

# **MAINSTREAMING TOOLS & APPROACHES**

**PEP MEETING, LILONGWE MARCH 2010**

## **RESULTS WE WANT TO ACHIEVE**

- **Environmentally sustainable natural resource use is included as objective/outcome etc in national & sector development plans**
- **There are indicators attached to these objectives/outcomes**
- **These indicators are included in the M & E plan**
- **Sector Plans are developed & Budgets are allocated to achieve the objectives**
  - **Budgets in sectors – not just environment ministries – are allocated to achieve sustainable natural resource use**
- **Longer term funding & capacity building programme for the ENR sector is put in place**

# **RECOGNISE SUBSTANTIVE EFFORT REQUIRED**

- **CAPACITY GAPS IN COUNTRIES**
- **SUPPORTING CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT  
PRIORITIES**
- **WORKING IN MULTI-MINISTERIAL CONTEXT**
- **HIGH TRANSACTIONS COSTS**
- **'STUBBORN PERSISTENCE & ATTENTION TO  
DETAIL'**



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## UNDP-UNEP Poverty- Environment Facility



### ■ The PEI 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)

# **TOOLS & APPROACHES (1)**

- **Adopt a joint Gov-UN-Donor programmatic approach based on existing country processes. (E.G. PRSP)**
- **Cross-Government approach**
- **Ministry of Planning/Finance should lead**
- **Prepare an institutional analysis mapping:**
  - **Development planning processes & related institutions**
  - **ENR planning processes & institutions**
  - **How these two interact e.g. how different ministries include environmentally sustainable natural resource use & how these resources are managed.**
  - **“Machinery of Government”**
  - **Key for designing country appropriate programme**

## **TOOLS & APPROACHES (2)**

- **Carry out economic analyses to show how environmentally sustainable natural resource use can improve economic & social development.**
  - **Use very specific examples – e.g. Hydro electricity production lost from unsustainable water use & sedimentation.**
  - **Use non-market values also – take a broad interpretation of economic costs & benefits as conventional economics can miss important ones – e.g. family fishing or fuel wood collection**
  - **Use economic evidence tactically – e.g.**
    - **Briefing notes**
    - **Present evidence repeatedly in different meetings & working groups**

## **TOOLS & APPROACHES (3)**

- **Intensive involvement in development planning process – daily, weekly in working groups, donor-government mechanisms, macro & sector level etc**
- **Work with Planning/Finance & key sectors to show how cost-benefit analysis can be improved to include environmental costs & benefits**
- **Carry out Public Expenditure Reviews (PER) in the Environment Natural Resource (ENR) sectors**
- **Develop guidelines for Planning/Finance on how they can better include environmental sustainability in macro & sector budgets, MTEFs**

## **TOOLS & APPROACHES (4)**

- **Support key sector policy & budgetary development processes to ensure sustainability objectives operationalised**
- **Design mechanisms for long-term increase in budgets for environmental sustainability e.g.**
  - **Environmental Fiscal Reform**
  - **Prepare Environment- Natural Resource Sector support programme for funding by major donors based in country**
  - **Ideally ENR reform to e.g. reduce fragmentation**

**Summary of Tools & Approaches:  
Focus on Environment-Development  
Links & Deep Engagement in Planning  
& Budgeting Processes**