

# OECD DAC Statistics

## Biodiversity-related Aid

These statistics are based on DAC members' reporting on the biodiversity marker to the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). See methodology box on last page.

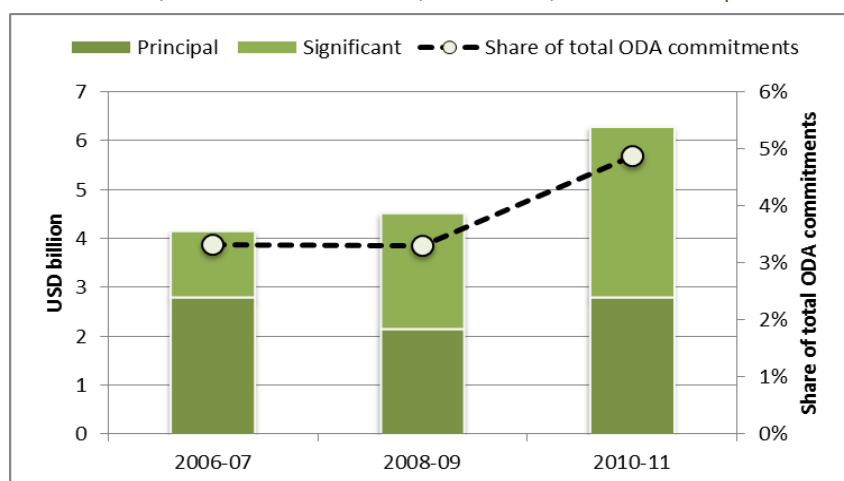
This version presents data up to 2011; 2012 data will be published towards the end of 2013. Detailed project-by-project data are available at [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm).

- Total bilateral biodiversity-related aid commitments by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) have increased over the past six years, reaching **USD 6.3 billion** per year on average in 2010-2011, representing **5% of total bilateral official development assistance (ODA)**.
- Of the total biodiversity-related aid activities, the majority (56%, **USD 3.5 billion**) targets biodiversity as a **significant** objective, while 44% (**USD 2.8 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 a few sectors and activity types: **general environment protection (e.g. environment-related policy and capacity-building); agriculture, forestry, fishing and rural development; and water supply and sanitation.**
- **Asia, America and Africa received roughly equal proportions** of biodiversity-related aid in 2010-2011.

### How much bilateral aid is going towards biodiversity?

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

2006-11, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2011 prices



Total bilateral biodiversity-related aid commitments by members of the OECD DAC reached **USD 6.3 billion** on average per year in 2010-2011, representing **5% of total ODA commitments** (Chart 1).

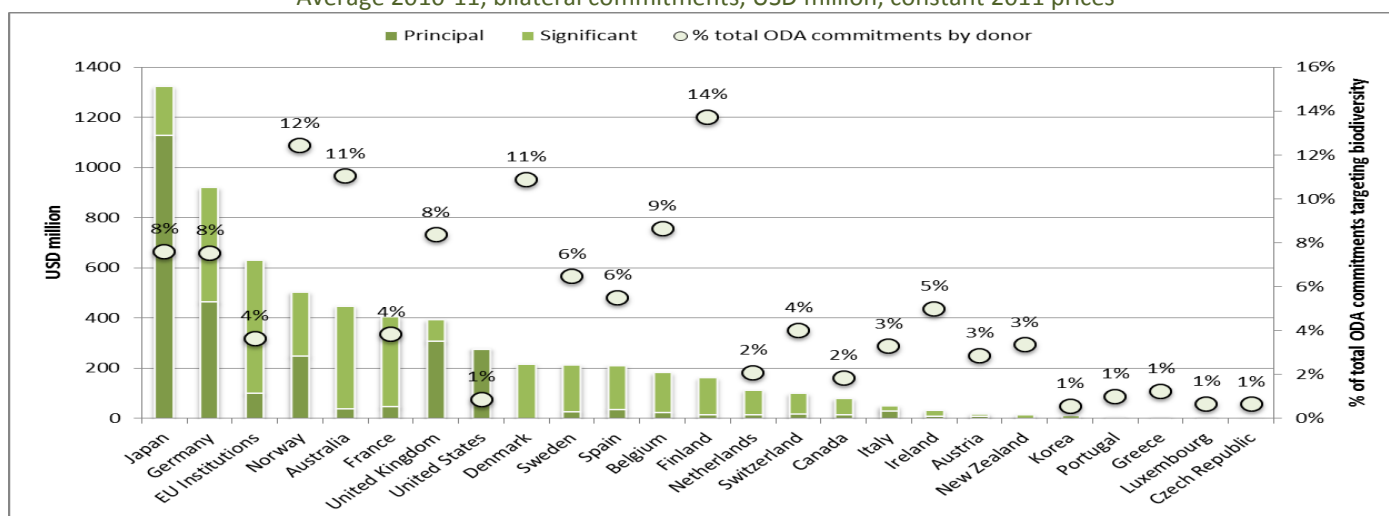
Of total biodiversity-related aid in 2010-2011, the majority targets biodiversity as a **significant** objective (**USD 3.5 billion** on average per year), while 44% (**USD 2.8 billion** on average per year) targets biodiversity as the **principal** objective.

