

SURVEY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING ACTIVITIES **OE PEP MEMBER ORGANISATIONS**

A plenary session on environmental mainstreaming and follow up working group at the PEP 14 meeting in Geneva (31 March – 2 April 2009) agreed that PEP 15 should include a special focus on environmental mainstreaming (EM).

The challenge to integrate environmental issues (and particularly climate) and development has never been more urgent. There has been considerable effort to achieve such mainstreaming, with some successes. But, overall, we are still struggling in this endeavour.

In recent years, several PEP members have launched programmes to promote EM (notably the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative – PEI) and prepared guidelines and manuals, undertaking research and learning processes to identify the challenges to and opportunities for EM, and examining success of the approaches and tools available (eg IIED).

To prepare for PEP 15, this ‘mapping’ exercise aims to survey what EM activities are being undertaken or being planned by PEP members, to facilitate exchange information, ideas and experiences.

The results of the survey will also help to identify possible sources of information and materials for the development of a “Sourcebook on EM” being prepared collaboratively by IIED, UNDP-UNEP PEI, the CBD Secretariat, AusAID, and potentially a number of other PEP members

A range of other preparatory activities will hopefully be undertaken for PEP 15 including preparatory ‘baseline’ work in the host country (through a survey of EM experience and perspective and a learning group retreat)

We hope you will be willing to complete this simple survey for your organisation.

We have included some information already as examples. That material will, of course, need checking and updating/expanding

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SURVEY FORM

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Notes:

- As examples, we have included some information on activities we are aware of. Please check this, edit/correct as needed.
- Please add other initiatives, both current as well as imminent or proposed activities
- Please keep text down to a paragraph of key information for each initiative to avoid generating an overly lengthy table.

Coding activities

To help map and analyse activities, we would ask that you identify activities (existing and planned – please indicate clearly which) and highlight in yellow as below, using the following simple codes – adding another code for additional major categories if essential:

- C** Capacity development, awareness raising and promoting opportunities for EM – in developing countries
- G** Guidance/manual preparation (including elaboration of tools, methods, approaches and tactics for EM
- I** Internal screening/coherence activities/ capacity-building – ie within your organisation
- P** Policy work
- PL** Planning (eg environment into development plans, poverty strategies, etc)
- R** Research, reviews and drawing lessons from practice

ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION	KEY PRODUCTS (Existing and expected)
(A) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS		
European Commission Contacts: Simon.le-Grand@ec.europa.eu Gianluca.Azzoni@ec.europa.eu	In the EC, mainstreaming is “the process of systematically integrating a selected value/idea/theme into all domains of the EC development co-operation to promote specific (transposing ideas, influencing policies) as well as general development outcomes”. An environment integration handbook is available on the web: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/documents/thematic/europeaid-environmental-handbook_en.pdf In this handbook the environment is considered to include those bio-physical resources and conditions on which human lives and activities depend, and which in turn they influence. Mainstreaming involves an iterative process of change in the culture and practices of institutions. Mainstreaming the environment in EC development co-operation implies integration of environmental tools and approaches in the cycle of operations in order to bring about a better harmonisation of environmental, economic and social concerns. The Environment Integration strategy will be updated by 2011. [G]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Integration Handbook, to be replaced by Environment Integration Guidelines. • Sector scripts for integrating climate change
European Commission Contacts: Gianluca.Azzoni@ec.europa.eu	A large programme of seminars on environmental integration primarily addressed at staff involved in the delivery of EC development assistance (including a very large proportion of staff from partner countries), but also open to other development partners has been running since 2005 and in this framework consideration of climate aspects has been considerably strengthened since 2008. Programme includes seminars in Brussels and regional seminars in cooperation countries. [I]	
European Commission Contacts: Simon.le-Grand@ec.europa.eu	Programme: Capacity building for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (ACP – 20 Mln €) The overall objective is to improve the environmental situation of the ACP countries in line with the Millennium Development Goal N° 7, ensuring environmental sustainability in line with the international commitments taken at the national levels through the signature of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Expected results include inter alia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved national (and regional, where relevant) capacity on MEAs with respect to understanding, negotiation, implementation and coordination, to be achieved through capacity building, training, enhancing negotiation capacity and reporting capacity, follow-up of ratification processes and setting-up of regional coordination; • Improved exchange & utilisation of data on natural resources situation and trends for better definition of implementation strategies of the different MEAs, to be realized through an improved network of existing centres for data collection / management; • Improved mainstreaming of MEAs in PRSPs and national and regional policies and strategies, through the set-up of appropriate mechanisms in support of decision making processes; [C] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected: Follow up phase

<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</p> <p>Contact: ???</p>	<p>In collaboration with WRI, IDB has set out ideas and recommendations to help identify mainstreaming opportunities [C] to strengthen environmental sustainability across sectors and, in turn, enhance development outcomes. At the IDB, mainstreaming refers to addressing environmental issues strategically as a cross-cutting dimension of development, and implies moving beyond environmental impact mitigation to a more encompassing and strategic approach to achieving sustainability (Available at; http://74.125.39.104/search?q=cache:HXjPDj3tWBUJ:www.iadb.org/sds/doc/ENV-EnvironmentalMainstreamingApplications.pdf+environmental+mainstreaming&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=10&gl=uk&ie=UTF-8)</p>	
<p>World Bank</p> <p>Contact: ???</p>	<p>The World Bank approach is to set environmental priorities during the design of programmes and projects and to encourage linkages between environment and macro-economic measures. It aims to improve quality of both life and growth by focusing on better resource management. It has introduced environmental policies and procedures [P] to integrate good environmental management into its operations; and developed environmental assistance programmes to help client countries integrate environmental issues into their development processes, to address their pressing environmental challenges, and to help them implement global environmental conventions.</p> <p>The Bank's Environment Strategy emphasises environment mainstreaming in sector lending by stressing the need for cross-sectoral approaches to environmental issues. (available at: http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/envext.nsf/41ByDocName/EnvironmentStrategy))</p>	
(B) BILATERAL AID AGENCIES (internal)		
<p>AusAID</p> <p>Contacts: Claire.ireland@ausaid.gov.au environment@ausaid.gov.au</p>	<p>AusAID has recognised that environment and climate change issues threaten to undermine a substantial part of its aid program in Asia and the Pacific if it is not better integrated into the way AusAID works. At the same time AusAID is committed to scaling up its aid program from 0.35% GNI to 0.5% by 2015. This will involve AusAID moving into new aid modalities which it has not used before providing a good opportunity to ensure environment & climate change issues are integrated from the start.</p> <p>Key activities as part of this process include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An audit of AusAIDs environmental performance and integration to date to identify opportunities for strengthening integration with as new aid modalities emerge in AusAID [R] 2. Developing a new training program for staff to build (a) understanding of the relevance of environment and climate change to a successful aid program, and (b) improve the effectiveness of staff use of the environmental management system [C] 3. Update AusAIDs environmental guidelines. Bring together/develop guidance to help staff better identify environment and climate change issues when programming. To date AusAID has been very project focused 	

