

THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

BIODIVERSITY- RELATED OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE 2015

The adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, committed the international community to a set of ambitious goals on ‘living in harmony with nature’ and ‘leaving no one behind’. This requires immediate and ambitious action to protect life both below water and on land, by reducing pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems.

Development co-operation can support developing countries to transition towards sustainable development. Development finance operates both through technical assistance to strengthen enabling policies and institutional capacity, and through more direct financial support to activities in support of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) monitors development finance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification. This brochure presents statistics on biodiversity-related official development assistance (ODA) by members of the OECD DAC over the period 2006-2015.¹

¹ The statistics in this document are based on data reported to the DAC CRS as of November 2016. Data for 2015 are provisional. Detailed activity level data are available online: <http://oe.cd/RioMarkers>. For New Zealand and the United Kingdom, 2015 data is only available at the aggregate level. All disaggregated analysis for 2015 therefore assumes no change in ODA from these two countries compared to 2014.

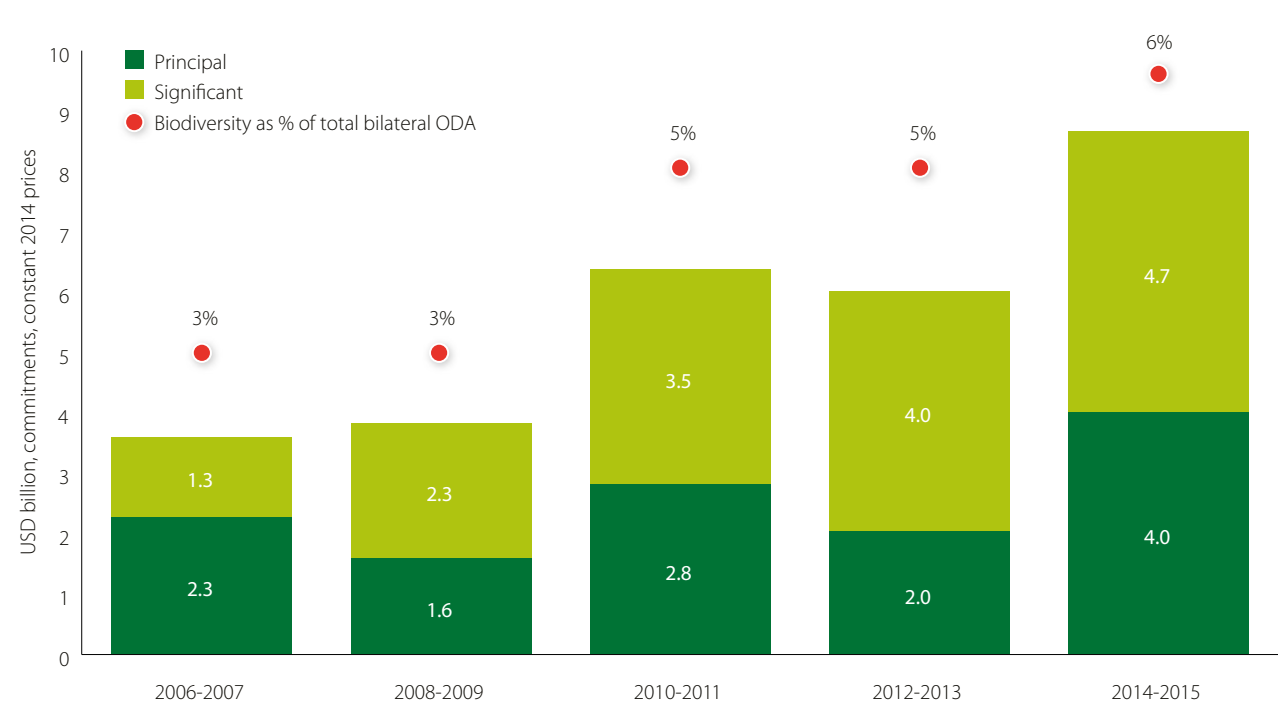
Key highlights

- Bilateral biodiversity-related ODA reached USD 8.7 billion on average per year in 2014-15, accounting for 6% of total bilateral ODA commitments.
