



Biodiversity Policy Response Indicators: Monitoring Progress Towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets 3 and 20

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Objectives

1. Identify what type of indicators could be useful for Targets 3 & 20
2. Consider to what extent existing OECD datasets might meet those needs
 - modifications or adjustments?

Reviewing the following datasets:

- OECD/EEA database on instruments used for environmental policy and natural resources
- OECD agriculture Producer and Consumer Support Estimates
- OECD Government Financial Transfers to fisheries
- OECD Inventory on Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expenditures for Fossil Fuels
- OECD DAC Credit Reporting System and Rio markers
- OECD/Eurostat Environmental Protection Expenditure and Revenue



Aichi Biodiversity Target 3

*“By 2020, at the latest, **incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed** in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and **positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied**, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions”*

Operational Indicators

- Trends in the **number and value of incentives**, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity removed, reformed or phased out
- Trends in **identification, assessment and establishment and strengthening of incentives** that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services and penalize adverse impacts



Type of information useful for positive incentives...

- Type of instrument (e.g. PES; environmental taxes, charges, fees; offsets; etc)
- Year established
- Geographic scope
- Resources mobilised (where relevant)
- Hectares protected under programme
- Updated regularly



For positive incentives... the OECD/EEA database on economic instruments for environmental policy and natural resource management



Instrument categories include:

1. Environmentally-related taxes, fees and charges
2. Tradable permit systems
3. Environmentally-motivated subsidies
4. Deposit refund schemes
5. Voluntary approaches

Environmental domains:

- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Climate change
- Land contamination
- Waste management
- *Natural resources management*
- Noise
- Energy efficiency
- Transport
- *Land management*

Data is publicly available at: **<http://www2.oecd.org/ecoinst/queries/>**



Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity...

- Sector-specific government financial transfers
 - Agriculture
 - Fisheries (marine capture)
 - Fossil Fuels
- Do not measure policy impacts on the environment - Mediating factors must also be considered e.g.
 - Regulatory environment
 - State of the environment
- Limited information, but could serve as a starting point



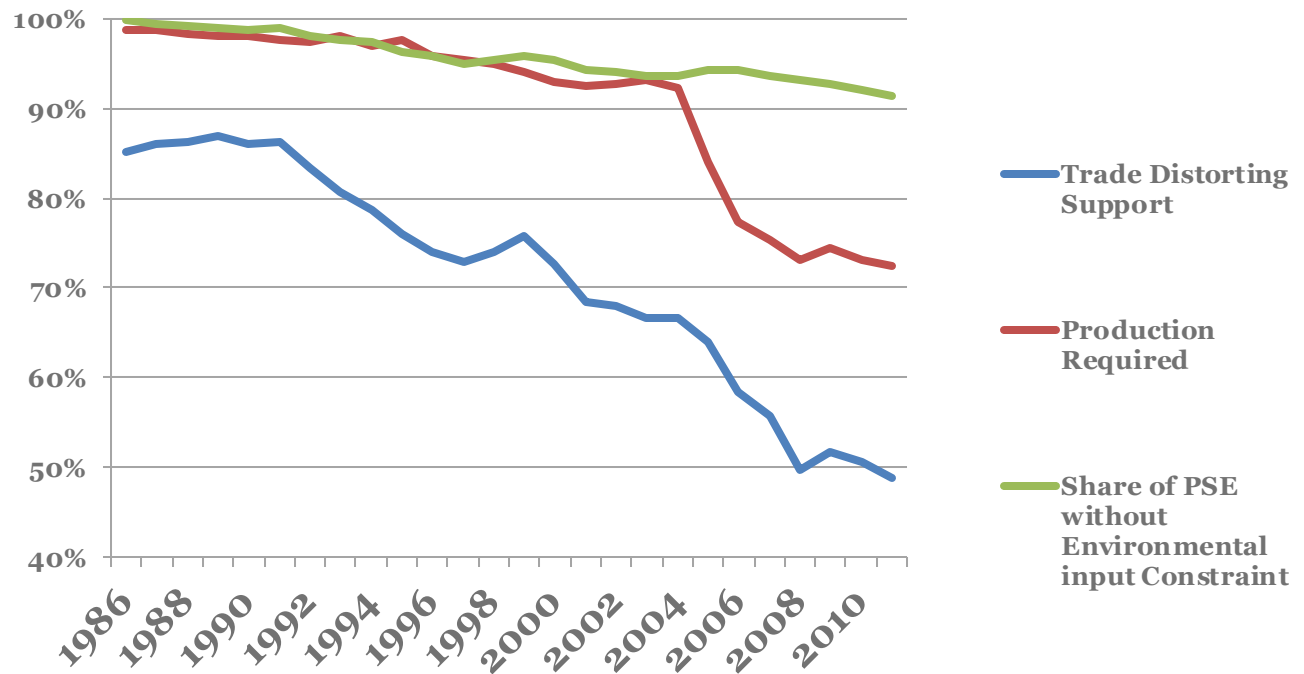
Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity...

