

Snapshot of Government Engagement with Natural Capital Approaches

Prepared to support the *Government Dialogue on Enabling Natural Capital Approaches*, World Forum on Natural Capital, Edinburgh 2017

*University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership,
Natural Resource Security Portfolio*

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Executive Summary

The *Government Dialogue on Enabling Natural Capital Approaches* ('Government Dialogue') is a first step to explore, understand and strengthen the role of national governments and their interaction with business in up-scaling and mainstreaming natural capital approaches. The inaugural Government Dialogue is planned to be a half day meeting at the 2017 World Forum on Natural Capital in Edinburgh, Scotland.

This report, prepared by Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL) on behalf of the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, is intended to provide a "Snapshot" of the current state of natural capital approaches in a selection of countries worldwide, for use as a basis for discussion at the Government Dialogue. The Snapshot was obtained through desktop research and a survey of 30 countries considered involved in natural capital accounting and assessment.

The Snapshot examines the extent to which countries studied currently fulfil criteria associated with an "enabling environment" for natural capital, i.e. the context (i.e. policy, institutional, regulatory, infrastructure, and cultural) needed to support the transition to a society in which natural capital accounting/assessments are an integral part of public and private sector decision making. This context is considered to include, importantly:

- Supportive legal and policy frameworks and their implementation and enforcement
- Institutions with sufficient strength and coordination, and clear roles and responsibilities
- Capacity and expertise such that all actors can play their roles.
- Dialogue including participation of relevant stakeholders

Key findings include that most of the 30 countries reviewed have made international commitments in relation to natural capital in different policy areas including planning, national accounts and poverty reduction. More than half of these countries state that they currently publish natural capital accounts, including in water, forests and greenhouse gases (GHGs). Further, the agencies in different countries that lead natural capital accounting efforts are many and varied and include Statistics, Economics and Environmental departments.

A number of limitations including data gaps, small sample size and limited publicly available data mean that this Snapshot should be used for the purposes of gaining overview and insight, rather than as a basis upon which to draw quantitative conclusions. With this caveat in mind, it may be surmised that for the countries reviewed, many already have a number of key policy, institutional, regulatory, infrastructure, and cultural pillars that provide support to natural capital assessment and accounting. Of interest to the Government Dialogue is being able to identify the characteristics of these that are most consistent with a context needed to support societal transition. In addition, the snapshot has shown a high level of commitment to international agreements across the countries reviewed with many providing specific targets that include the consideration of natural capital values as part of different policy making areas. These commitments can be the basis for addressing the challenges of providing an enabling environment which include addressing the limited number of collaborative frameworks that

were available in specific countries and the data gaps associated with Government engagement across different stakeholder groups such as business and NGOs.

It is hoped that this Snapshot will prompt questions around the extent to which criteria for an enabling environment are being implemented optimally, whether key actors are aware of and have the ability to effect change, and whether the right collaborative platforms and forums are in place to facilitate social dialogue.

Four key challenges are identified for further consideration at the Government Dialogue:

- Publicly available data on natural capital is lacking and inconsistent: the outputs of this research show that data relating to the use of natural capital approaches by government is potentially lacking. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Support collaborative platforms and data/information hubs that enable interaction and data/information sharing between businesses.

- Levels of collaboration between government departments are hidden. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Determine the extent to which collaboration occurs across government agencies, and set up mechanisms to facilitate where intra-governmental interaction is found to be lacking.

- Government representatives face underlying capacity challenges and may lack awareness of the best ways to develop natural capital approaches. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Raise awareness of natural capital approaches among government agencies, making a stronger societal case for attracting talent, expertise and resources into this area.

- Engagement between government and business on natural capital is generally limited. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Explore collaborative regional approaches between business and government, e.g. by the EU Business and Biodiversity Platform or Gaborone Declaration, if appropriate at sector level.

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General disclaimer

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¹ The contract was submitted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. However, after a restructuring within the Netherlands government the responsibility for this project was transferred to Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
The University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership	4
Authors and acknowledgements	4
General disclaimer	4
1 Introduction	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 What is Natural Capital? Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting	6
1.3 Objectives.....	7
1.4 Scope.....	8
2 Approach.....	9
2.1 Overview	9
2.2 Definition of Enabling Environment.....	9
2.3 Macro-categories	9
2.4 Country Selection and Respondents.....	10
3 Results.....	13
3.1 Status of natural capital accounting	13
3.2 International Commitments	16
3.3 Government engagement with collaborative platforms	18
3.4 Government Engagement with Business, Finance and NGOs	20
4 Overview challenges and Way Forward.....	23
4.1 Overview	23
4.2 Future challenges and a way forward.....	24
5 References	25
Appendix A – Study Basis.....	26
Desktop Research	26
Survey of Government Representatives.....	26
Country rankings.....	26
Appendix B(i) – Approach for measuring the status of natural capital accounting.....	29
Appendix B(ii) - Approach for measuring international commitments	31
Appendix C – Country Level Results.....	32
Appendix D – Environment Ministry Websites.....	35
Appendix E – Survey.....	36

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

In recent years natural capital approaches have gained more widespread global prominence, assisted by frameworks such as the Natural Capital Protocol². As part of this development, many consider that governments must begin to play an increasingly active role as part of an “enabling environment” that supports the transition to a society in which natural capital accounting/assessments are an integral part of public and private sector decision making.

The inaugural *Government Dialogue on Enabling Natural Capital Approaches* (‘Government Dialogue’) represents a first step to explore, understand and strengthen the role of national governments and their interaction with the private sector in up-scaling and mainstreaming natural capital approaches. Its aim is to further develop the enabling environment for natural capital by bringing together government representatives to share their experiences, explore collaborations, and identify initiatives for implementation.

The Government Dialogue is planned as a face to face meeting, to take place at the World Forum on Natural Capital in Edinburgh in November 2017, in which governments from all continents have been invited to participate. The meeting will be facilitated by Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL) on behalf of the governments of Scotland and the Netherlands.

This report, a *Snapshot of Government Engagement with Natural Capital Assessment* (‘Snapshot’) represents a key input to the Dialogue. Its aim is to review current practices of governments and their interaction with finance, business and civil society and to identify where efforts to address scaling up and mainstreaming of natural capital approaches may be targeted.

1.2 What is Natural Capital? Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting

Natural capital is defined as **“the stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (e.g., plants, animals, air, water, soils, and minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits to people”²**.

Natural capital approaches are considered in two distinct but related ways in this Snapshot:

- Natural capital assessment – Natural capital assessment is described as the process of measuring and valuing relevant (“material”) natural capital impacts and/or dependencies, using appropriate methods². Natural capital has historically been excluded from decision making, and the launch of the Natural Capital Protocol in 2016 provided businesses and other stakeholders with a standardised framework for making these types of assessments.
- Natural capital accounting –described as a framework or method of collecting and systemizing information on natural capital and its associated flows. For example, in a national context this means systematically recording a country’s natural capital information on biological and mineral assets (natural capital) and the associated flows from these assets

² Natural Capital Protocol, Natural Capital Coalition (2016)

(ecosystem services) to society, in a consistent and comparable way³. In order to include biodiversity and system thinking comprehensively it is vital to advance further and move towards SEEA-EEA – the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (EEA)⁴. The SEEA-EEA provides a framework to measure and link ecosystem service flows supported by biodiversity and other ecosystem characteristics.

The above two approaches are related in that they both seek to consider a wider ranging set of environmental issues at potentially larger scales than environmental assessments have traditionally been able to, as well as applying more quantitative methods and tools to measuring natural capital stocks and flows and hence “accounting” for them. They are also related insofar as similar methods are applied in both approaches, in particular at the stage when natural capital measurement and ecosystem valuation are carried out.

