

Environmental Mainstreaming in Policy Work

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Belgrade Open School

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Belgrade Open School

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**BOS develops human resources,
improves public policies and
strengthens the capacities** of the civil, public and business sectors
in order to develop a
better society based on freedom, knowledge, and innovation.

Belgrade Open School

A better society based on freedom, knowledge, and innovation.



MIRJANA? OGNJAN?

Agenda for today 1/2



ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING

What is it? Why should we know about it? Where and how can we use it?

ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING FRAMEWORKS

Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Paris Agreement

Aarhus Convention

EU Green Deal

ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING TOOLS

What tools are there?

Strategic Environment Assessment

Ecosystem Services

Deliberative Tools

Agenda for today 2/2



- ✓ **ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING**
- ✓ **ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING FRAMEWORKS**
- ✓ **ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING TOOLS**

PRACTICE: ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING IN TWO POLICY CASES

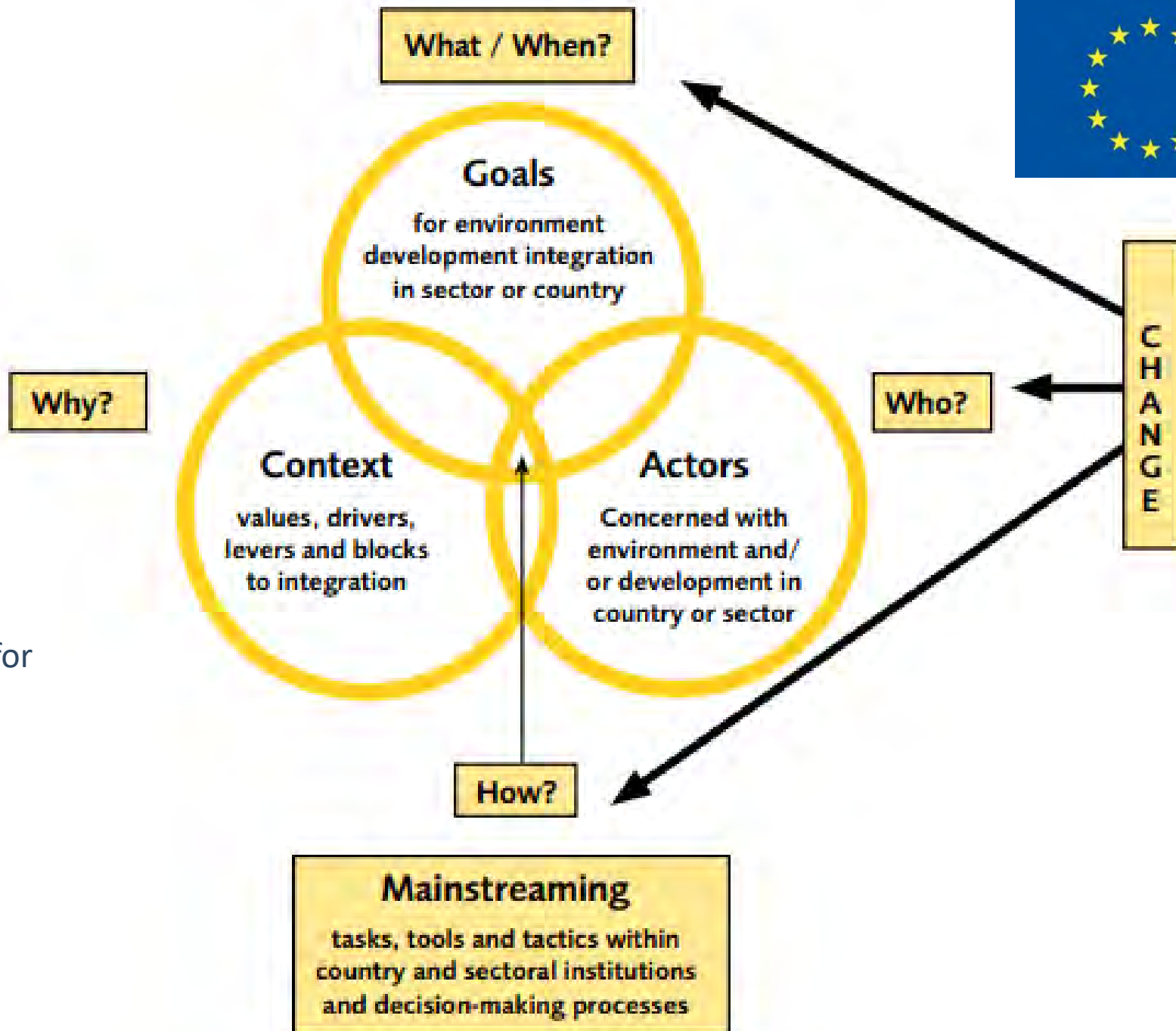
Case 1: Industrial Development Policy to support Direct Foreign Investments