- Nearly half (46%) targeted biodiversity as a primary objective. For the rest (54%), biodiversity was a secondary objective.
- In 2014-15, the large majority (80%) of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA jointly pursued objectives in support of the two other Rio Conventions on climate change and desertification, which is an increase from 47% in 2006-07.
- Five sectors accounted for nearly 70% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA in 2014-15, of which general environmental protection alone accounted for 33%.
- The top 10 DAC providers contributed a large majority (almost 90%) of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA over the period 2011-15, while the top 10 recipient countries accounted for 28% of this ODA.
- Africa accounted for the highest share (31%) of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA commitments in 2014-15, followed by Asia (25%).
- Bilateral biodiversity-related ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other Low-Income Countries (LICs) accounted for nearly a quarter in 2014-15, with grants contributing almost 90%.

Biodiversity-related ODA is on the rise, reaching USD 8.7 billion per year in 2014-15

BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA, 2006-2015

TWO-YEAR AVERAGES AND SHARES OF TOTAL BILATERAL ODA



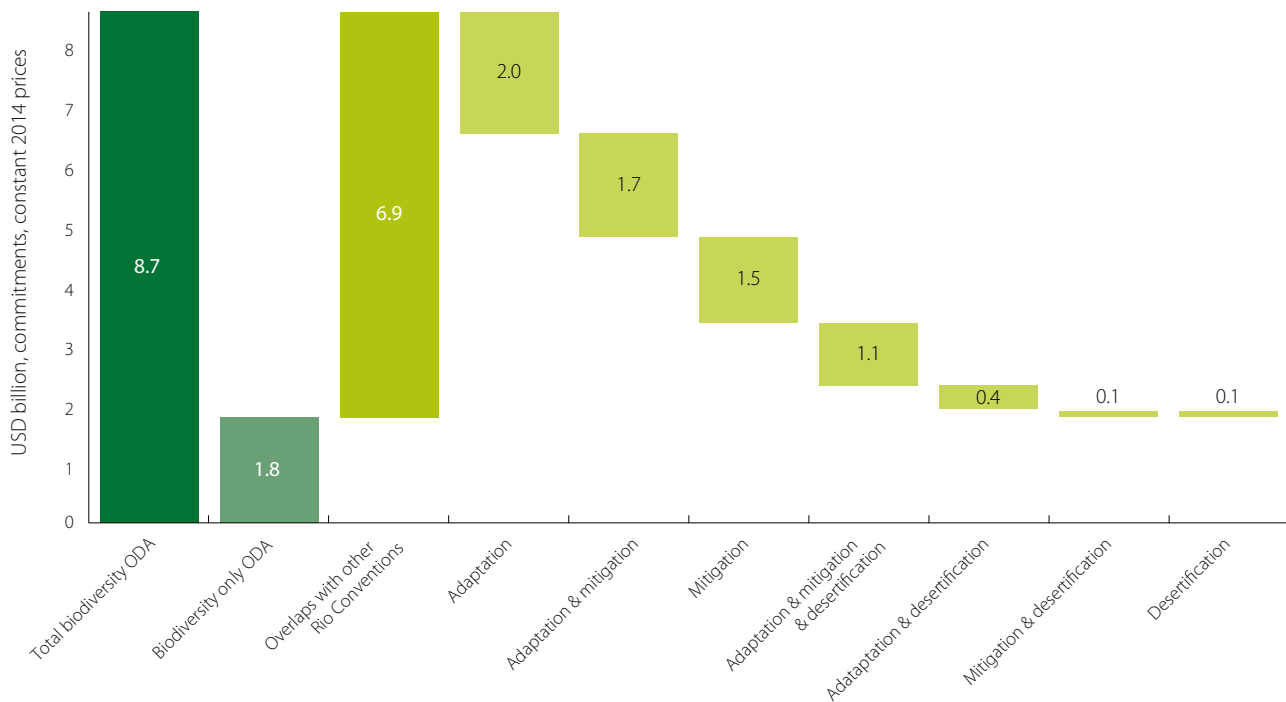
Biodiversity-related ODA by members of the OECD DAC reached USD 8.7 billion per year in 2014-15, representing 6% of total bilateral ODA commitments. Nearly half of these activities (46%, USD 4.0 billion) targeted biodiversity as a primary or 'principal' objective, implying that they would not have been funded but for their biodiversity-related goals. This represents what can be considered a 'lower bound' of biodiversity-related ODA.

