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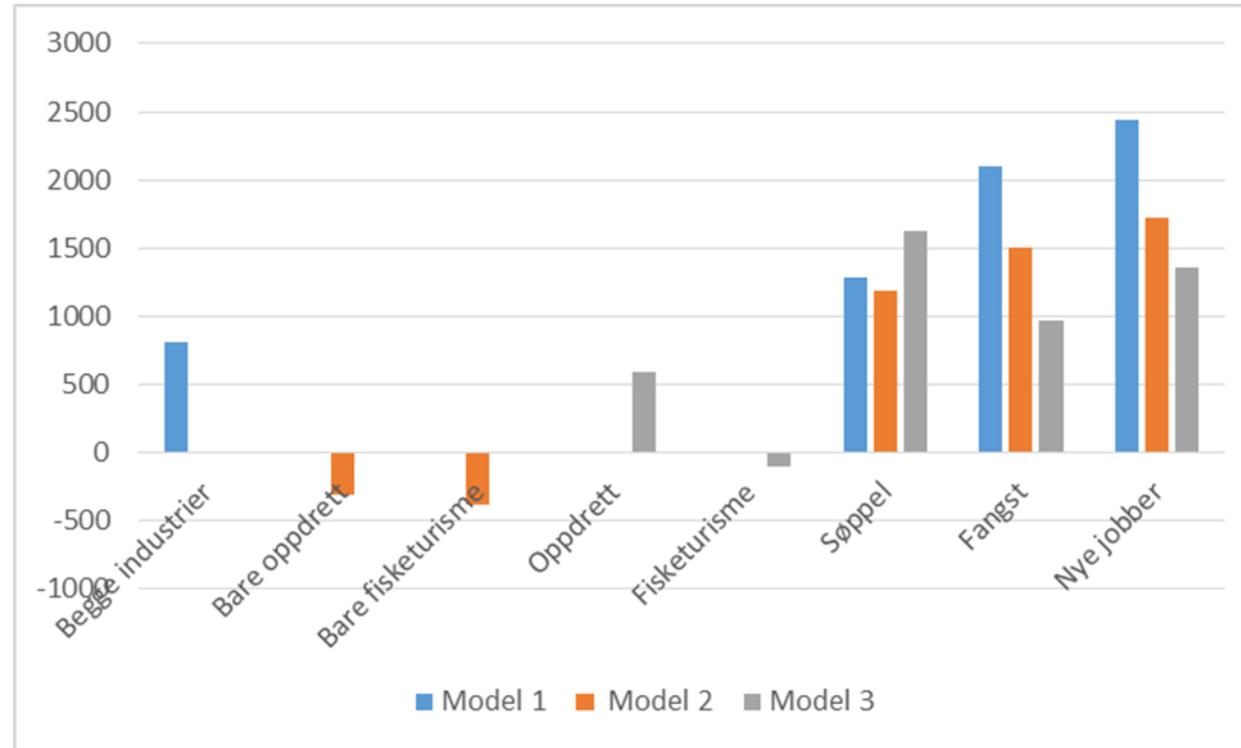
Relational values in an Arctic Norway coastal context

Presentation based on a survey in the research project
«Non-commercial values attached to marine resources
In the coastal zone»



What did the DCE say?

