



NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING FOR CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

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Background paper

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OUTLINE

- CLIMATE-NATURE INTERFACE
- NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING FOR CLIMATE BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS
- AN INTEGRATED AND MULTI-SCALE RESPONSE
- FROM CONCEPT TO PRACTICE

CLIMATE-NATURE INTERFACE

Climate, nature loss and pollution threaten to undermine economic growth and prosperity of the fastest-growing economies

- Despite strong evidence of the connections between climate and nature – these global crises have been addressed separately and seldom integrated in management and policy

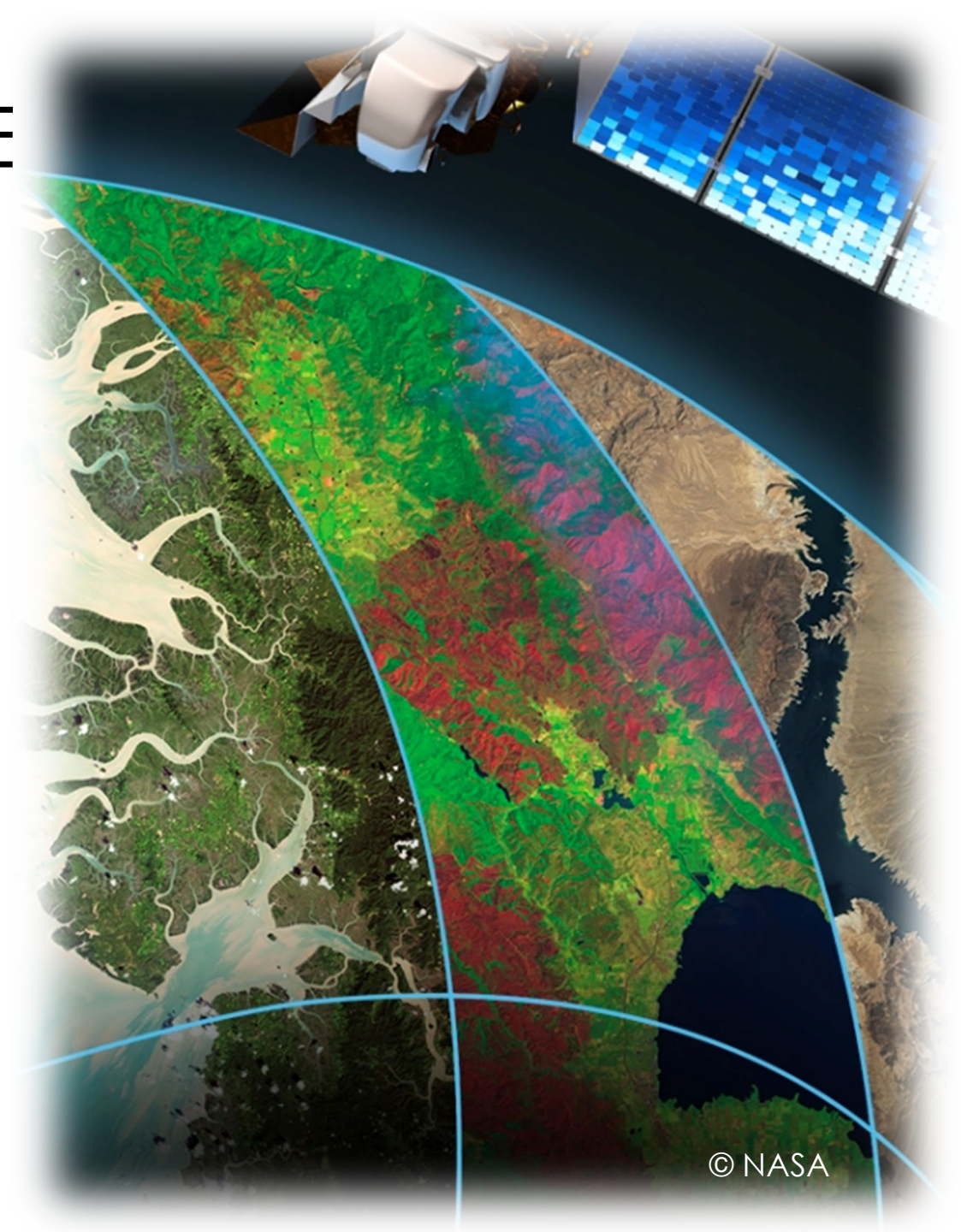
How the **climate-nature linkages** can be more fully explored, **how solutions toward one goal can support the other**, and what is the **evidence base and practice** that we can draw to inform a range of solutions?



NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING FOR CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY GOALS

The UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA): The analytical framework for measurement of the environmental and economic data to inform linkages between climate and biodiversity

- Supporting countries to meet climate, nature and development goals
 - Cross-sectoral, multi-objective policies, interventions and investments
 - Integrated planning, reporting and coordination of commitments



AN INTEGRATED AND MULTI-SCALE RESPONSE

Global level: Alignment of goals and implementation

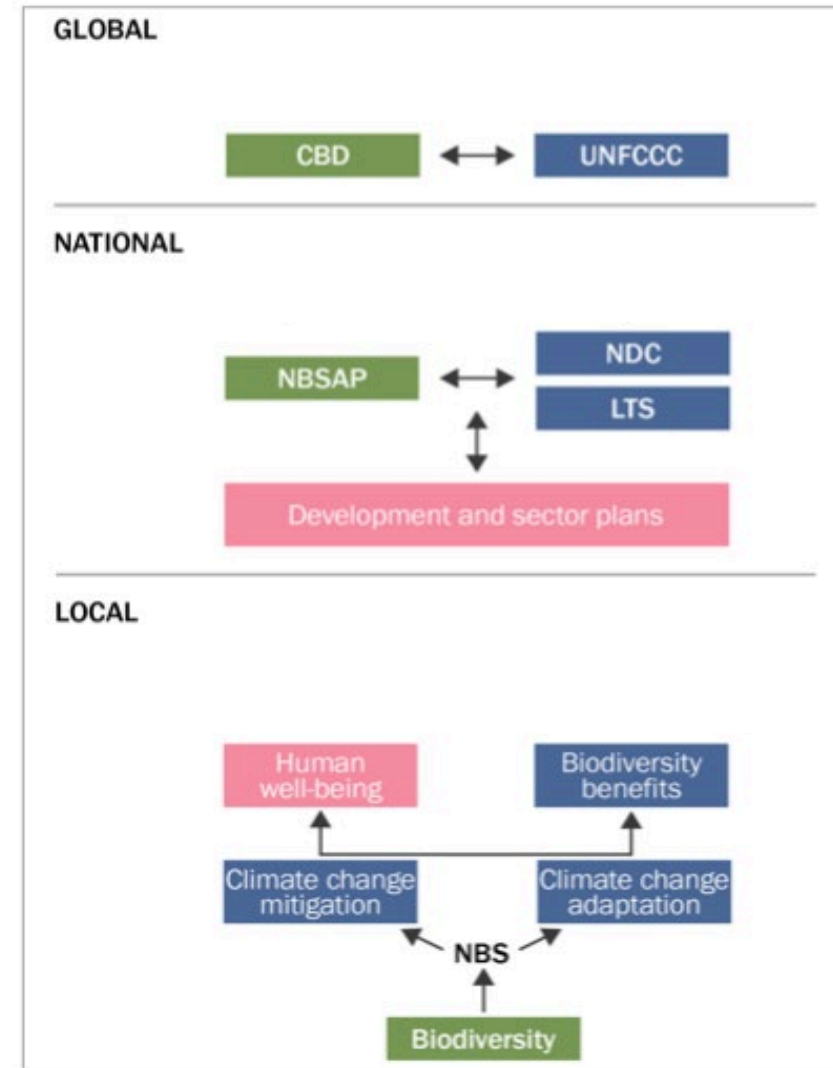
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)

National level: Integrating nature and climate into development planning

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) and Long-Term Strategies (LTS)
- National Biodiversity Action Plans (NBSAPS)

Local level: Investment in interventions with simultaneous nature and climate goals

- Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)



(World Bank, 2022)

NCA: ALIGNMENT OF MEASUREMENTS

NDC measurement of targets in Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use (AFOLU)

