



Implementing S_{EEA}

Regional Perspectives on Natural Capital Accounting

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Nairobi, Kenya

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Objectives of this session

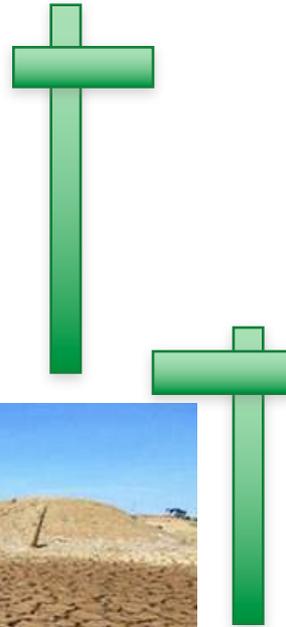
Identify key strategic questions relating to the planning for the implementation of accounts

Provide an overview of the phases in implementing environmental accounting

Identify material to assist with implementation

Lessons learned from implementation of accounting around the world

What are the accounts that could address these issues?



What issues of interest?

What are the accounts that could inform these issues?

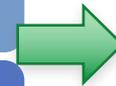
What data are available?

Which accounts are most feasible to produce?

What is the relative priority of each account?

What are the resources available?

What enabling factors are needed?



Communication!

The four phases
Implementation

Strategic
planning

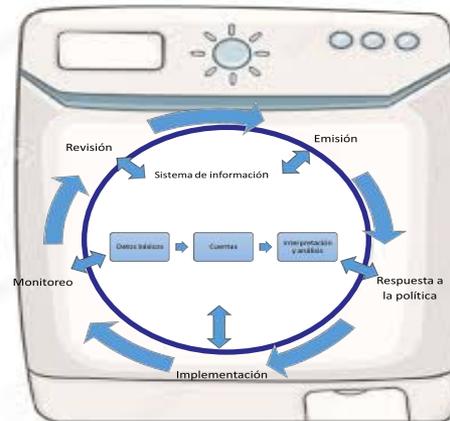
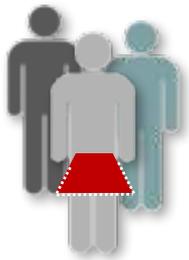
Building
mechanisms
for
implementatio
n

