

ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING IN PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING

Approaches and Challenges

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IIED**



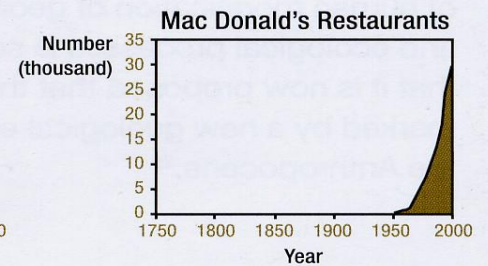
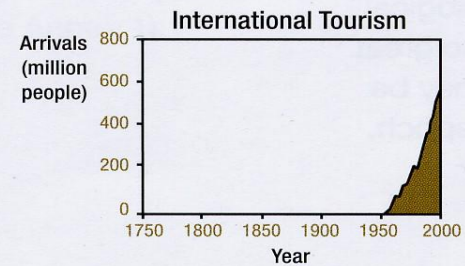
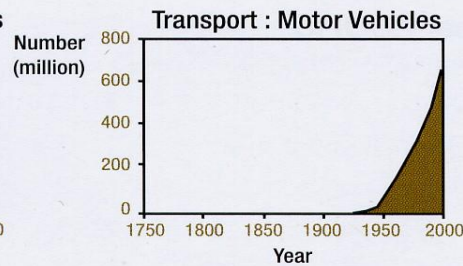
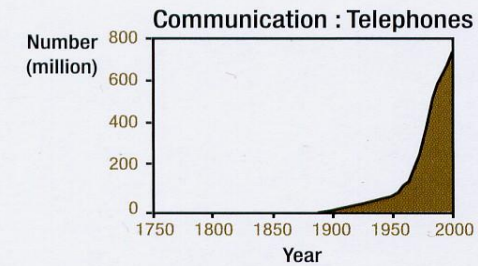
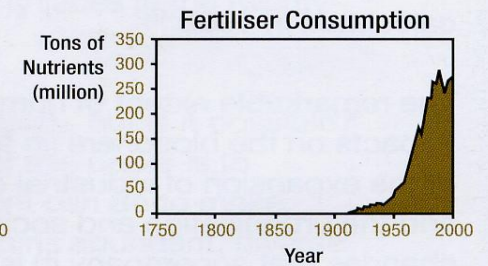
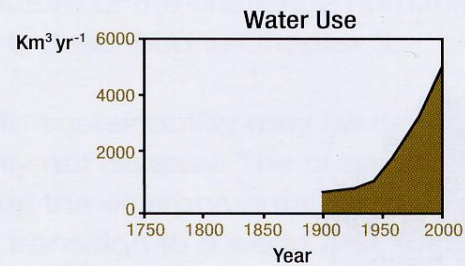
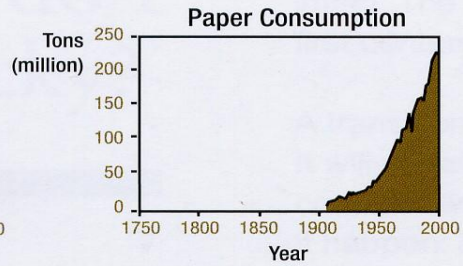
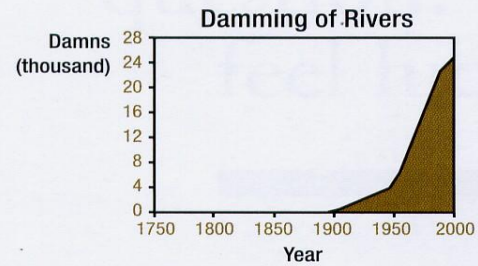
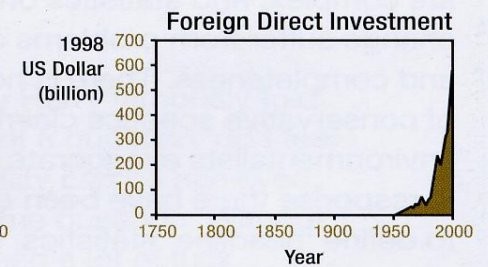
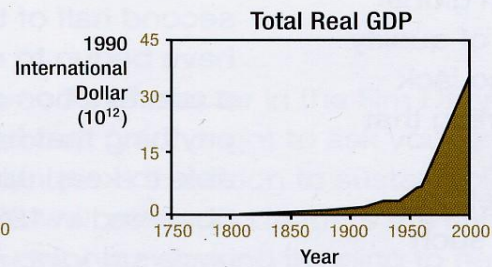
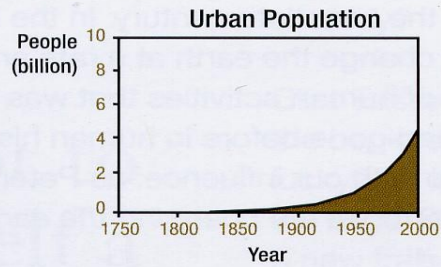
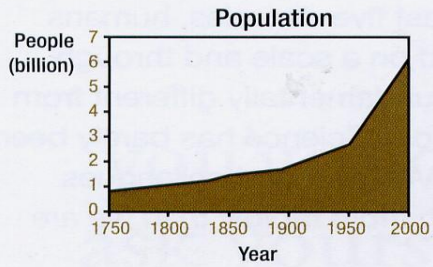
*3rd Astana International
Economic Forum
1st July 2010*



