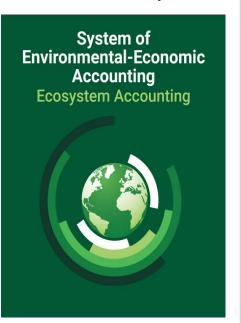


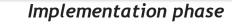


ESA Living Planet Symposium 2022, Bonn



Standardization phase





TIER 1

Ecosystem services modelled from global datasets with no or little user input data

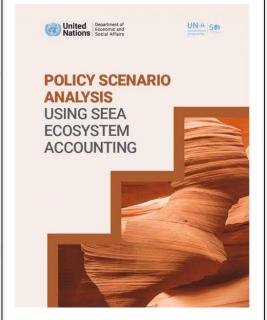
TIER 2

Ecosystem services modelled from national datasets customized for national contexts, some validation

TIER 3

Ecosystem services modelled with local data and direct surveys, better validation, and best available tools

Use phase







Support mainstream of NCA (Tier2/3) in Europe









- Unified Framework
- Harmonization
- Feedback loop
- Multi-user
- Open source







EU or National data-sets





Services in INCA tool

Retention







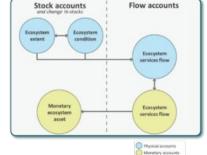
Carbon sequestration



Crop

provision







Crop











Service Beta Provisioning Crop provision Χ Wood provision Χ Regulating Soil Retention Crop pollination Χ Air filtration Χ Carbon sequestration Carbon retention Local climate regulation Χ Water purification Χ Flood control Species maintenance Χ Nature-based Cultural Χ Tourism

1.0 (end 2022)

2.0 (end 2023)

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User Requirements for INCA tool

Type of User	Needs	Tool interaction	Required skills
Basic User	Only source for national accounts / Cross validation of national models	Consultation and use of final results at national level (tabular data)	Consultation and processing of tabular data (e.g. MS Excel)
Proficient User	Starting point to develop improved national accounts	Operate the tools on a national level and replace input data with national data sources	Consultation and processing of spatial data (e.g. GIS software – QGIS, ArcGIS)
Expert User	Starting point to develop national accounting procedures and perform R&D (e.g. JRC)	Operate the tools to replace formulas (open source code) and input data	Programming skills (e.g. python,)



From PILOT to FAIR

Findability

- DOI for algorithm model
- Rich Metadata annotation (production date, units, used inputs, etc.)

Accessibility

- Free and open source published under EUPL (end 2022)
- Installation, user and developer manuals
- Run on a normal PC to upscaled on high-end machines (cloud, multi-core)
- Basic to proficient to expert users

Interoperability

- Compliant to SEEA EA EU guidelines
- Common API (INCA architecture)
- Harmonized reporting across EU (cog, csv, xlsx templates)
- Tested on Linux and Windows

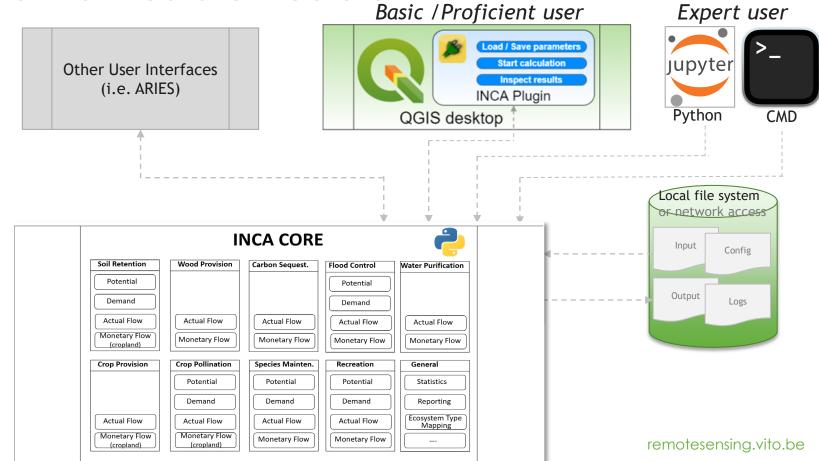
Reusability

- Modular standard design, easy to add new services
- Modular design, enables integration in different platforms





Harmonized architecture







Example soil retention – CORE module

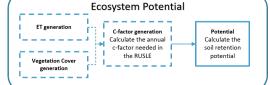
INPUT DATA preprocessing

- 1. Land cover or Ecosystem Type map
- 2. Crop production
- 3. Agriculture practices
- 4. Soil cover
- 5. Vegetation cover
- 6. C-factor
- 7. Topsoil nutrient content nitrogen
- 8. Topsoil nutrient content phosphorous
- 9. Fertilizers costs
- 10. Rainfall erosivity (R-factor)
- 11. Soil erodibility (K-factor)
- 12. Slope length and steepness (LS-factor)
- 13. Support Practices factor (P-factor)

