

OECD DAC Statistics

Aid to Biodiversity

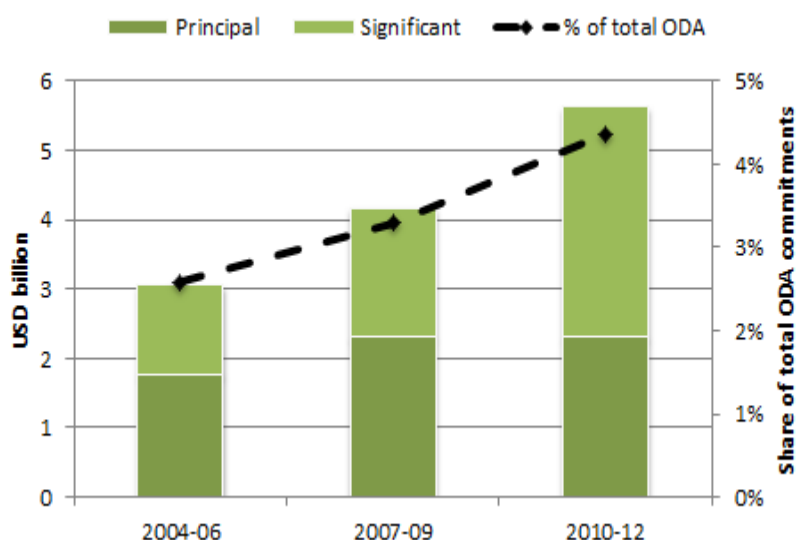
These statistics are based on DAC members' reporting on the biodiversity marker to the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). See methodology box on last page. This flyer presents data up to 2012; 2013 data will be published towards the end of 2014. Detailed project-by-project data are available at <http://oe.cd/RM>

- Total bilateral biodiversity-related aid commitments by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) have increased over the past decade, reaching **USD 5.6 billion** per year on average in 2010-12, representing **4.4% of total bilateral official development assistance (ODA)**.
- Of the total biodiversity-related aid activities, the majority (59%, **USD 3.3 billion**) targets biodiversity as a **significant** objective, while 41% (**USD 2.3 billion**) targets biodiversity as the **principal** objective.
- **Aid activities for biodiversity often target multiple environmental objectives:** of total biodiversity-related aid, **82%** consists of activities designed to simultaneously address climate change mitigation, and/or climate change adaptation, and/or desertification concerns.
- Biodiversity-related projects are concentrated in **general environment protection (e.g. environment-related policy and capacity-building); agriculture, forestry, fishing and rural development; and water supply and sanitation.**
- **Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa** each received approximately a quarter of biodiversity-related aid in 2010-12.

How much bilateral aid is going towards biodiversity?

Chart 1. Trends in biodiversity-related aid, three-year averages

2004-12, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices



Total bilateral biodiversity-related aid commitments by members of the OECD DAC reached **USD 5.6 billion** on average per year in 2010-12, representing **4.4% of total ODA commitments** (Chart 1).

Of total biodiversity-related aid in 2010-12, 59% targets biodiversity as a **significant** objective (**USD 3.3 billion** on average per year), while 41% targets biodiversity as the **principal** objective. The level of aid targeting biodiversity as a **principal** objective is **USD 2.3 billion** on average per year in 2010-12, considered as a “lower bound” of aid to biodiversity (while the total estimate includes aid targeting biodiversity as both a **principal** and **significant** objective).