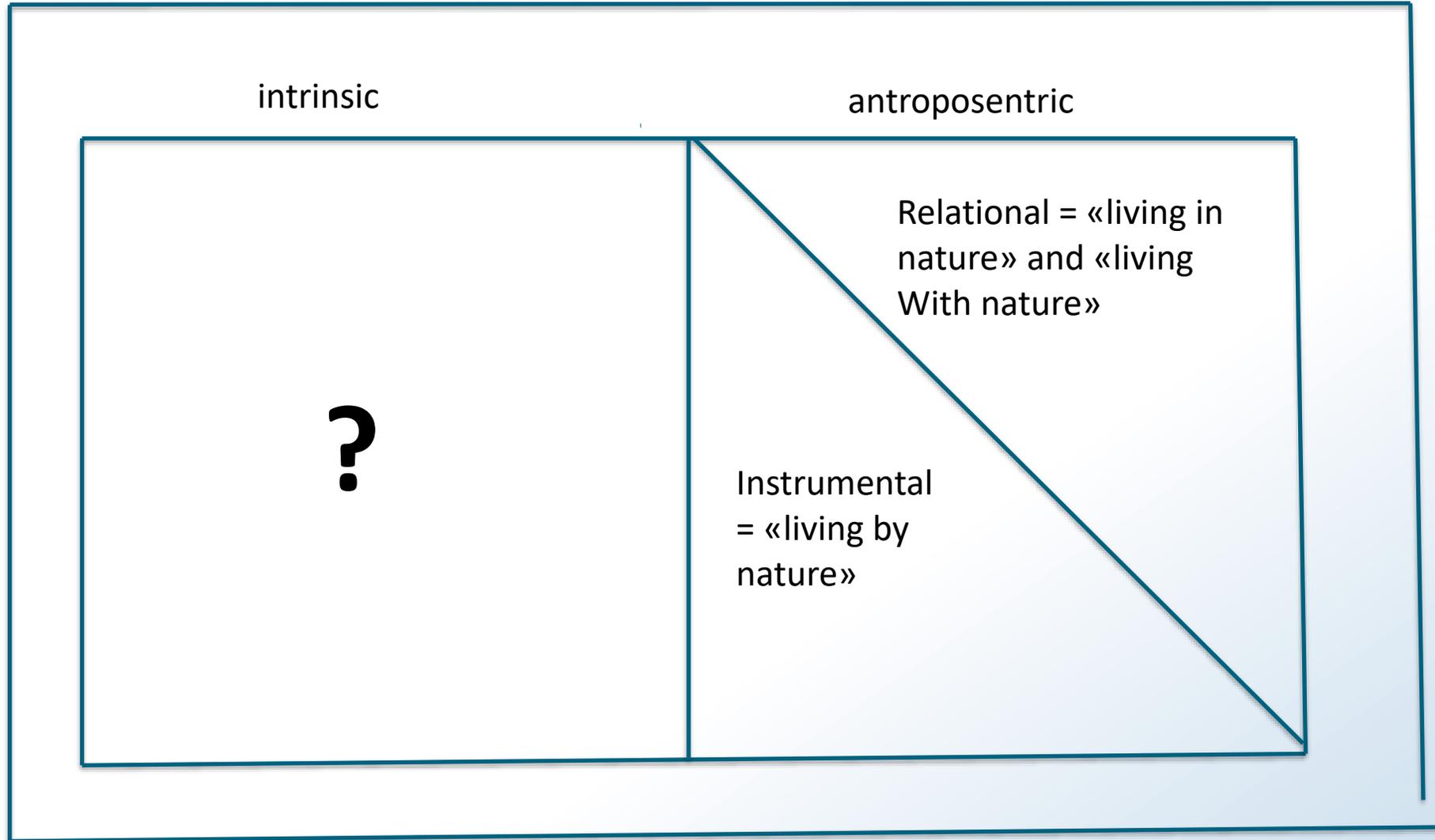
- Mean unconditional WTP in Norwegian kroner for the attributes



