System of Environmental Economic Accounting

Session 2: Overview of the Ecosystem of environmental-economic accounting (SEEA)

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Regional Training Workshop on the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting for African Countries

28-31 October 2019, Pretoria, South Africa

United Nations

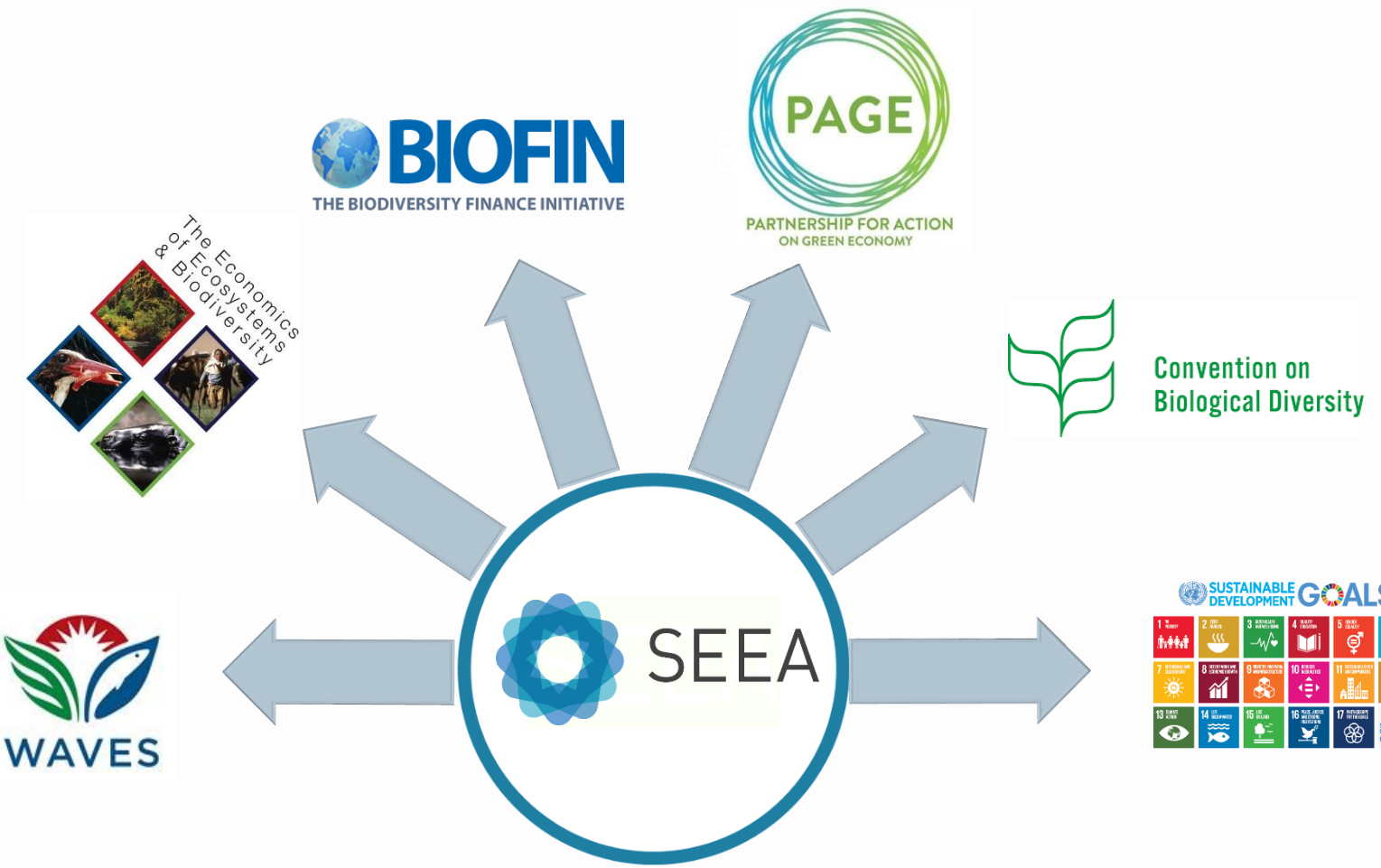
Outline

- General introduction to the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)
- Introduction to SEEA Central Framework
- Introduction to SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting
- Overview of the SEEA EEA accounts

General Introduction to the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)

SEEA

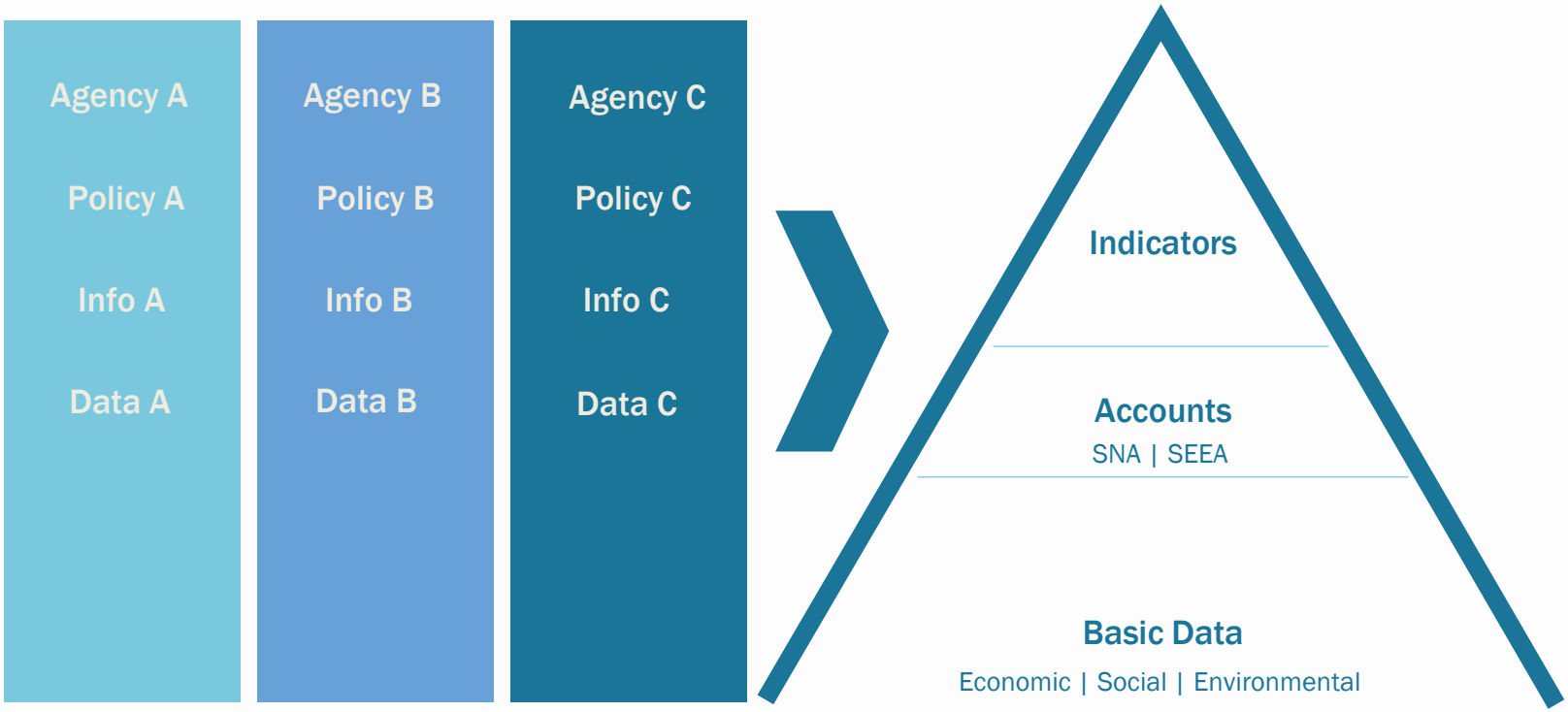
SEEA as supporting framework



SEEA uses the accounting approach to integrates many data sets

- SEEA accounts can rely up to numerous data sources, covering such areas as
  - energy
  - environment
  - agriculture
  - economy
  - ecosystems
- These data sources are combined to produce an integrated set of accounts and develop policy relevant indicators