Why do we need environmental mainstreaming?



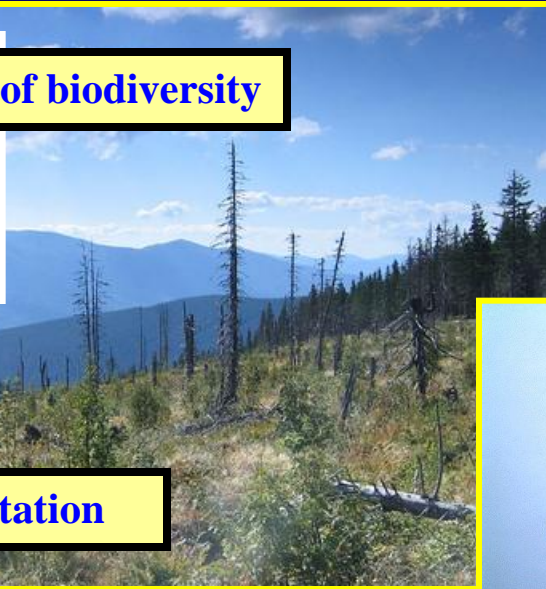
RAPIDLY GROWING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



Source: Steffen et al. (see note 20)

... is breaching ecological limits...

Loss of biodiversity



Deforestation



Soil erosion



Rapid population growth



Climate change



Pollution

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING?

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

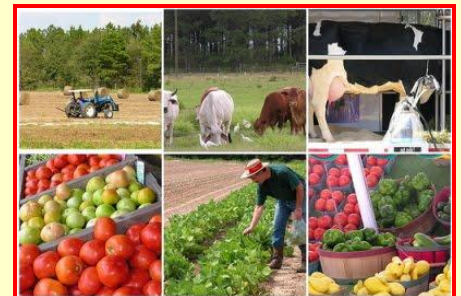
(IIED, 2009)



CHALLENGE

● Integrating environment into development policy, planning and investment **never more urgent**, eg

- Climate-proofing infrastructure and agriculture



- Making industry water-efficient and clean



- Tackling environmental deprivations of poor people



Mainstreaming approaches

- Broad **tactics** (ways of raising issues and making a case/getting heard, eg campaigns, lobbying)
- 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