	<p>and as we move to new aid modalities staff are requesting new guidance to support them in their work. [G]</p> <p>4. Strengthening AusAIDs environmental management system so it is better able to report on obligations such as Australian legislation and UNFCCC, and staff are more effectively able to screen programs for environment, climate change and DRR considerations early on in the project/program/policy cycle. [I]</p>	
<p>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</p> <p>Contacts: John.Eby@acdi-cida.gc.ca Peter.Croal@acdi-cida.gc.ca</p>	<p>Environmental sustainability is a critical element of CIDA's development work. CIDA is assisting developing countries, through bilateral and multilateral support, to protect the state of natural ecosystems and to promote sustainable natural resource management, particularly in relation to land management, integrated water resource management and global climate change. In 2008-2009, CIDA invested approximately \$175 M towards environmental sustainability initiatives. Furthermore, environmental considerations are integrated into all the work CIDA does, ensuring the long-term sustainability of Canada's development investments.</p> <p>Key environmental integration/mainstreaming activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On May 20, 2009, Canada's Minister of International Cooperation announced the three priority themes that will guide CIDA's work going forward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing food security; • stimulating sustainable economic growth; • securing the future of children and youth • Developing specific strategies around each one of these themes, and environmental sustainability is an important consideration in all. A robust SEA is being conducted for each strategy as well to guide environmental considerations in future programming in the respective areas. • Responding to a CIDA SEA audit which resulted in 7 key recommendations -six of which have been implemented. One of the recommendations addresses the need to improve SEA quality. Barry Sadler has been engaged by CIDA (IIED supporting) to develop an SEA Quality Review methodology that can be used by CIDA and adapted by respective OECD members. The OECD version will be completed by May 2010, and CIDA version by January 2010. [G] • Participating in a Canadian government-wide evaluation on the effectiveness of the federal SEA Cabinet Directive. The evaluation work begun in the Spring of 2008. Results will be ready by December 2009. [R] • Launched an e-learning course on environmental integration, which will devote a significant portion of the integration techniques to SEA. This course is compulsory. [C] • Completed an SEA for CIDA's new Program-Based Approaches policy [P]. • Currently working on updating CIDA's SEA handbook. [G] • Developing guidelines on how to do a SEA for Program Based Approaches (PBAs). [G] • Working on developing an SEA tool for decision makers. First draft will be ready in April 2009. [G] • Developing a methodology so that results based management (RBM) language can be used in CIDA SEAs. [G] 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed policy markers to capture programming efforts that involve biodiversity, climate change or desertification (ie linkages to the related Multilateral Environmental Agreements). [G] • Developing a methodology to determine the level of environmental integration in CIDA`s development programming. [G] • Developing corporate-level environmental sustainability indicators to facilitate the measurement, tracking and monitoring of environmental sustainability results. [G] • Developed e-learning program on environmental integration for CIDA employees at HQ and Posts. [C] <p>With respect to climate change, Canada contributed \$100 Million to the World Bank Pilot Program for Climate Resilience. While the pilot program has been operational for less than one year, it exhibits the potential to generate valuable lessons on strategic and programmatic approaches to adaptation that are integrated into national planning, policy and decision-making processes. The lessons learned could help inform CIDA`s own efforts to integrate climate change into its three priority themes and country and regional programming frameworks. [R]</p>	
<p>Danida (Danish Embassy, Kenya)</p> <p>Henning Nohr hennoh@um.dk</p>	Mapping exercise of EM challenges and opportunities in Kenya. [R]	Report available
<p>DGIS, Netherlands</p> <p>Contact Jos.lubbers@minbuza.nl</p>	The independent evaluation unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is carrying out an evaluation to draw lessons from Dutch support to capacity development. One of the seven studies undertaken is the work of the Netherlands Committee on Environmental Assessment (NCEA). [R]	The final evaluation report of the NCEA will be available in April 2010.
<p>German Development Cooperation</p> <p>Contact : Kerstin Imbusch Kerstin.Imbusch@bmz.bund.de</p>	<p>German Development Cooperation organizes or supports activities in subjects related to Strategic Environmental Assessment, Ecological Fiscal Reform, Payments for Environmental Services, Governance of Natural Resources and Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizing or facilitating trainings and capacity development activities [C] • advising partners while developing strategies and plans [PL] • supporting the institutionalisation of mainstreaming instruments (e.g. supporting the development of legal frameworks for SUP) and strengthening environmental policy [P] <p>Experiences made are mostly published in factsheets or internal reports [R].</p> <p>Concerning the internal mainstreaming of development activities, German Development Cooperation assesses its own projects with regard to environmental concerns. Currently, it is developing a wider internal assessment system which also includes environmental and climate assessment of German development strategies, programmes and projects [I]. This new assessment system will be introduced by 2010. Related manuals for environmental assessment and the</p>	

	specifically new developed climate check tools, are also being drafted, mostly, but not only, for internal use [G] .	
<p>Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL)</p> <p>Contacts: Henk.Hilderink@pbl.nl 1 Tel: (+31) 030-2742077</p> <p>Marcel.kok@pbl.nl</p>	<p>PBL is working on the interlinkage of environmental aspects with development issues. PBL therefore adopts an integrated perspective of the three sustainability domains (people-planet-profit) to be able to position, analyze and explore long-term trends. This approach enables analysis of the effects of specific policies on human development, such as poverty, health and education, and the interlinkage with the environment.</p> <p>One of the recent publications is the report 'Beyond 2015: Long-term development and the Millennium Development Goals' (available at http://www.rivm.nl/bibliotheek/rapporten/550025004.pdf, has studied long-term trends and their effect on the millennium development goals [R, P].</p> <p>PBL was also commissioned by the Netherlands Directorate-General of Development Cooperation (DGIS) to perform case studies in developing countries on the relationship between biodiversity loss and poverty (Tekelenburg et al., forthcoming). 11 in-depth studies were carried out in ten countries within specific geographical areas and time periods, considering the environmental, social and economic domains [C, R].</p> <p>Currently PBL is conducting a 4-year research programme for DGIS which consists of three elements: MDG evaluation focusing on the environment-development nexus, adaptation of developing countries to climate change, and the follow-up on the biodiversity-poverty project.</p>	
<p>Sida – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</p> <p>Contact: Maria.berlekom@sida.se</p> <p>Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se Ulrika.Akesson@sida.se Johan.Sundberg@sida.se Kristin.Sinclair@sida.se (-Dec 2009) Jessica.Andersson@sida.se (Jan 2010-)</p>	<p>The Swedish Government has commissioned Sida to prepare a policy for Environment and Climate Change in Swedish development cooperation .P] Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se</p> <p>Sida's environmental management system establishes that environmental including climate change aspects shall be considered in all of the organisation's line of work. Both internal and external aspects are included. The results are presented to the Government each year [R] Kristin.Sinclair@sida.se (-Dec 2009) Jessica.Andersson@sida.se (Jan 2010-)</p> <p>Sida's Annual Reporting to the Government will focus on Environment and Climate Change Results in 2009 Kristin.Sinclair@sida.se (-Dec 2009)</p> <p>An Action Plan for the Swedish Government thematic priority on Environment and Climate Change has been produced and will be an integrated part of the environmental management system Kristin.Sinclair@sida.se (-Dec 2009)</p> <p>A guidance/method on environment and climate change analysis is being developed as part of Sida's integrated poverty analysis, with the purpose to assist integration of environmental and climate change issues in Swedish</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and climate change policy (2010) • Sida Environmental Management System • Annual Government Reporting • Action Plan for E and CC 2009-10 • Draft Guidance on E & CC