The rest (54%, USD 4.7 billion), targeted biodiversity as a secondary or 'significant' objective, indicating that biodiversity is being mainstreamed into development co-operation activities with other primary objectives.

The vast majority, 80%, of biodiversity-related ODA in 2014-15 also targeted other related environmental priorities

BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA IN SUPPORT OF RIO CONVENTIONS

2014-2015 AVERAGE



DAC members recognise the importance of exploiting in their portfolios the co-benefits of biodiversity objectives and those of the other Rio Conventions on climate change and desertification¹. In 2014-15, 80% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA simultaneously pursued climate change or desertification objectives, compared to 2006-7 when this overlap was 47%. This upward trend can in part be attributed to the strong biodiversity-

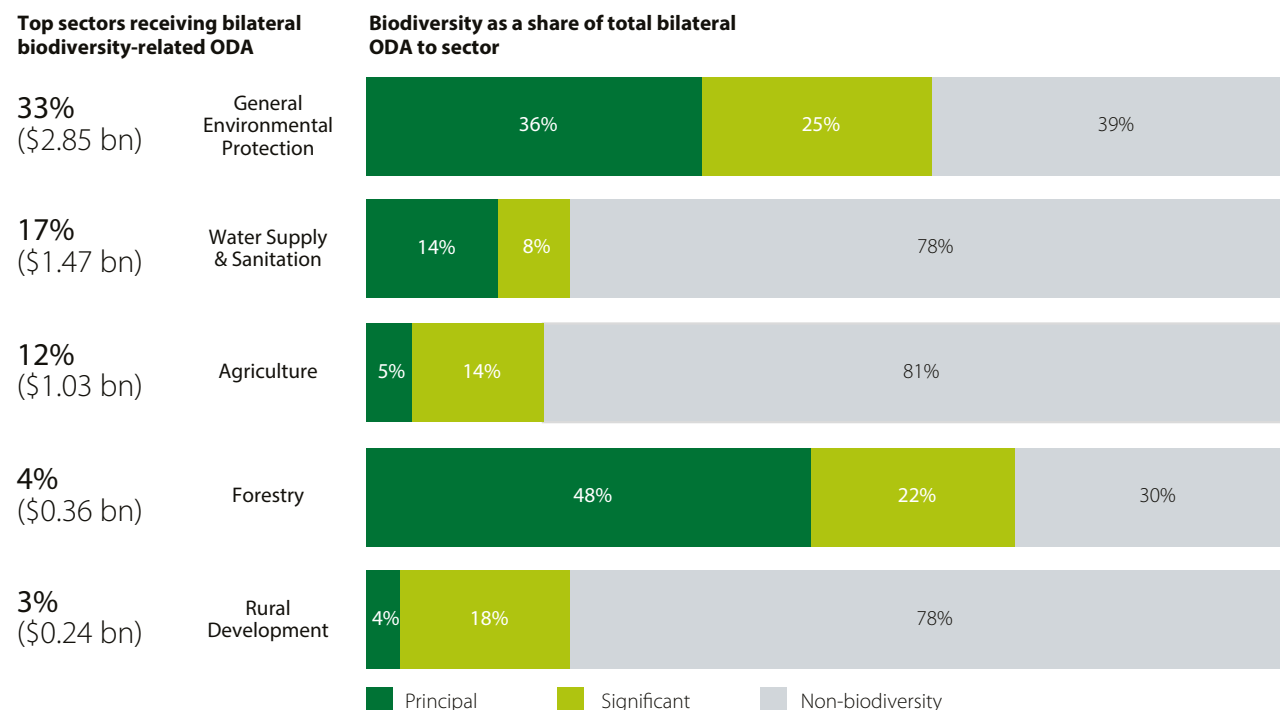
climate change nexus, particularly with the introduction of the adaptation marker in 2010.

² The DAC CRS and Rio marker methodology recognise that development finance may target more than one policy objective, allowing their simultaneous tracking. While it is useful to monitor multiple objectives and often impractical to completely separate them, care must be taken to avoid double counting when compiling and reporting total ODA in support of the Rio Conventions by accounting for relevant overlaps.