A distinction needs, however, to be made between natural capital accounting and assessment in terms of their relevance to governments, since the two are in fact separate activities which have specific points of potential interaction and crossover but are not, at least currently, specifically integrated. Governments are hence likely to play related but distinct roles in each case.

To governments, the concept of *natural capital accounting* is applied to practices concerned with building and maintaining a set of national accounts that record and monitor the total stocks and flows of natural resources and services in a country. Such accounting may also occur at regional or local scales, depending on the level(s) of government responsible.

Governments involved in *natural capital assessment* are likely to be providing assistance to the private sector in terms of initiatives and incentives for businesses interested in integrating these approaches into their management systems and processes. The role of governments could in this case take many forms including as convenor, mediator, regulator, and connector of business activities.

Points of interactive influence and crossover between natural capital assessment and accounting are many and varied, and hence the potential exists for each of these approaches to interact and strengthen the other. As part of this Snapshot, Government involvement in development and implementation in both assessment and accounting have been considered during a review of information across a selection of categories.

1.3 Objectives

The overarching aim of the Snapshot is to provide a basis for discussions for the Government Dialogue, and to provide an overview of approaches with which governments are currently engaged. This report applies desktop research and survey methods to gain insight into government engagement with natural capital, including in-country natural capital accounting initiatives as well as natural capital assessment and its interactions with business, finance and non-government organisations (NGOs).

³ ACCA, Fauna & Flora International and KPMG LLP (2015)

⁴ The central framework for SEEA was published in 2012.

The Government Dialogue will aim to identify where efforts to address the scaling up and mainstreaming of natural capital approaches may be directed, and the subsequent production of a final version of this report will include findings on this aspect. As a result, this aspect has not been treated in detail in this version, although a number of initial suggestions are offered.

Ultimately the Government Dialogue is intended as a step towards building support for government representatives such that they are more able to support the transition to a society in which natural capital accounting/assessments are an integral part of public and private sector decision making.

1.4 Scope

The Snapshot is based on information and data obtained from 30 countries as part of research from publicly available online sources and a survey of government representatives.

All searches and reviews were performed in English and total research time was limited to 3.5 days. Survey development and reporting were limited to 4.5 days. These caveats mean that the findings should be considered as a snapshot rather than being interrogated in detail for quantitative review purposes.

2 Approach

2.1 Overview

The approach used for the Snapshot consisted of: (1) desktop research (see *Appendix A - Study Basis*); and (2) a survey of government representatives (*Appendix A - Study Basis*). Desktop research involved a limited review of specific websites at a high level to determine the level of involvement of governments in natural capital. A survey was then conducted to obtain insights into the development of natural capital accounting and assessment, in terms of government engagement with the business sector, finance, and NGOs.

Results were obtained for four “macro-categories”, detailed in Section 2.3. Results that were derived from either the desktop research or survey are summarised in *Appendix A - Study Basis*.

2.2 Definition of Enabling Environment

The Snapshot was informed by the definition of an ‘enabling environment’, as follows:

An “enabling environment” is defined as the context (i.e. policy, institutional, regulatory, infrastructure, and cultural) needed to support the transition to a society in which natural capital accounting/assessments are an integral part of public and private sector decision making.

An “enabling environment” comprises criteria such as:

- *Institutions with sufficient strength and coordination, and clear roles and responsibilities of key entities (e.g. government, non-state actors, civil society)*
- *Supportive legal and policy frameworks and their implementation and enforcement*
- *Capacity and expertise such that all actors so they can play their roles.*
- *Dialogue including participation of relevant stakeholders*

2.3 Macro-categories

The Snapshot attempted to investigate each of the above “enabling environment” criteria using desktop research and survey methods, albeit in a high-level manner and within very limited review timeframe. This was achieved by fitting each criterion into one of four “macro-categories” shown in Table 2.1, presented in no particular order of importance.

Table 2.1 indicates whether a macro-category was concerned with natural capital accounting, assessment or both. Several assumptions were used to arrive at the proxies for each macro-category, which were coarse and indicative, but considered reasonable approximations given limited research time. Limitations of the assumptions are discussed further in Section 3.

Table 2.1: Macro-categories used to review the enabling environment for this assessment

Enabling environment criterion	Natural capital accounting or assessment considered for the snapshot	Macro-category and description
Institutions with sufficient strength and coordination	Natural Capital Accounting	Status of natural capital accounting Desktop review of each country’s Environmental Ministry website for terms relating to natural capital accounting, supported by survey questions.
Supportive legal and policy frameworks	Natural Capital Accounting	International commitments Desktop review to obtain information on each country’s current international commitments to natural capital and natural capital accounting.
Capacity and expertise	Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment	Government engagement with collaborative platforms Desktop review to obtain information on level of Government support and involvement with international collaborative platforms, supported by survey questions.
Social dialogue	Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment	Government engagement with business, finance and NGOs Survey questions in relation to government representative’s perception of NGO engagement and reflections on whether policy currently includes private sector inputs.

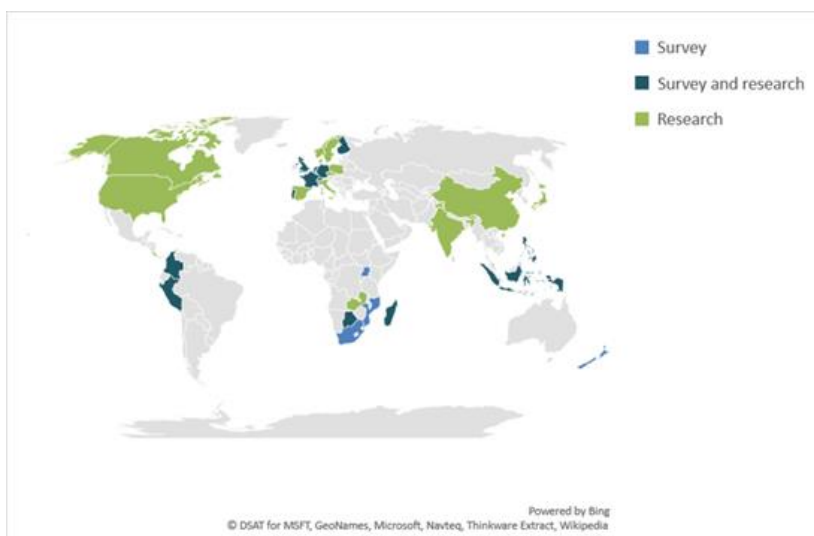
Macro-categories formed the basis for understanding the level of advancement of countries reviewed in terms of natural capital development, and information for each was captured on a scale from “low” to “high” for the purposes of comparison within categories and between countries. A more detailed overview of each category is included in Section 3.

2.4 Country Selection and Respondents

A total of 30 countries were selected for review based on perceived information availability and the desire to ensure that a range of continents was represented. The selection also mirrored, where possible, the contact details available to the review team for potential participants in the Government Dialogue meeting. These conditions represent a limitation in the analysis that could be improved upon by having access to more key actors in all countries (195) globally.

Figure 2.1 shows the breakdown of country coverage in terms of information obtained from desktop research and survey. In summary, all (30) countries were covered by the desktop research and 19 were covered by the survey. Of these 19, 14 were covered by both desktop research and survey and 5 by survey only. The European Union was also included as an additional entity (1) in the survey only.

Figure 2.1: Research Coverage



Characteristics of the survey respondents are summarised for completeness, as shown in Table 2.2 with further details of individual country characteristics shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.2: Characteristics of individual survey respondents

Characteristic	Percentage of respondents
Respondents from continent	Europe 46%; Africa 31%; Asia-Oceania 15%; South America 8%; North America 0%.
Individual respondents from Government ministry of type	Environment 54%; Economics 14%; Statistics 11%
Individual respondents view on the Ministry responsible for leading natural capital accounting work in their country*	Environment 19%; Economics 23%; Statistics 31%
Individual respondents job titles	Head, Director, or Deputy Head/Director 35%; Manager/Senior leader 31%; Specialist 15%; Policy 15%

*23% of respondents did not provide an answer to this question. Percentages do not sum to 100% as some respondents reported that more than one department led their natural capital accounting work.