Producing
accounts

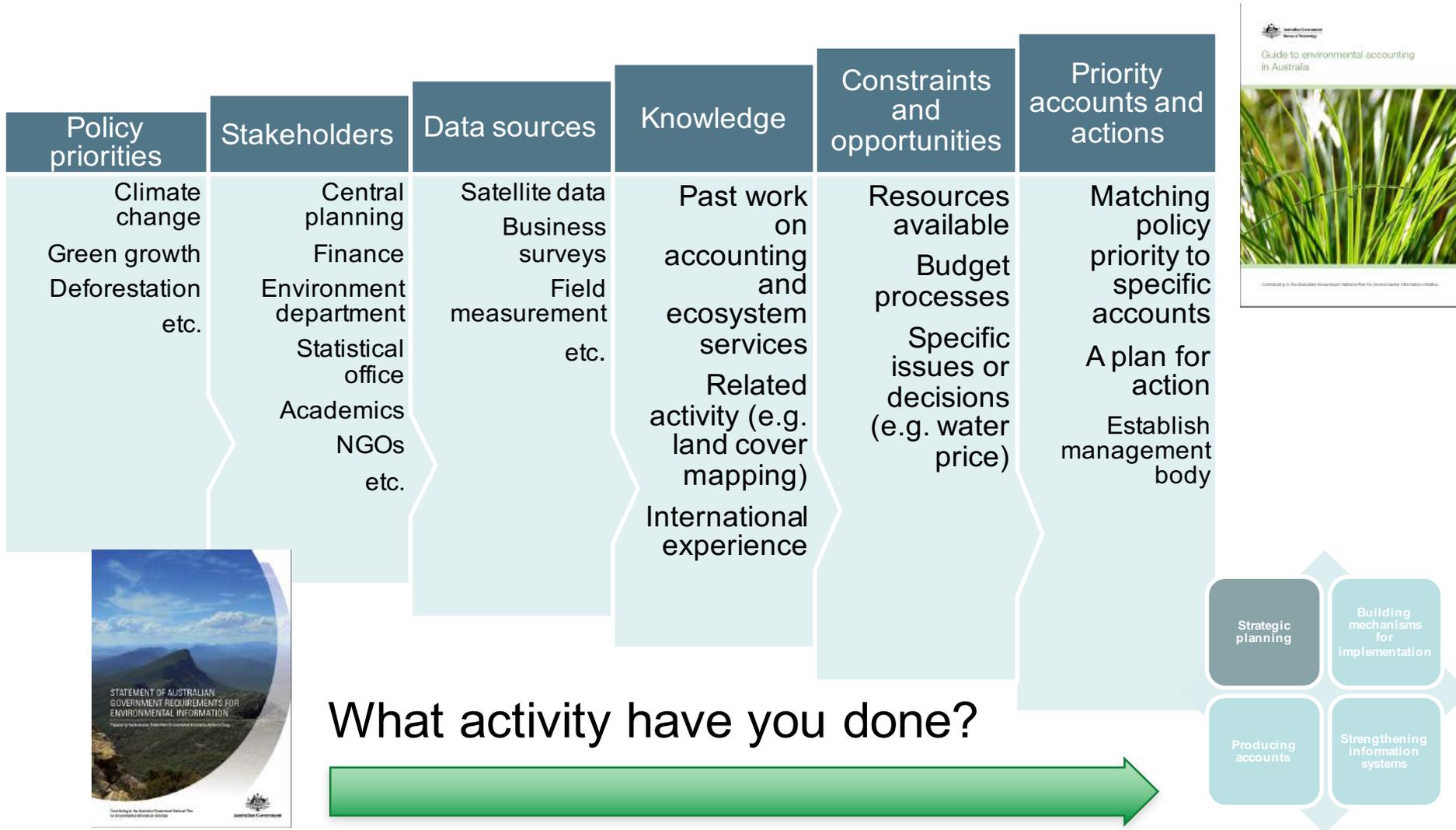
Strengthening
information
systems

Strategic planning

- Identify the people and agencies that could produce or use ecosystem accounts
 - Who are interested?
 - Who are the most influential?
 - What are the barriers and opportunities?
- Understand the institutional arrangements
 - Who has responsibility or legal authority?
 - What are the decision-making bodies?
- Review what has been done before



Contents of the review



- Need body to drive forward the development and use of accounts
 - Can be existing or new

