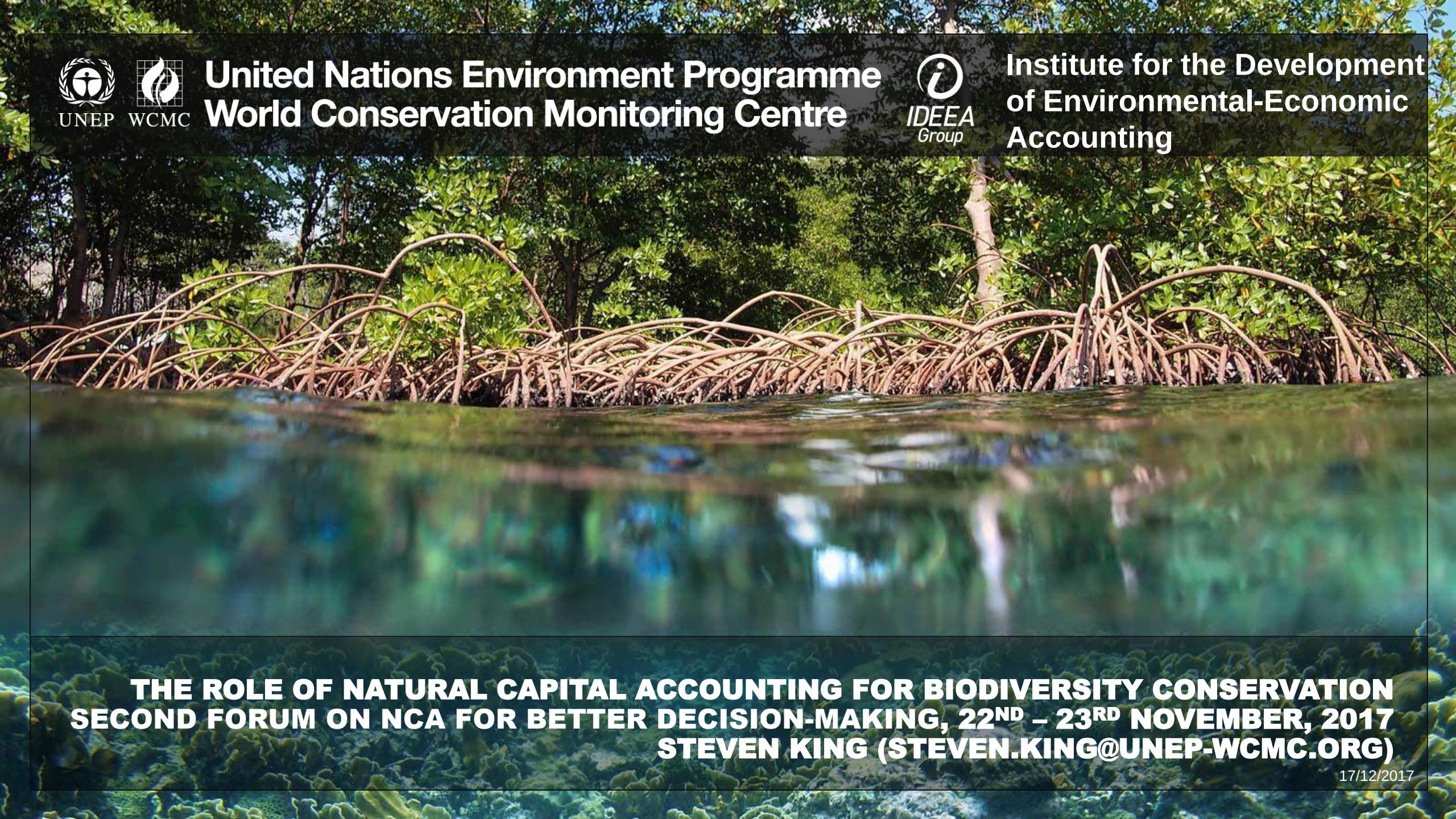
United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Institute for the Development of Environmental-Economic Accounting



