Multi-scale Integrated Earth Systems Model (MIMES) Tool Review

Ecosystem Services Tools

	TABLES Project	t 2012: Mini reviews
Guidance	may not be possible to complete information, the task not applyir writing in the reason in the space	tise, consider the following tasks in relation to the tool. It all tasks for each tool due to a lack of available ag to the tool, etc. Please note where this is the case by ce provided . Please use a maximum of 6 pages of A4 dices). Your responses are required in the white spaces .
Task 1: Basic inform	mation	
Name of the tool	MIMES - Multiscale integrated E	arth Systems model
Type of tool (list al	ll that apply)	Mapping, modelling, decision, ecosystem services
Group members	1. Ron Corstanje	
	2. Jim Harris	
	3. Alister Scott	
	4. Claudia Carter	
Please provide a	MIMES is a multi-scale, integrate	ed shell of models that determine stock and flows of
brief synopsis of	selected ecosystem service mod	els. These are bespoke models for particular cases. Mimes
the tool		
	measures of ecosystem service e	·

Task 2: Use of the tool

Position / Use

Stage	Currently used	Could be used
Ideas	Υ	Υ
Survey	Υ	Υ
Assess		Υ
Policy / decision		Υ
Implement		Υ
Evaluate		Υ

Please add any further comments here: Invest could in principal be used throughout the process

Task 3: Existing literature about the tool

Are you aware of
any KEY policy and
or academic
literature
evaluating your
tool?

Author & Date	Title Vol pages	Web link (if available)
Boumans, R. and Costanza,	The multiscale integrated	
R., 2007.	Earth Systems model	
	(MIMES): the dynamics,	
	modeling and valuation of	
	ecosystem services. In C.	
	VAN BERS, D. PETRY and C.	
	PAHL-WOSTL, eds, <i>Global</i>	
	Assessments: Bridging	
	Scales and Linking to	
	Policy. Report on the joint	
	TIAS-GWSP workshop held	
	at the University of	
	Maryland University	
	College, Adelphi, USA, 10	
	and 11 May 2007. GWSP	
	Issues in Global Water	
	System Research, No.2.	
	edn. Bonn: GWSP IPO, pp.	
	104-108.	

Please add any further comments here:

Task 4: Your experience of working on the tool

Have you done any
research/consultan
cy work on this tool
in terms of its
development,
testing and/or
evaluation?

N/A

Guidance

For Tasks 5-7, please also try to consider the **future** development and application of this tool in the TABLES project in your answers.

Task 5: Incorporating the ecosystem approach (EA) and ecosystem services (ES)

Using examples (from practice,

There are few examples of this in practice or research as of yet.

research or consultancy), explain how EA and/or ES are currently incorporated in/by the tool

How <u>could</u> the ecosystem approach and/or ecosystem services be (further) incorporated within the existing tool?

The tool offers the potential for managers to view and interact with ecosystem services: enabling them to enact policy or react to changes within a landscape.

Task 6: Situating the tool within priority questions/criteria arising from the scoping interviews

Explain how the tool can be situated within the priority questions/crit eria that arose in the scoping interviews

Priority question/criteria	Does your tool address/implement this
	question/criteria? If yes, please explain how.
Language and communicati	on
1. Contribution to aiding the development of shared vocabulary within which principles of EA and ES can be shared with multiple stakeholders across built and/or natural environment	Yes, through visualisation.
2. Capacity of the tool to develop shared understandings of the many identities and values of places from the perspectives of multiple visitors, residents and businesses	N/A
3. Capacity of the tool to improve or enable engagement across different publics so avoiding the usual suspect problem	Yes through visualisation and scenarios.
Learning from experience/p	
4. Capacity of the tool to help reveal and value 'hidden' assets that are not recognised by communities or publics that use them	The visual element enables ecosystem services and other assets to be mapped and visualised.

