



System of
Environmental
Economic
Accounting

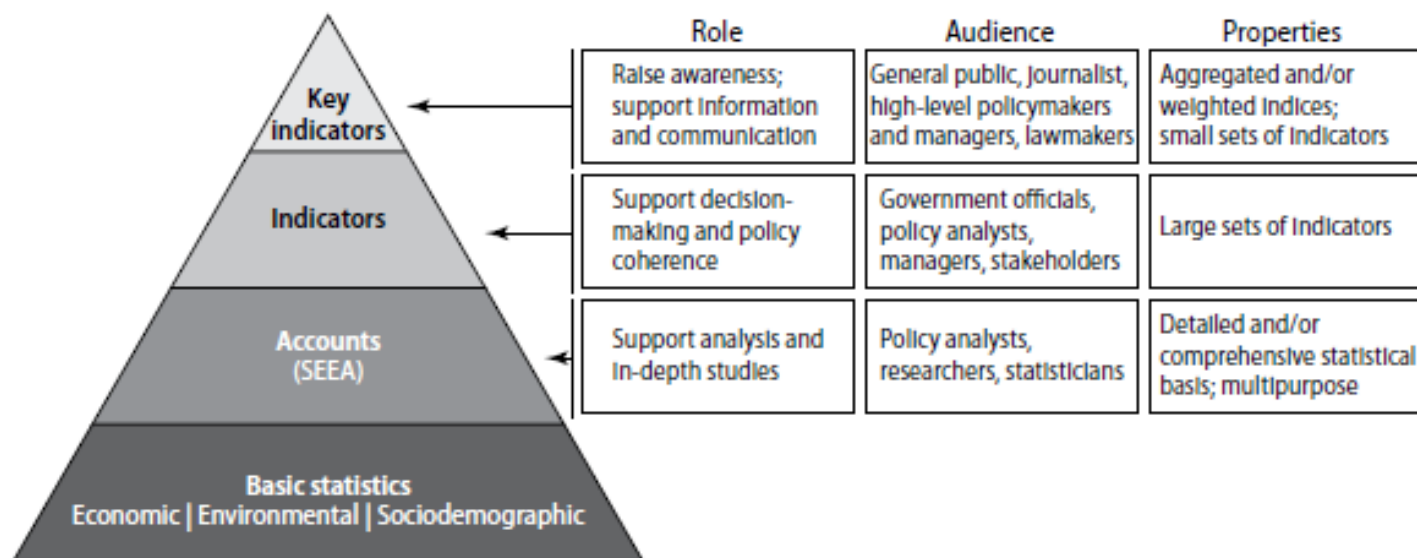
Introduction of the NCAVES Indicators Workstream

United Nations Statistics Division

