

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture (SEEA-AGRI)

FAO

London Group meeting

12-15 November, 2013





Background and context

Links within the broader **SEEA implementation** work program

FAO – Strategic Objective 2

" Increase and improve the provision of goods and services from Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in a **sustainable manner**."

Providing countries with a way of measuring the **interactions between Agriculture and the Environme**nt

Global Strategy on Improving Agricultural Statistics





SEEA-Agri aims to link policy issues to data needs

- Enhancing the **use of existing agricultural** statistics and related common frameworks
- Providing a consistent, comprehensive, and coordinating framework to link data collected
- Providing a **sound basis for the measurement of a set of economic, social, and environmental indicator**
- Providing a framework to expand the analytical capabilities of the original FAO SEAFA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture)
- •Providing a framework that **links to other SEEA subsystems** being articulated by other agencies.







- **Broad definition of agriculture**: crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries with primary and intensive use of environmental goods and services
- Different to the SEEA-CF focus, SEEA-AGRI focus on a group of activities
- Linking production with
 - Full range of inputs: economic and environmental
 - Use and demand drivers (e.g. nutrition)





SNA, SEEA-CF, SEEA-AGRI and FAO datasets





Combined presentations and analytical possibilities

SEEA-Agri provides a combined presentation of information.

For example: analyse relationship between the production of wheat and

- Inputs of water, fertilizer, pesticides, energy, etc;
- Labour inputs;
- Changes in land area and soil quality;
- Generation of residuals emissions, crop residues;
- Use of assets sowing and harvesting equipment;
- Cost of production, value added and incomes





Progress to date

•Initial design of PSUT, asset accounts, land accounts and logic of combined presentations

- Discussions on indicators and analysis
- Commence proof of concept using FAO data
 - Investigations of data availability within FAO datasets
 - Discussions on development of database





Next steps

- Complete proof of concept project within FAO
- Detailed review for data robustness, consistency with concepts, data gaps, etc
- Developing analysis and indicators from the tables
- Expert Group meeting
- Seeking countries to also undertake "proof of concept"
- Work with SEEA implementation, WAVES, Global Ag Strategy, UNCEEA, London Group







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