CONFIGURATION DATA

- . Look-up table ecosystem types
- 2. Average soil formation factor
- 3. NUTS shapefile
- 4. Lookup-table retention coefficient
- 5. Monetary deflator table

ECOSYSTEM SERVICE MODEL



Ecosystem Flow

Calculate the soil retention (demand – erosion)

Mismatch Calculate the unmet demand

Ecosystem Flow in cropland

Nutrient Content estimation Calculation of Nitrogen and Phosphorous content in retained soil

Monetary evaluation for cropland Calculation of costs for soil retention in cropland in current and real prices

Ecosystem Demand

Erosion
Calculate the soil erosion using RUSLE

Demand
Calculate the
soil retention
demand with
fix maximum cfactor of 0.55 in
RUSLE

Statistical Reporting

Statistic Tool Extraction of country statistics by ecosystem type

Reporting Tool SUT and table reporting on country and EU level

OUTPUT DATA

Geospatial maps

- 1. Potential ratio
- 2. Demand tonnes
- 3. Use tonnes
- Use-cropland Euro-current
- Use-cropland Euro-real

Supplementary maps

- 5. Mismatch
- 7. Erosion_tonnes

Reporting Tables

- Potential tonnes
- 2. Demand_tonnes
- Use_tonnes
- 4. Use_Euro-current
- 5. Use_Euro-real
- 6. Mismatch_tonnes

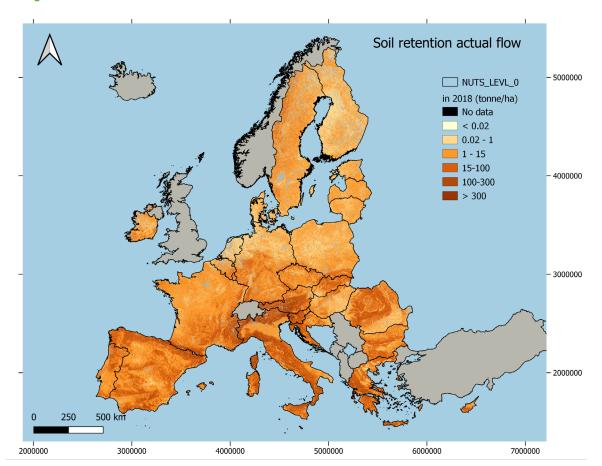
SUT Tables

- 7. SUT-physical tonnes
- 8. SUT-monetary_Euro-current
- 9. SUT-monetary Euro-real

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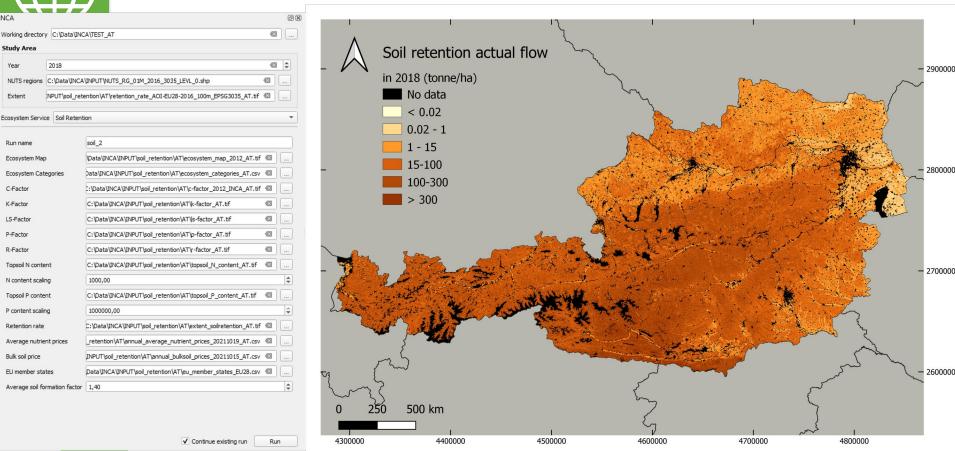


