



OECD DATA AND INDICATORS TO INFORM SDGs AND THE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Katia Karousakis
Biodiversity Team Leader
OECD Environment Directorate

SEEA workshop, Cambridge, UK
12-14 February, 2019



Context/ background

- OECD works across multiple disciplines, generally taking an economic lens
 - e.g., environment, agriculture & fisheries, development co-operation
- Provides a platform to compare policy experiences, share good practice; compiles (internationally comparable) data...
 - > evidence-based policy analysis.



OECD contribution to the implementation of the SEEA-Central Framework

- Methodological work and development of SEEA databases:
 - **Air Emission Accounts:** Development of a methodology to estimate CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emission accounts for several countries that do not compile these SEEA accounts but provide detailed UNFCCC inventories (Japan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine and the US). Collection of existing SEEA air emission accounts. See [Working Paper](#) and [Database](#).
 - **Mineral and Energy Resource Accounts:** Development of technical guidelines to complement the SEEA-CF. Collection of internationally comparable data on stocks and flows. See [Working Paper](#) and [Database](#).
 - **Environmentally-Related Tax Revenue (ERTR) Accounts:** Development of OECD methodological guidelines to compile ERTR accounts, complementing the European guidelines by putting more emphasis on some taxes (e.g. taxes on GHG emissions) and on the alignment between ERTR accounts and the information on tax rates and volumes being taxed (OECD PINE database).



OECD contributions to the implementation of the SEEA-Central Framework (cont'd)

- **Environmental Protection Expenditure (EPE) Accounts:** alignment of OECD questionnaire with SEEA framework

- **Material Flow Accounts:** Methodological work on the estimation of demand-based material flows. Guidance on the establishment of national material flows accounts (with Eurostat and UN Environment)

- International coordination:
 - Joint [OECD/UNECE Seminars](#) on SEEA Implementation (next one taking place on 20-21 February 2019 in Geneva)
 - Participation in international fora ([UNCEEA](#), [SEEA Technical Committee](#), [London Group on Environmental Accounting](#), etc.)

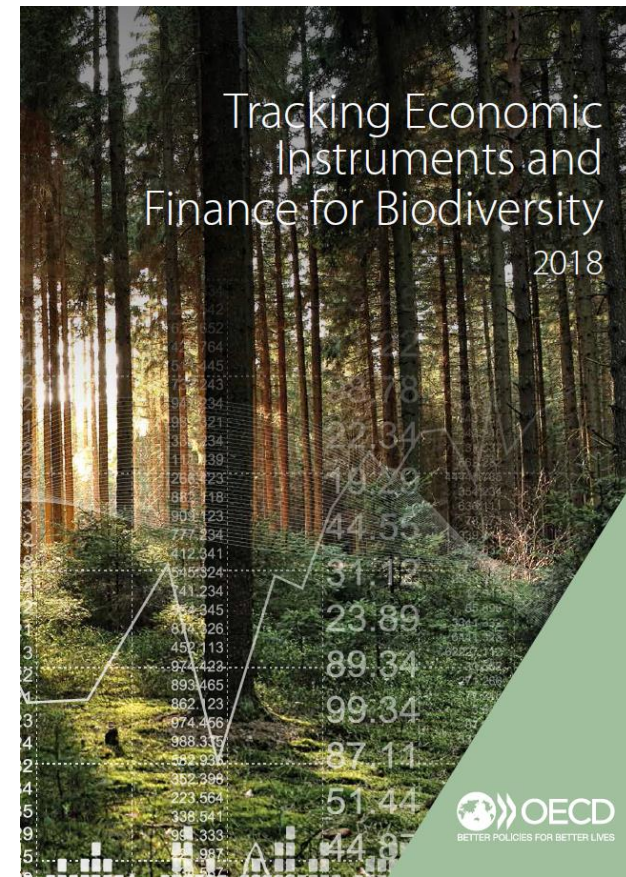


Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity

- **Objective: to provide regular updates on the state of economic instruments and finance for biodiversity**

