



MONITORING AND EVALUATING BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

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Directorate
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Monitoring and indicators

Indicators can measure inputs, process, outputs, and outcomes/impacts

- Determine (SMART) goals and targets
- Develop indicators that can monitor progress towards these (and prioritise)
- Establish baselines
- Monitor, report, evaluate



Challenges to monitoring mainstreaming

- **Lack of data and information** (including national assessments and valuation studies) to set **baselines** and **targets**
- **Lack of capacity and technical expertise** especially at regional and local levels
- **Overcoming silos** and vertical and horizontal coordination
- Lack of sufficient resources and information (e.g. on biodiversity expenditure)



Monitoring mainstreaming – some examples of possible indicators

	Type of Indicator			
	Input	Process	Output	Outcome / impact
Integrate biodiversity in NDPs		X		
Integrate biodiversity in sector plans		X		
National Ecosystem Assessment		X		
Assessment and removal of harmful subsidies (agriculture, fisheries, forestry...)		X assess	X reform	
Existence of environmental taxes to reflect biodiversity externalities	X			
Existence of other policy instruments	X			
Amount of pesticide use per hectare			X	
Amount of fertiliser use per hectare			X	
Percentage change in natural forest cover				X
Percentage of fish species over-exploited			X	X
Biodiversity as % of overall ODA to sector, country, or in provider portfolio	X			
% of development finance that jointly pursues biodiversity objectives and those of other Rio Conventions	X			



Examples from countries

- Several NBSAPs refer to indicators to monitor progress towards mainstreaming. Examples:
 - **Number of tools** developed to support mainstreaming of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure in production sectors and resource management (**South Africa**)
 - Rate of **annual conversion of habitats** into agricultural land (**Ethiopia**)
 - Percentage of important degraded ecosystems effectively recovered OR **Rate of loss of natural forests** and water surface area due to land-use conversion (**Viet Nam**)
 - Trends in identification, assessment, establishment and **strengthening of incentives** that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystems. Monitoring/Reporting frequency: every three years (**India**)
 - In other countries (e.g. Australia, France, Mexico) development of indicators is an action in the NBSAP (no indicators included in the NBSAP as of now)



National databases and assessments relevant to mainstreaming

- **France:** National assessment on public subsidies harmful to biodiversity (Sainteny et al. 2012)
- **South Africa:** National Biodiversity Assessment (NBA) includes online spatial information on biodiversity priority areas
- **Brazil:** Satellite-based deforestation monitoring system for the Amazon biome has enabled the enforcement and monitoring of actions against deforestation



Examples from international organisations

OECD database on Policy Instruments for the Environment

Policy Instruments:

- Environmentally-related taxes, fees and charges
- Tradable permit systems
- Environmentally-motivated subsidies
- Deposit refund schemes
- Voluntary approaches

Data on more than
2900 instruments

58 countries

Information on
instruments and
revenue supplied
by countries

Environmental domains:

- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Climate change
- Land contamination
- Waste management
- Noise
- Natural resources management
- Energy efficiency
- Transport
- Land management
- **Biodiversity**

