



The WAVES Partnership: Results from the first four years

*Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice,
The World Bank*



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



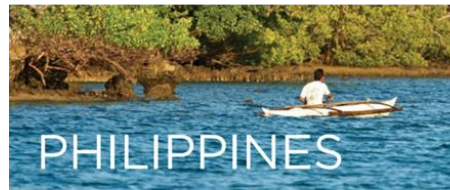
WAVES aims to:

- 1) **Help countries adopt and implement accounts that are relevant for policies and compile a body of experience**
- 2) **Develop ecosystem accounting methodologies**
- 3) **Establish a global platform for training and knowledge sharing**
- 4) **Build international consensus around natural capital accounting**



More countries are implementing NCA

8 countries are currently implementing NCA through WAVES.



Demand for NCA support – and commitments by countries – have increased dramatically since WAVES began.



Institutionalization of NCA

The first 5 WAVES countries have dedicated time, money and government staff to building and implementing accounts.

Botswana

- Coordinating unit of 3 staff in the Min. of Finance and Development Planning
- 15 staff working on water, mineral and energy accounts

Colombia

- 6 staff in the Dept. of Statistics, working on ecosystems, forest and water accounts

Costa Rica

- 4 staff in the Central Bank of Costa Rica, working on water, forest and energy accounts

Madagascar

- 5 staff in the Min. of Economy and Industry, working on accounts for forests, water and minerals, and macroeconomic indicators

The Philippines

- 3 staff in the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development and 9 staff with the Philippine Statistics Authority, working on accounts for ecosystems, minerals, land and soil, forests, fisheries, water, energy and biological resources.



