MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO PUBLIC POLICY

EDWARD PERRY

DELIVERING THE BLUEPRINT FOR A GREEN ECONOMY, 30 YEARS ON
19 SEPTEMBER
CAMBRIDGE, UK

OECD

60% loss

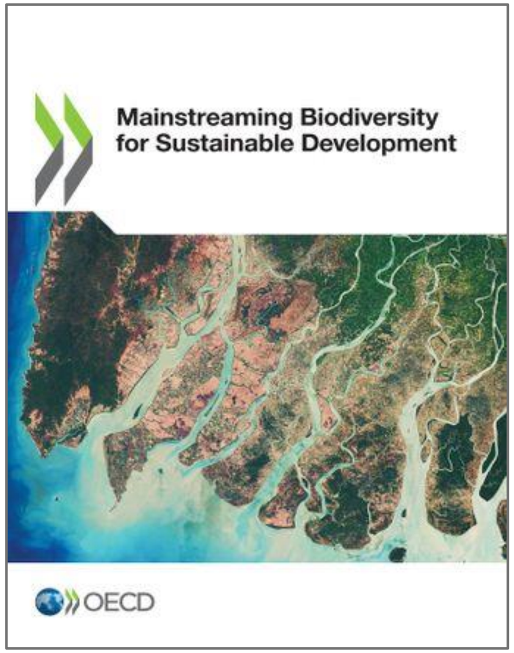
in vertebrate populations
since 1970


35% loss
of natural wetlands
since 1970
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

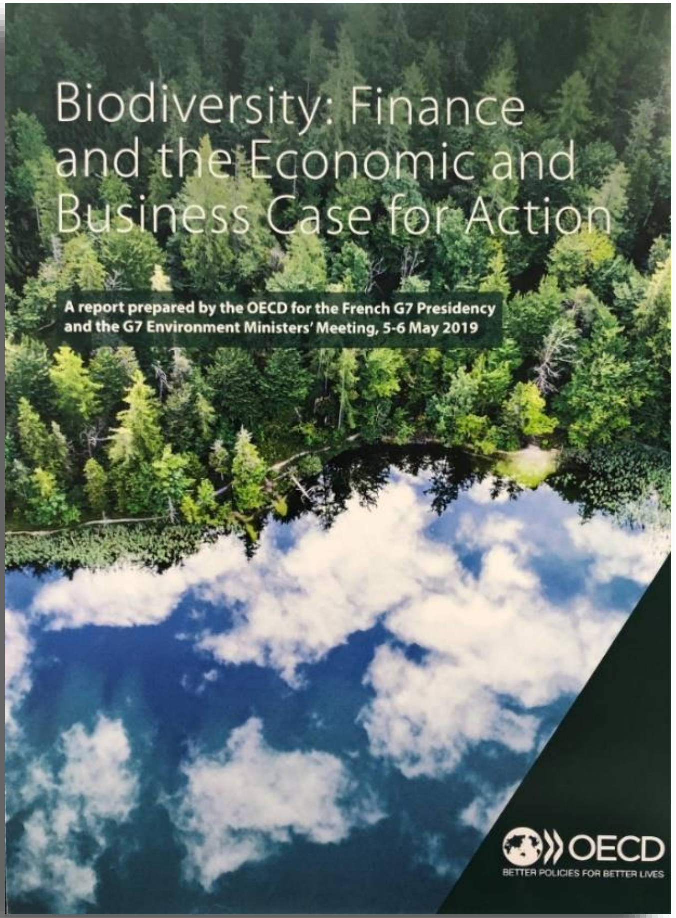
6.5 million
hectares of natural forest
destroyed per year
2010-2015

Mainstreaming biodiversity for sustainable development

- Establish strong social and business case for biodiversity
- Align biodiversity mainstreaming policies for sustainable development
- Develop monitoring and evaluation systems for mainstreaming
- Strengthen institutions and capacity
- Mobilise biodiversity finance



GALVANIZING ACTION THROUGH THE G7



- French Presidency put biodiversity on the G7 agenda
- OECD report presented to G7 Environment Ministers, Metz, 5-6 May, 2019
- Report covers:
  - trends in global biodiversity
  - socio-economic case for action
  - business case for action
  - opportunities for cost-effective restoration
  - data and indicator gaps (pressures and responses)
  - preliminary update on global finance
  - 10 priority areas for action