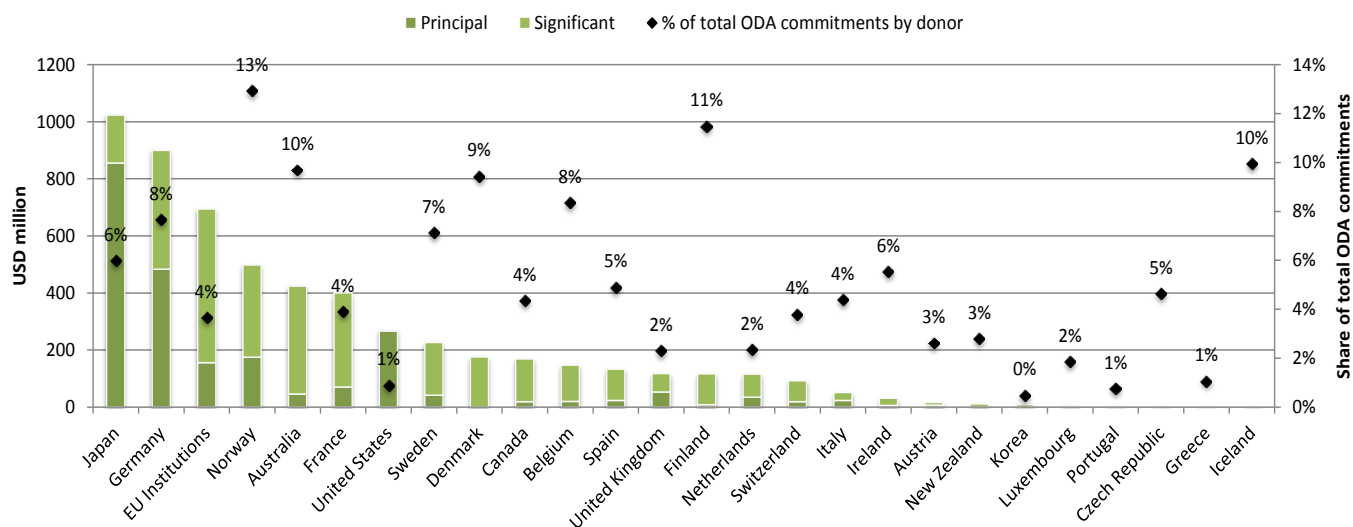
The proportion of total biodiversity-related aid targeting multiple environmental objectives has increased, from an average of 50% over 2004-06, to 82% over 2010-12. These trends suggest that DAC members are increasingly **exploiting the synergies between biodiversity and climate change adaptation, mitigation, and desertification when integrating biodiversity into development co-operation portfolios** – and this nexus, particularly with climate change, may be driving the upward trend in total biodiversity-related aid.

Analysis is based on data reported to the DAC CRS as of September 2014.

Biodiversity-related aid commitments by DAC members

Japan, Germany and EU Institutions together provided 46% of total biodiversity-related aid over 2010-12 (Chart 2). However, several other providers allocate larger shares of their ODA to biodiversity-related activities; Norway leading with 13%, followed by Finland, Australia and Iceland.

Chart 2. Biodiversity-related aid by DAC member
Average 2010-12, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



Note: The Slovak Republic and Slovenia are also DAC members, but they have not yet started applying the Rio markers.

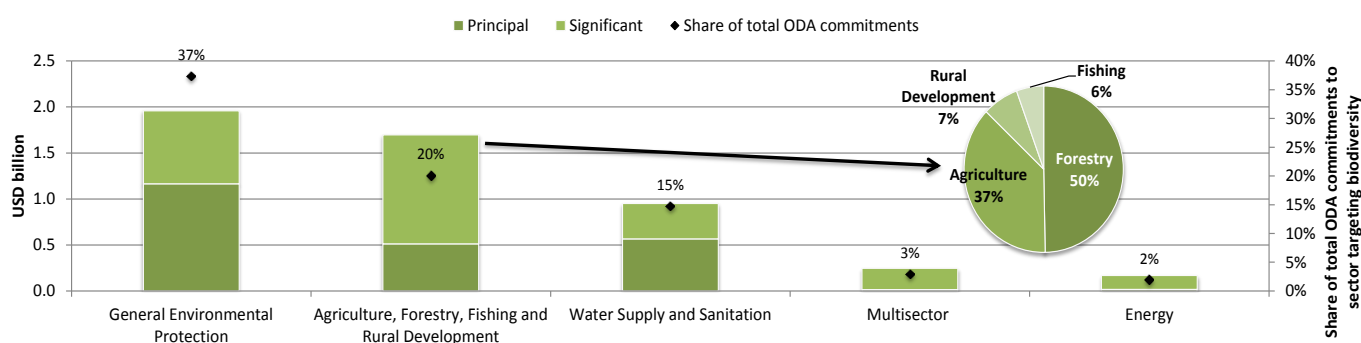
On average in 2010-2012, **77% of bilateral biodiversity-related commitments were grants**, and 23% were loans. This represents a shift towards grants since 2004-06, when the grant share was 58%. The current grant share in biodiversity-related aid is in line with that of ODA as a whole (81% in 2010-12).

