

Indicator 15.b.1

Indicator Name, Target and Goal

Indicator 15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments biodiversity (repeat of 15.a.1)

Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Definition and Rationale

○ Definition

Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, defined as gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) for biodiversity.

(Note: Only (a) of two elements of the abovementioned Indicator is calculated since (b) is not available at present.)

○ Concepts

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and multilateral institutions which are:

- (1) Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- (2) Each transaction of which:
 - a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b. is concessional in character.

(See

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm>).

ODA marked for biodiversity is captured through the Rio marker for biodiversity.

- Rationale and Interpretation:

Total ODA flows to developing countries quantify the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for biodiversity.

Data Sources and Collection Method

The OECD/DAC has been collecting data on official and private resource flows from 1960 at an aggregate level and 1973 at an activity level through the CRS (CRS data are considered complete from 1995 for commitments at an activity level and 2002 for disbursements). The Rio marker for biodiversity was introduced in 2002. The data are provided by DAC donors, other bilateral providers of development cooperation and multilateral organizations.

The data are collected via annual questionnaire reported by national statistical reporters in aid agencies, ministries of foreign affairs, etc.

Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

- Computation Method

The sum of all ODA flows to developing countries that have biodiversity as a principal or significant objective, thus marked with the Rio marker for biodiversity.

- Comments and limitations

CRS data are available since 1973. However, the data coverage at an activity level is considered complete from 1995 for commitments and 2002 for disbursements. The Rio biodiversity marker was introduced in 2002.

Data Disaggregation

This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, by recipient country (or region), by type of finance, by type of aid, by sub-sector, by policy marker (e.g. gender), etc.

References

URL:

See all links here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

Custodian Ministries of Data

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Custodian Ministries of Related Policies

Cabinet Office

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of the Environment

International Organizations

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

World Bank