Table 2.3: Characteristics of countries responding

Country	Government department classification	Region
Australia	Statistics	Oceania
Belgium	Environment	Europe
Botswana (2)	Environment	Africa
Colombia	Environment	SA
European Commission ^{RC}	Environment	Europe
Finland	Environment	Europe
France	Economics and sustainable development	Europe
Germany (2)	Economics and Environment	Europe
Indonesia	Planning	Oceania

Country	Government department classification	Region
Madagascar	Environment	Africa
Mozambique ^{RC}	Statistics	Africa
Netherlands	Economics	Europe
New Zealand	Environment and statistics	Asia
Peru*	Conservation Strategy Fund	South America
Philippines	Environment	Asia
Portugal*	Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests	Europe
Switzerland	Economics	Europe
South Africa (2)	Environment	Africa
Uganda (2)	Environment and Planning Authority	Africa
United Kingdom (3)	Environment	Europe

*Countries where stakeholders other than government representatives completed the Survey, RC countries to which respondents classing themselves as Int. Org and Germany were reclassified.

3 Results

This section provides an overview of the results of both desktop research and survey, split according to the macro-categories described in Section 2.3, repeated here:

- Status of natural capital accounting
- International commitments
- Government engagement with collaborative platforms
- Government engagement with business, finance and NGOs

3.1 Status of natural capital accounting

3.1.1 Overview

Status of natural capital accounting was used as a proxy for understanding the first enabling environment criterion on whether countries have institutions with sufficient strength and coordination. The review collected information and evidence in the following areas:

- Desktop review of Environment Ministry websites for references to natural capital.
- Survey results relating to the current status of natural capital accounts as published or under development. Where Survey details were unavailable, a desktop review of benchmarking reports from Globe International⁵ was carried out to provide additional data.
- Desktop review of involvement in the UN Wealth Accounting Values for Ecosystem Services (WAVES) partnership programme.

Further details of the general assumptions and approach used for each of the areas researched is shown in Appendix B(i) – Approach for measuring the status of natural capital accounting.

3.1.2 General assumptions

‘Strength and coordination’ of institutions was not specifically addressed. The macro category only captured whether institutions appeared to be progressing on natural capital, making the assumption that publicly-available natural capital references, publishing or developing natural capital accounts, and/or involvement in WAVES was indicative of institutional progression. Note that WAVES only supports implementation in developing (rather than developed) countries and this hence also introduces analytical bias.

⁵ Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE International) is an international organisation comprising national parliamentarians from over 80 countries committed to developing and overseeing the implementation of laws in pursuit of sustainable development. <http://www.globelegislators.org/>

3.1.3 Summary

Key findings

A majority (61%) of survey respondents reported that their country had published some natural capital accounts that generally followed the SEEA framework (87%), and most (58%) also said that their country had a “roadmap” towards natural capital accounting.

Of those that had accounts published, the focus tended to be water, forests and GHGs, as shown in Figure 3.2. Of those for which no accounts had been published (27%), approximately half (50%) said they were nonetheless following the SEEA framework in developing accounts.

Generally, few references to *natural capital*, *natural capital account* or *environmental accounting* appeared on the Environment Ministry websites reviewed. This made the results from this part of the review somewhat inconclusive. There may be a number of reasons for this including that natural capital work is conducted by different ministries or government departments, stored differently or unavailable publicly. As part of the Government Dialogue participants will be asked whether the terms of natural capital, natural capital account or environmental account are used on their environmental websites.

Several respondents mentioned the publication of other types of accounts including: mineral accounts, tourism accounts and energy related accounts. In addition, some respondents stated that natural capital accounting activities were being “piloted in protected areas”.

Country rankings shown in Figure 3.1 suggest that Colombia, the Netherlands and the UK are leading in terms of the level of development of natural capital accounts. Further details on country rankings from the website review are provided in *Appendix B - Country Level Results*.

However, 33% of countries were not given a ranking, due to no data being available. Given the gaps in data it is unlikely that this ranking is properly representative of the wider status of natural capital account development. Between 17-43% of respondents answered that they did not know the status of certain account types for their country, note the range is large as there were different levels of knowledge associated with different types of accounts, highest percentages of don’t know were for marine based accounts.

Figure 3.1: Country rankings for Status of Natural Capital Accounting

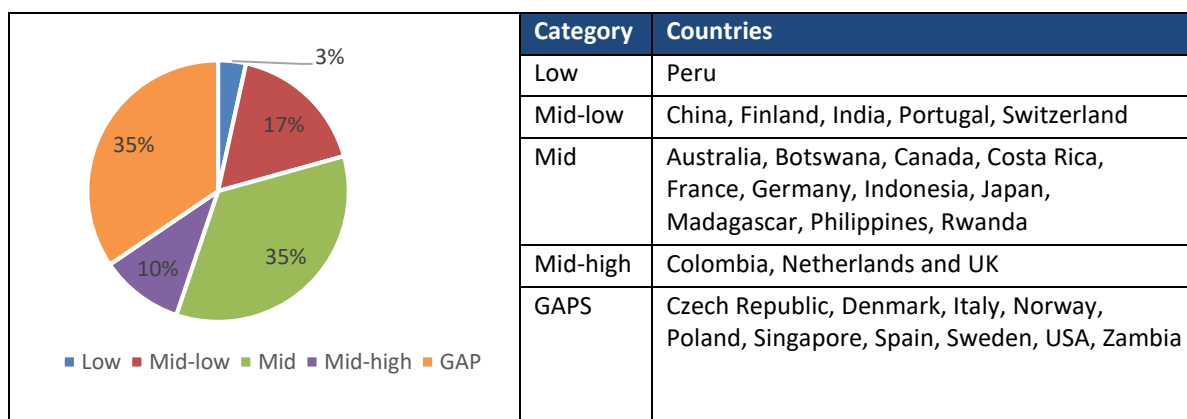
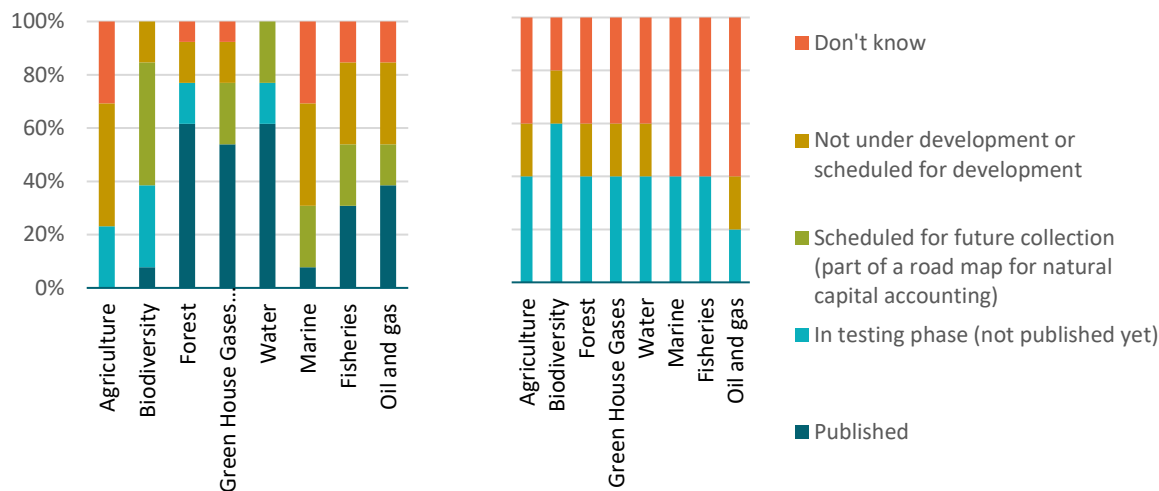


Figure 3.2: Natural Capital Account status from countries who currently publish accounts (left) and those who have not yet published accounts (right)



Gaps in the data may have resulted from a number of different issues including the fragmentation of information and the storage of information across different government departments, and a lack of publicly available information. These gaps are further illustrated and supported by the open-ended feedback received in relation to the status of natural capital account development in Country from survey respondents. For example, one response stated:

“Country X has produced different documents related to environmental account (“satellite accounts”) but they are not gathered within a strategy to produce natural capital accounts”

There were also several points made in relation to the lack of capacity and advance in Country in relation to the topic of natural capital accounting for example:

“There is growing appreciation of the importance of natural capital accounts, but capacity is still very low”

Box 1: Further Examples of Natural Capital Accounting Work

A number of natural capital initiatives and work programmes are being undertaken in various countries, but these were not visible in the public domain due to the tight research criteria used in this study. This box gives examples of natural capital work as mentioned by survey respondents.

