

# Environmental Economic Accounting, Uganda's experience

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# Introduction

- Environmental accounts introduces the concepts of environmental sustainability into the national accounts (NA) through environmental accounting “green accounting.”
- Environmental accounts (EA) are an extension of NA; using NA concepts, classifications and methods in general.
- Accounts are constructed for natural resources in both physical and monetary units, consistent with the NA.

## Why SEEA?? “The economy and the environment”

- Goods and services from the ENR sector
- Employment in the ENR sector
- Natural resource stocks
- The methods of production
- Levels of consumption of given products from ENR
- Costs to the ENR sector e.g. depletions, pollutions etc
- Employment and compensation
- Monitoring Environmental protection and resource management expenditures (by govt, NGOs, and private sector)

**What are the Environmental – Economic &  
Other Accounts in Uganda**

## What was done on NPISH, 2009/10

- NPISH - Account of Macroeconomic Aggregates
  - Describing size and importance of NPISH
    - Output, Use of goods & services, Value Added and GDP
  - Detailed data on NPISH consumption and the components of its matching supply – domestic supply and imports
    - Set within the supply and use tables of the SNA
      - » Current prices
  - Detailed Production accounts of the industries of NPISH
    - Incl. Employment. inter-industry linkages and

## What is being done on NPISH

- Current UBOS/National Accounts section is lobbying for continued funding & undertaking of NPISH studies in order to continuously produce the NPISH Accounts.
- “NPISH studies are critical as it provides a wide range of data including environment funding”
- Detailed data on NPISH consumption and the components of its matching supply – domestic supply and imports
  - Set within the supply and use tables of the SNA
    - » Current prices
  - Detailed Production accounts of the industries of NPISH
    - Incl. Employment, inter-industry linkages and capital formation

# Forestry

- Uganda's forests provide 5 categories of goods and services:
- Wood and wood products, monetary and non-monetary (logs, poles, firewood, and the principle input to charcoal manufacture)
- Non-timber forest products e.g. herbs
- Services to non-forest economic activities: forage for livestock, tourism, recreation
- Environmental protection services for soil and water that benefit Uganda's economy
- Global environmental services: carbon storage and biodiversity protection

## **What was done on Forestry Accounts**

- In July, 2011; NEMA produced a report Forestry accounts. These describe the following;
- Describe size and importance of forestry sector; Output, Use of goods & services, Value Added, production accounts of the industries including employment, inter-industry linkages and capital formation
- Physical stocks and flows of forest resources (monetary & non-monetary); Stocks of forested land, Stock of standing biomass, Wood available and wood not available for supply, Flows of wood products, Non-Wood Forest Products, Biodiversity stocks, Carbon sequestration services, Recreational and aesthetic services, Soil Protection Services, Hydrological services



	hectares of forest type	Total livelihood value of forest type, million Ush per annum		
		Timber + NTFP	Timber value	N
Protected	427,210	7,721	3,630	
	350,130	10,625	6,694	
woodland & Bushland	1,372,708	69,222	48,453	
Afromontane	264,200	64,049	23,699	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,414,248</b>	<b>151,617</b>	<b>82,476</b>	
		Annual livelihood value, Ush per hectare		
		Timber + NTFP	Timber value	N
Protected		18,074	8,497	
		30,346	19,119	
woodland & Bushland		50,427	35,297	
Afromontane		242,427	89,701	
<b>Average</b>		<b>62,801</b>	<b>34,162</b>	

## **Employment in the forestry sub-sector of Uganda**

<b>Categories of employment</b>	<b>No. of employees</b>
<b>Firewood and charcoal production</b>	<b>89,000</b>
<b>Household production</b>	<b>71,000</b>
<b>Commercial and industrial wood production</b>	<b>36,000</b>
<b>Plantation establishment and management</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>Institutions</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>Pole production</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,000</b>

*Source: FAO 2010*

## **What is being done on Forestry Accounts**

- Reorganizing forestry data into time series and thereafter accounts will follow on an annual basis.
- To identify private players (private forests) in the forestry sector and develop the methodology of capturing this data

