

Forum of Experts on SEEA Ecosystem Accounting 2021

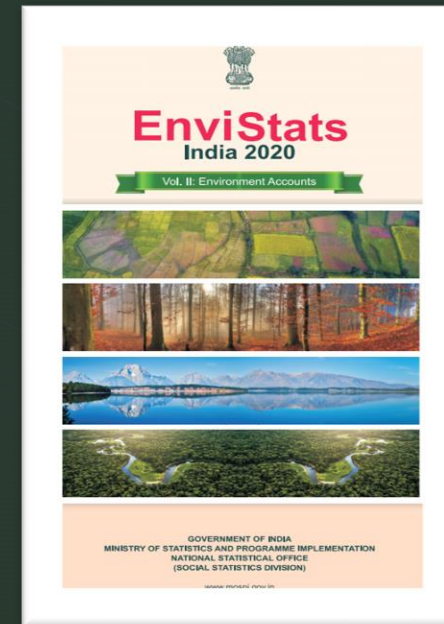
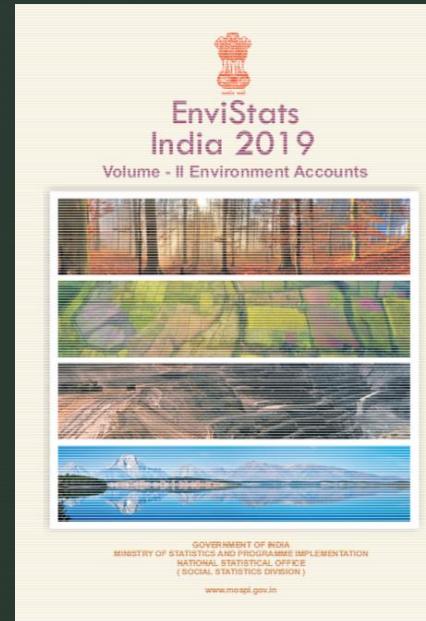
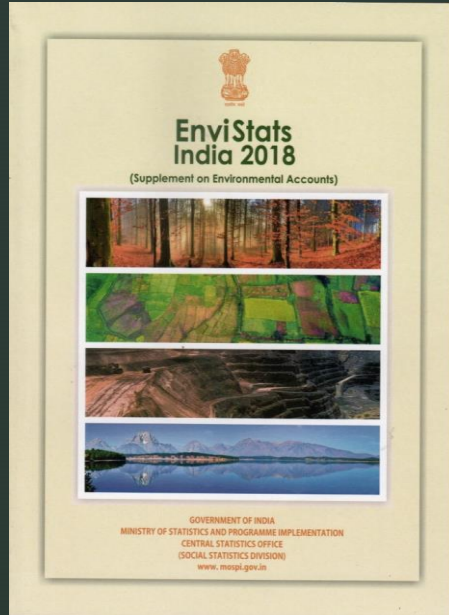
7-8 December, 2021



NSO, INDIA
MOSPI



COVERAGE TILL DATE



ECOSYSTEM EXTENT AND CONDITION ACCOUNTS - HIGHLIGHTS

Extent

Asset Account for LULC (2005-06 to 2011-12 and 2011-12 to 2015-16)

Accounts related to Land Degradation Accounts (2005-06 and 2015-16)

Extent accounts and Physical Asset Accounts for Forests (2004-05 to 2010-11, 2017)

Wetlands Extent Accounts (2006-07)

Condition

State wise Soil Nutrient Index (2015-17, 2017-19 and 2019-20)

Water Quality Accounts (2015-16 to 2018-19)

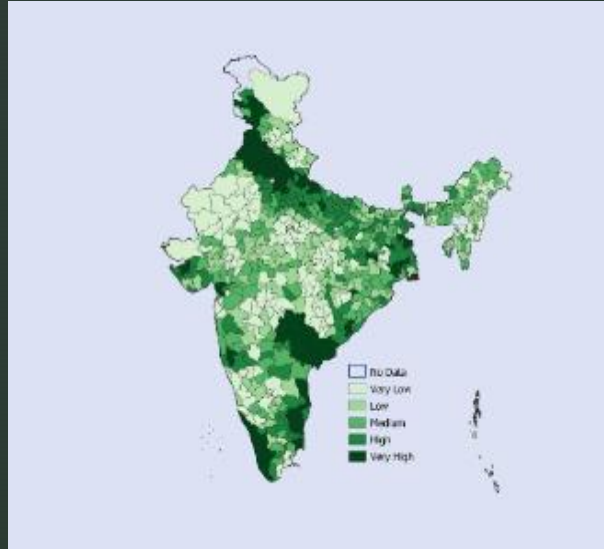
Coastal Water Quality Index (2011-15)

