

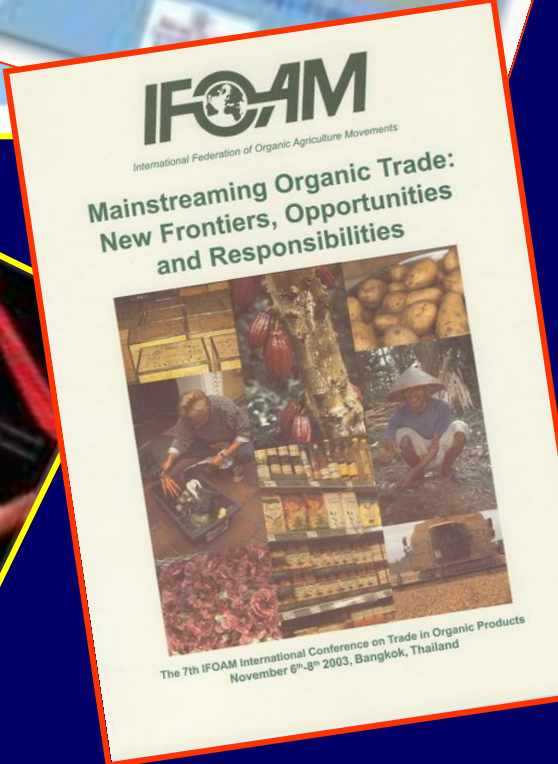
IIED ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING INITIATIVE

