



Forest Accounts: Policy applications and basic compilation. Experiences from the WAVES Global Partnership

Juan-Pablo Castaneda

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**International conference on Natural Capital and the
Transition to a Green Economy – ECA Region**

Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services
www.wavespartnership.org

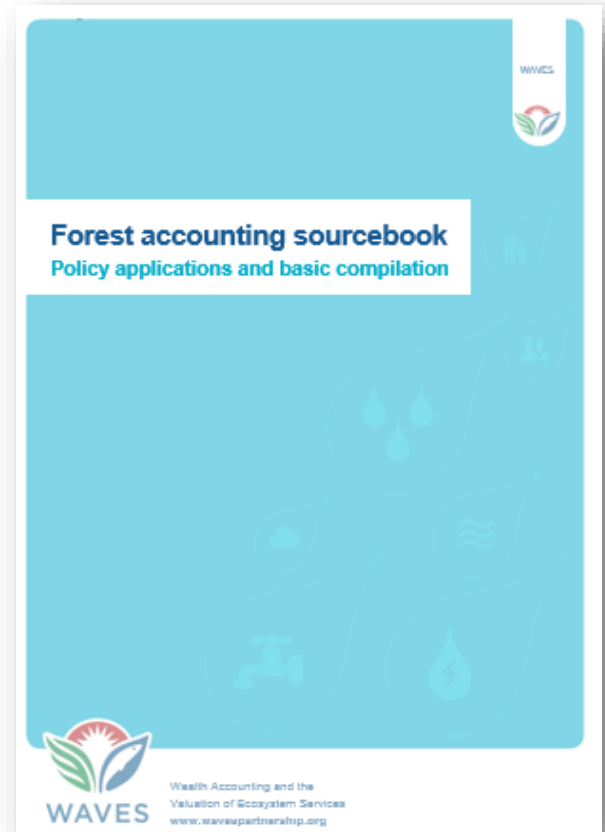


Outline of the presentation

Presentation based on the forest accounting sourcebook

- 1) Why forests (accounts)?
- 2) Why WAVES?
- 3) What to measure and how?
- 4) What is the policy use of forest accounts? Case studies.
- 5) Key messages

- 6) **SHORT EXERCISE:**
Understanding the information
and building a narrative around
the accounts