Case 2: Energy Policy to Support Energy Security & Sustainability (RES)

Policy instruments, Policy Outcomes, Environmental Effects and options for Environmental Mainstreaming

Environmental mainstreaming?

Environmental assets = foundations for sustainable development



Environmental Mainstreaming frameworks



- Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Paris Agreement
- Aarhus Convention
- EU Green Deal

Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



A plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.

People – *social dimension of sustainable development*

We are determined to **end poverty and hunger**, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in **dignity and equality** and in a **healthy environment**.

Planet - *environmental dimension of sustainable development*

We are determined to **protect the planet from degradation**, including through sustainable **consumption and production**, sustainably **managing its natural resources** and taking urgent action on **climate change**, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity – *economic dimension of sustainable development*

We are determined to ensure that **all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives** and that economic, social and technological progress occurs **in harmony with nature**.

Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



17 SDGs
169 Targets



Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goals

5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

← Prev

Next →



How are these SDGs enabling environmental mainstreaming?.

Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goals

10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

← Prev

Next →



How are these SDGs enabling environmental mainstreaming?

Goals

15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

← Prev

Next →



How are these SDGs enabling environmental mainstreaming?.



Goals

17

**Strengthen the means of implementation and
revitalize the global partnership for sustainable
development**

← Prev



How are these SDGs enabling environmental mainstreaming?.

Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



How are these SDGs enabling environmental mainstreaming?

SDGs are **integrated, indivisible and balance** the three dimensions of sustainable development: **economic, social and environmental**.

Recognising the interaction of economic, social and environmental development is at the heart of sustainable development.

There are **deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements** among the SDGs and targets.

Mainstreaming of environment and climate change should be understood from this perspective of being central to realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



How are these SDGs enabling Environmental Mainstreaming?



Goal 1 — No poverty

Mainstreaming:

- creates resilience against climate change–related natural disasters such as droughts, floods, storms and pests that affect poor communities least able to cope;
- enhances opportunities to harness the inclusive green economy for the benefit of the poor;
- improves livelihoods and incomes of the poor by reversing the decline in natural resource productivity.



Goal 2 – Zero hunger

Mainstreaming:

- strengthens resilience against climate change, extreme weather, droughts, floods, storms and pests;
- enhances the sustainability and long-term productivity of agricultural production systems through improved management of water and land resources;
- contributes to food security and livelihoods by safeguarding ecosystem goods and services.



Agenda 2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

How are these SDGs enabling environmental mainstreaming?