From data silos to integrated information



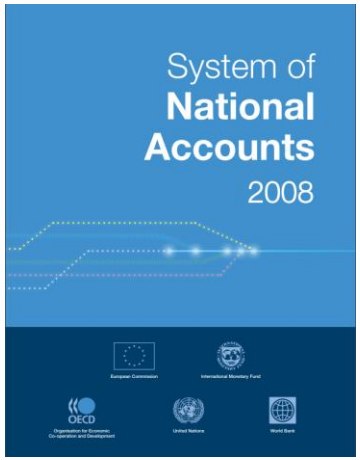
The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)

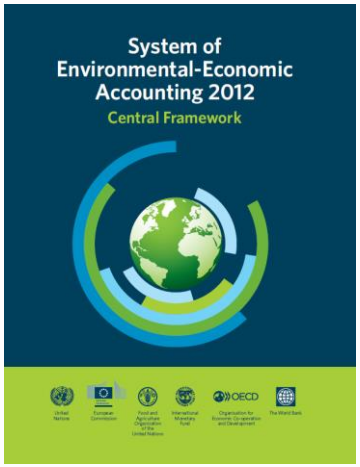
The SEEA is the statistical framework to measure the environment and its interactions with economy.

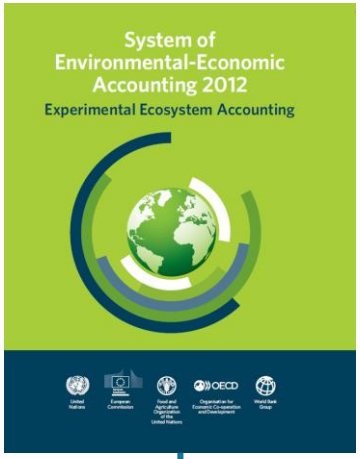
- The **SEEA Central Framework** was adopted as an international statistical standard by the UN Statistical Commission in 2012.
- The **SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting** complements the Central Framework and represent international efforts toward coherent ecosystem accounting.
- **SEEA Applications and Extensions** helps compilers and users of SEEA accounts understand how the accounts can be used in decision making, policy review and formulation, analysis and research.

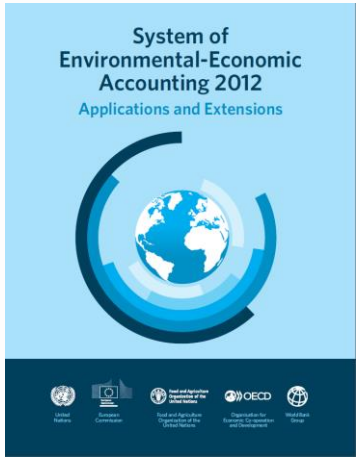
System of Environmental Economic Accounting

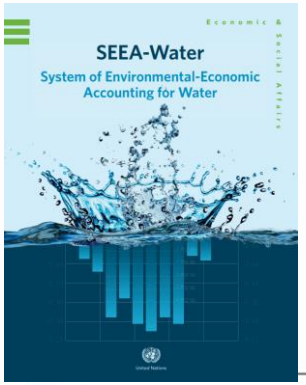
The SNA and SEEA: Systems of integrated information

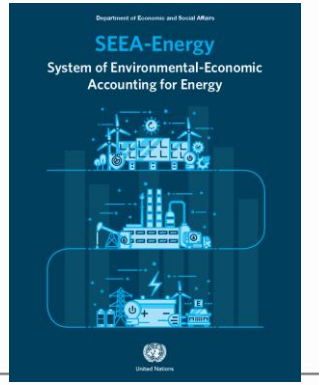






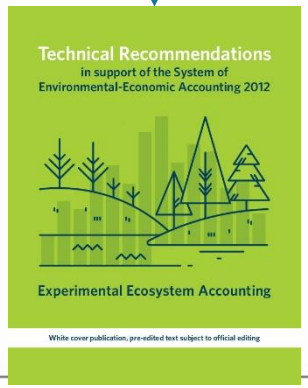






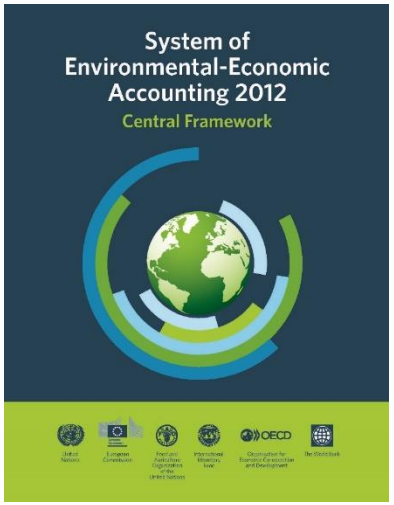
SEEA-
Agriculture,
Forestry and
Fisheries
(forthcoming)

Others
(forthcoming)



