

# OECD DAC Statistics

## Biodiversity-related Development Finance

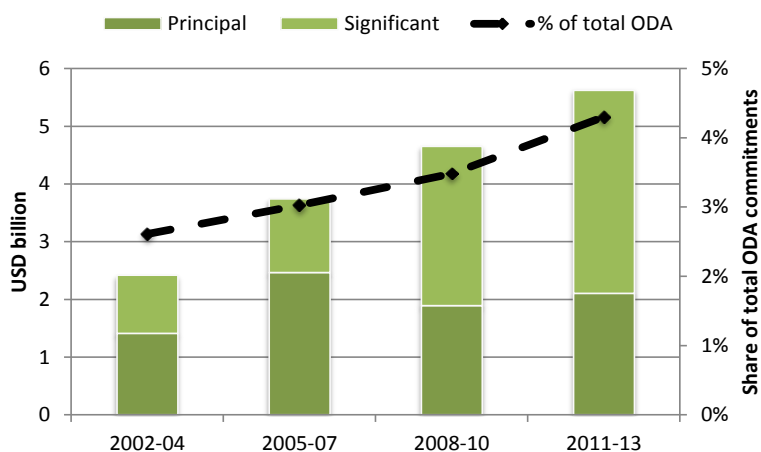
These statistics are based on DAC members' reporting on the biodiversity Rio marker to the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). See methodology box on last page. This flyer presents data up to 2013; 2014 data will be published towards the end of 2015. Detailed project-by-project data are available at <http://oe.cd/RioMarkers>

- Total bilateral biodiversity-related development finance commitments by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) have increased over the past decade, reaching **USD 5.6 billion** per year on average in 2011-13, representing **4.3% of total bilateral official development assistance (ODA)**.
- Of the total biodiversity-related development co-operation activities, the majority (63%, **USD 3.5 billion**) targets biodiversity as a **significant** objective, while 37% (**USD 2.1 billion**) targets biodiversity as the **principal** objective.
- **Development co-operation activities for biodiversity often target multiple environmental objectives:** of total biodiversity-related ODA, **79%** consists of activities designed to simultaneously address climate change mitigation, and/or climate change adaptation, and/or desertification concerns.
- Biodiversity-related projects are concentrated in **general environment protection** (e.g. environment-related policy and capacity-building); **agriculture, forestry, fishing and rural development**; and **water supply and sanitation**.
- **Asia received the highest share of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA in 2007-13 (32%), followed by Africa (27%).**

### How much bilateral development finance is going towards biodiversity?

**Chart 1. Trends in biodiversity-related ODA, three-year averages**

2002-13, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices



Note: Chart 1 presents a trend based on averages over three years, so as to smooth fluctuations from large multi-year projects programmed and committed in a given year. Reporting became mandatory for DAC members from 2007 flows.

Total bilateral biodiversity-related development finance commitments by members of the OECD DAC reached **USD 5.6 billion** on average per year in 2011-13, representing **4.3% of total ODA commitments** (Chart 1).

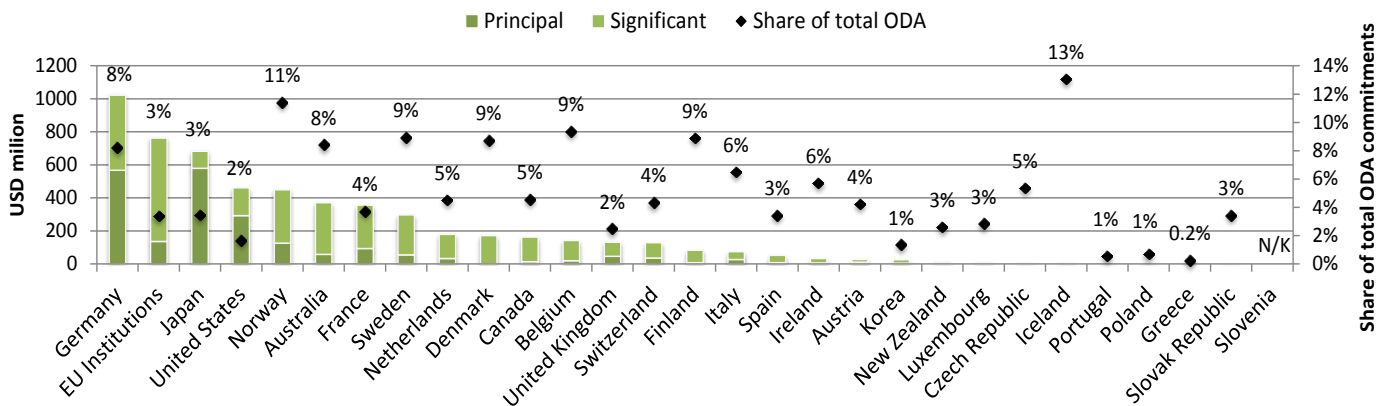
Of total biodiversity-related ODA in 2010-12, 63% targets biodiversity as a *significant* objective (**USD 3.5 billion** on average per year), while 37% targets biodiversity as the *principal* objective. The level of ODA targeting biodiversity as a *principal* objective is **USD 2.1 billion** on average per year in 2011-13, considered as a “lower bound” of ODA to biodiversity (while the total estimate includes ODA targeting biodiversity as both a *principal* and *significant* objective).

