



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK



System of
Environmental
Economic
Accounting



NATIONAL PLAN I N D O N E S I A

Mainstreaming the SEEA through
national planning



≡ OUTLINE

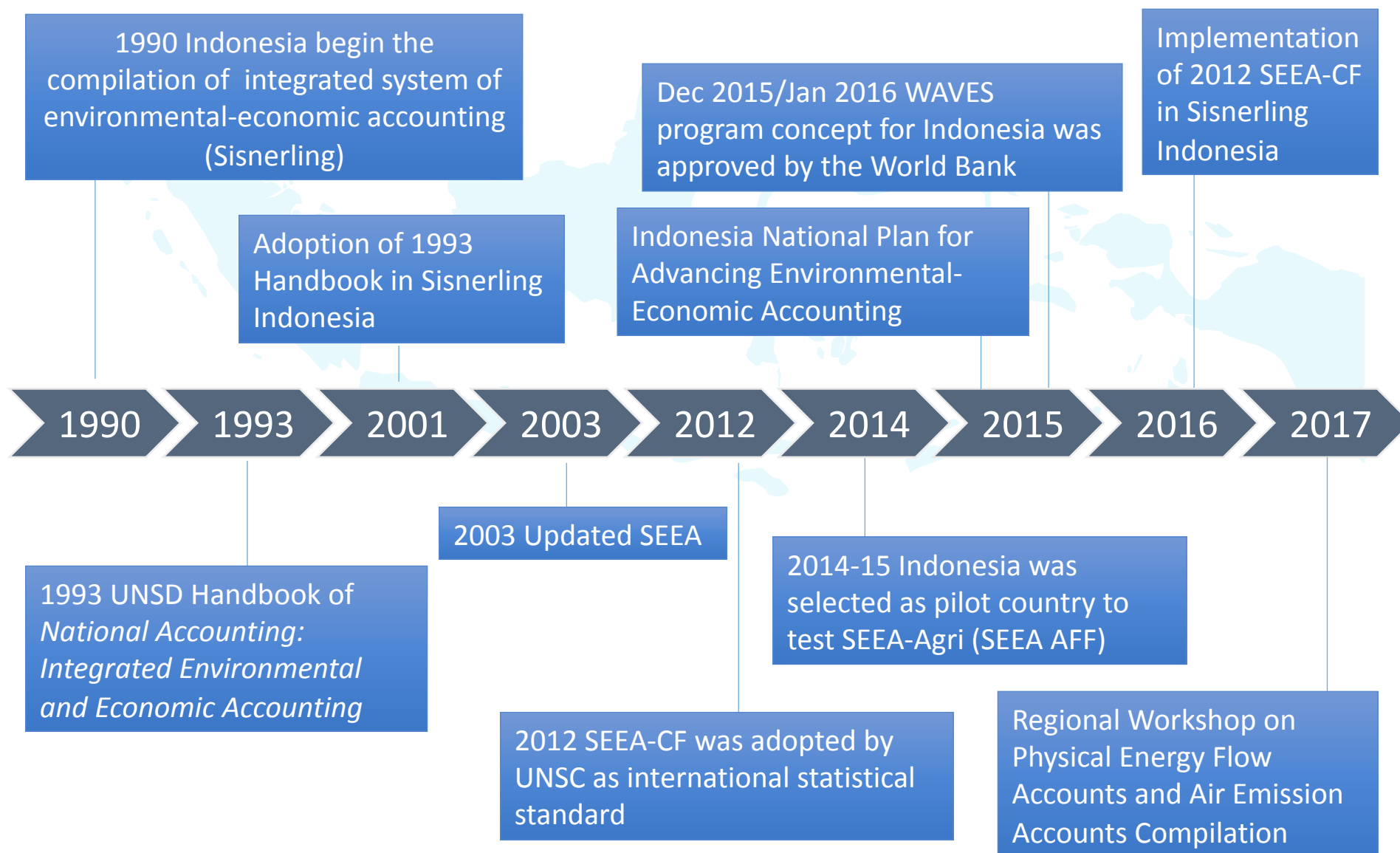
1. The Story of SEEA in Indonesia
2. Indonesia National Plan
3. Challenges to the Implementation of National Plan

