

Area D

SEEA implementation and the
2020 Global Assessment

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Outline

- Current status of SEEA implementation
- Meeting the 2020 Targets
- Lessons learnt from the 2017 Global Assessment
- Moving forward to the 2020 Global Assessment
- Questions

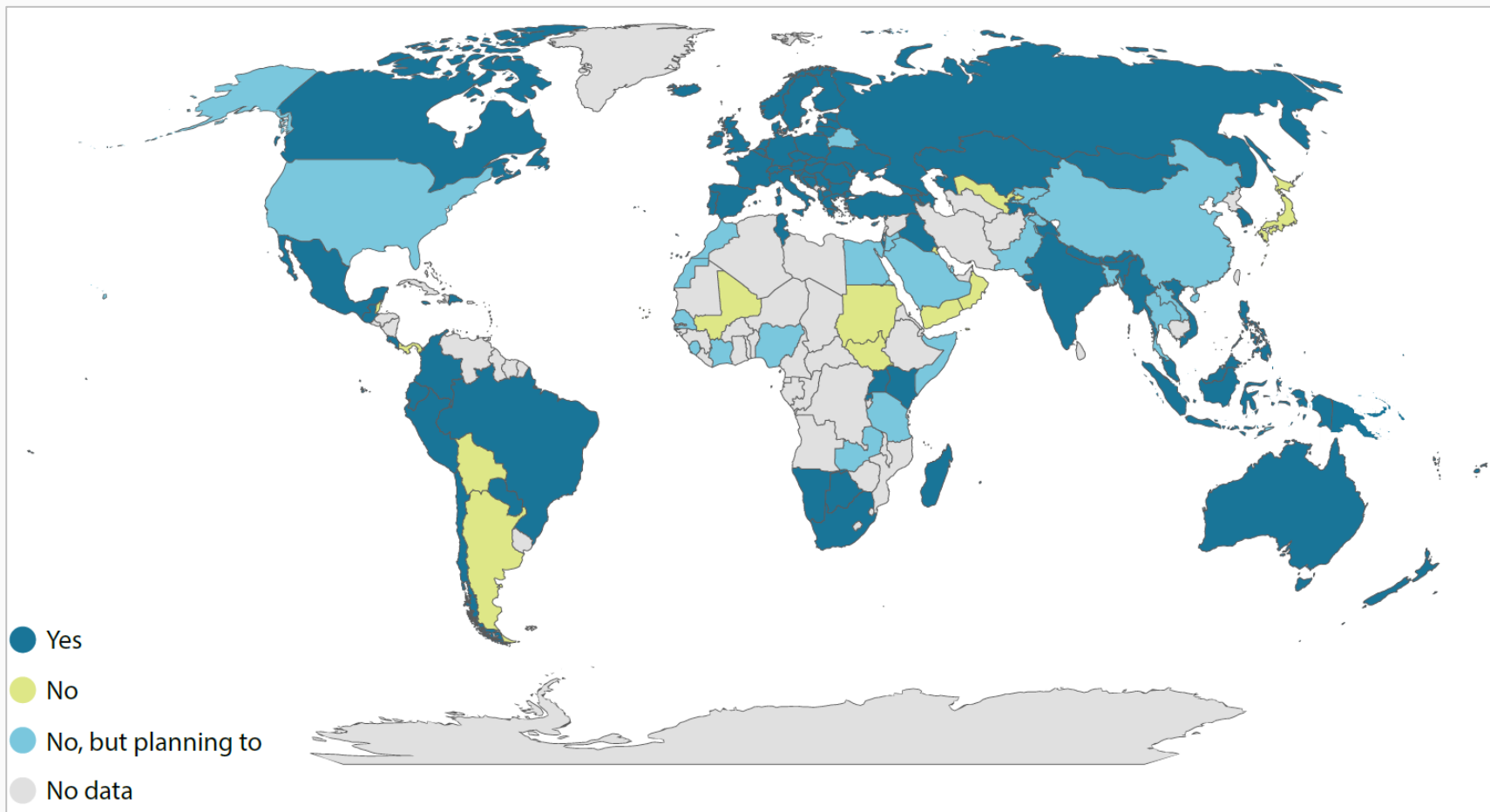
Current status of SEEA implementation



Current status of SEEA implementation

- Information collected by the United Nations from 137 countries
 - 47 developed countries and 90 developing countries
 - Most represented regions: Western Asia (15 countries), Southern Europe (12 countries), Eastern Africa (11 countries).
- Current status as per May 2019
 - 86 (63%) countries have compiled and/or published accounts; 32 (23%) are planning to compile accounts; 19 (14%) haven't compiled accounts.

