

**13th Poverty
and
Environment
Partnership
Meeting**

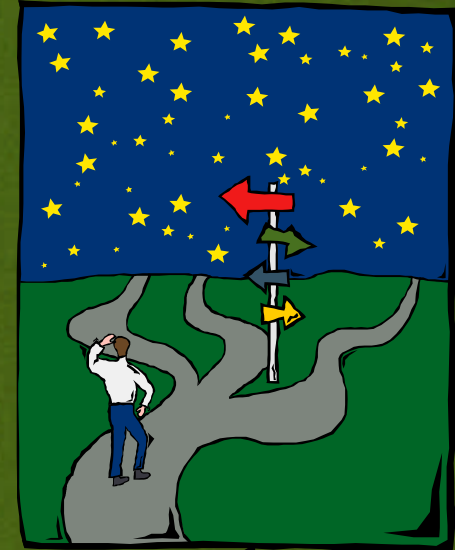
ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING User Guide to Approaches

**Getting Environment into the Heart of
Development Policy, Plans and Investment**

SCOPE AND PROGRESS

IIED

OBJECTIVES OF USER GUIDE



- To help people make smart decisions
- Simple, independent guidance
- Focus on tools/tactics/methods which directly help to shape policies, plans and decisions

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape, showing a central road or path that runs vertically through the center. The landscape is divided into various agricultural plots, some of which are green, suggesting crops or pastures. There are also some buildings and structures scattered along the road. The overall scene is a mix of natural and human-made elements.

CHALLENGE

- Integrating environment into development policy, planning and investment never more urgent, eg
 - Climate-proofing infrastructure and agriculture
 - Making industry water-efficient and clean
 - Tackling environmental deprivations of poor people
- Wealth of available approaches, tools, tactics and methods (some good, some less useful)
- No simple, independent guide to enable users to select the right approach.



RISKS – WHEN USERS LACK SUCH INFORMATION

- **Not understanding their often significant *resource implications***
 - eg finance, skills, and time requirements for using the approach effectively.
 - Sometimes, resource-intensive approaches are employed when a quick, simple decision-making framework would help – or vice versa
- **Using approaches that are not well *proven***
 - Many tools are still at the research or experimental stage, but are nonetheless heavily promoted
- **Using approaches that are not *appropriate to local users and conditions***
 - Some have been developed in the North and are now being promoted (exported) for use in the South where they may not necessarily help (at least not in their original format), e.g. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- **Ignoring *'home-grown' tools and resources* that may suit the local institutional context better**
- **Successively applying *clashing/duplicating tools* to meet the changing requirements of several external agencies**
 - Creating inefficient, unharmonised outcomes
- ***Asking too much of any one tool***
 - e.g. poverty and social impact assessment (PSIA) is dominant in the development of PRSPs but takes little account of the environment
- **Adopting an *overly technocratic approach* to environmental integration**
 - Largely a political and governance issue



COUNTRY SURVEYS (1)

- **India** (Development Alternatives)
- **South Africa** (DBSA)
- **Chile** (RIDES)
- **Philippines** (Earth Council / ICLEI)
- **Caribbean** (CANARI)
- **Ghana** (EPA)
- **Kenya** (UNEP-UNDP PEI)
- **Uganda** (UNEP-UNDP PEI)
- **C-E Europe** (Integra Consulting)
(*Czech Rep & Croatia*)



COUNTRY SURVEYS (2)

- components

- **Literature and background survey**
- **Questionnaire**
 - **Guide for interviews & diagnostic work; country adaptation, translation**
- **Interviews with selection of users**
 - **Govt., NGOs/CBOs, private sector, experts, etc**
 - **National – local levels**
 - **Top tools, problems, avoided tools**
- **Case studies (using several tools together)**
- **Workshops, focus groups, round tables**
- **Reports (Contexts/issues + candidate tools for User Guide)**

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape, showing a central road or canal running vertically through the center. On either side of the road, there are rectangular plots of land, some of which appear to be agricultural fields or pastures. The overall color palette is dominated by greens and browns, suggesting a natural, undeveloped area. The image is used as a background for the text on the slide.

