# The GEMS Project

# Gulf of Mexico Ecosystem Service Logic Models and Socio-Economic Indicators

Linking project impacts to economic, health and wellbeing benefits for people

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## Introduction to the project

### Challenge

Billions of dollars will be spent on restoration of Gulf ecosystems over the coming decades, but there is no shared platform to guide assessment and reporting of restoration progress and effectiveness for the broad set of environmental, social, and economic goals shared by the many institutions working in the Gulf.

### Solution

Effective project planning and evaluation can be facilitated by a set of common logic models and socioeconomic indicators and metrics relevant across projects, programs, and locations.

### Goals

- Help streamline and simplify application and reporting processes
- Simplify and improve reporting of impacts of projects
- Create a transferable tool for implementation of restoration approaches to extend the consistency, efficiency, and reporting benefits of this approach

### Process

This project will use Ecosystem Service Logic Models (ESLMs) as a framework to think about ecosystem services and how they can be monitored in relation to Gulf restoration projects. These models, developed for common restoration techniques, will form the basis for a series of workshops held at 5 sites across the Gulf (Figure 4), where participants will use model outcomes to develop socio-economic indicators and metrics important at their site. Regional Gulf workshops will collate information from all local workshops, and produce ESLMs and indicators that are relevant across the Gulf. We will cover two different restoration strategies during the course of the project.



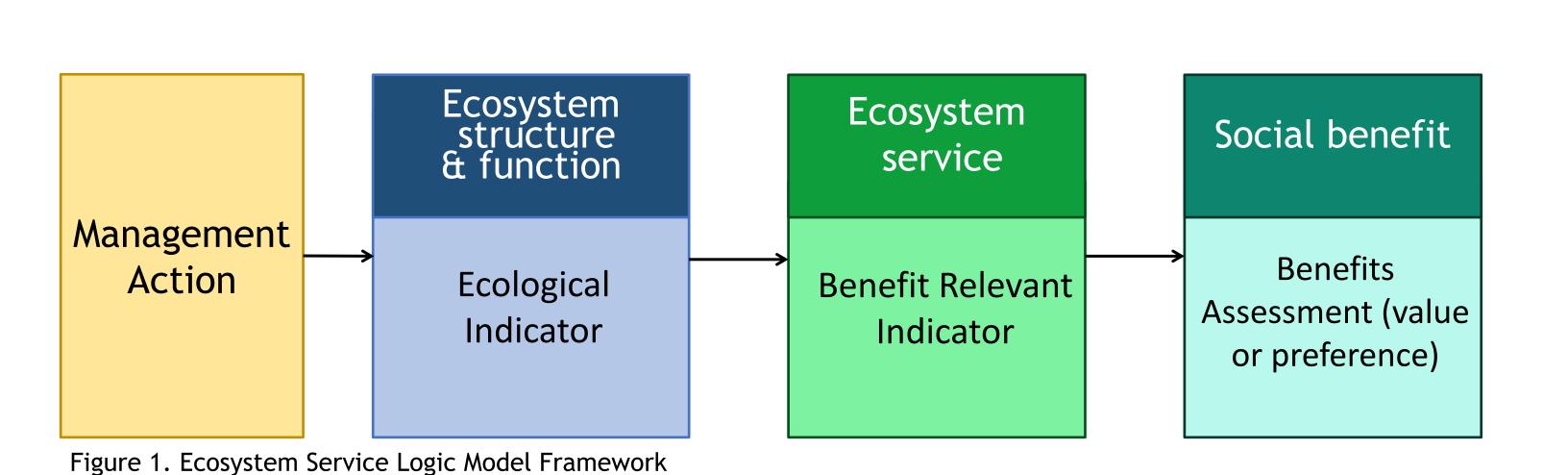


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## Ecosystem Service Logic Models

Ecosystem Service Logic Models represent the way a management action cascades through an ecological system and results in ecosystem services and other human welfare impacts. (Figure 1). These models can:

- Provide a consistent platform for multiple restoration approaches
- Help increase monitoring efficiency, when standardized
- Help identify uncertainties and knowledge gaps



### Socio-Behavioral-Economic Indicators

A socio-behavioral-economic indicator (Figure 2):

- Describes characteristics, attributes, and/or behaviors of individuals, social groups or communities
- Is defined as a single measurable variable that quantifies the state or quality of an attribute in the world (e.g. recreational fish landing -> number or pounds of oysters harvested)