SEEA

One Environment: Two perspectives



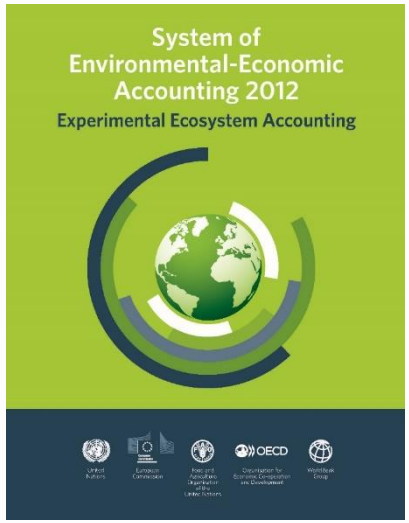
CENTRAL FRAMEWORK

Assets

Timber

Water

Fish



ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING

Services

Forests

e.g. flood control

Rivers

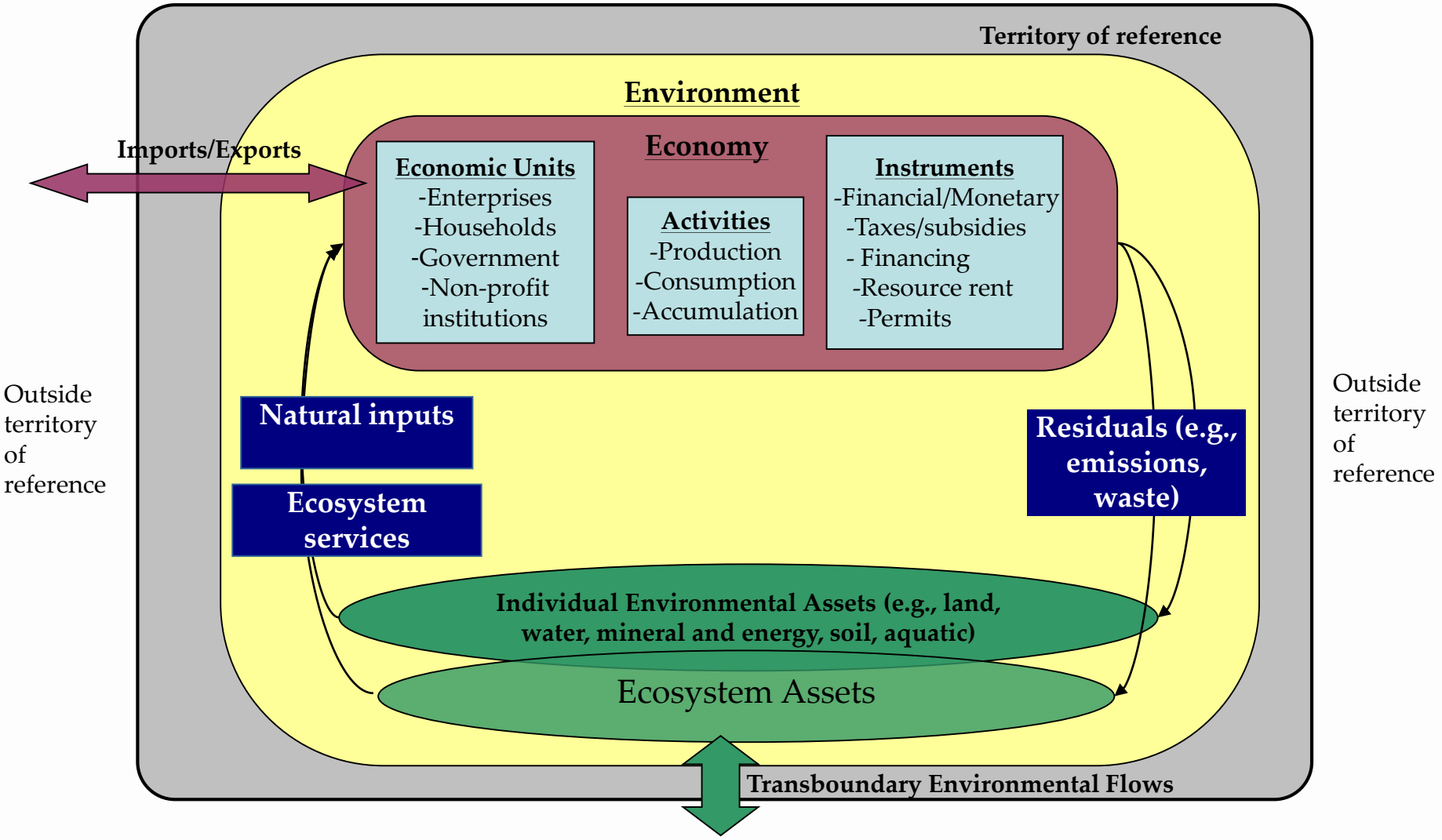
e.g. water purification

Coasts

e.g. recreation

SEEA

SEEA Conceptual Framework



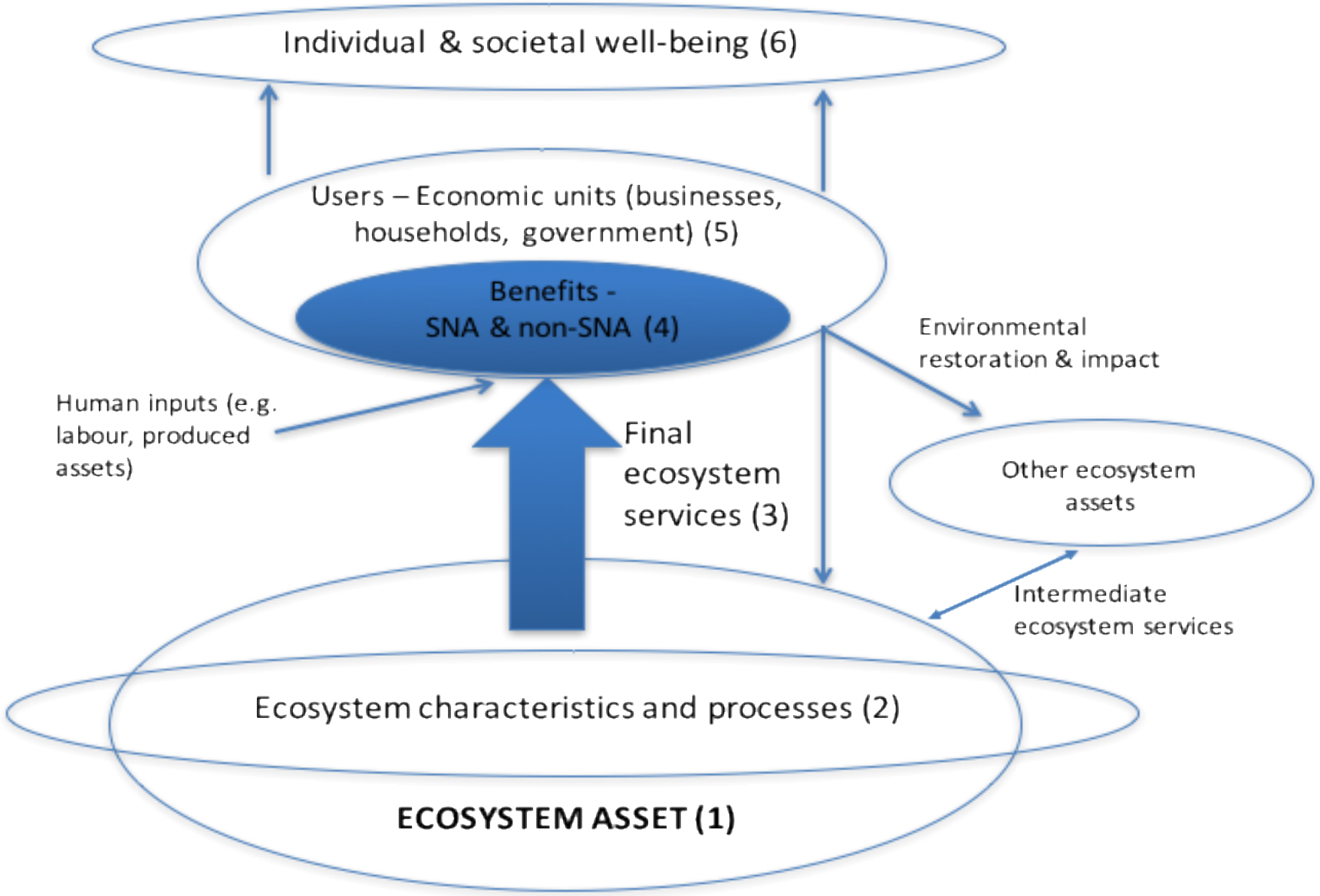
SEEA

SEEA-CF (Central Framework)	• **Assets** • **Physical flows** • **Monetary flows**	• Minerals & Energy, Land, Timber, Soil, Water, Aquatic, Other Biological • Materials, Energy, Water, Emissions, Effluents, Wastes • Protection expenditures, taxes & subsidies
SEEA Water; **SEEA Energy;** **SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**	Add sector detail	As above for • Water • Energy • Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries
SEEA-EEA (Experimental Ecosystem Accounting)	Adds spatial detail and ecosystem perspective	Extent, Condition, Ecosystem Services, Thematic: Carbon, Water, Biodiversity