**The proportion of biodiversity-related aid targeting multiple environmental objectives has increased, from an average of 49% over 2006-2009, to 82% over 2010-2011.** These trends suggest that DAC members are increasingly **exploiting the synergies between biodiversity and climate change adaptation, mitigation, and desertification and integrating biodiversity into development co-operation portfolios** – and this nexus may be driving the upward trend in total biodiversity-related aid.

## Biodiversity-related aid commitments by DAC members

Japan, Germany and EU Institutions together provided 46% of total biodiversity-related aid over 2010-2011 (Chart 2). However, several smaller donors allocated the largest shares of their ODA to biodiversity-related activities; Finland leading with 14%, followed by Norway, Australia and Denmark.

**Chart 2. Biodiversity-related aid by DAC member**  
Average 2010-11, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2011 prices



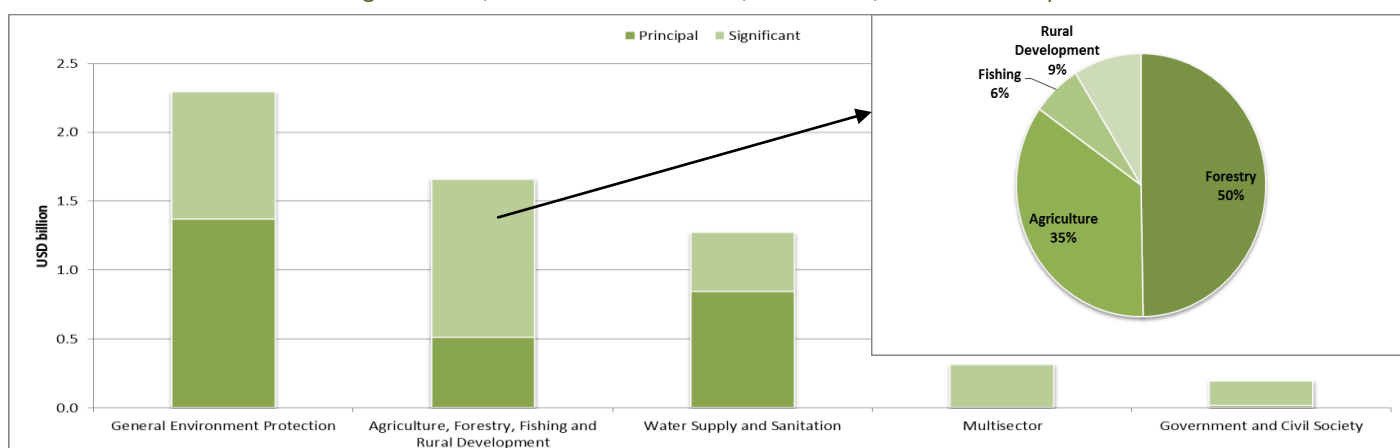
On average in 2010-2011, **75% of bilateral biodiversity-related commitments were grants**, and 25% were loans. This represents a shift towards grants since 2006-2007, when the grant share was only 48%. The current grant share in biodiversity-related aid is also now closer to the 85% grant share in ODA as a whole.

Finance for biodiversity also flows through the multilateral system. While earmarked contributions channeled through multilateral organisations are included in bilateral figures, **the marker is not applied to core contributions to multilateral agencies, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF)**. The additional donor financial effort in favour of biodiversity represented by these contributions will be assessed in a further iteration of this brochure.

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

Between 80 and 90 per cent of biodiversity-related aid in 2006-11 was in the sectors of **general environment protection, agriculture, forestry, fishing, rural development, and water supply and sanitation** (Chart 3). Less than 2% of bilateral biodiversity-related aid directly targets transport, industry, mining, and construction, which are other sectors that may have important impacts upon biodiversity. Of total aid to general environmental protection, 41% targets biodiversity. Over half of this goes to environmental policy and administration management, and 39% goes to a specifically coded “biodiversity” sub-sector covering the creation of natural reserves and the preservation of habitat and species. Biodiversity-related aid also represents a significant share of total aid activities in forestry (66%), fishing (38%) and, to a lesser extent, water supply and sanitation (21%) and agriculture (10%).