POSSIBLE USER GUIDE FORMAT (1)

Introductory sections

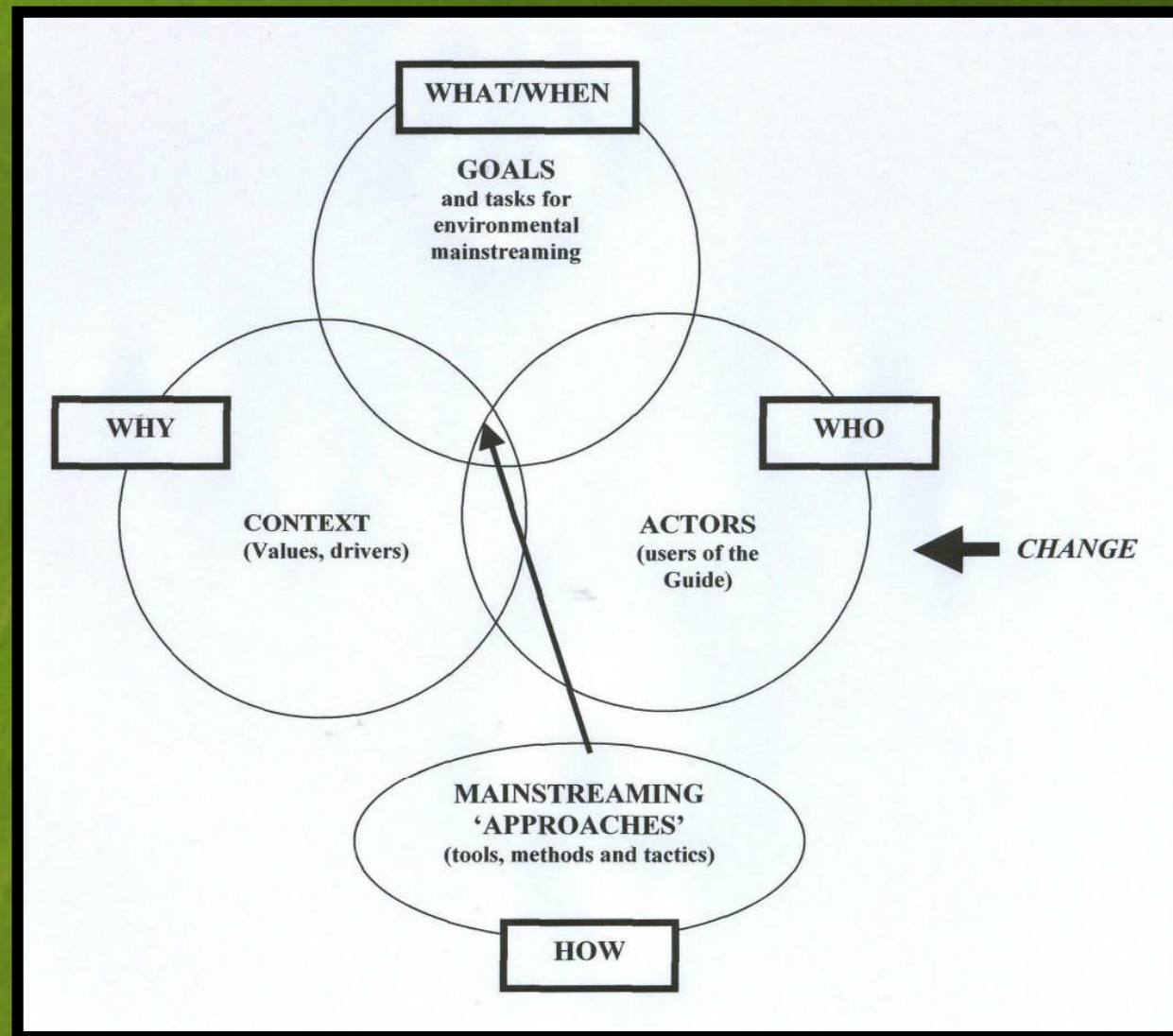
- Concepts and frameworks**
- Outline the developmental ‘cycle’,**
- Contextual issues (eg tools versus institutional issues, capacity, mindsets, political will)**
- Typology of different kinds of influence that tools can exert**
- Guide(s) to choosing tools for decision tasks**
- Commissioned ‘essays’ (on key issues)**



POSSIBLE USER GUIDE FORMAT (2)

- Profiles of the selected core tools (c30)
 - Non-technical *summary* (1 page);
 - *Technical description* (2-3 pages)
 - (e.g. Background/origins, main steps, costs, skills, illustrative case box(es))
 - *User perspective* (pros and cons) (1-2 pages)
 - With user testimonies on using the tool;
 - *Decision tree* (1-2 pages)
 - Decide if tool is appropriate for task, problem or context
 - Perhaps information on system development and missing tools
Links to *references/resources*
 - Describing how to use the tool (pointing to tool kits rather than offering a new one)

THE MAINSTREAMING COMPLEX



TOP APPROACHES (9 COUNTRY SURVEYS)

	Very high (6-9)	High (4-5)	Medium (3)
INFORMATION	EIA Cost-benefit analysis Indicators	SEA Monitoring Environmental audit ISO standards Envir. manag't system	Econ.analysis GIS State of envir. report
PLANNING		Physical/land use plan	Certification
DELIBERATIVE & ENGAGEMENT		Public participation	
MANAGEMENT			Conflict management Envir. manag't plan

OTHER APPROACHES (2 OUT OF 9)