“With the financial support of Ministry of the Environment, we encourage Finland’s leading corporate responsibility network (FIBS, fibsry.fi) and Finnish Environment Institute to include concept natural capital and its accounting in training program for Finnish companies and in national enhancement project.” **Finland**

“In partnership with UNEP-WCMC in Cambridge we produced a Feasibility Assessment of Ecosystems and Species Accounting Report for Uganda. Developing Forest Accounts under the REDD+ programme In partnership with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) we are spearheading efforts to develop Environment Economic Accounts”. * **Uganda**

“Our team is currently working on the national assessment of ecosystems and their services, developing economic instruments to tackle issues of biodiversity degradation and has participated to develop some preliminary environmental accounts (ecological non-paid costs)”. **France**

“The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) is working in partnership with Statistics South Africa (the national statistics office) to develop ecosystem accounts for South Africa, using the UN’s System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)”. The project is “called Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services. As part of this project we will develop a set of ecosystem accounts for South Africa”. * **South Africa**

* Both Uganda and South Africa provided responses to the survey but were not included in the 30 countries where desk top research was undertaken.

3.2 International Commitments

3.2.1 Overview

International commitments was used as a proxy for understanding the second enabling environment criterion on whether countries had in place supporting legal and policy frameworks. This category was chosen to set the country context for the consideration of natural capital in policy. The different levels of commitment help to show where there is a stated intent to act on natural capital at the country level. The areas reviewed were:

- Commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and
- Detailed country target review.

Commitment to the CBD relies on the issue of relevant instruments of ratification, acceptance, etc. as a result of a legislative act or executive decision performed by a head of government and signed either by a Head of state or government or by a Minister for Foreign Affairs⁶. These actions legally bind countries, at an international level, to the relevant agreement.

Each commitment to the CBD and/or target was considered equally important and as such, an average ranking for the macro-category was calculated.

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/abs/becoming-party/default.shtml>

Further details of the general assumptions and approach used for each of the areas researched is shown in Appendix B(ii) - Approach for measuring international commitments.

3.2.2 General assumptions

Assuming that international commitments are a means of understanding the extent to which countries have developed frameworks is a very narrow interpretation. Legal and policy frameworks involve much more than international commitments. It should also be noted that varying levels of commitment and high-level targets may not necessarily translate to actions on the ground. Commitments are, however, considered a key first step towards action.

3.2.3 Summary

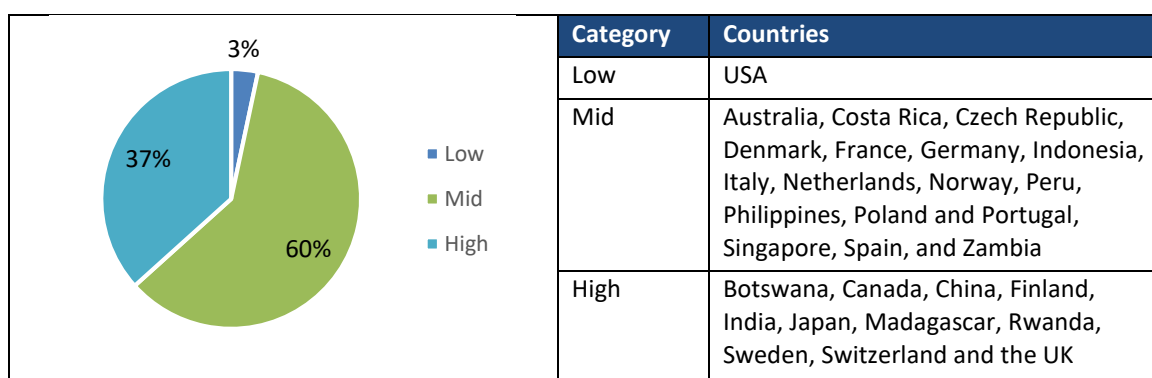
Key findings

The results for this macro-category suggest that most countries have signed up to international commitments and have targets in place for the consideration of natural capital as part of policy making.

Of the 30 countries reviewed, most (97%) had signed up to the CBD with only the United States becoming a Party to the Convention through the accession process. Some countries (30%) had targets that either mentioned the economic value of natural capital or the development of natural capital accounting. Examples are shown in Box 2 below.

Many European countries were ranked highest along with Botswana, China, Canada, India, Japan, Madagascar and Rwanda. A breakdown of the overall ranking is shown in Figure 3.3 with full results provided in *Appendix C - Country Level Results*. Results were compared against those provided by the survey, and it was found that most (65%) of government respondents agreed or strongly agreed that national directives or commitments on natural capital exist.

Figure 3.3: Country rankings for International Commitments



Box 2: Examples of Country Targets

“Society recognizing the value of natural resources; Strategic Planning and Policy (ecosystem services)” Czech Republic (mid-ranking)

“By 2021, five ecosystem services have been valued, ensuring the integrity of ecosystems and respect for the indigenous peoples involved” **Peru (mid-ranking)**

“The milestone target regarding the importance of biodiversity and the value of ecosystem services means that, by 2018, the importance of biodiversity and the value of ecosystem services are to be generally known and integrated into economic positions, political considerations and other decisions in society where it is relevant and reasonable to do so” **Sweden (high-ranking)**

“By 2020, biodiversity considerations are integrated into municipal planning and activities of major municipalities across Canada” **Canada (high-ranking)**

3.3 Government engagement with collaborative platforms

3.3.1 Overview

Government engagement with collaborative platforms was used as a proxy for understanding the third enabling environment criterion around government capacity and expertise. The reasoning here was that if governments are engaging widely then they are at least seeking to better understand the challenges of natural capital approaches and searching for the requisite expertise in doing so. Many international collaborative platforms offer free access to a selection of tools, guidance and data on natural capital which may prove useful to Governments.

Levels of engagement with three organisations/collaborative platforms were compared between countries. These were chosen due to their focus on natural capital and or natural capital valuation, and their international reach. The organisations/platforms reviewed were:

- EU Business and Biodiversity (B@B) platform
- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)
- The Natural Capital Coalition

The platforms were reviewed for details of members or funders from government departments that were included on their membership/partnership pages.

Further information on collaborative platforms was also sought through the Survey, i.e. participants were asked whether *“there is an organised network or platform for information sharing and data related to natural capital across stakeholders in the country?”* and whether *“different stakeholder groups -such as business, government, NGOs and academia- use compatible tools, data sets, indicators and protocols for measuring and valuing natural capital?”*

3.3.2 General assumptions

Clearly, capacity and expertise in governments and their collaborators amounts to more than simply whether governments are engaged with collaborative platforms. However, this category was considered to be a useful first-pass indicator. Limitations of the approach include that platforms tend to be focused on the European context. As with other macro-categories, this category will benefit substantially from information contributed by participants around capacity and expertise challenges as part of the Government Dialogue.

