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IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH



Targets for implementation: 2020

1. Targets for the adoption of SEEA:
 - > 100 countries with ongoing programs on SEEA Central Framework
 - > 50 countries initiating work on SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting
2. Comparable global baseline data
 - > Indicators to support SDGs
3. Programs and material to build capacity
 - > Research and education mechanisms
4. Updated SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting



Considerations for implementation

Strategic approach
to implementation

Linking
implementation to
policy demands

National ownership

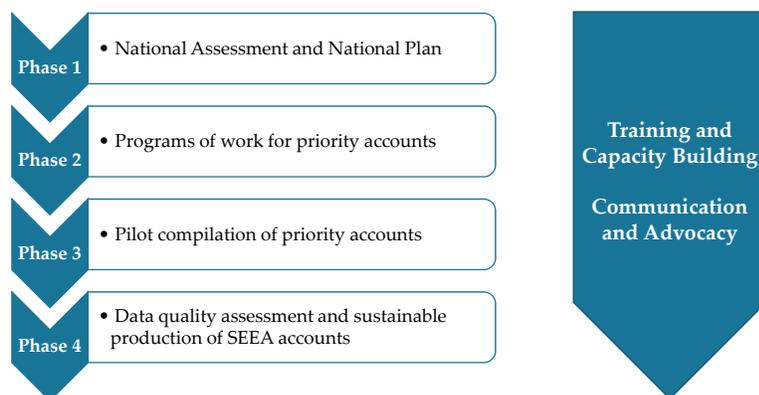
Regional and sub-
regional approach

Capacity building

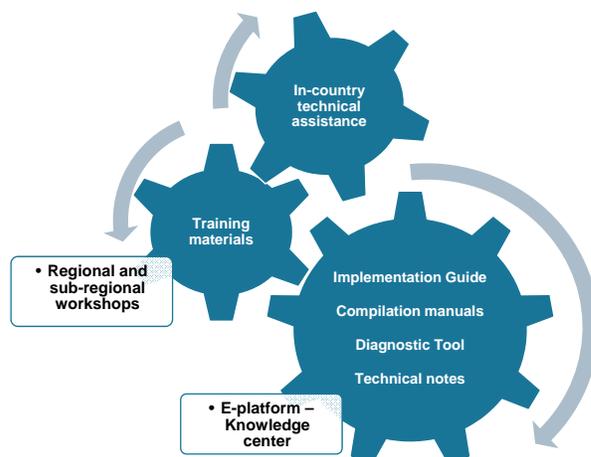
Communication
strategy



Approach to national implementation



Tools to support implementation



IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE AND DIAGNOSTIC TOOL



Implementation Guide

- Objective
 - > To assist countries in beginning a programme on the SEEA
- How
 - > Takes a bird's eye view to outline the requirements of implementation and provide step-by-step guidance
 - > Takes into account country specifics, in terms of national policy priorities, institutional arrangements and statistical development
 - > Draws on the lessons learned from existing countries with SEEA programmes



Overview of implementation at country level: 4 phases

1. Strategic planning
 - > Establishing a core group
 - > Completing a **national assessment report**
 - > Completing a **national plan**
2. Building mechanisms for implementation
 - > Authorized senior board or group
 - > Implementation team(s)
3. Compiling and disseminating accounts
4. Strengthening national statistical systems



Diagnostic Tool - Overview

- Tool to lead parties through discussions of the implementation process, including determining priorities, constraints, opportunities
- Designed to make an initial assessment
- Coverage
 1. Stakeholder and institutional arrangements
 2. Policy priorities
 3. Information and knowledge
 4. Existing accounts and previous studies
 5. Constraints
 6. Opportunities
 7. Recommendations for priority accounts
 8. Next steps



NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS



Structure of National Plans

- Based on a national assessment (including use of the Diagnostic Tool)
- Outlines country perspective, national policy priorities and priority accounts
- Assessment of key data sources
- Outlines institutional structures necessary for compilation of accounts
- Acknowledges constraints and challenges
- Outlines next steps



Purpose of National Plans

- Reflects collaboration between implementation team and stakeholders and experts, including both producers of data and potential users
- Cements agreement on the assessments of policy priorities, data availability and priority accounts
- Cements institutional arrangements necessary for sustained production of accounts
- Provides a mechanism for stakeholders and experts to determine specific goals, required activities, costs and sources of funding
- Helps secure long-term funding
- Document to be periodically reviewed and revised in light of emerging policy demands and changes in government operation
- Can be used to raise funds



Examples of National Plans

- Advancing Natural Capital Accounting (ANCA)
 - > Pilot testing of SEEA EEA
 - > National plans for Bhutan, Chile, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, South Africa and Vietnam
- UN Development Account project
 - > Development of SEEA CF accounts
 - > National plans for Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia and Uganda



Moving towards a sustained programme

- Testing accounts
 - > Leverage and formalize collaboration between implementation team, data producers, stakeholders and experts
- Building capacity
 - > Training programme in international statistical standards
 - > Secure funding to engage experts in contributing to training
- Developing data for accounts
 - > Revise classifications to ensure compatibility with international classifications and concepts
 - > Identify and fill data gaps
- Strengthen institutions
 - > Determine and address main barriers to participation (funding, capacity, etc.)



Key messages

- Essential to undertake strategic planning with range of users and producers
- Make regular and clear decisions and written statements of direction and intent
- Invest in ongoing communication
- Aim to prepare accounts on an ongoing basis
- Incorporate relevant investments in national statistical systems
- Release experimental or research data as part of building capacity and awareness – ‘learning by doing’
- Share experiences and use international support