Current status of SEEA implementation



Current status of SEEA implementation

- Current status as per May 2019
 - 41 (87%) developed countries and 45 (50%) developing countries have compiled and/or published accounts.
 - Of those countries that have compiled and/or published accounts, 67 (78%) have compiled and published accounts, 16 (18%) have only compiled, and the status is unclear for 3 (3%) countries.
 - Of those countries that have compiled and/or published accounts, 57 (66%) have some sort of funding in place and 13 (15%) have no funding. The funding status for 16 (19%) countries is unknown.

Current status of SEEA implementation

- Current status as per May 2019
 - With 86 countries having compiled and/or published accounts, there is a shortfall of 14 countries to achieve 100 countries compiling and/or publishing SEEA CF accounts.
 - However, only 45 countries have compiled and published SEEA CF accounts and have regular funding. If we include periodic funding, this number goes up to 52.
 - SEEA EEA implementation has been more difficult to measure, particularly since line ministries are often responsible for compiling the accounts. However, according to consultations with regional commissions and experts active in the SEEA EEA, approximately 29 countries have compiled accounts and additional 12 countries are in the process of compiling their first accounts.

Current status of SEEA implementation

- Current status as per May 2019
 - The International Coordination Survey was conducted in late 2018, targeting international and regional agencies. Each agency was asked to provide information on the countries they had assisted with SEEA-related work in 2018, in terms of technical assistance, national work programmes, workshops, training, etc.
 - Several global and regional initiatives and workshops were held/ongoing in 2018, and 30 countries received capacity building and/or technical support on an individual basis.

Meeting the 2020 targets



Meeting the 2020 targets

More must be done if the UNCEEA is to reach the 2020 implementation targets.

Potential focus areas include:

- Looking at the map of overall/SEEA CF implementation, there is room for greater implementation in Africa and Western Asia in particular. In terms of SEEA EEA implementation, there is room for greater implementation Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia
- In recent years, South-South collaboration has increasingly been used to strengthen implementation. Greater South-South collaboration could harness synergies between countries facing similar compilation issues.
- More targeted technical assistance directed to those 32 countries who are planning to implement the accounts.

Meeting the 2020 targets

More must be done if the UNCEEA is to reach the 2020 implementation targets.

Potential focus areas include:

- Better coordination by international and regional agencies and regional commissions.
- Better coordination by international and regional agencies and regional commissions to provide a consistent message in terms of best practices for establishing a programme of work on the SEEA and implementation of the accounts.

Lessons learnt from the 2017 Global Assessment



Lessons learnt from the 2017 Global Assessment

- The 2017 questionnaire targeted most NSOs. In some countries the NSOs are unaware of work done by other line ministries and organisations.
- There were concerns over definitions used in the questionnaire.
- An additional question should be added to the 2020 questionnaire, asking respondents if there are national policies that draw on the published data.
- A number of countries have the data but have not yet compiled accounts. Do they have staffing or funding issues?
- The 2020 questionnaire should ask respondents where they obtain their funding from.