IAIA, Accra, Ghana
May 19-22, 2009

Barry Dalal-Clayton



Mainstreaming on the move



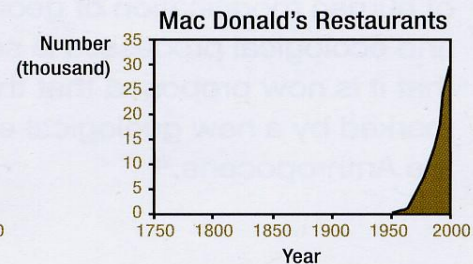
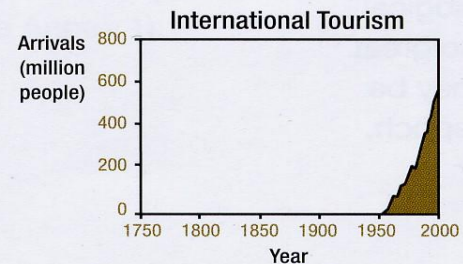
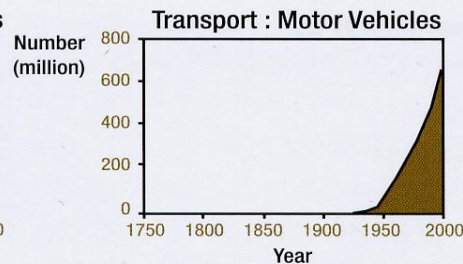
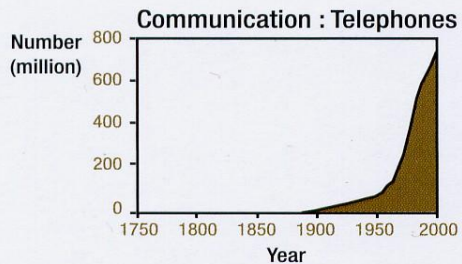
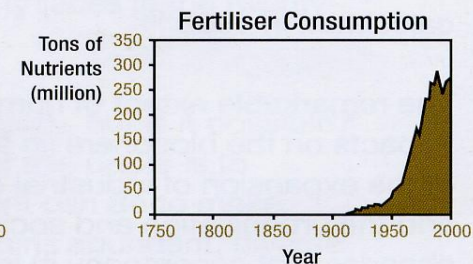
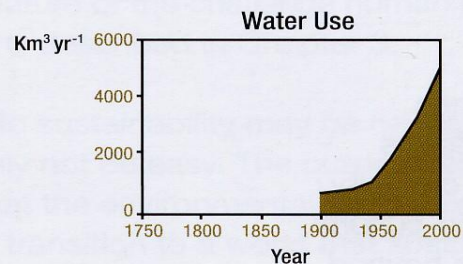
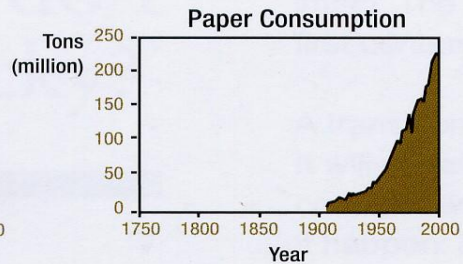
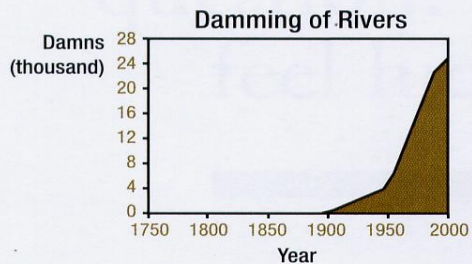
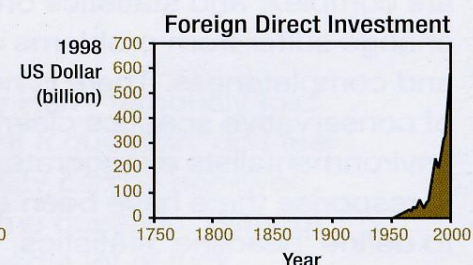
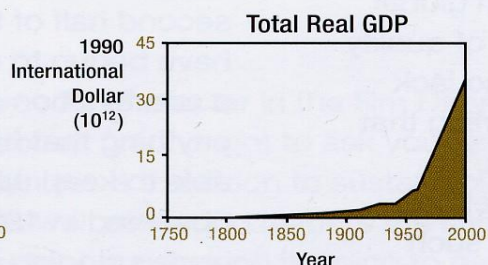
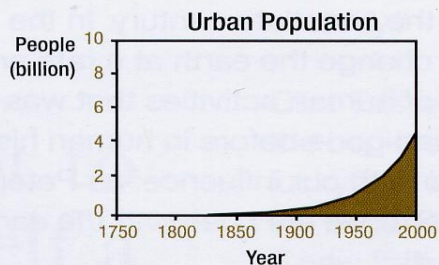
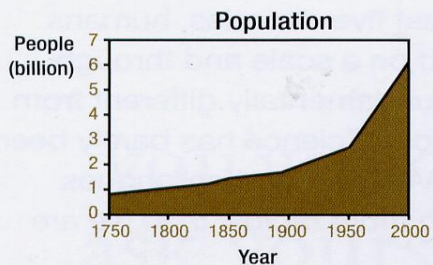
DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING

- ***“The informed inclusion of relevant environmental concerns into the decisions and institutions that drive national and sectoral development policy, rules, plans, investment and action”***

www.environmental-mainstreaming.org



WHY EM? BECAUSE DEVELOPMENT IS PUSHING ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITS

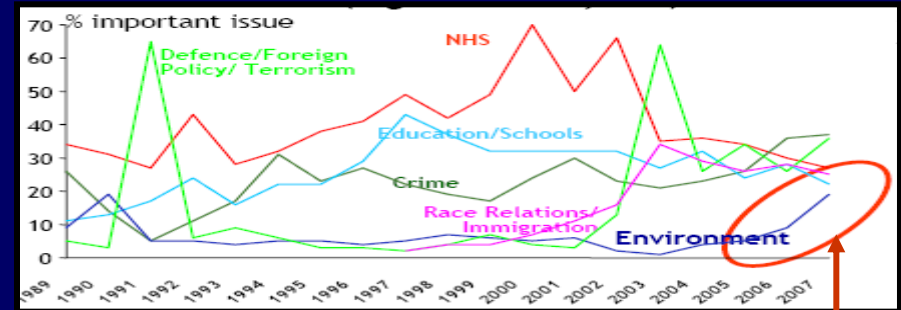


Source: Steffen et al. (see note 20)

BUT ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ARE SEPARATE WORLDS

ENVIRONMENT is

- Not certain
- Not predictable
- Not valued
- Not priced
- Not traded
- Not owned
- Not scrutinised
- Not on the political agenda
- Public losing interest?



