



THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Official Development Assistance for Biodiversity

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Outline

- Measuring aid targeting biodiversity: the Rio markers
- Trends in biodiversity-related aid
- Using aid to catalyse other sources of finance
- Quality of aid – application of aid principles



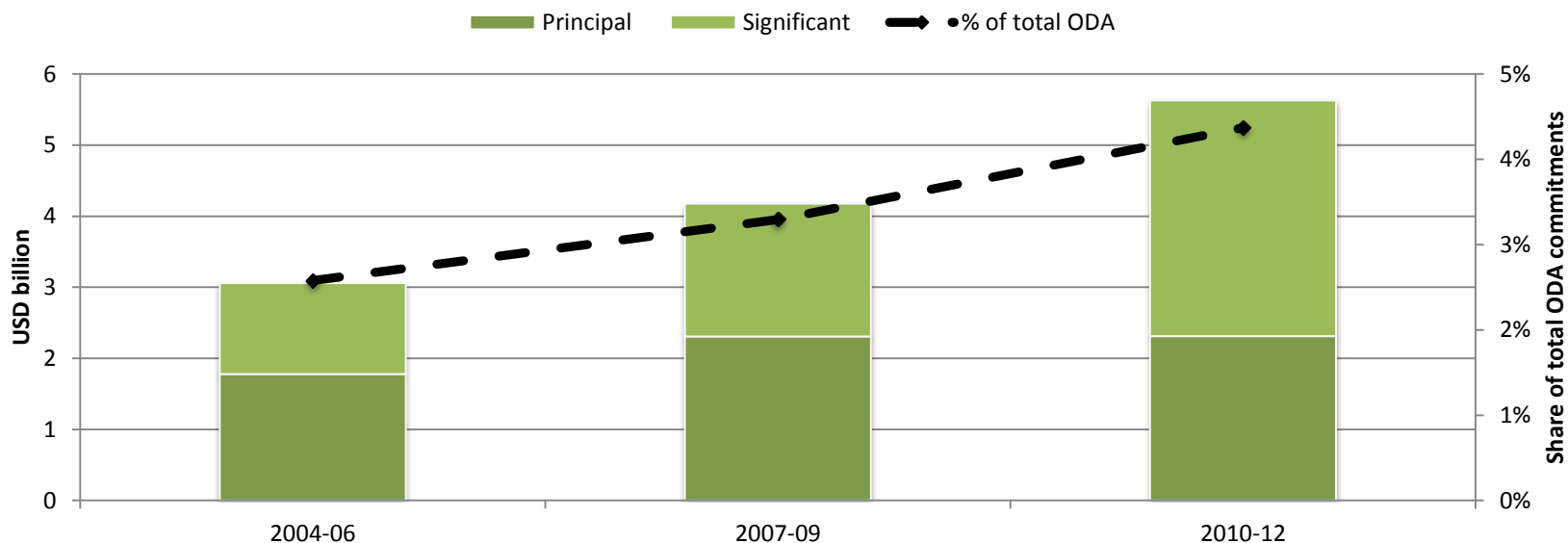
Measuring biodiversity-related aid within the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System

- Biodiversity-related aid is tracked within the CRS using the biodiversity “Rio marker” (since 1998, mandatory from 2006)
- Rio markers tracks policy objectives
 - i.e. aid activities targeting biodiversity as a *principal* objective, a *significant* objective, or not at all
- Marking guided by: Definition, eligibility criteria, typical examples and guidance
- Data allow for an approximate quantification of finance flows to biodiversity & track mainstreaming



How much bilateral aid is flowing to biodiversity?

Trends in biodiversity-related aid, three-year averages
2004-2012, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices



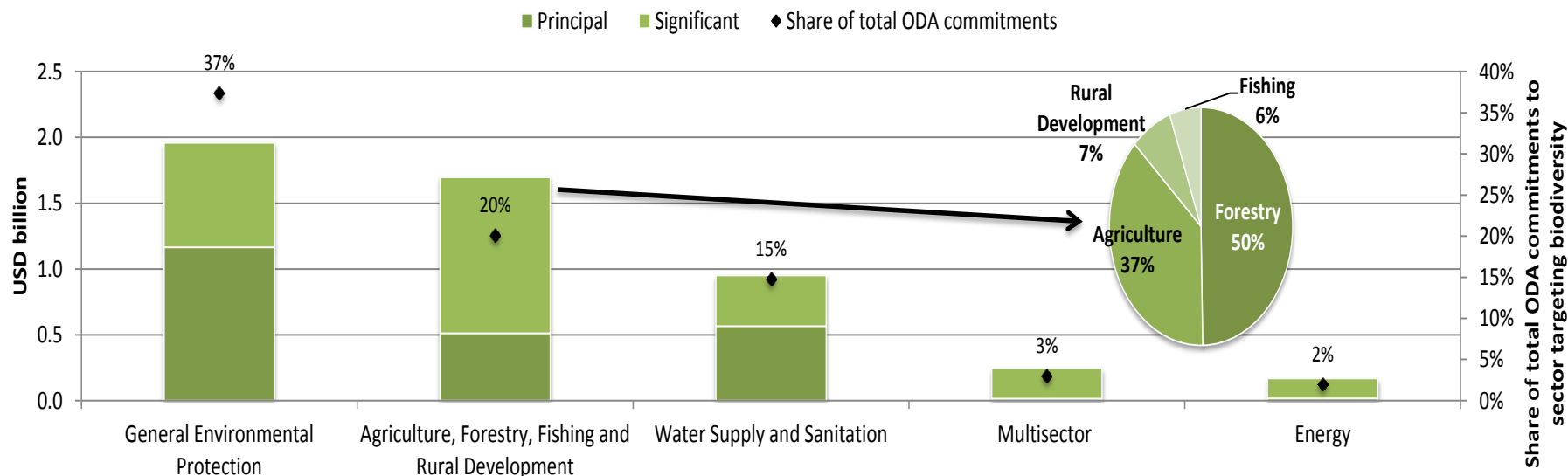
Source: OECD DAC Statistics, October 2014

- Bilateral biodiversity-related aid commitments by OECD DAC members reached **USD 5.6 billion per year** in 2010-12, representing **4% of total bilateral aid** and **4% of total activities**. Lower bound (aid targeting biodiversity as a *principal* objective) = USD 2.3bn
- Development co-operation providers are increasingly targeting **environmental synergies and co-benefits** with their aid.
- In 2010-12, 82% of bilateral biodiversity-related aid also targeted climate change (adaptation, mitigation or both) and/or desertification.



Which sectors are targeted?

Five main sectors receiving biodiversity-related aid
Average 2010-12, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices



Source: OECD DAC Statistics, October 2014

- **Aid is concentrated:** Over 80% of biodiversity-related aid in 2010-12 was in the sectors of general **environment protection**, **agriculture**, **forestry**, **fishing**, **rural development**, and **water** supply and sanitation
- Estimated bilateral support for biodiversity-related **capacity building** increased from approximately 25% of total bilateral biodiversity-related ODA in 2004-06 (USD 0.8 billion per year) to approximately **44% in 2010-12 (USD 2.5 billion per year)**.



ODA as a lever for other sources of biodiversity finance

- ODA has a critical role to play in developing countries but it alone cannot fill the finance gap
 - Bilateral ODA commitments: ≈ USD 5.6 billion per year
 - Estimated resource needs to implement the 20 Aichi biodiversity targets: USD 150-440 billion per year
- Other biodiversity finance mechanisms can and are working in developing countries
 - **Environmental Fiscal Reform**: used in 59 developing countries
 - **Markets for Green Products**: used in 51 developing countries
 - **Payments for Ecosystem Services**: used in 63 developing countries
 - **Biodiversity Offsets**: used in 25 developing countries
 - **Conservation Trust Funds**: in over 50 developing countries



How can ODA leverage other sources of biodiversity finance?

- Help partner countries develop **technical skills** to develop a “business case” for biodiversity
 - E.g. economic valuation, cost-benefit analysis, mapping, communication and negotiation techniques
- Help partner countries **identify fiscal reform measures**
 - E.g. BIOFIN
- Help partner countries **access markets** for green products
 - Provide initial start-up finance and capacity-building activities
 - Facilitate small-scale producers coming together into cooperatives to achieve economies of scale
- Help partner countries **design and implement PES**
 - Help negotiate, monitor and enforce PES
 - Support communication around PES
- Establish **conservation trust funds and alliances**
 - Leverage private finance