Example soil retention flow @ EU





Example soil retention - flow @ NUTS





Example soil retention – SUT monetary

SUPPLY 2018																
Economic Unit					Type of ecosystem unit											
	Prin	Primary													1	
		sector						ĺ		ъ			1			
	Agriculture	Forestry	Secondary Sector	Tertiary sector	Households	Global Society	Urban	Cropland	Grassland	Woodland and forest	Heathland and shrub	Sparsely vegetated land	Wetlands	Rivers and lakes	Coastal / intertidal	Total
			Š	Ţ	ĭ	<u>B</u>	ō				Ĭ	γŞ	3	쮼	ŭ	
	tention n EURO		2018	(cur	ren	t)		MAES	Level	- 1						
AT								245								245
BE								62								62
BG								390								390
CY						L		37								37
CZ						L		229								229
DE						L		520								520
DK						-		35					<u> </u>			35
EE						-		18								18
EL						ŀ		765								765
ES						ŀ		2,518					_			2,518
FI						ŀ		27					_	_		27
FR HR						ŀ		1,623 233					-			1,623 233
HU						ŀ		141								141
IE						ŀ		45					 			45
IT						ŀ		4,212								4,212
LT						ŀ		51								51
LU						ŀ		12								12
LV						ŀ		33								33
MT								2								2
NL						ľ		11								11
PL								391								391
PT								411								411
RO								745								745
SE								75								75
SI								305								305
SK								156								156
						L										
ot€ EU								13,293								13,293

Economic Unit Primary sector Tetriar vector Households Global Specific A Orogland and forest Heathland and shrub Roodland and shrub Society Orogland Orogland	lakes	Coastal / intertidal	Total
Agriculture Agriculture Forestry Forestry Secondary Sector Tertiary sector Households Global Society Urban Cropland Grassland Woodland and shrub Sparsely vegetated land Wetlands	Rivers and lakes	Coastal / intertidal	Total
soil retention	Rivers and lakes	Coastal / intertidal	Total
			1
AT 245			245
BE 62			62
BG 390			390
CY 37			37
CZ 229			229
DE 520			520
DK 35			35
EE 18			18
EL 765			765
ES 2,518			2,518
FI 27			27
FR 1,623			1,623
HR 233			233
HU 141			141
IE 45			45
IT 4,212			4,212
LT 51			51
LU 12			12
LV 33	4	_	33
MT 2		_	2
NL 11 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	4		11
PL 391	_	-	391
PT 411	_		411
RO 745	4	_	745
SE 75	1	_	75
SI 305	+	⊢	305
SK 156		<u> </u>	156
EU 13,293			13,293



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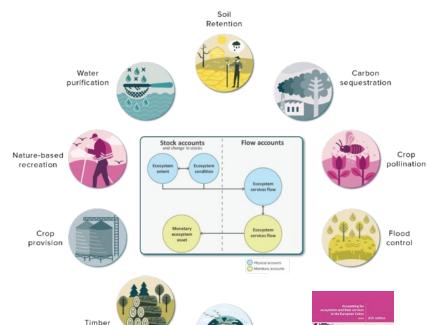
INCA Accounts series extended to 2018 using tool





















Take-away message on INCA tool

- Standardized reference tool for ecosystem accounting in EU following SEEA-EA
- Highly customizable by MS (proficient & expert users)
- Cost efficient, reproducible and scalable
- Validated and in-use (INCA EU 2018-series)
- Enables custom integration of new services
- Manuals (installation, user, developers)
- Open Source (end 2022) and free
- A first step to adopt FAIR principles
- Enables integration in other platforms (e.g. ArcGIS, ARIES)





You want to know more ...



Topical collection "From the assessment to the accounting of Natural Capital. Development and progress through empirical applications"

Submission deadline: 15 April 2022

Topical collection editors

Alessandra La Notte, Ioanna Grammatikopoulou, Sylvie Campagne

Topical collection information

Natural Capital Accounts (NCA) are meant to complement the System of National Accounts (SNA), which represents the main source of information to assess the wealth of a country. To make NCA operational within and together with SNA, accounting mechanisms and rules have to be consistently applied. An evolution is foreseen from pure ecosystem and ecosystem services assessment to their structured accounting. After the System of integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts – Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EA) was proposed in 2012 by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and recently adopted as a standard, there is a wide application of these accounting modules throughout the world. NCA is part of the wider SEEA accounting toolkit and is now the focus of considerable political commitment at Global, EU, national and regional scales, However, there is quite some uncertainty as to which accounts, which metrics can support which policy areas. With a broad range of application experiences (geographic, account types, policy priorities etc.), it is possible to enhance understanding of the relationship between the technical construction of the accounts and their use in decision making by end users. The goal of this topical collection is to present a number of applications of Ecosystem Accounting, that should ideally offer a series of insights to the discussion on how can natural accounts be composed, what are the challenges and what are the future development needs. It is also meant to identify the way forward - on accounts development, their use in policy areas, and how to interpret the results so that NCA can realize its potential.

Making the European INCA methodology for ecosystem accounting FAIR

Marcel Buchhorn ➡. Bruno Smets ➡. Thomas Danckaert ➡. Maarten van Loo ➡. Steven Broekx ➡. Wim Peelaerts ➡

https://blog.vito.be/remotesensing/accelerating-nca

https://oneecosystem.pensoft.net/special issues







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