UK: Top national political concerns



Climate change concern

Sunday Times survey

DEVELOPMENT aims at \$/day, investment, growth, budget support, governance change etc – uninformed by environmental roles and risks

COUNTRY SURVEYS (1) (2008 - 09)

- **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)
- **Vietnam** (Min. Planning & Investment)



COUNTRY SURVEYS (2) - components

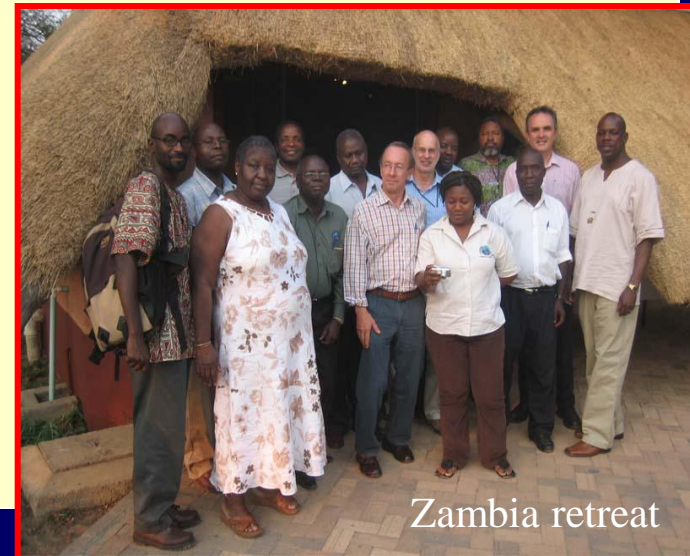
- **Conducted over 2-4 months**
- **Literature and background survey**
- **Questionnaire**
 - Guide for interviews & diagnostic work; country adaptation, translation
- **Interviews with selection of users**
 - Govt., NGOs/CBOs, private sector, experts, etc
 - National – local levels
 - Contexts, drivers, challenges, approaches, problems
- **Case studies** (using several tools together)
- **Workshops, focus groups, round tables**
- **Reports**

COUNTRY MAINSTREAMING LEARNING GROUPS

- Small group (8-12 champions)
- 2 days
- Mainstreaming stories (successes)
- Drivers, approaches, opportunities, challenges
- Recommendations



- Tanzania: '07 (Mkukuta = PRS)
- Zambia (Sept 09) experience since NCS ('85)
- Vietnam (March 2009)



Zambia retreat

DRAFT ISSUES PAPER: MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING

● The case for EM

- Why? What is it? Who should be concerned?

● The challenges

- Constraints, institutional context, drivers

● Effective mainstreaming

- Typical outcomes
- Principles, criteria, indicators
- Capacity
- Communications
- M & E

● Methods & tools

- Links to policy/planning cycle
- Choosing from the available tools



Tool profiles on website
(www.environmental-mainstreaming.org)

**Interacting factors
that shape
strategy for EM**

WHAT/WHEN

GOALS
for env-dev integration
in sector/country

WHO

ACTORS
Concerned with
env and/or dev
in country or
sector

← CHANGE

WHY

CONTEXT
values, drivers,
levers and
blocks to
integration

MAINSTREAMING tasks, tools and
tactics within country and sectoral
institutions/processes

HOW

DRIVERS

Major drivers

- Increasing stakeholder awareness & demands
- National legislation & regulations
- Values of progressive organisations
- Donor conditions