NCA is influencing national strategies

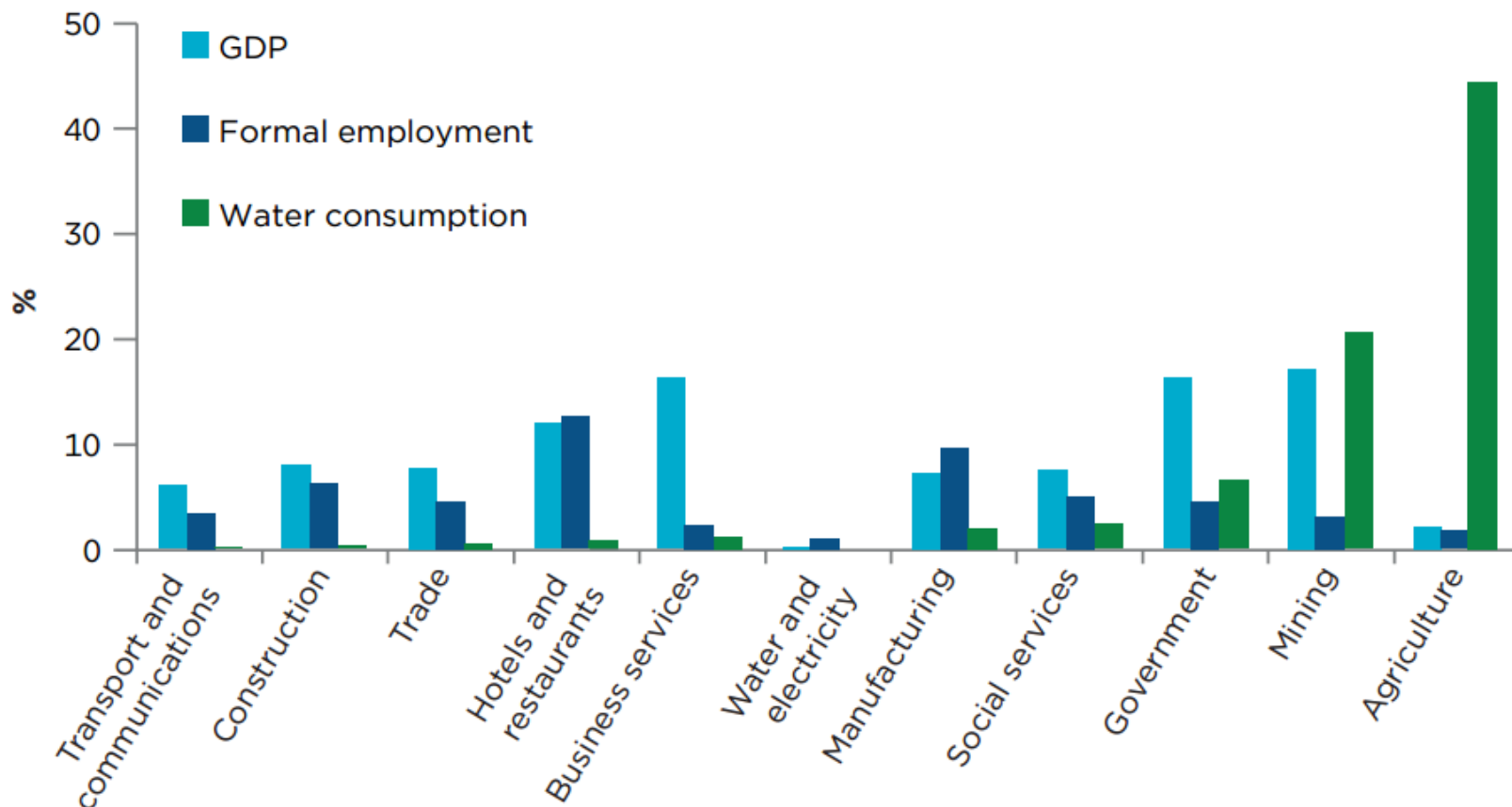
NCA is included in -

- **Colombia's** National Development Plan, as a tool to measure green growth
- **Botswana's** National Development Plan
- **Madagascar's** interim National Development Plan
- **The Philippines'** government framework on scaling up ecosystem accounts to the provincial level
- **Guatemala's** 2013 National Development Plan and 2014 State of the Environment report
- **Indonesia's** macroeconomic indicators for sustainability in their Medium-Term Development Plan



Water accounts in Botswana

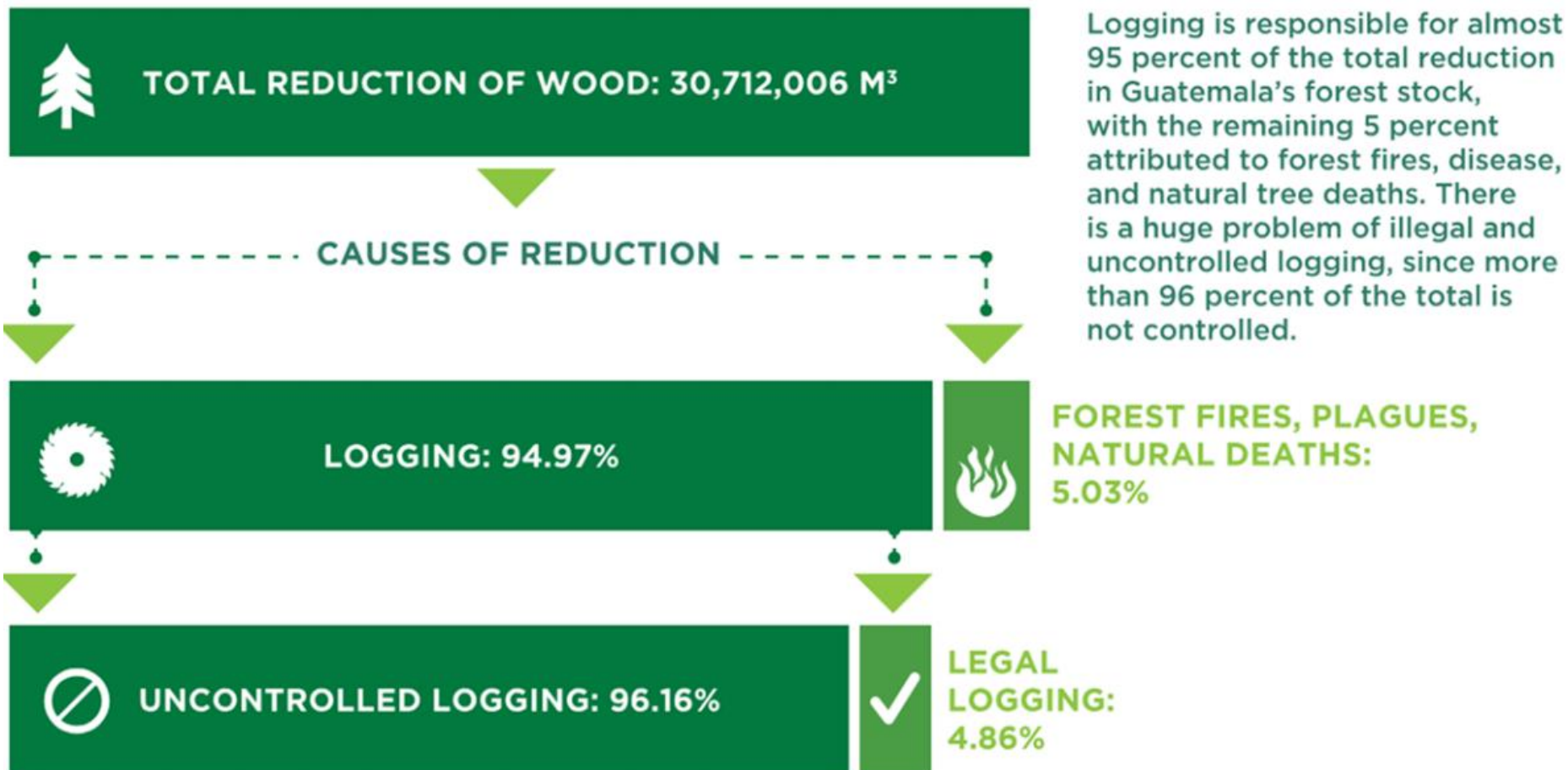
→ The water-intensive agricultural sector contributes the least to GDP and employment; the mining sector has greater water productivity, and the services sector does even better.