	<p>development cooperation. The analysis is intended to inform Sida, the partner country and other aid agencies and stakeholders of the key linkages between environment/climate change and poverty reduction, and how poverty and environmentally sustainable development can be reconciled. [G] Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se</p> <p>Sida is developing a practical guidance on how to identify and use environment and climate change indicators in the result matrix of the cooperation strategies., linking to the environmental and climate change analysis, in order to achieve better results based management [G] Kristin.Sinclair@sida.se (-Dec 2009) Jessica.Andersson@sida.se (Jan 2010-)</p> <p>A screening note will be tested at Sida in 2009 and then introduced in 2010 as part of Sida at Work (Sida's operational guide) to be used in the project/programme assessment process. Environmental and Climate Change Screening is to make sure that the contribution itself is sustainable and feasible and that it will contribute to environmentally sustainable development. [G] Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se</p> <p>A web-based tool, linked to the screening note to support programme officers to integrate environment, including ecosystems services, disaster risk reduction and climate change is under development. A test period is planned to start in November 2009. [G] Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se</p> <p>The existing e-learning module on environmental integration is being used by many in Operations and is under revision primarily to increase the focus on climate change and disaster risk reduction. [G] Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se</p> <p>A flexible training module on environment and climate change has been developed to serve as a starting point for a discussion on capacity development of country/regional teams. [G] Ulrika.Akesson@sida.se Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se</p> <p>Internal training modules on the Swedish thematic priority Environment and Climate Change are developed and used in 6 courses. Annika.Otterstedt@sida.se Ulrika.Akesson@sida.se</p> <p>Guidance note on Climate Change Adaptation and mitigation is produced. Ulrika.Akesson@sida.se</p> <p>Environment and Climate Change Policy Briefs are developed as analytic input to Swedish Cooperation Strategies. The Policy Brief is developed after a desk study, building on existing documents and analyses, and aims to describe: key environmental/climate change problems and their causes; impacts on poverty, economic growth and public health;</p>	<p>Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance – E &CC Indicators for CS • Screening note (2009) • Web-based tool (2010) • E-learning • Training module (2009) • Internal training module TP • CC Guidance note • Policy briefs
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	<p>responses to environmental/climate change problems; and implications for Sida. [PL]</p> <p>Environment and Climate Change Assessment support is provided to desk officers in Operations</p> <p>Environment, including the issues Climate Change, Ecosystem services and Disaster Risk Reduction, Advice is provided to Operations upon request.</p> <p>The Sida Studies-series offers a selection of reports and studies commissioned by Sida. The latest issue “Natural resources tenure – a crucial aspect of poverty reduction and human rights” discusses the close relation with environmental sustainability and climate change, gender equality, peace, security and democratic governance. [R]</p> <p>Fact sheets or relevant topic, such as “Climate change and ecosystems services”, “Human health, ecosystem services and biodiversity” and “Biofuels – Potential and challenges for developing countries” have been produced. [R]</p> <p>Support to development and integrating of NAPAs in national plans and PRSPs, primarily in Burkina Faso and Mali [C]</p> <p>Sida’s international training programmes (ITP) on environment and climate change-related issues are available for participants from low and middle income countries. Some courses jointly developed and run by the Swedish Environment Protection Agency[C]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E and CC Assessment • Advice to Operations • Sida Studies • Fact sheets (produced by SwedBio) • Support to NAPAs • ITP courses
<p>SwedBio, Sweden (expert function to Sida on biodiversity) Contact: Maria.Schultz@cbm.slu.se Karin.Gerhardt@cbm.slu.se</p>	<p>SwedBio gives direct support to crucial NGOs based in developing countries working with cross-sectorial issues on poverty alleviation and BRE. [C]</p> <p>Lessons learned reports (2) from experiences from the NGO partners and experiences has been produced [C]</p> <p>Advisers to Sida on mainstreaming biodiversity, resilience and ecosystem services (BRE) and poverty alleviation into development programmes, country strategies, but also direct advice to Sida programme officers, giving seminars, courses, coaching etc. [C], PI, G,</p> <p>Contributed to Sida policies and position papers on natural resources and tenure, agriculture (under development</p> <p>Advisers to Swedish Government offices, on behalf of Sida and participate in Swedish Delegations to e.g. CBD as advisors adding the development cooperation, poverty and rights perspective and sustainable use into discussions/negotiations . [C], P-process</p> <p>Fact sheets have been produced by SwedBio on “Climate change and ecosystems services”, “Human health, ecosystem services and biodiversity” and “Biofuels – Potential and challenges for developing countries”. [G] [C]</p>	<p>Ongoing since 2003</p> <p>Available on www.swedbio.se</p> <p>Available on www.swedbio.se</p>

	Participates in international policy and methods development e.g. been lead for producing the Advisory note on SEA and ecosystem services, together with others. [G], P-process	
(C) INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS		
CBD secretariat Contact Linda Ghanime linda.ghanime@cbd.int	Biodiversity-aid Network was established after the Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Cooperation in May 2009 at the CBD Secretariat. A newsletter-website with relevant case studies, guides Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods Tourism for Nature & Development. And additional materials being produced on fisheries, drinking water, pastoralism, health, quarrying, and bio-trade. Each guide includes a booklet and a PowerPoint presentation [G]	Website: http://www.cbd.int/development/newsletters/newsletter-bd-05-en.pdf Guide under development
GEF Contact: ???	A GEF Working Paper focuses on mainstreaming biodiversity [G] See: Petersen C. and Huntley B. (2005) <i>Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes</i> . Working Paper 20, Global Environment Facility (available at: http://stapgef.unep.org/activities/technicalworkshops/index.html)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working paper on mainstreaming biodiversity (2005)
International Trade Centre Contact Alexander Kasterine kasterin@intracen.org	ITC currently undertaking a review of mainstreaming environment into its programming. Completed end of 2009 [I] Environmental screening undertaken in Project Cycle Management [I] Trade and Environment Programme providing technical assistance to enable exporters meet market requirements related to environment (organic, biodiversity products, carbon requirements) [C] Trade for Sustainable Development Programme providing database on environmental standards [C]	
IUCN in collaboration with Irish Aid Contact: sue.mainka@iucn.org	Mainstreaming Environment in IrishAid's development assistance [C] IUCN and IrishAid have jointly prepared and conducted workshops at Irish Aid missions in southern Africa to look at the capacities, constraints and opportunities for Irish Aid staff to mainstream environment in their work. A workshop manual has been produced and tested in South Africa and Mozambique. Irish Aid Key sheets on issues relating to environment and development, which were key tools used in the workshops, were also translated where necessary.	Facilitator's guide to mainstreaming workshops

<p>OECD DAC</p> <p>Contacts: Remy.paris@oecd.org Tamara.Levine@oecd.org</p> <p>and Barry.dalal-clayton@iied.org (Task Team Technical Secretariat)</p>	<p><i>OECD DAC Environet Task Team on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</i></p> <p>Initiated in 20023. Work has produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on SEA in Development Cooperation (2006) [G] • Advisory Notes on SEA and key themes (2008) (adaptation to climate change; ecosystem services, disaster risk reduction, and post-conflict development) (biofuels – in prep) [G] • SEA training materials [C] • A review report on SEA progress (due June 2009). [L] <p>The Task Team has organised SEA conferences/workshops and members have led SEA awareness-raising activities in particular countries and development cooperation agencies [C]</p> <p>See Task Team website: www.seataskteam.net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEA Guidance & Advisory Notes</i> • <i>Progress review (with case studies)</i> (due June 2009)
<p>OECD</p> <p>Contacts: Remy.paris@oecd.org Tamara.Levine@oecd.org</p>	<p><i>OECD DAC-EPOC Task Team on Governance and Capacity Development</i></p> <p>Add text</p>	
<p>UN</p> <p>Contacts: Anne.carlsen@undp.org, aydin@un.org</p>	<p>Environmental sustainability is identified as a cross-cutting theme for UN development cooperation. In this regard, a UNDG Task Team on Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change has been working t on the following guidance notes for UN Country Teams and implementing partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming environmental sustainability in country analysis and the UNDAF [G] • Mainstreaming climate change in country analysis and the UNDAF [G] (currently under development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance Note on Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in CCA/UNDAF • Guidance Note on Mainstreaming Climate Change in CCA/UNDAF (under development)
<p>UNDP</p>	<p>UNDP is currently developing an environment and climate change mainstreaming framework [G, I] in support of UNDP's Strategic Plan which includes a key result area for environmental mainstreaming. This Framework will provide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming Framework(und