Moderately important

- International commitments
- Major environmental events and disasters (eg floods)
- Company business plans & objectives
- Risk management
- Traditional cultural reasons



International initiatives as drivers, eg

- National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) for climate change
- Low-carbon investment
- Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD)

Other

- Need to protect ecosystems and stem environmental degradation
- Personal values
- Visible 'real' issues
- Link between development/poverty reduction & environment

Other

- Requirements of clients
- EU accession & approximation process
- Membership of Int'l business groups (that embrace EM)

Key constraints

- **Lack of political will**
- **Lack of understanding & awareness (of env. Issues)**
- **Lack of data / information**
- **Lack of skills**

- **Lack of human resources**
- **Lack of funding**
- **Lack of awareness of available tools**



- **Lack of methodologies/tools that work**
- **Corruption**
- **Dissatisfaction with tools**

MAIN ACTORS

● Environmental organisations

- As regulatory authorities, service delivery organisations, environmental NGOs,
- Civil society groups – representing people especially dependent on the environment
- Improve efforts to influence ‘the mainstream’ to integrate envir.
- Lobbying, case-making, collaboration, nuancing info
- Assert broad vision of EM

● Mainstream development organisations

- Central and sectoral planning and finance authorities
- Delivery organisations
- Corporations
- National + local levels
- Need understand how environment affects development interests; + associated costs-benefits-risks + their distribution
- How meet international / national envir. obligations

Mainstreaming approaches

- Broad **tactics** (ways of raising issues and making a case/getting heard)
- Promoting/enabling **institutional change** (strategic level approaches);
- Specific (more micro) **instruments, technical tools and analytical methods** (eg for gathering information, planning and monitoring);
- Methods for **consultation** and engaging stakeholders; and also
- Range of more **informal**, voluntary and indigenous approaches

ILLUSTRATIVE RANGE OF APPROACHES/TOOLS

INFORMATION

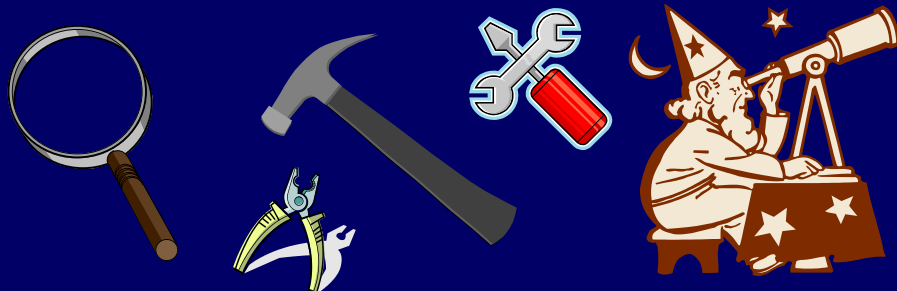
- **Economic & financial assessment**
 - CBA, green accounting
- **Impact assessment & strategic analysis**
 - **EIA**, **SEA**, SoE, Natural Step
- **Spatial assessment**
 - LUP, poverty mapping
- **Monitoring & evaluation**
 - Indicators, audits, SD reporting
- **Policy analysis**
 - Stakeholder, institutional, governance mapping

DELIBERATIVE & ENGAGEMENT

- **Participation & citizens' action**
 - PLA, citizens' juries
- **Political analysis & action**
 - Discourse-shaping, coalition-forming, manifestos, commissions
- **Conflict management**
 - Dispute resolution, arbitration

PLANNING & ORGANISING

- **Legal tools**
 - Public interest litigation, rights regime
- **Visioning**
 - Scenarios
- **Management planning & control**
 - QMS/EMS, ISO, risk assessment, threshold analysis



TOP APPROACHES/TOOLS IDENTIFIED BY USERS IN COUNTRY SURVEYS – preliminary analysis

