

Poverty Environment Initiative in Asia and the Pacific:

Lessons Learned for Mainstreaming Biodiversity for poverty reduction

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Belgian Development Cooperation



Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANIDA)



European Commission



Irish Aid



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(MFA Norway)



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA)



Swedish International Development Cooperation
Agency (SIDA)



UK Department for International Development (DFID)



Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation



Department of State United States of America



Poverty Environment Initiative



Outcome

To improve the livelihoods of poor people dependent on natural resources and improve their resilience to climate change and other external shocks.

Approach

Financial and technical support to countries to integrate environment and climate concerns into national, subnational and sectoral planning and economic decision-making processes.

PEI Countries in Asia-Pacific



- 5 countries with core PEI country programmes: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Thailand
- Regional Advisory Support to several countries: Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste
- Regional PEI team based in Bangkok, supported by Poverty Environment Facility based in Nairobi. Activities implemented by Country Offices.



Lessons learned





PEI lesson Learned



- **Target specific environment outcomes that matter to poor women and men**
- **Focus on Ministries that make investment decisions**
- **Economic evidence to inform the reforms process**
- **Innovative and sophisticated approach to building in-country capacity**
- **Harmonised and coherent UN support**



Target specific outcomes that matter for poor women and men



Bangladesh: Climate proof investments to protect the poor

Bhutan: Communities able to sustain rural livelihoods, benefit sharing to compensate for wildlife damage and access; green jobs

Lao PDR: Negative social and environmental impacts of foreign investments minimized

Nepal: Sustainable rural infrastructure with livelihood benefits; sustainable revenue from NR and equitable distribution.

Philippines: Communities share benefits from mining and natural resources

Thailand: Communities included in development decisions and share benefits from ecosystem services



Focus on Ministries that lead on investment decisions



Ministry of Finance

- Nepal, Bhutan
- Public Expenditure reviews

Ministry of Planning and investment (Lao PDR, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan)

- Public and private investment analysis and strategies

Ministry of Interior/Local govt (Thailand, Philippines, Nepal)

- Local government planning, expenditure and taxation



Advocate for change with clear economic Evidence in the overall politics of reform



Public expenditure analysis

- Public expenditure review in Bhutan
- Climate public expenditure & institutional review (CPEIR): Nepal, Bangla

Cost benefit analysis and rate of return

- Rural roads in Nepal and Bhutan
- Land use options in Lao and Thailand

Incidence or impact analysis

- Bangladesh review of annual development programme

Ecosystem assessment

- Thailand





Innovative and sophisticated approach to building in country capacity



Incentivise “demand” for capacity

- Champions within government (empower reformers)
- General public and the media: translation and multi-media

Incentivise “supply” for capacity

- Learning by doing (eg monitoring in Lao PDR)
- Peer to peer exchanges (field trips etc)



Harmonised, coherent and effectively funded UN support



- **Harmonised UNDP, UNEP and UNCDF**
- **Coherent programme within UN country team**
- **PEF and TRAC resources and additional resources mobilised in country**





Remaining challenges



- **Right institutional partnerships** – more engagement with Ministry of Finance, ensure Ministry of Environment not marginalised
- **Reporting results and monitoring** – challenge of “enabling” policy programme to actually demonstrate change on the ground. Clearer results framework and “theory of change”



Thank you

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