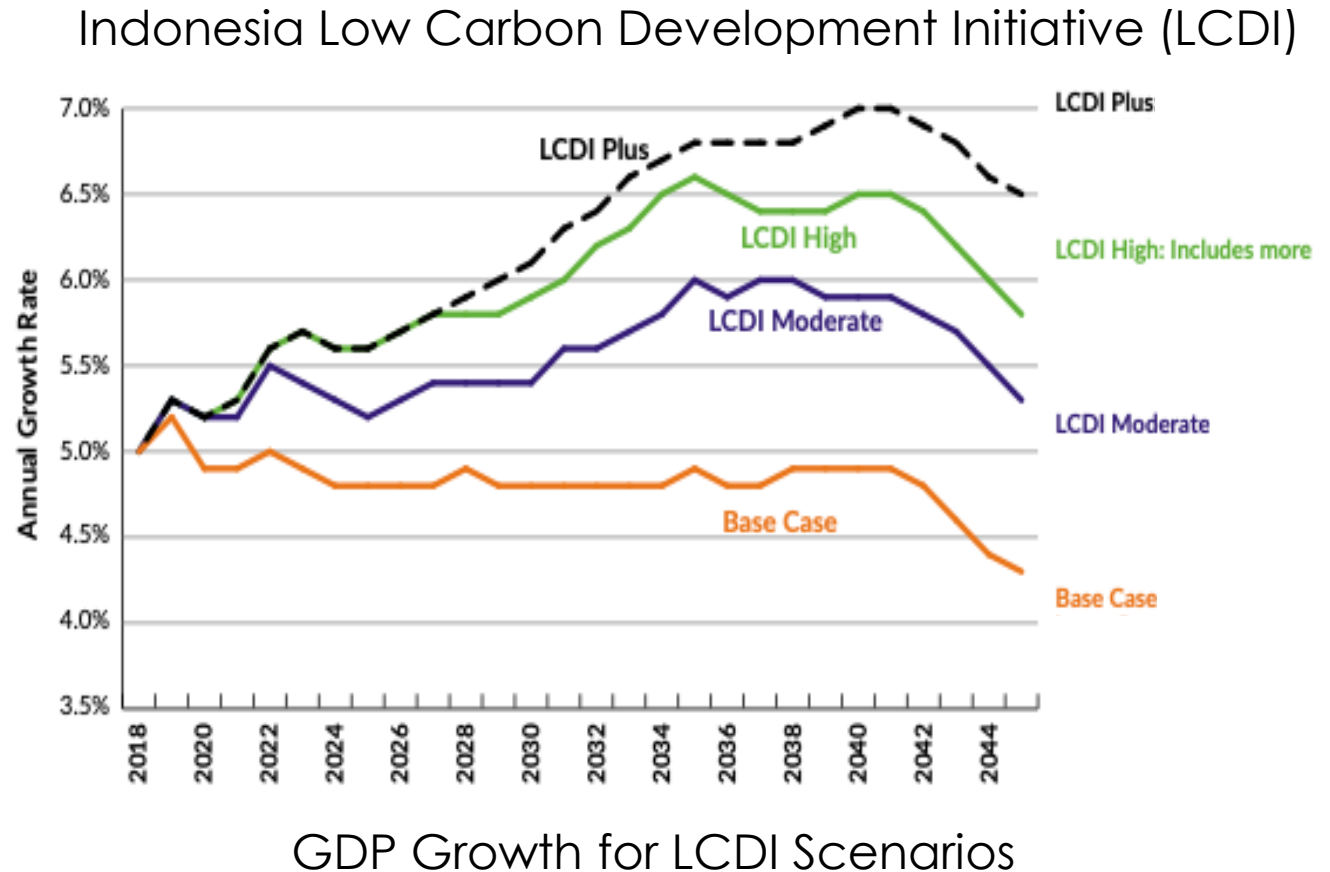
- Mitigation:
 - Stocks of ecosystem assets and changes in over time [SEEA EA Extent accounts]
 - Condition of ecosystem assets and changes in over time [SEEA EA Condition accounts]
 - Provision of ecosystem services (i.e., global climate regulation) and other important services (co-benefits) [SEEA EA Ecosystem Services accounts]
- Adaptation
 - Provision of other services with adaptation benefits [SEEA EA Ecosystem Services accounts]

NBSAPs measurement of Headline Indicators of GBF Monitoring Framework

- Goals:
 - A: Integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems, extinction, genetic diversity
 - A2: Extent of natural ecosystems [SEEA EA Extent accounts]
 - B: Sustainable use and management of Nature Contribution to People (NCP)
 - B1: Ecosystem services [SEEA EA [Ecosystem Services accounts]
- Targets
 - Target T9: Management and use of wild species [SEEA EA Biodiversity accounts]
 - Target 11: Nature's contributions to people [SEEA EA Ecosystem Services accounts]