**Goal 16 —
Peace, justice
and strong
institutions**

Mainstreaming:

- plays an important role in reducing conflict and improving conditions for peace and security;
- reduces adverse climate change and environmental degradation as drivers of population migrations.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change & Paris Agreement, 2015

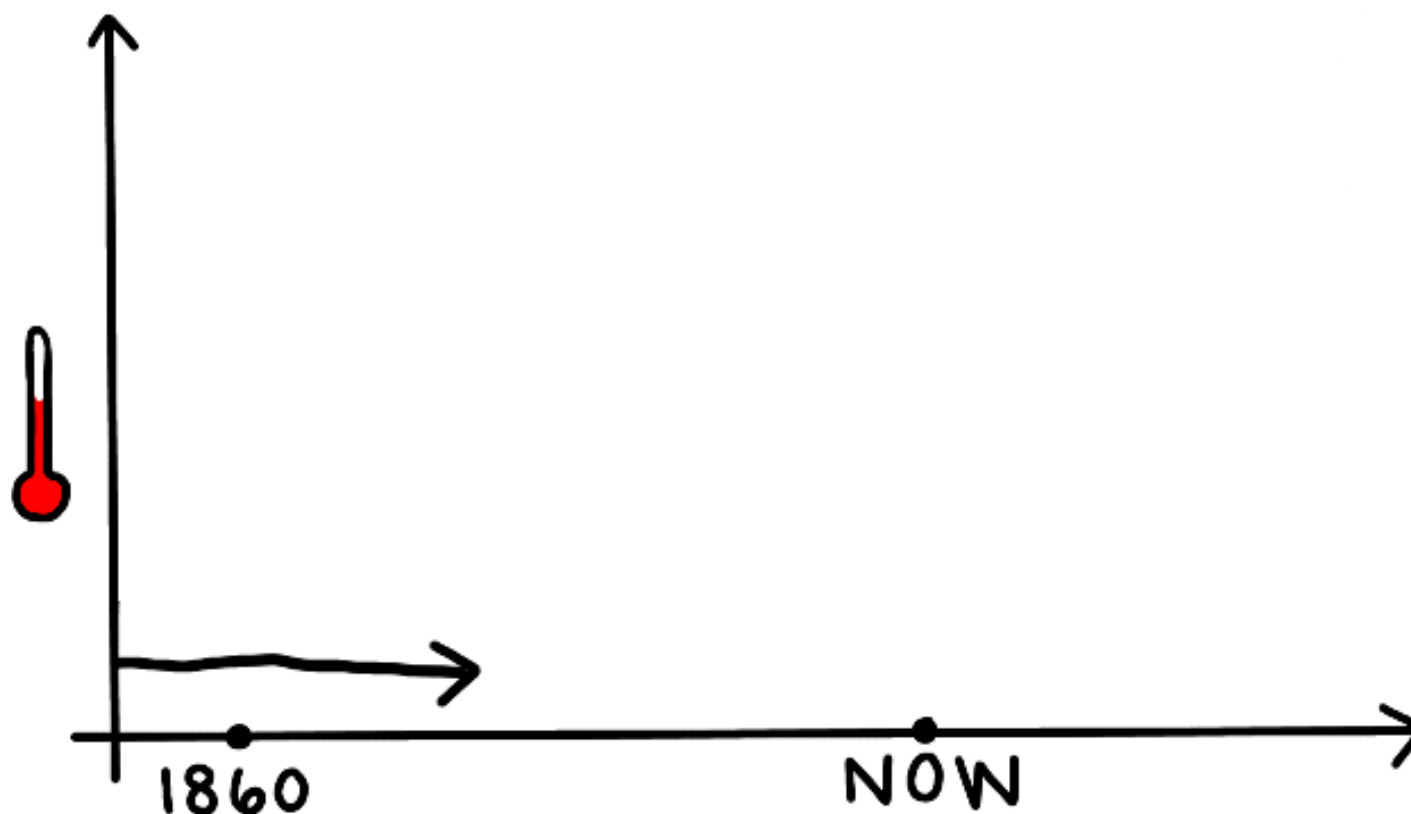


Keeping a **global temperature rise** this century **well below 2 degrees Celsius** above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase **even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius**.

Legally binding international agreement, signed by almost all the countries in the world (189).



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



NDCs

Nationally Determined Contributions: how will each country contribute to global climate action?