Condition Accounts of Forests- Biodiversity Assessment, Stock of carbon and Forest Fragmentation. (2017-18)

Cropland Condition Accounts- intensification, fragmentation and crop diversification (2005-06, 2011-12 and 2015-16)

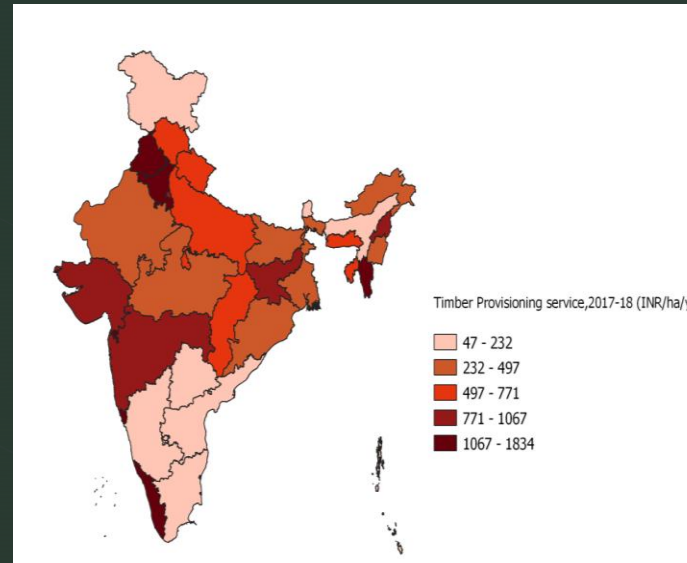
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (PROVISIONING)- HIGHLIGHTS

Crop Provisioning Services



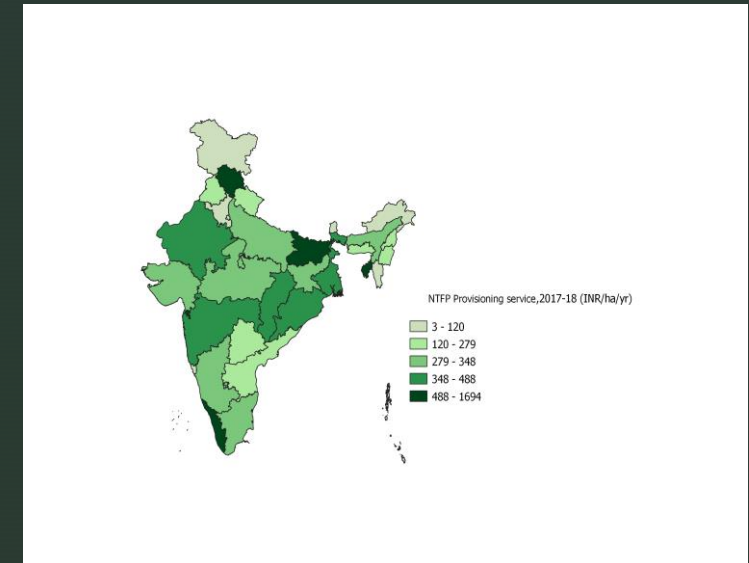
District level estimates of Crop Provisioning Services compiled for 2005-06 to 2017-18 using data from M/o Agriculture

Timber Provisioning Services



State wise estimates of Timber Provisioning services compiled for 2011-12 to 2017-18 using information from NA

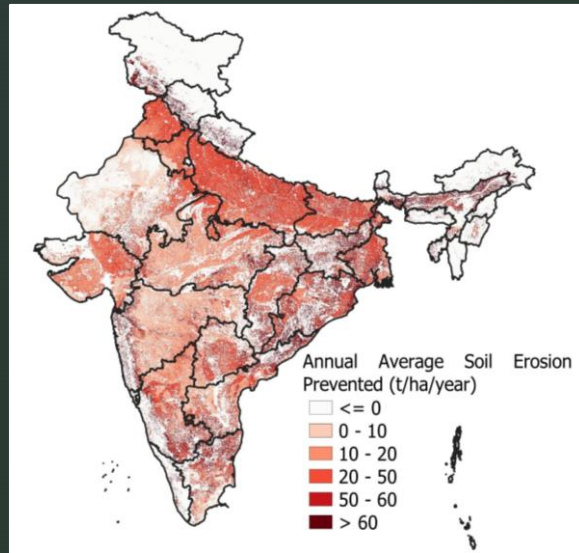
NTFP Provisioning Services



State wise estimates of NTFP Provisioning services compiled for 2011-12 to 2017-18 using information from NA