STRONG **SOCIO-ECONOMIC** CASE FOR ACTION

- Biodiversity and ecosystem services undervalued
- Economic benefits are significant: 125-140 trillion/year (Costanza et al. 2014)
- Addressing biodiversity loss is vital for achieving other policy goals

STRONG **BUSINESS** CASE FOR ACTION (1)

Dependencies

Impacts

$235-577 bn

$36 bn

33%

24%

STRONG **BUSINESS** CASE FOR ACTION (2)

Risks

Ecological

Liability

Regulatory

Reputational

Market

Financial

Opportunities

Cost savings

New business models

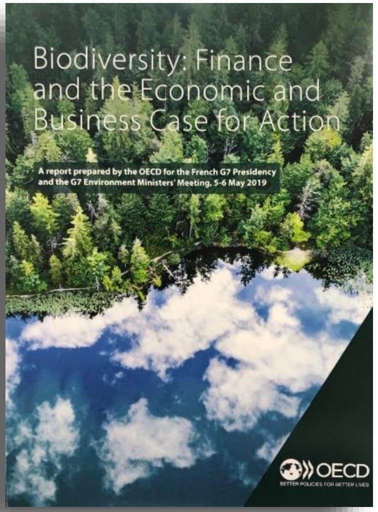
Resilience and long-term viability

Better relationships

Increased market share

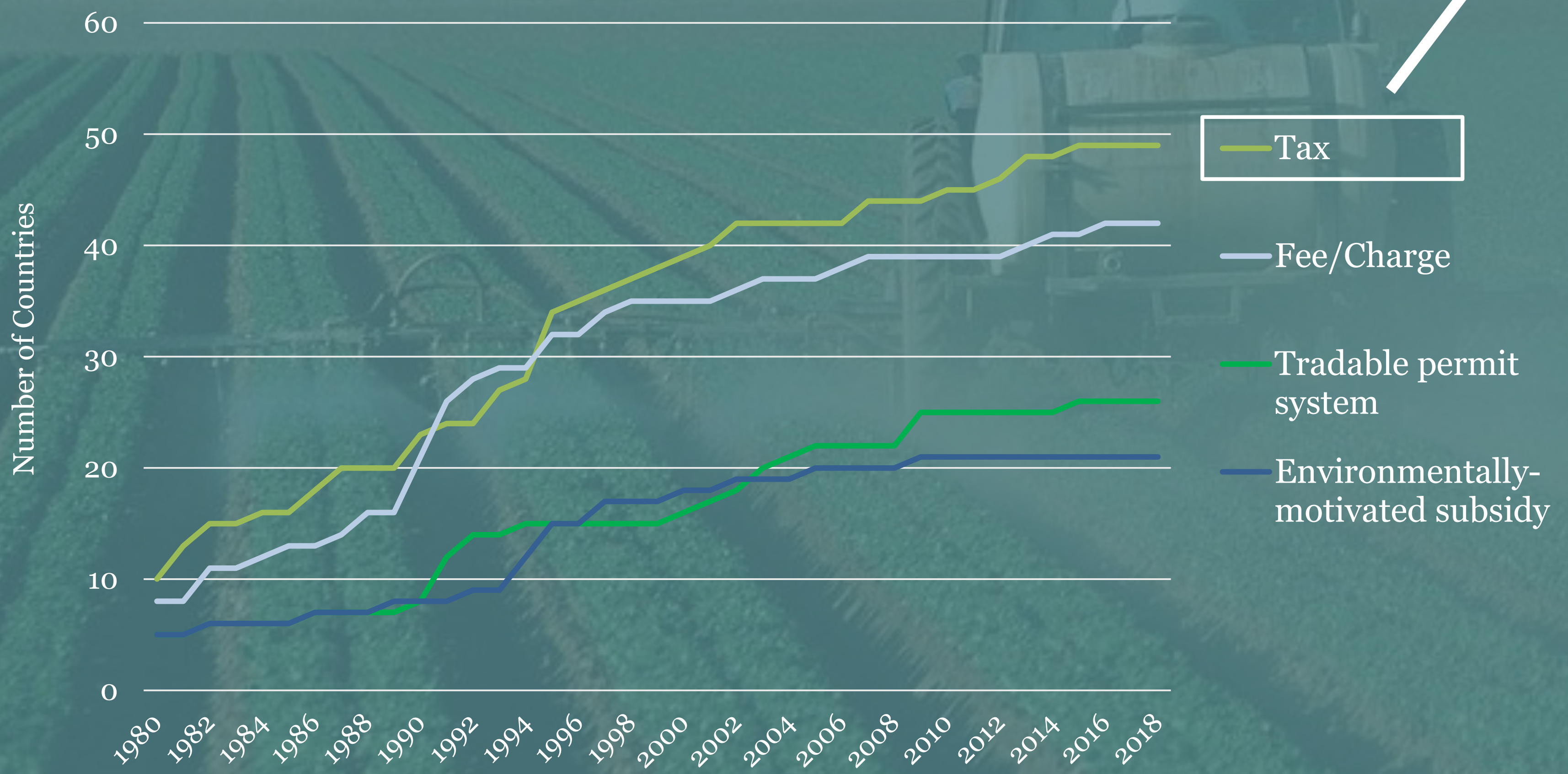
PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION