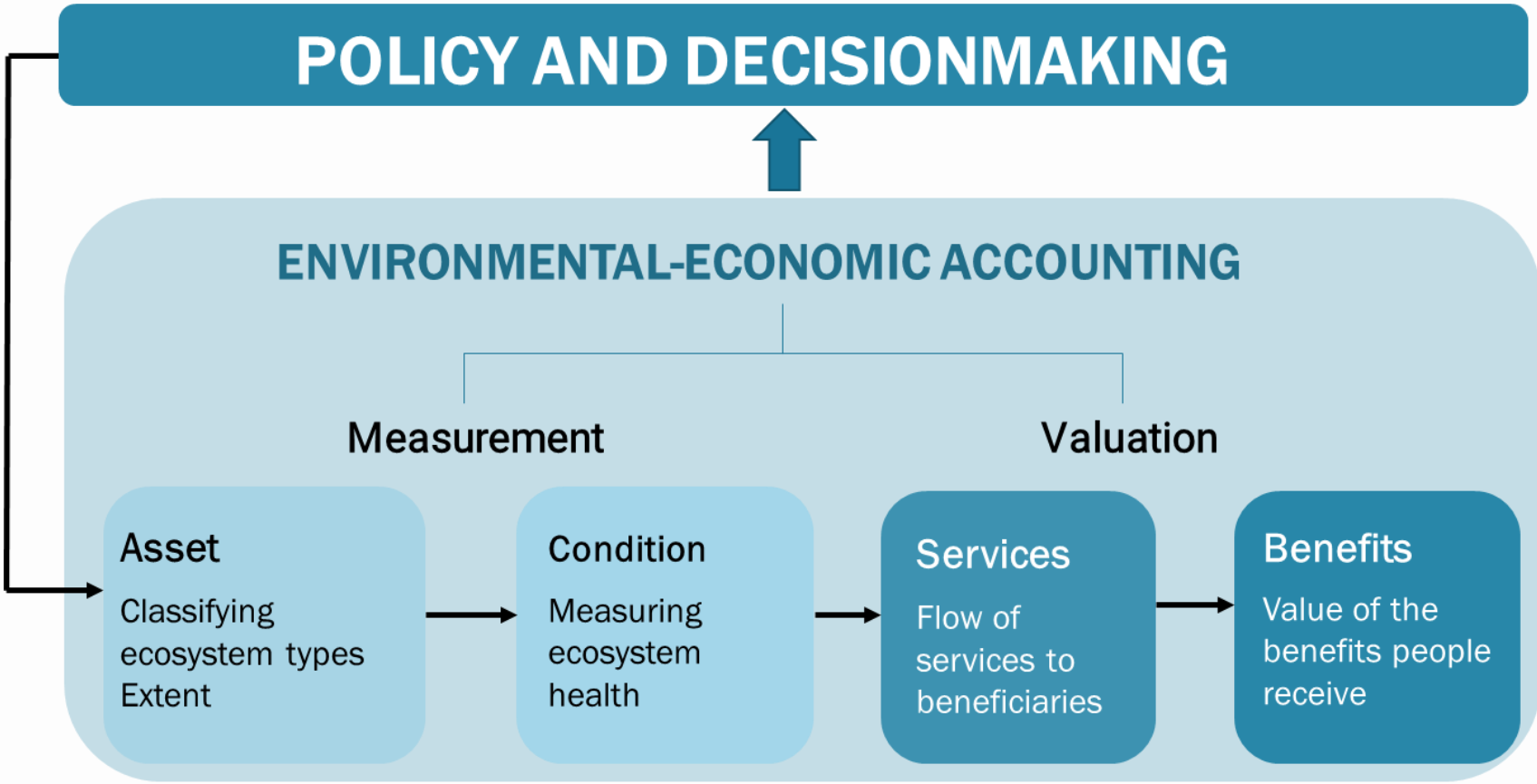
The SEEA Central Framework Accounts

1. **Stock accounts** for environmental assets: natural resources and land
   - physical (e.g. fish stocks and changes in stocks) and/or monetary values (e.g. value of natural capital, depletion)
2. **Flow accounts**: supply and use tables for products, natural inputs and residuals (e.g. waste, wastewater) generated by economic activities.
   - physical (e.g. m^3 of water) and/or monetary values (e.g. permits to access water, cost of wastewater treatment, etc.)
3. **Activity / purpose accounts** that explicitly identify environmental transactions already existing in the SNA.
   - e.g. Environmental Protection Expenditure (EPE) accounts, environmental taxes and subsidies
4. **Combined physical and monetary accounts** that bring together physical and monetary information for derivation indicators, including depletion adjusted aggregates