Lead and coordinate process

Engage with stakeholders and technical experts and financial partners

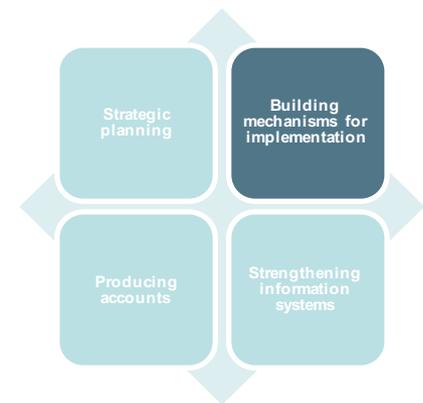


Develop implementation plan

Ensure there are resources for plan

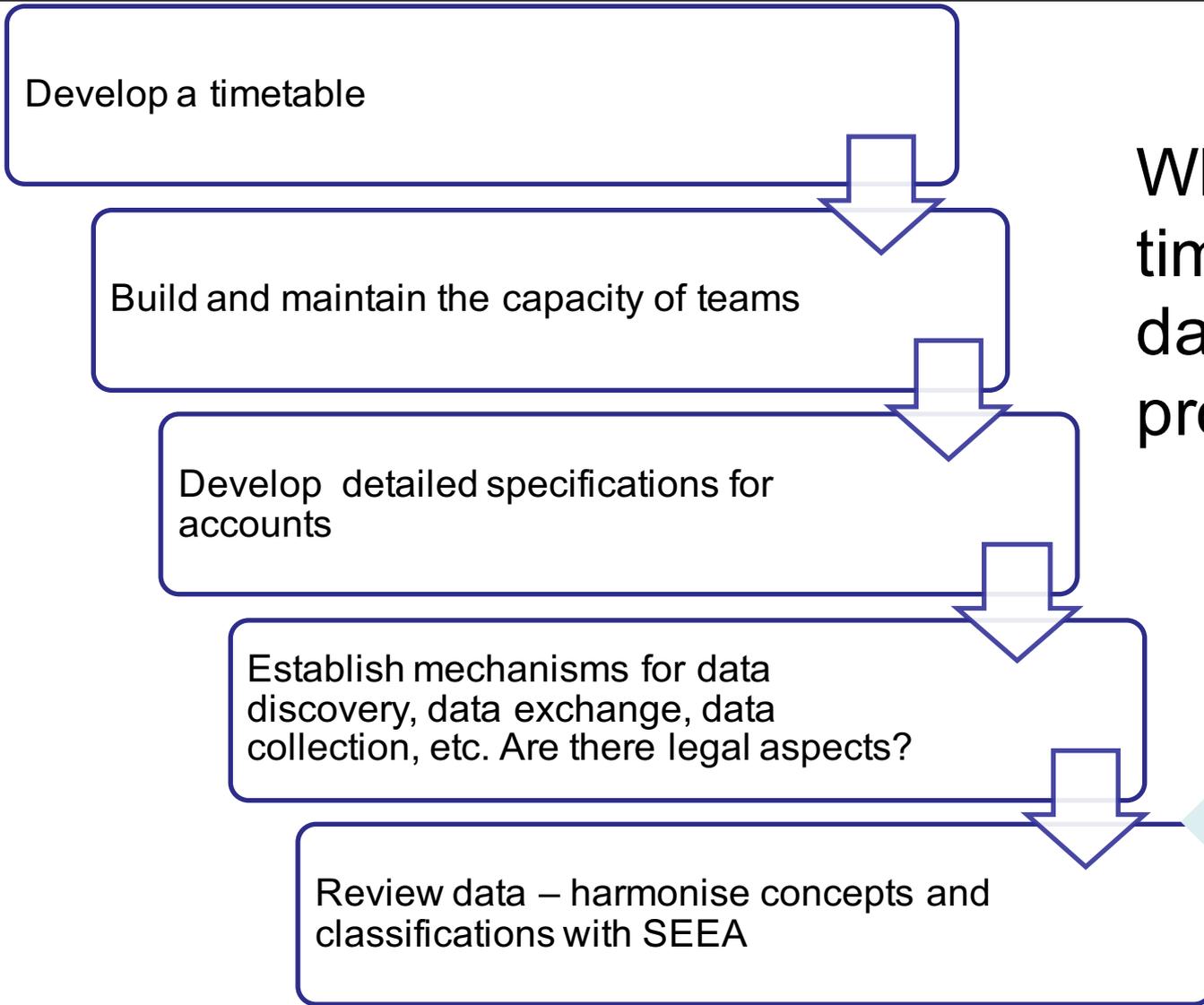
Do you already have a committee?

Monitor progress and assist with overcoming obstacles





Producing accounts



Who has a timetable with a set date for account production?



Producing accounts

Main resource requirements

- Institution/Staff
- Training and resource materials
- Management overheads (e.g. recruitment)
- Communication with stakeholders
- Information technology
- Travel
- Office space and equipment
- Design of outputs
 - publications, web-based products, etc. and their dissemination

Develop the detail of accounts

- Reference period(s) (e.g. 2012, 2013, 2014)
- Reference area(s) (e.g. national, provincial, specific areas)
- Level(s) of spatial resolution
- Frequency of production (e.g. annual, 3-yearly)
- Form of outputs
 - Paper based, web-based
 - Tables, maps, commentary and analysis

Data quality assessment framework

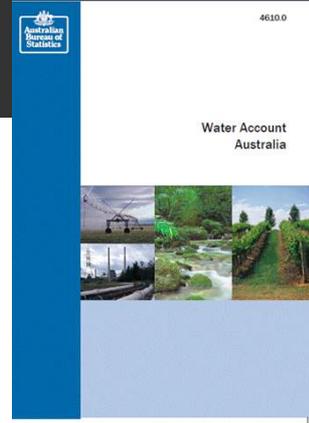
- Relevance
- Accuracy
- Timeliness
- Coherence
- Interpretability
- Accessibility

Timetable!

