Peatland Connections: Building Prosperity



What do we mean by public benefits?

Jo Pike, Deputy Chief Executive Scottish Wildlife Trust 2 October 2018



"It is time to recognise that human capital and natural capital are every bit as important as financial capital."

Ban Ki-moon Former Secretary-General, United Nations



Natural capital

The earth's stock of natural assets - including forests, rivers, land, minerals and oceans - that supply us with essential goods (such as food, medicine, fuel and building materials) and services (such as pollination, climate regulation and flood protection) on which all human life depends.

In 2011, the UK National Ecosystem Assessment calculated the benefit peatlands bring to water quality as being worth £1.5 billion per year and the amenity benefits worth another £1.3 billion.

The global value of insect pollination to crop agriculture has been estimated at around €153 billion per annum

If we don't change our current practices, declines in ocean health and services will cost the global economy \$428 billion per year by 2050

Can't see the **TREES for the WOOD?**

Natural capital explained ...

HERE'S WHAT WE BUT HERE'S WHAT WE **GET FROM GET FROM** WOOD TREES POLLINATORS SPIRITUAL BENEFITS CLIMATE REGULATION BIODIVERSITY STORM PROTECTION CARBON STORAGE **RECREATION** SHELTER MEDICINES IMPROVED WATER QUALITY TIMBER NATURAL FLOOD DEFENCES RESILIENCE TO DISEASES FOOD TOURISM HEALTHY SOIL FRESH WOOD EMPLOYMENT FUEL AIR TIMBER EDUCATION

WOOD FUEL EMPLOYMENT HERE'S A VALUE WE CAN PUT ON WOOD ... BUT LOOK WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE VALUE

TREES



If left intact, their value for flood protection, carbon capture and as a breeding ground for fish is in excess of **\$21,000 a hectare**.¹

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HERE'S THE BUSINESS VALUE OF

In Thailand, a study shows mangrove

forests are worth about \$1,000 per hectare

if exploited for wood.¹

WOOD

\$ 0.4 Trillion

Global value of timber industry.²

... BUT WE'RE IN THE BUSINESS OF VALUING

TREES

\$ 3.7 Trillion

Value of conserving forests just to cut greenhouse gas emissions. ³

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"Shifts in our climate bring potentially profound implications for insurers, financial stability and the economy [...] The horizon for monetary policy extends out to 2-3 years. For financial stability it is a bit longer, but typically only to the outer boundaries of the credit cycle – about a decade. In other words, once climate change becomes a defining issue for financial stability, it may already be too late."

Mark Carney, Governor, Bank of England September 2015



TIER	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY	DEER / GROUSE & MOORLAND	DESIGNATED SITES	FRESHWATER	INTEGRATED LAND USE
Natural Capital Restoration: payments targeted at delivery of public benefits and addressing societal risks						
Natural Capital Enhancement: payments incentivising actions to build natural capital						
Natural Capital Maintenance: payments to maintain stocks of natural capital						
Regulations: retention and implementation of existing regulations, with additional regulation to address gaps						
TIER	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY	DEER / GROUSE & MOORLAND	DESIGNATED SITES	FRESHWATER	INTEGRATED LAND USE







WHAT'S IN A DRAM?



, You will need . . .

- WATER
- BARLEY
- OAK TREES
- DRAMATIC LANDSCAPES

Preparation in advance

FORM THE PEATLAND

Soak moss and other plants, store in damp conditions and leave to rise for 10,000 years. Healthy peatlands add flavour, filter water and provide flood protection, as well as being an excellent store for carbon.



Method

1: FILTER THE WATER

Squeeze rain clouds over fields and hillsides and allow water to filter through peat and other soils. If your rain is too acidic try reducing the release of carbon dioxide, sulphur and nitrogen into the atmosphere.

2: GROW THE BARLEY

Sprinkle barley grains over well managed, fertile soil and leave in a stable climate. If the mix is too wet and cost is an issue, try inexpensive natural solutions like planting trees to slow down water flow. To bring the whole thing to life, substitute pesticides with small birds and insects.

3: RE-USE THE OAK

To add interesting flavours, source oak barrels already used in other processes. In the 150 years it takes an oak tree to mature, it is an important home for wildlife. Be sure to re-use your barrels as 150 years is a long time to wait.



4: PRESERVE THE LANDSCAPES

Preserve dramatic natural landscapes and brand-defining species to evoke the deep connection with nature and promote a distinctly Scottish identity. Wild landscapes can also help to provide recreation and inspiration for staff and customers.

It's not just the whisky industry that relies on natural capital. **We all do.**

Join the Scottish Forum on Natural Capital and learn how the whole economy relies on the health of our natural environment.

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- How do we communicate the public benefits of healthy peatlands imaginatively?
- How much is about benefits and how much is about need?
- And how should we decide which private benefits are acceptable?



Thank you