3.3.3 Summary

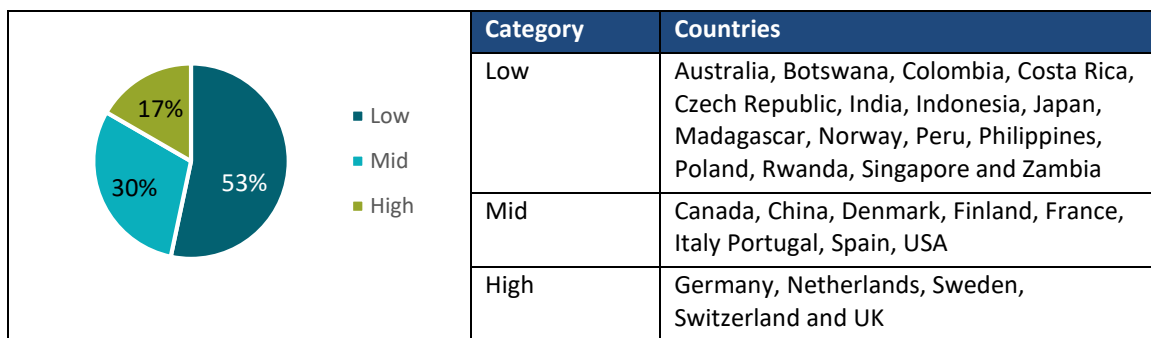
Key findings

Less than half of countries surveyed were clear on collaborative platforms being available in their country (approximately 11 out of 30 countries).

Using a combination of desktop research and survey information, it was possible to rank country involvement with collaborative platforms as shown in Figure 3.4. Given that the collaborative platforms included have a significant European focus it was considered unsurprising that the Netherlands, Switzerland and the UK feature as leaders in relation to their involvement.

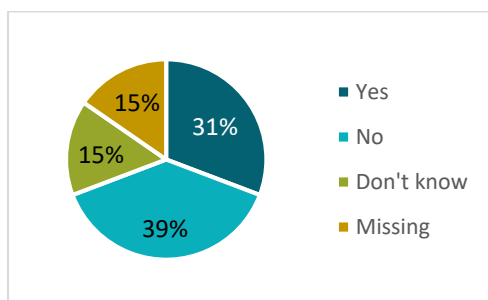
The Survey results in this macro-category were specifically used to understand more about collaborative platform involvement than appeared to be available through internet search. Of the survey respondents, 38% reported that collaborative platforms were available in their country, 38% that there were no collaborative platforms available and 24% did not know. Taken together, this means that less than half of countries surveyed were clear on having collaborative platform availability (approximately 11 out of 30 countries).

Figure 3.4: Breakdown of Country Engagement with Collaborative Platforms



In terms of tools and data use, 31% of respondents that answered that “different stakeholder groups-such as business, government, NGOs and academia- use compatible tools, data sets, indicators and protocols for measuring and valuing natural capital” (refer to Figure 3.5). The compatible tools datasets indicators identified included the Natural Capital Protocol (Natural Capital Coalition, 2016), Corporate Ecosystem Service Valuation (WBCSD, 2011) and Environmental Profit and Loss Accounts generally.

Figure 3.5: Answer to the question of whether stakeholders use comparable tools & data



Box 3: Examples of In Country Collaborative Platforms**The Natural Capital Futureproof Community – Netherlands**

This new platform helps to support companies and individuals support each other and build collaborative solutions to natural capital challenges by:

- Helping users to work together, increase their networks, meet sustainable entrepreneurs
- Allows users to share solutions and solve challenges by sharing stories of success
- Enables users to post their challenges to enable the community to find the right match

<https://naturalcapital.futureproof.community/>

The Biodiversity Agency - France

The site presents information and documents relating to the current actions and the work produced by:

- The Nature and Landscape Information System (SINP), which co-ordinates actors for the production, management, processing, enhancement and dissemination of data on terrestrial or marine biodiversity and information on landscapes;
- The National Observatory of Biodiversity (NVO), which follows the state of biodiversity in France, in particular from the data referenced within the framework of the SINP, and is interested in the relations of biodiversity with human activities.

<http://www.naturefrance.fr/>

Other observations on collaboration

*“This month of October we had the first business natural capital round-table discussion in partnership with IFC/WB to stoke take the key interventions needed for the private sector to embrace natural capital and the focus was on tea sector. In the near future we anticipate to have more targeted roundtable discussions.” * Rwanda*

* Rwanda’ survey responses are not currently included in results

3.4 Government Engagement with Business, Finance and NGOs**3.4.1 Overview**

Government engagement with business, finance and NGOs was investigated through the survey as a proxy for understanding fourth enabling environment criterion regarding the extent of social dialogue taking place. Understanding Government perception and engagement with different stakeholders was considered of importance to the development of the enabling environment. Survey responses were used to determine how engagement and/or the level of involvement of different stakeholder groups were perceived by Government representatives.

Government representatives were asked to reflect on the following statements:

1. Companies in the private sector play an active role in the national and local policy arena on natural capital.
2. National policies and strategies reflect the input from the private sector.

3. NGOs and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have been successful in bringing attention to the impact of companies on natural capital.
4. NGOs and CSOs have been successful in showing the importance of natural capital for society.
5. Civil society organisations and academia conduct research, and publish information on natural capital assets.

In addition, Survey respondents were asked whether there were any “*sectoral organisations (e.g. coffee growers’ federation) that facilitate businesses in different sectors to share and exchange relevant natural capital information, data, approaches and learning with each other and producers in the value chain?*”

They were also asked whether their government had a private sector champion and whether any economic incentives for natural capital conservation such as *Payments for Ecosystem Services* or *Conservation Easements* had been implemented.

3.4.2 General assumptions

This macro-category assumed that a limited number of simple survey questions could provide insight on the extent to which social dialogue around natural capital was taking place. This dialogue was, however, limited to government representatives and did not investigate interactions that might be occurring in other parts of society. It should also be noted that the survey suffered from gaps where countries had been unable to take part. In this macro-category, only half (47%) of the 30 countries reviewed provided responses. Due to the low response rate no country rankings were attempted in this macro-category.

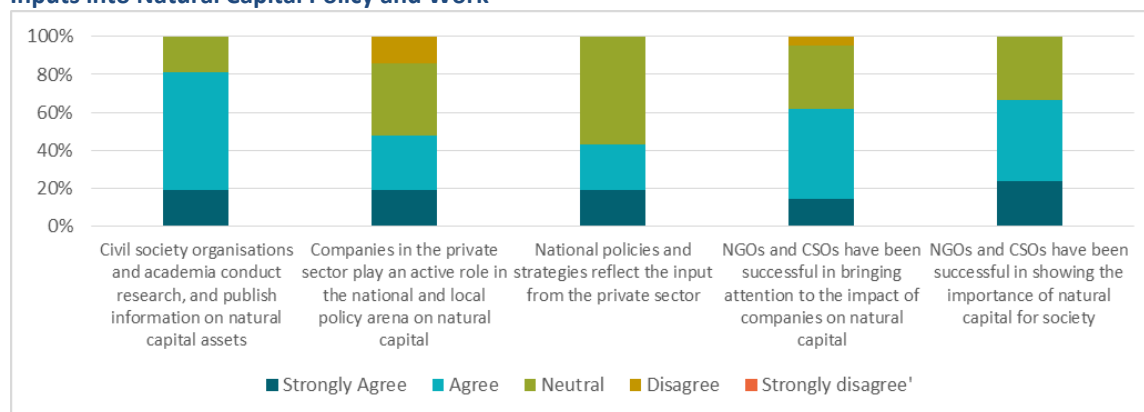
3.4.3 Summary

Key findings

Government representatives broadly agreed that key players including the private sector, NGOs, CSOs, academia and civil society are involved in natural capital. However, few (19%) could identify a private sector champion for natural capital in their country.

