



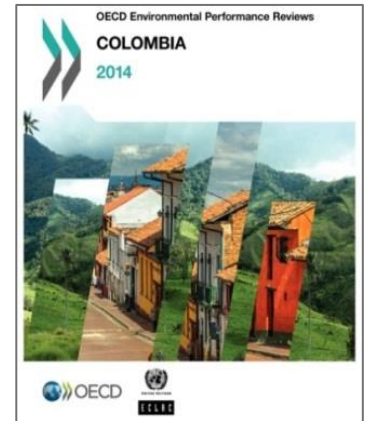
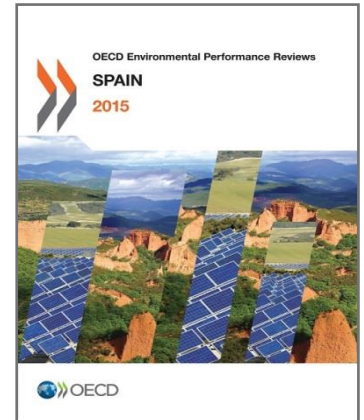
OECD Environmental Performance Reviews and insights for the CBD NBSAP peer review

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Content

- OECD Environmental Performance Reviews
 - Objective
 - EPR cycle
 - Timeline and logistics
 - Structure and content of EPR and biodiversity chapters
- Comparison of some review mechanisms
- Insights and key questions for the voluntary NBSAP peer review





OECD Environmental Performance Reviews

Objective and value-added

- The OECD uses peer reviews in several areas of its work (environmental performance reviews, economic surveys, agriculture reviews...)
- The **Environmental Performance Review** (EPR) programme was launched in 1992:
 - Helping countries **assess progress** in meeting national and international commitments
 - Stimulating **greater accountability** to other countries and to the public
 - **Improve** the individual and collective **environmental performance** of OECD members and partners



What do we mean by “Environmental performance” ?

- Have national and international environmental policy objectives been achieved (i) efficiently and (ii) effectively?
- Are the policy objectives based on an assessment of benefits and costs?
- Performance:
intentions → actions → results
- Assessment in the economic, institutional, social and environmental context of each country
- In comparison with other countries



EPR cycle

- Information collection (questionnaire)
 - Review mission (meetings with environment and other ministry officials, representatives of industry, trade unions, NGOs, independent experts and local governments)
 - Preparation of report by the Secretariat
 - Peer review discussion in Paris → A&Rs
 - Finalisation, publication and launch
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- (Voluntary) Mid-term progress report (self-assessment by country)



Logistics (resources and time)

- Review team (6-9 members)
 - typically includes Secretariat staff and experts from two reviewing countries
- 12-16 months total
 - 4-7 days mission to country
 - Time to complete **one chapter: 8 weeks min.**
 - About 20-30 pages per chapter



Structure / content of EPRs

- ***Progress towards sustainable development (3 chapters)***
 - Key environmental trends
 - Policy-making environment
 - Towards green growth
- ***Progress towards two selected environmental objectives (2 chapters)***
 - e.g., Biodiversity, climate change, water, waste, etc.
 - 12* out of the 23 countries reviewed in 2010-16 selected biodiversity as one of the 2 themes for in-depth review



*Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden

- **Assessment and Recommendations**



Structure/content of OECD EPR biodiversity chapters

- State and trends in biodiversity/ecosystems
- Institutional and regulatory/legal framework
 - including e.g. international co-operation and finance
- Policy instruments for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
 - Regulatory, economic, and information/voluntary instruments, and the policy mix
- Mainstreaming biodiversity in other key sectors/ policy areas
 - e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, etc



Comparing some review mechanisms...

	OECD EPR biodiversity chapters	UNFCCC Review of Annex I National Communications	CBD NBSAP review and implementation
Scope	Broad – national biodiversity objectives and implementation	Broad – national climate objective and implementation	Broad – national biodiversity objectives and implementation
Objective	To help countries improve their individual and collective performances in environmental management by assisting them in carrying out national evaluations, promoting dialogue between countries and enhancing accountability. Includes Assessment & Recommendations	To assess the implementation of commitments under the UNFCCC and to ensure the COP has accurate, consistent and relevant information at its disposal. No Assessment & Recommendations	
# of countries to be reviewed	34 OECD member countries, as well as non-OECD countries on request	The 42 Parties included in Annex I to the UNFCCC	196 ?
Turnover	3-4 EPRs per year	>>Every 4 years	?
Composition of review team	The ERT is composed of OECD Secretariat staff and experts from other member countries, sometimes other international organisations.	A geographically balanced team of international experts serving in their personal capacity, selected from a roster of experts nominated by countries and organisations and co-ordinated by the UNFCCC secretariat. They must not be from, or nominated by, the Party under review.	TBD?
Participation of other stakeholders	International organisations, academic institutions, industry and NGOs are also consulted during the in-country review	Intergovernmental organisations are invited to contribute staff and/or resources to assist with the review.	TBD?

Source: Adapted from Annex A in [Ellis et al \(2011\). OECD/IEA CCXG paper no. 2011\(4\)](#)



Insights and lessons for the CBD NBSAP peer review

- Clearly understand **objective** (and intended output) of the NBSAP review, and why
 - Is it a collection of facts? An evaluation? And also recommendations?
 - This has implications on what “model” to use, and on resources and time
- Develop a **template** for key issues to address (including consistent structure of review documents – e.g. on state and pressures, institutional issues, policy instruments, mainstreaming)
- Collect information (via questionnaire) and draft preliminary review in advance of mission
- Ask **consistent questions** across each country
- Review team should best include 1-2 permanent staff (otherwise, consistency across e.g. evaluations is difficult to ensure)



Thank you!

What's happening on **biodiversity** in 2015-2016

(on-going projects on biodiversity, land use and ecosystems –BLUE, under the OECD Environmental Policy Committee):

- Biodiversity and Development: Mainstreaming and Managing for Results
- Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Policy
- Barriers to Effective Biodiversity Policy Reform

Visit: www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity

www.oecd.org/environment/resources/mainstreamingbiodiversity.htm

and www.oecd.org/env/countryreviews

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