Ecosystem Accounting model



SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting

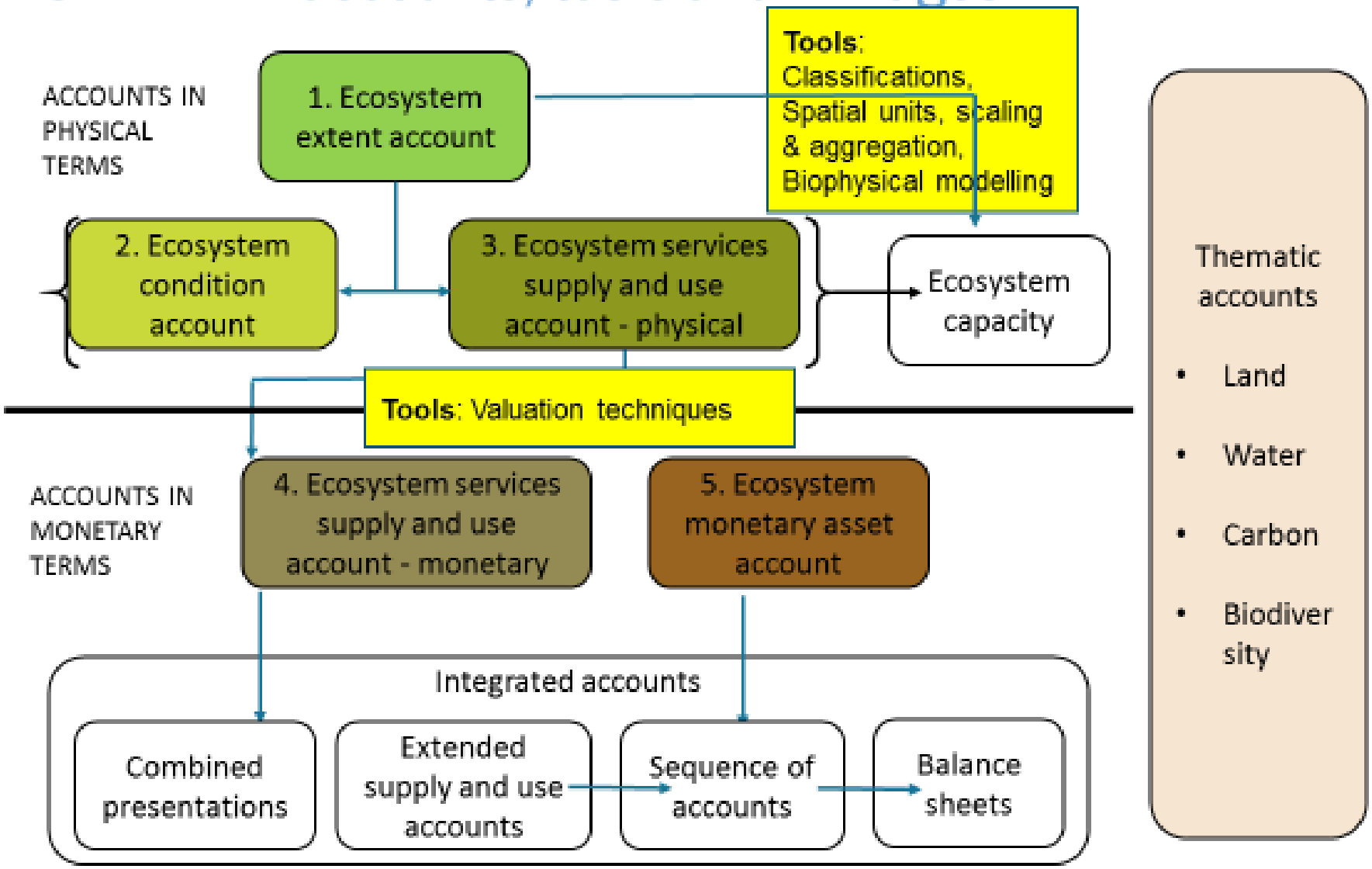


Ecosystem accounting is spatial

- Ecosystems are different and function differently depending on **where** they are
- Their capacity to supply services depends on their **location**
- The benefits of many services depends on whether or not the ecosystems are **accessible**
- Therefore…Ecosystem accounting needs to integrate **spatial** and **non-spatial** data
- For example, tropical forest vs. Kruger national park.
- Use of Geographic information systems (GIS)
  - > Manage spatial information as layers
  - > Tools to integrate spatial information
  - > Generate tables based on common properties (e.g., land cover and land cover change)

SEEA EEA – set of accounts

SEEA-EEA accounts, tools and linkages



1. Ecosystem extent account

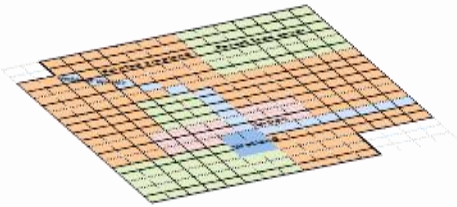
- **What?**
  - **National** coverage of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine areas
  - Mutually exclusive and exhaustive coverage

- **Why?**
  - Land management, conservation policies
  - Spatial foundation for other accounts
    → basis for allocating macro data to spatial units
  - Builds on SEEA CF (land, forest, water)

1. Ecosystem extent account

What does an Extent Account look like?

Maps



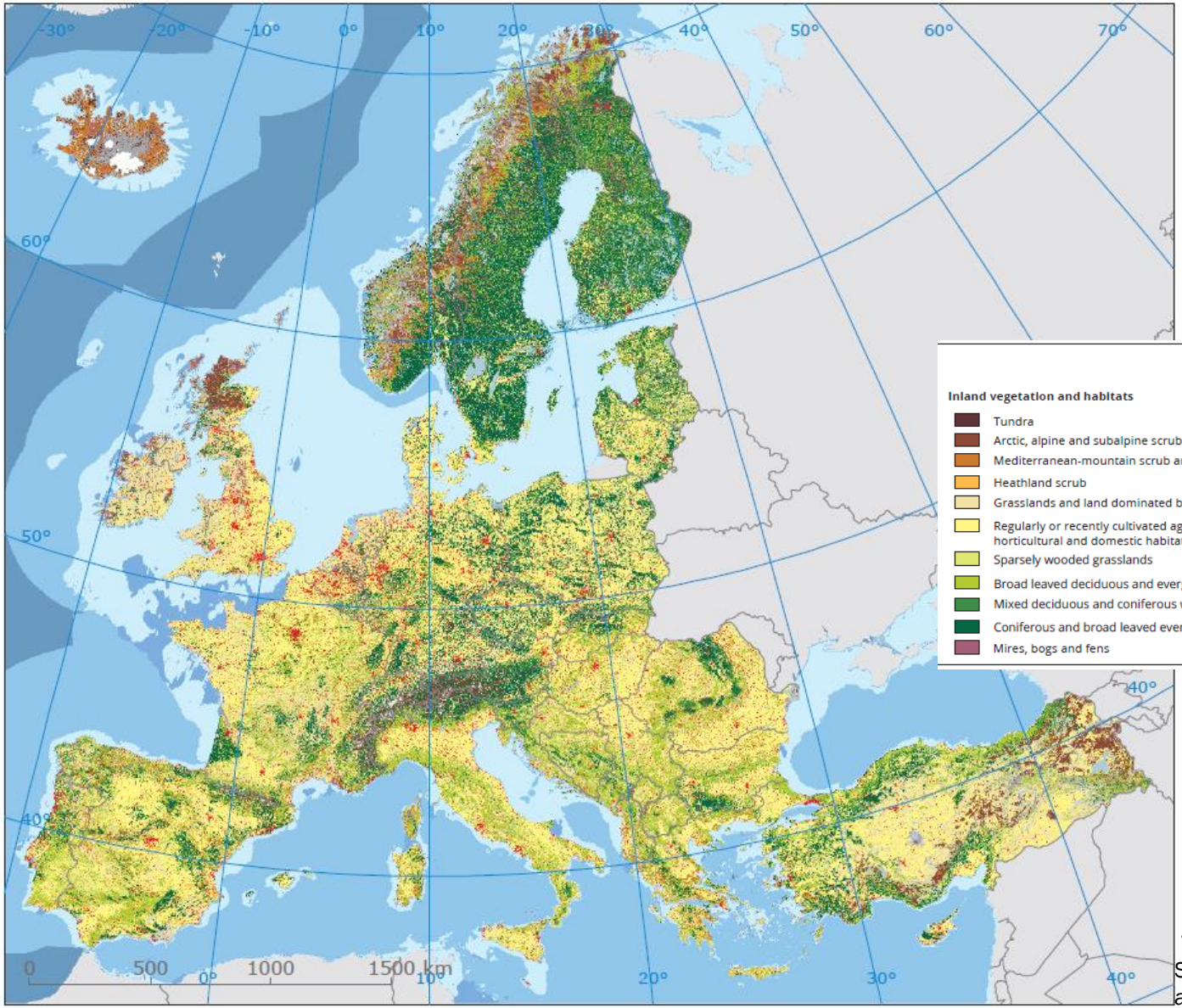
Ecosystem type

Spatial units
Classifications

	Proxy ecosystem type (based on land cover)															
	Artificial surfaces	Herbaceous crops	Woody crops	Multiple or layered crops	Grassland	Tree-covered areas	Mangroves	Shrub-covered areas	Regularly flooded areas	Sparse natural vegetated areas	Terrestrial barren land	Permanent snow and glaciers	Inland water bodies	Coastal water and inter-tidal areas	Sea and marine areas	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Opening extent																
Additions to extent																
Managed expansion																
Natural expansion																
Upward reappraisals																
Reductions in extent																
Managed regression																
Natural regression																
Downward reappraisals																
Net change in extent																
Closing extent																