OECD Agriculture Producer and Consumer Support Estimates



Support measures can incentivise:

- expansion and intensification of agriculture
- adoption of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices





Aichi Biodiversity Target 20

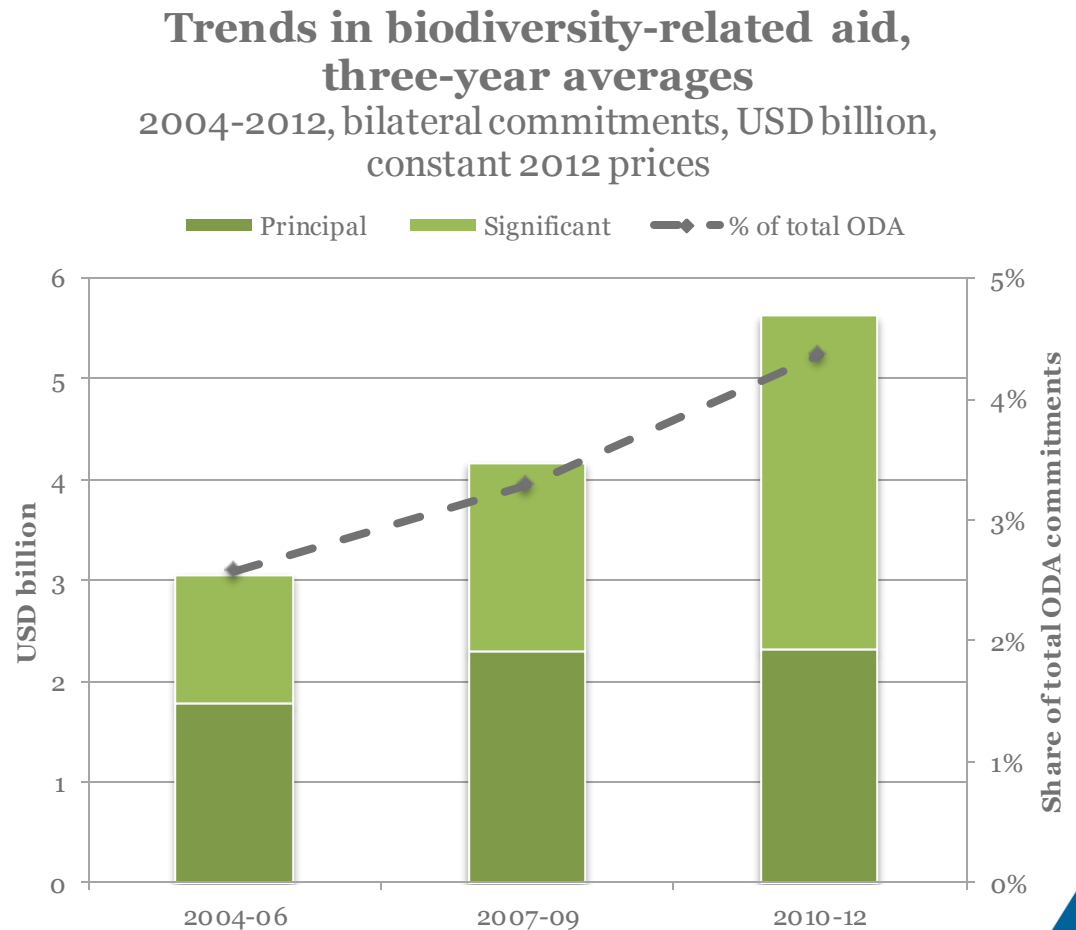
“By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels.”

- (1) *Aggregate financial flows, in the amount and where relevant percentage, of biodiversity-related funding, per annum, for achieving the Convention's three objectives, in a manner that avoids double counting, both in total and in, inter alia, the following categories:*
- (a) Official Development Assistance;*
 - (b) Domestic budgets at all levels;*
 - (c) Private Sector;*
 - (d) Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia;*
 - (e) International financial institutions;*
 - (f) United Nations organizations, funds and programmes;*
 - (g) Non-ODA public funding;*
 - (h) South-South cooperation initiatives;*
 - (i) Technical cooperation;*



International Finance for Biodiversity: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System and the Rio Markers