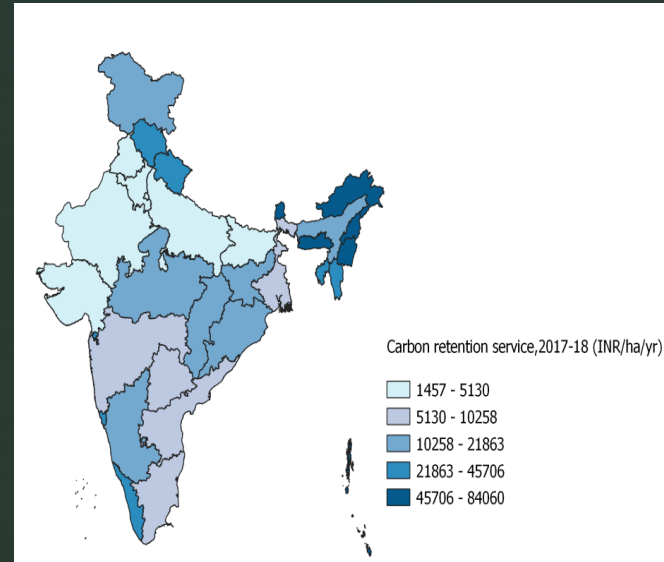
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (REGULATING & CULTURAL) - HIGHLIGHTS

Soil Erosion Prevention Services



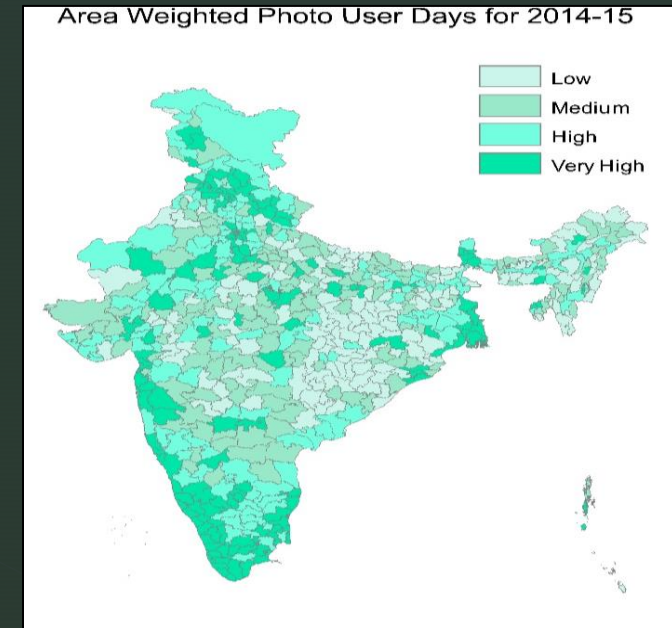
State wise estimates of Soil Erosion Prevention Services provided by croplands compiled for 2005-06, 2011-12 and 2015-16 using data from NRSC LULC datasets and global data

Carbon Retention Services



State wise estimates for the Carbon retention Service for 2015-16 and 2017-18 compiled using information from the ISFR published by FSI.