**The proportion of total biodiversity-related ODA targeting multiple environmental objectives has increased, from an average of 46% over 2005-07, to 79% over 2011-13.** These trends suggest that DAC members are increasingly **exploiting the synergies between biodiversity and climate change adaptation, mitigation, and desertification when integrating biodiversity into development co-operation portfolios** – and this nexus, particularly with climate change, may be driving the upward trend in total biodiversity-related ODA.

## Biodiversity-related development finance commitments by DAC members

Germany, EU Institutions and Japan together provided 44% of total biodiversity-related ODA over 2011-13 (Chart 2). However, several other providers allocate larger shares of their ODA to biodiversity-related activities; Iceland leading with 13%, followed by Norway and Belgium.

**Chart 2. Biodiversity-related ODA by DAC member**  
Average 2011-13, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



Note: The Slovak Republic and Poland, as new DAC members, only started reporting on Rio markers in 2013. Figures illustrated above represent 2013 values only for these members. Slovenia is also a DAC member but is not yet applying the biodiversity marker. The United Arab Emirates, a non-DAC provider, reported USD 9.5 million of biodiversity-related development finance over 2011-13.

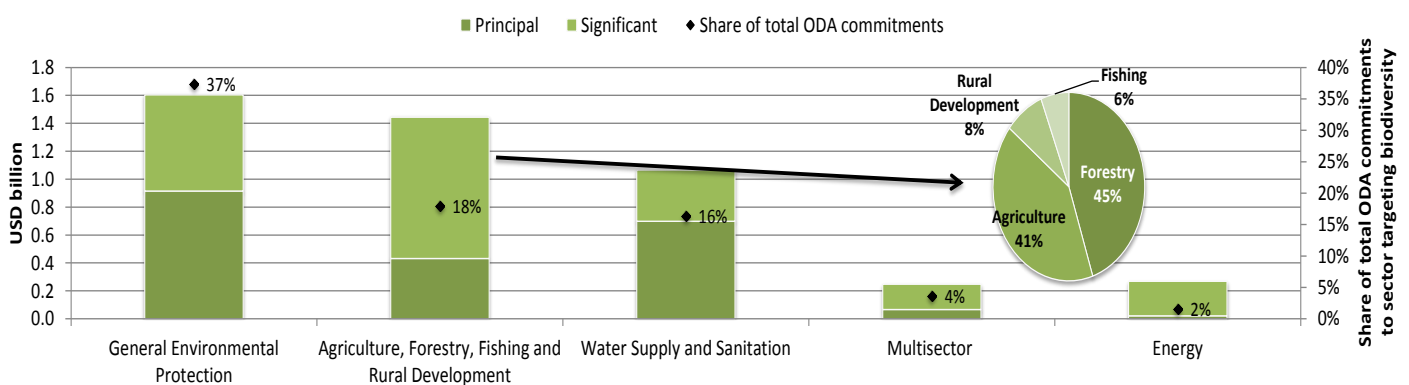
On average in 2011-2013, 83% of bilateral biodiversity-related commitments were grants, and 17% were loans. This represents a shift towards grants since 2005-07, when the grant share was 48%. The current grant share in biodiversity-related ODA is roughly in line with that of ODA as a whole (78% in 2011-13).