1. The Story of SEEA in Indonesia





The Story of SEEA in Indonesia





Phases of Implementation

PHASE 1:

- Ownership and institutionalization
- Policy Issues
- Prioritized account
- Current initiatives



PHASE 2:

- Data availability
- Data gap analysis
- Capacity Building
- Socialization



PHASE 3:

- Drafting strategic plan to compile environmental account



PHASE 4:

- Implementation





Achievement of SEEA Implementation until 2017

Environmental accounting measure:

1. Physical flows in the economy (flows account)
2. Environmental capital or asset (asset account)
3. Environmental-related activity in the economy (environmental expenditure, production of environmental goods and services, etc.)
4. Adjusting national account aggregate (environmentally adjusted GDP of green GDP, adjusted net saving, net wealth, etc.)

Flow accounts for :

- Energy resources (physical)
- Air emission

Asset accounts for :

- Timber resources (physical & monetary)
- Energy and mineral resources (physical & monetary)
- Land account for Indonesia (physical)

EPEA/EGSS in-depth study in 17 provinces

Environmentally adjusted GDP



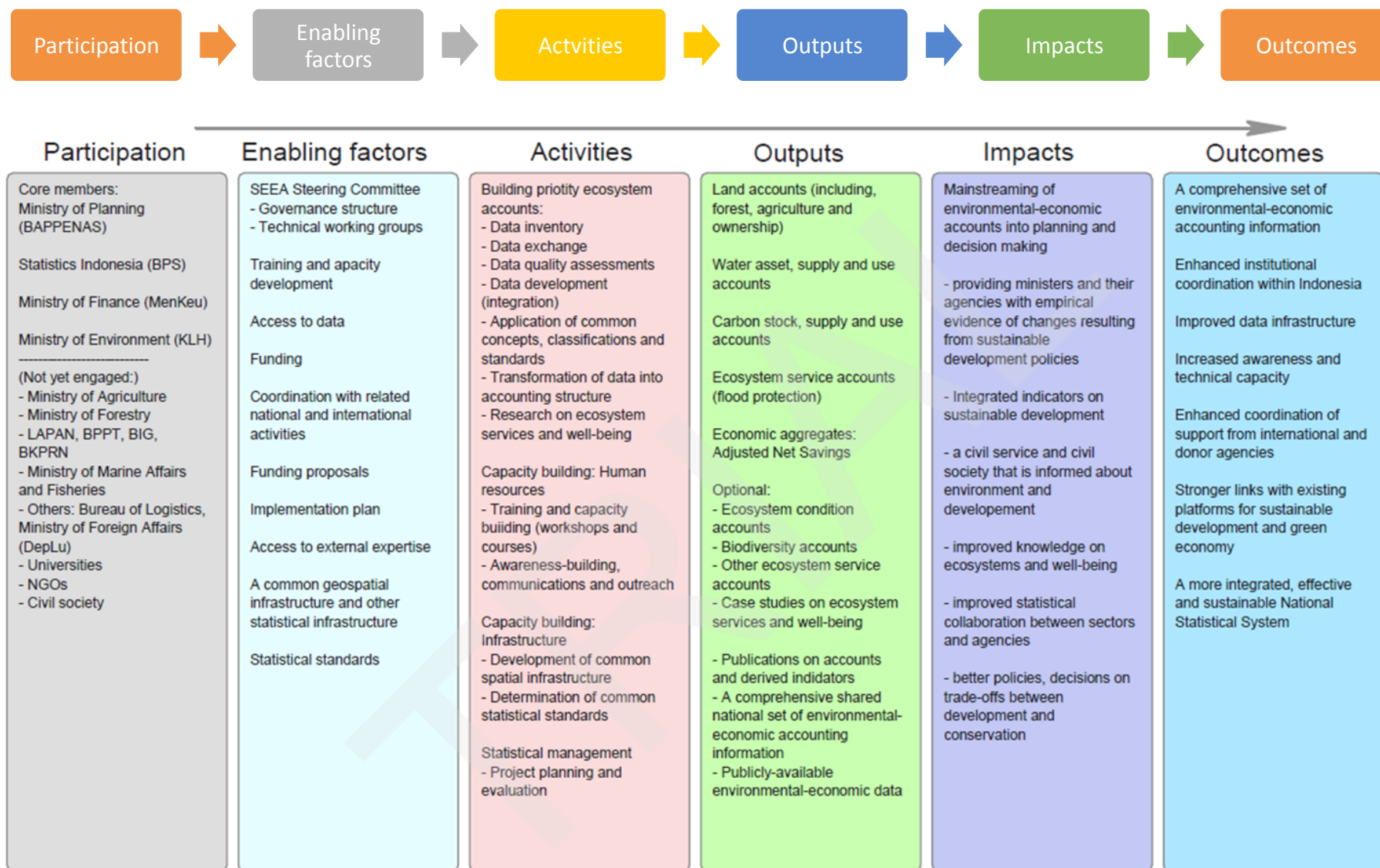
The scope of SEEA implementation in Indonesia 2017