!	5. Extent to which tool is	It enables managers to understand these concepts in
	building on other tools	reality and on the ground.
	or EA/ES progress	
	6. Extent to which tool is	Yes, in principle it should be able to be adapted.
	locally derived or	
	grounded or can be	
	adjusted to closely	
	reflect 'local' context.	
	Is the tool suitable for	
	an open source	
	approach?	
	7. Extent to which the	Yes, through the networks.
	tool is open to	
	interpretation and	
	application in a variety	
	of forms (that reflect	
	'cultural' differences)	
	Developing and selecting too	ıls
	8. Is the tool dependent	No, some modelling background is needed in its
	on a specific funding	application.
	source? How onerous is	
	the application	
	procedure? What are	
	the chances of success?	
9	9. Does skills	N/A
	development (essential	
	or optional?) and	
	support exist for the	
	tool or is there a body	
	to ensure the optimal	
	and correct use of it?	
	10. Extent to which current	N/A
	statutory hooks can be	
	exploited by the tool or	
	will benefit the quality	
	or application of the	
	tool (e.g. NNPF's duty	
	to cooperate, SUDS,	
	ecol. networks)	
	Informing resultant policies of	
	11. Extent to which the	The tool supplies ecosystem service flows.
	tool informs or	
	improves	
	policies/decisions.	
	What does the tool	
	cover? (full range of	
	positive and negative	
	economic, social and	
	environment impacts /	
	tue de effe 2)	
	tradeoffs?)	
	12. How does the tool link	None at the moment.
	•	None at the moment.
	12. How does the tool link	None at the moment.

burden?	
Delivering management obje	ectives
13. Suitability or capacity	The tool can help to visualise the landscape and
of the tool to assist	therefore provide managers with necessary
with managing visitor	information on protected areas etc.
needs and pressures	
within protected areas	
/ the considered area?	
How?	
Local ownership/new govern	nance
14. To what extent can the	In principle it should be able to visualize the deliver
tool assist in developing	of ecosystem services.
statutory plans (local	
and management	
plans) and improve	
ownership and use by	
publics?	
15. To what extent	N/A
does/could the tool	
contribute to a new	
form of community	
governance in	
management of the	
environment?	
Improved tools: understandi	ng flows, interconnections and spatial issues
16. Capacity to improve	Very effective.
spatial understandings	,
of the flows and	
interactions of various	
ecosystem services	
between sectors and at	
different scales	
17. Capacity of the tool to	Very effective.
reconcile assessments	,
of options and benefits	
across different scales	
(and sectors)	
18. Extent to which the	It is a GIS based tool that can applied at a variety of
tools is capable or can	scales.
be manipulated to work	
across sectoral and	
administrative	
boundaries	
19. Extent to which the	It will struggle.
tool can handle data	
shortages and gaps (or	
is effectiveness	
considerably	
·	
compromised?)	Can visualisa hanafita
20. To what extent	Can visualise benefits.
	1
has/could the tool put landscape/nature	

conservation and
designated
species/sites on the
radar (positively or
resulting in
resentment?)

Please add any further comments here:

Task 7: A SWOT analysis of the tool

Referring back to the relevant policy and academic literature (listed in Task 3), plus your own expertise (listed in Task 4) and the way in which the tool is situated within the priority questions/criteria (listed in Task 6), please complete a summary SWOT analysis ensuring that each point is well justified

Strengths (of the tool in delivering intended outcomes)

Helps incorporate a wider array of ecosystem and human considerations into decision making.

Helps build on (rather than repeat) other's work by using parameter databases, algorithms, and analyses built into tools.

Help as a guide through processes so you can move from data to decision making more quickly.

Save you time and help you explore a wider range of alternatives by automating analyses or processes that occur repeatedly.

Helps document what inputs and parameters were used in analyses and reasons that decisions were made.

Helps build collaboration among diverse project participants by creating a forum where stakeholder groups learn about and need to account for others' goals and concerns.

Weaknesses (factors that detract from the tool's ability to deliver intended outcomes)

It may not be optimal to use an analytical tool if a project has highly constrained management options or analyses only need to be done a few times.

There must be sufficient time and resources to gather the necessary data.

Poor incorporation of tools into an Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) process can actually increase conflict.

Opportunities (consider opportunities for application of the ecosystem approach and services)

The tool could enable managers to better manage services: providing them with a tool to visualise the environment.

Threats (factors which negatively affect the tool and its outcomes)

Threat	Seriousness (high, medium, low)	Probability of occurrence (high, medium, low)
Uncertain or bad data	High	
Technical expertise	High	

Please add further comments here:

Guidance

Please now use the remainder of the document (box below) to make any general comments, observations or analyses of the tool

Further comments