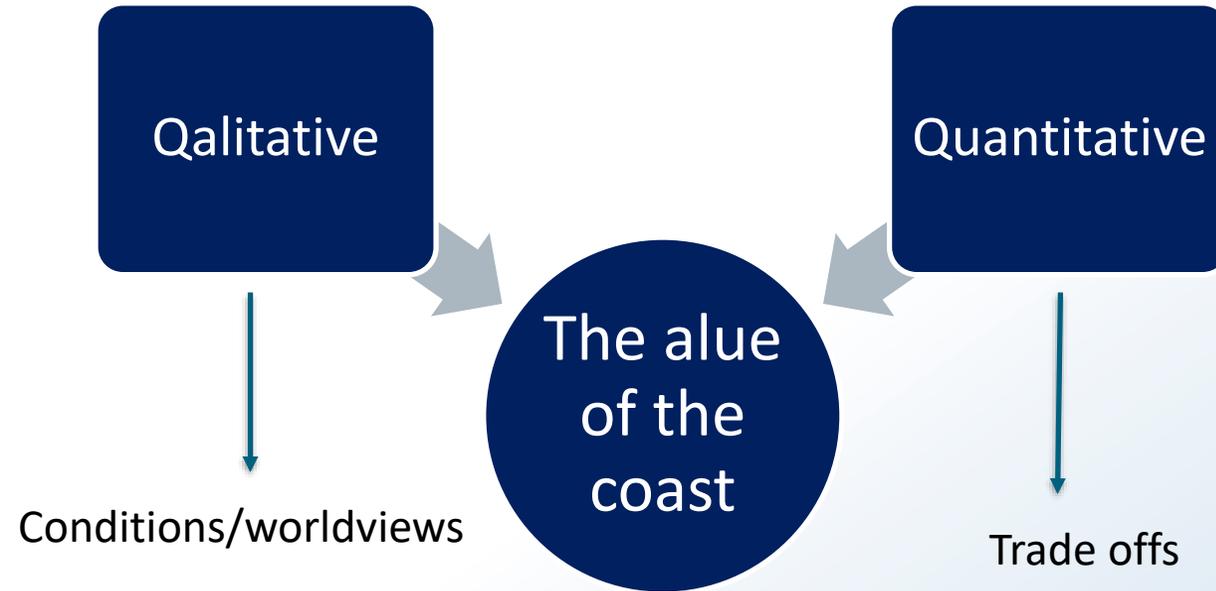
While this is «true» it is also part of a larger picture

- Outer box: intrinsic – antroposentric: very little we as human beings can do about the intrinsic values. It is a dead end for human science.
- The antroposentric values can be divided into instrumental and relational. Instrumental=tradeable goods and services to secure a good quality of life; living by nature (lever av naturen). Relational=human as part of nature; living with nature, living in nature. Regardless of whether the relationship includes trade-offs to benefit from ecosystem services.
- Distinction between recreation as an instrumental value (as part of the cultural ecosystem services) and the relational value of recreation. The latter is the difference it makes to us that the activity takes place in nature. Would it be the same to run on the treadmill or to sit in a park and fish in an artificial pond? Probably not, because we are brought up with these things we do in the nature.