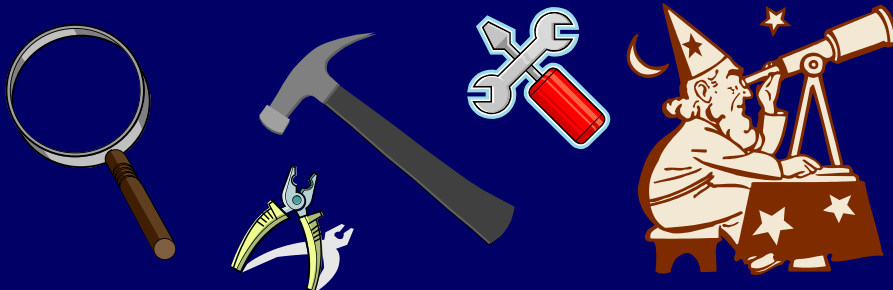
- **Economic & financial assessment**
 - CBA, green accounting
- **Impact assessment & strategic analysis**
 - EIA, SEA, SoE, Natural Step
- **Spatial assessment**
 - LUP, poverty mapping
- **Monitoring & evaluation**
 - Indicators, audits, SD reporting
- **Policy analysis**
 - Stakeholder, institutional,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

- **Environmental impact assessment (EIA)**
- **Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)**
- **Cost benefit analysis (CBA)**
- **ISO standards**
- **Monitoring**
- **Indicators**

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

- **Green/natural resource accounting**
- **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**

**Interacting factors
that shape
strategy for EM**

WHAT/WHEN

GOALS
for environment-
development integration
in sector/country

WHO

ACTORS
Concerned with
**environment and/or
development** in
country or sector

← CHANGE

WHY

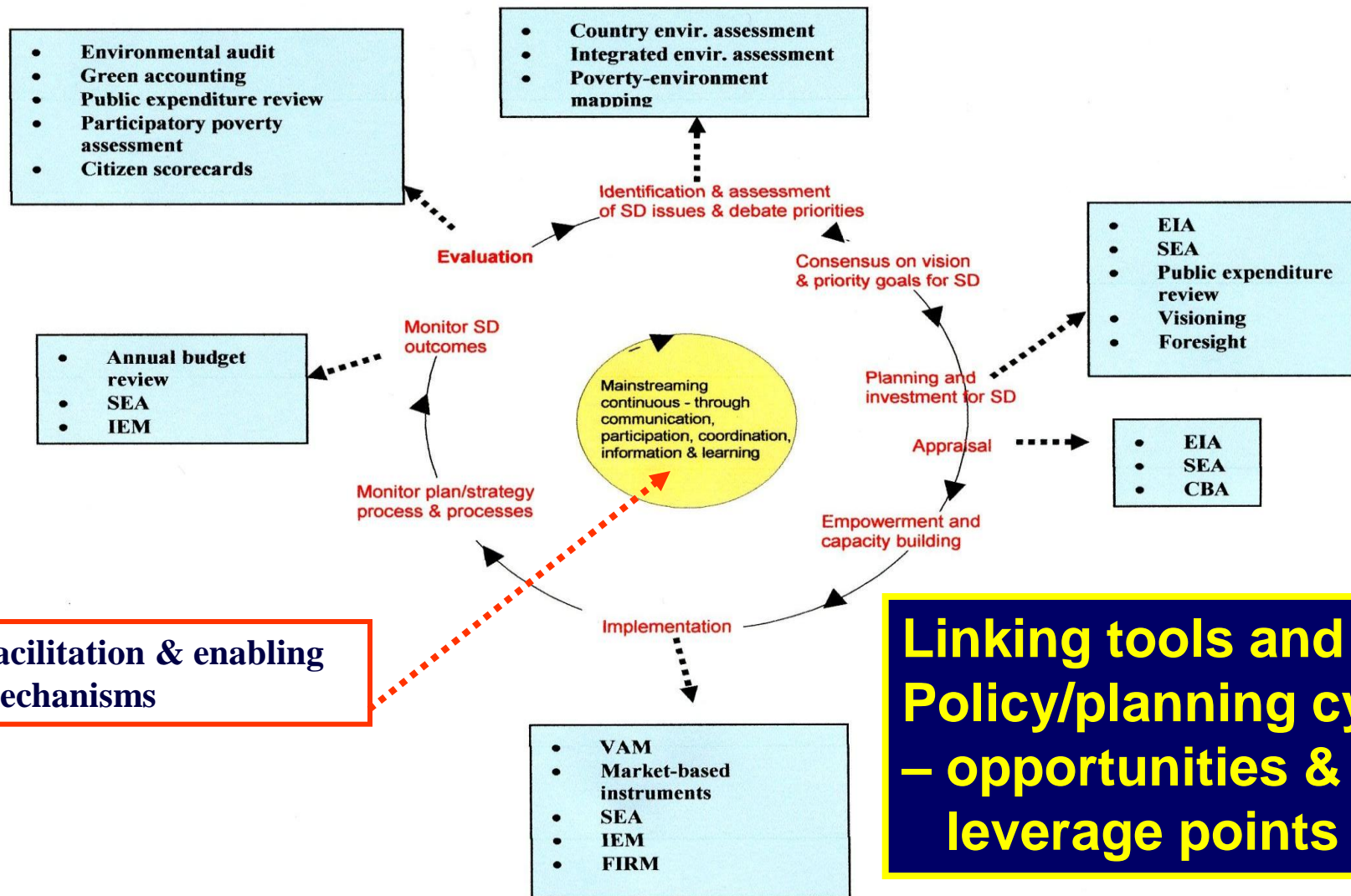
CONTEXT
values, drivers,
levers and blocks
to integration