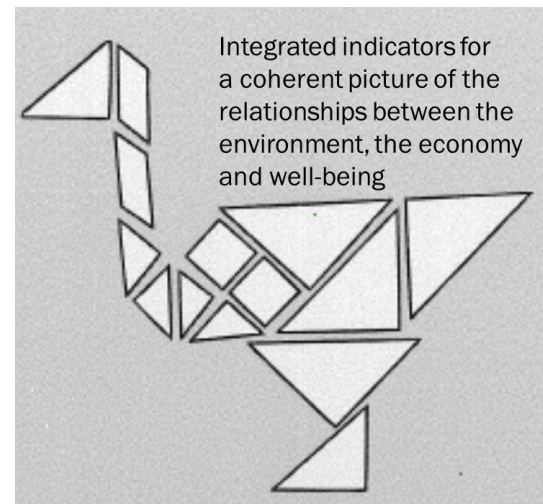
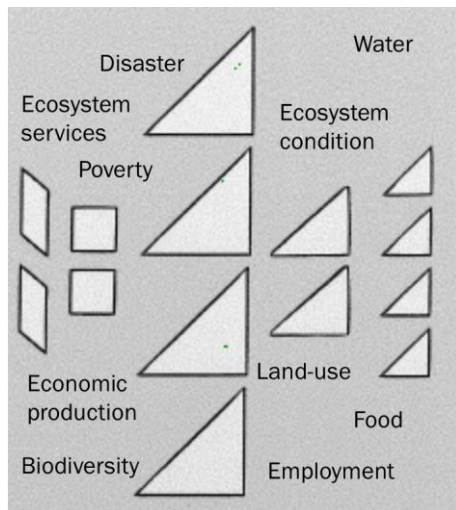
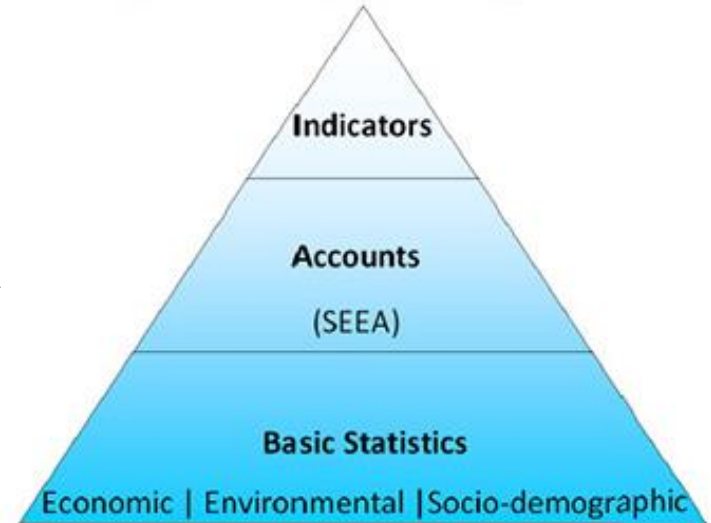
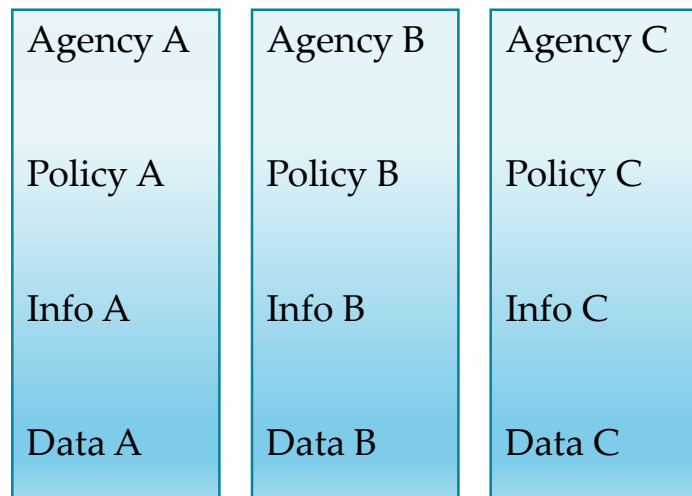