2. Indonesia National Plan



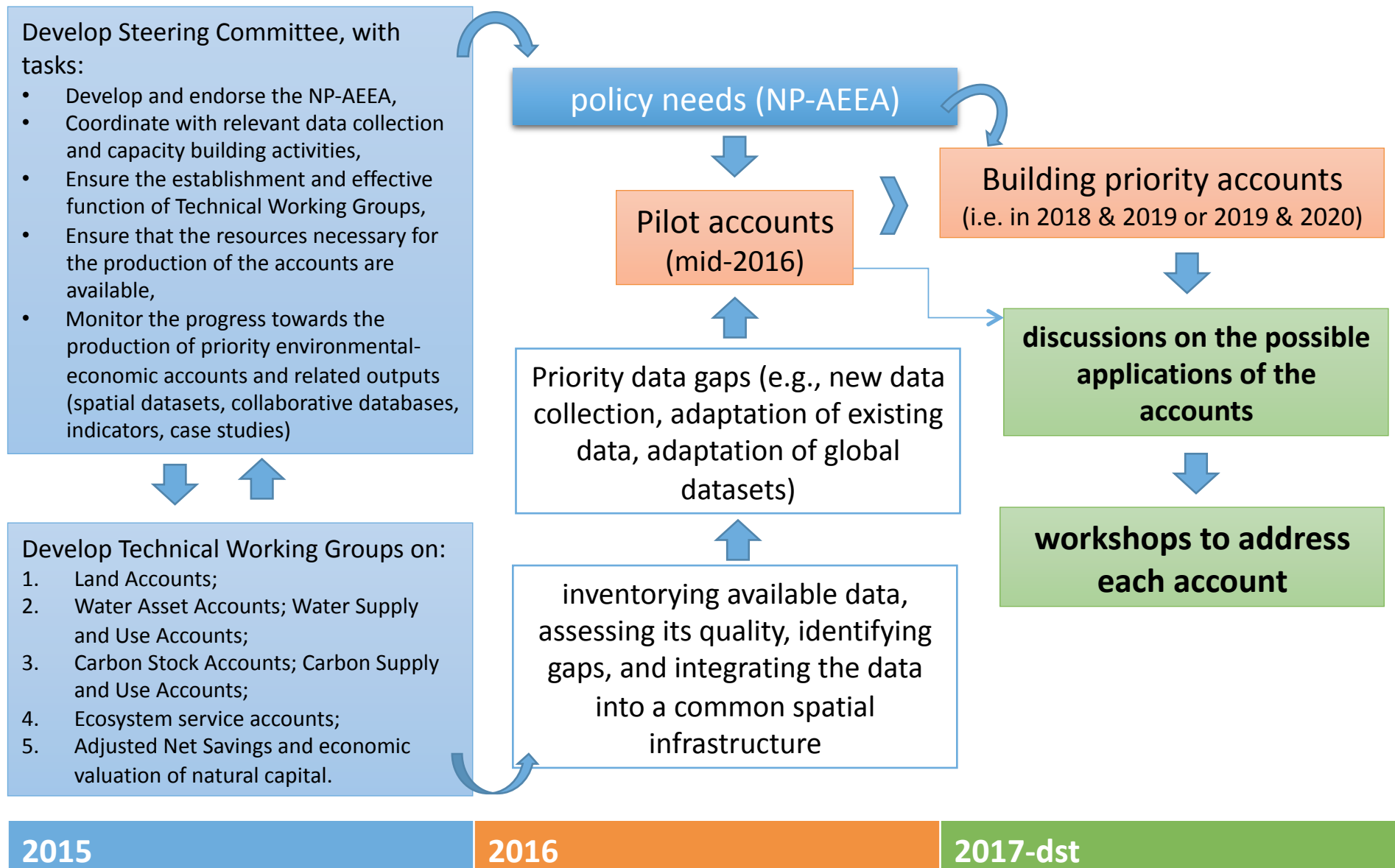


Indonesia National Plan to Implement SEEA





Agenda