1. Ecosystem extent account

Example: Ecosystem map of Europe



Ecosystem map (aggregated)

Marine waters
- European regional seas
- Open waters

Marine seabed and coastal habitats
- Sublittoral sediment
- Infralittoral and circalittoral rock and other hard substrata
- Marine habitats
- Coastal habitats

Inland surface waters
- Inland waters and shores

Inland vegetation and habitats
- Tundra
- Arctic, alpine and subalpine scrub and grassland
- Mediterranean-mountain scrub and brushes
- Heathland scrub
- Grasslands and land dominated by forbs
- Regularly or recently cultivated agricultural, horticultural and domestic habitats
- Sparsely wooded grasslands
- Broad leaved deciduous and evergreen woodland
- Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland
- Coniferous and broad leaved evergreen woodland
- Mires, bogs and fens

Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats
- Screes, inland cliffs
- Snow or ice-dominated habitats
- Miscellaneous inland habitats with very sparse or no vegetation

Human made constructions and habitats
- Constructed, industrial and other artificial habitats

Non classified areas
- Unclassified areas
- Outside area of interest

Source: EEA, 2015a, *European ecosystem assessment: Concept, data, and implementation,* EEA Technical Report No 6/2015, European Environment Agency

Ecosystem extent account, Netherlands, 2006 - 2013

Ecosystem Unit	Area (km2)			Area (percentage)		
	2006	2013	Δ	2006	2013	Δ
Agriculture	19174	18811	−363	46,16	45,29	−0,87
Forest	3207	3216	8	7,72	7,74	0,02
Heath	394	427	33	0,95	1,03	0,08
Sand	356	358	2	0,86	0,86	0,00
Wetlands	461	580	119	1,11	1,40	0,29
Other nature	4061	4007	−54	9,78	9,65	−0,13
Public green areas	710	708	−1	1,71	1,70	0,00
Built-up and paved	5236	5410	175	12,60	13,03	0,42
Inland water	4088	4199	111	9,84	10,11	0,27
Sea	3846	3815	−31	9,26	9,18	−0,08
Unknown/null	6	8	2	0,01	0,02	0,00
The Netherlands	41539	41539	0			0,00

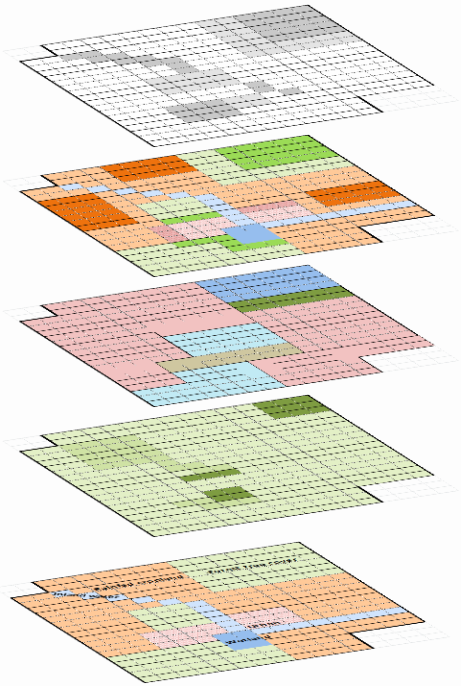
2. Ecosystem condition account

- **What?**
  - **Ecosystem condition** reflects the overall quality of an ecosystem asset, in terms of its characteristics.

- **Why?**
  - Policies to limit degradation of natural heritage, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
  - Links to capacity to produce services (Services Supply)
  - Indicators:
    - Indices of condition ➔ change over time ➔ where changes
    - Good/bad condition (exceeding "safe" levels) ➔ where