NCA: INTEGRATED PLANNING

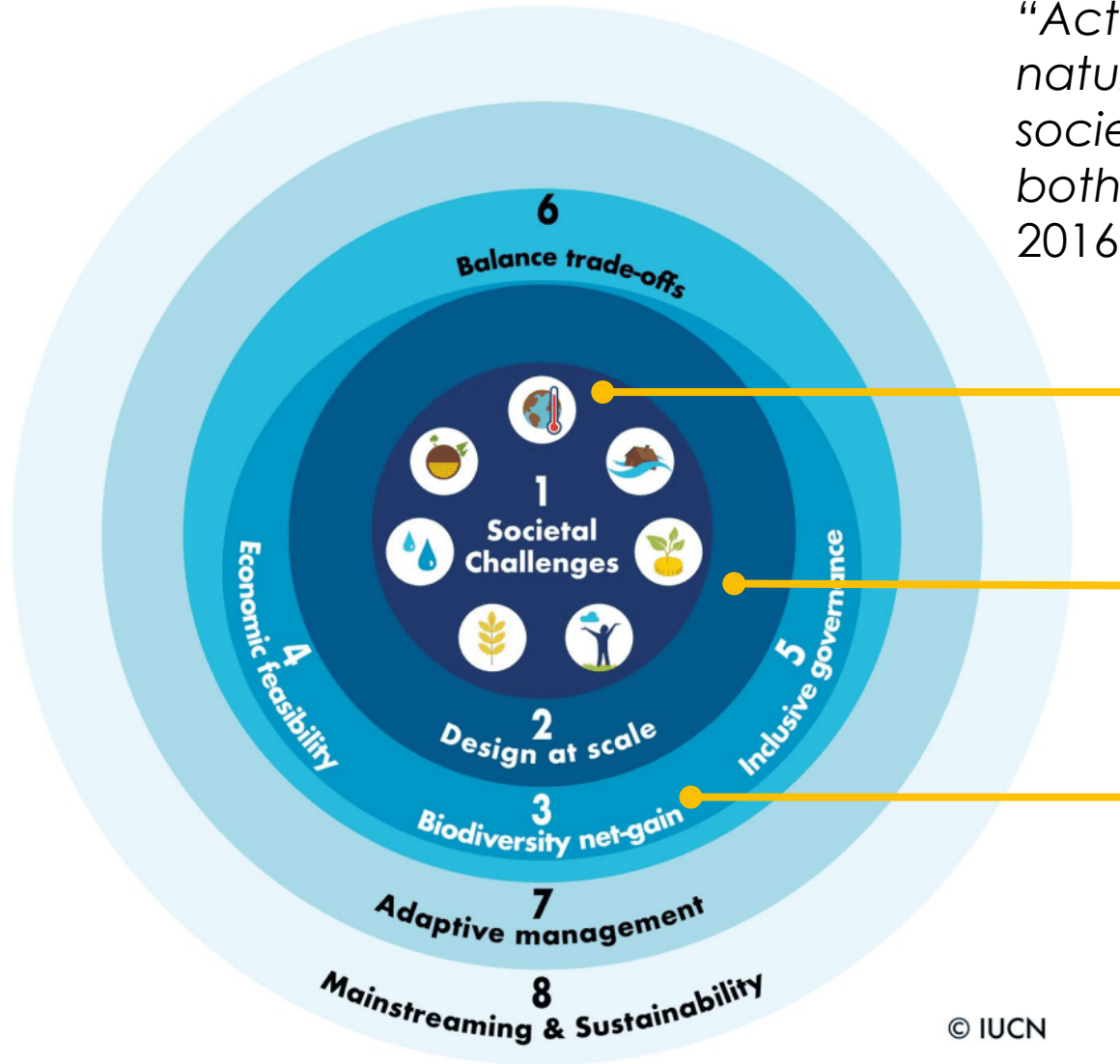
- Macroeconomic policy planning that considers climate, biodiversity and development
- Dynamic simulation model with NCA input: energy, land, water resources, biodiversity, and carbon emissions
- Results show higher GDP growth and various socio-economic and ecological benefits including new jobs, reduced deaths, and improved air quality



(BAPPENAS, 2019)

NCA: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

“Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits” (IUCN, 2016).



Problem Formulation: Objectives to be met through ecosystem-based approaches

Design under a three-scale framework: Parts within the land/seascape; the land/seascape itself; and the wider environment around the land/seascape

Sustainability of interventions: Environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and economically viable.