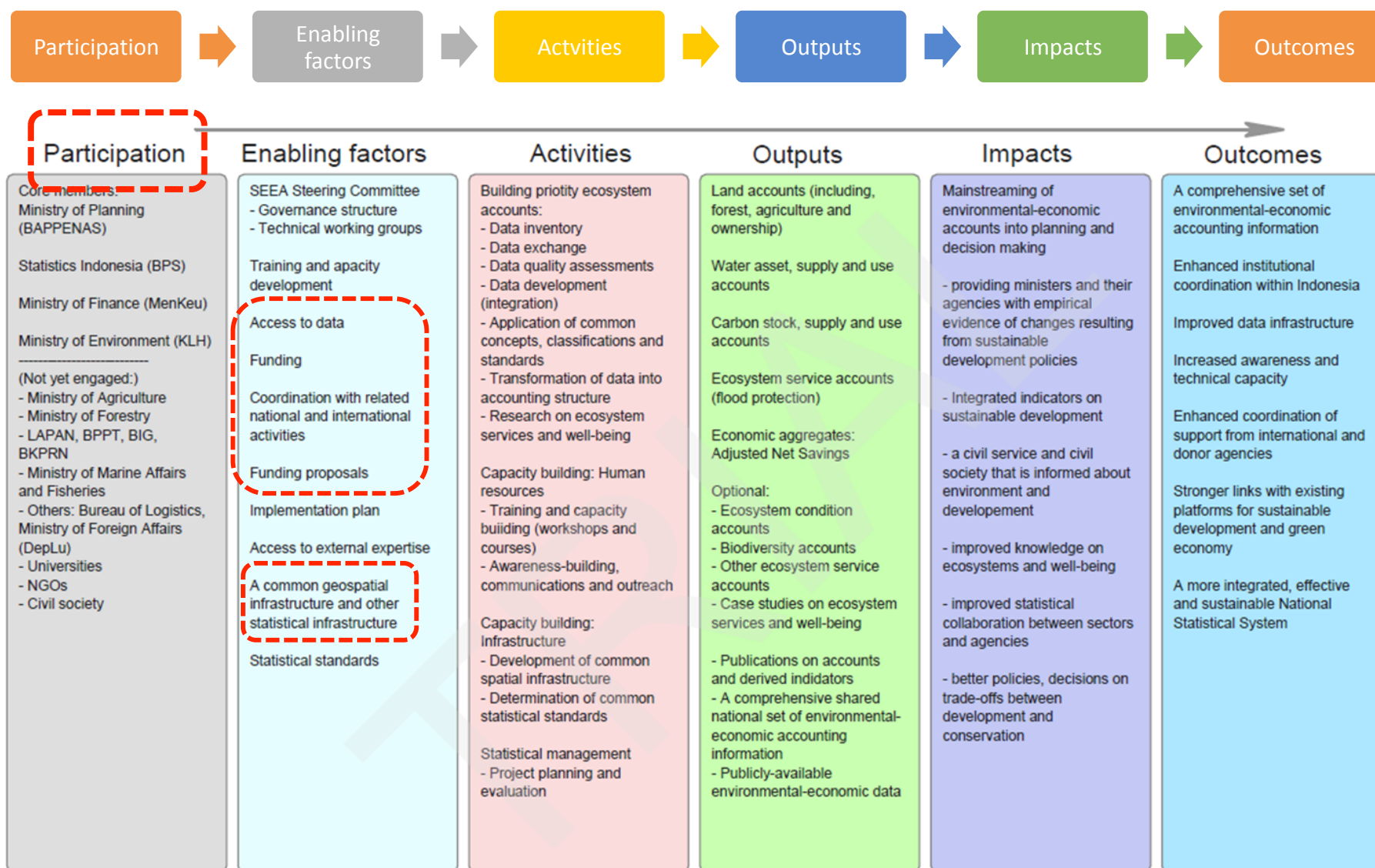


3. Challenges to the Implementation of National Plan





Main Issues and Challenges