



OECD DAC MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING OF BIODIVERSITY-RELATED AID AND BIODIVERSITY POLICY RESPONSE INDICATORS

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The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Statistical Framework

- **OECD DAC collects data from:**
 - members of the OECD DAC,
 - non-DAC countries,
 - multilateral organisations,
 - and one charitable foundation.
- **Institutionalised structure** maintains and develops the underlying standards and creates a common understanding of their application
 - E.g. Standardised definitions and classifications
 - Thereby enabling data consistency and international comparability
- DAC Secretariat undertakes **quality controls** and **reviews** of the data, checks for coherence



The Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

- Reporting on Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows and Other Official Flows (OOF) at the **activity level** filling in the CRS Reporting Form.
- **Over 50 fields of descriptive information** – including donors, recipients, regions, income groups, sectors, aid instruments, individual activity descriptions

A. Identification data		CRS form	
1. Reporting year.....	----		
2. Reporting country/organisation	---		
3. Extending agency.....	--		
4. CRS Identification no.	-----		
5. Donor project no.	----		
6. Nature of submission.....	-		
B. Basic data		D. Volume data	
7. Recipient.....	---	32. Currency.....	---
8. Channel of delivery_name	-----	33. Commitments.....	-----
9. Channel code.....	-----	34. Amounts extended.....	-----
10. Bi/multi.....	-	35. Amounts received.....	-----
11. Type of flow (Main DAC1 category)	--	(for loans: principal only)	
12. Type of finance.....	---	36. Amount untied.....	-----
13. Type of aid.....	---	37. Amount partially untied.....	-----
14. Short description/Project title	-----	38. Amount tied.....	-----
15. Sector/Purpose code.....	-----	39. Amount of IRTC.....	-----
C. Supplementary data		40. If project-type, amount of experts_commitments ¹	-----
16. Geographical target area	-----	41. If project-type, amount of experts_extended ¹	-----
		42. Amount of export credit in AF package.....	-----

Sample of the
CRS Reporting
Form





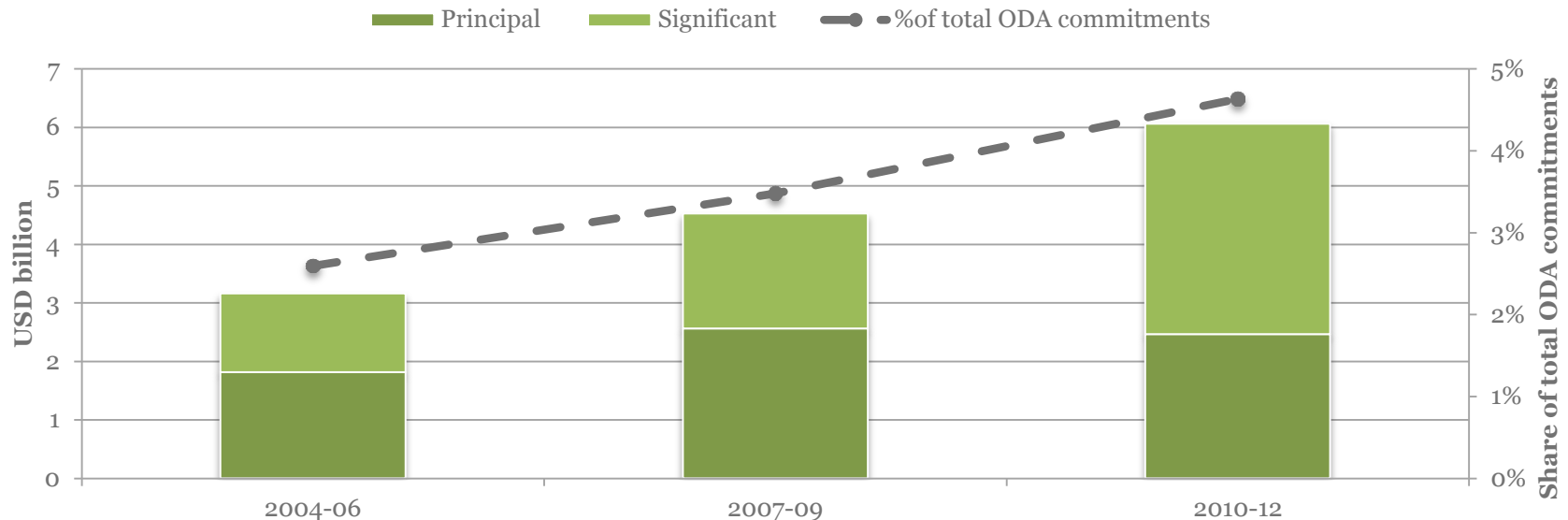
Measuring and monitoring biodiversity-related aid within the Creditor Reporting System