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(IUCN, 2021)

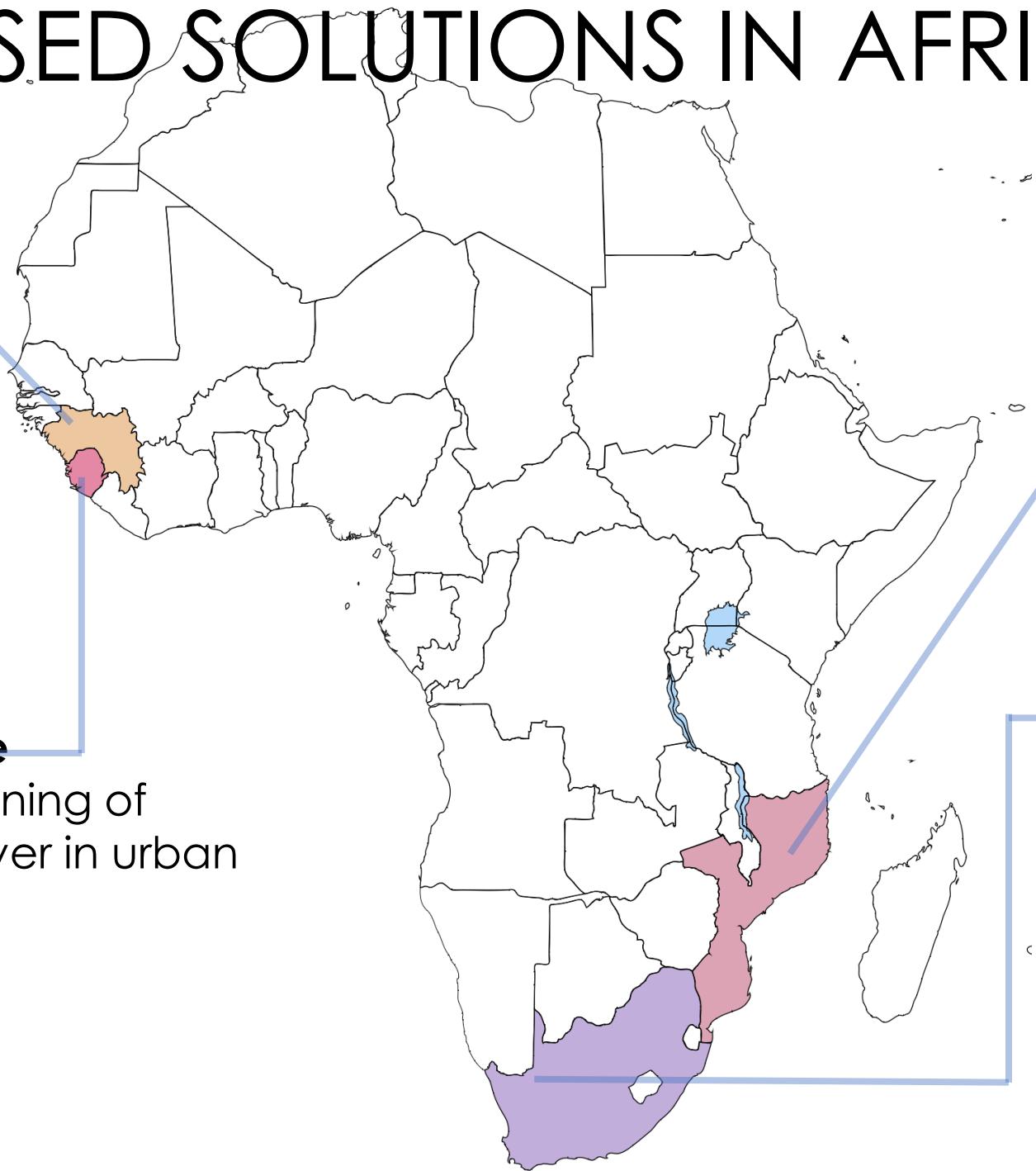
NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN AFRICA*

Guinea
Economic feasibility of reforestation/afforestation of mangroves

Sierra Leone
Spatial planning of canopy cover in urban areas

Mozambique
Mechanisms to support to the financial sustainability of Protected Areas

South Africa
Spatial prioritization of improved management/restoration of SWSAs



* Illustrative examples

FROM CONCEPT TO PRACTICE

Utilizing NCA to effectively develop nature-positive and climate-friendly solutions to sustain our people and our economies

- Engage in a **multi-institutional, cross-sectoral approach for alignment/co-planning of responses** to NDCs and NBSAPs
- Use **NBS criteria** as an instrument to prioritize multi-objectives, effective design, and sustainability of interventions
- Integrate **planning, reporting and coordination** of NDCs and NBSAPs, CCDRs and LTSs

THANK YOU

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