THE ROLE OF NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

SECOND FORUM ON NCA FOR BETTER DECISION-MAKING, 22ND – 23RD NOVEMBER, 2017

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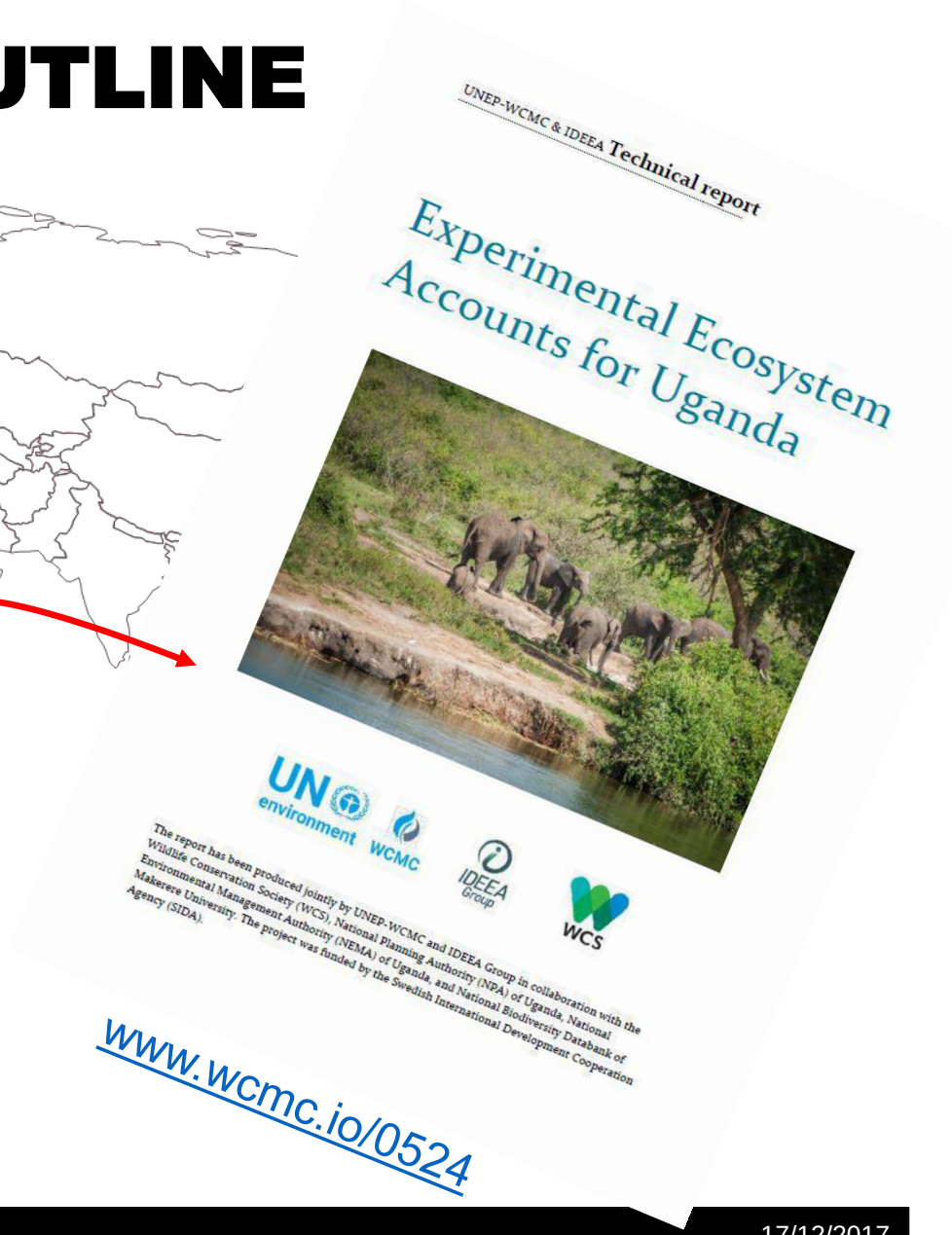
17/12/2017

