



Joint UNDP-UNEP POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE



Mainstreaming poverty-environment links into development policies, plans and budgets Best practices from PEI



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Outline of Presentation

- PEI - An overview
- Mainstreaming
P-E linkages –experiences
From different countries
- Relevance for CBD
- Emerging lessons learned and best practice



Poverty Environment Initiative

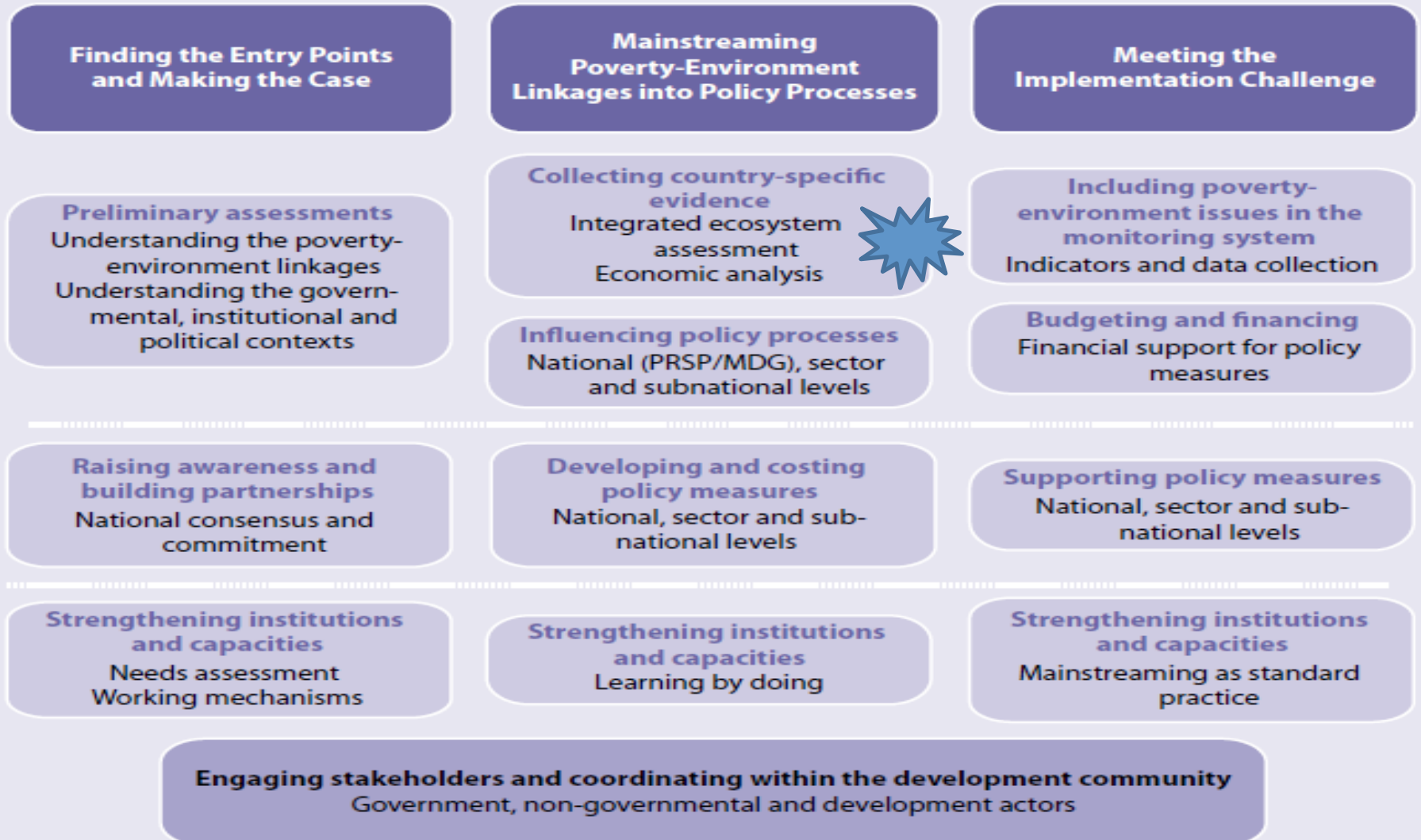
- Supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning in 24 countries
- Joint UNDP & UNEP scale up program 2008-2013, new phase 2013-2017
- Main partners: Ministries of Finance and Planning, Environment

and UNDP COs.



