



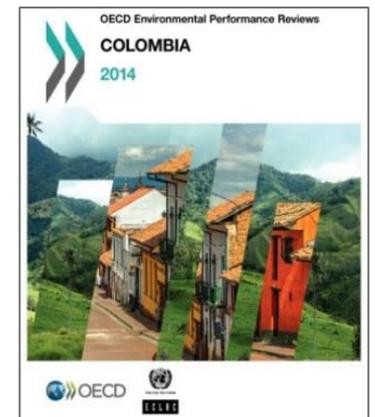
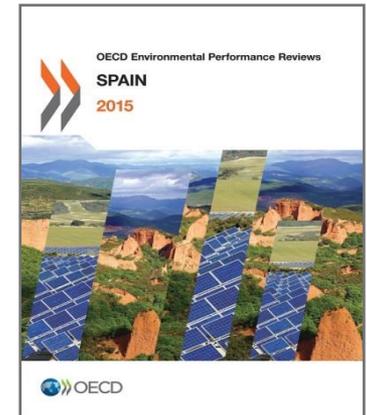
# OECD Environmental Performance Reviews and insights for the CBD NBSAP peer review

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# Content

- OECD Environmental Performance Reviews
  - Objective
  - EPR cycle
  - Timeline and logistics
  - Structure and content of EPR and biodiversity chapters
- Comparison of some review mechanisms
- Insights and key questions for the voluntary NBSAP peer review





# OECD Environmental Performance Reviews

## Objective and value-added

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- The OECD uses peer reviews in several areas of its work (environmental performance reviews, economic surveys, agriculture reviews...)
- The **Environmental Performance Review** (EPR) programme was launched in 1992:
  - Helping countries **assess progress** in meeting national and international commitments
  - Stimulating **greater accountability** to other countries and to the public
  - **Improve** the individual and collective environmental performance of OECD members and partners



# What do we mean by “Environmental performance”?

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- Have national and international environmental policy objectives been achieved (i) efficiently and (ii) effectively?
- Are the policy objectives based on an assessment of benefits and costs?
- Performance:  
intentions → actions → results
- Assessment in the economic, institutional, social and environmental context of each country
- In comparison with other countries



# EPR cycle

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- Information collection (questionnaire)
- Review mission (meetings with environment and other ministry officials, representatives of industry, trade unions, NGOs, independent experts and local governments)
- Preparation of report by the Secretariat
- Peer review discussion in Paris → A&Rs
- Finalisation, publication and launch
  
- (Voluntary) Mid-term progress report (self-assessment by country)



## Logistics (resources and time)

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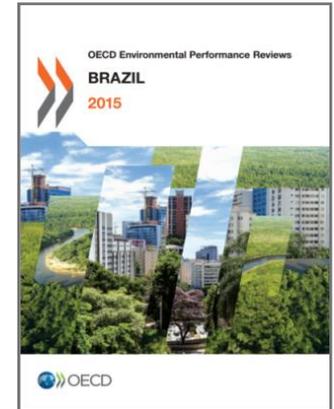
- Review team (6-9 members)
  - typically includes Secretariat staff and experts from two reviewing countries
- 12-16 months total
  - 4-7 days mission to country
  - Time to complete **one chapter: 8 weeks min.**
    - About 20-30 pages per chapter



# 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.
- 12\* out of the 23 countries reviewed in 2010-16 selected biodiversity as one of the 2 themes for in-depth review

\*Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden

- **Assessment and Recommendations**



# Structure/content of OECD EPR biodiversity chapters

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



## Comparing some review mechanisms...

	<b>OECD EPR biodiversity chapters</b>	<b>UNFCCC Review of Annex I National Communications</b>	<b>CBD NBSAP review and implementation</b>
<b>Scope</b>	Broad – national biodiversity objectives and implementation	Broad – national climate objective and implementation	Broad – national biodiversity objectives and implementation
<b>Objective</b>	To help countries improve their individual and collective performances in environmental management by assisting them in carrying out national evaluations, promoting dialogue between countries and enhancing accountability. Includes Assessment & Recommendations	To assess the implementation of commitments under the UNFCCC and to ensure the COP has accurate, consistent and relevant information at its disposal.  No Assessment & Recommendations	
<b># of countries to be reviewed</b>	34 OECD member countries, as well as non-OECD countries on request	The 42 Parties included in Annex I to the UNFCCC	196
<b>Turnover</b>	3-4 EPRs per year	>>Every 4 years	?
<b>Composition of review team</b>	The ERT is composed of OECD Secretariat staff and experts from other member countries, sometimes other international organisations.	A geographically balanced team of international experts serving in their personal capacity, selected from a roster of experts nominated by countries and organisations and co-ordinated by the UNFCCC secretariat. They must not be from, or nominated by, the Party under review.	TBD?
<b>Participation of other stakeholders</b>	International organisations, academic institutions, industry and NGOs are also consulted during the in-country review	Intergovernmental organisations are invited to contribute staff and/or resources to assist with the review.	TBD?

**Source:** Adapted from Annex A in [Ellis et al \(2011\). OECD/IEA CCXG paper no. 2011\(4\)](#)



# Insights and lessons for the CBD NBSAP peer review

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- 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)
- 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)



# Thank you!

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What's happening for **biodiversity** in 2015-2016 (on-going OECD projects):

- Biodiversity and Development: Mainstreaming and Managing for Results
- Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Policy
- Barriers to Effective Biodiversity Policy Reform

Visit: [www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity](http://www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity) and  
[www.oecd.org/env/countryreviews](http://www.oecd.org/env/countryreviews)

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