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. **Entry-points**
2. **The approach**
3. **Relevance for SDG15 & applications**
4. **Wider relevance**



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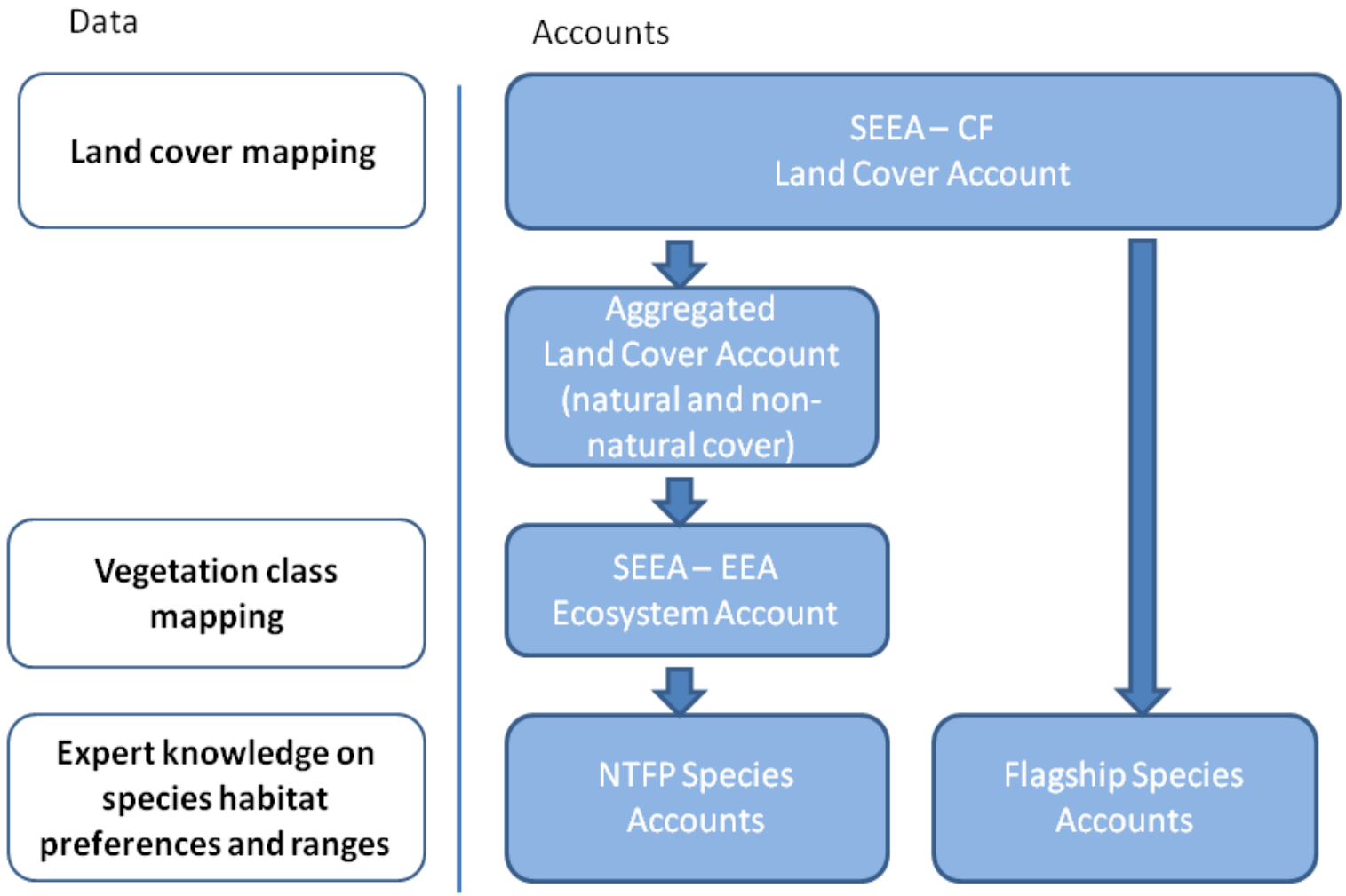
A RANGE OF ENTRY POINTS