- Scale up policy instruments for biodiversity and get the economic incentives right
- Scale up and align biodiversity finance from all sources
- Identify, assess and reform subsidies harmful to biodiversity
- Develop a common approach to measure and integrate biodiversity in business and investment decisions
- Pursue specific, measurable and quantitative post-2020 biodiversity targets
- Encourage business and investors to establish and share commitments through the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda
- Strengthen policy coherence across sectors and areas
- Establish consistent and comparable finance tracking and reporting frameworks
- Assess and communicate socio-economic dependencies and impacts
- Ensure inclusive and equitable transformational change



1. Get the economic incentives right

Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant economic instruments is rising steadily



Source: *OECD (2018), Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity*

$7.5 bn/yr

(2014-2016)

… 1% of revenue generated by environmentally-relevant taxes

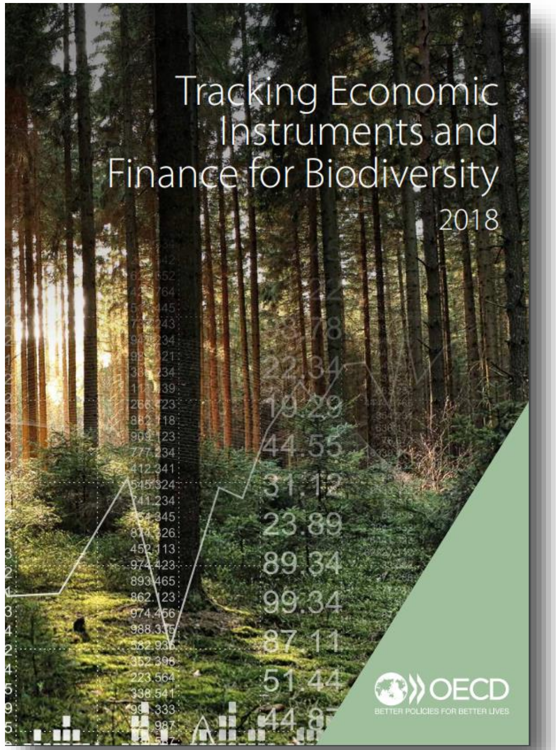
OECD TRACKS ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY AND THE FINANCE THEY MOBILISE

- c. 110 countries report to Policy INstruments for the Environment database

- Various instruments:
  - ✓ Biodiversity-related taxes
  - ✓ Fees and charges
  - ✓ Tradable permit systems
  - ✓ Environmentally-motivated subsidies