PEI Programmatic Approach

Figure 3.1 Programmatic Approach to Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming





INTEGRATION OF PE LINKAGES



- PRIORITY IS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY REDUCTION
- ECOSYSTEM SERVICES VITAL FOR HUMAN ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY VITAL, OVER TIME, FOR REDUCING POVERTY
- ENVIRONMENTAL UNSUSTAINABILITY IS INCREASINGLY COMMON, THUS UNDERMINING ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Poverty-Ecosystem Links

Ecosystem Services

Constituents and Determinants of Wellbeing

PROVISIONING

- Food
- Micro-organisms, plant and animal product
- Genetic material, biochemicals and pharmaceuticals
- Fuels/energy
- Fiber

REGULATING

- Purification of air and water
- Mitigation of floods and droughts
- Detoxification and decomposition of wastes
- Generation of renewal of soil and soil fertility
- Pollination of crops and natural vegetation
- Control of a vast majority of potential agricultural pests
- Dispersal of seeds and translocation of nutrients
- Maintenance of biodiversity, from which humanity has

ENRICHING

- Spiritual uses and relationship of people to land and water
- Aesthetic values
- Social relations and values
- Education and scientific value

Being able to be adequately nourished.

Being able to be free from avoidable disease.

Being able to live in an environmentally clean and safe shelter.

Being able to have adequate and clean drinking water.

Being able to have clean air.

Being able to have energy to keep warm and cook.

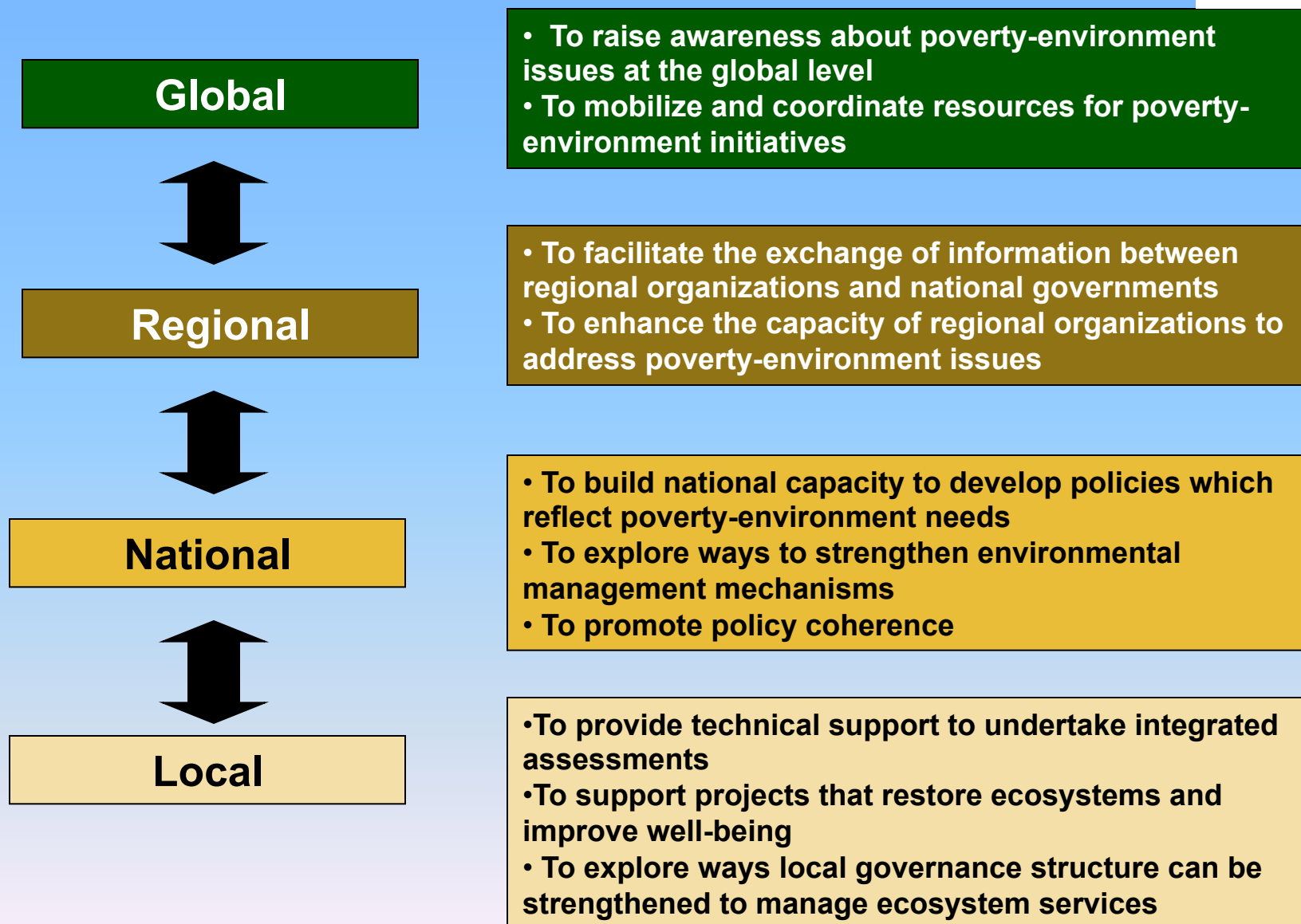
Being able to use traditional medicine.