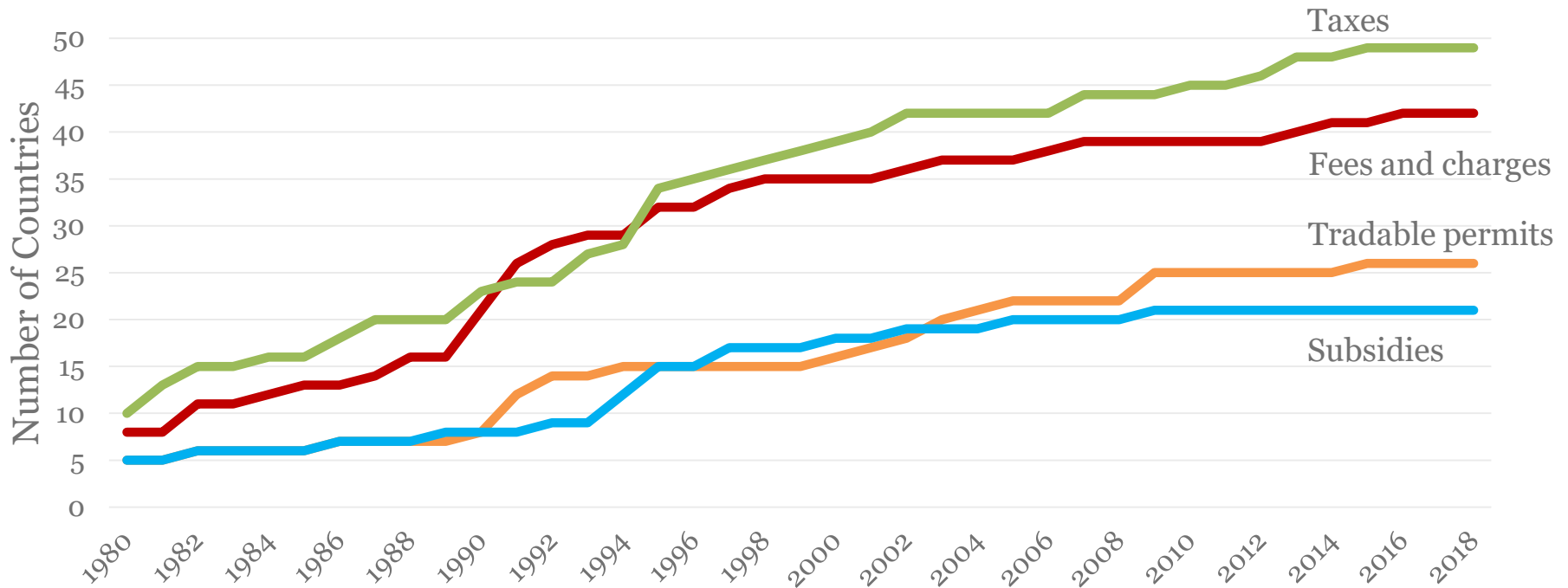
- *Complementary* to OECD DAC statistics on development finance for biodiversity
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Biodiversity-related-ODA.pdf>

➤ Relevant to monitoring progress towards **Aichi Target 3** and **20**, and **SDG 15.a**





Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant instruments (and finance generated)



- Biodiversity-relevant taxes generated USD 7.4 billion across OECD countries (2012-2016 average)
- 1% of all environmentally-related tax revenue



