

INDONESIA EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING SEEA

Lunchtime Seminar on "Scaling Up the SEEA Implementation Towards the 2020 Targets", March 6th 2017

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OUTLINE

The Story of SEEA in Indonesia

Policy Uses

Lessons Learned

Way Forward

THE STORY OF SEEA IN INDONESIA

1990 Indonesia begin the compilation of integrated system of environmental-economic accounting (Sisnerling)

Adoption of 1993 Handbook in Sisnerling Indonesia Implementation of 2012 SEEA-CF in Sisnerling Indonesia

Dec 2015/Jan 2016 WAVES program concept for Indonesia was approved by the World Bank

1990

1993

2001

2003

2012

2014

2015

2016

2003 Updated SEEA

1993 UNSD Handbook of National Accounting: Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting

2012 SEEA-CF was adopted by UNSC as international statistical standard

2014-15 Indonesia was selected as pilot country to test SEEA-Agri (SEEA AFF)

PHASES OF IMPLEMENTATION

PHASE 1:

- Ownership and institutionalization
- Policy Issues
- Prioritized account
- Current initiatives



PHASE 2:

- Data availability
- Data gap analysis
- Capacity Building
- Socialization



PHASE 3:

 Drafting strategic plan to compile environmental account



PHASE 4:

Implementation



THE SCOPE OF SEEA

The application of national accounts concepts, frameworks and classifications for a statistical description of environmental-economic dependencies

Environmental accounting measure:

- Physical flows in the economy (flows account)
- 2. Environmental capital or asset (asset account)
- 3. Environmental-related activity in the economy (environmental expenditure, production of environmental goods and services, etc.)
- 4. Adjusting national account aggregate (environmentally adjusted GDP of green GDP, adjusted net saving, net wealth, etc.)







Asset accounts for:

- Timber resources (physical & monetary)
- Energy and mineral resources (physical & monetary)
- Land account for Sumatera (physical)

EPEA/EGSS in-depth study in 17 provinces

Environmentally adjusted GDP

The scope of SEEA implementation in Indonesia 2016

ACCOUNTS DEVELOPED IN INDONESIA

Progress up to date:

- Asset account for timber and energy & mineral resources (physical & monetary accounts)
- Asset account for land use and land cover of Sumatera (physical account)
- In-depth study on EPEA/EGSS statistics
- Depletion adjusted GDP indicator

• Future plan:

- Continue works on progress above with addition to develop land account for Kalimantan and Java
- To support SDGs indicators: energy account, water accounts, air emission account, material flow account
- Linking land account with ecosystem account

POLICY USES AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE

- Ministry of Development Planning prepares analysis on Indonesia vision 2045 and 2085 and expected to establish the next National Medium Term Development Planning 2020-2024 accompanied by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) by conducting policy exercise involving data and information of stocks and flows of natural resources and environment.
- In line with WAVES Programme, Ministry of Finance plans to disclosure natural capital in the consolidated report (assets accounts), as a follow-up action from fiscal transparency review by Supreme Audit Board and House of Representatives of Indonesia
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry drafted (and have been legalized by Ministry of Justice) government regulation on Economic Instruments for Environmental Protection and Management (PP-IELH) which include depletion adjusted GDP/GRDP

LESSONS LEARNED (1)

- Building country ownership and institutionalization play a very important role → NCA is complex, need many agencies and professions → to gain access to sectoral data and map.
 - ✓ Coordination does not always go smoothly
 - ✓ National Steering Committee has to be high level and meet regularly
- 2. Partnership speeds up the implementation. Indonesia uses various international initiatives to help implementing SEEA-CF: UNSD, FAO, World Bank, ESCAP, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

LESSONS LEARNED (2)

- 3. Technical Problems:
 - ✓ Limitation of map accuracy. There are various maps from different agencies
 - ✓ Problem with data quality need to develop Data Quality Assurance Framework
- 4. Access to existing information (data and map) need to be integrated in one initiatives
- 5. Need to create country specific operational manual especially on collecting EPEA/EGSS statistics.

WAY FORWARD



- Establish dedicated unit with stronger link to national accounting
- Strengthen data coordination mechanisms → President Decree on One Map, One Data
- Intensify the use of accounts by engaging and communicating the results with policy makers