Being able to have cultural and spiritual practices using ecological systems respected.

Being able to cope against extreme natural events like floods, tropical storms and land slides.

Being able to make sustainable management decisions with respect to the use of natural resources in order to achieve a sustainable income stream.

Key PEI Objectives



Country example: Lao PDR

The situation

- Investors took advantage of a missing legislation on foreign direct investment in Lao PDR leading to negative impacts on the poor and the environment.
- Consequences included forced displacement, and communities lost access to the surrounding forest, the sources of their food and livelihood.
- The government could not track on-going foreign investments and the control or monitor of foreign operations was minimal.





PEI Lao PDR

What PEI is doing in Lao PDR

- Together with PEI, the government is developing new guidelines for foreign investors to improve the quality, and not just the quantity, of foreign investment in the country.
- PEI strengthened the communication between the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and involved the Parliament strengthening its oversight function.
- Jointly carried out an Integrated Ecosystem Assessment to provide development scenarios for investments, build capacity, and ensure that biodiversity benefits and costs were fully included in decision-making



PEI Lao PDR

The Results

- A database through which planning officers are able to monitor foreign investments in all parts of the country.
- They are also equipped with an Investment Monitoring Framework to assess the economic, environmental and social impact of investment on a continued basis.
- The Government is now reviewing approximately one third of the investments coming into the country.
- Working with PEI the government is developing new contracts, tighter conditions and more advanced monitoring system to make investment work for its community as well as for the environment.

Country Example: Malawi

- Declining fish stock in Lake Malawi. Fisheries generate jobs for 400,000 people and livelihoods for 2 million. Fish provides up to 40% of the protein for the whole country.
- Soil erosion leading to 6% under-production in agriculture and rural poverty for an estimated 1.88 million people





PEI Malawi

What PEI is doing in Malawi



- In January 2011 a study quantified and compared the costs and benefits of sustainable and unsustainable natural resource management at 5% of GDP.
- Analysis included (nature-based) tourism, forestry, agriculture/soil conservation, and fisheries.
- New perspectives: wildlife was shown to contribute 2.7% of GDP (in previous official statistics it was 0%)
- The economic analysis showed the links between investing in ecosystems and poverty alleviation in a way that all government institutions understand the issues, advocacy was done through the national media.

PEI Malawi

The Results



- Evidence of loss of US\$191 million on natural resources or
- 5% of its GDP led to government re-thinking on environment/poverty, and significant increases in public spending on these sectors (US\$ 50 million per year in the new Development Strategy 2011-2016)
- Sectoral changes: habitat restoration introduced into policy on fisheries, and more stringent regulation of private sector in aquaculture
- New monitoring stations on the lakes of Malawi will track any changes to the water quality.



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 & broader cross-government co-ordination
- Sectors make the decisions that impact the most on environment, 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.



Lessons Learned

- Climate change now well integrated, poverty is increasingly so, but biodiversity remains marginalised (and under-valued)
- Carry out Public Expenditure Reviews (PEER) in the Environment Natural Resource (ENR) sectors and include biodiversity in these (BPIERs?)
- Develop budget guidelines for Planning/Finance on how they can better include environmental sustainability including biodiversity, into macro & sector budgets, MTEFs, district planning etc.
- Support key sector policy & budgetary development processes to ensure sustainability objectives operationalised



Lessons Learned



- Economic assessment tools and evidence are needed to get the attention of decision-makers: biodiversity needs to feature in these
- Should be linked to the social, environmental and economic benefits of sustainable management of natural resources, including access to and distribution of NR
- Sustained post-assessment follow-up:
 - Repeated briefings & communications, M&E.
 - “champions” as messengers
- Need to develop and present more “positive” examples on how biodiversity can create/sustain jobs and growth (e.g. India’s Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme)
- Work as one UN and mainstream biodiversity through UNDAFs

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