VALUES

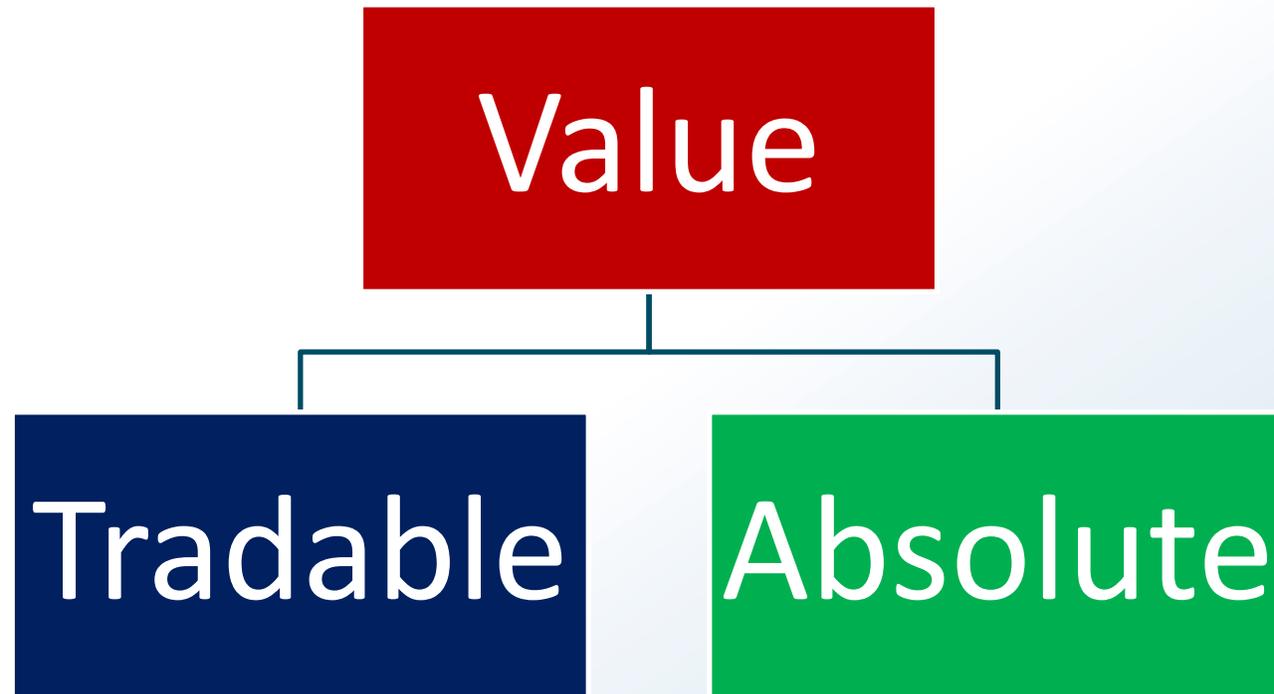


What did we do and why?



What is value?

-



Example: sense of place = living in nature

- In addition to a physical place, the coast is also a “state of mind”.
- The close link between the coast and people’s identity is evident in many of the interviews. Most respondents identify themselves as having a “coastal mind set” and feel a strong connection to the nature on the coast and other coastal people (in Arctic Norway).
- The coastal landscape makes them feel free, while the inland gives a claustrophobic feeling both in terms of the visual landscape (particularly dense forests) and the mentality of people on the inland.
- “I need to see the ocean. Would have felt strangled inland” Woman, 38 Leknes (Informant no 3)

Stavanger - transformed from a middle-large Norwegian town to the Norwegian oil capital



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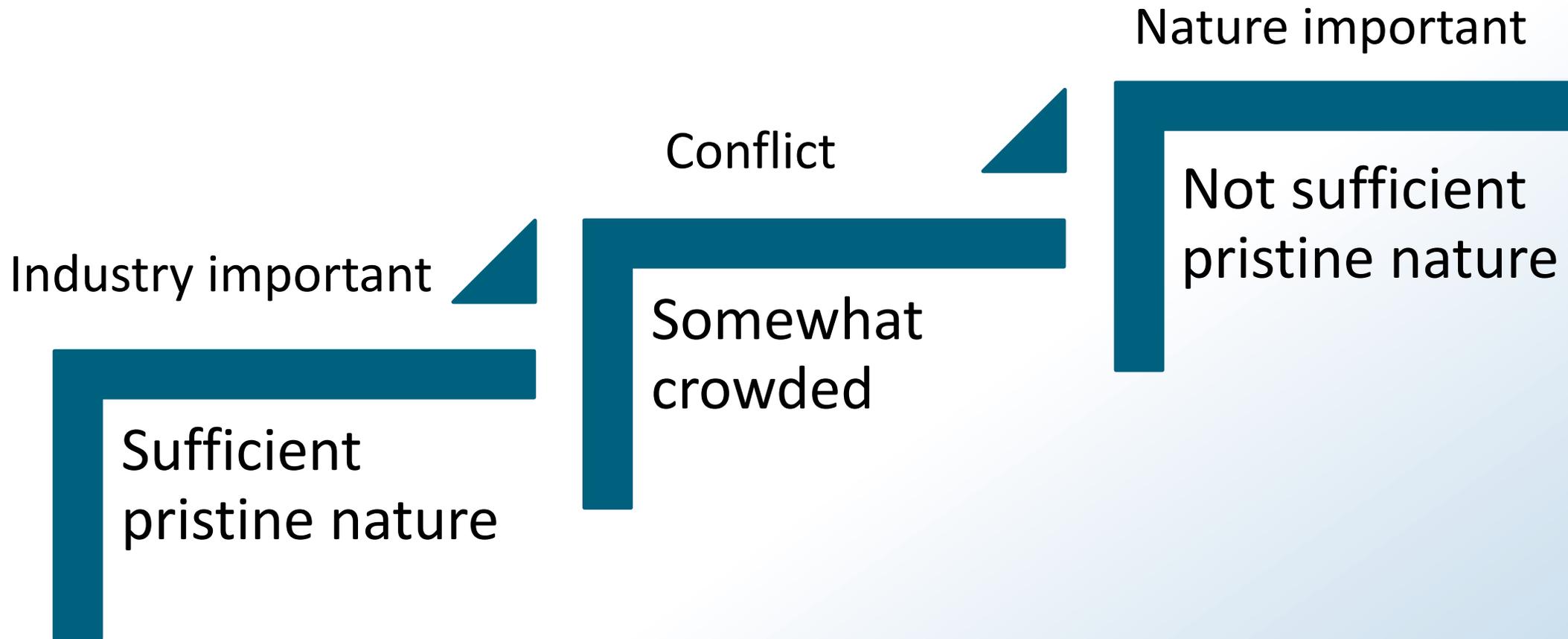