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

HOW

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))



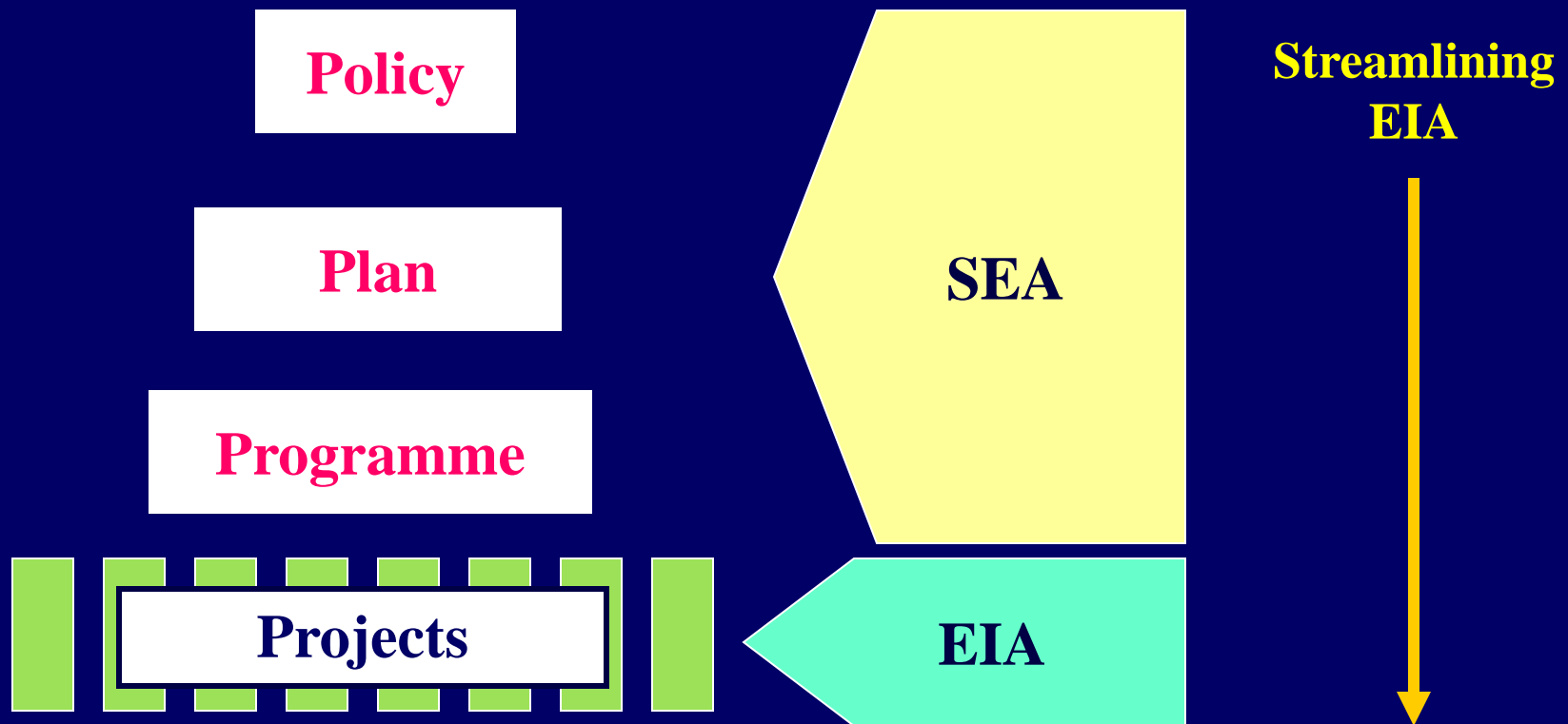
Note: As portrayed, the figure suggests that the overall process involves a rigid sequence of steps. However, in practice, these are on-going and necessarily overlap. Key features of the central tasks are stakeholder identification, strengthening capacity, collaboration and outreach.