Five sectors account for nearly 70% of biodiversity-related ODA. Within these sectors, the level of mainstreaming varies

TOP SECTORS RECEIVING BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA AND LEVEL OF MAINSTREAMING

2014-2015 AVERAGE



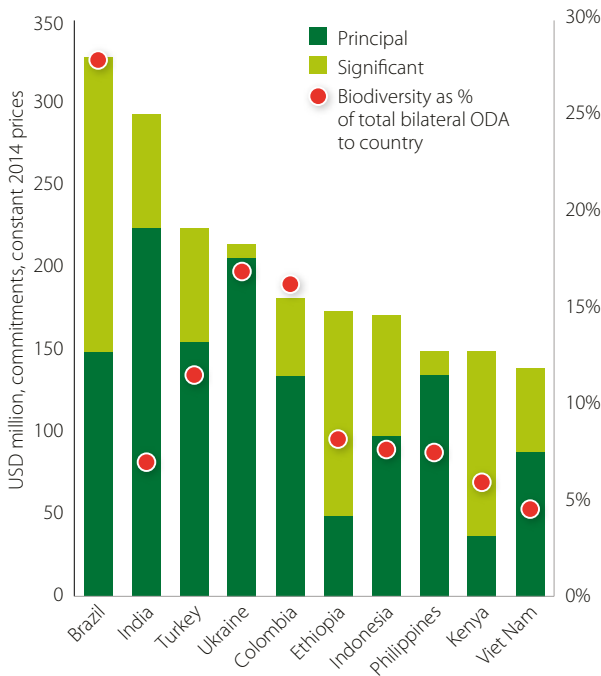
General environmental protection accounts for a third (33%) of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA, followed by the water supply and sanitation (17%) and the agriculture (12%) sectors. The level of sector mainstreaming of biodiversity is reflected by the relative proportion of activities that target biodiversity as either a 'principal' or 'significant' objective. For instance, of total bilateral

ODA to the forestry sector, ODA in support of biodiversity accounts for 70%, whereas in the agriculture sector, the share is 19%. Some sectors with a potentially high impact on biodiversity receive smaller shares of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA, such as the fishing (1%, USD 89 million), mining (0.2%, USD 13.5 million) and the tourism (0.1%, USD 7 million) sectors.

Top 10 recipients accounted for 28% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA in 2011-2015

TOP RECIPIENTS OF BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA

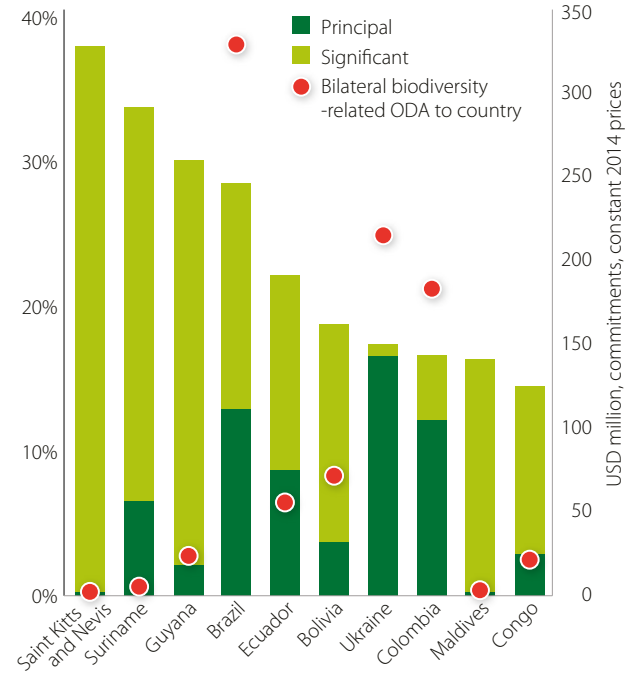
2011-2015 AVERAGE



When looking at top recipients, a distinction can be made between countries with the largest amount of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA commitments, and those for which biodiversity accounts for the largest proportion of the overall bilateral ODA. The latter includes some relatively smaller countries. For instance, in 2011-15, biodiversity represented more than a third of total bilateral ODA to Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Suriname. It is also noteworthy that support to a single

