The experience of the Poverty-Environment Initiative as precursor of an integrated approach to environmental mainstreaming for sustainable development

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Overview:

- Challenges to integrated approaches
- Results from applying an integrated approach
- Moving from plans to investments
Challenges to integrated approaches

- Cherry picking: environment left behind (MAPS)
- Silos hard to break down
- Long-term approach needed vs. short-term political cycles
- Capacity of “complex expertise” as we localize SDGs - data
An integrated approach to mainstreaming

FINDING THE ENTRY POINTS AND MAKING THE CASE
- Conduct preliminary assessments (e.g., poverty, social and environmental assessments)
- Raise awareness and build partnerships (e.g., implement communication strategies)
- Develop country-specific evidence (e.g., economic and poverty analysis of sustainable ENR management)
- Strengthen institutional capacities of stakeholders and coordination mechanisms

MAINSTREAMING IN NATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING PROCESSES
- Inform and influence national and sector planning and monitoring working groups
- Conduct expenditure reviews and prepare budget guidance notes
- Conduct strategic environmental assessment/poverty and social impact analysis of policies and plans
- Influence national monitoring systems (e.g., indicators and data collection and analysis)
- Strengthen institutional capacities of stakeholders and coordination mechanisms

MAINSTREAMING INTO SECTORAL AND SUBNATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING, MONITORING AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT
- Conduct strategic environmental assessment/poverty and social impact analysis/cost benefit analysis of sector policies and plans
- Conduct integrated ecosystem assessments and climate change adaptation planning
- Influence monitoring systems (e.g., indicators and data collection and analysis)
- Influence budgets and financing options (economic instruments, expenditure reviews)
- Strengthen institutional capacities of stakeholders and coordination mechanisms
Integrated approaches and tools can generate simultaneous positive impacts in poverty reduction, social protection and environmental sustainability.
## Examples of mainstreaming tools and results

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<th>Tool</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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| Environmental and social impact assessment to promote quality       | LAO PDR          | - New contracts with tighter conditions and more advanced monitoring systems  
| investment                                                            |                  | - Database for planning officers to monitor foreign investments in all parts of the country  
|                                                                     |                  | - Investment monitoring framework to assess economic, environmental and social impacts of investments on a continuing basis |
| Multidimensional environmental vulnerability index at the household  | DOMINICAN        | - Inclusion of environmental topics in national household surveys enables beneficiary selection for poverty reduction programmes on basis of environmental vulnerability  
| level to address climate shocks                                      | REPUBLIC         | - Ensures cash transfers to the poorest address vulnerability to climate disasters  
|                                                                     |                  | - Index was used by international agencies to identify vulnerable households (1.6 million people) during Hurricane Irma in 2017  |
| Climate public institutional expenditure review to manage climate   | NEPAL            | - Review led to the use of climate codes for climate expenditures  
| finance                                                              |                  | - Percentage of total annual development budget dedicated to climate change has increased incrementally since 2012 from 6.7 per cent to 30.7 per cent  |
| Environment and climate change fund (FONERWA) to increase           | RWANDA           | - 136,594 green jobs created  
| investments in sustainable development                               |                  | - 19,304.69 ha of land secured against erosion  
|                                                                     |                  | - 27,518 families connected to off-grid clean energy  
|                                                                     |                  | - 19,633.34 ha of watersheds and water bodies restored  |
Moving from planning to action

- UNDP-UN Environment Poverty-Action for SDGs 2018-2022

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Thank you