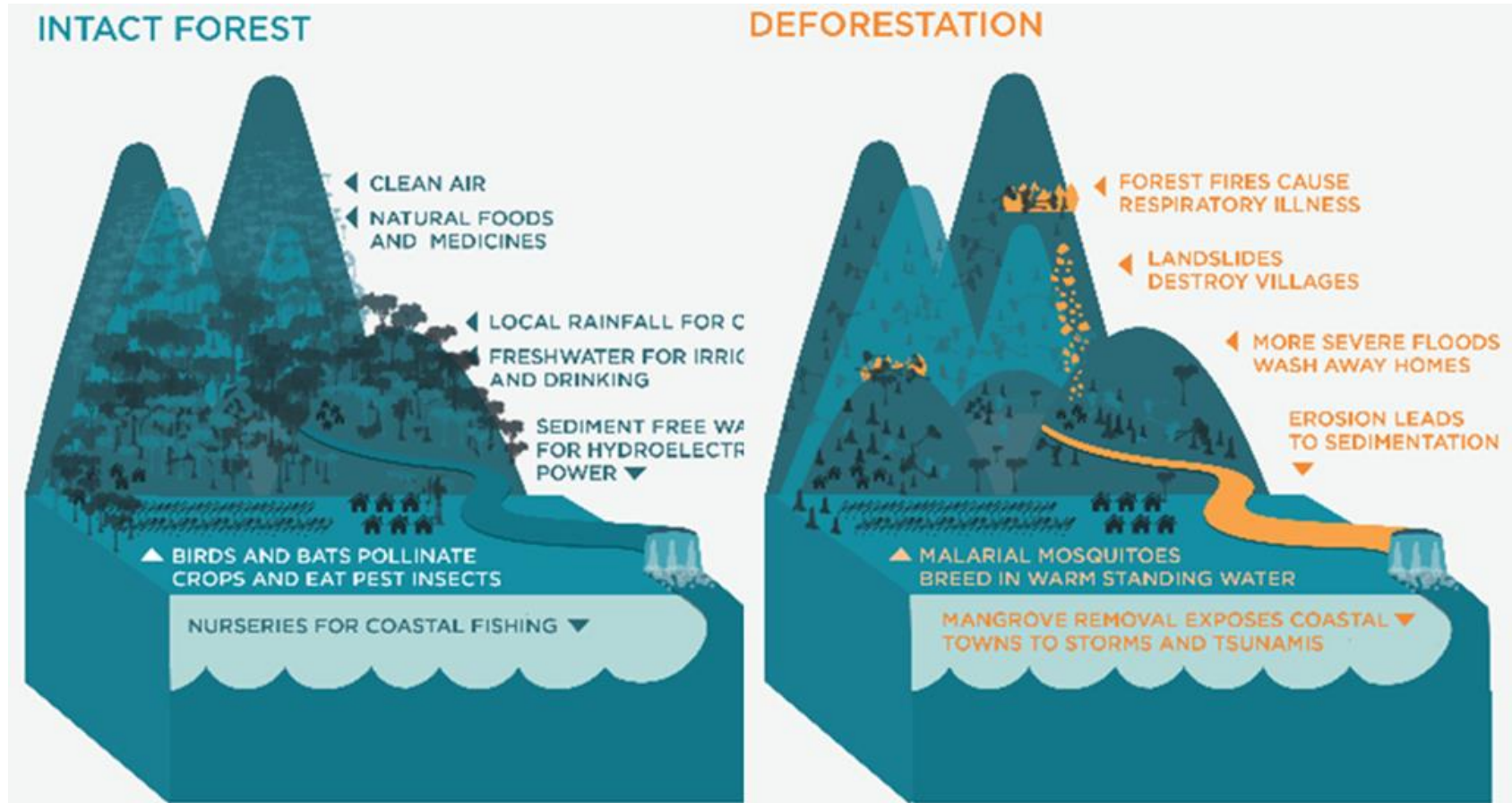
Source: WAVES

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/londongroup/meeting21/Forest%20sourcebook%20-%20LG%20version%203.3.pdf>



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Why forests?



Why forests?

Global agendas

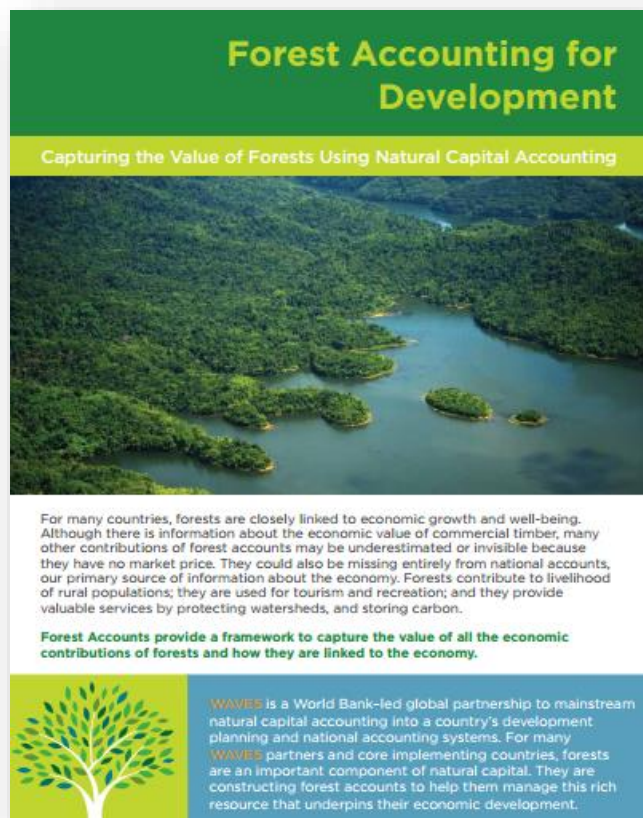
- Halting Deforestation is essential for climate stability
- Forests offer more, cheaper, faster emission reductions
- Development finance (>10 billion)

National development agendas

- Enhanced revenues from forests from TFP and NTFP
- Tourism - Ecotourism
- Food security - Agriculture
- Forests and other uses of land
- Community forest management
- Illegal logging and certification



Why WAVES?