<p>Contacts: gregory.woodsworth@undp.org</p>	<p>a conceptual mainstreaming framework, including vision, principles and overall objectives. More importantly, it will provide a pragmatic and operational service delivery framework for UNDP to make progress on mainstreaming. The framework will build on other UNDP mainstreaming efforts/guidance (see other entries in this table) and UNDP's Environmental Mainstreaming Strategy from 2004 [P].</p>	<p>er-development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EM Strategy (2004)
<p>UNDP Contacts: Philip.dobie@undp.org</p>	<p>UNDP has also developed generic guidelines for mainstreaming drylands issues into national development frameworks (Oct 2008) [G]. These guidelines have been developed with the aim of influencing action at several levels of planning and policy engagement, because it is necessary to make drylands visible at all levels. In this regard, the guidelines describe the steps for mainstreaming within five phases. The first is the assessment phase, in which the sociopolitical and economic situation on the ground vis-à-vis mainstreaming drylands is assessed. The next phase focuses on awareness raising, participation and partnership building. In this phase, communication strategies are developed, consultative processes are elaborated and partnerships identified and engaged. The planning phase—which must be participatory—follows, and these plans are linked with the government budgetary frameworks to ensure they are included. Once budgeted, the plans enter the implementation phase, in which national capacity enhancement is a key objective. Monitoring is an important element at this stage, and the monitoring mechanisms developed during the planning phase are used to track changes and assess achievements; the plans may be readjusted where possible. Finally, the evaluation phase examines the impacts of the plans and programmes and assesses the effectiveness of the mainstreaming process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for mainstreaming drylands issues (2008)
<p>UNDP Contacts: Holly.mergler@undp.org</p>	<p>UNDP approach to Capacity Development for Environmental Sustainability elaborated to build on UNDP's overall approach to capacity development [CD, G, I]. Capacity development and environmental sustainability are both central to UNDP's mandate and programming. This Practice Note outlines a conceptual approach and provides practical guidance to UNDP staff for implementing capacity development for environmental sustainability, additionally this Note may be useful for UNDP's national partners, the wider UN system and other development partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Capacity Development for Environmental Sustainability Practice Note (2008) • UNDP Overall Approach to Capacity Development
<p>UNDP Contacts: Andrew.hudson@undp.org Joakim.Harlin@undp.org, Susanne.schmidt@undp.org</p>	<p>Mainstreaming water is part of UNDP's water governance programme. Specifically, Cap-Net is UNDP's international network for capacity building in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) [CD]. It is made up of a partnership of autonomous international, regional and national institutions and networks committed to capacity building in the water sector. Networks have proven to be effective at promoting the understanding of IWRM and play a key role in supporting the development of IWRM and the achievement of the MDG's.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cap-Net training materials
<p>UNDP Contacts:</p>	<p>UNDP has been active in working with governments, particularly in the Africa and Asia regions, to mainstream energy access into national development planning. In Africa, the work has concentrated in working through regional economic communities such as ECOWAS and EAC to develop regional energy access strategies that are related to the energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming Energy into

<p>Minoru.Takada@undp.org, Gregory.woodsworth@undp.org</p>	<p>requirements to meet the MDGs and poverty reduction. This experience is reflected in UNDP's participation in UN Energy in the cluster on energy access where UNDP is leading the development of common approaches for expanding access to energy services in developing countries and help create one UN voice on key issues pertinent to energy access. UNDP is developing a framework for mainstreaming energy access into national development planning/national sustainable development strategies [G]. A report will be developed that highlights options and processes for mainstreaming energy access at the national level and develop a manual on processes to mainstream energy access into planning/strategies.</p>	<p>MDG-based National Development Strategies/ PRS: Processes and Tools Development under MDGS</p>
<p>UNDP-UNEP</p> <p>Contacts: Suely.Carvalho@undp.org</p>	<p>UNDP and UNEP are cooperating in developing capacity for EM in the area of chemicals management under the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for integration of Sound Management of Chemicals into development Planning Processes [C]. This program is currently undertaking "chemicals" mainstreaming projects applying a systematic approach in Belarus, Belize, Cambodia, Ecuador, Honduras, Laos, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Uganda, Zambia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>UNDP</p> <p>Contacts: Suely.Carvalho@undp.org</p>	<p>UNDP has developed a <i>Technical Guide for Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) in MDG-Based Policies and Plans</i> [G] intended for decision-makers and managers engaged in management of chemicals who aim chemicals issues to be addressed outside the sector strategies as well as expanding the understanding of linkages between sound chemicals management and sustainable development among those involved in the drafting, priority setting, implementation, monitoring or reporting with respect to national development plans and strategies.</p> <p>The UNDP Technical Guide, based on applied, practical experience accumulated in pilot countries under the <i>UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) into Development Planning Processes</i>, provides a systematic approach to countries to help assess their capacity for sound management of chemicals, identify needs, and ultimately "mainstream" identified priorities into national MDG-based development policies and plans.</p> <p>Following a step-by-step approach, the Technical Guide describes in detail the mainstreaming methodology, while addressing key considerations and providing "how-to" information associated with each step to help countries incorporate sound management of chemicals priorities into development policies and plans, assess and update development policies and plans that already contain sound management of chemicals elements and identify donor funding opportunities for a country's chemicals management capacity building needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Technical Guide for Integrating the Sound Management of Chemicals in MDG-Based Policies & Plans
<p>UNDP</p> <p>Contacts: Bo.Lim@undp.org, Marjolaine.cote@undp.org</p>	<p>UNDP has several ongoing efforts related to climate change mainstreaming, these include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a set of Climate Change Adaptation Quality Standards [G, I, PL] which outlines principles applicable to all UNDP activities, and may be used to (i) assist UNDP staff in the identification of climate change risks and adaptation opportunities relevant to existing Country Programmes, projects and Thematic Programmes (climate change screening), and (ii) integrate adaptation into new programmes and projects as part of the programme and project development cycles. The Quality Standards have been piloted to date in Cape Verde, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Quality Standards (draft) • Screening Tools and Guidelines to