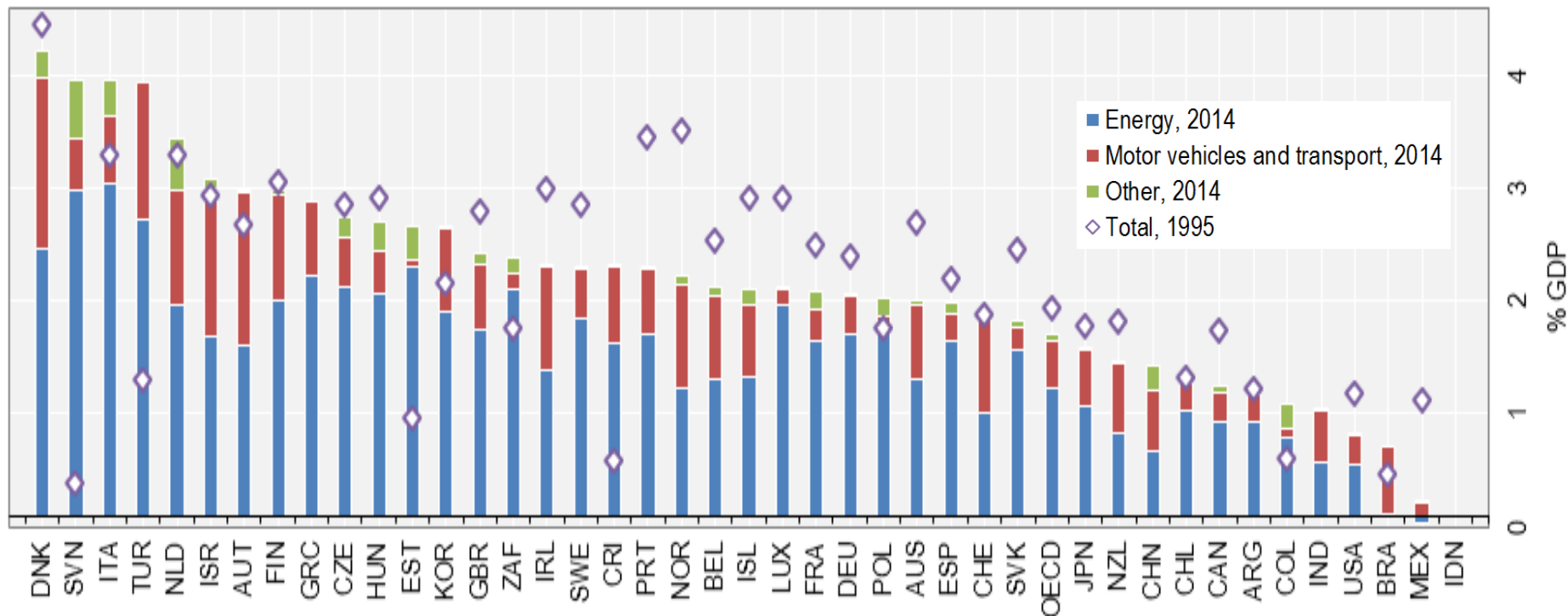
**All countries
welcome to
provide
information**



Revenues from environmentally related taxes in % GDP, 2014

Revenue from biodiversity-related taxes in OECD countries =
USD 6 billion per year