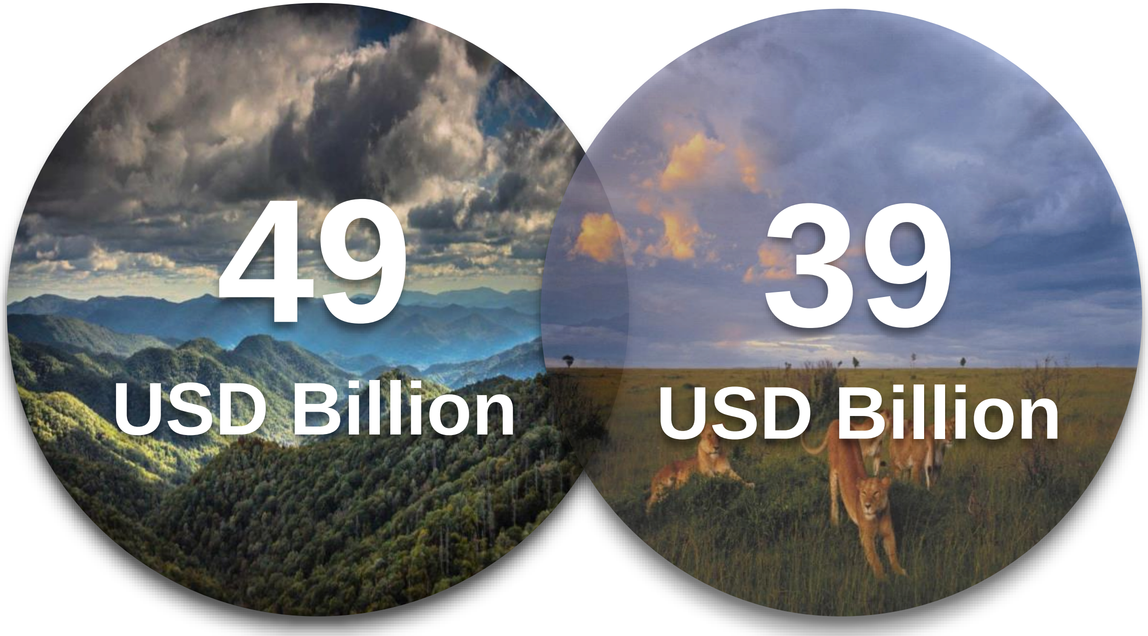
- Scope, costs or rates, date introduced, revenues, and if earmarked

- Relevant for Aichi Targets 3 and 20 and SDG 15a



2. Scale up finance for biodiversity

Biodiversity finance



DOMESTIC BIODIVERSITY-RELEVANT ACTIVITIES
Source: CBD Clearing House Mechanism
2015 data

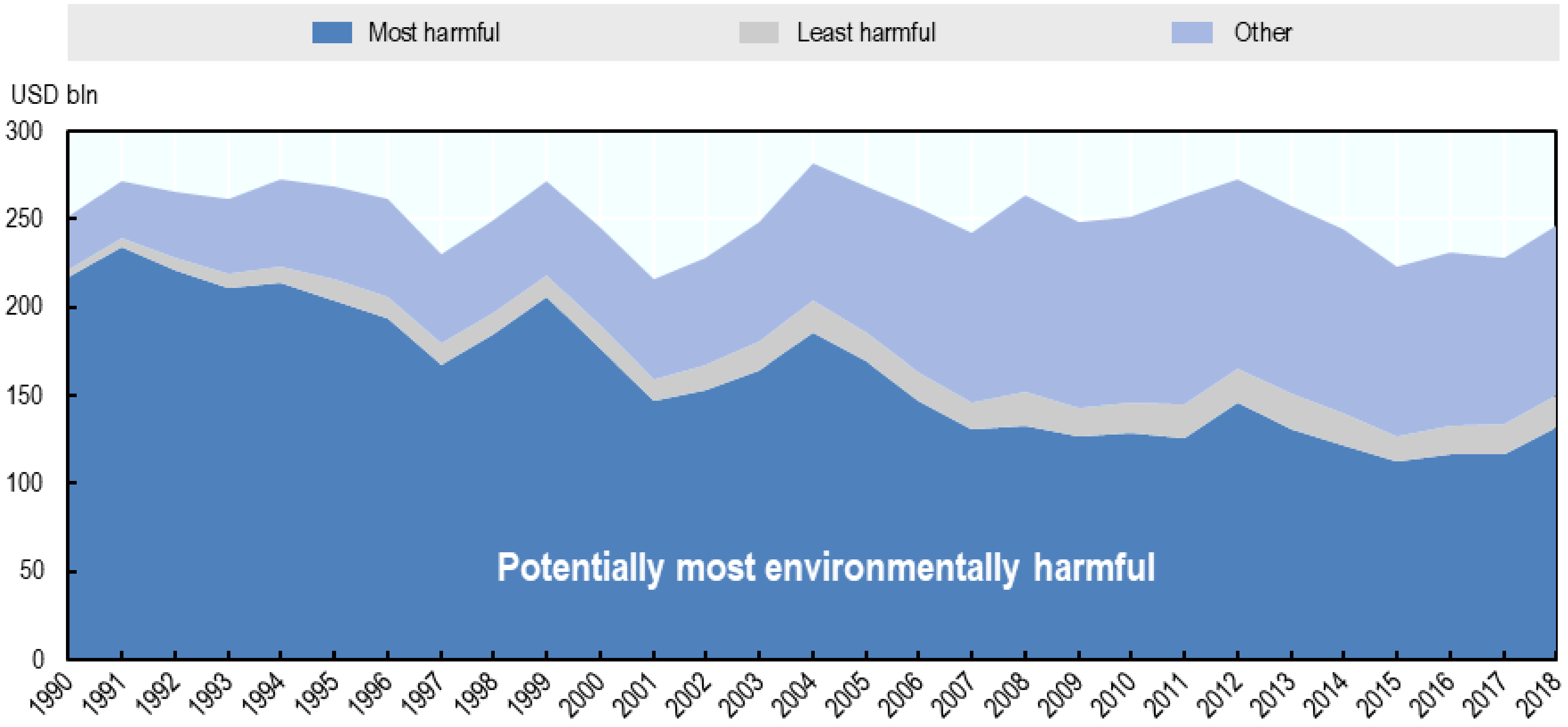
ODA, BIODIVERSITY OFFSETS, OTHER
Source: various datasets
Some possible double counting
(latest data available)