	<p>Colombia, Nicaragua, Malawi and El Salvador.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of an assessment of screening of tools and guidelines to support climate change adaptation mainstreaming in development assistance [R]. The screening has been summarized in a report which explores the rationale for climate change mainstreaming, outlines the main components necessary for operationalizing mainstreaming, indicates the various relevant levels and associated entry points, discusses how key climate change adaptation and mainstreaming concepts are defined and used in literature and in practice, and specifically looks at climate risk screening tools, methods and guidance. (This assessment was completed by UNEP Risoe under contract with UNDP). • Charting a New Low-Carbon Route to Development [G, P, R], a primer on integrated climate change planning for regional governments. The publication seeks to advance the integration of climate change into development work, arguing that the full engagement of sub-national authorities is important to move the climate change and development agendas forward. It suggests that taking the necessary action to tackle climate change will meet with stronger public consensus and be more effective if it helps address local development issues, such as the provision of basic services, greater energy and food security, and employment. • Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) [CD, R] draws from experiences on the ground, featuring tools and practical guidance to meet the needs of developing countries. Seeking to provide stakeholders with a common platform for sharing and learning, the ALM complements the wide range of adaptation knowledge networks and initiatives already underway. • Capacity Development for Policy Makers to Address Climate Change project [CD] aims to increase national capacity to co-ordinate Ministerial views, participate in the UNFCCC process, and negotiate positions within the timeframe of the Bali Road Map; and to assess investment and financial flows to address climate change for selected key sectors. Currently, nineteen countries are participating in the global project from across all regions: Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gambia, Honduras, Liberia, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, Togo, Turkmenistan, and Uruguay. 	<p>Support the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation into Development Assistance – A Stocktaking Report (Draft, Sept 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charting a New Low-Carbon Route to Development
<p>UNDP</p> <p>Contacts: Henrieta.Martonakova@undp.org, holly.mergler@undp.org</p>	<p>UNDP is developing a Strategic Environmental Assessment training course [CD] for staff. The course content is in the final stages of development and will then go through the final process of making it available online through UNDP's Learning Resource Center.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP SEA Training
<p>UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI)</p> <p>Contacts: John.Hhorberry@unpei.org Sophie.DeConinck@unpei.org</p>	<p>The UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) is a global UN-led programme that supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning, including policymaking and budgeting [PL]. The PEI provides financial and technical assistance to government partners to set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes and carry out activities to address the particular poverty-environment context [C]. It is managed through a global Facility, four regional teams and UN country teams. .</p> <p>The PEI produces guidance materials based on country experiences [G]. These include :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance note (2008) • Handbook (2009) • Economic Primer (2008)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A handbook for practitioners: "Mainstreaming poverty-environment link ages into development planning" (2009) - A guidance note on mainstreaming environment into development planning (2008; second edition upcoming) - An economic primer: "Making the economic case: a primer on the economic arguments for mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into development planning" (2008; second edition upcoming) - A primer on private sector investments in the context of poverty-environment mainstreaming (upcoming in 2009) - A primer on environmental law in the context of poverty reduction (upcoming in 2009-2010) <p>The guidance materials and more information are available at http://www.unpei.org/</p> <p>PEI defines poverty-environment mainstreaming as the iterative process of integrating poverty-environment linkages into policymaking, budgeting and implementation processes at national, sector and subnational levels. It focuses on making the case for addressing the contribution of the environment to human well-being, pro-poor economic growth and achievement of the MDGs to the ministries responsible for national development planning. It is a multi-year, multi-stakeholder effort that entails working with government actors (head of state's office, environment, finance and planning bodies, sector and subnational bodies, political parties and parliament, national statistics office and judicial system), non-governmental actors (civil society, academia, business and industry, general public and communities, and the media) and development actors. .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Primer on private investments (in preparation)</i> • <i>Primer on environmental law in the context of poverty reduction (in preparation)</i>
(D) INTERNATIONAL NGOs		

<p>IIED</p> <p>3 Endsleigh Street, London, WC1H0DD, England, UK Tel: +44-207-388-2117 Contacts: Barry.dalal-clayton@iied.org Steve.bass@iied.org</p>	<p><i>Environmental Mainstreaming in Development Initiative</i></p> <p>IIED defines EM as ‘<i>the informed inclusion of relevant environmental concerns into the decisions of institutions that drive national, local and sectoral development policy, rules, plans, investment and action</i></p> <p>(a) <u>Initial work</u> (2007-2009)</p> <p>In 2007, with support from Irish Aid and DFID, IIED, in cooperation with a range of regional and country partners, launched an initiative to investigate the challenges of EM and aiming to develop a User Guide to such approaches. The work, guided by an International Stakeholders Panel, involved 10 country ‘surveys’ (each a mix of literature review, semi-structured interviews, round tables, focus groups and workshops with key decision-makers and environmental practitioners): Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ghana, India, Kenya, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda, and several countries in the Caribbean. The aim was to identify which approaches work best, for what purpose and for which user. The surveys focused on those approaches (both formal and informal) which directly help to shape policies, plans and decisions</p> <p>The main product is an Issues Paper (now available at (www.environmental-mainstreaming.org) based on a synthesis of the reports from the country surveys, the lessons from EM learning groups organized by IIED in Tanzania, Zambia and Vietnam, and a review of international experience and work undertaken by a number of bilateral development cooperation agencies and UN organisations. The paper analyses the contextual and institutional issues facing EM and provides a broad perspective on the challenge of environmental mainstreaming [R]. It includes discussion of the broad range of mainstreaming approaches/tools related to particular challenges and decision-making tasks, and gives some guidance on when particular approaches might best be used. Profiles of key approaches/tools commonly used in environmental mainstreaming are included on the project website.</p> <p>(b) <u>Launch of Environmental Mainstreaming in Development Initiative</u> (2009 -2012) [R,C, G]</p> <p>As a follow-up, IIED has linked up with a range of international organizations and initiatives and development cooperation agencies to launch the <i>Environmental Mainstreaming in Development Initiative</i> (see: www.environmental-mainstreaming.org) [see collaborative activities section below]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 country survey reports (2007-08) • Issues paper: “<i>Meeting the Challenge of Environmental Mainstreaming</i>” (completed July 2009) • Draft EM Sourcebook: (due Jan 2010)
<p>IIED</p> <p>3 Endsleigh Street, London, WC1H0DD, England, UK</p>	<p><i>EM Country Learning Groups</i></p> <p>As a way to start addressing the challenge of environmental mainstreaming and to add emphasis and impetus to existing efforts, IIED has established small ‘learning group’s (of national environmental ‘champions’, key leaders and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country reports on learning group

<p>Tel: +44-207-388-2117 Contacts: Steve.bass@iied.org</p>	<p>decision-makers from different stakeholders) in three countries to date (Tanzania, Zambia and Vietnam) [C] [R] . Such a group can work informally to, for example, examine what environmental mainstreaming means in the country context, identify examples of approaches used to date in the country, consider drivers, opportunities and problems, and make recommendations.</p> <p>Reports on each process are co-authored by the participants (available at www.environmental-mainstreaming.org):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assey P, S Bass, B Cheche, D Howlett, G Jambiya, I Kikula, S Likwelile, A Manyama, E Mugurusi, R Muheto and L Rutasitara, (2007) <i>Environment at the Heart of Tanzania's Development: Lessons from Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction – MKUKUTA</i>, Natural Resources Series No.6, IIED: London • Aongola <i>et al.</i> 2009. <i>Creating and protecting Zambia's wealth:experience and next steps in environmental mainstreaming</i>. IIED. London • Report on Vietnam workshop (in prep) 	<p>processes:</p>
<p>IIED 3 Endsleigh Street, London, WC1H0DD, England, UK Tel: +44-207-388-2117 Contacts: Barry.dalal-clayton@iied.org Steve.bass@iied.org</p>	<p>(Planned) EM support service: peer reviews, learning groups, 'clinics', guidance preparation</p> <p>Building on IIED's pilot environmental mainstreaming learning groups and SD strategy peer reviews, IIED will seek opportunities to adapt and apply these approaches to meet a range of demands, e.g. in-country mainstreaming 'mapping' and planning [R]; training and awareness workshops for donor staff and planning/finance authority staff [C]; learning between countries [R]; economic 'case-making' and expenditure review assistance [C]; and helping multi/bilateral actors and governments to prepare their own guidance [G]. (2009-2012)</p>	
<p>Stockholm Environment Institute SEI - Asia 15 Floor, Witthayakit Building 254, Chulalongkorn University Chulalongkorn Soi 64 Phyathai Road, Pathumwan Sub-district, Pathumwan District Bangkok 10330 Tel: +66 2 251 4415 – 8</p>	<p>Mainstreaming coastal environmental issues into national development planning</p> <p>The UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities (UNEP/GPA), in partnership with SEI has prepared a framework for mainstreaming coastal and marine resource issues into national development frameworks. The framework emphasizes the need to build national ownership and broad cross-sectoral coalitions of support for actions to promote sustainable development in coastal areas. This includes two inter-related elements: (i) the specific development goals and targets as expressed in national development plans; and (ii) the wider policy and development environment, including trends such as decentralization, the balance sought between economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability and moves towards integration into regional and global political and economic systems. The guidelines include six steps:</p> <p>Step 1: The institutional mechanism: including the selection and mandating of a Lead Agency and the formation of</p>	