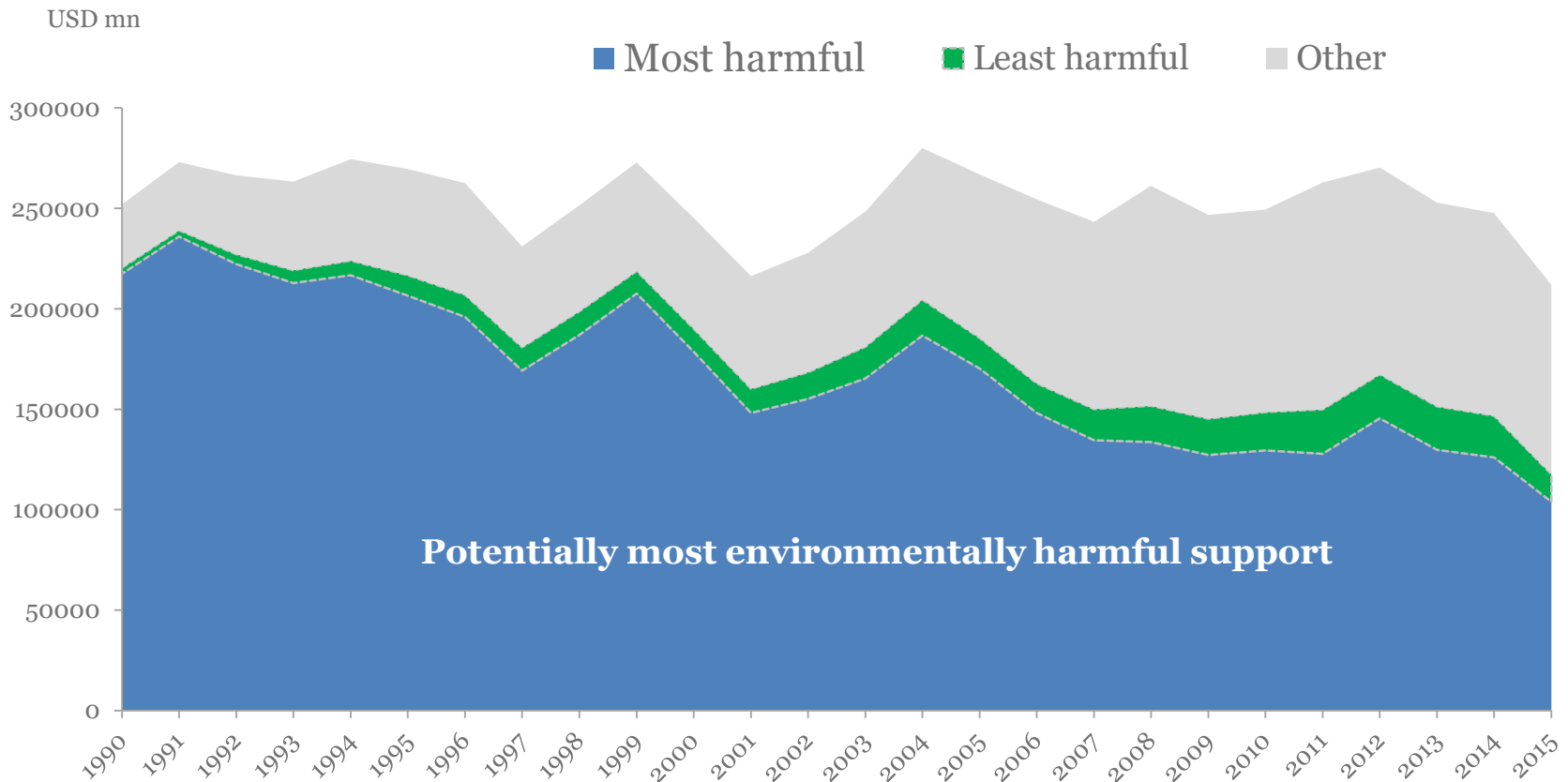
➤ only **0.7%** of the total revenue from environmentally related taxes