Outputs from the survey (Figure 3.6) showed that respondents were in broad agreement with the statements outlined. However, the least agreement (58%) related to whether national strategies reflected inputs from the private sector, with respondents stating they were neutral.

Figure 3.6: Level of Agreement of Government Respondents to Various Statements on Stakeholder Inputs into Natural Capital Policy and Work



When asked whether their government had a private sector natural capital champion only 19% responded that they did, and around 38% were unaware whether or not this was the case.

Less than half of respondents (46%) reported that they were aware of the existence of economic incentives for natural capital provided by the government. These consisted of payments for ecosystems services (25%), taxes, innovative market approaches (50%) and specific schemes or projects (58%). Note the percentages do not sum to 100% as, on some occasions, respondents reported more than one incentive. Response examples are provided in Box 4 below.

Some respondents (33%) stated that there were sectoral organisations that facilitated exchange by businesses on natural capital, examples of which include:

- In country sustainable business networks;
- Food and beverage organisations;
- Employee/labour organisations;
- Extractive organisations;
- Wildlife partnerships; and
- Coffee organisations.

Box 4: Examples of Incentives Reported During the Survey

“Incentives are not currently available from the government,” however, “schemes very close to PES are used by the private sector, and some agricultural subsidies could be considered as PES”. – France

“Government invests in restoration of ecological infrastructure through public works programmes, often in partnership with landowners” – South Africa*

* South Africa provided responses to the survey but was not included in the 30 countries where desk top research was undertaken.

4 Overview challenges and Way Forward

4.1 Overview

Results of the Snapshot indicate that national natural capital assessment and accounting is far from being fully developed globally. High level conclusions may be drawn regarding the status of each of four macro-categories used to understand the current level of country engagement with natural capital approaches. However, it is recognised that there are limitations given that the sample size for this study was relatively small with only 30/195 possible countries represented.

Results across the four macro-categories show that some countries appear to be leading the field in terms of their approach towards natural capital assessment/accounting and that these countries tend to be European. However, given the gaps in the data found and the relatively small sample of government representatives many results remain largely inconclusive.

The preparation of a full-global overview on approaches taken by governments to create an enabling environment for natural capital approaches could be considered as a follow-up to the Government Dialogue.

The key findings are that:

- There is a lack of data on the progress of natural capital accounting at country level in the public domain. However, most countries reviewed reported that their country had published some natural capital accounts that generally followed the SEEA framework, and most also said that their country had a “roadmap” towards natural capital accounting.
- There is a high level of commitment to international agreements was found across the countries reviewed. Our review suggests that most countries reviewed comprise government representatives that are in principle motivated to manage the natural environment in a more sustainable way through leading approaches⁷.
- Only a limited number of collaborative frameworks are available in specific countries and a lack of awareness with collaborative platforms. Our survey also found underlying capacity issues identified by different government representatives.
- Unfortunately, the findings for Government engagement with business, finance and NGOs were affected by many information gaps, so conclusions need to be considered with caution. The general conclusion was that most governments agree that CSOs and businesses play a key role when considering natural capital but that the level of current engagement was inconclusive.

⁷ Note that international commitments do not provide an indication of practical action, and this remains an area for further, more detailed research.

4.2 Future challenges and a way forward

Four key challenges are identified for further consideration at the Government Dialogue, along with some potential solutions:

- Publicly available data on natural capital is lacking and inconsistent: the outputs of this research show that data relating to the use of natural capital approaches by government is potentially lacking. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Support collaborative platforms and data/information hubs that enable interaction and data/information sharing between businesses.

- Levels of collaboration between government departments are hidden. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Determine the extent to which collaboration occurs across government agencies, and set up mechanisms to facilitate where intra-governmental interaction is found to be lacking.

- Government representatives face underlying capacity challenges and may lack awareness of the best ways to develop natural capital approaches. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Raise awareness of natural capital approaches among government agencies, making a stronger societal case for attracting talent, expertise and resources into this area.

- Engagement between government and business on natural capital is generally limited. One potential solution to this may be for governments to:

Explore collaborative regional approaches between business and government, e.g. by the EU Business and Biodiversity Platform or Gaborone Declaration, if appropriate at sector level.

5 References

Org	Information Type		References for Benchmarking data
CBD	Nagoya Protocol	Level of ratification	The Convention on Biodiversity https://www.cbd.int/information/parties.shtml#tab=2
	Date of signage	YEAR only	The Convention on Biodiversity https://www.cbd.int/information/parties.shtml#tab=2
	Country target related to target 2	Yes/No	The Convention on Biodiversity https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/default.shtml
	Target description		The Convention on Biodiversity https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/default.shtml
	Agency in charge	Survey data and Searches:	<u>Search</u> ('environment ministry + country') <u>Input through survey</u>
Globe	Details on NCA work		Globe Benchmarking reports (1 st and 2 nd Edition) 2013,2014 http://globelegislators.org/publications/legislation/natural-capital-new
WAVES/ SEEA	CASE study country	Yes/No	Waves partnership web site https://www.wavespartnership.org/en/partners https://www.wavespartnership.org/en/natural-capital-accounting
	Funding country	Yes/No	WAVES PG 42 annual report ()
	If yes	agency	WAVES PG 42 annual report ()
	Supporter information	Yes/No	Waves partnership web site https://www.wavespartnership.org/en/partners , Learn more on right hand side
	Partners	Yes/No	https://www.wavespartnership.org/en/partners
TEEB	TEEB	Member/funder	http://www.teebweb.org/about/partners
Natural Capital Coalition	Coalition	Member policy/funder	Natural Capital Coalition https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/who/coalition-organizations/?mfilter=policy https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/who/coalition-organizations/?mfilter=funder Natural Capital Protocol, 2016 Natural Capital Diagnostic Tool (forthcoming IFC, Natural Capital Coalition)
EUB@B	EU B@B	Public authority members	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/our-members/batb-platform-members/index_en.htm
UN ACRED	UNEP	Accredited organisation	http://www.unep.org/about/majorgroups/resources/list-accredited-organizations
Other business orgs	WBCSD	Member networks	http://www.wbcd.org/ Guide to Corporate Ecosystem Valuation, 2011
	NCFA	Signatories and members	http://www.naturalcapitalfinancealliance.org/
	ABBI	Working group members and observers	http://www.sba.asn.au/sba/i-abbi.asp
	The Natural Capital Project	Collaborators	https://www.naturalcapitalproject.org/

Appendix A – Study Basis

This appendix provides further details of the research process undertaken for the snapshot.

Desktop Research

An online review of publicly available information was performed using a systematic approach for all countries, and which included (for detailed list refer to Section 5):

- National government websites
- International development organisations (World Bank and United Nations)
- Selected network and NGO websites
- Selected research reports and background papers

Survey of Government Representatives

Government representatives from different countries were asked to complete an online survey focussed on the development of natural capital assessment/accounting and their engagement with business. The survey complimented and extended the findings of the desktop research.

The survey was developed based on the *Natural Capital Diagnostic Tool*⁸ and issued via email during the period from 18th-29th September 2017 to all those invited to attend the Government Dialogue. The questions from sections on stakeholder alignment and policy, strategy and programmes around natural capital were used among others, and adapted for use in the survey. Survey questions related to:

- Status of natural capital accounts in each country, i.e. published, in development, etc.
- Whether natural capital accounts followed the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) framework.
- Identification by government representatives of any sectoral organisations and collaborative platforms with natural capital focus.

In cases where different respondents from the same country reported a different status for some account types, the most complete response was included in the analysis.

Country rankings

As each macro-category contained several components derived from desktop research and survey, it was necessary to average the results obtained from each of these components in order to arrive at a ranking for countries. This method could be considered semi-quantitative given that the information obtained was in some cases numerical but also in other formats. In addition, as stated in the introductory sections of this report the information and data obtained was subject to many gaps and inconsistencies. Hence rankings are a snapshot that should be considered as indicative only and not definitive. Table 4 below shows the research undertaken for each macro-category.