TOP RECIPIENTS OF BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA AS A SHARE OF TOTAL BILATERAL ODA TO COUNTRY

2011-2015 AVERAGE

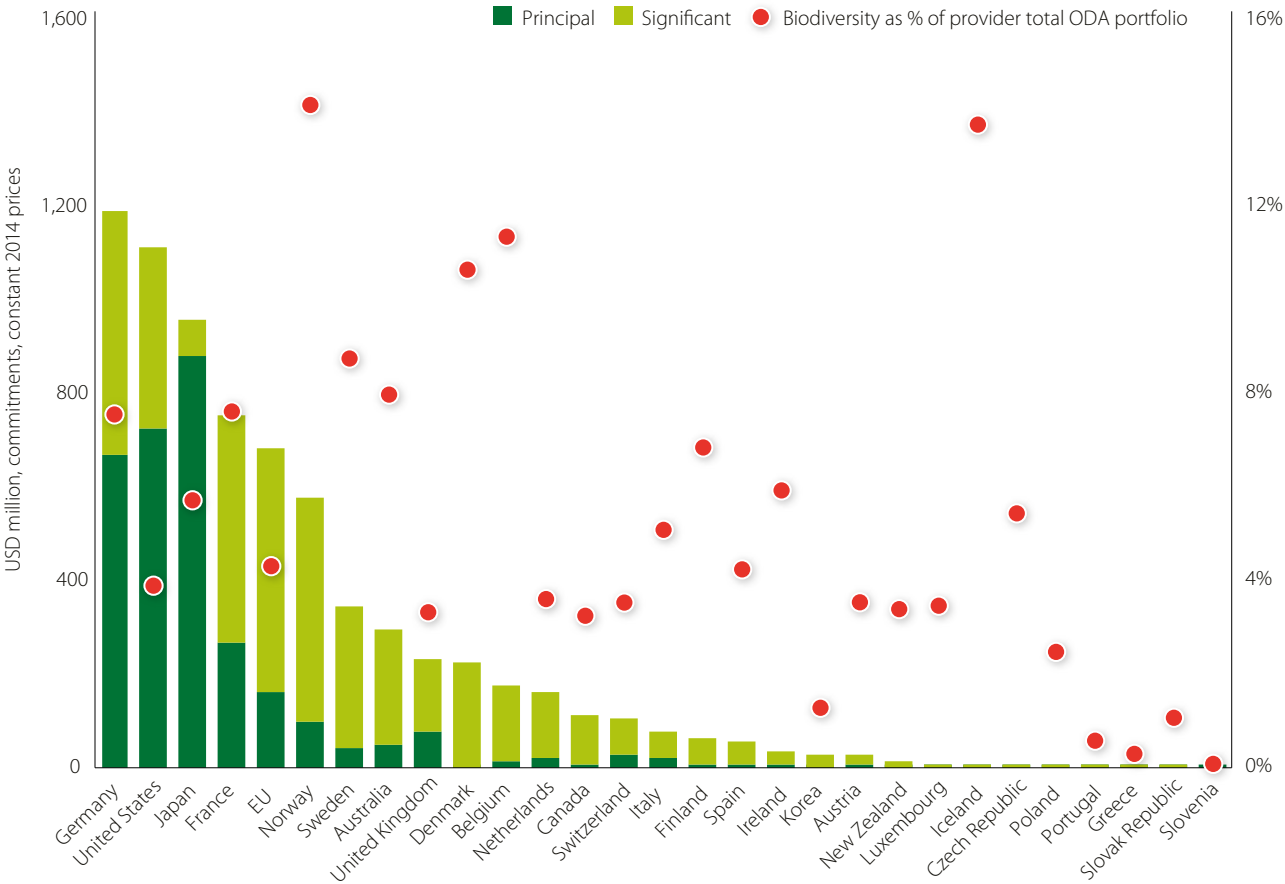


biodiversity project in a given year may significantly increase the average level of biodiversity-related ODA to a country over a period of time. To Ukraine, for example, USD 10.5 million per year was committed in 2011-14 in bilateral biodiversity-related ODA. However, a USD 1 billion project funded by Japan on water supply and sanitation in 2015 makes Ukraine one of the highest recipients of biodiversity-related ODA over the past five years.