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change & Paris Agreement, 2015

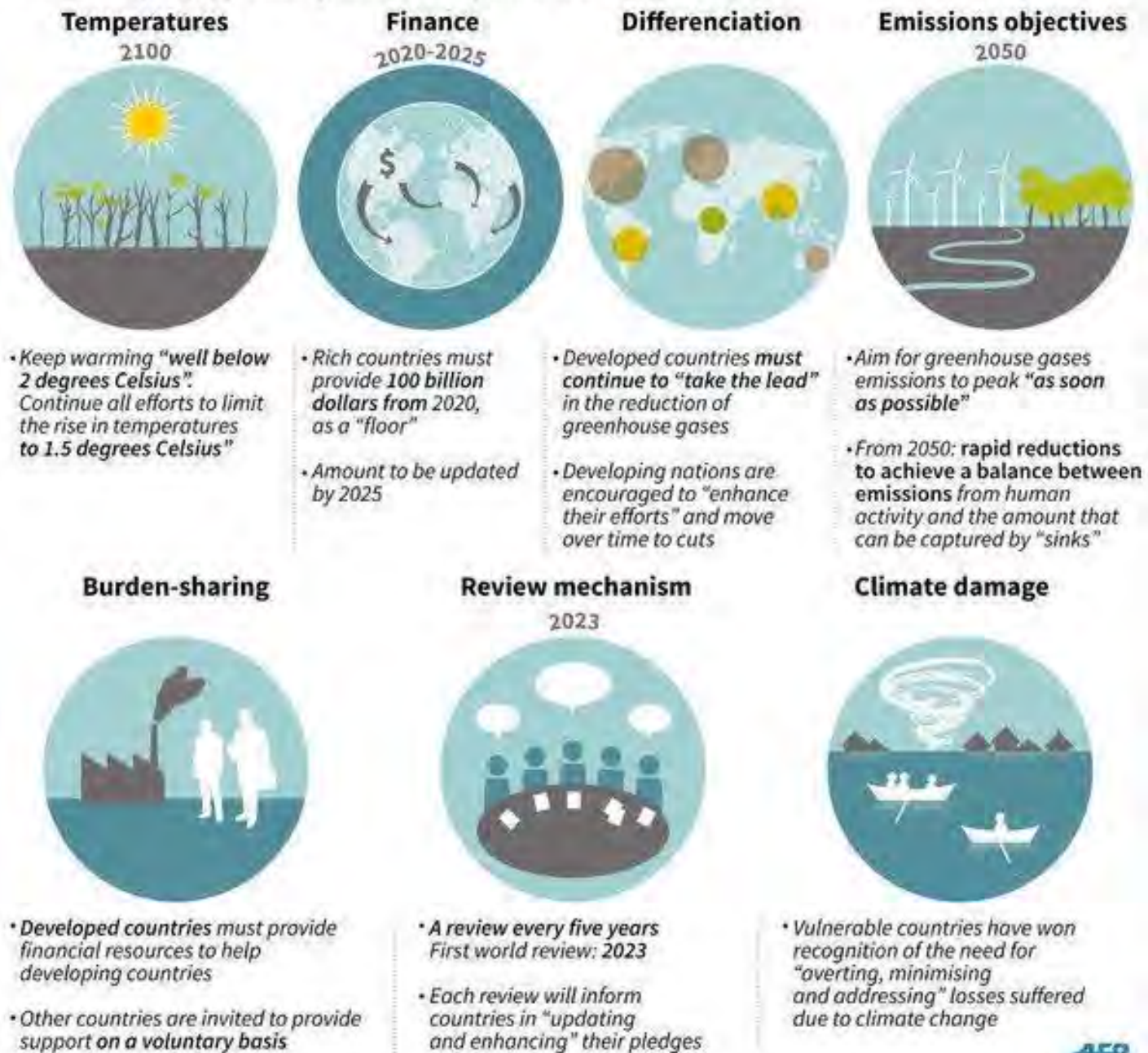
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PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