<p>Fax: +66 2 251 4419 Contact: john.soussan@sei.se</p>	<p>an Inter-Agency Working Group. Step 2: The strategic framework: specific national development goals and targets to which mainstreaming will contribute and a strategy on how mainstreaming will be accomplished. Step 3: Identification of sectoral policy priorities where the potential for mainstreaming in poverty reduction and national development processes is greatest. Step 4: The assessment of existing and future negative impacts of land-based activities on coastal and marine resources. Step 5: This step is focused on the contributions of the management of coastal and marine resources to attaining national development goals, in terms of generating major poverty reduction and growth benefits. Step 6: The final step is to identify policy options and specific action areas to mitigate impacts and stimulate positive contributions of coastal and marine resources to national development goals.</p>	
<p>Stockholm Environment Institute SEI - Asia 15 Floor, Witthayakit Building 254, Chulalongkorn University Chulalongkorn Soi 64 Phyathai Road, Pathumwan Sub-district, Pathumwan District Bangkok 10330 Tel: +66 2 251 4415 – 8 Fax: +66 2 251 4419 Contact: john.soussan@sei.se</p>	<p><i>Mainstreaming social and environmental issues into power sector planning in Vietnam</i></p> <p>The Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT), supported by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), has recently concluded a pilot Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of hydropower in Viet Nam in the context of the Power Development Plan (PDP) VI. The SEA was supported by the ADB's Greater Mekong Subregion Core Environmental Program. The main purpose of the exercise is to build capacities for the full integration of SEA into the strategic planning of the power sector in Viet Nam. The SEA analyzed the long-term strategic issues associated with hydropower development in Viet Nam, focused at a national level and on assessing the potential contribution of hydropower to national development through a strategic planning approach that balances economic development, social equity and environmental sustainability. The results demonstrated that, and gave specific recommendations on how to, social and environmental mitigation measures can be fully internalized into the cost of hydropower development without compromising their financial viability. The MoIT has subsequently undertaken further training on SEA and will fully integrated SEA into the preparation of PDP VII</p>	
<p>Stockholm Environment Institute SEI - Asia 15 Floor, Witthayakit Building 254, Chulalongkorn University Chulalongkorn Soi 64 Phyathai Road,</p>	<p><i>Regional Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia</i></p> <p>The Swedish Government has established a Regional Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia to be based at the Swedish Environment Secretariat for Asia (SENSA), with SEI and UNEP as partners and commissioned to implement platform activities. The aim of the Platform is to promote understanding, dialogue and provide guidance relevant to national and regional climate change policy focused on adaptation. Launched in 2009, the initial phase of the platform will run until the end of 2011.</p>	

<p>Pathumwan Sub-district, Pathumwan District Bangkok 10330 Tel: +66 2 251 4415 – 8 Fax: +66 2 251 4419 Contact: john.soussan@sei.se</p>	<p>The Platform will create a venue through which regional climate change adaptation researchers, policy-makers, business leaders, and adaptation practitioners can engage in joint learning and cooperation based on sharing experiences, regional consultation and dialogue on matters relating to climate change adaptation. The Platform will also identify knowledge gaps and needs in the region relating to the topic.</p> <p>The Platform will initially focus on two of the work areas of the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change (NWP), namely adaptation planning and practises, and methods and tools.</p> <p>Specifically, the Platform with support efforts to integrate climate change adaptation strategies into economic and development policies and to link climate change adaptation to the sustainable development agenda in the region, guided by experiences outside the region.</p> <p>In addition to providing a venue for discussion, the Platform will also set out to enable the dissemination of experiences of different methodologies, tools for adaptation planning and vulnerability assessments, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection, systemisation and documentation of identified best practices for and barriers to mainstreaming climate change adaptation, including potential enabling factors and counteracting measures through the engagement of research institutes in the region. • Supporting minor pilot studies of specific climate change and adaptation scenarios in the region to serve as model examples. • Dissemination of this knowledge as well as methodologies and tools for adaptation planning and vulnerability assessment. 	
<p>BirdLife International (with CI, UNEP-WCMC, and IUCN)</p> <p>Contacts:</p> <p>Wellbrook Court Girton Road Cambridge, CB3 0NA UK</p> <p>David.thomas@birdlife.org John.fanshawe@birdlife.org</p>	<p><i>Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool</i></p> <p>In Partnership with Conservation International, UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, BirdLife is developing the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT - http://www.ibatforbusiness.org/). IBAT is a direct response to the need of businesses, governments and donors/banks for accurate biodiversity information at the finest scale possible in order to plan new operations and assess the risks associated with new or existing developments. Using IBAT decision-makers will be able to access critical biodiversity information at the site level to inform risk assessment procedures for existing and potential developments. IBAT can also be used to take into account conservation priority areas when designing national development agendas, and as a vehicle for access to national and local actors and decision-makers.</p> <p>By providing information on high priority sites for conservation, protected and unprotected, IBAT will help inform the practical implementation of environmental safeguard policies of several major multilateral development banks and businesses. Providing access to this information at the earliest stages of project planning will make it easier to consider alternative projects, approaches or locations at a time when such changes are still economically viable. IBAT also supports the consideration of known priority areas for conservation in national development agenda, and has wide applicability in the provision of data for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). [G]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web-based tool (currently available, and being customised for use by individual users).

<p>BirdLife International (with the World Bank)</p> <p>Contacts:</p> <p>Wellbrook Court Girton Road Cambridge, CB3 0NA UK</p> <p>Jonathan.stacey@birdlife.org</p>	<p>Strategic assessment of the impacts of these development pressures on important areas of natural habitat, with proposals for site safeguard and mitigation measures. <i>Safeguarding Important Areas of Natural Habitat Alongside Economic Development in Mongolia</i> [PL]</p> <p>Mongolia retains vast areas of relatively unspoiled natural habitats, including boreal forest (taiga), steppe grassland, semi-desert and desert, as well as many freshwater and saline wetlands of international importance. Natural habitats underpin the rural economy throughout Mongolia, through, for instance, supporting livestock herding and providing a supplementary food source during times of economic hardship. As market reforms to the economy continue, and the country experiences rapid economic growth, Mongolia's natural habitats are coming under pressure. Alongside forestry and livestock herding, the rapidly expanding mining, infrastructure and tourism sectors all pose risks to natural habitats and the rural livelihoods they support. Given these pressures there is a need to mainstream environmental considerations into development plans in these critical sectors. In response to this need, the World Bank, contracted BirdLife International to undertake a study on the potential impacts of mining, infrastructure and tourism development on important areas of natural habitat in Mongolia. Outputs included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GIS layers and mapped information showing the extent to which plans for mining, infrastructure and tourism overlap with important areas of natural habitat in Mongolia. 2. 3. Best practice examples for decision makers and business leaders of relevant site safeguard and mitigation measures from comparable situations elsewhere in the world. <p>[A pdf of the full publication is available at www.worldbank.org.mn (publications and reports)]</p>	<p>Country report (maps and strategic assessment)</p>
<p>WWF</p> <p>WWF European Policy Office, 168 avenue de Tervueren 1150 Brussels</p> <p>snicholson@wwfepo.org</p>	<p>WWF EPO has undertaken a considerable amount of work on environmental mainstreaming (or environmental integration) which has focused on the process and practice at the EU or EC level.</p> <p>For example: [R]</p> <p>Reviews of the tools promoted by the EC for environmental integration such as Country Environmental Profiles. Research into the public availability of environmental information (environmental profiles, SEAs, EIAs, evaluations) at the country level.</p> <p>Review of the recent history of environmental mainstreaming initiatives at the EC level.</p> <p>Study of the approach to integrated water resource management in development cooperation.</p> <p>Discussion paper on environmental mainstreaming and civil society in the “new” aid agenda.</p> <p>All these can be found at: http://www.panda.org/what we do/how we work/policy/wwf_europe_environment/initiatives/international_development/</p>	