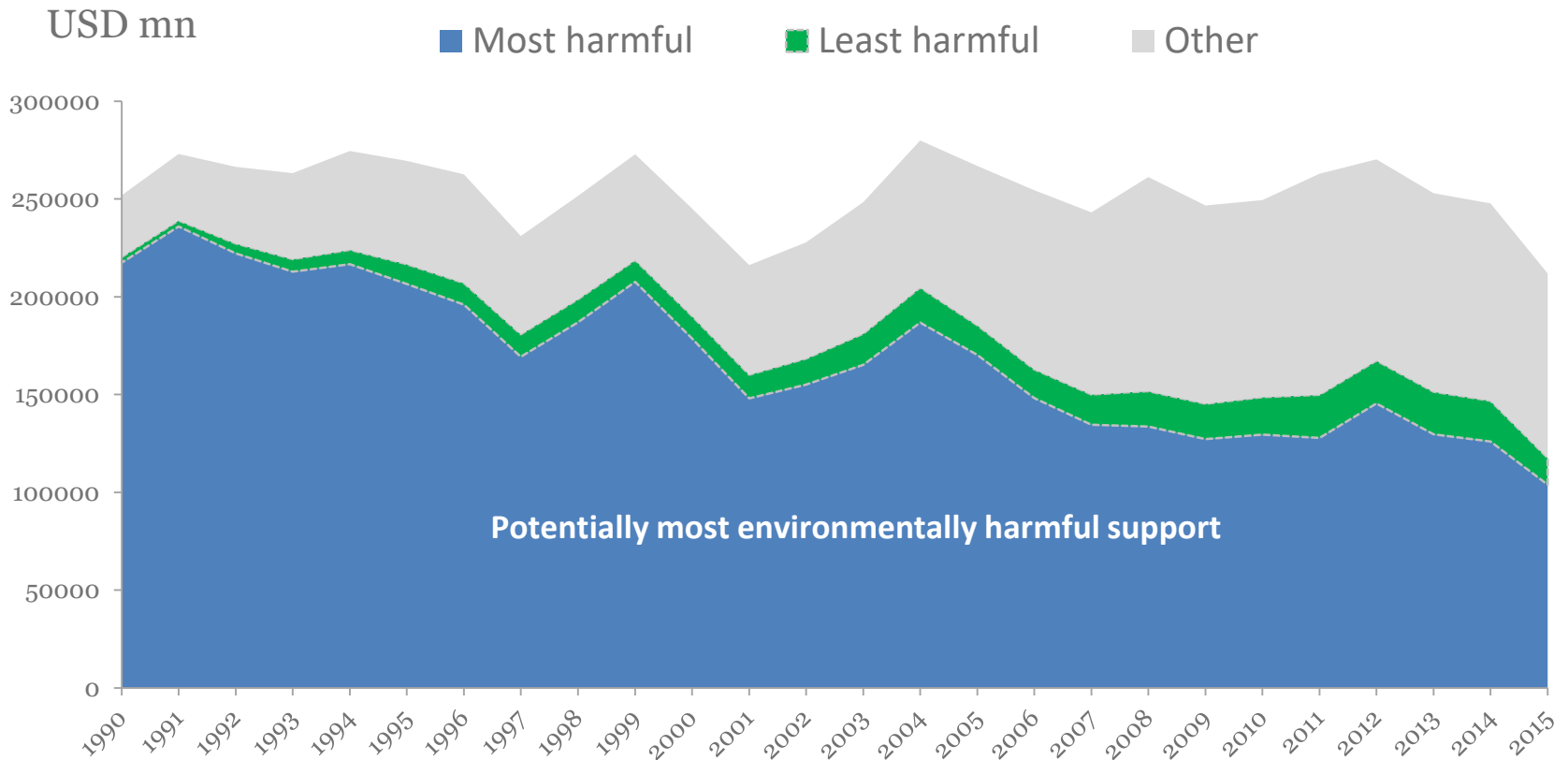
Next steps on Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity (planned 2019-2020)

- Expand geographical coverage of OECD PINE database (*on-going*, currently > 90 countries)
- Add sub-tagging element in OECD PINE database to distinguish between *marine* (SDG 14) and *terrestrial* (SDG 15) biodiversity-relevant instruments
- Add Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) to database