The Paris climate agreement: key points

The historic pact, approved by 195 countries, will take effect from 2020





THERE IS
NO PLAN B

GREENPEACE

Illustration: Gwyneth Jones / Flickr

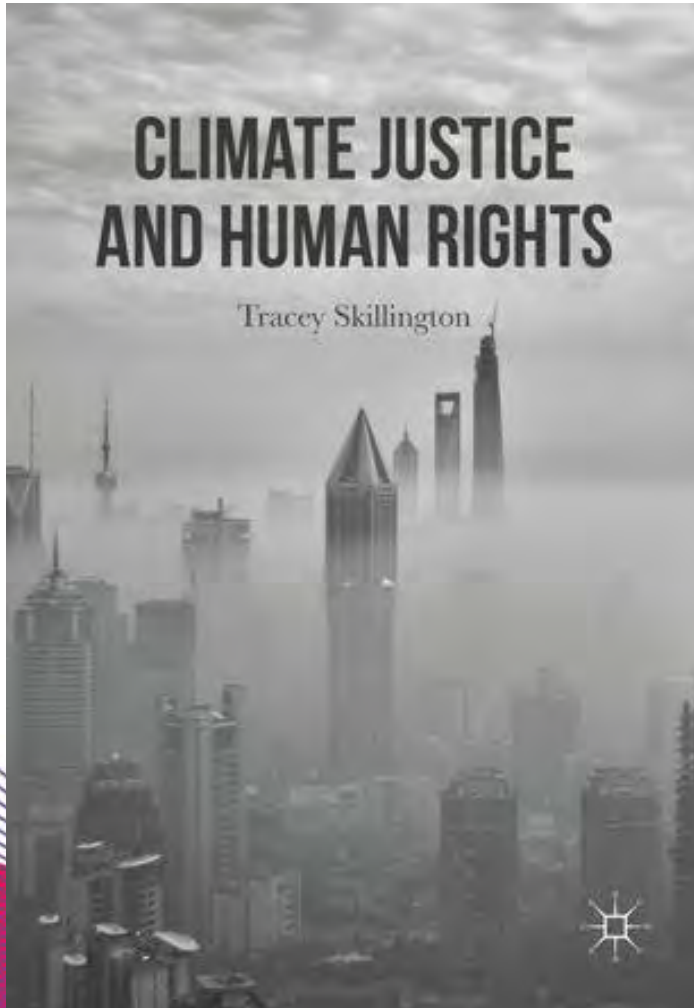
MakeAGIF.com

How is Paris Agreement enabling Environmental Mainstreaming?

The agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries **to deal with the impacts of climate change.**

To reach these ambitious goals, **appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework** will be put in place, thus **supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries**, in line with their own national objectives.

The Agreement also provides **for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.**



How is Paris Agreement enabling Environmental Mainstreaming?