Forest accounts in Guatemala

→ 50% of forest cover (3.3m ha) has been lost over 60 years

FIGURE . REDUCTION OF FOREST ASSETS (M3), 2006



Ecosystem Accounts in the Philippines

- **Urbanization and industrialization in Laguna de Bay have led to:**
 - Decreased agricultural lands, from 24% to 13% for perennial crops and 15% to 11% for perennial crops
 - Increased built-up areas, from 8% to 17%
 - Heavy sedimentation has decreased the lake's retention capacity and increased flood risks
- **Southern Palawan is facing competing demands on its forests, agricultural lands, minerals, marine resources and biodiversity, leading to:**
 - More and more land converted to palm oil plantation
 - Decline in coral reefs and mangrove ecosystems
 - Small increase in forests cover
 - Importance of ecosystem regulating services



Worldwide engagement



- Working with partners: UNEP, UNDP, UN Statistical Commission, national statistical agencies, etc.
- Communities of Practice (pilot complete for Latin America)
- Regional trainings and technical meetings
- South-South knowledge exchange
- Working with the private sector (NCD, IFC)

Integrating wealth accounting into WB operations

- Wealth indicators published in World Development Indicators
- Inputs useful in Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCD)
- Sustainability indicators in corporate scoreboard
- Working through Development Policy Loans (DPLs)

1990s

WBG initiates global database of country wealth measures

1999

WBG publishes Adjusted Net Saving (ANS) indicator, also called genuine savings

2000

WBG starts publishing ANS indicator annually for 200+ countries

2006

“Where is the Wealth of Nations?” published, providing first snapshot of complete wealth

2010

Launch of WAVES Global Partnership

2011

The Changing Wealth of Nations is published with comprehensive wealth estimates

2016

Updated *The Changing Wealth of Nations* to be published



From WAVES to WAVES+

Based on the lessons learned from the first five core implementing countries, going forward WAVES will continue working with countries, but will focus on:

1. Fast track implementation
2. Strategic/structure learning
3. Structured policy use of accounts
4. Link to WB operations to provide immediate use of the accounts
5. Increased focus on south-south knowledge exchange



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



If you have questions: please
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