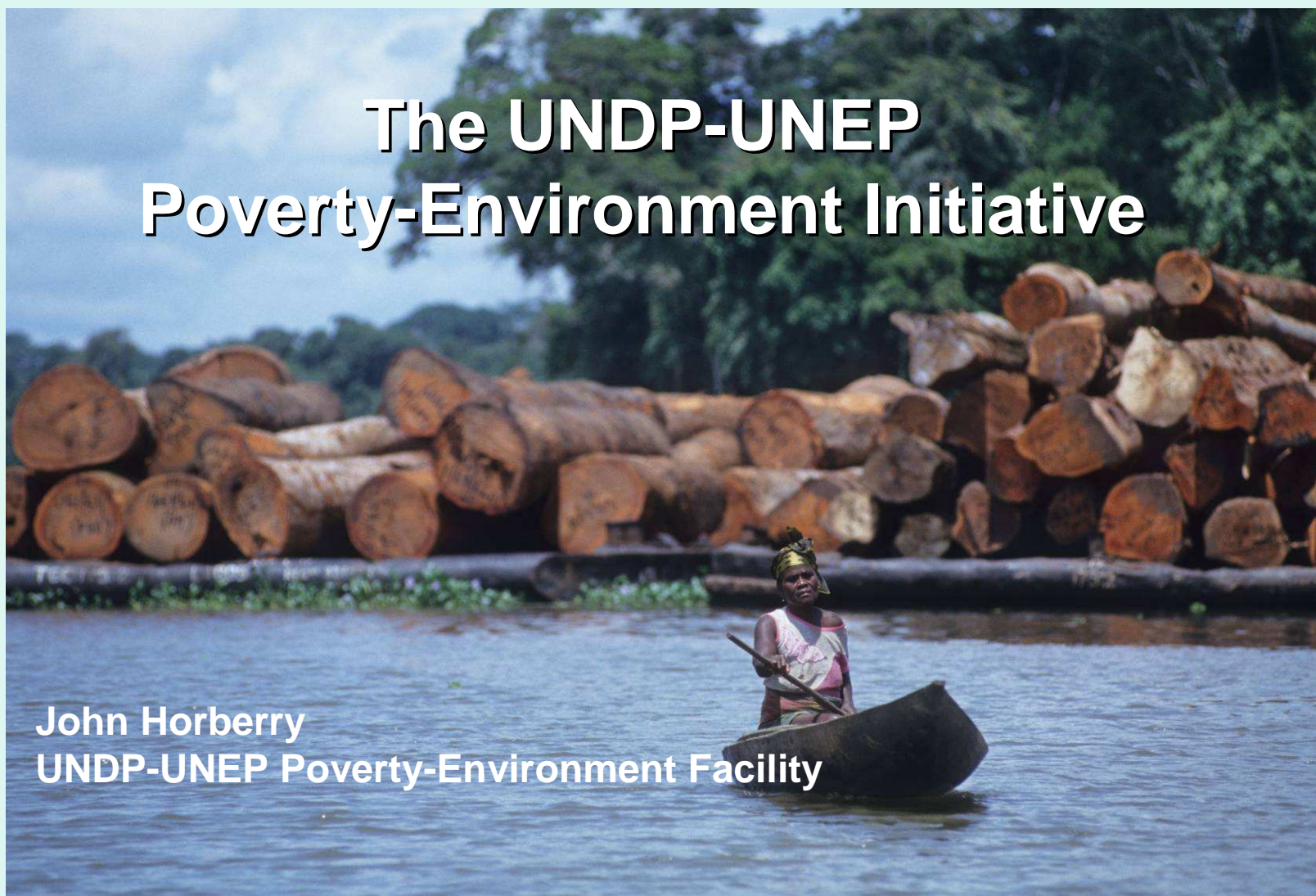


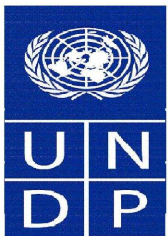
UNDP-UNEP Poverty- Environment Facility



The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative

John Horberry
UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Facility





The UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative...

Supports governments to:

❖ Integrate environmental sustainability into national, sectoral and decentralized development policies/plans (i.e. PRSPs, MDG Strategies, district plans, sector strategies, etc.)

and

Builds national capacity to:

- ❖ Identify the contribution of environmental management to poverty reduction and pro-poor growth
- ❖ Effectively integrate environmental management into implementation of national development plans - especially budgets and sector investment plans

Why Poverty and Environment?