- **EIA**
- **Cost benefit analysis (CBA)**
- **ISO standards**

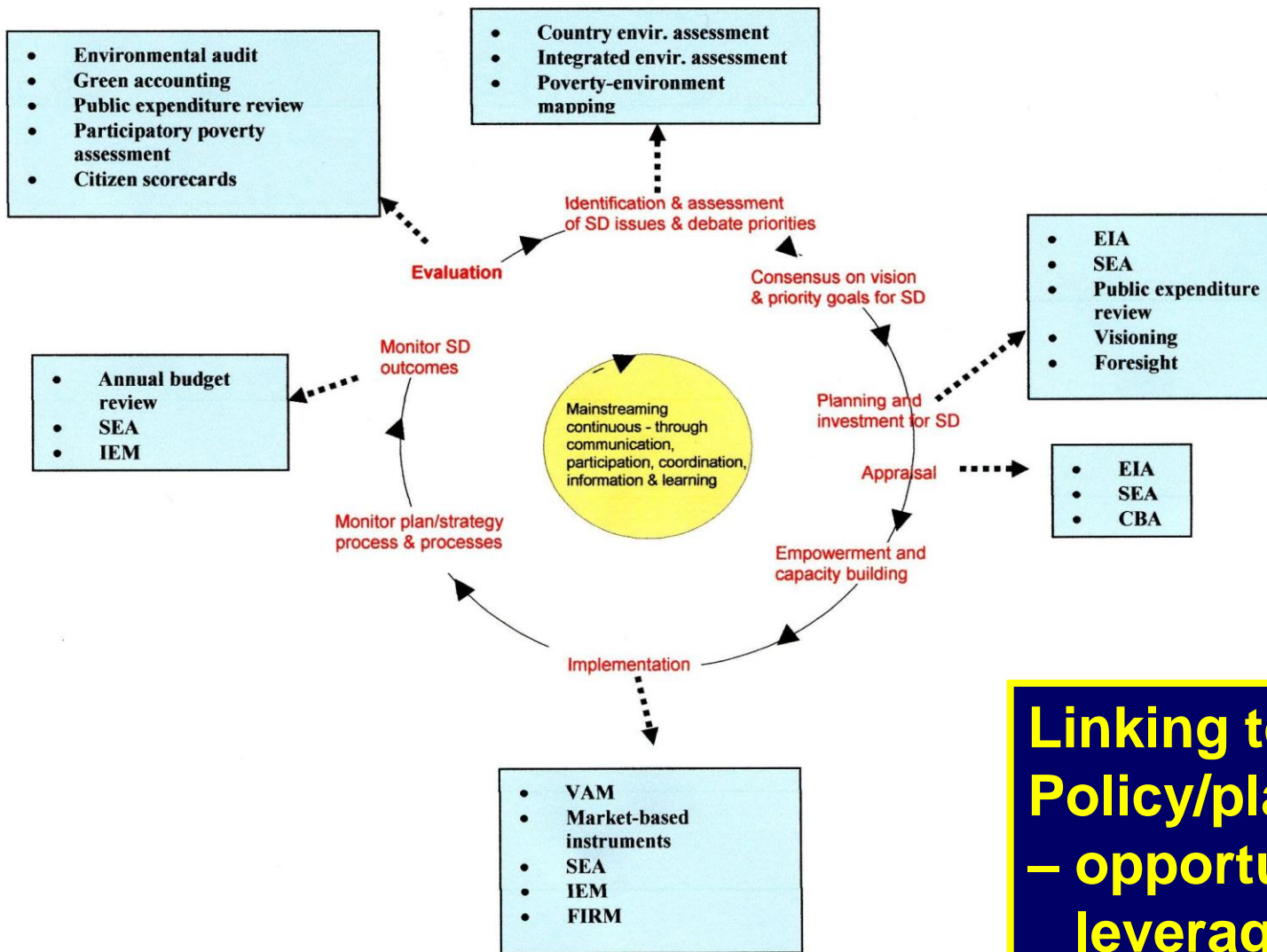
- **SEA**
- **Monitoring (general)**
- **Indicators**