2. Ecosystem condition account

Maps



Carbon

Water

Soil

Biodiversity

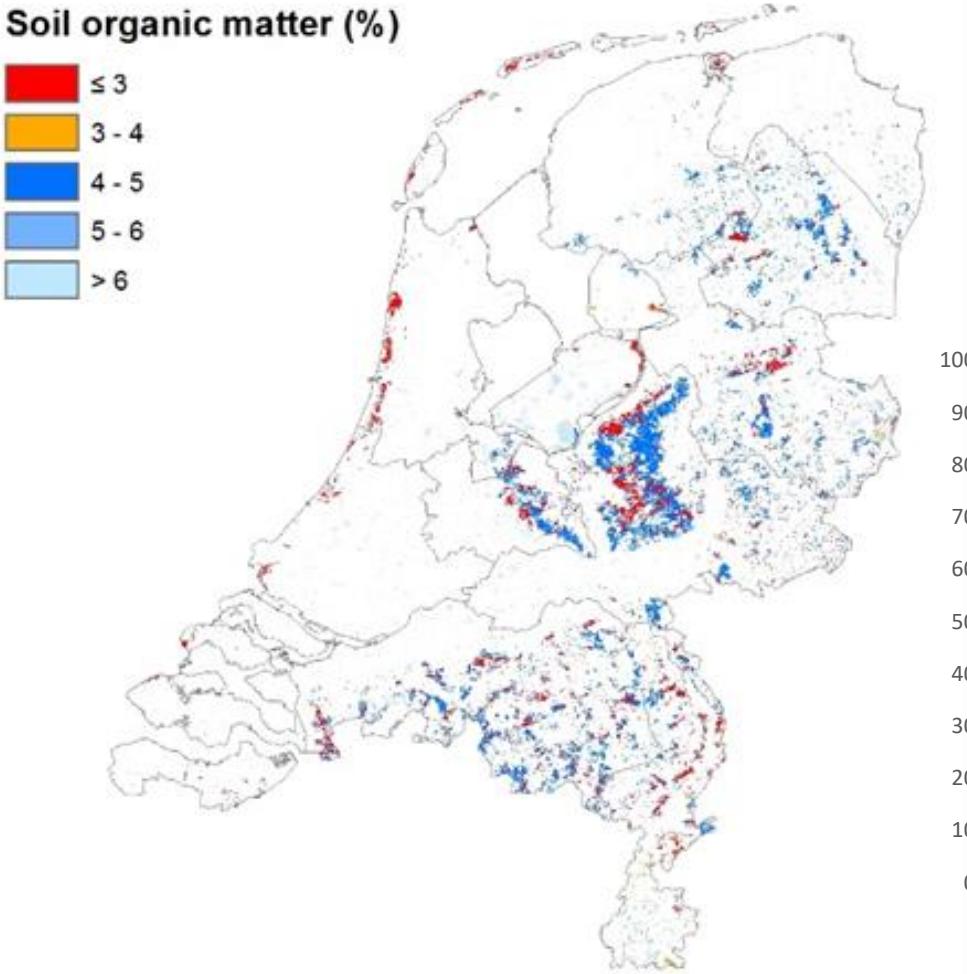
Vegetation

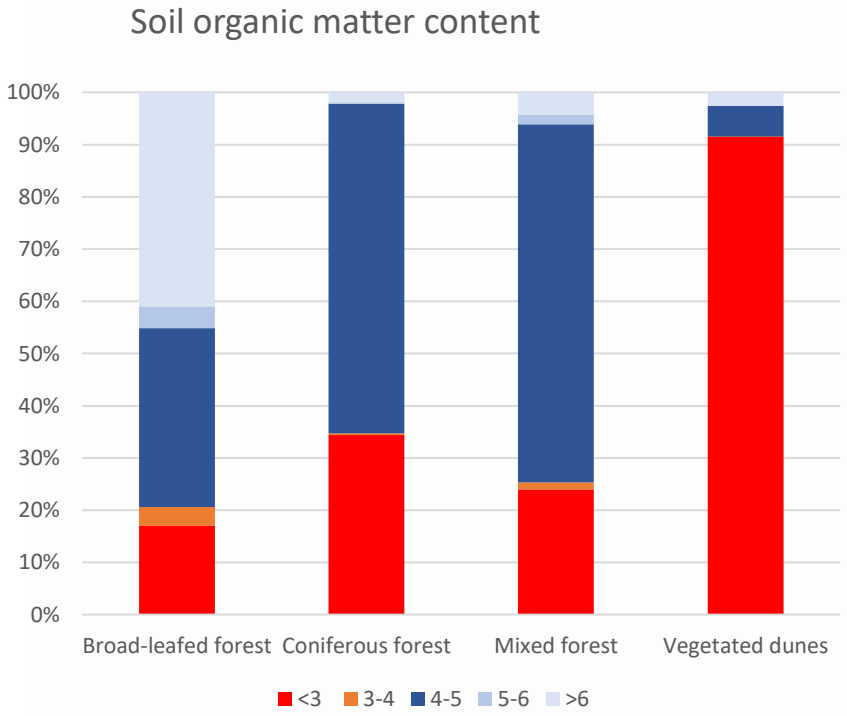
Tables

Class	Variables	Ecosystem types					
		Ecosystem type 1			Ecosystem type 2		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Class 1	Variable 1						
	Variable 2						
	Variable 3						
Class 2	Variable 4						
	Variable 5						
	Variable 6						

Scaling & aggregation

Example: soil organic matter in forests





SEEA

Example: Condition account for Dutch forests, 2013

	Indicator	Unit	Deciduous forest	Coniferous forest	Mixed forest	Mixed forest (Dunes)
EXTENT						
	Extent	ha	109,142	81,923	118,571	15,943
STATE INDICATORS	Tree cover	%	54	64	64	32
	Shrub cover	%	10	6	7	9
	Low vegetation cover	%	28	24	23	43
	Carbon stock in biomass	Mton C	6.8	5.1	7.4	1.0
	Protected areas (Natura2000, EHS)	% of area	16	44	38	
	Living Planet Index	Index 2000=100	102			54
	Characteristic species	Index intact=100	33.1			46.0
	Ecosystem quality	% of area with ≥50% of qualifying species	33.9			63.5
	Habitat structure and function		Unfavourable/inadequate			Unfavourable /bad
	Soil organic matter	% of area with <3% SOM	17	34	24	92
	Air pollution – PM10	μg PM_{10} /m^3	19.9	20.2	20.1	17.2
	Air pollution – PM2.5	μg $PM_{2.5}$ /m^3	12.8	13.0	12.9	10.8
	Air pollution – NO2	μg NO_2 /m^3	16.0	15.7	15.5	12.3
	Air Pollution – SO2	μg SO_2 /m^3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2
PRESSURE INDICATORS	Urbanisation	% paved surface	13	6	8	9
	Temperature change	°C increase	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.04
	Acidification	mol H^+/ha/ yr	2368	2724	2663	1887
	Eutrophication	mol N/ha/ yr	1713	2025	1982	1220
	Drainage organic soils	cm	67	97	85	29

3. Ecosystem Services Supply & Use

- **What?**
  - Physical flows of "final" ecosystem **services** from ecosystems to beneficiaries
  - Directly used by (or affect) people
- **Why?**
  - Inform policies of contribution of ecosystems to human well-being
  - Assess trade-offs between development and conservation
  - Link to standard economic production measures in SNA

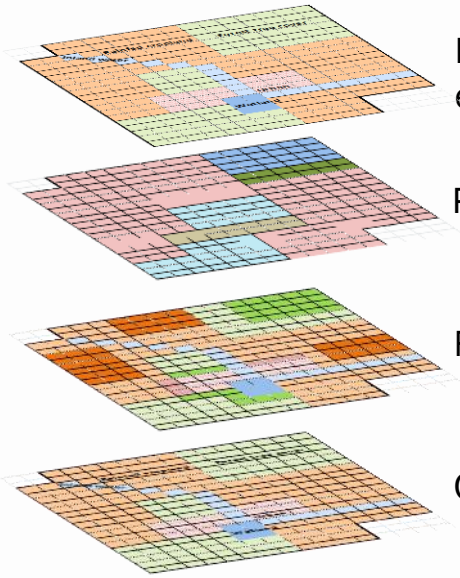
Types of ecosystem services

Provisioning Services	= goods that can be harvested from, or extracted from ecosystems	Example: providing fish for fisheries, or providing wood for timber harvest
Regulating Services	= the regulation of climate, hydrological, ecological and soil processes	Example: pollination, carbon sequestration, flood control
Cultural Services	= the non-material benefits provided by ecosystems	Example: recreation, tourism, providing a setting for cultural or religious practices

3. Ecosystem Services Supply & Use

What does an Ecosystem Service Supply Account look like?

Maps



Ecosystem extent

Provisioning

Regulating

Cultural

Tables

Type of service	Ecosystem type			
	Urban and associated	Forest tree cover	Agricultural land	Open wetlands
Provisioning		e.g., tonnes of timber	e.g., tonnes of wheat	
Regulating	e.g., tonnes of CO_2 stored / released	e.g., tonnes of CO_2 stored / released	e.g., tonnes of CO_2 stored / released	e.g., tonnes of P absorbed
Cultural	e.g., hectares of parkland	e.g., number of visitors / hikers		e.g., hectares of duck habitat