Trends in potentially environmentally harmful agricultural support

Agricultural support to farmers by potential environmental impact: OECD

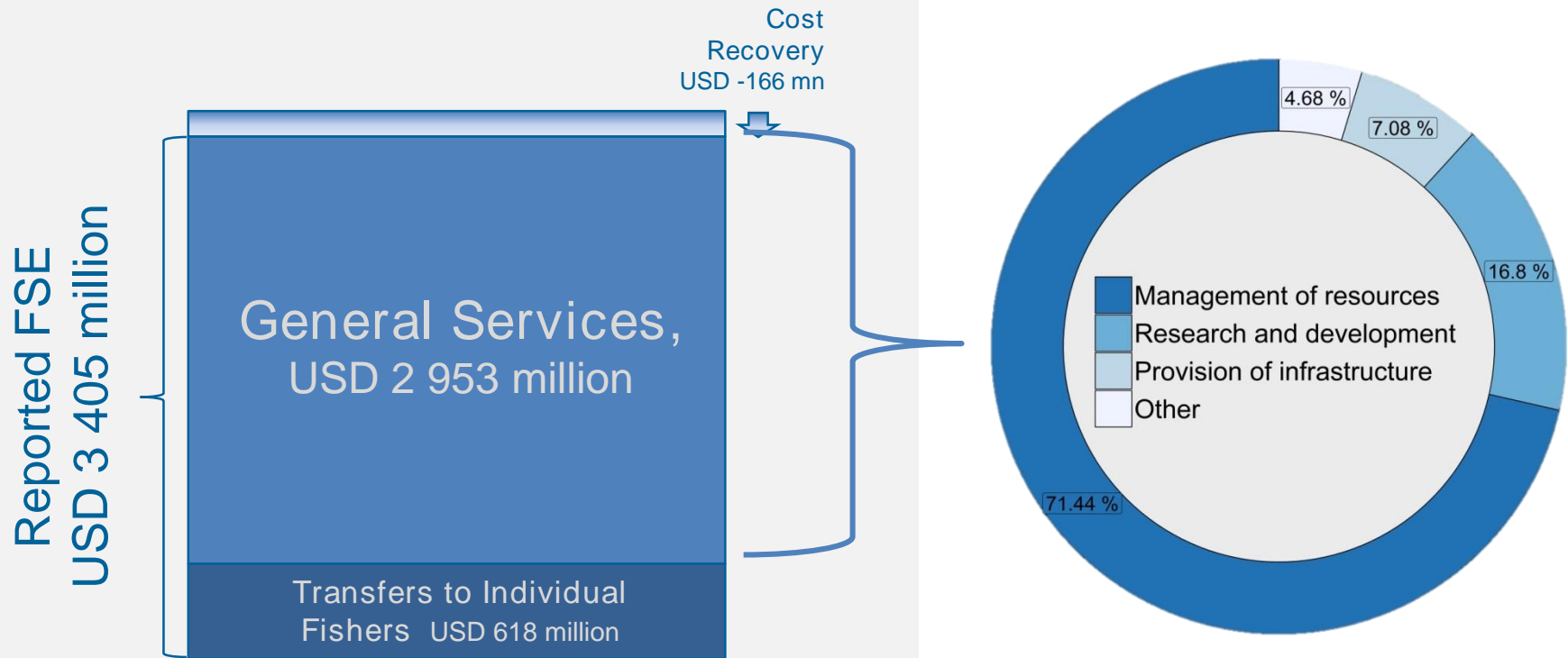


All countries welcome to provide information

Source: OECD Secretariat calculations based on OECD PSE/CSE database, 2016.



OECD data on Fisheries support estimates* most is for general services, mainly management