Example: recreational activities = living with nature

- In a DCE they can trade off coastal zone locations conservation for more industry and employment, but we do not get the condition for such a trade-off.
- When people welcome more commercial activities they may have as a condition that this will not affect their special places.
- To get information on such conditions/limitations we need to go deeper into the values they hold for the coastal zone, i.e. living with nature.
- “No, independently of how many tourists that come, within realistic limits of course, it will never come so many tourists that I will be negatively affected. Because the tourists are not...., there are not so many of them and they are not, it is just too much nature for them to have a bad influence. And the tourists do not find those places we locals know of. They go where the parking places are, and tracks and trails. Those who go outside of the trails are nature-lovers and then you can have a nice conversation with them.” Man 27, Leknes (Informant no 13)

So what are the limits to our DCE results?





Tradeable

Absolute



Why did people prefer lower recreational catches

- Traditional economic trade-offs
- Non-satiation; i.e. more of a good is usually better and in some cases at least as good as not more
- There is no common theory within traditional economics that predicts that less of a good is to prefer
- In our DCE people preferred less harvest to more (from a baseline of 15 kg per fishing day).
- This was true even for those usually harvesting more than 15 kg per fishing day (not many)
- How to explain this «contra-intuitive» result?
- Stewardship.

Stewardship of marine resources

- Regarding food collection, a few informants underlined the importance of ethical rules when harvesting from the sea:
- “I try not to take more than what is necessary for the good taste in the frying pan. I am not a fan of those who fill the freezer based on vulnerable resources”, Man 30, Tromsø (Informant no 12)
- “One does not need to over-harvest. Catch the fish you need, the rest can live.” Man 27, Tromsø (informant no 11)
- “The same goes for the fish. That we should not take more..., if you think you will eat 10 kg filet during the winter then harvest, well, 12 kg, but not 30 kg”, Woman 49, Tromsø (Informant no 5)