Government support to agriculture

OECD agricultural support to farmers by potential environmental impact



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

➤ Relevant to monitor progress towards **Aichi Target 3**



Environmental Protection Expenditure

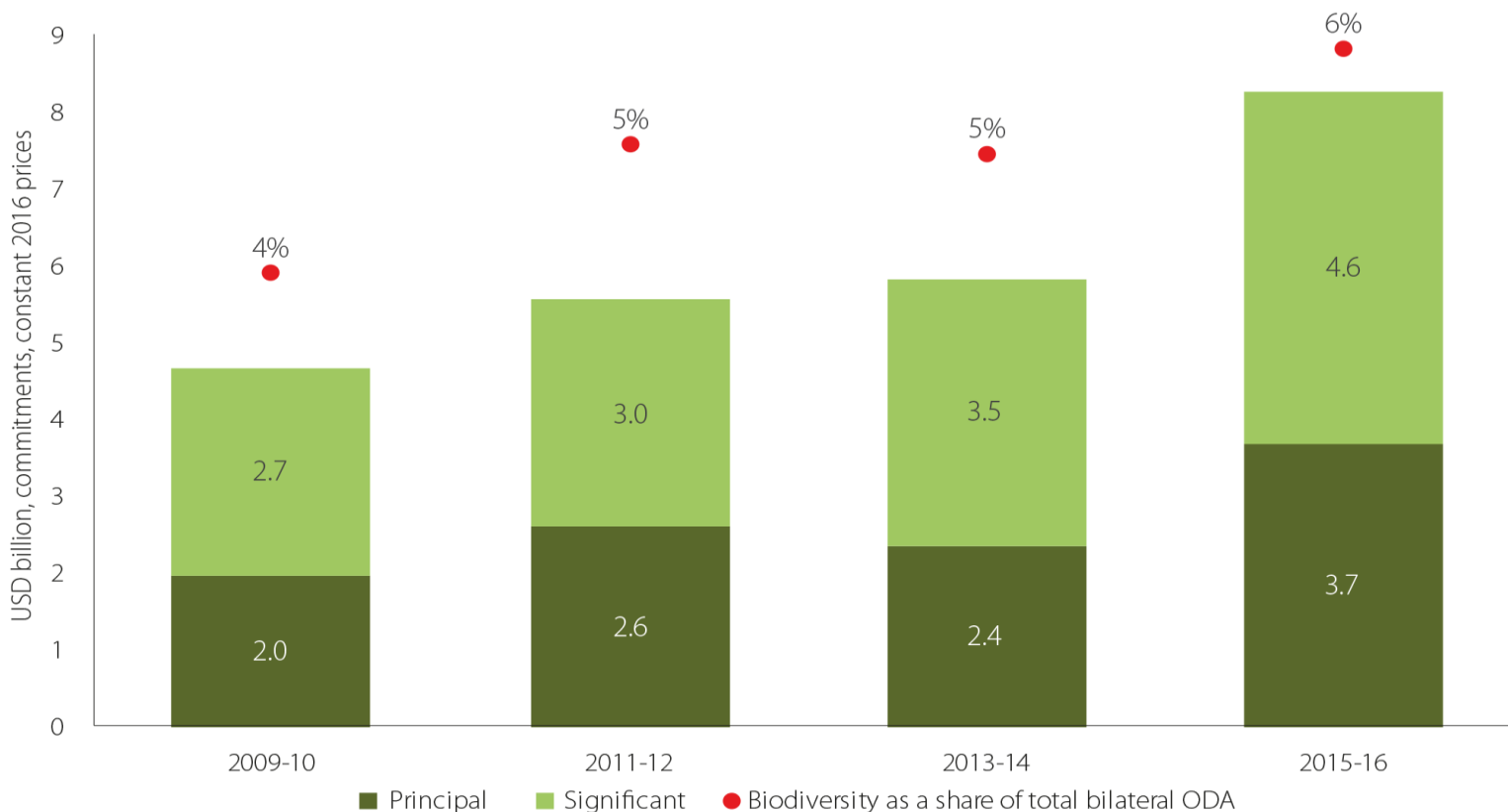
- Data collection since 1980
 - OECD questionnaire
 - Regular revisions, joint work with Eurostat since 1996
- Recent revision of questionnaire (2017-18) to align with the SEEA framework
- Data collection with new questionnaire (Q4 2019)
- Next steps: Review options to better cover **biodiversity**-related expenditure
 - Biodiversity expenditure partially covered under CEPA domain 6
 - Insufficient for Aichi targets 3 and 20: OECD work on biodiversity response indicators called for integrating related data requests into the OECD questionnaire
 - Link to CBD and UNEP Biodiversity Finance Initiative