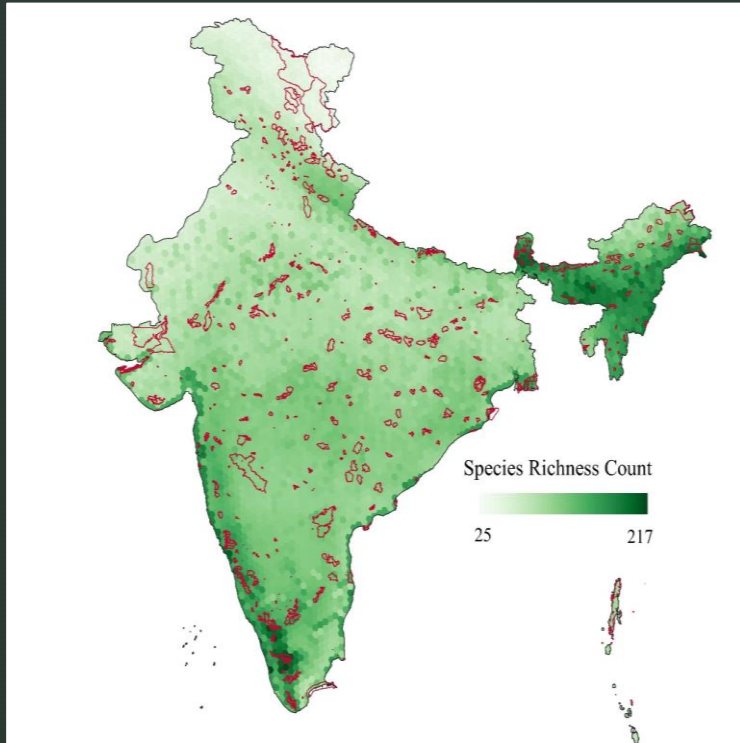
Nature Based Tourism Services



State wise estimates of the Nature based tourism services derived for 2008-09 and 2014-15 using data from M/o Tourism, NSS, Flickr.

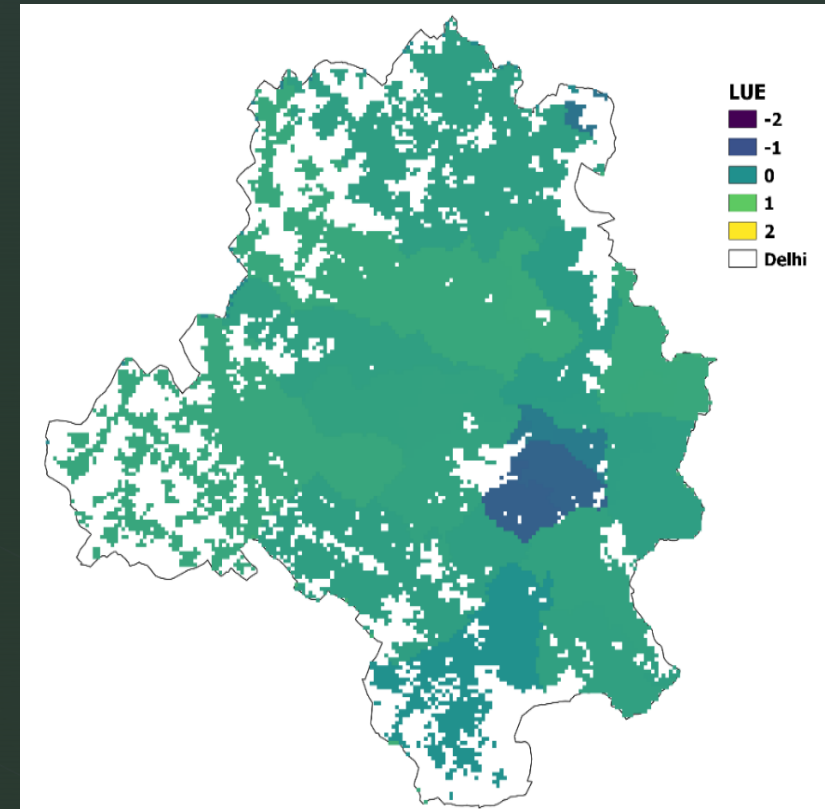
OTHERS

Biodiversity



Species Richness Map of IUCN Red List Species for versions 2020-2, 2020-3, 2021-1 using IUCN Red List toolbox for ArcMap

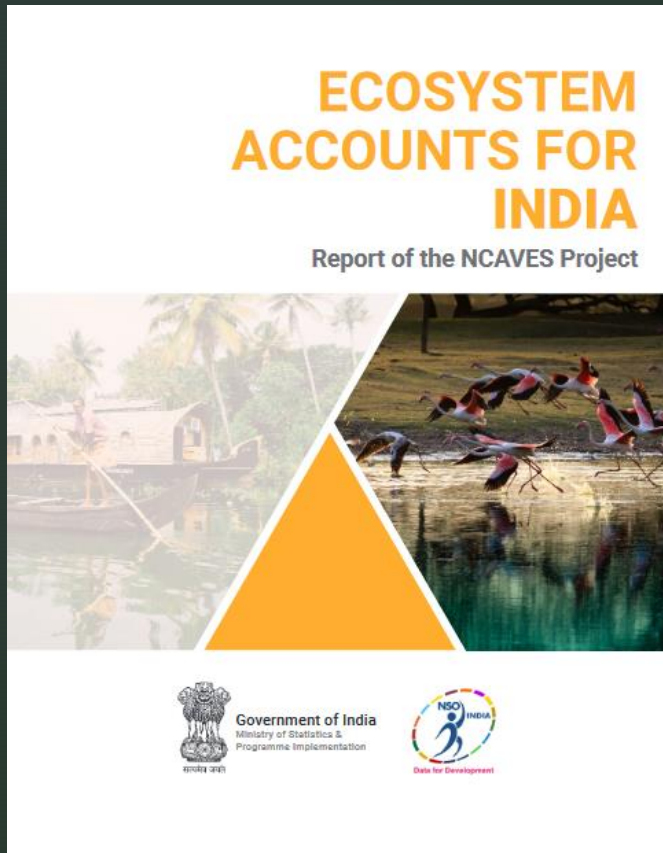
SDG-11.3.1



Estimates for SDG-11.3.1 compiled for 52 million plus cities using GHSL data for 2000 and 2015.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND REPORTS