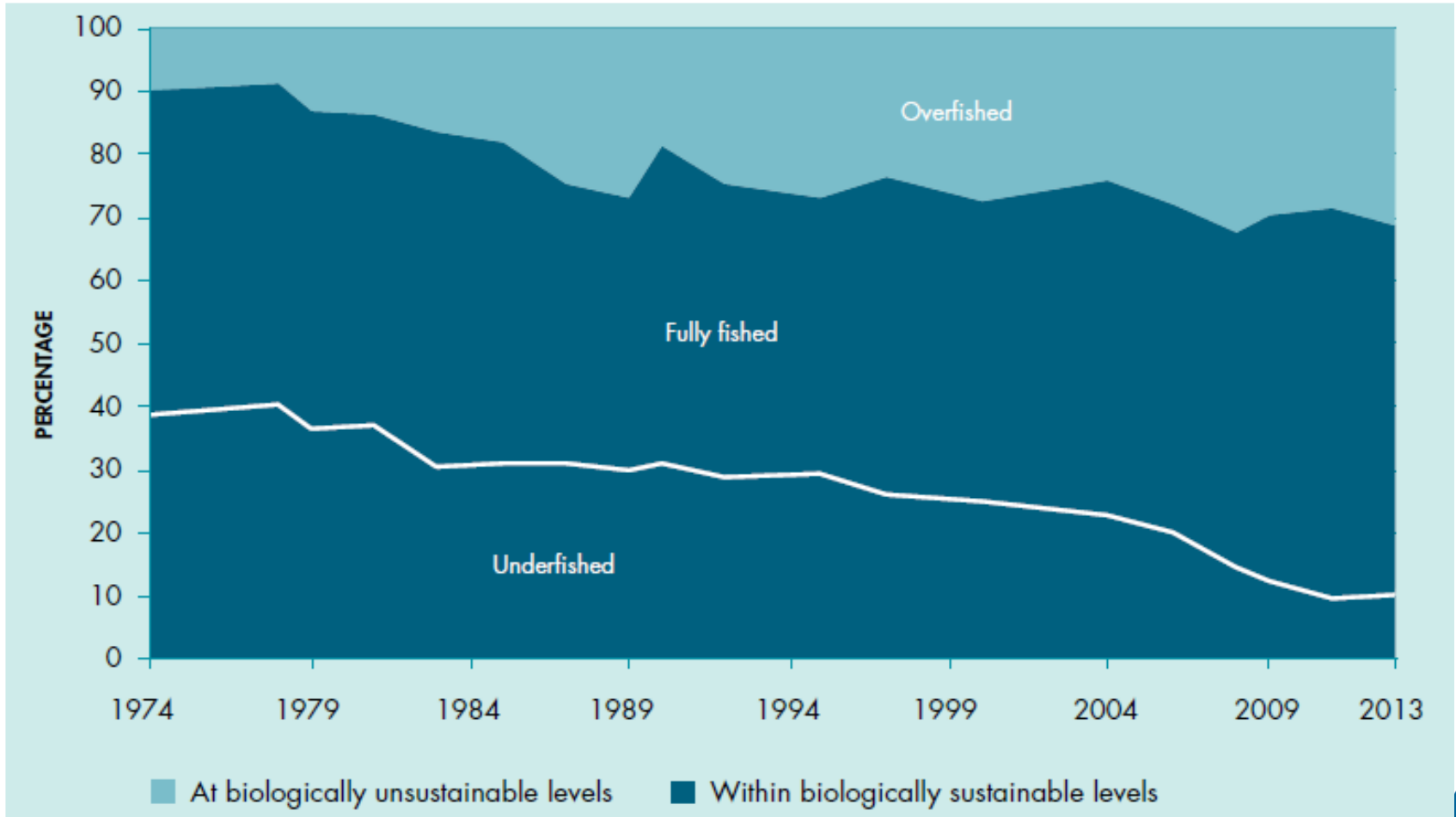
*19 countries reporting, excludes fuel tax concessions (2012 data)