- Biodiversity-related aid is tracked within the CRS using the **biodiversity “Rio marker”**
- The biodiversity Rio marker **tracks policy objectives** i.e. aid activities targeting biodiversity as a *principal* objective, a *significant* objective, or not at all
- Allow for an **approximate quantification** of development finance flows to biodiversity
- Data is publically available:
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm>



Trends in total bilateral aid to biodiversity

Trends in biodiversity-related aid, three-year averages
2004-2012, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2011 prices



Source: OECD DAC Statistics, March 2014

- Bilateral biodiversity-related aid commitments by OECD DAC members reached **USD 6 billion per year** in 2010-12, representing **5% of total bilateral aid**.
- Increase in share of biodiversity-related aid targeting biodiversity as a “significant” objective (59% on average in 2010-12)
- Donors are increasingly targeting multiple environmental objectives
- In 2010-12, of total biodiversity-related bilateral aid, 82% also target climate change (adaptation, mitigation or both).



The recently revived Joint ENVIRONET-WP-STAT Task Team on the **Improvement of Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics**

Goal:

DAC methodologies and data remain a point of reference on Official Development Assistance & Other Official Flows* targeting environmental objectives

Areas for improvement :

- **Quality** - the application of Rio markers and data
- **Coverage** - reconciliation of “green ” multilateral finance flows
- **Communication** - including user access and training workshops
- **Use** - supporting transparency and harmonisation in reporting

Next meeting:

Training Workshop & “mini-meeting” in September

Ref: Terms of reference and scope of work for a Joint ENVIRONET and WP-STAT Task Team on Improvement of Rio markers, environment and development finance statistics.

*non-export credit



Biodiversity Policy Response Indicators

Background: The Convention on Biological Diversity, at COP-10, agreed on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization



Purpose of this on-going work: Contribute to the development of Biodiversity Policy Response Indicators useful for monitoring progress towards the achievement of Aichi Target 3 (incentives) & 20 (resource mobilisation)



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



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;*



Positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity...

OECD/EEA database on economic instruments for environmental policy and natural resource management



Instruments included:

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



Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity

1. OECD Agriculture Producer and Consumer Support Estimates
2. OECD Government Financial Transfers to Fisheries



Support measures can incentivize:

- expansion and intensification of agriculture/fishing practices
- adoption of biodiversity-friendly gear/practices

The reduction of subsidies considered harmful to biodiversity could aid in achieving:

- ✓ Target 3
- ✓ Target 20
 - (13) Resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase-out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity...
 - (14) Number of initiatives, and respective amounts...in new and innovative financial mechanisms (environmental fiscal reform)...





Strategy for Resource Mobilization and Target 20

OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System and the Rio Markers

It is possible to use the CRS framework to monitor bilateral biodiversity-related international finance from:

- ✓ Bilateral ODA (Rio markers)
- ✓ Multilateral ODA (imputed contributions)
- ✓ Non-ODA public funding
- ✓ South-South cooperation initiatives
- ✓ Technical Cooperation

OECD and Eurostat data on environmental protection expenditure

(data availability)	Biodiversity and landscape protection domain available	Country-level data available
Public Sector	✓	✓
Business Sector	✓	✓
Specialized producers	× (Clustered into “other” domain.)	✓



Thank you!

RIOMARKERS

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

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: Paying for Biodiversity: Enhancing the Cost-Effectiveness of Payments for Ecosystem Services (OECD, 2010); Biodiversity offsets (OECD, forthcoming 2014); Policy Response Indicators for Biodiversity (OECD, forthcoming 2014).*

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