India EVL Tool



Pilot Study of Ecosystem Accounting conducted in Karnataka

The cover of the policy brief features the title 'The SEEA Ecosystem Accounts for India POLICY BRIEF' in orange and black. It includes the Government of India logo and NSO India logo. The background image shows a boat on a lake.

1. WHAT ARE ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTS?

The System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) Ecosystem Accounting (SEA EA) complements the original SEEA Central Framework, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission as the first international standard for environmental economic accounting in 2012.¹ The Central Framework accounts for specific environmental assets, such as water or energy resources, and describes how they are used in economic activity. The SEEA EA takes a landscape or spatial perspective and accounts

for the environment in terms of ecosystems characterized by their extent and condition, which supply ecosystem services.

Why use ecosystem accounting?

Ecosystem accounting (EA) helps facilitate more integrated policy- and decision-making by offering a means of monitoring an economy's impacts and dependencies on the environment through a range of indicators and statistics.

Supported by the NCAVES project (Box 1), India has applied the SEEA EA framework to better account for ecosystem contributions to the country's well-being and to inform integrated decision-making for sustainable development.

Box 1. About the NCAVES project

In 2017, the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the European Union launched the Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) project.²

NCAVES has supported the Government of India to improve its capacity to implement environmental economic accounting, in particular, ecosystem accounting using the SEEA. NCAVES aims to:

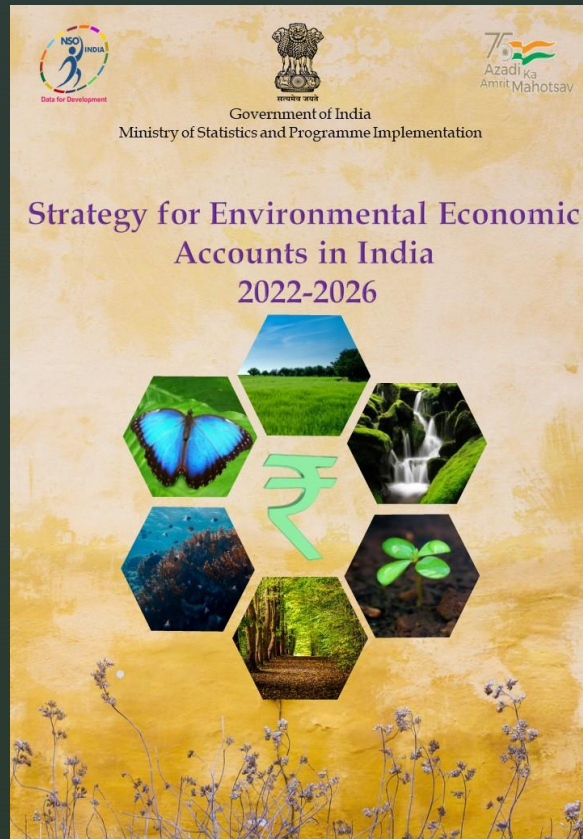
- Improve measurement of ecosystem services;
- Mainstream biodiversity and ecosystems into policy planning and implementation; and
- Contribute to the development of internationally agreed methodologies.

In India, NCAVES has been implemented by the National Statistical Office of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). MoSPI has worked closely with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, National Remote Sensing Centre and the other concerned Ministries / Departments and organisations of the Government.

Figure 1: The SEEA EA framework showing the relationship between extent and condition accounts and supply and use accounts

The diagram illustrates the SEEA EA framework. It shows 'Stock Accounts (Extent and Condition)' on the left and 'Flow Accounts (Supply and Use)' on the right. 'Ecosystem extent' and 'Ecosystem condition' are linked to 'Ecosystem service supply & use'. 'Ecosystem asset account' and 'Ecosystem service supply & use' are linked to 'Physical accounts' and 'Monetary accounts'.

STRATEGY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING IN INDIA 2022-2026



- NSO, India released the Strategy for Environmental Economic Accounting.
- To provide a road-map for development of Environmental Economic Accounting in India.



THANK YOU :)