- **Land use planning**
- **Environmental audits**
- **Environmental management system (EMS)**
- **Public participation (general)**
- **GIS**

- **Green/natural resource accounting**
- **Geographic information system (GIS)**
- **State of environment report**
- **Certification**
- **Life cycle analysis**
- **Eco-management & audit system (EMAS)**
- **Workshops & seminars**
- **Public hearing**
- **Public consultation**
- **Community meetings**
- **Community-based NR management**
- **Conflict management**
- **Multi-stakeholder consultation / processes**
- **Risk assessment**
- **Media (campaigns)**
- **Economic valuation**
- **Legal frameworks / guidelines**

Figure 2.2: Linking mainstreaming to the continuous improvement approach to managing policy, strategy and planning processes

(Adapted from Dalal-Clayton & Bass (2002) and UNDP (2008))



Linking tools and the Policy/planning cycle – opportunities & leverage points

Note: As portrayed, the figure suggests that the overall process involves a rigid sequence of steps. However, in practice, these are on-going and necessarily overlap. Key features of the central tasks are stakeholder identification, strengthening capacity, collaboration and outreach.

To be effective EM needs to

- 1. Respond to relevant debate within mainstream policy**
 - low-C economy, CC adaptation, meaningful jobs, growth, wellbeing...
- 2. Respond to relevant demands of *specific* groups**
 - Lead development institutions (govt, private sector), poor, etc.
- 3. Work with 'real-life' decision processes**
 - find out who debates/decides/drafts/etc + when, where and how
 - promote public expenditure review (make business case for env) & outcome-based planning if possible
- 4. Use a range of EM tools**
 - SEA, participatory p/e evidence, etc – to suit context, user, task
- 5. Understand drivers of mainstream development**
 - *Often* PRS, budget, law; *also* FDI, technology, media, 'big issues'

Key messages 1

- **EM requires collaboration**
 - integration of environment & development interests/ideas – not just Env being ‘forced’ into development
- **As much a political & institutional change process as a technical one**
 - Working directly with politically ‘hot’ overarching policy issues on, eg climate change, low-carbon growth, security, macro-economic policy, employment
- **Dependent on leadership and catalytic organisations to forge the necessary links and processes**
- **Continuing & long-term process – not one-off project**

Key messages 2

- 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

Key messages 3

- **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)

NEXT STAGE

- **Developing a Sourcebook on EM (from June 2009)**
- **Discussing collaboration (common product) with OECD DAC, UNDP, UNDP-UNEP PEI**

www.Environmental-Mainstreaming.org

The screenshot shows the website <http://www.environmental-mainstreaming.org/> displayed in a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL, and the page title is "Environmental Mainstreaming - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The website header features the IIED logo and the text "Environmental Mainstreaming: A User Guide to Tools and Tactics" next to a globe icon. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Main Menu:** A vertical list of navigation links including Home, About the Project, User Guide, International Stakeholders Panel, Partner Organisation, Country Surveys, Questionnaire, Key Literature, Quotes and Anecdotes, Contact Us, and Links.
- Home:** A central blue box containing 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."
- Key Terms:** Two sections titled "What is meant by Tools?" and "What is meant by Mainstreaming/Integration?", both with a "Find out HERE" link. A "Working with PEP" section follows, describing the project's design and goals.
- About IED:** A section providing background information on the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), its mission, and the project's focus on integrating environmental considerations into development decision-making.

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the Windows taskbar with the Start button, system tray, and active windows including "AOL 9.0", "Microsoft Word", "Website", "Environmental Mans...", and "Microsoft Photo Editor". The system clock indicates the date and time as 16:51.

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**“What this all means is,
it depends.”**

Debate questions

- **What are the opportunities for EM – how can we best leverage these?**
- **What are the key constraints - and how to overcome?**
- **How can we make EM effective?**
- **Do you have examples of successful EM – what worked?**