All countries welcome to provide information



Examples from international organisations

Global trends in the state of world marine fish stocks, 1974-2013



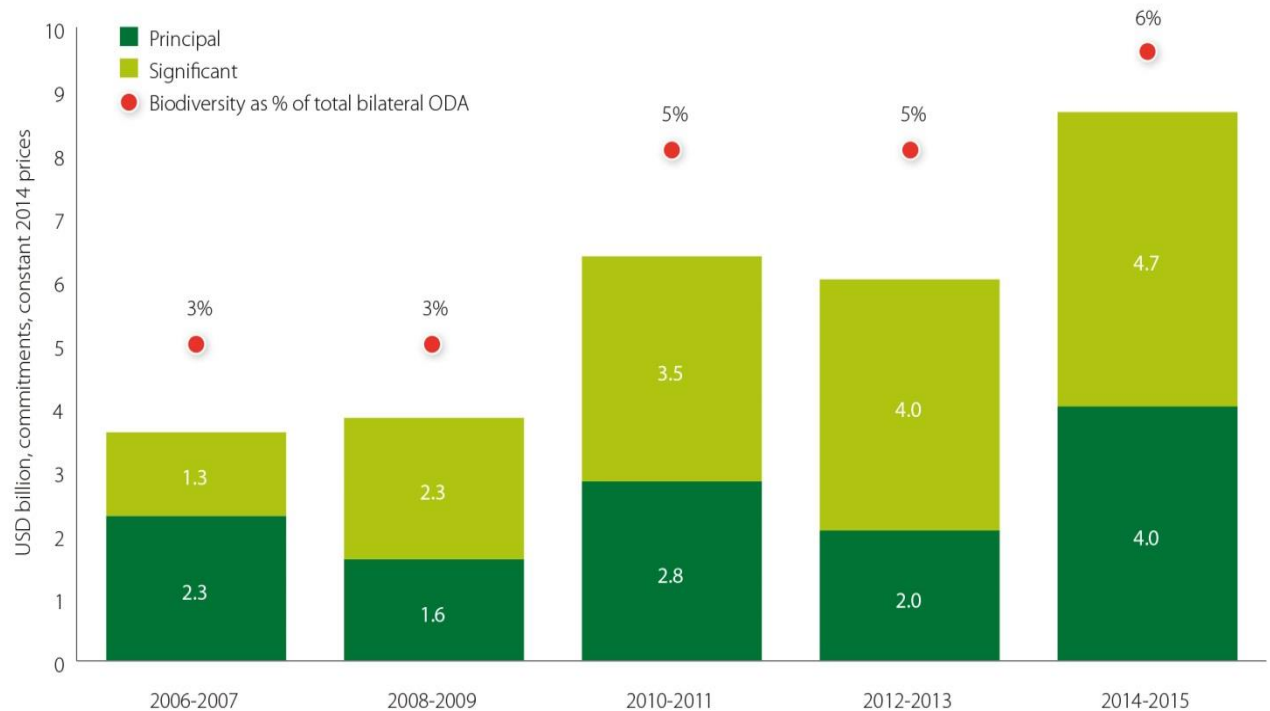


OECD Rio markers capture mainstreaming in development finance without double counting

Measure whether, and to what extent, an activity targets the goals of CBD as a **principal** or **significant** objective

BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA, 2006-2015
TWO-YEAR AVERAGES AND SHARES OF TOTAL BILATERAL ODA

\$4.7bn (54%) of biodiversity-related ODA per year in 2014-15 target biodiversity as a **significant** objective i. e. biodiversity is mainstreamed into an activity that had another primary objective





Biodiversity-related ODA as % of total ODA to sector

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

2014-2015 AVERAGE

Top sectors receiving bilateral biodiversity-related ODA

33%
(\$2.85 bn)

General
Environmental
Protection

Biodiversity as a share of total bilateral ODA to sector



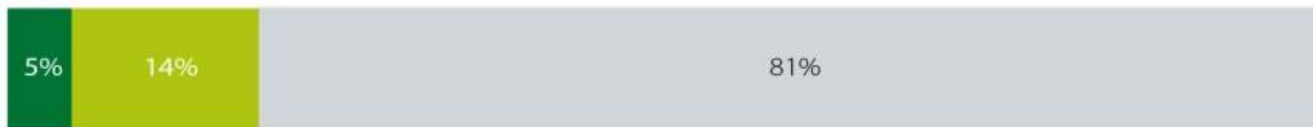
17%
(\$1.47 bn)

Water Supply
& Sanitation



12%
(\$1.03 bn)

Agriculture



4%
(\$0.36 bn)

Forestry



3%
(\$0.24 bn)

Rural
Development



Principal Significant Non-biodiversity



We welcome comments, ideas, information on M&E of mainstreaming by 15 January 2017



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Key areas of OECD work on Biodiversity, Land Use and Ecosystems (BLUE)

- ❖ Biodiversity Indicators, Valuation and Assessment
- ❖ Economic Instruments, Incentives and Policies for Biodiversity
- ❖ Biodiversity Finance, Development and Distributional Issues

Recent and forthcoming work

- *Biodiversity and Development: Mainstreaming and Managing for Results (OECD, forthcoming, 2017)*
- *Overcoming Barriers to Effective Biodiversity Policy Reform (OECD, forthcoming 2017)*
- *Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Effective Policy Mixes (OECD, forthcoming 2017)*
- *Biodiversity Offsets: Effective Design and Implementation (OECD, 2016)*
- Biodiversity Policy Response Indicators (OECD ENV Working Paper No. 90, 2015)
- Biodiversity and Development Co-operation (OECD DCD Working Paper No. 21, 2015)
- *Scaling Up Finance Mechanisms for Biodiversity (OECD, 2013)*

Visit: <http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/mainstream-biodiversity/>