⁸ Natural Capital Diagnostic Tool (forthcoming IFC, Natural Capital Coalition).

Table 4: Research undertaken for each macro category

Macro-category	Desktop research	Survey
In country natural capital accounting		
The review of each country’s Environment Ministry web site searching for references to natural capital – website ID	Yes, desktop research identified appropriate website for: Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, India, Japan, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Singapore, Sweden, USA, Zambia	Yes, survey identified appropriate website for: Australia, Botswana, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Madagascar, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, UK.
The review of each country’s Environment Ministry web site searching for references to natural capital – website searches	Yes <i>Note not available or not in English: Indonesia, Italy, Peru, Spain</i>	
The results from the Survey relating to the status of natural capital accounts that are currently published or under development. Where Survey details were unavailable we reviewed the relevant sections of two benchmarking reports from Globe International* to provide additional data.	Yes. (Globe reports and WAVES statement on results page) for: Canada, China, Costa Rica, Germany, India, Japan, Philippines, Rwanda <i>Note GAPS: Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, USA, Zambia</i>	<i>Yes (Q8 & Q15 of survey): Australia, Botswana, Colombia, France, Indonesia, Madagascar, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland Finland, Germany and UK.</i> <i>Note: Finland, Germany, Philippines gaps in answers so desktop research used as well</i> <i>Note: Further stats are reported in the results section to give an overarching view of this i.e. % following SEEA framework, open ended feedback on the NC accounts that are published, % of respondents that stated they had at least one account published. These were not used in the ranking but did back up the information from desk top research and the initial responses on the accounts published.</i>
The level of involvement from each government with WAVES	Yes	No
International commitments		
Commitment to the CBD	Yes	<i>Only used to support desktop research findings, by asking government representatives if they agree that national directives or commitments on natural capital exist. Not used in ranking but is reported alongside results for corroborative purposes</i>

Macro-category	Desktop research	Survey
Detailed country target review.	Yes	No
Government engagement with collaborative platforms		
EU B@B platform	Yes	<i>Note: Survey results were used to corroborate the Desktop Research. Not used in ranking but gave context i.e. % of respondents that stated there were collaborative platforms and what the comparative tools and data were being used.</i>
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)	Yes	
The Natural Capital Coalition	Yes	
Government engagement with business, finance and NGOs		
Reflections around involvement with natural capital	No	<p>Yes. All survey responses: Q17: Level of Agreement of Government Respondents to Various Statements on Stakeholder Inputs into Natural Capital Policy and Work. Q21, Q27 & Q29 – on private sector champions, sectoral organisations and economic incentives.</p> <p><i>Note: Limited to those who had taken part in the survey and answered these questions. Too many gaps and therefore not ranked.</i></p>

*Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE International) is an international organisation comprising national parliamentarians from over 80 countries committed to developing and overseeing the implementation of laws in pursuit of sustainable development. <http://www.globelegislators.org/>

Appendix B(i) – Approach for measuring the status of natural capital accounting

This Appendix provides further details as to the research approach for measuring the status of natural capital accounting in different countries.

Review of Environmental Ministry websites

A desktop review of each country's Environment Ministry website was conducted for the terms *natural capital*, *natural capital accounting* and/or *environmental accounting*. These terms were chosen due to research time available. If a survey respondent provided information indicating a preferred Ministry website, this was also searched. Additionally, a general internet search using the terms *Environmental + ministry + relevant country* was used. A list of all websites reviewed is provided in Appendix D – Environment Ministry Websites.

Results were categorised as follows:

- Low – no results referring to the search terms were returned.
- Mid – some results referring to the search terms were returned, dated in last 5 years.
- High – some results referring to the search terms were returned, dated in last 3 years.
- Gap - Websites could not be accessed or were unavailable in English.

Survey on Natural Capital accounts and results from Globe International

The survey asked government representatives to identify where, for a selection of sectors and/or habitat types (i.e. agriculture; biodiversity; forests; greenhouse gases; water; marine; fisheries and oil and gas) natural capital accounts had been published and/or were under development at a national level.

Where data was not provided by respondents, information from Globe International's benchmarking reports on the status of natural capital accounting was used. Note that Globe reports do not provide information on all countries, and that the age of these reports (typically published 2013-2014) means that natural capital accounting status may have since changed.

The results from the survey and Globe reports were ranked in the following ways:

- Low – no natural capital accounts under development, planned or published.
- Mid-low – Minimum of one natural capital account under development/planned but none published.
- Mid – Minimum of one natural capital account published, with at least one more under development.
- Mid-high – Minimum of two natural capital accounts published, with at least one more under development.
- High – Minimum of three natural capital accounts published, with two or more under development (depending on the number published).
- Gap – Data from survey respondents and/or Globe reports unavailable.

Involvement in WAVES Partnership

The World Bank WAVES partnership programme seeks to help countries implement national level natural capital accounts through the provision of expertise and resources. The partnership

is involved with the development of the experimental elements of the SEEA, developed by the UN statistics division, which contains *“the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy”*⁹. The WAVES partnership also focuses on developing *“a global platform for training and knowledge sharing the development and building international consensus around natural capital accounting”*¹⁰.

Given the platform focus the level of country engagement with the platform was included in this review as an indication of a countries current involvement in the development of accounts and knowledge sharing in this area. There are a number of different levels of involvement in the program at the country level these have been categorised as:

- High – Core implementing country working with WAVES and receiving extensive technical support. Country has established national steering committees, identified policy priorities and designed work plans for implementation, as outlined by WAVES.
- Mid-high – identified as a funder and a supporter of WAVES.
- Mid - Donor partner, identified as contributing financially to the WAVES partnership in the partnership’s annual report (2016).
- Mid-low - Participating partners with an interest in, and being able to contribute to, the promotion of natural capital assessment as identified in WAVES supporter list (2014).
- Low – No public involvement with the WAVES partnership. Government representatives may be asked to confirm this as part of Government Dialogue meeting.

⁹ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/default.asp>

¹⁰ <https://www.wavespartnership.org/en/natural-capital-accounting>

Appendix B(ii) - Approach for measuring international commitments

This appendix provides further details as to the research approach for measuring international commitments relating to natural capital in different countries.

Commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The CBD entered into force in 1993 with the objective of *“the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources”*¹¹, the convention *“was inspired by the world community’s growing commitment to sustainable development”*¹². Commitment to the CBD was included in this analysis as a proxy for the consideration of natural capital at a country level. For this review commitments to the CBD were categorised in the following way:

- Low – country has neither signed the CBD and/or is not a party to it.
- Mid – the country has not signed the CBD however, through the accession process, the relevant country has become a Party to the agreement without having signed it.
- High – the country has signed and ratified, accepted or approved the CBD.