Subsidies harmful to biodiversity

E.G. FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES AND POTENTIALLY HARMFUL AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT
Source: OECD datasets

3. Reform subsidies harmful to biodiversity

Agriculture support (OECD)



Sources:
OECD (2019), "Producer and Consumer Support Estimates", OECD Agriculture statistics (database)

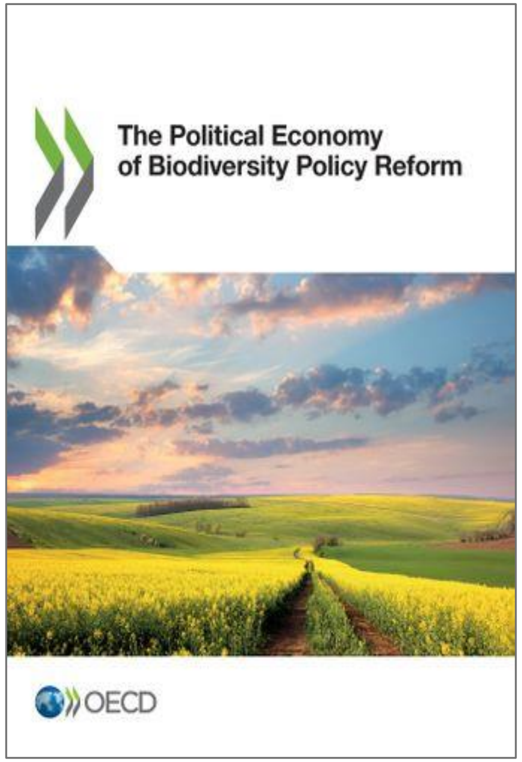
OVERCOME BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE POLICY REFORM

Barriers:

- Competitiveness concerns
- Distributional impacts
- Vested interests and rent seeking behaviour
- Broader political acceptability

Lessons from case studies:

- **Seize opportunities** to advance reform: from crisis to public concern
- **Build alliances** between economic and environmental interests
- Devise **targeted measures** to address potential impacts
- Build **robust evidence base** to support reform
- Encourage **stakeholder engagement** to ensure broad durable support



