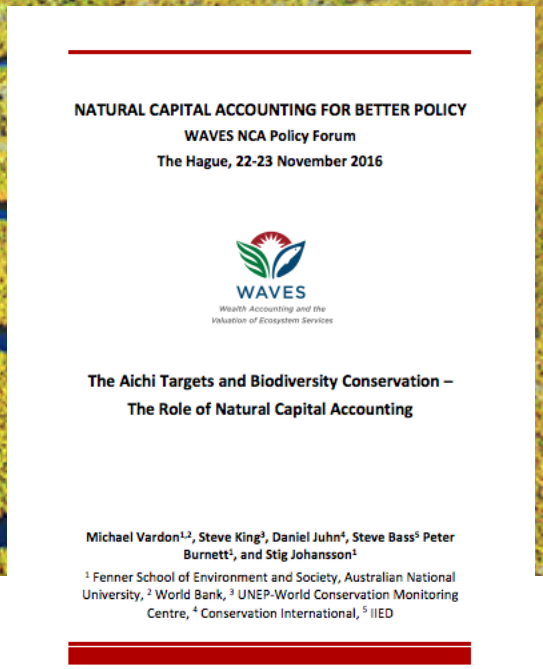
Forum on NCA for Better Decision-Making, November 2016, The Haig



NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING FOR BETTER POLICY
WAVES NCA Policy Forum
The Hague, 22-23 November 2016

WAVES
Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services

The Aichi Targets and Biodiversity Conservation – The Role of Natural Capital Accounting

Michael Vardon[1,2], Steve King[3], Daniel Juhn[4], Steve Bass[5] Peter Burnett[1], and Stig Johansson[1]
[1] Fenner School of Environment and Society, Australian National University, [2] World Bank, [3] UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, [4] Conservation International, [5] IIED

The Aichi Targets and biodiversity accounting

Michael Vardon, Steve King, Daniel Juhn,
Steve Bass, Peter Burnett and Stig Johansson

WAVES

Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services
www.wavespartnership.org

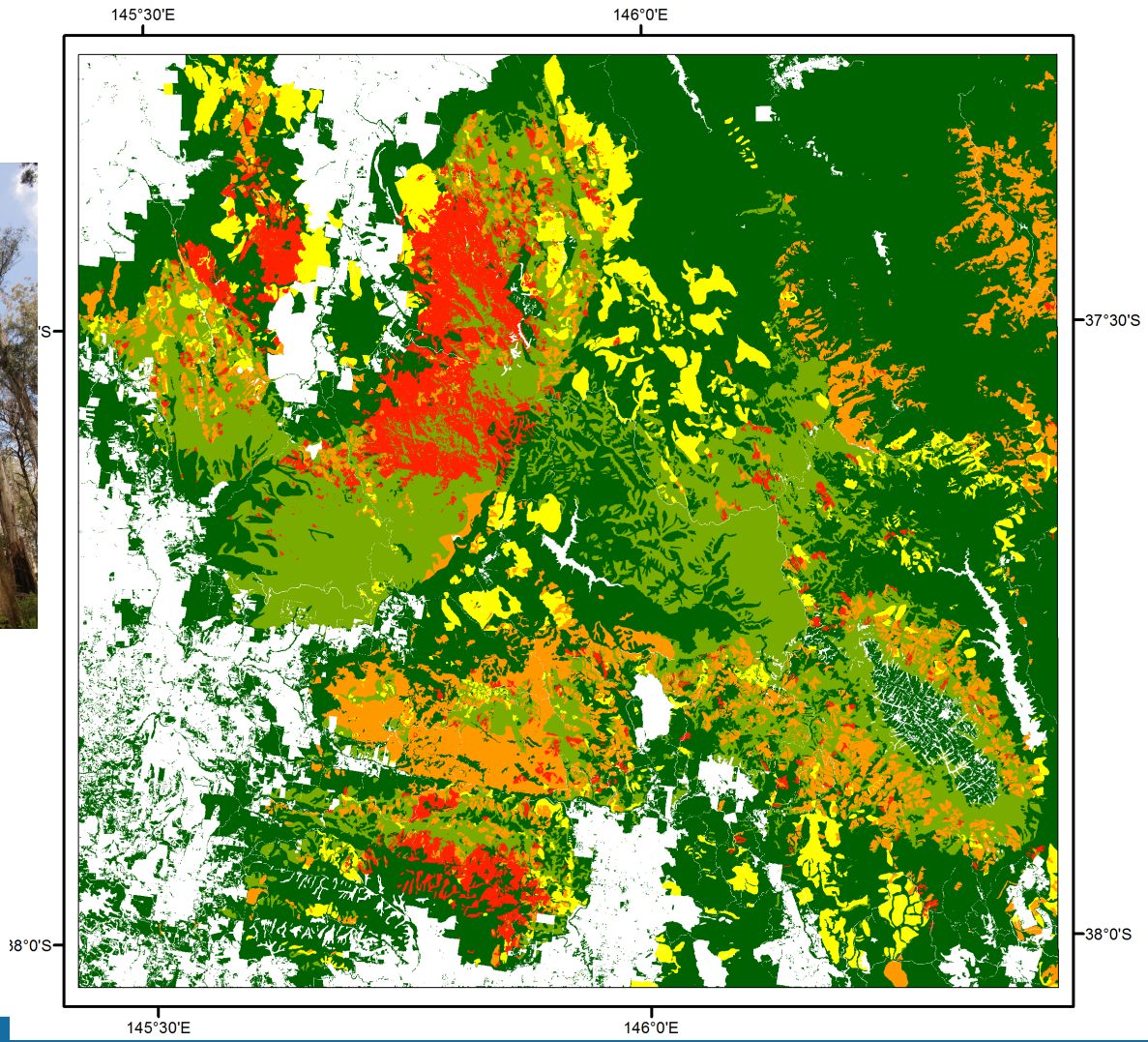
WORLD BANK GROUP

Main country actors

- Department of Environment
- National Parks Service
- Non-government conservation/environment groups
- Indigenous groups
- Academics
- State/provincial and local government
- Catchment management agencies
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Forestry
- Other government agencies (e.g. Art and Heritage, Central Planning, Finance, Defence, Sports and Recreation, Water, etc.)

Aichi Target	Relevant environmental-economic and ecosystem accounts
2. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	All SEEA National Balance Sheet showing value of natural resources along with the value of other assets (SNA and SEEA CF) Ecosystem service accounts showing both physical levels and monetary values of services (SEEA-EEA)
10 By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	Water emissions account (SEEA CF) Ecosystem extent account – of coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems (Secades et al., 2013), Ecosystem condition account and Ecosystem services account (SEEA-EEA) Biodiversity account – species diversity / population / extinction risk trends in coral and reef fish (adapted from Secades et al., 2013)
11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes	Land cover/ecosystem extent and land use accounts (SEEA CF/SEEA-EEA) Ecosystem condition and ecosystem services accounts (SEEA-EEA)

Biodiversity accounting in practice:
Central Highlands of Victoria, Australia
Extent, condition, composition, structure and function



Age class in 2015

years old	regeneration period
> 75	before 1939
56 – 75	1939 – 1959
33 – 55	1960 – 1982
7 – 32	1983 – 2008
0 – 6	2009 - 2015