1. **Inform the debates surrounding gazettement of protected areas**
2. **Make the case for increased budget allocation in biodiversity rich sectors for conservation and management**
3. **Establish the extent of ecosystem degradation and where declining biodiversity threatens ecosystem services, economic growth and well-being**
4. **Increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity as a natural capital asset amongst decision makers and the public**
5. **Assess national progress towards the Aichi targets and SDGs**

STEPWISE APPROACH

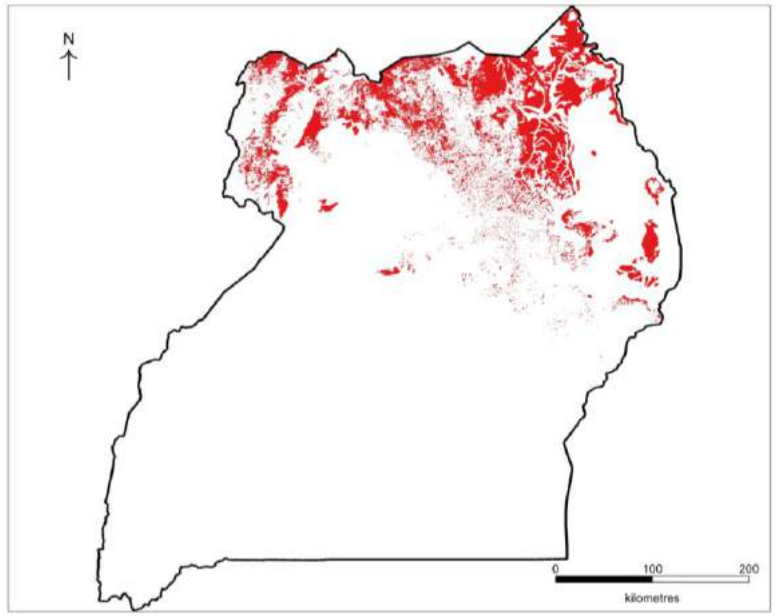


Based on Pomeroy et al. (2002) – http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnacy477.pdf
Driver et al. (2015) - http://www.statssa.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Land-and-Ecosystem-Accounting-in-KZN-Discussion-Document-FINAL.pdf

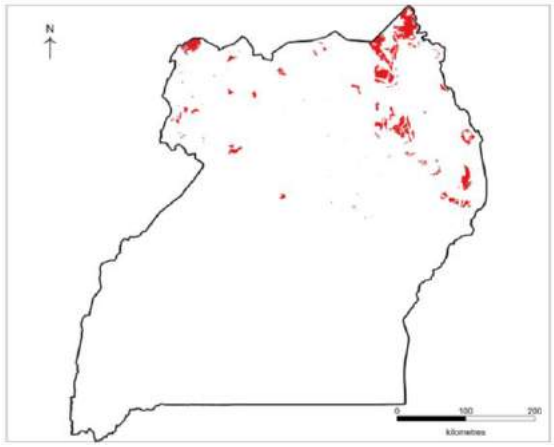
RELEVANCE OF NCA TO SDG 15

SDG 15 Targets	Relevant Aichi Target	Relevant accounts	Relevant indicators and uses	Aichi Target Links to other SDGs
SDG Target 15.9: By 2020 integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Aichi Target 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.	Ecosystem Extent Accounts Species Accounts	The ecosystem extent and species accounts provide the first step in integrating biodiversity values into the national accounting system. Further integration can be achieved by making links to economic statistics related to tourism and provisioning ecosystem services.	SDG 1; SDG 8; SDG 9; SDG 11; SDG 13; SDG 14; and, SDG 17