Finance for biodiversity also flows through the multilateral system. While earmarked contributions channeled through multilateral organisations are included in bilateral figures, this data does not capture core contributions to multilateral agencies, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

## Which sectors are targeted by bilateral biodiversity-related ODA commitments?

Over 80% of biodiversity-related ODA in 2007-13 was in the sectors of general environment protection, agriculture, forestry, fishing, rural development, and water supply and sanitation (Chart 3). Of biodiversity-related ODA flowing to “general environmental protection”, 58% goes to environmental policy and administrative management, and a third goes to a specifically coded “biodiversity” sub-sector covering the creation of natural reserves and the preservation of habitat and species. Less than 2% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA directly targets other sectors that have important impacts upon biodiversity, such as transport, industry, mining, and construction. In relative terms, biodiversity-related ODA represents a significant share of total ODA to forestry (71%) and fishing (26%), but represents less of total ODA to other important sectors such as tourism (11%).

**Chart 3. Five main sectors receiving biodiversity-related ODA<sup>1</sup>**  
Average 2007-13, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices



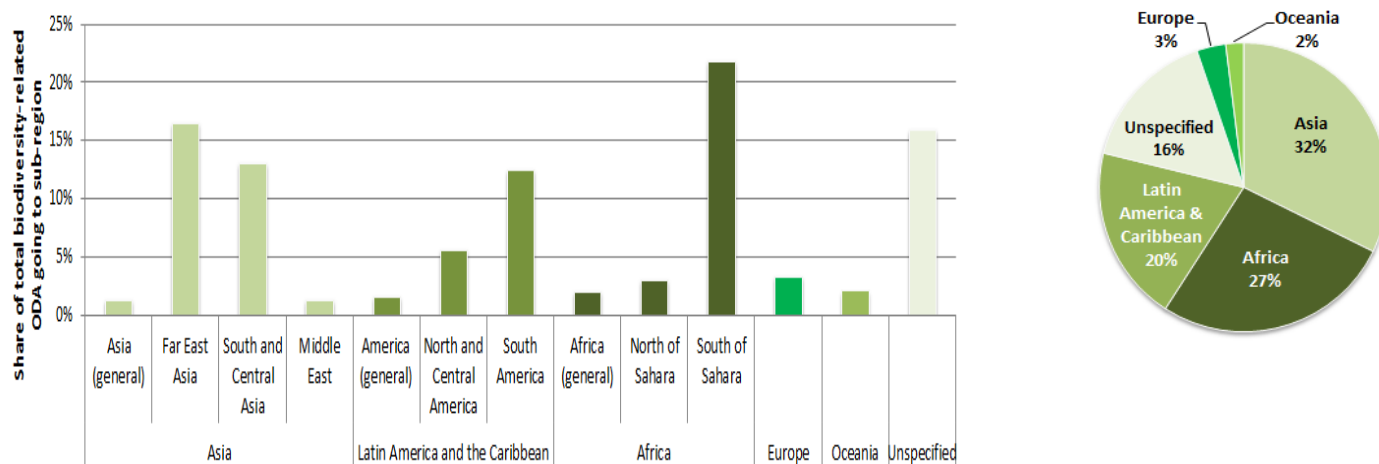
<sup>1</sup>: Multi-sector projects include urban development and management, and multi-sector education, training and research.

## Where is bilateral biodiversity-related development finance flowing to?

Asia received the highest share of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA in 2007-13 (32%), followed by Africa (27%) (Chart 4). As biodiversity-related ODA has been increasing over time, the allocation of finance across regions has changed. In particular, the level and relative share of total biodiversity-related ODA to Africa and Europe has been rising steadily since 2005-07, whereas the level and relative share of bilateral finance to Asia has declined. **South America** stands out as a sub-region receiving 13% of biodiversity-related ODA in 2007-13 (Chart 4), which is higher than South America's 3% share of total bilateral ODA commitments.

**Chart 4. Geographical distribution of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA**

Average 2007-13, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



A large share of biodiversity-related ODA is “unspecified” (i.e. not earmarked to a country or region) (Charts 4 and 6). This reflects finance towards international and multi-regional activities, programmes and funds, as well as research-based activities. An example is support for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which helps developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and fosters sustainable forest management.