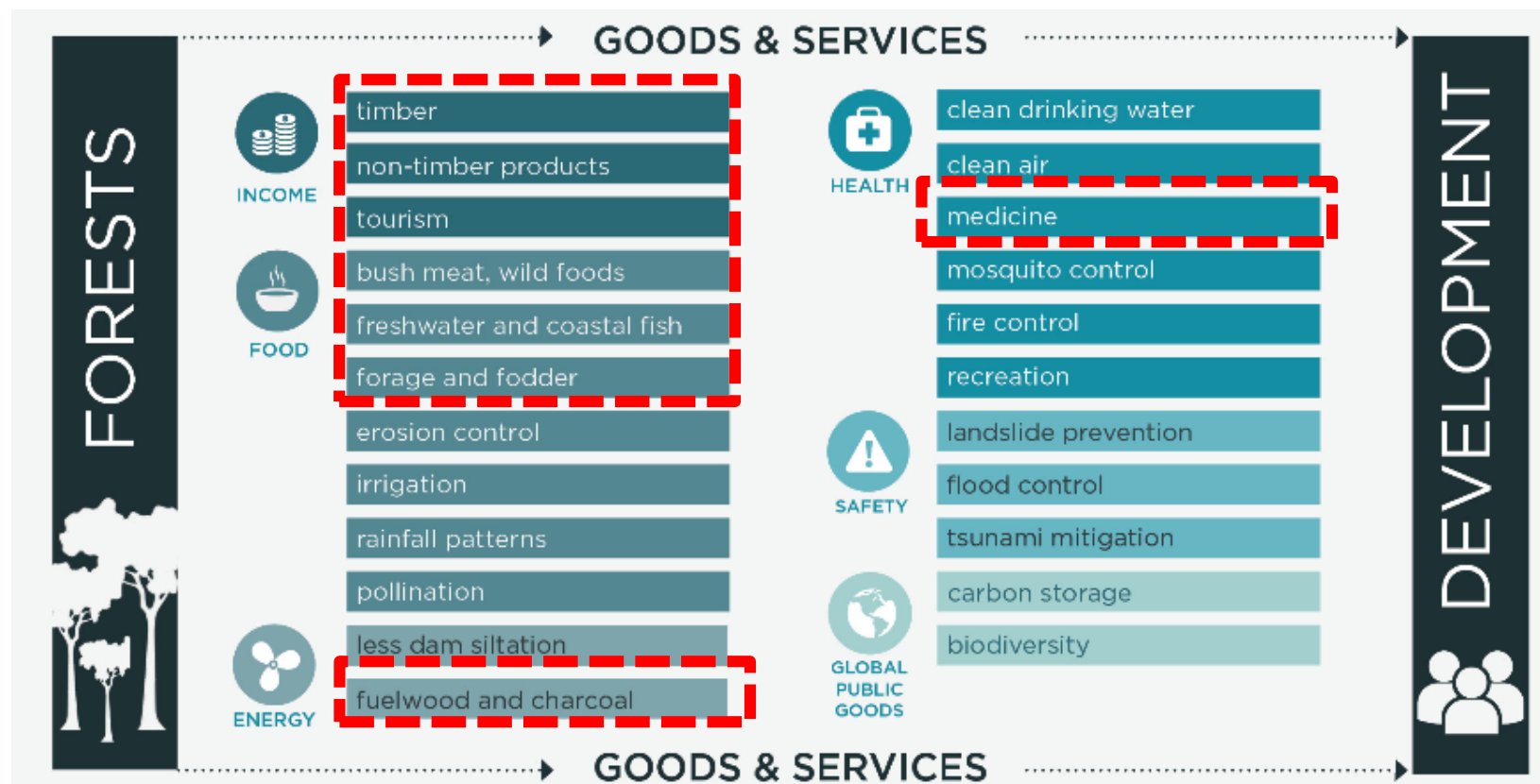
Source: WAVES

- A number of WAVES core implementing countries are constructing forest accounts at national and regional levels.
- A number of WAVES partner countries are/want to implement forest accounts.
- There is a high demand to provide guidance and training related to forests in the development context (forests as a source of income).