to the Implementation (1)





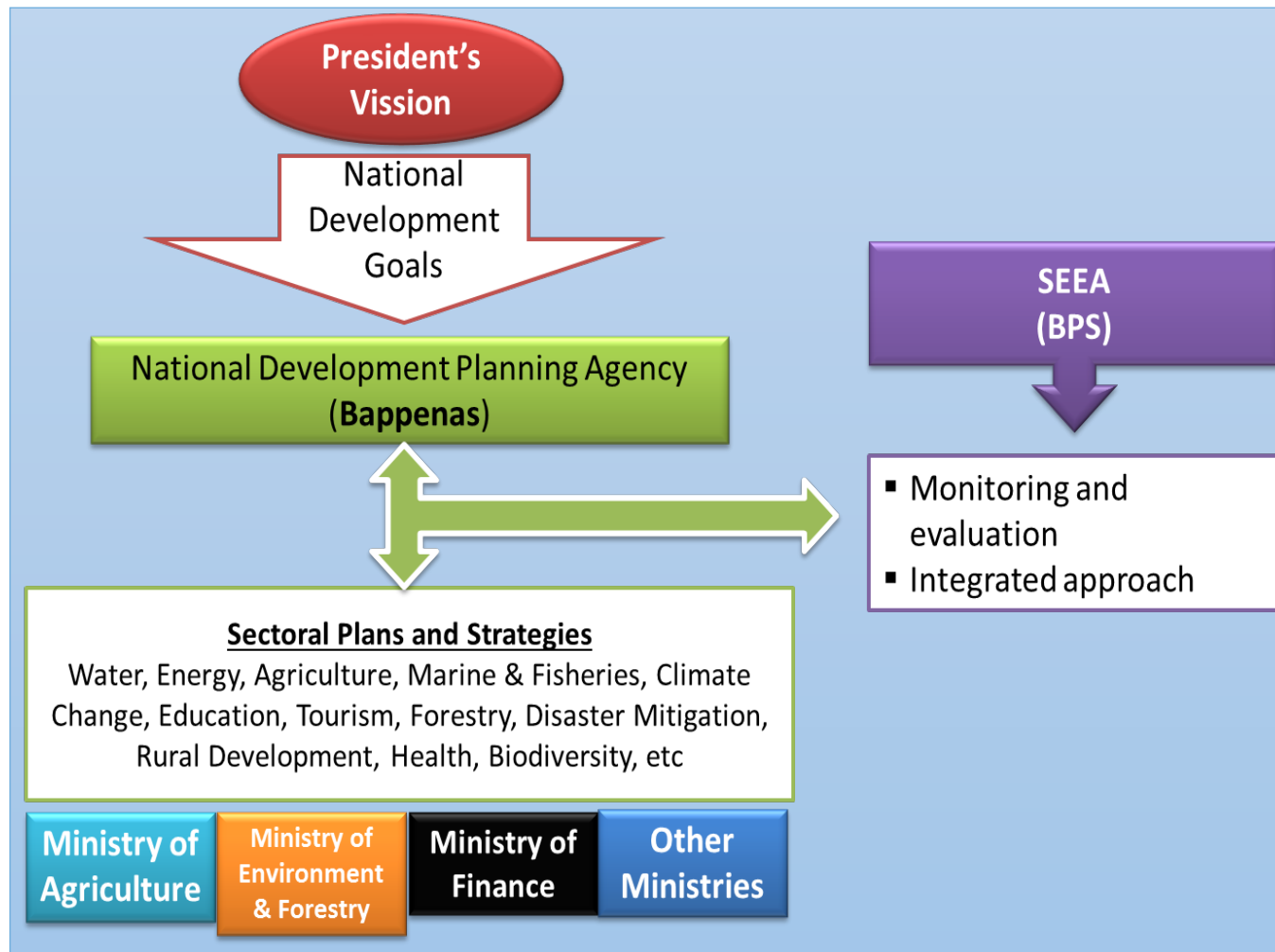
Main Issues and Challenges to the Implementation (2)

