

**PEI-AFRICA - PROGRESS & LESSONS
PEP MALAWI**

BACKGROUND

- **UNDP & UNEP COMBINED EFFORTS TO FORM THE JOINT UNDP-UNEP PEI IN AFRICA**
- **KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, RWANDA, MOZAMBIQUE, MALI, MAURITANIA**
- **LESSONS LEARNT KEY TO DEVELOPING PEI SCALE-UP**
- **NEW PEI COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN AFRICA – BURKINA FASO, MALAWI, BOTSWANA**
- **PEI AFRICA BASIS OF SCALE-UP TO OTHER REGIONS**

UNDP-UNEP PEI: WHAT WE DO

The UNDP-UNEP PEI supports governments to:

- **Include environmentally sustainable natural resource use as a core objective in development planning & implementation**

- **RATIONALE: So that poverty reduction & other economic development objectives are not undermined by the unsustainable use of natural resources.**

- **Build capacity so that decision-makers know :**
 - **How environmental sustainability contributes to development &**
 - **How to include environmental sustainability in development planning & implementation.**

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**
- **Increased donors support**
- **Longer term capacity building programme for the ENR sector is put in place**



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D P

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)

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED?

- **SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF HOW SUSTAINABILITY CAN HELP ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
 - **E.G THROUGH ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**
- **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INCLUDED AS AN OBJECTIVE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**
 - **E.G. AS A CROSS CUTTING & SECTORAL ISSUES IN RWANDA PRSP**
- **PARTIAL OPERATIONALISATION OF SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES –**
 - **E.G. INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- **RESULTS VARY BY COUNTRY - WHILE FAILURE IN SOME COUNTRIES – OVERALL A CREDIBLE MODEL FOR P-E MAINSTREAMING**

LESSONS (1)

- **Careful selection of countries**
- **Be clear on PEI focus – improving contribution of ENR management to pro-poor growth – NOT an environment project: Avoid the wandering in the hills syndrome**
- **Adopt a joint Government-UN programmatic approach based on & integrated with existing country processes. (E.G. PRSP).**
- **Allow for opportunities & delays – be responsive**
- **Ministry of Planning/Finance should lead – Env may resist**
- **Ensuring deep involvement of key stakeholders challenging**
- **Workload & procedures issues – Govt, UNDP CO**
- **Work with other donors from the beginning - partners**

LESSONS (2)

- **Prepare an institutional analysis focusing on political economy & machinery of government aspects relevant to PRSP & ENR sectors**
- **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**

LESSONS (3)

- **Substantive effort required: Intensive multi-ministerial 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**

LESSONS (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**
- **Communications strategy key**
- **Continuous rigorous review by country & PEI Africa regional team – no UN blah blah – learn to say no**