- Linking SEEA CF and SEEA EEA is a must in forest related policy analysis



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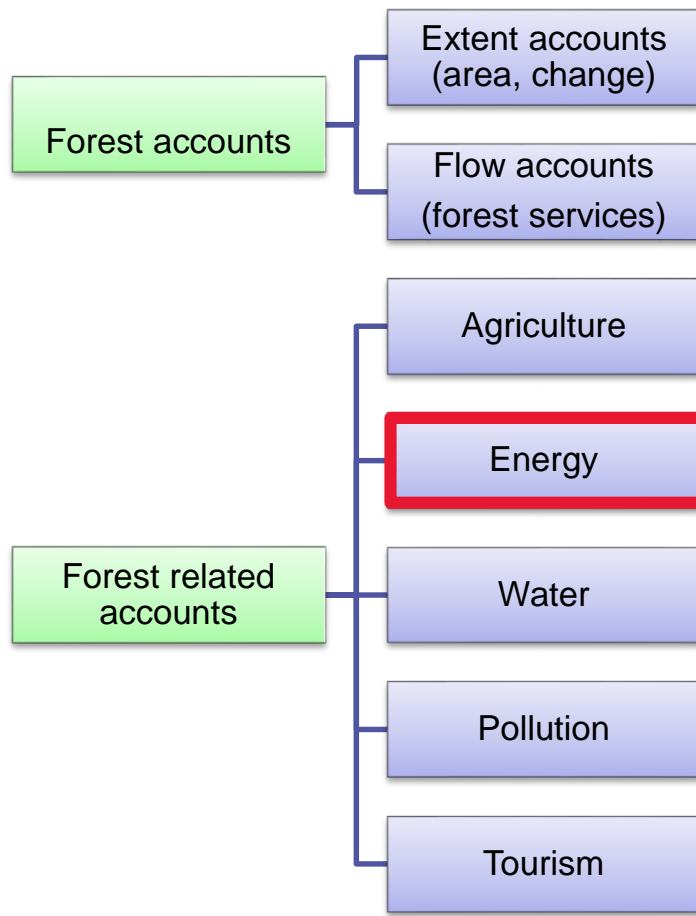
What to measure and how?



Source: CGDEV

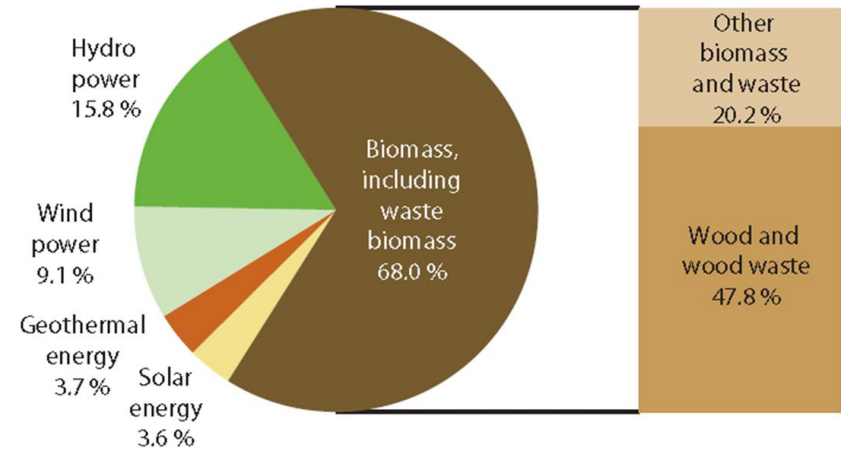


How does forest accounts relate to other accounts?