Lessons learnt from the 2017 Global Assessment

- Difficulty of obtaining information for certain countries in 2017 because no consistent country focal point identified among international, regional organizations and other stakeholders
- One or more persons as a SEEA focal point could help coordinate and streamline communication on:
 - Country updates on compilation and programme implementation
 - Responses to the Global Assessment
 - Validation of SDG indicator 15.9.1
 - Data validation of country estimates for global databases
 - Transmission of national datasets for global databases
 - Communication of the relevance of the SEEA for monitoring and evaluation of existing processes
 - Dissemination and gathering of country views of publications

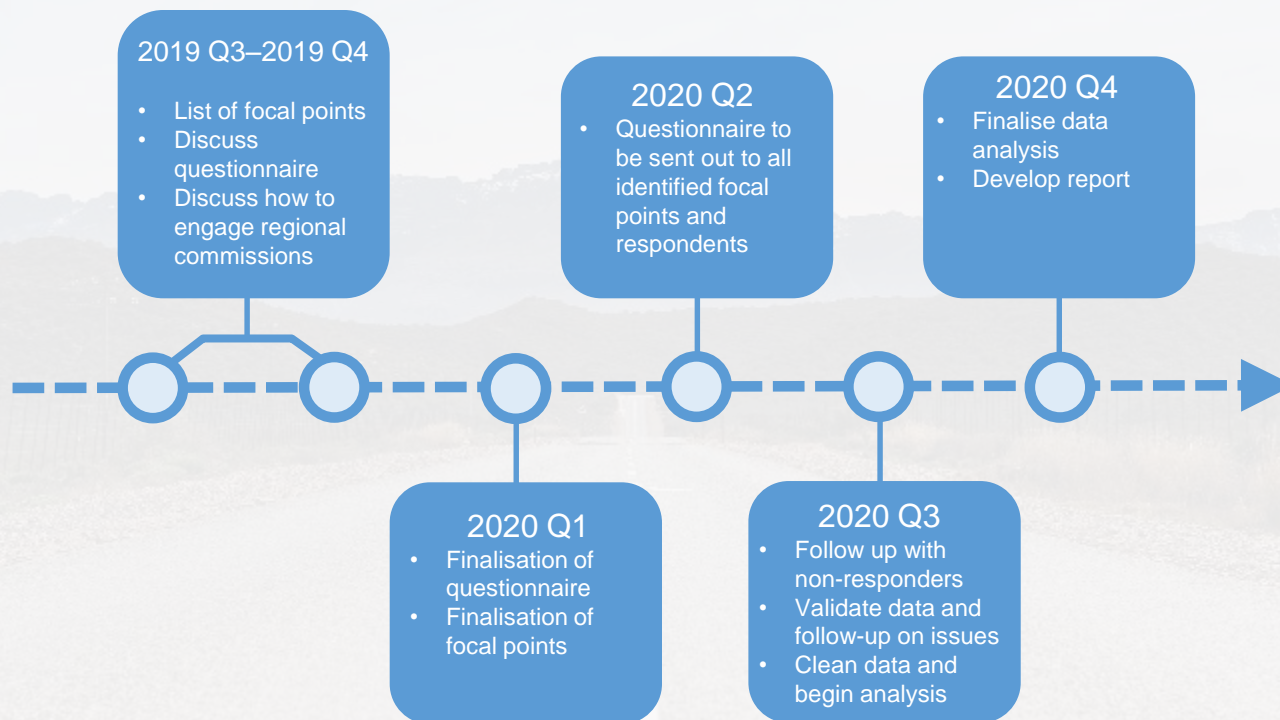
Lessons learnt from the 2017 Global Assessment

- Two potential mechanisms for establishing focal points:
 - UNSD to send letter to NSO on behalf of UNCEEA to identify focal point within NSO (and other relevant agencies)
 - Through the 2020 Global Assessment
- Key role of regional commissions in providing updates, given close contact with countries

Moving forward to the 2020 Global Assessment



Moving forward to the 2020 Global Assessment



Questions



Questions

- How can we increase our efforts to make sure we reach the 2020 targets? Do you agree with some of the potential areas of focus identified above? What else can be done?
- How do we intend to measure implementation?
- What is the best way to ensure that the Global Assessment reaches all ministries involved in SEEA compilation?
- Focal points / respondent list:
 - Should we use the 2020 Global Assessment to identify focal points/ respondent list, or do we finalise the focal points before the survey is run?
 - Do we make this list publicly available?

Thank you