The top five country recipients of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA over 2007-13 were **India, Viet Nam, Brazil, China and Indonesia** (Chart 5), which together received 26% of total biodiversity-related ODA. Biodiversity considerations are **most mainstreamed** into ODA commitments to **Panama** (45% of bilateral ODA had a biodiversity-related objective in 2007-13), **Guyana** (34%), **Brazil** (30%), **Azerbaijan** (27%) and **Gabon** (13%).

Over half of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA flows to middle-income countries, whereas 21% flows to Least Developed Countries and other low income countries (Chart 6). The relative skew towards middle-income countries, compared to the allocation of total ODA, is partly driven by high volumes of biodiversity-related ODA targeting Brazil and China, which are upper middle-income countries, and India, Viet Nam and Indonesia, which are lower middle-income countries.

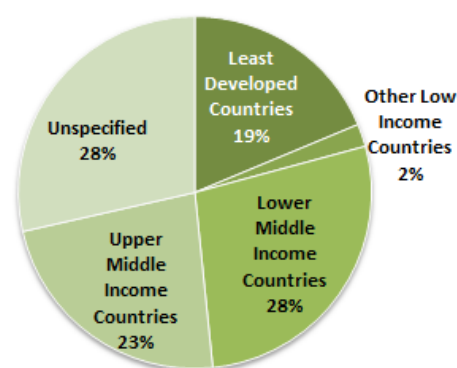
**Chart 5. Top 10 recipients of biodiversity-related ODA**

Annual average 2007-13, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices

Country	USD million	Share of total biodiversity-related ODA
India	339	7%
Viet Nam	296	6%
Brazil	290	6%
China	234	5%
Indonesia	135	3%
Ethiopia	100	2%
Kenya	89	2%
Turkey	86	2%
Peru	80	2%
Bolivia	67	1%

**Chart 6. Biodiversity-related ODA by income group**

2007-13, bilateral commitments



## Biodiversity-related ODA by DAC members in 2013\*

USD million, bilateral commitments, current prices

Bilateral contributions in 2013			
Marker-based statistics, commitments, USD million			
	Principal objective	Significant objective	Total
Australia	57.2	261.2	318.4
Austria	14.1	33.5	47.6
Belgium	22.1	147.4	169.5
Canada	1.2	54.3	55.5
Czech Republic	0.1	3.8	3.9
Denmark	0.2	249.3	249.5
EU Institutions	68.2	851.3	919.5
Finland	8.7	10.9	19.6
France	100.7	229.4	330.1
Germany	559.6	441.4	1001.0
Greece	0.1	0.0	0.1
Iceland	3.1	2.0	5.2
Ireland	0.1	41.7	41.9
Italy	10.8	66.6	77.4
Japan	38.1	69.9	107.9
Korea	10.1	45.4	55.5
Luxembourg	1.6	10.3	11.9
Netherlands	3.5	295.8	299.3
New Zealand	3.5	8.0	11.5
Norway	106.8	415.1	521.9
Poland	0.0	1.0	1.0
Portugal	0.1	1.2	1.3
Slovak Republic	0.0	0.5	0.5
Slovenia	N/K	N/K	N/K
Spain	1.7	48.7	50.5
Sweden	45.1	402.3	447.4
Switzerland	70.4	87.5	157.9
United Kingdom	20.5	213.4	234.0
United States	342.7	508.8	851.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1490.6</b>	<b>4500.7</b>	<b>5991.3</b>

\*Based on data reported to the DAC CRS as of January 2015. Slovenia is not yet applying the biodiversity marker.

The Rio markers are descriptive rather than strictly quantitative. They allow for an approximate quantification of financial flows targeting the objectives of the Rio conventions. Biodiversity finance reported to the CBD may be based on alternative definitions and measurement methodologies, and may not be comparable to Rio marker data.

### Box: Rio marker methodology

Since 1998 the DAC has monitored development finance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using the "Rio markers". Markers indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each activity, where every development co-operation activity reported to the CRS should be screened and marked as either (i) targeting the Conventions as a "principal" objective or a "significant" objective, or (ii) not targeting the objective. Activities marked as having a *principal* biodiversity objective would not have been funded but for that objective; activities marked "significant" have other prime objectives but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet biodiversity concerns.

#### Definition and Criteria for Eligibility

**Biodiversity-related development finance** is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

An activity can be marked with the biodiversity Rio marker if it contributes to:

- protection of or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

**NEW! Biodiversity data visualisation portal:** [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/biodiversity.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/biodiversity.htm)