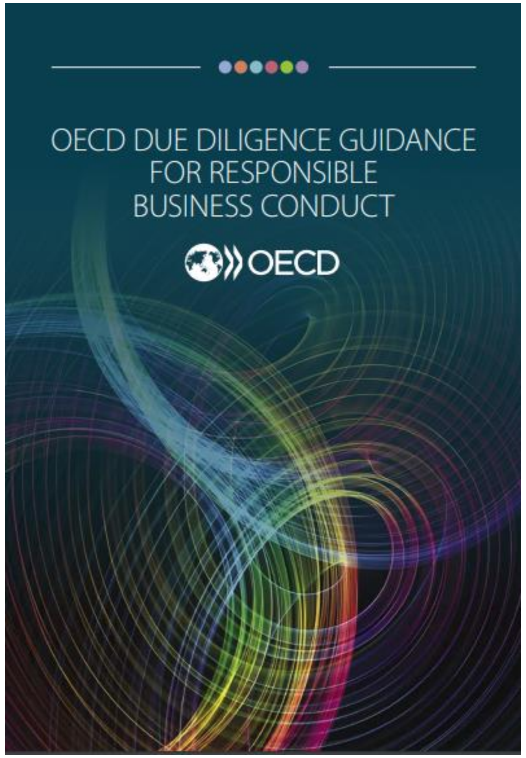
4. INTEGRATE BIODIVERSITY IN BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT

- Mainstream biodiversity across **all areas** of business

- **Understand and measure** business **dependencies and impacts** on biodiversity

  - Establish **Multi-stakeholder advisory group** on biodiversity, business and finance

  - Promote **due diligence** on biodiversity risks



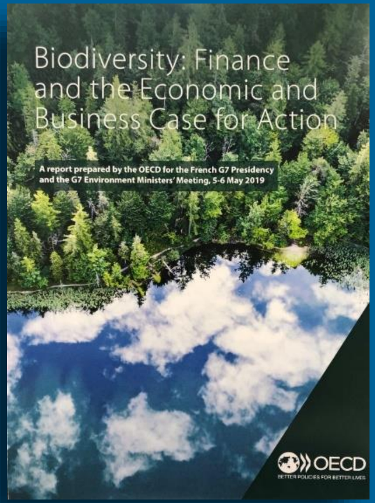
OECD FOLLOW-UP WORK FOR THE G7

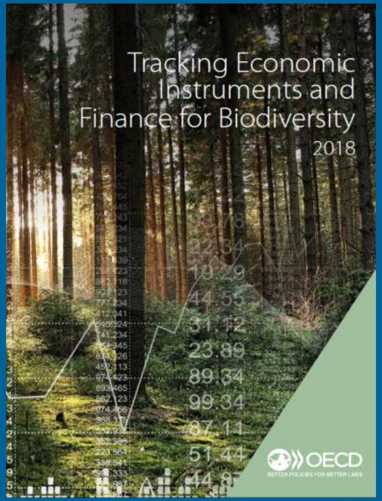
Requested by French G7 Presidency and G7 Environment Ministers

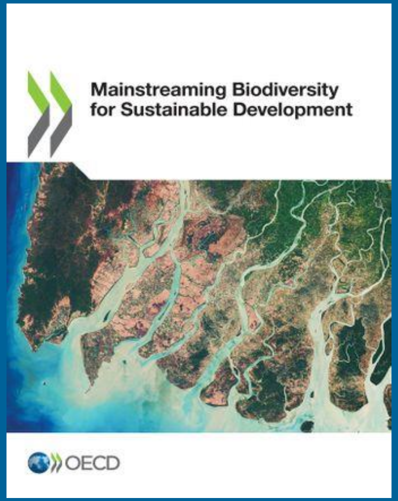
Objective: Provide further evidence-based analysis to support French G7 Presidency and other countries in the lead-up to CBD COP15 in 2020, with respect to:

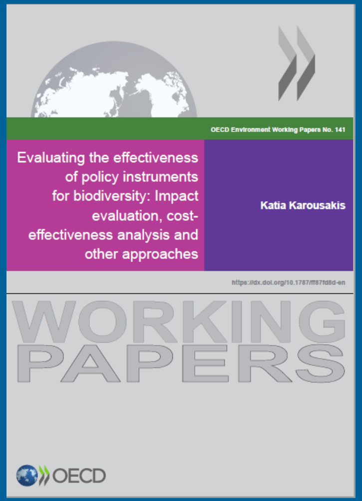
- A comprehensive overview of global finance for biodiversity
- Options to effectively achieve biodiversity objectives via policies and finance
- Options for indicators in the post-2020 biodiversity framework to better monitor progress on pressures and actions

Thank you









www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/

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