An example of energy-forest accounts links

Figure 7.2: Consumption of renewable energy, EU-28, 2011 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg_1071a](#) and [nrg_1072a](#))

How have the accounts been used?

Madagascar

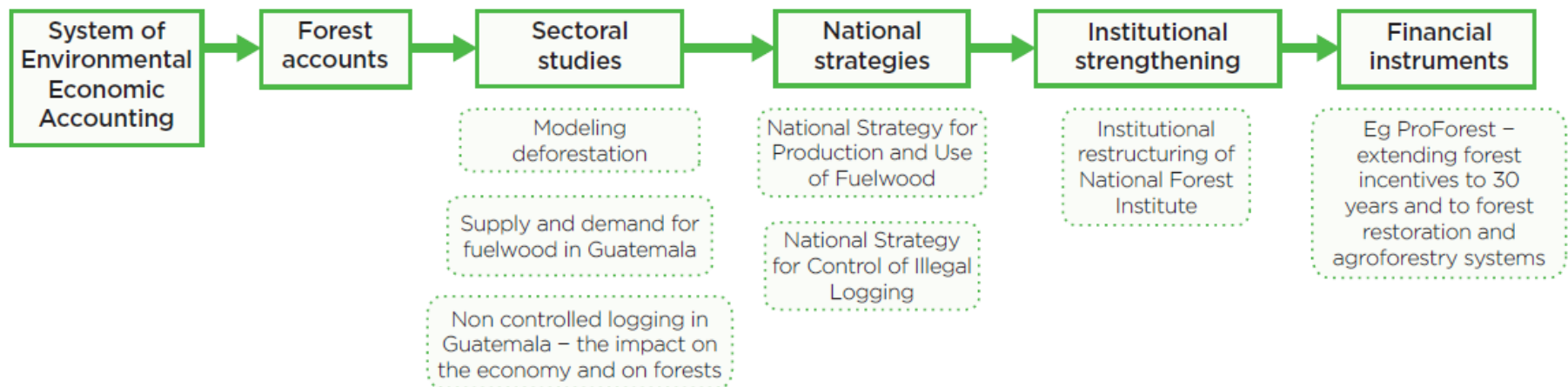


Timber volume per forest category, 2005, 2010, and 2013			
Timber volume	2005	2010	2013
	(million cubic meters)		
Dense dry forests	465	425	342
Dense humid forests	2,250	1,754	1,444
Spiny forest	115.2	151.0	140
Woodland	1,700	1,794	1,972
Tapia	8.4	9.2	8.1
Pine plantation	3	2.6	2.1
Eucalyptus plantation	8.5	5.8	4.8
Other plantations	5.2	4.6	2.7
TOTAL	4,555	4,146	3,916



How have the accounts been used?

Guatemala



How have the accounts been used?