SEA: a top tool

- A planning tool - a process to improve strategic decision-making [upfront, big picture, not project-level]
- SEA complements planning with:
 - **knowledge** of environment & poverty
 - A solid **analysis** and **assessment** of environmental issues and their linkage with socio-economic issues
 - **dialogue** on these issues
 - a well structured public & government **debate**
 - **influence**: institutions & governance
 - A **mechanism** to take the results of assessment and debate into account
- Works best up-front – in developing policy/plan

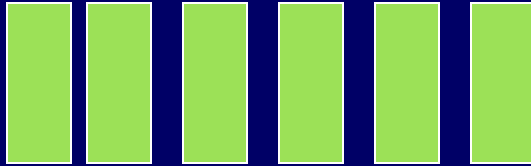
How does SEA relate to EIA?

SEA needed to address bigger picture, interactions with other sectors, trans-boundary, cumulative effects, focus EIAs / efficiency, etc,

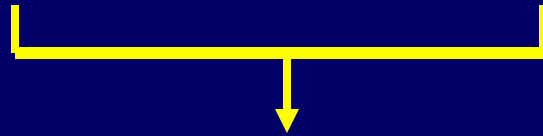
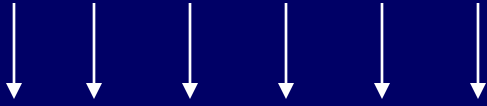