Why use SEEA for Indicators?

- Indicators can be derived from basic statistics
- The SEEA ensures that indicators are:
 - Consistent - Internally and with supporting accounts and basic statistics
 - Coherent – Allowing integration of environmental data with other statistics
 - Comprehensive – Allowing a comprehensive assessment of environmental assets

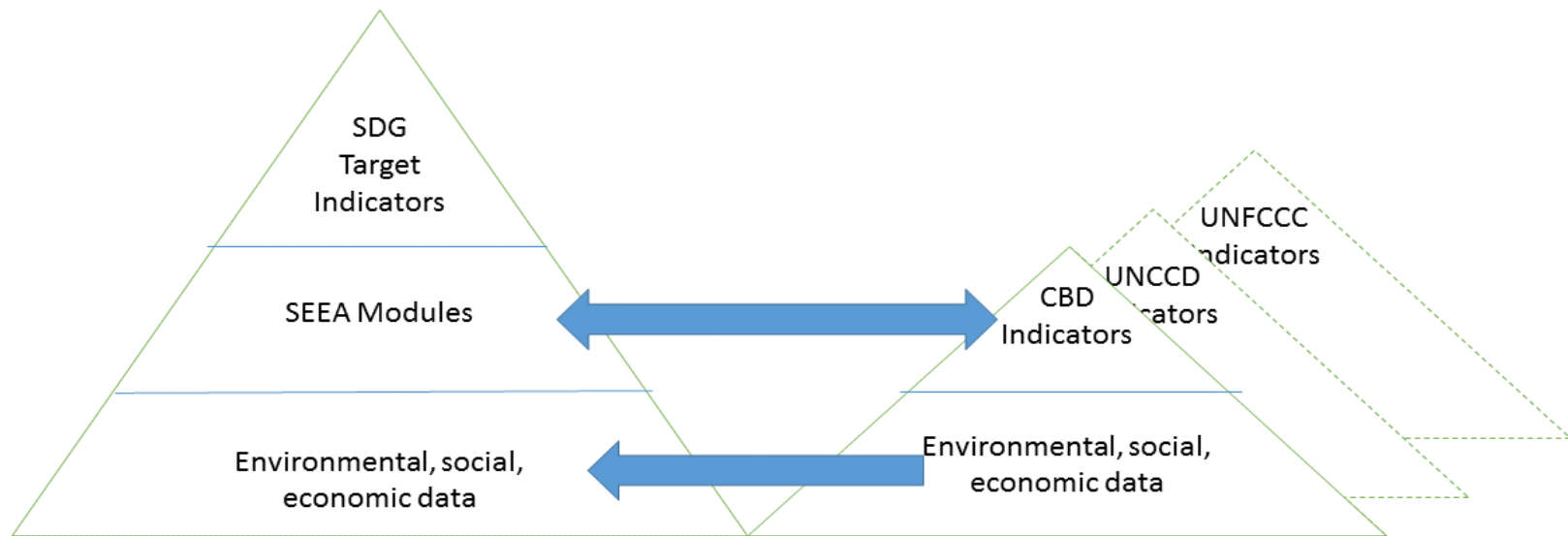


From Silo approach to coherent integrated indicators



Why use SEEA for Global and National Indicators Initiatives

- Streamline multiple environmental reporting obligations.
- Improve consistency of the indicators
- Improve coherence between multiple datasets and indicators for informing on progress towards the SDGs.
- Integration of existing indicators into environmental-economic analysis for sustainable development.



NCAVES Project Work Stream 3: Indicators

- **Natural Capital Accounting & Valuation of Ecosystem Service:** EU funded project with five countries to advance environmental-economic accounting.
- **Work Stream 3:** Development and testing of a set of indicators using SEEA approach
- **Objective:** Assess how the SEEA is able to support international and national indicator initiatives
- **Deliverable:** An indicator set based on the SEEA Experimental Accounting framework to support the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and other indicator initiatives.
- **Process:**
 - > Phase 1: Assessment
 - > Phase 2: Development of guidance documents
 - > Phase 3: In country testing using ecosystem accounts developed under NCAVES

Alignment of SEEA with Global Indicators



Assessing the linkages between global indicator initiatives, SEEA Modules and the SDG Targets

Working Document

Version: 4th July 2019

Acknowledgements

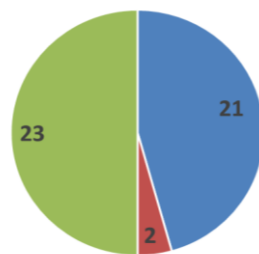
This working document has been produced by UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) as part of the Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem services project implemented by UNSD, United Nations Environment Programme, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the European Union and funded by the European Union.

The contents of this report do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of United Nations and the contributory organisations.



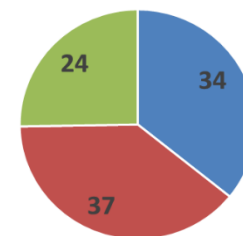
https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/seea_global_indicator_review_methodological_note_post_workshop_0.pdf

SEEA to SDG Indicators Matches



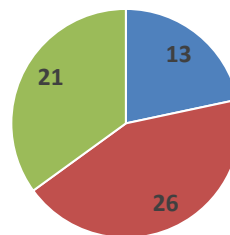
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SEEA to Aichi Target Indicators Matches



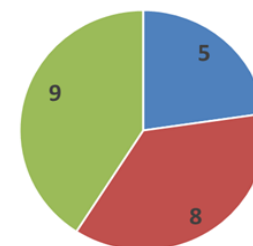
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SEEA to BIP Indicators Matches



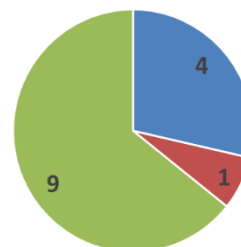
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SEEA to IPBES Indicators Matches



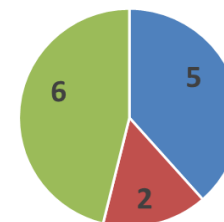
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SEEA to UNCCD Target Indicators Matches