➤ Relevant to monitoring progress towards **Aichi Target 20**



Biodiversity-relevant ODA

BILATERAL BIODIVERSITY-RELATED ODA, 2009-2016
TWO-YEAR AVERAGES AND SHARES OF TOTAL BILATERAL ODA



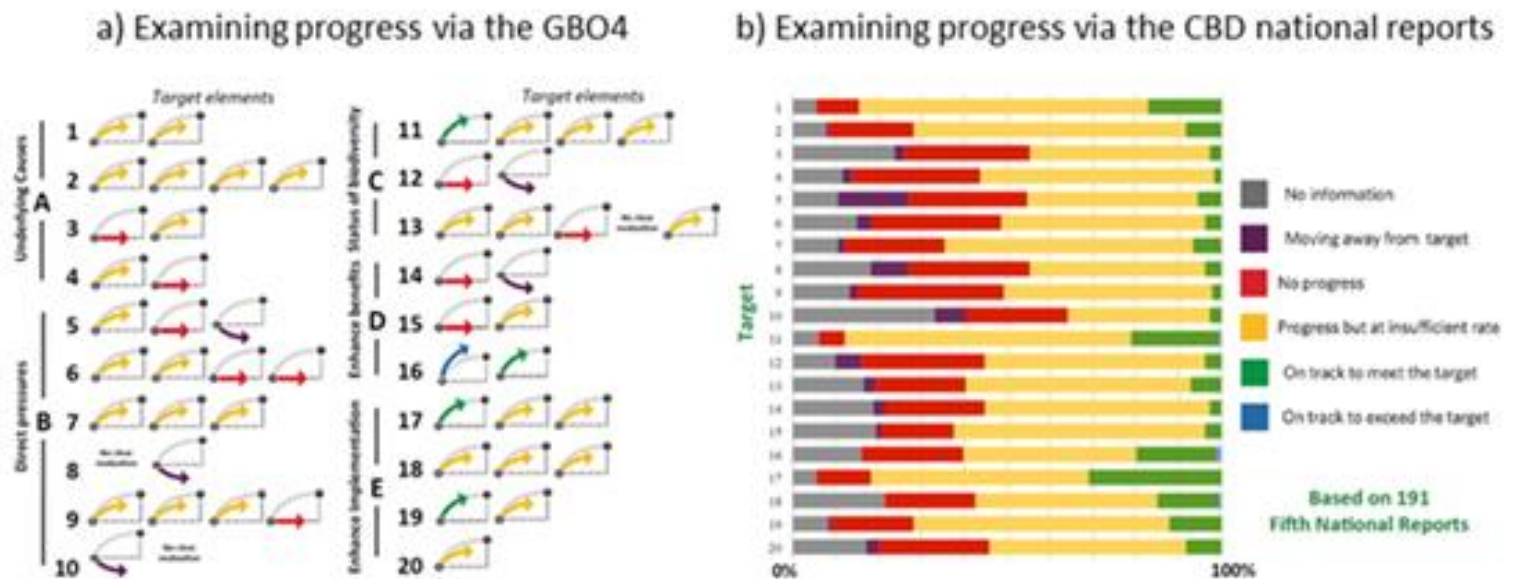
Source: OECD CRS database

➤ Relevant to monitoring progress towards **Aichi Target 20**



New OECD project on post-2020 biodiversity framework

- The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: Targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level



- Expert workshop, 26 February, 2019, Paris, France, OECD.



Monitoring and evaluating biodiversity mainstreaming?

- Mainstreaming biodiversity at national level
- Mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Mainstreaming in development co-operation
- *Monitoring and evaluating biodiversity mainstreaming*

In terms of (policy) **response** variables, examined possible indicators available for:

- Inputs
- Process
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Impact





Thank you!

- OECD (2018), *Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development*
- Karousakis, K., (2018), Evaluating the effectiveness of policy instruments for biodiversity (marine and terrestrial). *OECD Environment Working Paper*.
- OECD (2018), *Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity*
- OECD (2017), *OECD Green Growth Indicators 2017*
- OECD (2017), *The Political Economy of Biodiversity Policy Reform*
- Van Winkle et al (2015), Biodiversity policy response indicators, *OECD Environment Working Paper*.