MAINSTREAMING IN AFRICA-
LESSONS FROM THE UNDP-UNEP
POVERTY & ENVIRONMENT
INITIATIVE (PEI)
BACKGROUND

- UNDP & UNEP combined efforts to form the Joint UNDP-UNEP PEI in Africa
- Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique, Mali, Mauritania
- Lessons learnt key to developing PEI scale-up
- New PEI country programmes in Africa – Burkina Faso, Malawi, Botswana
- PEI Africa basis of scale-up to other regions
Sun Tzu & Results Based Management: “Always Start With the End in Mind”

The UNDP-UNEP PEI supports governments to:

- Include environmentally sustainable natural resource use as a core objective in development planning & implementation so that poverty reduction & other economic development objectives are not undermined by the unsustainable use of natural resources.

- Build capacity so that decision-makers know:
  - How environmental sustainability contributes to development &
  - How to include environmental sustainability in development planning & implementation.
RESULTS WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

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

- SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF HOW SUSTAINABILITY CAN HELP ACHIEVE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INCLUDED AS AN OBJECTIVE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

- PARTIAL OPERATIONALISATION OF SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES – E.G. INCREASED BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- BUT RESULTS VARY BY COUNTRY – FAILURE IN SOME COUNTRIES
KEY LESSON: BE VERY CLEAR WHAT THE PEI DOES & FOCUS ON THAT IT FOCUSES ON

- HOW ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CAN CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC & SOCIAL PRIORITIES
- INFLUENCING PLANNING, FINANCE & KEY SECTOR MINISTRIES
BE VERY CLEAR WHAT THE PEI IS NOT

- IT IS NOT A ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT OR ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY FUNDING MECHANISM

- IT IS NOT A ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME – IT IS A POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME.
WHY FOCUS ON PLANNING/FINANCE & SECTORS?

- PEI focus on integrating environmental sustainability into Planning/Finance & key Sectors because:
  - Planning/Finance sets national development priorities & allocates budgets
  - Planning/Finance have responsibilities for cross-sectoral links
  - Sectors make the decisions that impact the most on environment
  - Environment Ministries too weak to influence P/F & key Sectors
WHY FOCUS ON PLANNING/FINANCE & SECTORS?

- Yes, we want to build up capacity in Environment sector
- But will succeed only if key decision makers who set national & sectoral priorities & budgets are convinced environmental sustainability matters.
- Then resources will be allocated for implementation of environmental sustainability & building capacity in ENR sector
RECOGNISE SUBSTANTIVE EFFORT REQUIRED

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

- Adopt a joint Government-UN programmatic approach based on existing country processes. (E.G. PRSP)

- Ministry of Planning/Finance should lead

- Work with other donors from the beginning

- Prepare an institutional analysis focusing on how different ministries include environmentally sustainable natural resource use & how these resources are managed.
  - This helps us to design a PEI country programme that focuses on the key issues in country
Carry out economic analyses to show how environmentally sustainable natural resource use can improve economic & social development.

- Use very specific examples – e.g. Hydro electricity production lost from unsustainable water use & sedimentation.

- Use non-market values also – take a broad interpretation of economic costs & benefits as conventional economics can miss important ones – e.g. family fishing or fuel wood collection.

- Use economic evidence tactically – e.g.
  - Briefing notes
  - Present evidence repeatedly in different meetings & working groups
LESSONS

- Intensive involvement in development planning process – daily, weekly in working groups, donor-government mechanisms, macro & sector level etc

- Work with Planning/Finance & key sectors to show how cost-benefit analysis can be improved to include environmental costs & benefits

- Carry out Public Expenditure Reviews (PER) in the Environment Natural Resource (ENR) sectors

- Develop guidelines for Planning/Finance on how they can better include environmental sustainability in macro & sector budgets, MTEFs
LESSONS

- Support key sector policy & budgetary development processes to ensure sustainability objectives operationalised

- Minimise financing pilot projects

- Design mechanisms for long-term increase in budgets for environmental sustainability e.g.:
  - Environmental Fiscal Reform
  - Prepare Environment- Natural Resource Sector support programmes for funding by major donors based in country
Overall Lesson:
Design a country programme focused on the desired End Result

- It may be what the country stakeholders want, but will it achieve the desired result?
  - Will it result operational integration of environmentally sustainable natural resource use in national & sectoral development plans & budgets?
  - Is it consistent with the PEI lessons learnt? E.g. Adopt a programmatic approach

- If inconsistent with above, don’t support it