INFORMATION	Green.natural resource accounting Valuation	
PLANNING	Environmental (action) plan guidelines NEAPs/DEAPs Strategic plans Legal frameworks/guidelines system Legal tools Public interest litigation	Regulatory frameworks & Collective/community visioning Cleaner production Eco-management & audit Life cycle analysis
DELIBERATIVE & ENGAGEMENT	Community-based NR management Community meetings Multi-stakeholder consultation processes Public consultation Public hearings	
MANAGEMENT	Environmental compliance audit Risk assessment	



KEY MESSAGES

- The term EM is *variously defined/interpreted* (confusing) – increasingly being seen as *another externally pushed idea* – the latest fad
- It is *the way in which tools are used* that matters (effective application, ensuring an effective process).
 - Need to be consciously & systematically selected and used (*the right and appropriate mix* – rarely a single approach/tool)
 - and in relation to the *context* (country, political, institutional circumstances, mindsets, etc)
- *Widespread lack of environmental awareness* + lack of skills & capacity to use approaches/tools
- *Drivers/motivations* for EM vary by target groups/actors
- *Institutional planning processes need to change*
- *Participatory approaches underpin EM* (participatory approaches dominate country recommendations)
- *EM* cannot be achieved only by focusing on one locus (eg PRSP) - *needs to be pursued broadly*:
 - at all levels (international-national-local)
 - across all sectors and actors (government, private sector, civil society) and culture
 - with regard to the full array of instruments (policies, plans, procedures, etc)

WEBSITE

www.Environmental-Mainstreaming.org

The screenshot shows the website for Environmental Mainstreaming, accessed via Microsoft Internet Explorer. The browser's address bar displays the URL <http://www.environmental-mainstreaming.org/>. The website's header features the IIED logo on the left and the title "Environmental Mainstreaming: A User Guide to Tools and Tactics" on the right, accompanied by a globe icon. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column contains a "Main Menu" with links to Home, About the Project, User Guide, International Stakeholders Panel, Partner Organisation, Country Surveys, Questionnaire, Key Literature, Quotes and Anecdotes, Contact Us, and Links. Below this is an "About IIED" section describing the International Institute for Environment and Development. The central column has a "Home" header and a large blue box with three questions: "Do you think we need to do more to ensure environmental considerations are integrated in development decisions?", "Do you have problems in finding the right tools (methods and tactics) to help you?", and "Do you have experience of using such tools?". Below these questions is a call to action: "Would you like to help us develop a Guide to Tools from the Users' perspective? Then this website is for you." The right column has a "Key Terms" section with links for "What is meant by Tools?" and "What is meant by Mainstreaming/Integration?", and a "Working with PEP" section. The footer of the website indicates "Copyright 2007 IIED". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open applications including AOL 9.0, Microsoft Word, and Environmental Mains..., and the system clock showing 16:51.

Environmental Mainstreaming - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Address <http://www.environmental-mainstreaming.org/>

www.environmental-mainstreaming.org

iied Environmental Mainstreaming
A User Guide to Tools and Tactics

Main Menu

- Home
- About the Project
- User Guide
- International Stakeholders Panel
- Partner Organisation
- Country Surveys
- Questionnaire
- Key Literature
- Quotes and Anecdotes
- Contact Us
- Links

About IIED

The International Institute for Environment and Development is an international policy research institute and NGO working for more sustainable and equitable global development. It is based in London but works globally through a wide range of long-standing relationships with partners across the world. For more information, visit www.iied.org

Home

Do you think we need to do more to ensure environmental considerations are integrated in development decisions?

Do you have problems in finding the right tools (methods and tactics) to help you?

Do you have experience of using such tools?

Would you like to help us develop a Guide to Tools from the Users' perspective?

Then this website is for you.

The challenge to mainstream/integrate environment into development has never been more urgent.

In response, in 2007, IIED launched the *User Guide Project* focusing on tools and tactics for integrating/mainstreaming environment in development decision-making. The focus is on those tools and tactics (both formal and informal) which directly help to shape policies, plans and decisions.

The project is steered by an *International Stakeholders Panel*.

An initial phase of *country surveys* is underway, led by *partner organisations*, to gather user perspectives on the top tools and tactics for environmental integration they use and value, and why, and which ones they avoid.

In a second phase, a *User Guide* to the top tools and tactics will be developed.

Key Terms

What is meant by Tools?
Find out [HERE](#).

What is meant by Mainstreaming/Integration?
Find out [HERE](#).

Working with PEP

The design of this project builds on discussions at meetings in 2006-07 of the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) - an informal network of donor agencies, multilaterals and some research-focused international NGOs (www.povstheenvironment.net/en/) - and with individual PEP members and developing country stakeholders. IIED aims to report back to PEP at its session in Manila (June 2008). IIED's preliminary work has been supported by Irish Aid and DFID, both PEP members.

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