Top 10 providers account for nearly 90% of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA

PROVIDERS OF BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA

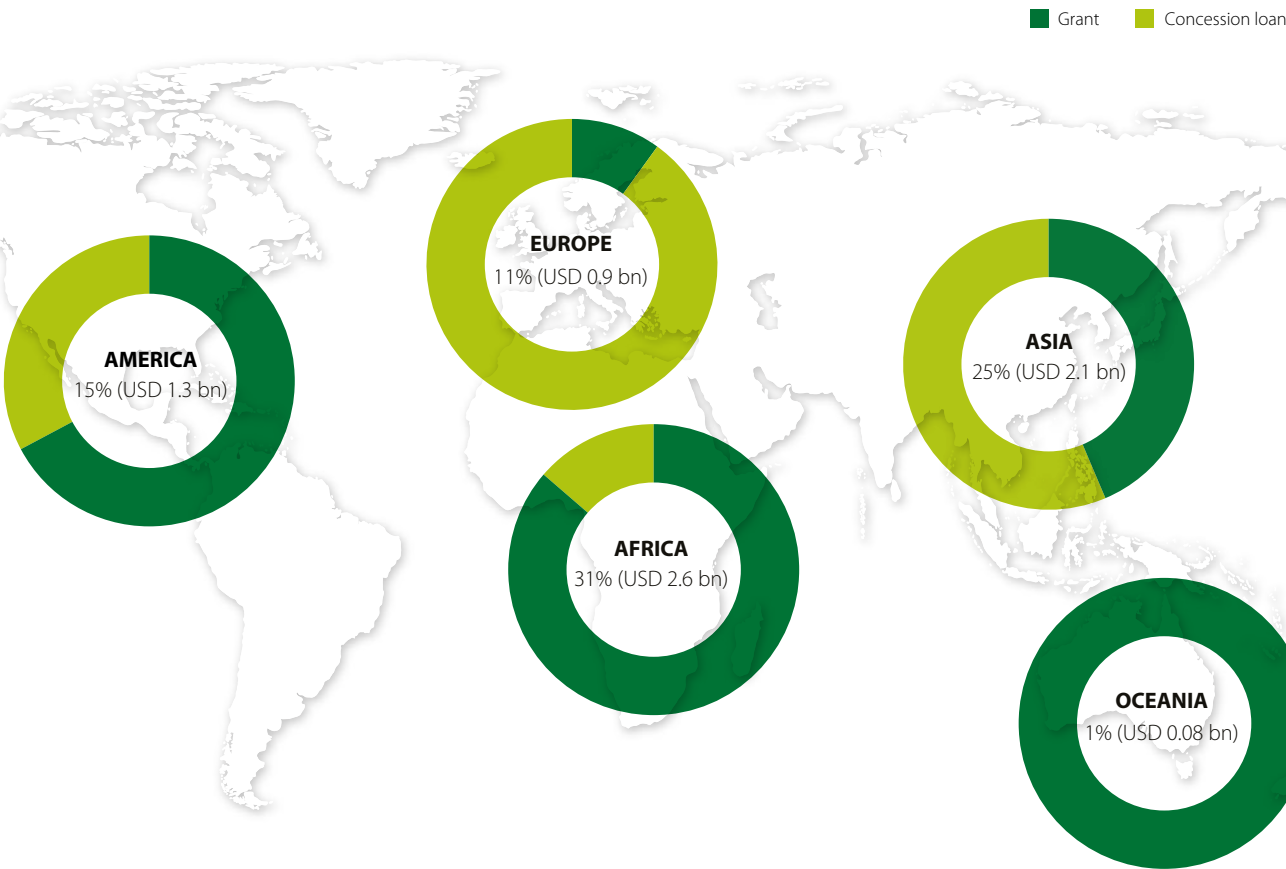
2011-2015 AVERAGE



Germany, the United States and Japan provided the largest amounts of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA. Norway, Iceland and Belgium dedicated the highest shares of their ODA portfolios to biodiversity activities.