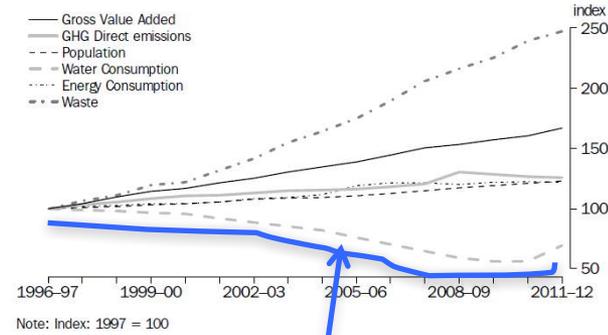




Strengthening information systems: on-going production



SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES, Australia, 1996-97 to 2011-12



Water consumption

- 1992-93
- 1993-94
- 1994-95
- 1995-96
- 2000-01
- 2004-05
- 2008-09
- 2009-10
- 2010-11
- 2011-12
- 2012-13

Better primary data



On-going mechanisms for strategic planning



Accounts get better over time!



On-going resourcing for production and use

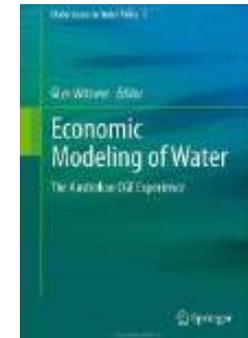
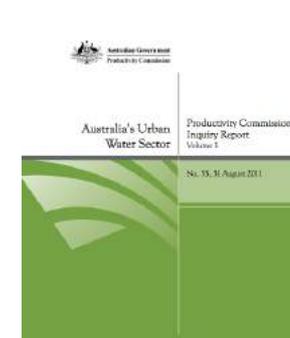




On-going compilation and data sources



- Data sharing agreements
- Data sources change
- Processes improve
- Mistakes are identified and fixed
- Information is added
- Accounts get used





Materials for implementation

What materials do you know about?



Reference for concepts and general structure of tables for ecosystem accounting



Designing pilot accounts – deciding what account and basic methods



SEEA Implementation Guide for Central Framework – sequence of implementation



General Statistics Business Processing Model (GSBPM)



Diagnostic tool for ecosystem accounting



Key lessons from SEEA implementation

- Need on-going links to the analytical and policy communities
- Need sustained high-level institutional support
- Need strong partnerships
- Need a focus on production, a data quality assessment framework and clearance processes
- Experimental accounts are useful, accounts get better overtime (and usefulness is increased when repeated)
- Communication is essential

Communication is essential

- Accounting is generally poorly understood
- Recognise different audiences
 - Different users of accounts
 - General versus specific users of accounts
 - Scientists, economists, accountants, statisticians (especially understanding their world views and motivations for either wanting to produce or use accounts)
- Communication needs to go beyond traditional tabular data presentations and extend into analysis (at least in the early phases of implementation)

Community of Practice

"Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Working together is success"

Henry Ford

Group assessment tasks

- In small groups (4-5 people) identify an issue or process that could be benefit from environmental accounting.
- Discuss the case for how accounting can inform the issue (e.g. which accounts would be useful) and propose a process and timetable for the development of the accounts
- Two products are to be produced (next slide)

Group assessment “products”

- A one page briefing note
 - Key dot points
 - What accounts are and why they are useful
 - A specific example of how they could help
 - A general timetable
- 2-minute “elevator speech”