Colombia

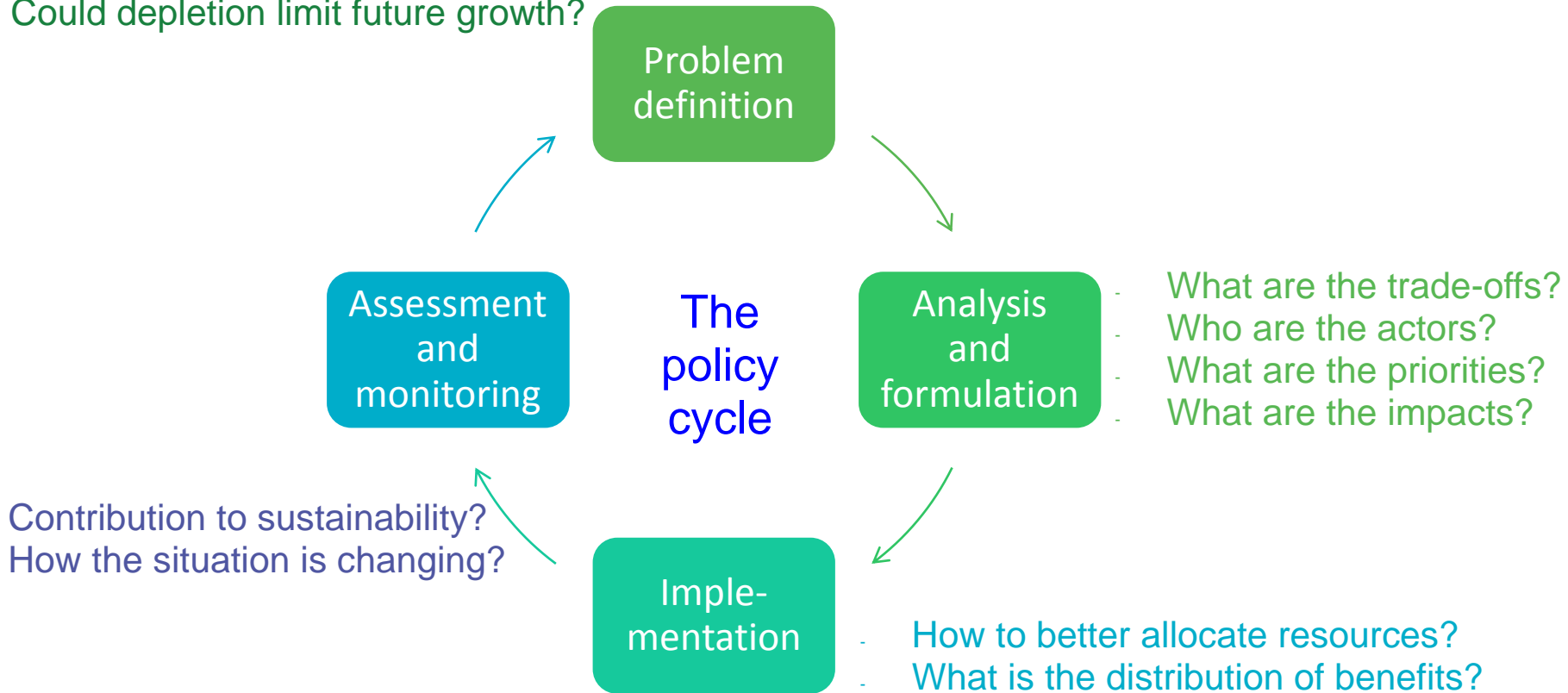


IMPACTOS AMBIENTALES ACUMULADOS DEL CONFLICTO ENTRE 1990 Y 2013*



What is the policy relevance of forest accounts?

- What is the real contribution of forests to the economy?
- What are the linkages between forest and other sectors?
- Is economic growth causing degradation of the resource?
- Could depletion limit future growth?



Key messages

Forest Accounts (FA) are a useful tool for management decisions

Management of TFP and NTFP and other forest ecosystem services

FA are useful as an instrument to inform the broader development agenda

Understand the contribution of forests to growth and sustainable development and the impacts of sectoral policies in forests. Food security, energy and climate change issues are key in development agendas.

FA are feasible to compile even in countries with data constraints

Depending on the context, it might take 6-12 months to compile a first iteration.

FA are related to other accounts

The obvious connection is land accounts, but other accounts like energy are deeply related.



Thank you!

jpcastaneda@worldbank.org

MAKING WAVES

If you are interested in sharing your experience in natural capital accounting, or in learning more about how to implement it, we would love to hear from you. Please contact waves@worldbank.org

Find out more about WAVES at www.wavespartnership.org

Available in Spanish at www.wavespartnership.org/esp



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