Recreational activities: continuous use – but type of use varies across age

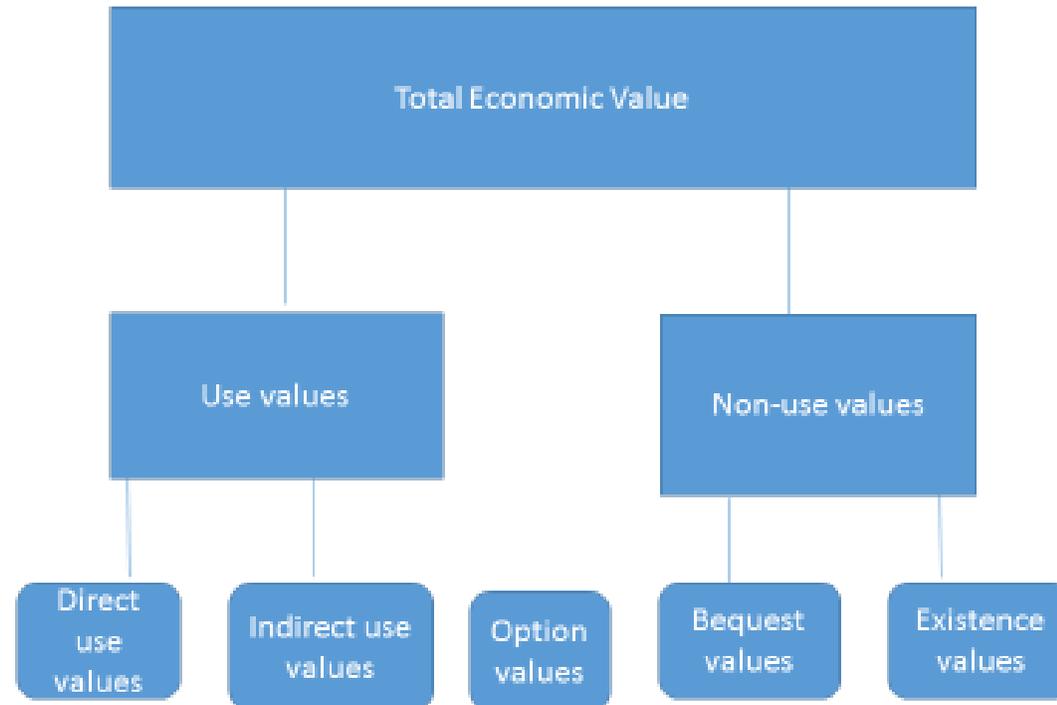


My use of the coast has changed over time, and especially now as the children have become adults. When the children were small we spent much time on the beaches (fjæra), throwing stones into the water, making fire and go fishing. Now I am alone and I go exercising with the dog there.

A «new» value: the value of learning new generations to live in and with the coastal zone.

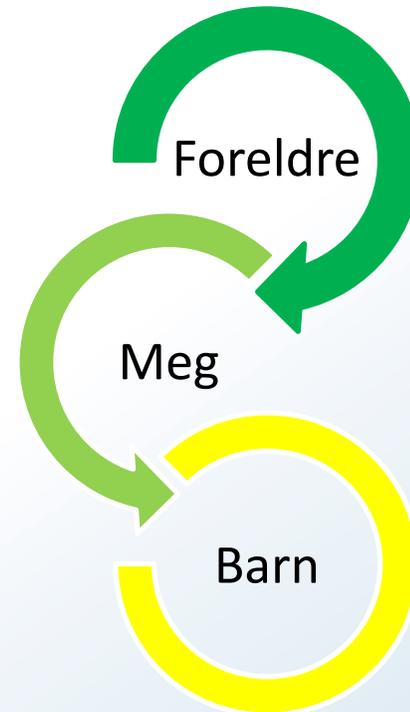
- This is not a bequest value, which is an instrumental non-use value indicating that I feel better if I know that my children and grandchildren will inherit untouched coastal zone locations compared to if I know that when they grow up most such locations will be occupied and made inaccessible by commercial and private interests.
- This is a relational value that indicates what it is worth to a person to transfer knowledge and practices attached to a life in and with the coastal zone to the younger generations. Includes spending time together in this particular natural setting.

Total Economic Value framework (TEEB, 2010)



Value as a process

- I want to have access to the beaches in order to give my (future) children some of the good memories I have from my childhood. (woman, 25, Leknes)



What did the older generations want to hand over to the younger generations?

Mastering, self-consciousness

Enjoyment

Knowledge of practices

Knowledge of nature

Summing up relational values in the coastal zone in Arctic Norway

Living with nature

- Limits to the quantitative results? No. Recreation, sufficient place for recreation and industry: no huge resistance of allowing industrial expansions
- Recreational catches of fish; Stewardship instead of instrumental value, i.e. it is not a tradable good in its traditional economic sense
- Continuous use through lifespan – but varying activities: it is important to ask ALL age-categories of people when it comes to management of the coastal zone!!
- Inter-generational values; we hand over not only a physical environment as a non-use value, but also knowledge, practices in an inter-generation relationship: to management – the coastal zone is an arena for generations to meet and do meaningful things together. Less access to the CS will reduce the welfare of parents and grandparents using this area as meaningful interaction with the young (new insights beyond those of the DCE)

Living in nature:

- sense of place
- for practical use in management not easily applicable,
- but there is a large literature within social geography on this topic