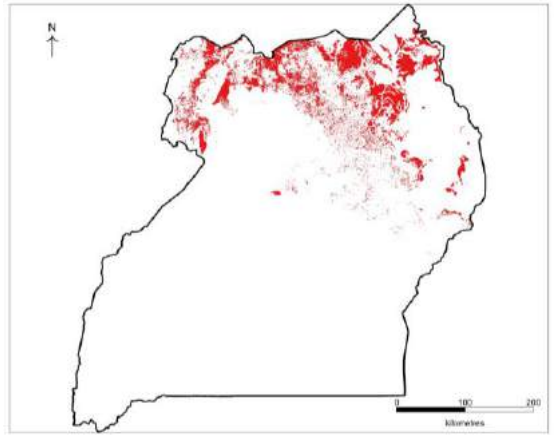
APPLICATIONS: SHEA BUTTER NUT TREES



Closing Stock (2015)



Protected Stock (2015)



Unprotected Stock (2015)

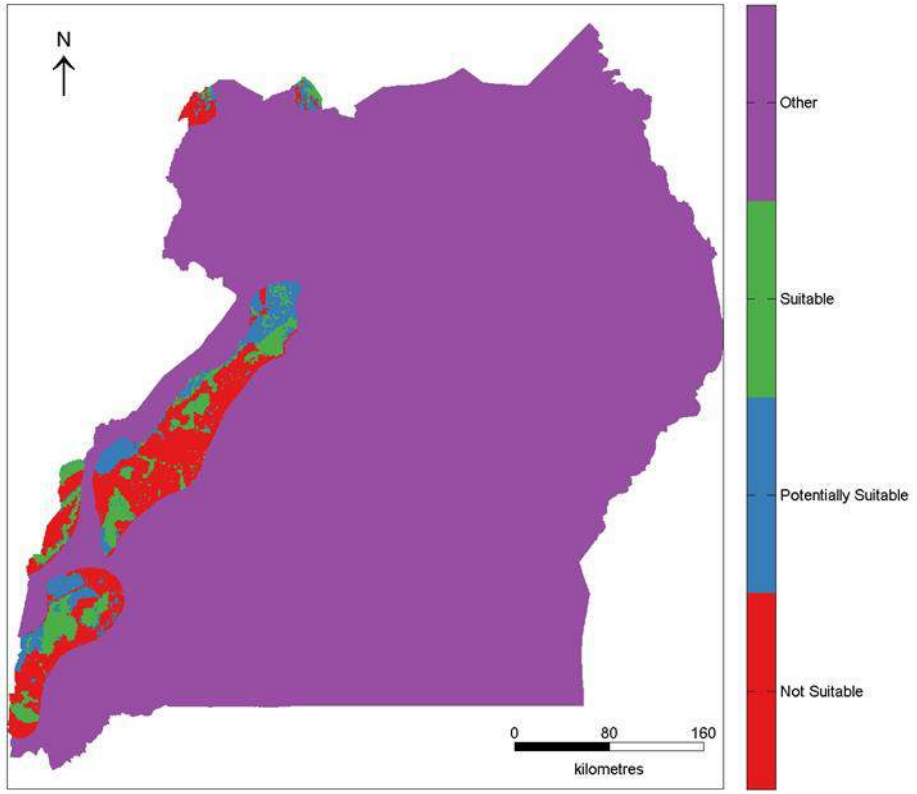
Simplified Shea Butter Nut Tree Account

	Extent (ha)
Opening Stock (1990)	2,706,485
Net change	*-605,561*
Closing Stock (2015)	2,100,924
Protected Stock (2015)	442,466
Unprotected Stock (2015)	1,658,458