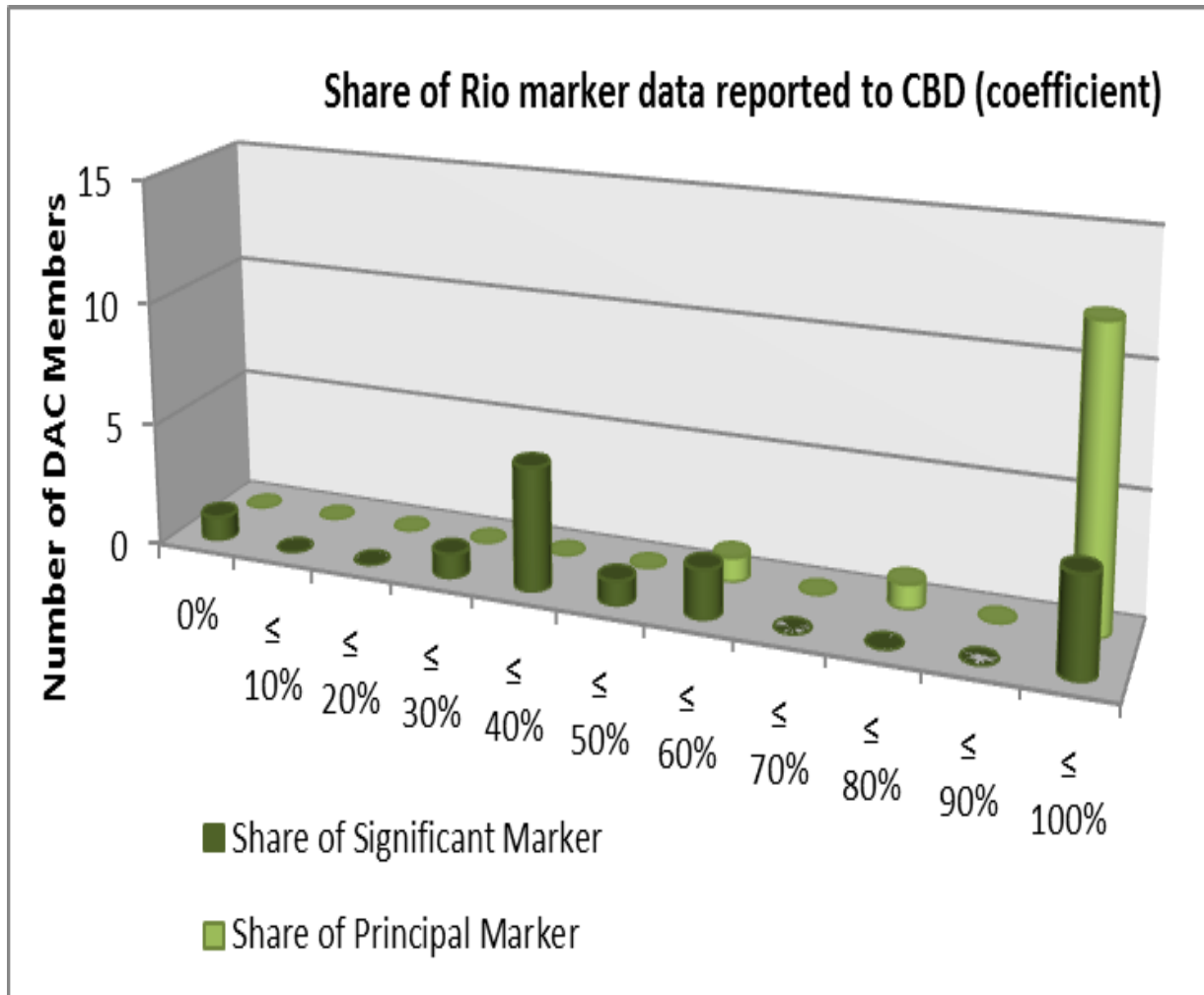
- The CRS framework may be used to monitor biodiversity-related international finance from:
 - Bilateral ODA
 - Multilateral ODA
 - OOF
- Reporting practices vary
- Need for harmonization



Source: OECD DAC Statistics, Aid to Biodiversity (March, 2013)



Use of Rio marker data for reporting to the CBD



- Most report 100% ***principal***
- Varied treatment of ***significant***
- Different approaches and coefficients may relate to the nature of different member portfolios, and how the marker is applied.
- **Comparability** and the **need for harmonisation** are pressing concerns



Domestic Finance for Biodiversity: OECD and Eurostat data on Environmental Protection Expenditures and Revenue

- Domestic expenditures by actor: public, business, and specialized producers
- Collected annually from EU member states; bienially for OECD members
- Data is classified according to CEPA: **Biodiversity and landscape protection**
- Framework based on double entry bookkeeping: each activity has an abater (producer) and a financer
- Biodiversity data is relatively sparse, and not all countries are reporting consistently



Thank you!

For further information on OECD work on the economics and policy of biodiversity and ecosystems, visit:

www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity

For further information on the Rio markers and official development finance statistics, visit:

www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm

RIOMARKERS

Key areas of OECD work on biodiversity:

- ❖ Biodiversity Indicators, Valuation and Assessment
- ❖ Economic Instruments, Incentives and Policies for Biodiversity
- ❖ Biodiversity Finance, Development and Distributional Issues

➤ *Recent and forthcoming work: Biodiversity Offsets (OECD, forthcoming 2014); Policy Response Indicators for Biodiversity (OECD, forthcoming 2014); The Role of National Ecosystem Assessments in Influencing Policy Making (2014).*

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