A key feature of SEA: Cumulative effects

Individual projects



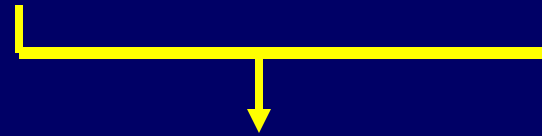
Project impacts



Cumulative impacts

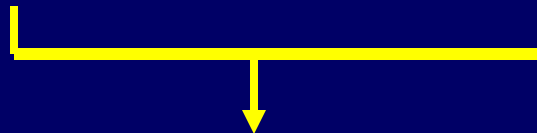
+ve / -ve

Other strategies, plans and projects



Cumulative impacts

+ve / -ve

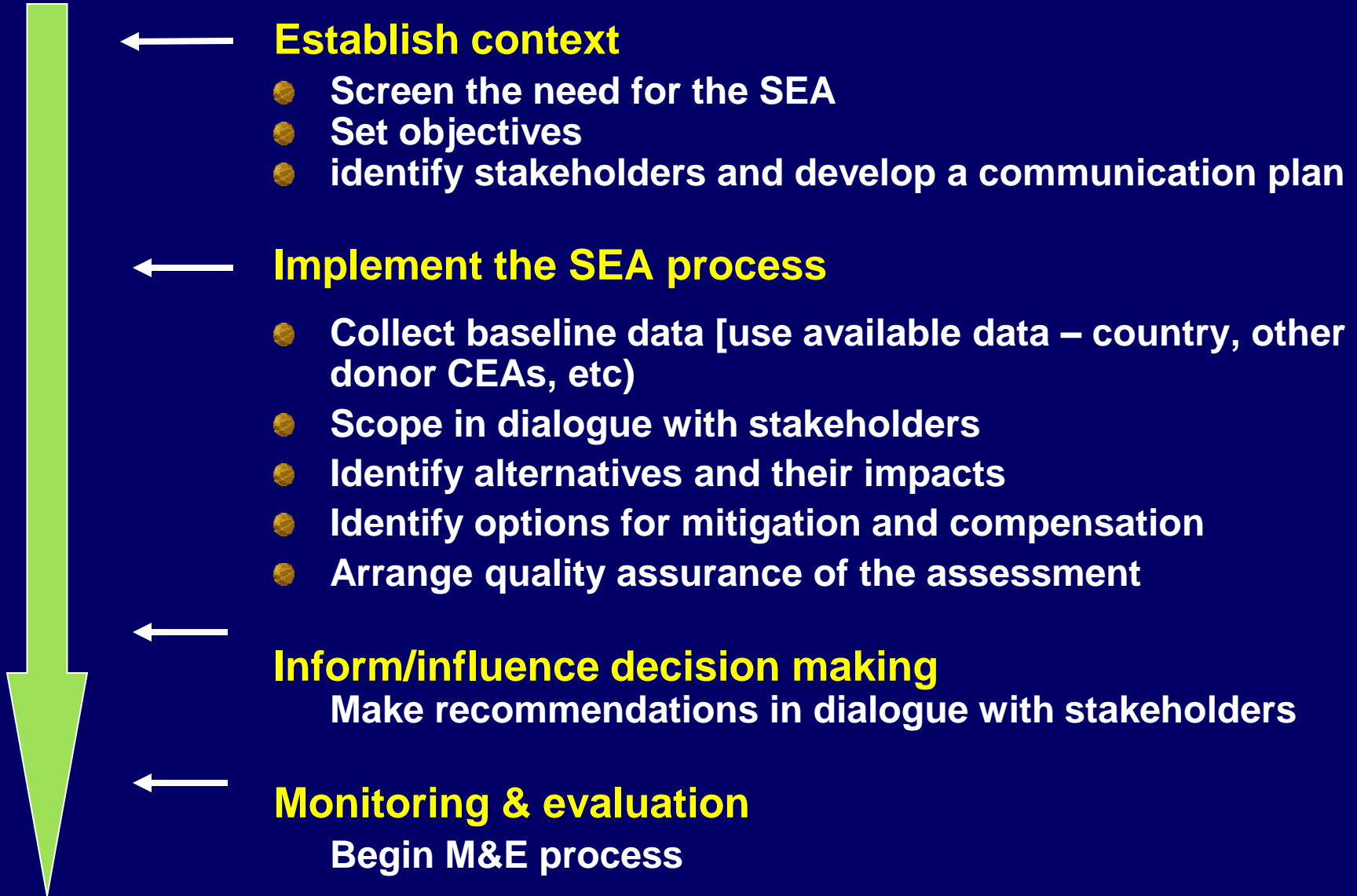


A key feature of SEA: Impacts of different alternatives

Eg

- **Different policy/plan options (eg Energy: coal, nuclear, hydro, renewables (wind/solar, etc))**
- **Different locations (eg for industrial investments, infrastructure routes)**

Crucial steps for SEA of plans/programmes



How to integrate SEA in planning & policy-making?

The two best options are:

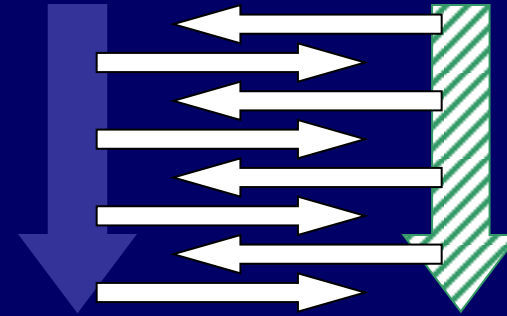
merged processes



integrated processes

Planning

SEA



Case: SEA to avoid costly mistakes

Thermal Power Generation Policy, Pakistan

Issue

- This policy provided **incentives** for investments in thermal power generation
- Various investors were given the **freedom to choose the site, the technology and the fuel**
- No SEA was undertaken but Environmental Impact Assessments were made for the **individual** power plants

Key costs due to lack of SEA

- **Relocation of plants** due to public pressure and lobbying at considerable cost.
- **Delayed delivery** of energy.