	<p>We have also tried to take some more lateral approaches to thinking about mainstreaming, for example, a workshop with development NGOs from Europe and Africa to share experiences between gender mainstreaming and environment mainstreaming. Or, using the entry point of policy coherence for development, pressing for better synergies and improved impacts on poverty reduction and development through environment, climate change, energy, trade, migration, finance policies (etc). [P]</p>	
<p>WWF WWF Pakistan PO Box 5180 Lahore 54600 Pakistan bnkhan@wwf.org.pk</p>	<p>WWF Pakistan has been actively involved in assisting Government of Pakistan in mainstreaming poverty-environment concerns into the PRSP since the inception of the process in 2002.</p> <p>[PL, G] WWF, in partnership with IUCN and DFID, participated in consultations and subsequent design of the environment section in the first PRSP that was published in 2003. Subsequently, WWF was invited to contribute to the Green Chapter of the Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF)¹ of Pakistan, as well as Sindh Vision. Although the PRSP did address poverty-environment as a separate, critical issue in the first PRSP, and suggested environmental indicators², no monitoring was carried out in the subsequent years. This was mainly due to the lack of the capacity of the Environment Ministry at the Federal level, as commented by Ministry of Finance in consultations with WWF. A number of initiatives were then taken up with Ministry of Environment under different civil society partnerships (WWF large programs driven) to equip it with baselines on forestry resources, wetlands and deltaic regions.</p> <p>[P] However, in the revision of the PRSP, which resulted in PRSP -II (2008/2009 – 2010/2011), environment as a separate sector was dropped. The Finance Ministry is of the opinion that environment is a cross-cutting theme, and has been addressed in all sectoral growth strategies. WWF does not agree with this position, and is in consultations, once again, to introduce environmental indicators/safeguards into the document. It has been invited to send in its benchmarks and success stories with regard to sectors where the organization has expertise to become member of the Technical Working Group on Environment. The Indus For All Program is spearheading this process from WWF, with active support from Oxfam, IUCN and Govt. of Sindh.</p>	
<p>WWF WWF - Macroeconomics Program Office 1250 24th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037-</p>	<p><u>Integrating Climate, Development and the Environment</u></p> <p>While the linkages among and between poverty, development and the environment are by now well known (yet only partially acted upon), the ways in which climate will affect these relationship is up to now little understood or remarked upon. [R,I] With support from the Rockefeller Foundation, WWF MPO and partners will address these issues by seeking broad consensus on a conceptual framework bringing these four factors into closer relief, articulating an</p>	

¹ MTDF served as the principle planning document for Planning Commission, Pakistan for the period, 2005-10

² These were same as the ones identified for MD Goal 7

<p>1175 USA</p> <p>Gabriella.Richardson-Temm@wwfus.org</p>	<p>implementation framework responsive to the consensus and launching model activities in five countries in five different eco-regions in Africa. This work follows longstanding WWF engagement with regional institutions like, NEPAD and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) integrating an integrated development and environmental agenda into the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) processes and more recently their climate agenda.</p> <p>With particular reference to PEP's Environment Mainstreaming agenda, the work will address the inter-relatedness, inter-dependencies and complementarities as between agriculture, forests, land and water use, rural vulnerability, climate impacts, food insecurity, climate and development interventions (both adaptation and mitigation), community assets, livelihoods and poverty reduction. The very obvious affinity between the interventions and innovations available to address these interrelated issues remain unrecognized or neglected. These omissions are particularly egregious, given the relevance of these frameworks, structures, interventions and innovations to the amelioration of a wide-range of rural vulnerabilities and to the criticality of the PEP's Environment Mainstreaming agenda</p>	
(E) NATIONAL-LEVEL (DOMESTIC) INITIATIVES		
<p>Zambia</p> <p>Contacts:</p> <p>Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources: Lubinda Aongola [laongola@mtenr.gov.zm]</p> <p>Finland (as lead Cooperating Partner) Sanomat.LUS @formin.fi; Elizabeth.Ndhlovu@formin.fi and Wilma.Viljanmaa@formin.fi</p>	<p>Four-year Environment and Natural Resources Management and Mainstreaming Programme (ENRMMP) (2009-2012), developed by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR) in collaboration with the Cooperating Partners supporting the environment and natural resources sector in Zambia (Finland, Denmark, Norway and UN System). The development objective of the programme is to support the Fifth National Development Plan environment and natural resources sector objective: "to contribute to reversing environmental damage, the maintenance of essential environmental and biological processes, and to achieving sustainability in natural resource utilisation for the benefit of the people". ENRMMP has two components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Capacity Development Component will build the internal capacity of MTENR to lead policy development in ENR and will support mainstreaming of ENR in other government bodies. The immediate objective is: "MTENR provides the tools (policy and legislative frameworks, information and databases) used by other government agencies management to mainstream environmental and natural resources management into their development activities". • A second component will support the development and first four years of operation of an Interim Environmental Fund that will finance key environmental investments. The immediate objective is: "national development priority interventions are implemented that contribute to reversing environmental damage or to natural resource protection or enhancement". 	
<p>Vietnam</p> <p>Contact: David Annandale (Danida)</p>	<p>Survey (February 2009) of EM experience, perspectives and tools used in five key ministries [R], with awareness-raising workshop [C]. Led by Ministry of Planning and Investment with support of Danish-Vietnamese Development Cooperation (DCE) Programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and workshop reports

david@kookemai.com		
<p>UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI)</p> <p>Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe-CIS, Latin America-Caribbean</p> <p>Contacts: John.Horberry@unpei.org Sophie.DeConinck@unpei.org</p>	<p>The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) is currently actively supporting 18 countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 country programmes in Africa (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda). • 6 country programmes in Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam) • 2 country programmes in ECIS (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) • <p>The PEI is also in dialogue with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Ecuador and Uruguay) and in Asia (Nepal and Papua New Guinea) which have expressed an interest in getting assistance from the PEI. Subject to donor support, country needs and commitment, the PEI will launch additional country programmes in these regions in 2009-2010.</p>	
(F) PRIVATE SECTOR		
(G) COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES		
<p>IIED, UNDP, PEI, CBD, AusAID and others</p> <p>Contacts:</p> <p>IIED: Barry.dalal-clayton@iied.org Steve.bass@iied.org</p> <p>UNDP Phil.Dobie@undp.org</p> <p>PEI John.Horberry@unpei.org</p>	<p><i>Environmental Mainstreaming in Development Initiative</i> (2009 -2012) [R,C, G]</p> <p>A range of international organizations and initiatives and development cooperation agencies have linked up to launch the <i>Environmental Mainstreaming in Development Initiative</i> (see: www.environmental-mainstreaming.org)</p> <p>This is a three-year (2009-2012) process of participatory enquiry and preparation of supporting materials including a Sourcebook on Environmental Mainstreaming</p> <p>The collaborating partners currently include UNDP (Environment & Energy Group), UNDP/UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), the Biodiversity Convention Secretariat and Ausaid. IIED is in discussion with the OECD and other potential partners regarding their involvement</p> <p>This initiative, coordinated by IIED, involves three phases:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcebook on EM Draft (framework and partial text) by end 2009