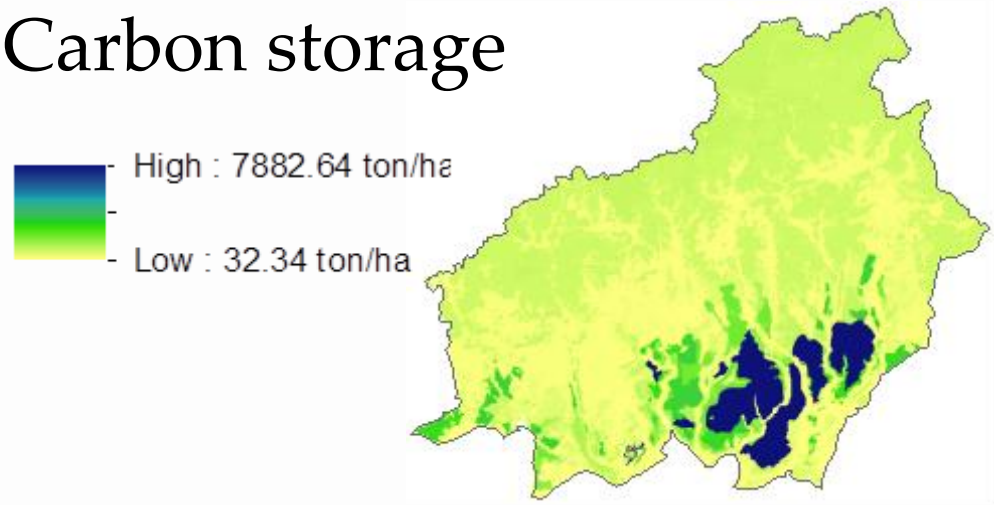
Look up tables
Biophysical modelling

Valuation

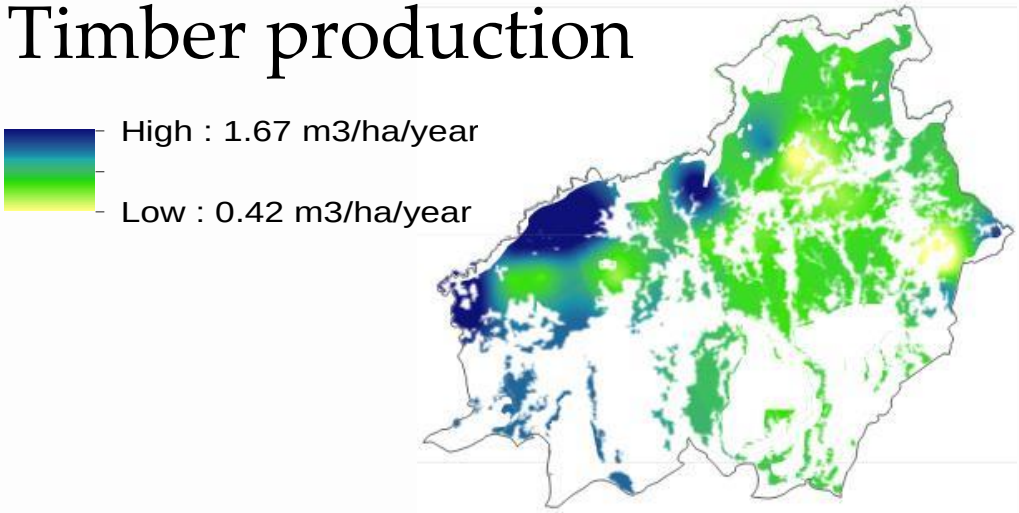
Monetary Services Supply

Example: Central Kalimantan

Carbon storage



Timber production



Model used

Look Up Tables (every land cover class is attributed a specific carbon storage value)

Kriging
(values are interpolated from samples)

SEEA

Source: Sumarga and Hein, 2014

4. Valuation

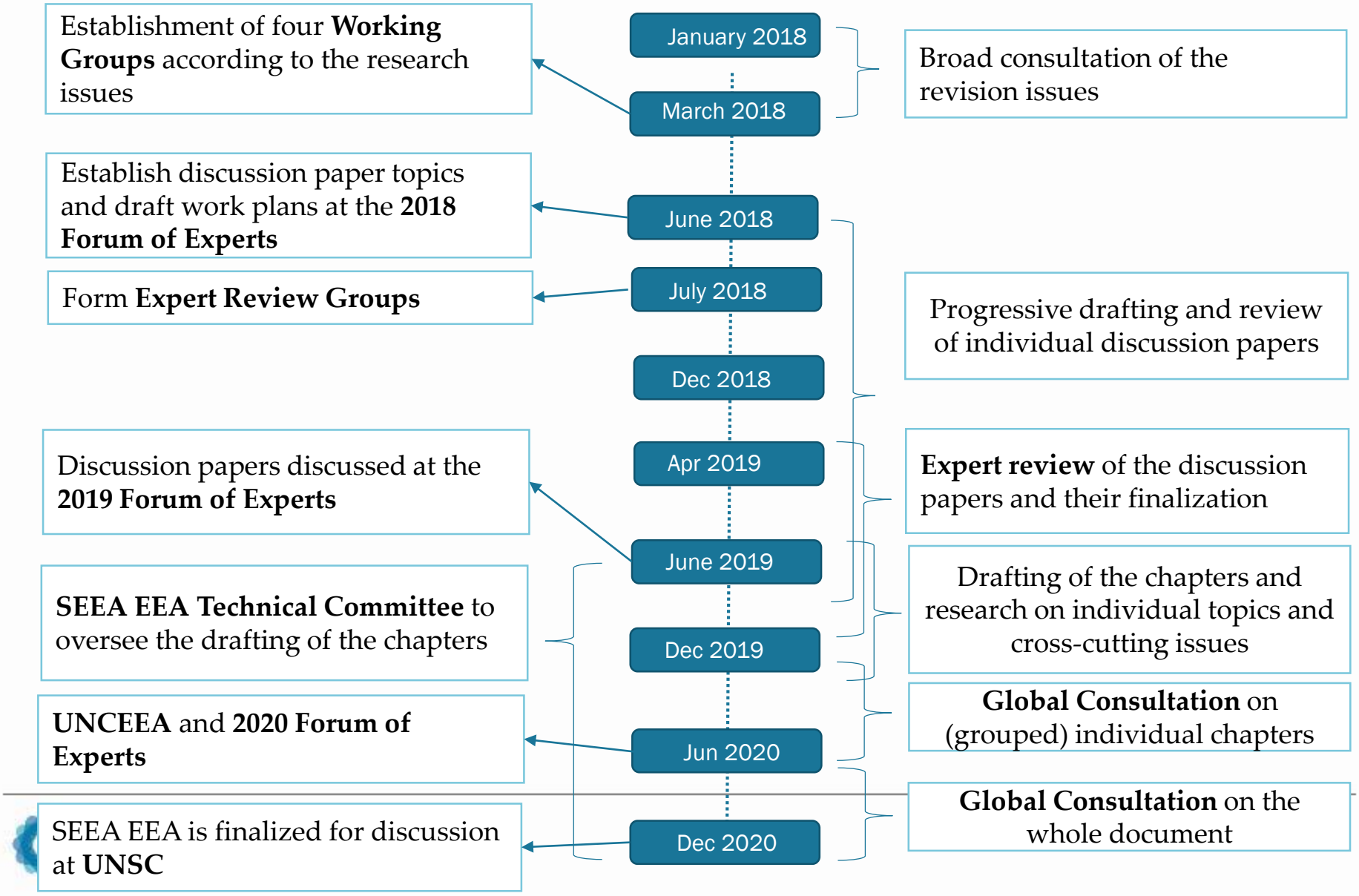
- **What is the purpose?**
  - To integrate environmental issues in economic decision making and development planning

- **What are we trying to value?**
  - Ecosystem services
    - Flows: during the year
  - Ecosystem capital
    - Assets: value at beginning/end of year and changes therein
  - Degradation of ecosystems
    - The decline in the condition of ecosystem assets as a result of economic and other human activity

Revision of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting

- Launched in March 2018 with the aim to finish by the end of 2020
  - > For endorsement by UN Statistical Commission in March 2021
- Engagement with various stakeholders – wide engagement of various communities, including ecologists, environmental economists, earth observation, etc.
- Seek for broad involvement of partners and experts in the process – **in the first year over 80 experts contributed to drafting of the discussion papers**
- Ambition is to elevate it to an agreed methodological document – international statistical standard
- Process aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, review of SDG and climate change process

Revision process: keystones & timeline



THANK YOU

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Group exercise

Discussion

- Prepare for group exercise…think about:
  - What are your priority accounts?
  - What are the opportunities to produce them?
    - Stakeholders?
    - Institutional mechanisms?
    - Current activities?
  - What are the constraints?
    - Data?
    - Capacity?