Africa accounted for the highest share (31%) of biodiversity-related ODA commitments in 2014-15, with grants contributing 86%

BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA BY REGION AND INSTRUMENT 2014-2015 AVERAGE, COMMITMENTS, AND AS A SHARE OF TOTAL BILATERAL ODA TO REGION

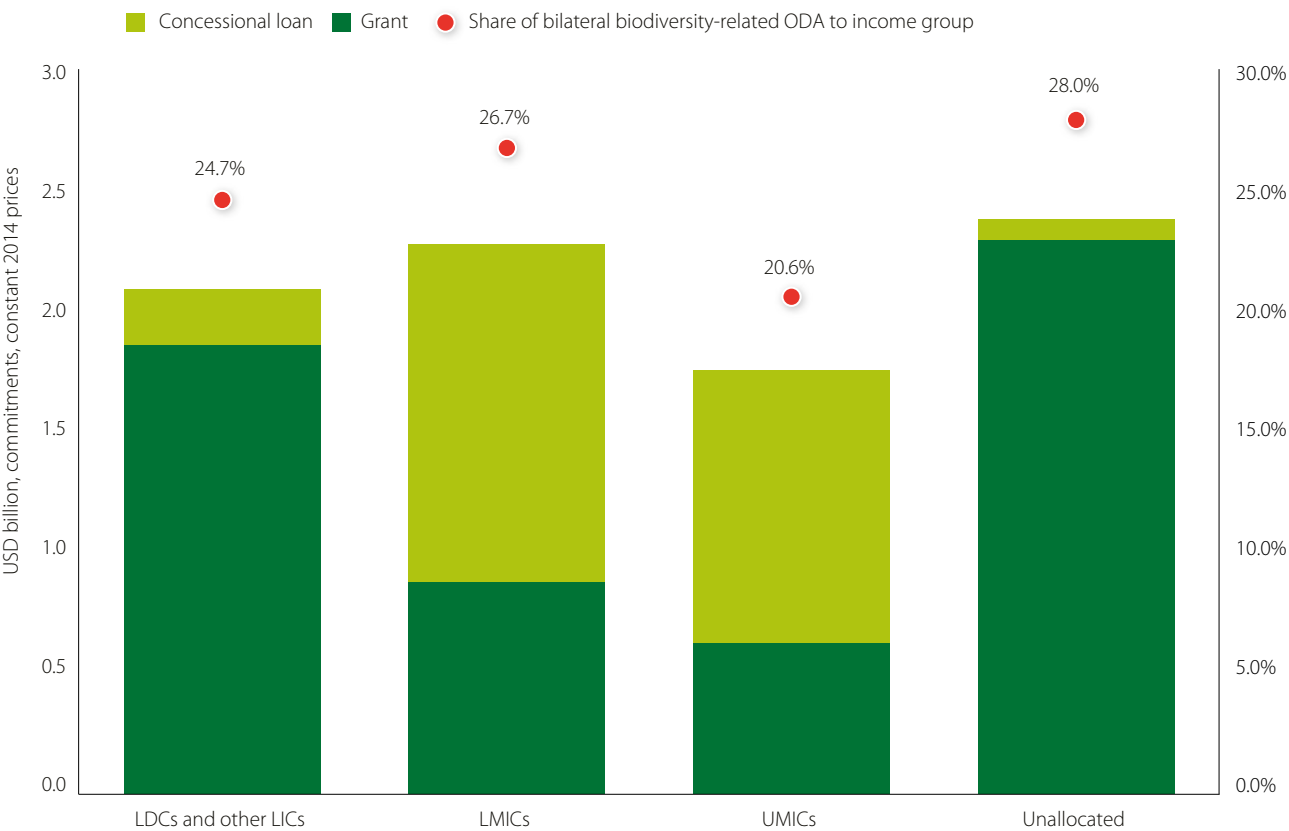


Note: 17% of biodiversity-related ODA falls into an 'unspecified' category that is not ear-marked to a country, and thus region, but rather supports multi-regional activities.

Grants account for nearly 90% of biodiversity-related ODA to LDCs and other LICs. Concessional loans dominate in LMICs and UMICs

BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA BY INCOME GROUP AND INSTRUMENT TYPE

2014-2015 AVERAGE, COMMITMENTS, AND AS A SHARE OF BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA TO INCOME GROUP