- ❖ Environmental degradation hinders social and economic development – especially for poor
- ❖ The country-specific links between environmental assets and poverty reduction are rarely well identified
- ❖ The positive contribution of environmental assets to economic development is poorly understood and communicated

As a result : environmental sustainability is **not meaningfully integrated into national development processes** (i.e. PRSPs, MDG Plans, etc.) and environmental commitments are often **unsupported by budget allocations**



History

UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative

Grew out of WSSD,
Supported by DFID and EC

UNEP Poverty-Environment Project

Supported by Norway, Belgium and
Sweden

Joint UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative informally started 2005, formally set up 2007

Donors collectively agreed to support significant scale-up of PEI in 2007

UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Facility, established 2007

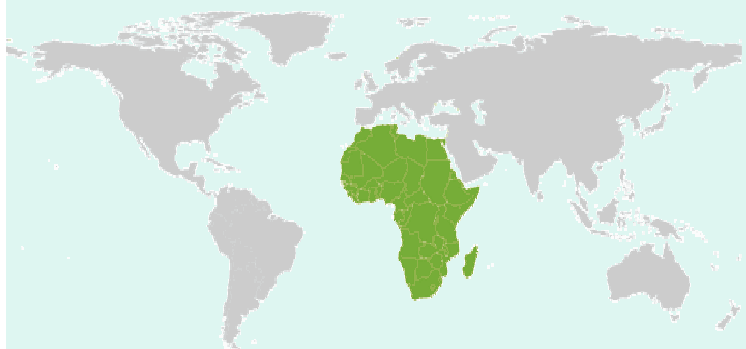
Supporting PEI scale-up, knowledge management, technical advisory services

Leading example of UN interagency co-operation: joint decision-making, financial management and contribution of staff

PEI: Regions and Countries

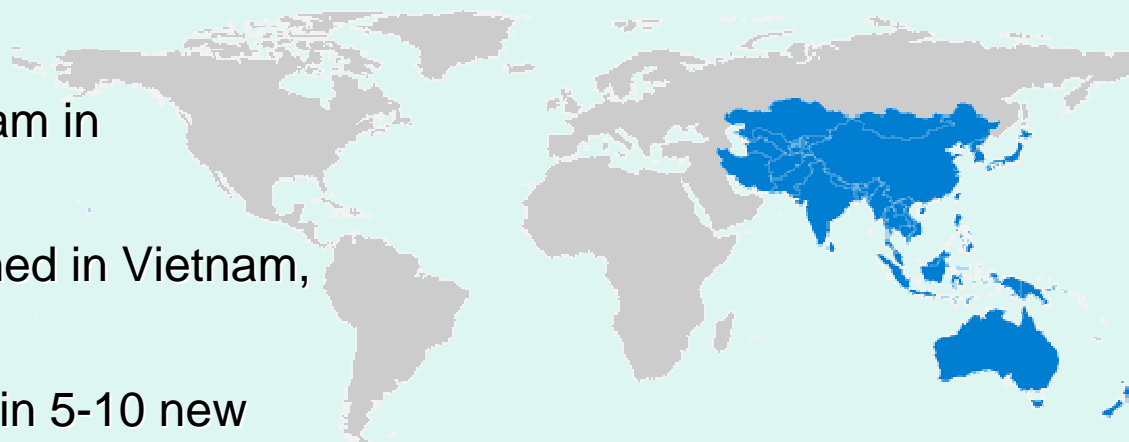
Africa

- ❖ UNDP-UNEP regional PEI team in Nairobi
- ❖ 10 country programmes: Burkina Faso, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda,
- ❖ Further expansion planned



Asia

- ❖ UNDP-UNEP Regional PEI team in Bangkok
- ❖ Country programmes established in Vietnam, Bhutan and Laos
- ❖ Target to launch PEI activities in 5-10 new countries by 2011



PEI: Regions and Countries

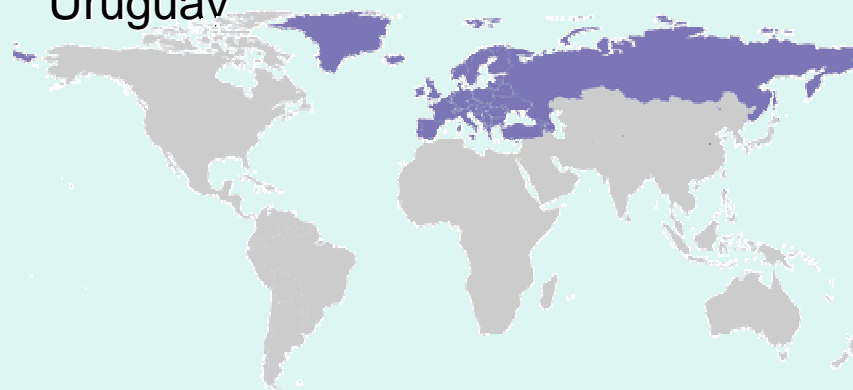


Latin America

- ❖ Joint UNDP-UNEP team based in Panama
- ❖ Regional PEI programme launched in mid 2008: scoping in Ecuador, Uruguay

Europe/CIS

- ❖ Joint UNDP-UNEP team based in Geneva/Bratislava
- ❖ Regional PEI programme launched in late 2008: scoping in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan



Programmatic Approach

Preparatory Phase: Making the case

- Understanding poverty-environment linkages
- Finding the institutional “Entry Point”

Phase I: Integrating Environment into National Development Processes

- Collecting the evidence on links between environment and development
- Operational integration of environment sustainability into national development plans

