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

Katia Karousakis, Biodiversity Team Leader; and
Ivana Capozza, EPR Team Leader
OECD Environment Directorate

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OECD
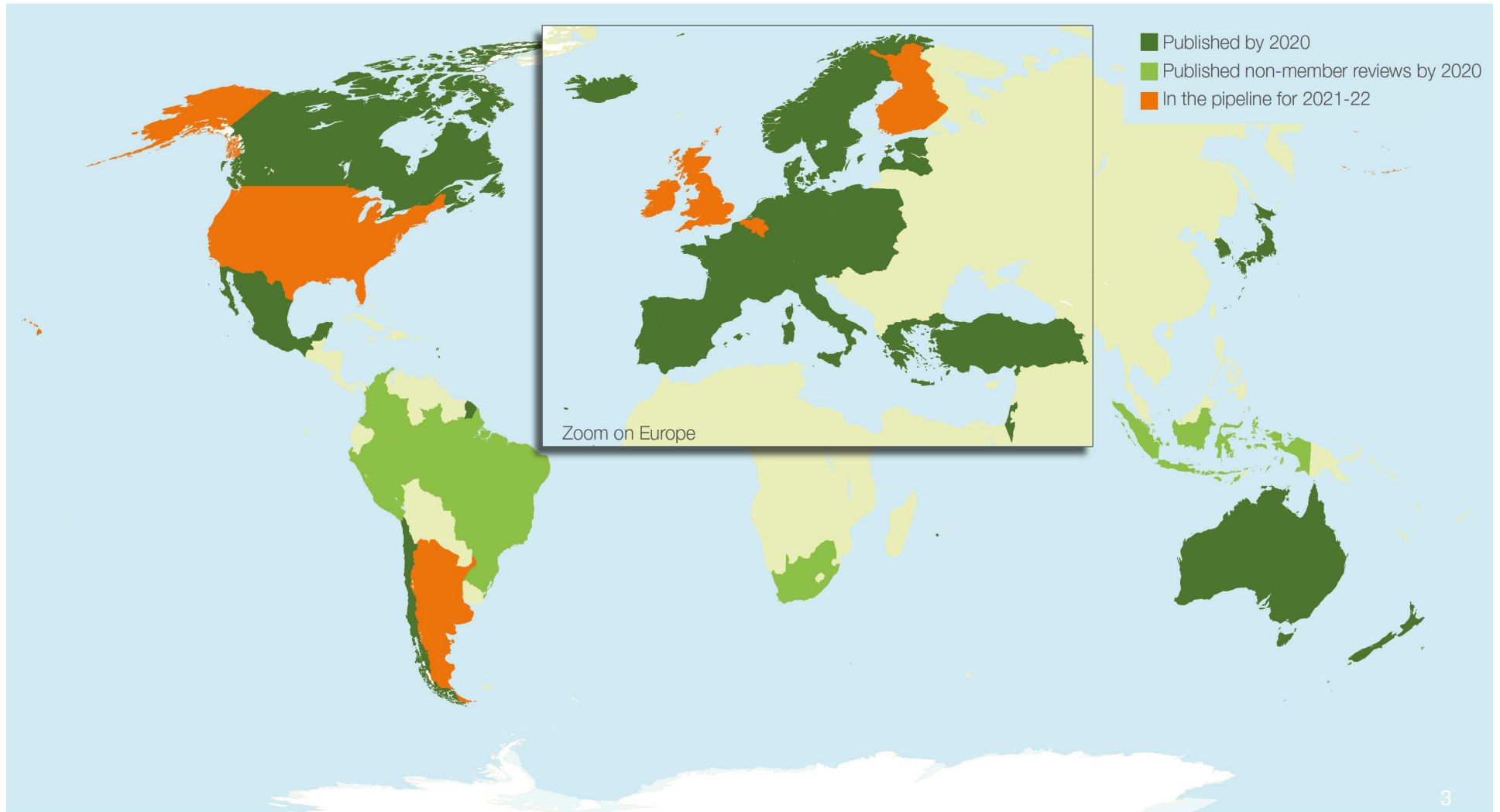BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Content

- OECD Environmental Performance Reviews
  - Objective
  - EPR cycle
  - Timeline and logistics
  - Structure and content of EPRs and the biodiversity chapters

- Comparison of some review mechanisms

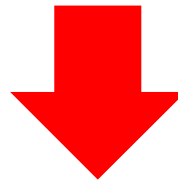- Insights for transparent monitoring, reporting and review for the CBD

OECD Environmental Performance Reviews

Legend:
- Published by 2020
- Published non-member reviews by 2020
- In the pipeline for 2021-22

Zoom on Europe

EPR Programme objectives

- Helping countries assess progress against national and international commitments

- Promote dialogue and peer learning

- Stimulating greater accountability to other countries and to the public

Improve the individual and collective environmental performance of OECD members and partners

EPR: what is it?

Broad and evidence-based assessment
- of the environmental <u>performance</u>
- of <u>a</u> country
- done <u>with</u> the country
- and with <u>other</u> countries (peers)

Balanced: successes, good practices and challenges

In a whole-of-government perspective

→ Targeted recommendations

What do we mean by "Environmental performance"?

Objectives
Have they been clearly defined? Are they measurable?
Are they based on an assessment of benefits and costs?

- GHG reduction commitments
- % reduction in pesticide use
- recycling rates
- areas under strict biodiversity protection

- Has air quality improved?
- Have GHG emissions declined?
- Is less waste produced, and more recycled?

Actions
What has been done to reach the objectives?
Was it the most efficient and effective way to get there ?

- new or improved regulations
- taxes & economic incentives public investment
- administrative reform
- Permitting
- voluntary agreements

Results
Results are assessed in the economic, social and environmental context of each country.

Logistics (resources and time)

- Review team (6-9 members)
  - typically includes Secretariat staff and experts from two reviewing countries

- 12-18 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.

  – 19* out of the 35 countries reviewed in 2010-20 selected biodiversity as one of the 2 themes for in-depth review

*Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

- **Assessment and Recommendations**

Structure and 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 and policy areas
  - e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, etc

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)

Transparent Implementation, Reporting, Monitoring and Review

- OECD also tracks progress on Green Growth via its <u>Green Growth Indicators</u>
  - including via a sub-set of *headline indicators* (i.e., data is consistent and comparable across countries)

- On-going OECD work on <u>the post-2020 biodiversity framework: targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level</u> * adopts this model to identify a sub-set of headline indicators on state, pressures and responses (i.e., "implementation")

- A sub-set of *headline indicators* would enable to quickly review how countries are implementing the post-2020 targets, in a <u>consistent</u> and <u>comparable</u> way

* Also available as CBD SBSTTA-23 INF/3

Thank you!

What's happening on **biodiversity** in 2020 at the OECD (some examples):

➢ [The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: Targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level](#)

➢ Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity

➢ Follow-up to the report for the G7 on [Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action](#)   (and other work)

Visit: www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity and www.oecd.org/env/countryreviews

For information on the **OECD Environmental Performance Reviews**

contact: **ivana.capozza@oecd.org**

For information on the **OECD work on biodiversity**

contact: **katia.karousakis@oecd.org**