**Chart 3. Five main sectors receive 91% of biodiversity-related aid<sup>1</sup>**  
Average 2010-11, bilateral commitments, USD billion, constant 2011 prices



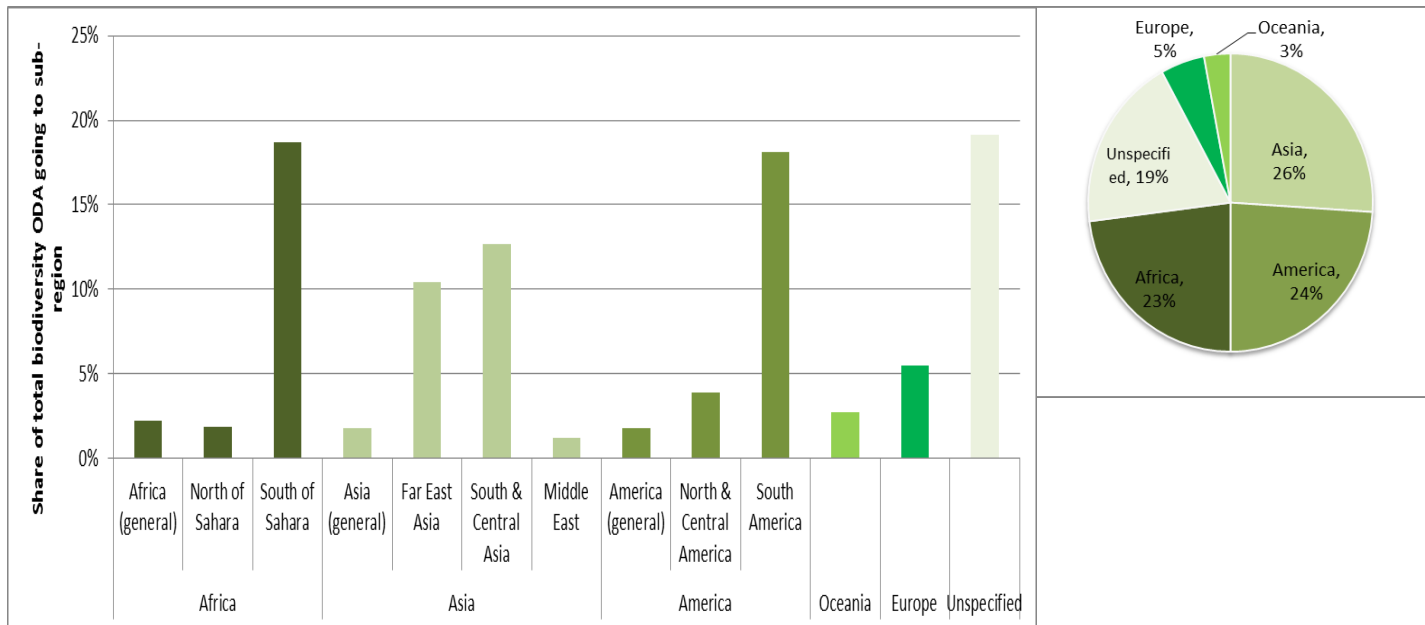
<sup>1</sup> **Multi-sector projects** include urban development and management, and multi-sector education, training and research.

## Where is bilateral biodiversity-related aid flowing to?

Asia, America and Africa received roughly equal shares of bilateral biodiversity-related aid in 2010-2011 (Chart 4). Since 2006-2007, Asia's share has fallen, while those of **South America** and **Sub-Saharan Africa** have risen considerably both in absolute and relative terms (Chart 4). For example, biodiversity-related aid to South America increased from USD 214 million a year in 2006-2007 to USD 1137 million in 2010-2011, lifting its share of total biodiversity-related aid from 5% to 18%, so that it now substantially exceeds South America's 7% share of total bilateral ODA commitments.

**Chart 4. Geographical distribution of bilateral biodiversity-related aid**

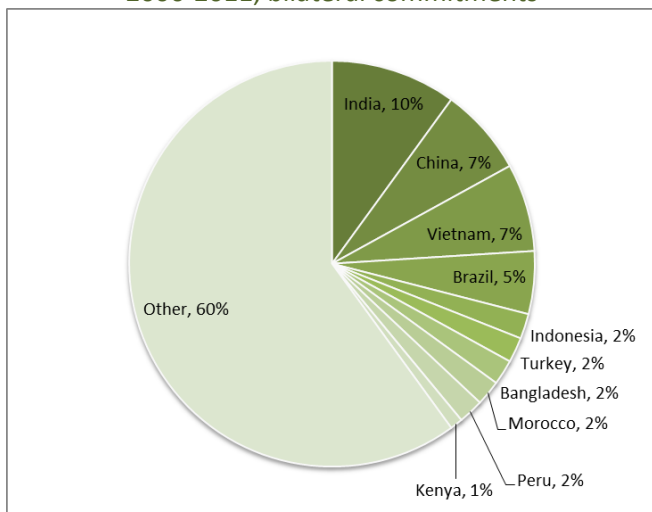
Average 2010-11, bilateral commitments, USD million, constant 2011 prices