Finance for biodiversity also flows through the multilateral system. While earmarked contributions channeled through multilateral organisations are included in bilateral figures, **this data does not capture core contributions to multilateral agencies, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF).**

Which sectors are targeted by bilateral biodiversity-related aid commitments?

Over 80% of biodiversity-related aid in 2010-12 was in the sectors of **general environment protection, agriculture, forestry, fishing, rural development, and water supply and sanitation** (Chart 3). Of biodiversity-related aid flowing to “general environmental protection”, 56% goes to environmental policy and administrative management, and 36% goes to a specifically coded “biodiversity” sub-sector covering the creation of natural reserves and the preservation of habitat and species. Biodiversity-related aid represents a significant share of total aid to forestry (71%) and fishing (39%). Less than 2% of bilateral biodiversity-related aid directly targets transport, industry, mining, and construction, which are other sectors that have important impacts upon biodiversity.

Chart 3. Five main sectors receiving biodiversity-related aid¹
Average 2010-12, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2012 prices

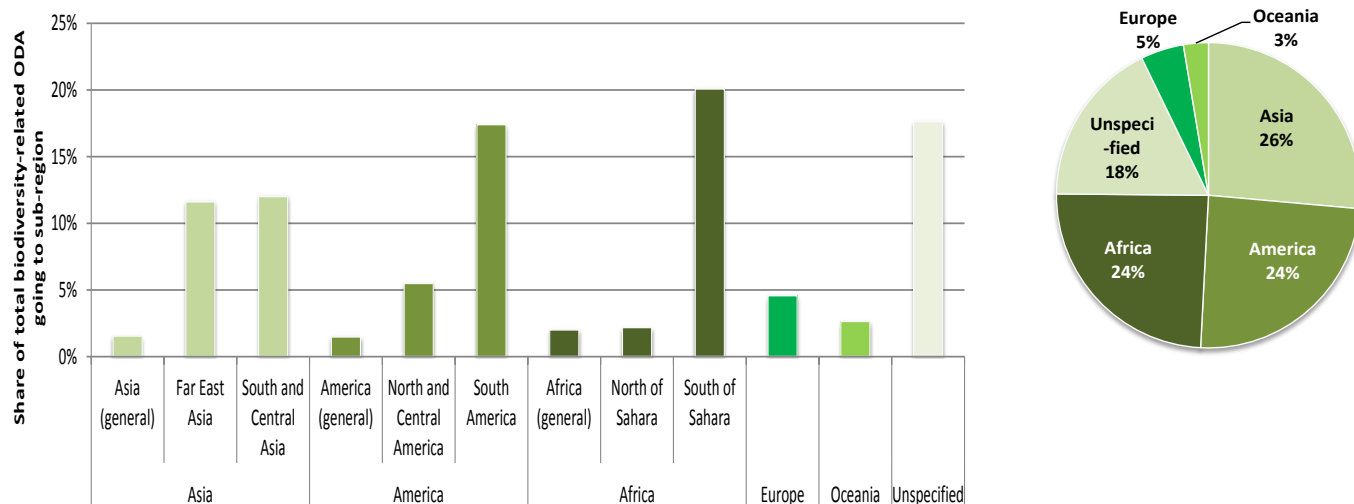


¹: Multi-sector projects include urban development and management, and multi-sector education, training and research.

Where is bilateral biodiversity-related aid flowing to?

Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa each received approximately a quarter of bilateral biodiversity-related aid each in 2010-12 (Chart 4). Since 2004-06, Asia's share has fallen, while that of South America has risen considerably (Chart 4), from 8% in 2004-06 to 17% in 2010-12, exceeding South America's 4% share of total bilateral ODA commitments.