Figure 2. Socio-behavioral-economic indicator model

# Oyster Reef Restoration: Ecosystem Service Logic Model

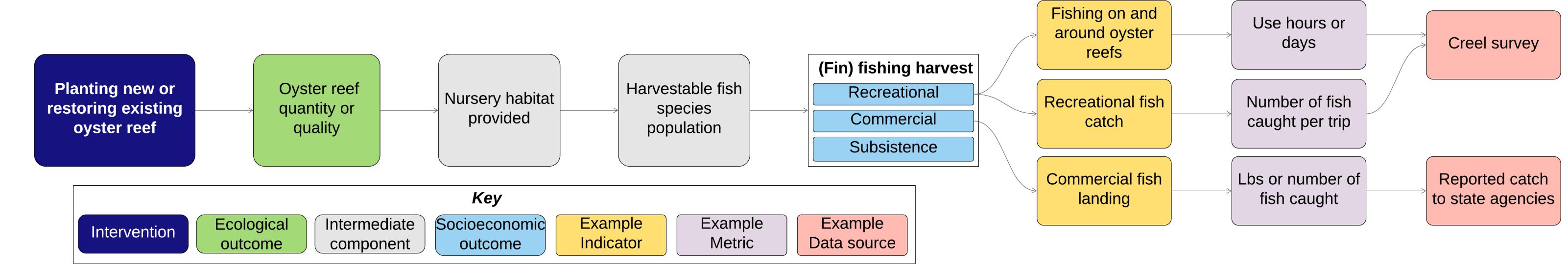


Figure 3. Draft component of Ecosystem Service Logic Model

#### Study Sites Mobile Bay, AL Galveston Bay, TX Back Bay of Biloxi, MS Chandeleur-Breton Charlotte Sounds, LA Harbor, FL

# Timeline

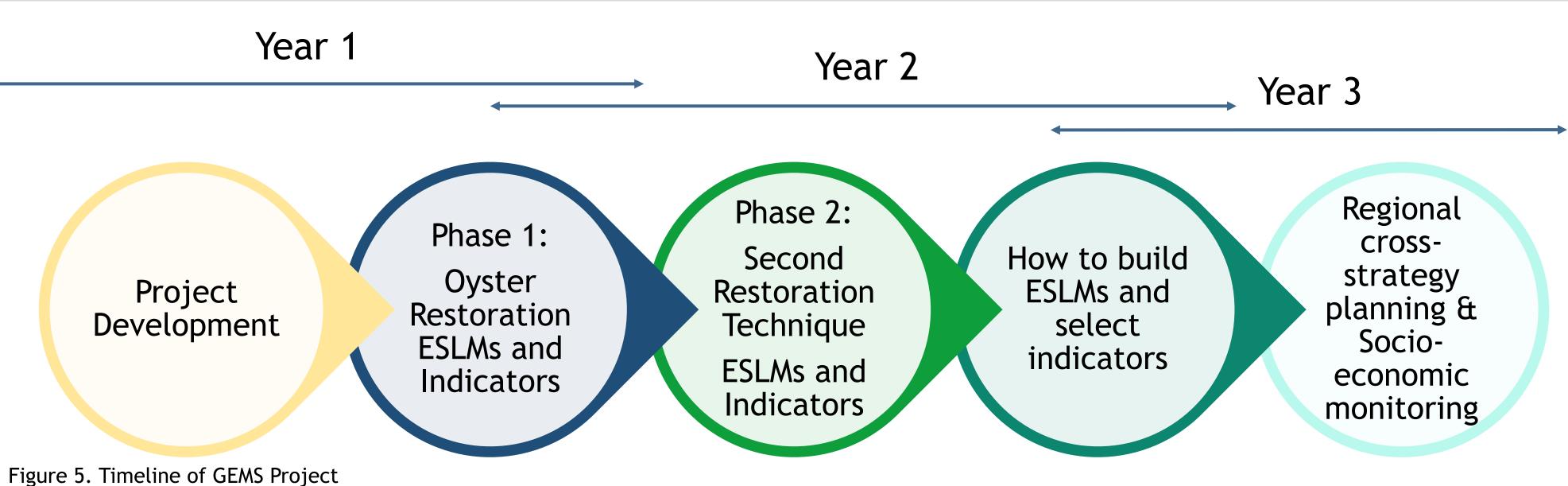


Figure 4. Map of GEMS project locations

This research is supported by the Gulf Research Program of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under award number 2000008884.