



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

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**CBD Thematic Consultation on Transparent monitoring,
reporting and review, February 20, 2020.**



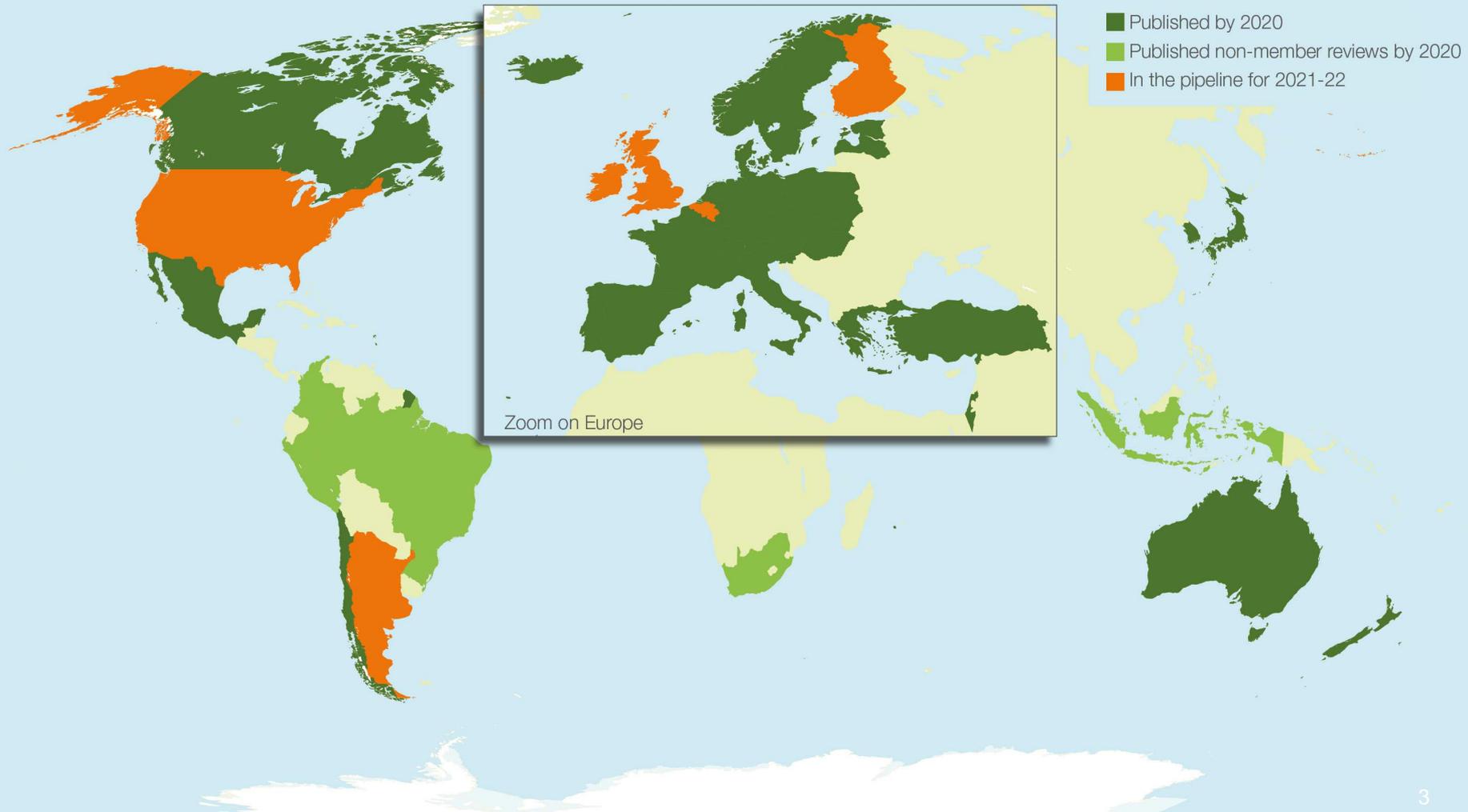
Content

- OECD Environmental Performance Reviews
 - Objective
 - EPR cycle
 - Timeline and logistics
 - Structure and content of EPRs and the biodiversity chapters
- Comparison of some review mechanisms
- Insights for transparent monitoring, reporting and review for the CBD





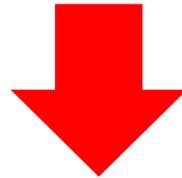
OECD Environmental Performance Reviews





EPR Programme objectives

- Helping countries assess progress against national and international commitments
- Promote dialogue and peer learning
- Stimulating greater accountability to other countries and to the public



Improve the individual and collective environmental performance of OECD members and partners



EPR: what is it?

Broad and evidence-based assessment

- of the environmental performance
- of a country
- done with the country
- and with other countries (peers)

Balanced: successes, good practices and challenges

In a whole-of-government perspective

→ Targeted recommendations



What do we mean by “Environmental performance”?

Objectives

Have they been clearly defined? Are they measurable?
Are they based on an assessment of benefits and costs?

- GHG reduction commitments
- % reduction in pesticide use
- recycling rates
- areas under strict biodiversity protection

- Has air quality improved?
- Have GHG emissions declined?
- Is less waste produced, and more recycled?

Actions

What has been done to reach the objectives?
Was it the most efficient and effective way to get there ?

- new or improved regulations
- taxes & economic incentives public investment
- administrative reform
- Permitting
- voluntary agreements

Results

Results are assessed in the economic, social and environmental context of each country.





Logistics (resources and time)

- Review team (6-9 members)
 - typically includes Secretariat staff and experts from two reviewing countries
- 12-18 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.
- 19* out of the 35 countries reviewed in 2010-20 selected biodiversity as one of the 2 themes for in-depth review

*Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

- **Assessment and Recommendations**



Structure and content of OECD EPR biodiversity chapters

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



Insights and lessons for the CBD NBSAP peer review

- 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 – e.g. on state and pressures, institutional issues, policy instruments, mainstreaming)
- 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)



Transparent Implementation, Reporting, Monitoring and Review

- OECD also tracks progress on Green Growth via its [Green Growth Indicators](#)
 - including via a sub-set of *headline indicators* (i.e., data is consistent and comparable across countries)
- On-going OECD work on [the post-2020 biodiversity framework: targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level](#) * adopts this model to identify a sub-set of headline indicators on state, pressures and responses (i.e., “implementation”)
- A sub-set of *headline indicators* would enable to quickly review how countries are implementing the post-2020 targets, in a consistent and comparable way



Thank you!

What's happening on **biodiversity** in 2020 at the OECD (some examples):

- [The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: Targets, indicators and measurability implications at global and national level](#)
- Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity
- Follow-up to the report for the G7 on [Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action](#) (and other work)

Visit: www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity and www.oecd.org/env/countryreviews

For information on the **OECD Environmental Performance Reviews**

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For information on the **OECD work on biodiversity**

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