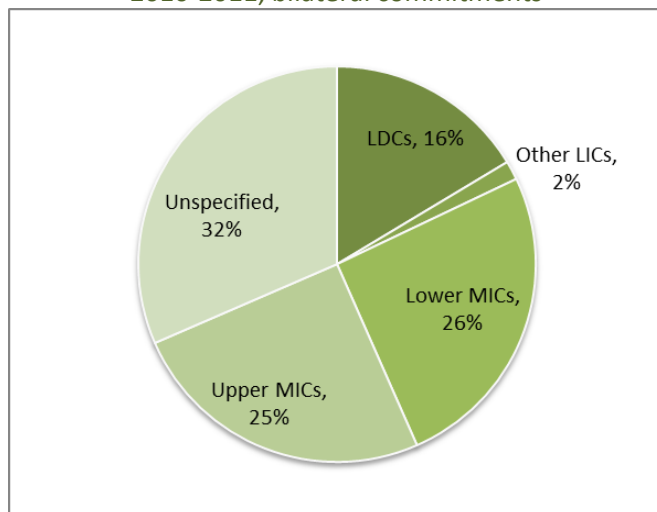
Considerably larger shares of biodiversity-related aid are “unspecified” by region and/or income group than those for total ODA (Charts 4 and 6). “Unspecified” covers aid that is not earmarked to a country, region or income group, but rather contributes to biodiversity-related funds and programmes managed by development co-operation agencies, international organisations, NGOs and research institutions.

The top 5 recipients of total bilateral biodiversity-related ODA between 2006 and 2011 have been **India, China, Vietnam, Brazil and Indonesia** (Chart 5), which together have received 31% of total biodiversity-related aid over this period. Completing the top 10 recipients are Turkey, Bangladesh, Morocco, Peru and Kenya.

**Chart 5. Top 10 recipients of total biodiversity-related ODA**  
2006-2011, bilateral commitments



**Chart 6. Biodiversity-related ODA by income group<sup>3</sup>**  
2010-2011, bilateral commitments



## Annex

### Biodiversity-related aid by DAC members in 2010 and 2011

USD million, bilateral commitments, constant 2011 prices

Bilateral contributions						
<i>Marker-based statistics, commitments, USD million</i>						
	2010			2011		
	Principal objective	Significant objective	Total	Principal objective	Significant objective	Total
Australia	29.7	471.8	501.5	45.1	347.6	392.7
Austria	6.0	11.6	17.6	8.6	9.7	18.3
Belgium	28.1	163.4	191.4	16.7	153.6	170.4
Canada	20.5	32.7	53.2	5.3	98.3	103.6
Czech Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.4
Denmark	2.9	263.9	266.7	0.8	162.6	163.5
EU Institutions	137.2	582.7	719.9	62.3	477.7	540.0
Finland	15.3	113.5	128.7	9.5	184.3	193.8
France	31.2	447.1	478.4	60.3	268.0	328.3
Germany	297.7	320.3	618.0	630.3	590.0	1220.4
Greece	1.4	3.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	0.02	43.4	43.4	17.5	0.0	17.5
Italy	2.5	6.8	9.3	55.6	33.5	89.1
Japan	886.9	280.4	1167.3	1368.3	108.1	1476.4
Korea	0.7	3.5	4.3	0.1	15.2	15.3
Luxembourg	2.1	1.6	3.7	0.01	0.0	0.01
Netherlands	13.6	91.8	105.4	12.4	103.6	116.0
New Zealand	0.7	12.1	12.8	0.8	13.8	14.7
Norway	258.0	411.4	669.5	239.4	98.0	337.3
Portugal	0.6	3.9	4.5	0.4	4.2	4.6
Spain	54.6	266.7	321.3	15.9	82.3	98.2
Sweden	6.4	216.1	222.4	43.2	157.5	200.6
Switzerland	22.2	42.4	64.6	12.4	121.3	133.7
United Kingdom	491.9	145.3	637.3	123.0	24.6	147.6
United States	259.0	1.5	260.4	292.0	0.0	292.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2569.2</b>	<b>3936.9</b>	<b>6506.1</b>	<b>3020.1</b>	<b>3054.3</b>	<b>6074.5</b>

### Box: Rio marker methodology

#### Background

Since 1998 the DAC has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through its Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using the "Rio markers". 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. There are four Rio markers, covering: biodiversity, desertification, climate change mitigation, and climate change adaptation. The adaptation marker was introduced in 2010.

Markers indicate donors' policy objectives in relation to each aid activity. 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. The biodiversity marker allows an approximate quantification of aid flows that target biodiversity objectives. In marker data presentations the figures for principal and significant objectives are shown separately and the sum referred to as the "estimate" or "upper bound" of biodiversity-related aid.

#### 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.