budget transfers from central government to municipalities

between 5-10% of General Municipal Fund is distributed according to amount of territory under protected areas or Natura 2000 status

aims to compensate conservation costs & reward provision of national benefits