## Forestry accounts in Uganda

### **What will be done Forestry Accounts**

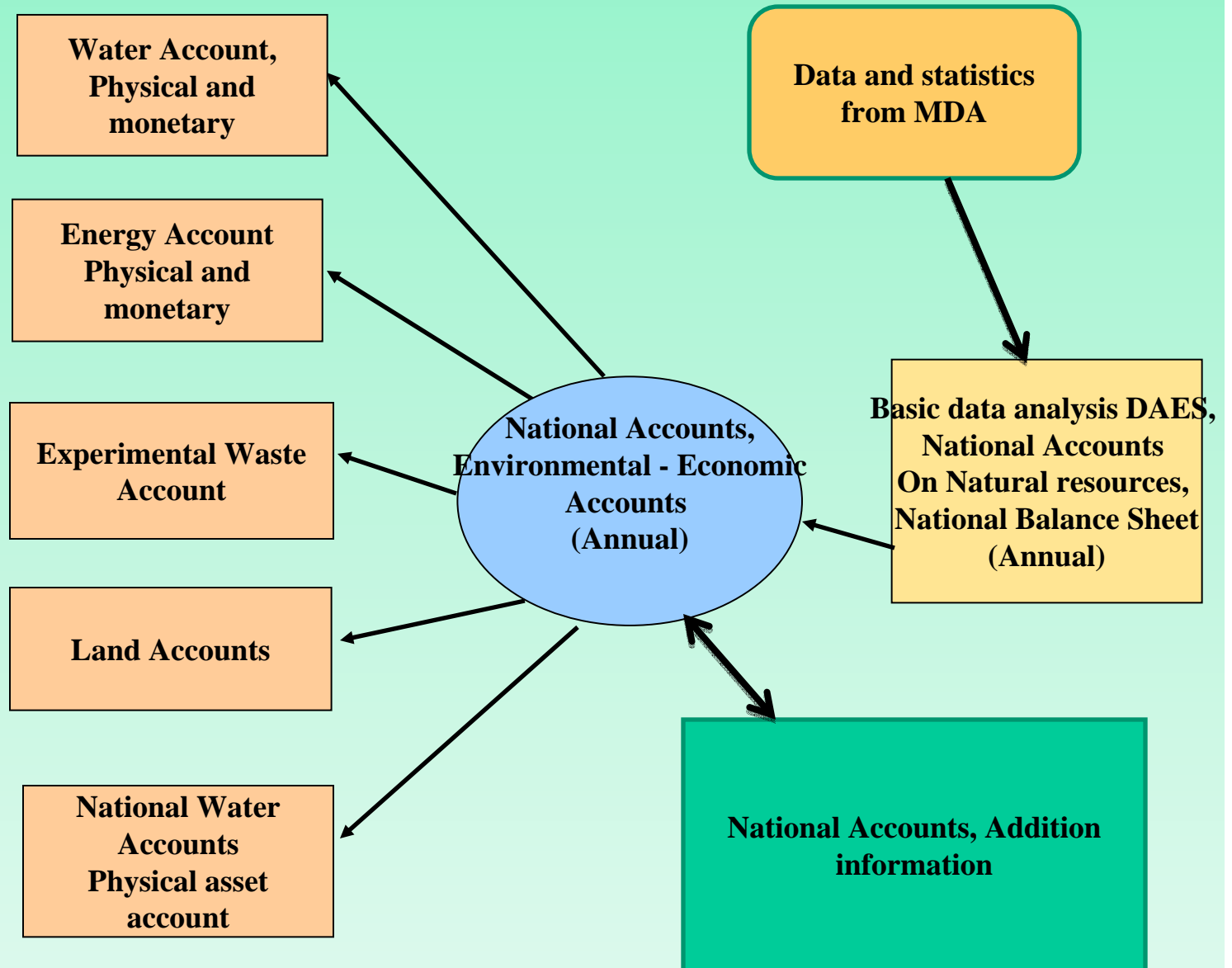
- Increase coordination between NEMA, NFA, UBOS and MAAIF, and others to compile consistent, and routing forestry accounts
- To integrate Forestry accounting in the UBOS work plan

### **3. Water Accounts**

- Describe size and importance of forestry sector; Output, Use of goods & services, Value Added, production accounts of the industries including employment, inter-industry linkages and capital formation
- Physical stocks and flows of forest resources (monetary & non-monetary);  
Stocks of forested land, Stock of standing biomass, Wood available and wood not available for supply, Flows of wood products, Non-Wood Forest Products, Biodiversity stocks, Carbon sequestration services, Recreational and aesthetic services, Soil Protection Services, Hydrological services,

# Implementing the SEEA: Uganda's road

# Environmental accounting in Uganda, the plan



## **Need sustained high level institution support**

UBOS is building up the support for EEA;

- While acknowledging that building knowledge and capacity to build accounts takes time
- Building understanding of accounts and how to use them also takes time
- To persevere with accounts, especially with limited funding and sometimes opposition, requires strong commitment and leadership

Support outside the UBOS has been variable but increasing

Support for water accounting is driven substantially by droughts



# international engagement

This will allow;

- Us to learn from the activities of other agencies around the world
- The identification of common theoretical and practical problems and for these to be worked through cooperatively with a highly skilled, knowledgeable and intelligent colleagues
- The establishment of international standards and recommendations which can be applied at a national level (without this, we will not be able to develop these accounts)

# Need strong partnerships

**Compiling accounts requires partnerships between agencies and between professions.**

- Academic institutions and non-government organisations

Professions

- Geographic information professionals working hand-in-hand with accountants, economists, scientists and statisticians

Thank you for Listening to me