Example No.1: Financial Policy

EU long-term budget & and Covid-19 recovery instrument

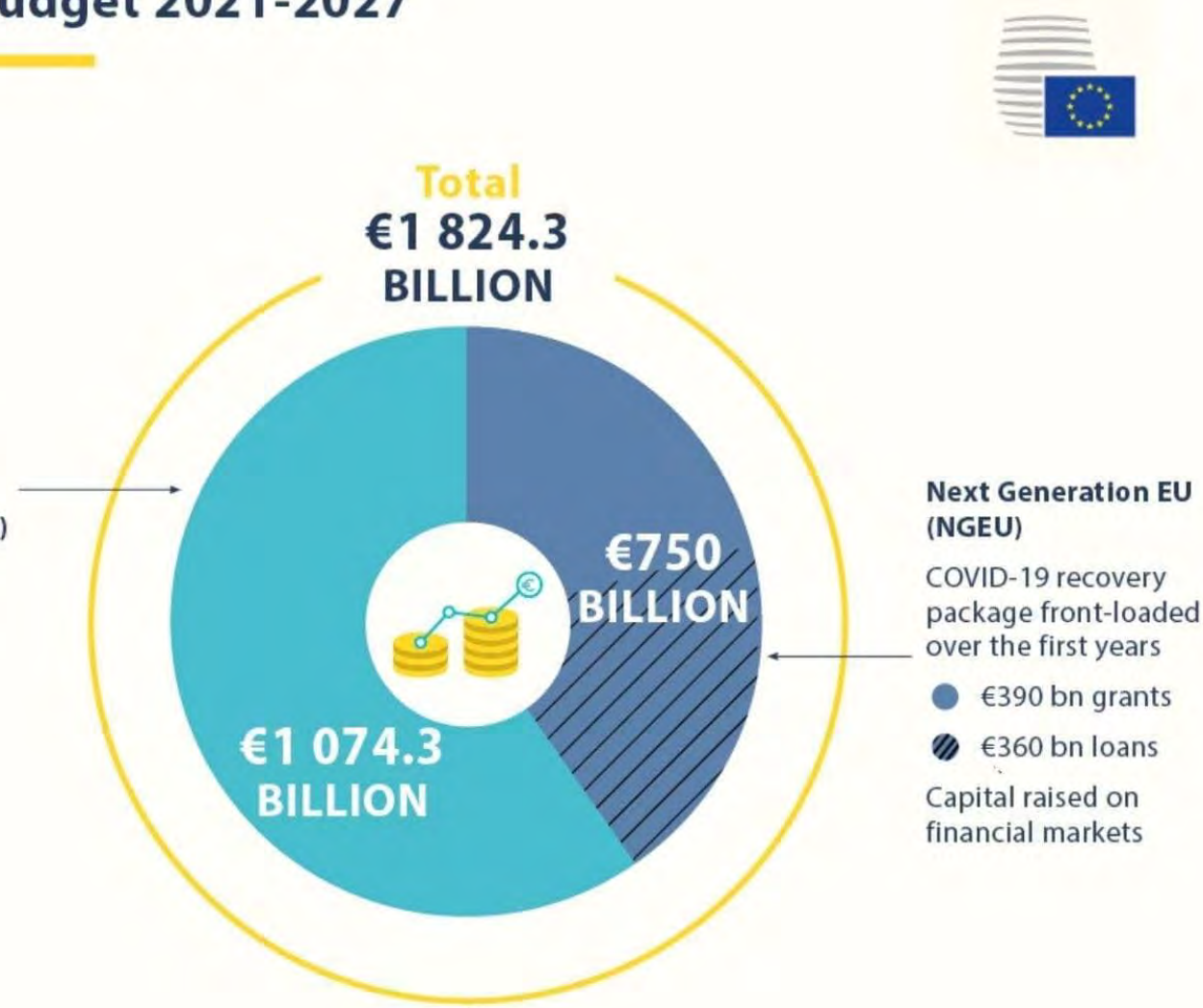
30% of the EU funds, under both NextGenerationEU and MFF, will be spent to fight climate change.

The package also pays a specific attention to biodiversity protection and gender mainstreaming;