1. Building country ownership and institutionalization play a very important role → NCA is complex, need many agencies and professions → to gain access to sectoral data and map.
 - ✓ Coordination does not always go smoothly
 - ✓ National Steering Committee has to be high level and meet regularly
2. Partnership speeds up the implementation. Indonesia uses various international initiatives to help implementing SEEA-CF: UNSD, FAO, World Bank, ESCAP, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
3. Technical Problems:
 - ✓ Limitation of map accuracy. There are various maps from different agencies
 - ✓ Problem with data quality – need to develop Data Quality Assurance Framework
4. Access to existing information (data and map) need to be integrated in one initiatives
5. Need to create country specific operational manual especially on collecting EPEA/EGSS statistics.



Building Partnership among Multi-Stakeholders

Partnership in SEEA



GOAL 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.



Communicating and Building Awareness with Relevant Stakeholders

A comprehensive environmental-economic accounting information system.

- Address national policy priorities on sustainable development and green economy.

Enhanced institutional coordination within Indonesia and between levels of government and initiatives.

- high-level steering committee as an umbrella coordinating mechanism for SEEA, WAVES and SEEA-Agri

Training and capacity building in environmental-economic accounting.

- provide not only basic understanding of the concepts, but also to engage specialists in professional development through joint activities, staff exchanges and in-depth training on compilation, analysis and valuation.

Enhanced coordination with international and donor agencies.

- could be better coordinated through the SEEA Steering Committee in close collaboration with OneMap and OneData

Addressing challenges of resourcing, data quality, access, technical capacity and statistical infrastructure.

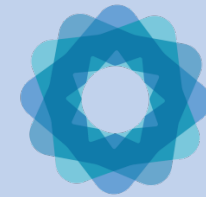
- allocating staff time to pilot projects, data acquisition, data sharing, IT infrastructure development (e.g., data warehouses, collaborative spatial platforms), case studies and research

The development of key aggregate macro-economic statistics.

- collaboration among data providers to obtain the necessary data to produce reliable estimates

Immediately beginning work on priority accounts.

- Land, forest, water, carbon and selected services (especially flood control and carbon storage)



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THANK YOU

JAKARTA

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