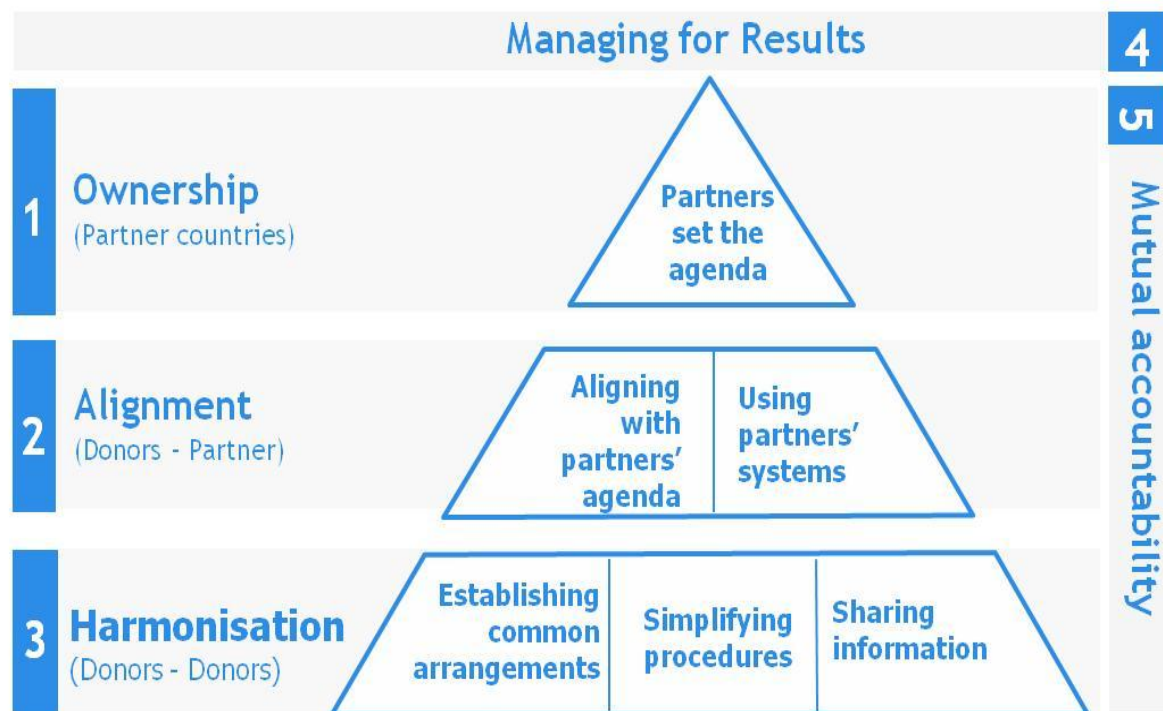


Towards effective development co-operation

- **Aid Effectiveness Principles** draw from 50 years of development co-operation experience

- **Busan Declaration (2011) and Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation**

The Paris Declaration “Pyramid”



- *Ownership of development priorities by developing countries*
- *Focus on results*
- *Inclusive development partnerships*
- *Transparency and accountability*



Alignment and harmonisation of biodiversity aid

- Overview of five top sectoral priorities identified by Kiribati and Lao PDR's NBSAPs and top five sectors targeted by providers

	Country Priorities	Sectors targeted: volume, 2004-12	Sectors targeted: number of activities, 2004-12																								
Kiribati	<div>1. Capacity building</div> <div>2. Fishing</div> <div>3. Forestry</div> <div>4. Agriculture</div> <div>5. Water supply and sanitation</div>	<div><table><tr><td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td><td>31%</td></tr><tr><td>General Environmental Protection</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>Education</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>Government and Civil Society</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Fishing</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>2%</td></tr></table></div>	Water Supply and Sanitation	31%	General Environmental Protection	29%	Education	28%	Government and Civil Society	8%	Fishing	2%	Other	2%	<div><table><tr><td>General Environmental Protection</td><td>36%</td></tr><tr><td>Education</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>Government and Civil Society</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>Fishing</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>Water Supply and Sanitation</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>12%</td></tr></table></div>	General Environmental Protection	36%	Education	19%	Government and Civil Society	16%	Fishing	12%	Water Supply and Sanitation	5%	Other	12%
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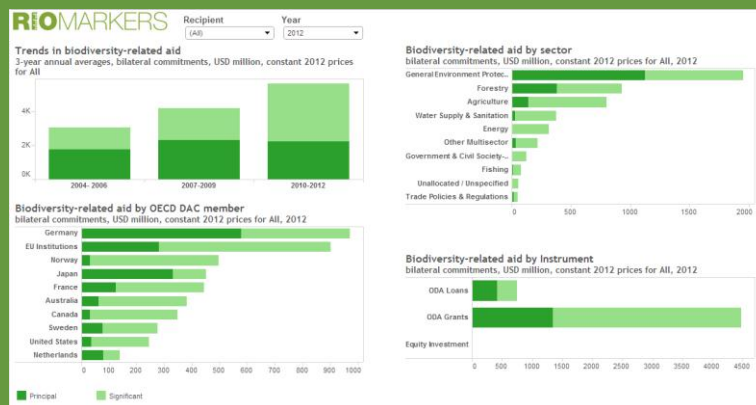


OECD DAC CRS Rio marker statistics, analysis & access to data

<http://oe.cd/RM>

Biodiversity-related statistics and analysis

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/biodiversity.htm>



Rio markers training workshop:

www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/training-workshop.htm

OECD Environment and Development Homepage

www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development

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