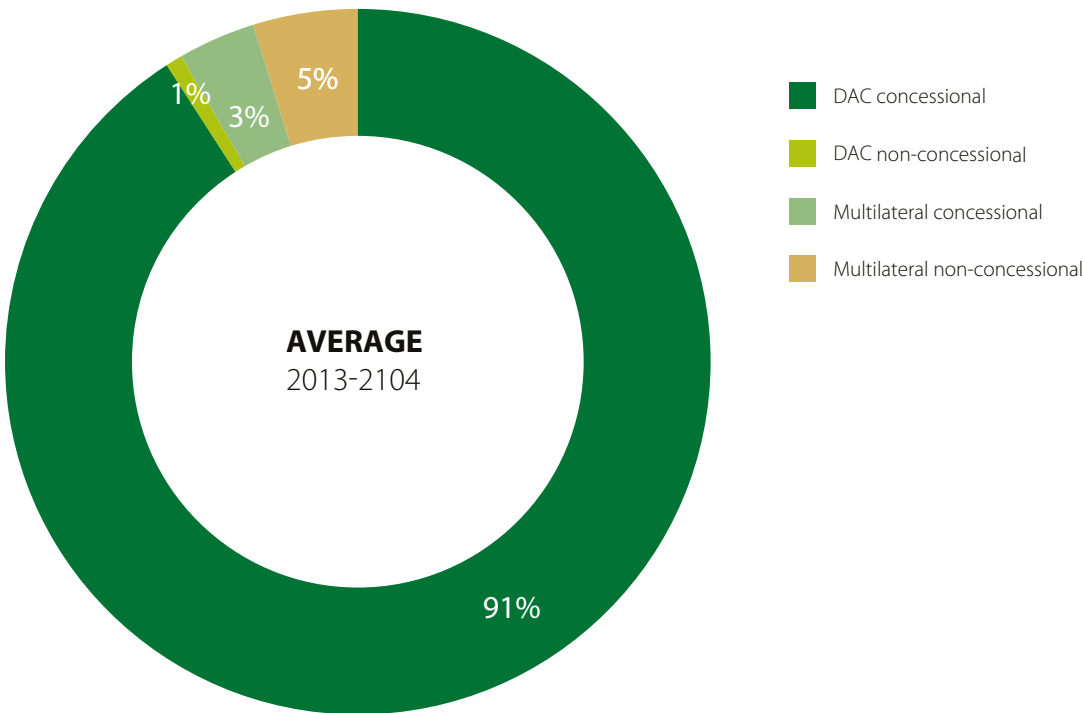


Bilateral biodiversity-related ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other Low-Income Countries (LICs) accounted for nearly a quarter in 2014-15. In comparison, commitments to Lower- and Upper-Middle Income Countries (LMICs and UMICs)

were around 27% and 21%, respectively. A significant share (28%) of biodiversity-related ODA is unallocated by country or income group, supporting regional or multi-regional activities.

Bilateral ODA dominates finance for biodiversity, but multilateral and non-concessional bilateral development finance is also significant

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED FINANCE, 2013-2014
TWO-YEAR AVERAGE



Over the period 2006-14, six³ multilateral development banks and relevant funds have to varying extents reported their biodiversity-related finance to the DAC CRS, with an average of USD 568 million per year. Similarly, a few DAC members have reported biodiversity-related non-concessional finance (Other Official Flows, OOF). Data on OOF is available for six years, amounting to an average of USD 22 million per year⁴. This is driven largely by the reporting of France. While reporting on both biodiversity-

related multilateral finance and OOF is partial, the figures available indicate that these broader finance flows may be significant.

³ Multilateral biodiversity finance includes reporting from three MDBs (ADB, IADB, WB) and three biodiversity-related funds and programmes (GEF, NDF, UNDP). Multilateral biodiversity finance for 2015 is not yet available in the OECD CRS.

⁴ Data on OOF is available for the following years: 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 reported by Australia, Belgium, EU, France and Spain.

An integrated system for tracking and reporting environment-related development finance

Since 1998, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has monitored development finance targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions on climate change, biodiversity and desertification. Data are reported by members of the OECD DAC to the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using the so-called 'Rio markers'. Reporting on climate change mitigation, biodiversity and desertification was introduced in 1998 and became mandatory in 2006, while reporting on climate change adaptation started in 2010.

For each activity reported to the CRS, DAC members indicate whether it targets the objectives of the Rio Conventions as a 'principal' or 'significant' objective. Activities scored 'principal' would not have been funded but for that policy objective; activities scored 'significant' have other primary objectives but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet the policy objective. Through this scoring system the markers provide an indication of the degree of mainstreaming of environmental considerations into development co-operation portfolios. As such, the markers are considered descriptive rather than strictly quantitative.

For more information: oe.cd/RioMarkers

November 2016