Case: SEA to build cooperation

Argentina flood protection

- 50 flood protection projects in 3 river basins
- SEA examined cumulative effects of all projects in a river basin
- SEA showed: coordination of cities and agencies in a basin urgently needed

Case: SEA in Vietnam – Quang Nam hydropower plan

- **2005 Law on Environmental Protection** – introduced SEA for national, regional and provincial strategies and plans.
- **Plan = 40 hydropower projects**, including 8 large projects (60-225 MW) – already approved
- **Basin with complex topography and hydrology**; variable rainfall; internationally significant biodiversity values
- **SEA – 12 months. participatory process** – local/national government stakeholders in identifying 80 environmental, social and economic issues important for development in the basin.
- **Identified 4 critical strategic concerns**: (i) integrity of ecosystems, (ii) water supply, (iii) impacts on ethnic minority groups, (iv) economic development
- **Outcomes:**
 - **Freeze** on all hydropower development within Song Thanh Nature Reserve
 - **Trialling** of benefit sharing mechanisms for hydropower
 - **Restructuring** of River Basin Organisation and the development of updated river basin plan – to maintain a number of ‘intact rivers’ in order to develop nature tourism and promote economic growth in the long-term

Need to choose 'entry point' for EM

Where to build bridges between environment and development/planning?

1. Government authorities, or non-government (business, NGOs as watchdogs)?
2. Environment authorities, or planning authorities?
3. Environment as a sector, or cross-cut, or one issue e.g. climate?
4. Existing decision-making (city plan), or special initiative (eg sustainable development strategy)?
5. Plan, or upstream (economic policy / rights) or downstream (pilot projects)?
6. National level, or a district, or city, or a sector?
7. Stop bad practice, or support existing good, or innovate?

➤ **Recommend Kazakhstan identify the best options**

DRIVERS of environmental mainstreaming

Major drivers

- **Increasing stakeholder awareness & demands**
- **National legislation & regulations**
- **Values of progressive organisations (eg big companies)**
- **Donor conditions**

Moderately important

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

Others

- **Personal values**
- **Visible 'real' issues**
- **Link between development/poverty reduction & environment**
- **Requirements of clients**
- **EU accession and approximation process**
- **Membership of international business groups (that embrace E M.)**
- **Desire to address rising poverty and inequality**
- **Need to protect ecosystems and stem environmental degradation**



Key constraints to environmental mainstreaming

- Lack of political will
- Lack of understanding & awareness (of environmental issues)
- Lack of data / information
- Lack of skills

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



EM: spectrum of outcomes

- Improved **awareness** of environment
 - Improved **information base** on environment
 - Improved **participation and voice** on environment
 - Improved **policy, law, plan, strategy** on environment
 - Improved **capacity** to address environment
 - Improved **budget and finance** to tackle environment
 - Improved **environmental conditions**
- *Recommend Kazakhstan identify the different actors best placed to promote and help mainstreaming*

www.Environmental-Mainstreaming.org

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the website <http://www.environmental-mainstreaming.org/>. The browser's address bar and search bar are visible at the top. The website's header features the IIED logo on the left and the text "Environmental Mainstreaming A User Guide to Tools and Tactics" on the right, accompanied by a globe icon. Below the header, the page is organized 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 section with a blue background 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:** A section on the right with the heading "What is meant by Tools? Find out [HERE](#)." and "What is meant by Mainstreaming/Integration? Find out [HERE](#)." Below this is a sub-section titled "Working with PEP" which describes the project's design and its focus on integrating environmental considerations into development decisions.
- About IED:** A section on the left providing background information on the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the project's goals.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, several open applications (including AOL 9.0, Microsoft Word, and Website), and the system clock indicating 16:51 on 16/01.

THANK YOU