Country Targets

During 2010 the CBD implemented a strategic plan for biodiversity from 2011-2020. As part of the Conference of the parties in Nagoya, 20 aspirational targets (known as the Aichi targets) were set to help achieve this. Aichi target two has the following aim *“By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems”*¹³, it was felt that this target could help to inspire change at a country level and a review of the country level targets for meeting target two of the Nagoya Protocol was undertaken. Targets were checked for details and specific reference to the incorporation/use of economic values relating to natural capital into national accounts and/or policy decisions. Targets were categorised as:

- Low – no mention of natural capital or its economic value is included in the current description of targets relating to the Nagoya Protocol.
- Mid – the country mentions natural capital and its economic value as part of its targets but not in the context of the development of natural capital accounting and/or policy decision making such as planning or poverty reduction strategies.
- High – the country mentions the development of natural capital accounting or the incorporation of natural capital values into policy, planning and/or poverty reduction strategies as part of its targets for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

¹¹ <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-01>

¹² <https://www.cbd.int/history/>

¹³ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

Appendix C – Country Level Results

Table C.1: Country rankings for international commitments

Country	Commitment to CBD		Country Targets	Overall score international commitments
Australia**	High		Mid	Mid
Botswana	High		High	High
Canada**	High		High	High
China	High		High	High
Columbia**	High		Mid	Mid
Costa Rica**	High		Low	Mid
Czech Republic	High		Mid	Mid
Denmark	High		Low	Mid
Finland	High		High	High
France	High		Mid	Mid
Germany	High		Mid	Mid
India	High		High	High
Indonesia*	High		Low	Mid
Italy	High		Low	Mid
Japan	High		High	High
Madagascar	High		High	High
Netherlands*	High		Low	Mid
Norway	High		Mid	Mid
Peru	High		Mid	Mid
Philippines	High		Mid	Mid
Poland**	High		Mid	Mid
Portugal*	High		Low	Mid
Rwanda	High		High	High
Singapore	High		Low	Mid
Spain	High		Mid	Mid
Sweden	High		High	High
Switzerland	High		High	High
UK	High		High	High
USA	Mid		Low	Low
Zambia	High		High	Mid

Note: some countries have no current targets available on the CBD's online database (*).

*Indonesia, Netherlands, Portugal

Overall score bands: =<0.5 – Low; 0.6- <1.0 Mid-low; 1.0-1.5 – Mid; 1.6 - <2.0 – Mid-high; 2 - High

Table C.2: Status of natural capital accounting

There were several websites that could not be accessed during our research these were: Botswana, Indonesia, Madagascar and Zambia. In addition, sites for Colombia, Costa Rica, Italy, Peru, were not available in English and were not ranked. Sites for both Portugal and France had limited information available in English.

Country	Environmental ministry review	Natural capital accounting status (from Survey or Desktop Research) ^{*R/W/WS}	WAVES involvement	Overall score status of natural capital accounts
Australia ^{*WS}	Mid	High	Low	Mid
Botswana ^{*WR}	Low	Mid-high	High	Mid
Canada ^R	Mid-low	Mid-high	Mid-low	Mid
China ^R	Mid-low	Mid-low	Low	Mid-low
Columbia ^{*WR}	GAP	High	High	Mid-high
Costa Rica ^R	GAP	Mid-low	High	Mid
Czech Republic	Mid-low	GAP	Mid-low	GAP
Denmark	Mid	GAP	Mid-high	GAP
Finland [*]	Mid	Low	Mid-low	Mid-low
France ^{*GR}	Mid-low	Mid-high	Mid-high	Mid
Germany ^{*R}	Mid-low	Mid	Mid-high	Mid
India ^R	Mid-low	Mid	Low	Mid-low
Indonesia [*]	GAP	Mid-high	High	Mid
Italy	GAP	GAP	Mid-low	GAP
Japan ^R	Mid	Mid-high	Mid	Mid
Madagascar [*]	GAP	Mid-high	High	Mid
Netherlands ^{*WS}	Mid	High	Mid-high	Mid-high
Norway	Mid-low	GAP	Mid-high	GAP
Peru [*]	GAP	Mid-low	Low	Low
Philippines ^{*RW}	Mid-low	Mid-low	High	Mid
Poland	Mid-low	GAP	Mid-low	GAP
Portugal ^{*G}	Mid-low	Mid-low	Mid-low	Mid-low
Rwanda ^R	Mid-low	Mid-low	High	Mid**
Singapore	Mid-low	GAP	Low	GAP
Spain	Mid-low	GAP	Mid-low	GAP
Sweden	Mid-low	GAP	Mid-low	GAP
Switzerland [*]	Mid-low	Mid-low	Mid	Mid-low
UK [*]	Mid	High	Mid-high	Mid-high
USA	Mid	GAP	Mid-low	GAP
Zambia	GAP	GAP	Low	GAP

For column two status of natural capital accounts: ^{*}data from survey used to determine status of natural capital accounting, ^R – data from Globe benchmark used over that provided in surveys (more information available), ^G – gaps information due to language constraints partial mark provided, ^W – WAVES result summary from website used, ^{WS} – data on natural capital accounting mentioned on Environmental Ministry website. GAP – gap identified no data available or no data in English language available. For the overall score rankings marked with ** are likely to be affected by data gaps.

Score categories used were 0 – low, 1 - mid-low, 2 – mid, 3 – mid-high and 4 - high

Table C.3: Country involvement with collaborative platforms

Country	Involvement with TEEB	Involvement with Coalition	EU B@B public authority involvement	Overall score status of country engagement with collaborative platforms and NGO
Australia	No	No	No	Low
Botswana	No	No	No	Low
Canada	Yes	No	No	Mid
China	No	Yes	No	Mid
Columbia	No	No	No	Low
Costa Rica	No	No	No	Low
Czech Republic	No	No	No	Low
Denmark	No	No	Yes	Mid
Finland	No	No	Yes	Mid
France	No	No	Yes	Mid
Germany	Yes	No	Yes	High
India	No	No	No	Low
Indonesia	No	No	No	Low
Italy	No	No	Yes	Mid
Japan	No	No	No	Low
Madagascar	No	No	No	Low
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
Norway	No	No	No	Low
Peru	No	No	No	Low
Philippines	No	No	No	Low
Poland	No	No	No	Low
Portugal	No	No	Yes	Mid
Rwanda	No	No	No	Low
Singapore	No	No	No	Low
Spain	No	No	Yes	Mid
Sweden	Yes	No	Yes	High
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
UK	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
USA	No	Yes	No	Mid
Zambia	No	No	No	Low

Overall score bands: <0 – Low; 0.33- <0.6 Mid >0.6 - High

Appendix D – Environment Ministry Websites

Country	Website searches ('environment ministry + country')	Identification (survey - green/searches - purple)
Australia	http://www.environment.gov.au	
Botswana	http://www.mewt.gov.bw/DEA/	
Canada	http://www.ec.gc.ca/	
China	http://english.mep.gov.cn	
Columbia	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente http://www.minambiente.gov.co DANE (statistics agency) reported in survey - www.dane.gov.co/index.php/en	
Costa Rica	Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía http://www.minae.go.cr/ http://www.minae.go.cr/index.php/es/	
Czech Republic	http://www.mzp.cz/	
Denmark	http://en.mfvm.dk/the-ministry/ http://eng.mst.dk	
Finland	http://www.ym.fi/en-US	
France	http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/a-biodiversity-agency-for-a-new-relationship-between-humankind-and-nature Consolidation of agencies into a biodiversity agency	
Germany	http://www.bmub.bund.de/en Bundesministerium fur Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit	
India	http://www.envfor.nic.in/	
Indonesia	Could not access web site	
Italy	http://www.minambiente.it/	Not available in English
Japan	http://www.env.go.jp/en	
Madagascar	Could not access web site, survey data used	
Mozambique*	MITADER, ministry of land, environment and rural development	Not part of desktop review
Netherlands		
Norway	https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/id668/	
Peru	http://www.minam.gob.pe/	Not available in English
Philippines	http://denr.gov.ph/	
Poland	http://www.mos.gov.pl/index_main.shtml	
Portugal	https://www.apambiente.pt/index.php?ref=x178	
Rwanda	http://www.rema.gov.rw	
Singapore	http://www.mewr.gov.sg	
Spain	http://www.mapama.gob.es/en/#	Not available in English
Sweden	http://www.government.se/government-of-sweden/ministry-of-the-environment/	
Switzerland	https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/en/home.html	
Uganda*		Not part of desktop review
UK	Agency ID as responsible for Environmental Accounts (ONS) - https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/uksectoraccounts/methodologies/naturalcapital	
USA	https://www.epa.gov/environmental-topics	
Zambia	http://www.zema.org.zm	

Appendix E – Survey