Chart 4. Geographical distribution of bilateral biodiversity-related aid
Average 2010-12, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2012 prices



A large share of biodiversity-related aid is “unspecified” (i.e. not earmarked to a country or region) (Charts 4 and 6). This reflects finance towards international and multi-regional activities, programmes and funds, as well as research-based activities. An example is support for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

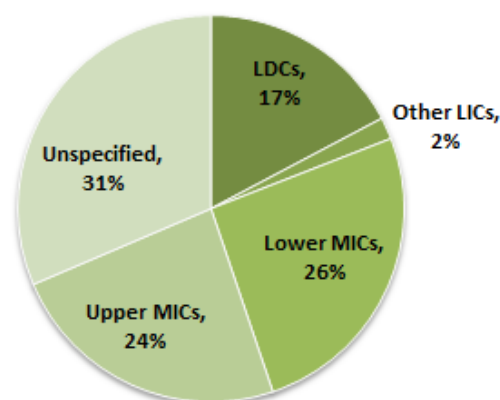
The top 5 country recipients of bilateral biodiversity-related ODA over 2010-12 were **Brazil, India, Vietnam, Turkey** and **Indonesia** (Chart 5), which together received 24% of total biodiversity-related aid. However, biodiversity was **most mainstreamed** into aid commitments to **Guyana** (61% of bilateral aid had a biodiversity-related objective in 2010-12), **Brazil** (33%), **Maldives** (29%), **Mauritius** (20%) and **Honduras** (19%).

Half of bilateral biodiversity-related aid flows to middle-income countries, whereas 19% flows to Least Developed Countries and other low income countries (Chart 6). The relative skew towards middle-income countries, compared to the allocation of total ODA, is partly driven by high volumes of biodiversity-related aid targeting Brazil, an upper middle-income country.

Chart 5. Top 10 recipients of biodiversity-related ODA
Average 2010-12, bilateral commitments,
USD million, constant 2012 prices

Country	USD million	Share of total biodiversity-related ODA
Brazil	527	9%
India	356	6%
Vietnam	168	3%
Turkey	157	3%
Indonesia	155	3%
Ethiopia	116	2%
China	110	2%
Peru	109	2%
Guyana	97	2%
Kenya	78	1%

Chart 6. Biodiversity-related ODA by income group
2010-12, bilateral commitments



Annex

Biodiversity-related aid by DAC members in 2012

USD million, bilateral commitments, constant 2012 prices

Bilateral contributions in 2012			
Marker-based statistics, commitments, USD million			
	Principal objective	Significant objective	Total
Australia	63.0	318.6	381.6
Austria	5.2	10.3	15.5
Belgium	17.5	82.0	99.5
Canada	30.2	317.5	347.7
Czech Republic	1.0	4.2	5.2
Denmark	0.0	120.7	120.7
EU Institutions	280.6	621.9	902.5
Finland	1.5	41.9	43.3
France	124.5	319.5	443.9
Germany	577.1	393.7	970.8
Greece	0.5	0.0	0.5
Iceland	2.2	1.8	4.0
Ireland	0.5	35.5	36.0
Italy	16.1	45.2	61.3
Japan	331.8	118.2	450.0
Korea	2.3	3.4	5.7
Luxembourg	1.0	11.3	12.3
Netherlands	79.4	58.9	138.3
New Zealand	0.5	4.0	4.5
Norway	32.4	463.4	495.8
Poland
Portugal	0.2	0.5	0.7
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain	4.2	10.7	15.0
Sweden	77.4	197.7	275.1
Switzerland	22.8	64.7	87.5
United Kingdom	49.0	22.3	71.3
United States	241.7	2.6	244.3
Total	1962.7	3270.5	5233.2

The Rio markers are descriptive rather than quantitative. They allow for an approximate quantification of financial flows targeting the objectives of the Rio conventions. Biodiversity finance reported to the CBD may be based on alternative definitions and measurement methodologies, and may not be comparable to Rio marker data.

Box: Rio marker methodology

Since 1998 the DAC has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using the "Rio markers". Markers indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each activity, where every aid activity reported to the CRS should be screened and marked as either (i) targeting the Conventions as a "principal" objective or a "significant" objective, or (ii) not targeting the objective. Activities marked as having a *principal* biodiversity objective would not have been funded but for that objective; activities marked "*significant*" have other prime objectives but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet biodiversity concerns.

Definition and Criteria for Eligibility

Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

An activity can be marked with the biodiversity Rio marker if it contributes to:

- protection of or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; or
- integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

NEW! Biodiversity data visualisation portal: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/biodiversity.htm