■ Full ■ Partial ■ None

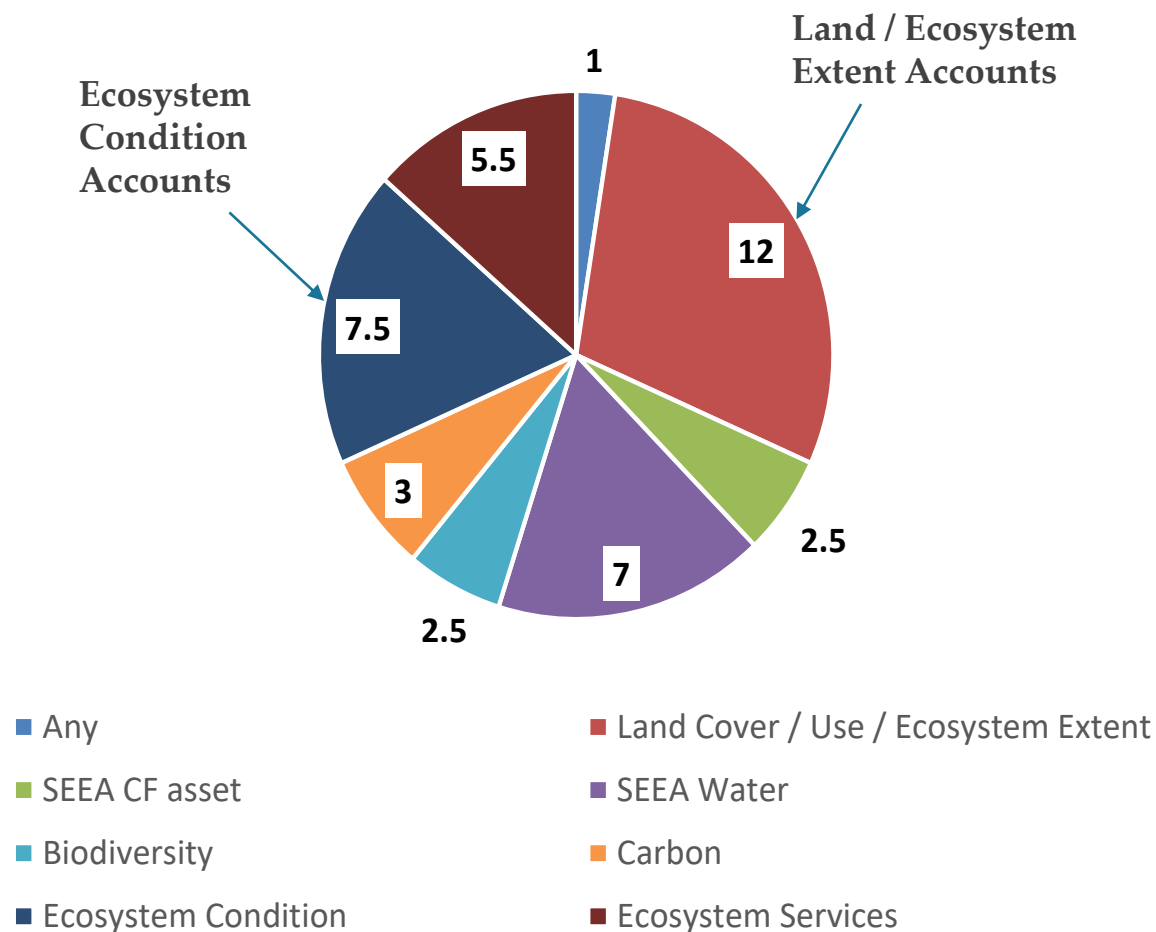
SEEA to Ramsar Report Matches



■ Full ■ Partial ■ None

Which SEEA Modules can generate the most Global Indicators?

- 41 Global Indicators are full possibilities for generation by the SEEA Modules
- 17 SDG Indicators are full possibilities for generation by the SEEA Modules



SEEA and the CBD Post 2020 process

- The SEEA provides a strong organizing framework to for the derivation of coherent and consistent indicators that will be relevant to multiple suggested elements of the draft targets (trends in forest extent, cropland extent, etc.)
- A preliminary analysis undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division indicates that SEEA can be used as an integrated framework to potentially monitor 27 out of 45 suggested indicators of the 2050 Goals, and 60 out of 147 of the 2030 targets indicators proposed in draft monitoring biodiversity framework

Possible Post 2020 SEEA Entry Points (Target 1 Example)

Draft 2030 targets	Suggested elements of the goals for monitoring	Suggested indicators	Mainstreaming Opportunities via SEEA	Link to SEEA
Target 1: Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.	Change in extent and rate of change of natural ecosystems and biomes.	Continuous Global Mangrove Forest Cover.		1) Ecosystem extent accounts
	Land-use change for agriculture* Forest area as a proportion of total land area.	Live coral cover. Species Habitat Index.		1) Ecosystem extent accounts 1) Ecosystem condition accounts
	Trends in forest extent (tree cover).	Wetland Extent Trends Index.		1) Ecosystem extent accounts
	Change in cropland extent.	Biodiversity Habitat Index.		1) Ecosystem condition accounts
	Spatial planning.	Proportion of land and sea area under spatial planning regimes that adequately integrate biodiversity.	The SEEA EEA provides an framework to integrate spatial explicit information on ecosystems into economic planning process	1) Combined presentation of ecosystem extent accounts and biodiversity accounts
	Change in ecosystem connectivity.	<i>To be identified</i>		
	Change in rate of habitat degradation.	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. Cumulative human impacts on marine ecosystems. Vegetation health index.* Ocean Health Index.	The SEEA EEA allows the trade offs in different economic decisions regarding ecosystem use to be linked to habitat degradation in a spatial explicit fashion	1) Combined presentation of ecosystem Extent and condition accounts 1) Ecosystem condition accounts? 1) Ecosystem condition accounts 1) Ecosystem condition accounts
	Habitat restoration.	Area of land restored, by ecosystem* (and resulting benefits)* Global Ecosystem Restoration Index.		1) Combined presentation of ecosystem extent and condition accounts 1) Ecosystem condition accounts



THANK YOU

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