Phase II: Building Implementation capacity

- Strengthening country capacity to integrate environment into development programmes, especially in budget process
- Strengthening processes at sectoral level
- Strengthened domestic revenue base for environmental investments (reducing dependence on donors)

Environmental mainstreaming is targeted at government processes for planning, budgeting, sector implementation, and local level implementation

Preparatory phase
**Finding the entry points
and making the case**

Preliminary assessments
Understanding the institutional
and policy context
Understanding the poverty-
environment linkages

**Raising awareness and building
partnerships**
National consensus and commitment

**Assessing institutional and
capacity needs**
Needs assessment

Phase 1
**Integrating environment
into national
development processes**

**Developing country-specific
evidence**
Integrated ecosystem assessment
Economic analysis

Influencing policy processes
National processes – PRSP/MDG
Sectoral and local processes

**Developing and costing policy
interventions and programmes**
Strategies and policy reforms

**Strengthening institutions and
capacities**
Tactical capacity building

Phase 2
**Meeting the
implementation
challenge**

**Integrating poverty-environment
in the monitoring system**
Indicators and data collection

**Financing and budgeting for
poverty-environment**
Budget processes and finance
options

**Supporting the implementation of
interventions and programmes**
Sectoral and local implementation

**Strengthening institutions and
capacities**
Longer-term strengthening

Stakeholder engagement and in-country donor coordination

State actors: environment agencies, finance and planning bodies, sector and local agencies, statistics office, and parliament
Non-governmental actors: academia, private sector, civil society, media, and general public
Donors: bilateral and multilateral in-country donors

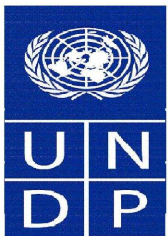
Intended outcomes

Medium-term outcomes

- Poverty-environment linkages are effectively integrated in development policymaking at national, sector and sub-national levels
- Poverty-environment measures are effectively financed and implemented at national, sector and sub-national levels

Longer-term outcomes

- Institutions and capacities are strengthened for long-term poverty-environment mainstreaming
- Conditions established for simultaneous improvement of environmental sustainability and poverty reduction



Key Operating Principles

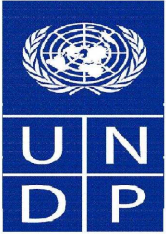
- **Assess the national situation for entry points & government commitment**
- **Deep engagement with government institutions & processes – to understand & to influence.**
- **Have ministry responsible for development planning to lead or co-lead.**
- **Collect data on how pro-poor economic development can be better achieved by using environmental assets more sustainably. (eg ecosystem services assessment)**
- **Influence government processes by using the information tactically – making the case and highlighting key issues**
- **Mobilise and support “champions”**
- **Participate in environment/sector working groups.**

Cont...

- **Develop specific policy measures, priorities and implementation programmes in PRSP/sector strategy**
- **Develop p-e indicators for poverty monitoring system**
- **Support budget allocation process**
- **Engage with key sector agencies to influence programme implementation**
- **Strengthen capacity to create enduring mainstreaming process**

Lessons Learned to Date

- ❖ **A programmatic approach** to mainstreaming is needed
- ❖ Detailed mapping of government macro and sectoral policy, planning, and decision-making processes (**“machinery of government”**), institutions and individuals relevant to the national development process is required
- ❖ **The Planning/Finance ministry must be an equal or primary focal ministry** in the process from the beginning



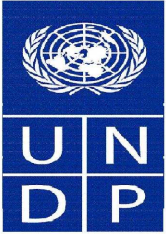
Lessons Learned to Date, cont.

❖ **Country-led environmental mainstreaming process has high transaction costs**, because it is new, seeks to change government priorities, and involves a number of ministries - **“Stubborn persistence and attention to detail”**

❖ **Country-specific evidence** of the contribution of environment to poverty reduction, and pro-poor growth is needed to convince policy makers that investment in environment has value.

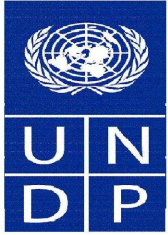
What Has Been Achieved?

- **Significantly improved understanding of how sustainability can help achieve development goals**
- **Environmental sustainability included as an objective in national development plans**
- **Partial operationalisation of sustainability objectives – e.g. increased budgetary allocations for environmental investment**
- **But results vary by country**



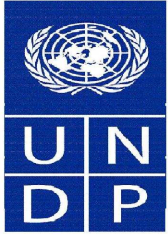
Need to recognise...

- **Capacity gaps in countries**
- **Tackling change in government priorities**
- **Working in multi-agency context**
- **High transactions costs**
- **‘Stubborn persistence & attention to detail’**



Knowledge Management

- ❖ **Handbook on Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming**
- ❖ **Guidance Note on P-E mainstreaming**
- ❖ **Primer on Making the economic case)**
- ❖ **Website (www.unpei.org)**
- ❖ **Monitoring, evaluation and lesson learning: eg recent evaluation of applying ecosystem assessment in PEI country programmes**



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Thank you

<http://www.unpei.org>