RELEVANCE TO SDG 15

SDG 15 Targets	Relevant Aichi Target	Relevant accounts	Relevant indicators and uses	Aichi Target Links to other SDGs (CBD et al., n.d.)
SDG Target 15.1 By 2020, **ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services**, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Aichi Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Land Cover Accounts Ecosystem Extent Accounts Species Accounts	The ecosystem extent and land accounts provide information on the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems that **can inform on the maintaining a sufficient stock of ecosystem assets that can provide long-term benefits for all**. The flagship and NTFP species accounts can also assist in identifying **opportunities for conservation and socio-economic development, via activities such as sustainable harvesting and wildlife watching tourism**	SDG 1; SDG 3; SDG 5; SDG 6; SDG 7; SDG 8; SDG 9; SDG 11; SDG 13; and, SDG 14;

CHIMPANZEE ACCOUNT



	SOUTH WESTERN	WEST NILE	WESTERN	UGANDA
Extent IUCN Range	497,896	117,290	1,416,963	2,032,149
Opening Stock (2005)				
Fully Suitable in IUCN Range	146,847	16,686	401,905	565,438
Partially Suitable in IUCN Range	104,573	50,866	375,625	531,064
Unsuitable in IUCN Range	246,476	49,738	639,433	935,647
Net Changes				
Fully Suitable in IUCN Range	9,493	4,335	-86,154	-72,326
Partially Suitable in IUCN Range	-18,765	-17,435	-71,016	-107,216
Unsuitable in IUCN Range	9,272	13,100	157,170	179,542
Closing Stock (2015)				
Fully Suitable in IUCN Range	156,340	21,021	315,751	493,112
Partially Suitable in IUCN Range	85,808	33,431	304,609	423,848
Unsuitable in IUCN Range	255,748	62,838	796,603	1,115,189
Extent of fully suitable habitat in IUCN Range protected (2015)	149,851	15,598	265,193	430,642
% of fully suitable habitat in IUCN Range protected (2015)	96%	74%	84%	87%
% of Uganda's total extent of fully suitable habitat in IUCN Range protected (2015)	35%	4%	62%	100%

RELEVANCE TO SDG 15

SDG 15 Targets	Relevant Aichi Target	Relevant accounts	Relevant indicators and uses	Aichi Target Links to other SDGs (CBD et al., n.d.)
SDG Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to **reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species**	Aichi Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	Species Accounts	The flagship species and Prunus Africana accounts **can inform progress towards protecting the range and conservation status of these threatened species.** There is also likely to be a number of other threatened species whose status would be improved via an umbrella effect.	SDG 14

WIDER RELEVANCE - DEPENDENCIES

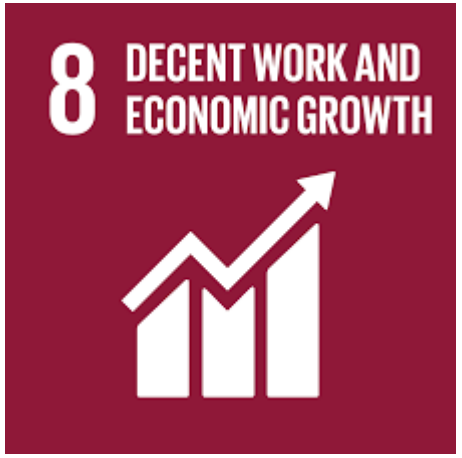
- Rural Livelihoods
- Human Health
- Natural Hazard Protection

- Food Security
- Water Quality & Supply
- Climate Adaptation

Biodiversity will contribute to goals across our economies and societies

WIDER RELEVANCE - IMPACTS

Maximise:



Subject to:

OVERCOMING DATA BARRIERS

NATURAL CAPITAL COALITION

UN environment WCMC

Addressing Natural Capital Data Barriers for Business

Data Barriers

Feedback from the private sector, including the 50+ businesses who piloted the Natural Capital Protocol, indicated that the lack of ready access to robust data for decision making was often a barrier for businesses who wish to understand and manage their impacts and dependence on natural capital.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