<p>Sophie.DeConinck@unep.org</p> <p>AusAID Claire.ireland@ausaid.gov.au</p> <p>Potentially OECD Remy.paris@oecd.org Tamara.Levine@oecd.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 (April 2009 – March 2010): Developing a synthesis of existing information and draft sourcebook on EM [R, G]. The sourcebook will be partly modelled on the UNDP/OECD/IIED sourcebook for national sustainable development strategies (2002). A partners meeting in June 2009 agreed the scope and content of the sourcebook, considered options for best packaging and presenting the sourcebook to meet different needs and targets (eg single document, multiple products, hard copies, web-based, etc) and agreed the process, roles and contributions, etc. Initial ideas are that the sourcebook will include an analysis of the need for and challenges of mainstreaming and guidance on: policy frameworks for mainstreaming environment and climate change opportunities and threats; entry points in development decision-making and investment; communication requirements and approaches; approaches to capacity-building; monitoring and indicators; and sources of information and support – all of the above with real case examples. Users will be free to use and adapt materials from the sourcebook in any way they find useful. Materials will be harnessed during 2009 and a first draft is expected to be available in early 2010 for comment and review • Phase 2 (2010 - 2011): In-country and thematic dialogues and enquiry. [R, C]. The developing the sourcebook will be supported and complemented by targeted work in selected countries and amongst communities/networks of approach/tool expert networks to deepen understanding of when and how particular core approaches/tools can best be used and the challenges they face can best be faced/overcome • Phase 3 (2011 - 2012): Building towards the 2010 UN World Summit (Rio+20): an inter-country learning process culminating in a major event at Rio+20. [R, C] <p>Regularly updated information will be available at: www.environmental-mainstreaming.org</p>	

BirdLife Activities

Providing information

BirdLife Partners are supporting local communities and wider civil society in advocating for the environment at proposed developments that will impact on IBAs. This has often involved the application (and challenging) of EIA, and the use of economic analysis. Examples from Ecuador (Mindó), Hong Kong (Long Valley), Uganda (Mabira), Tanzania (Lake Natron), South Africa (Mt Moreland Reedland) and Poland (Rospuda Valley) and efforts continue at other sites (e.g. Tana River Delta, Kenya). For example see http://www.birdlife.org/news/features/2007/uganda_forest_balance.html.

BirdLife has led on a strategic assessment of the impacts of mining, infrastructure and tourism on natural habitats in Mongolia (commissioned by the World Bank) – I think you may have picked up a flyer about this at the PEP meeting. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/MONGOLIAEXTN/0..contentMDK:22074284~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~theSitePK:327708,00.html>

Planning and organisation

BirdLife is engaged strategically with business through its role on the Advisory Committee of the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP), a partnership between companies, governments and conservation experts which is contributing to policy and corporate developments on biodiversity offsets so they meet conservation and business objectives. <http://www.forest-trends.org/biodiversityoffsetprogram/committee.php>

BirdLife has been working closely with major financial institutions and companies to ensure that company policy includes safeguard measures which effectively conserve birds and biodiversity. Examples include the environmental safeguards measures of the World Bank and Regional Development Banks, and the Equator Principles.

With other conservation organizations (CI and UNEP-WCMC) BirdLife has developed the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to provide improved collection, monitoring, curation and interoperability of shared biodiversity data. IBAT aims to respond to the need for accurate biodiversity information at the site level when industry is planning new operations. http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/10/ibat_launch.html

The BirdLife Partner in the Netherlands (Vogelbescherming Nederland) has been involved in influencing the water policy in the Netherlands.

The BirdLife Partner in South Africa (BirdLife South Africa) has been involved in discussions on the NBSAP and the National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) – seen as one of the main policy instruments for environmental mainstreaming.

Deliberation and engagement

BirdLife is addressing some of the key drivers of biodiversity loss by advocating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into policy and practice. Examples include: advocacy linked to the activities of the Round Table on Sustainable Soy; adoption of biodiversity-friendly practices within the marine fishing industry (especially the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations) and promoting the environment within discussions on the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU.

<http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/species/seabirds/rfmo.html>

<http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2005/03/rfmos.html>

<http://www.birdlife.org/news/pr/2007/10/NewChallengesNewCAP1.html>

The BirdLife Partner in Nigeria (Nigerian Conservation Foundation) has been involved in the development of the integration of Biodiversity into the Poverty Reduction Strategy of Nigeria (the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy – NEEDS-2).

With CAN, BirdLife has been promoting (and taking a lead in) advocacy for the mainstreaming of environment as part of adaptive management strategies that increase the ability of ecosystems to adapt to climate change, which support the role of biodiversity in helping to mitigate climate change, and which enhance the contribution that biodiversity makes to the resilience and adaptation strategies of local communities, especially the poor.

The value of biodiversity and nature to healthy, fulfilled lives has been advocated to decision-makers, e.g. in the Europe through the publication 'Wellbeing through wildlife in the EU' and linked activities. http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/02/barroso_meeting_EU.html

On the ground BirdLife implements a diverse portfolio of projects, working with local people worldwide, to effectively conserve biodiversity and improve livelihoods. In Africa for example, the project 'Improving the Livelihoods of Local Communities in Africa by Promoting Sustainable Use of Renewable Natural Resources through Increased Participation in Biodiversity Policy Making and Implementation' has been supporting Site Support Groups at IBAs to establish case studies which illustrate the linkages between poverty reduction and the sustainable use of biodiversity. http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/11/swedbio_project.html

BirdLife Partners in Europe have been active in advocating for the mainstreaming of biodiversity/environment in rural development/agricultural policy in the EU. For example: <http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2009/05/capstudy.html>

BirdLife advocates that international aid (Overseas Development Assistance) must support and enhance local and national values of biodiversity and the environment for human development. For example, the European Union (EU) is the largest aid donor in the world, disbursing over half of total global ODA. In Partnership with WWF and FERN, BirdLife has analysed the presence and public availability of tools necessary to facilitate public consultation and participation in environmental aspects of development cooperation, as well as the quality and value of the information provided by country and regional environmental profiles.

http://www.panda.org/what_we_do/policy/wwf_europe_environment/initiatives/international_development/international_development_publications/?114120/Environmental-tools-in-EC-development-cooperation (I have also sent you a second report under this same project).

Management

Our Partner in Mexico (ProNatura) is providing advice and capacity building to the Santa Maria Chimalapas community in the Región Indígena de los Chimalapas, Oaxaca, México, to enable them to benefit from the CONAFOR Environmental Services Programme (Mexican Government). Early days yet.

Working with national and international Partners, BirdLife is supporting the development of integrated management plans for wetlands systems, such as at the Aden Lagoons in Yemen. <http://wow.wetlands.org/HANDSon/Yemen/tabid/135/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

BirdLife's Albatross Task Force (ATF) is the world's first international team of mitigation instructors working with fishermen on land and on deck, along with government agencies, to reduce seabird bycatch – bringing economic benefits to fishermen and conserving threatened biodiversity. It is a major grass-roots contribution to meeting ACAP's goals. http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/10/USA_acap.html