Overall budget 2021-2027



Multiannual financial framework (MFF)
The EU's 7-year budget



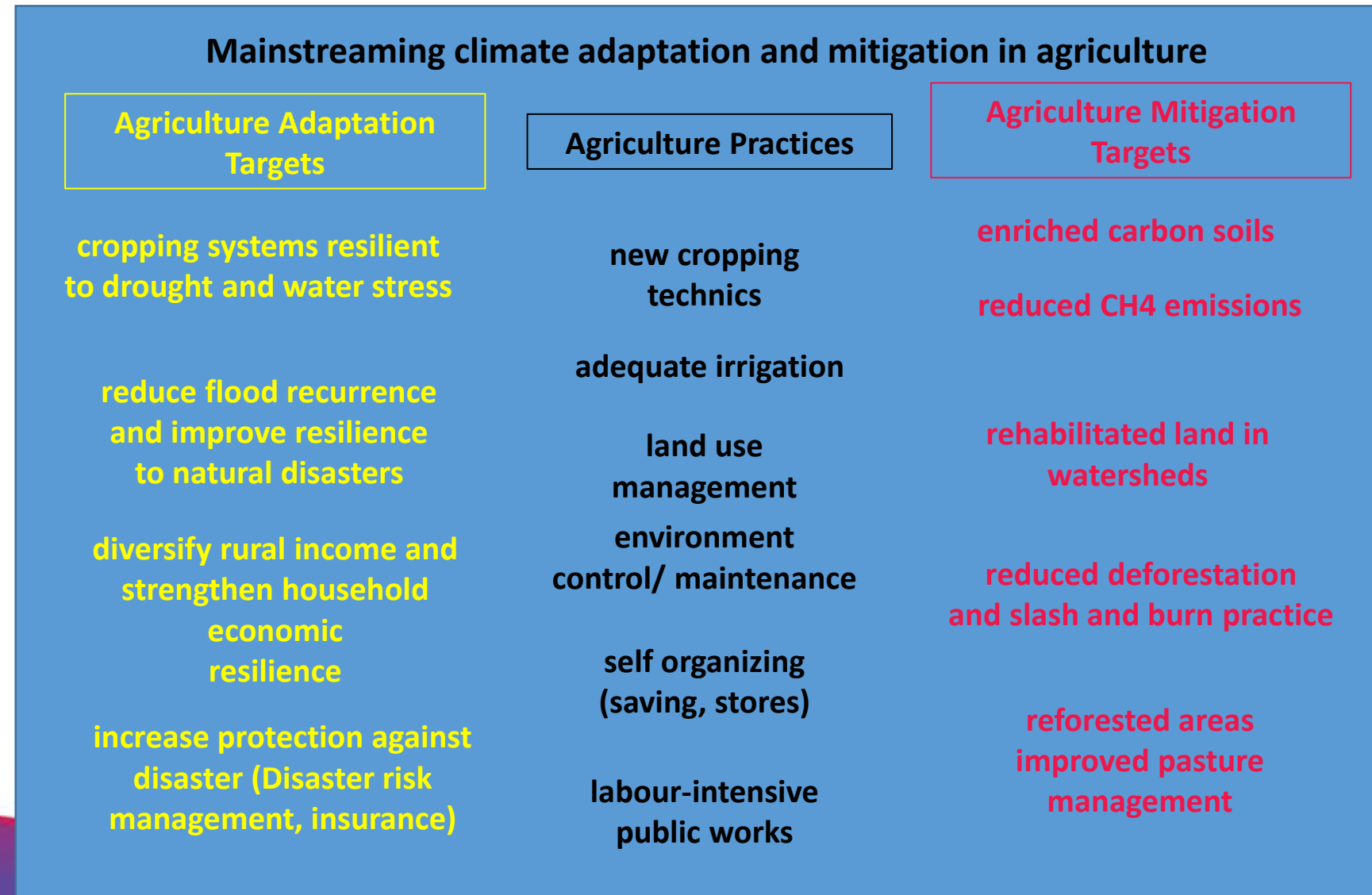
How is Paris Agreement enabling Environmental Mainstreaming?

Example No.2: Agriculture Policy

In 2017, agriculture contributed with 20% of total world CO₂eq emissions from all human activities contribution of agriculture to was 20%;

NDCs!

Nationally Determined Contributions: how will each country contribute to global climate action?



EU Green Deal



AARHUS CONVENTION

AARHUS CONVENTION

INFORMATION

PARTICIPATION

JUSTICE

DEMOCRACY/RULE OF LAW

Parties to the Aarhus Convention

Environmental Mainstreaming Tools



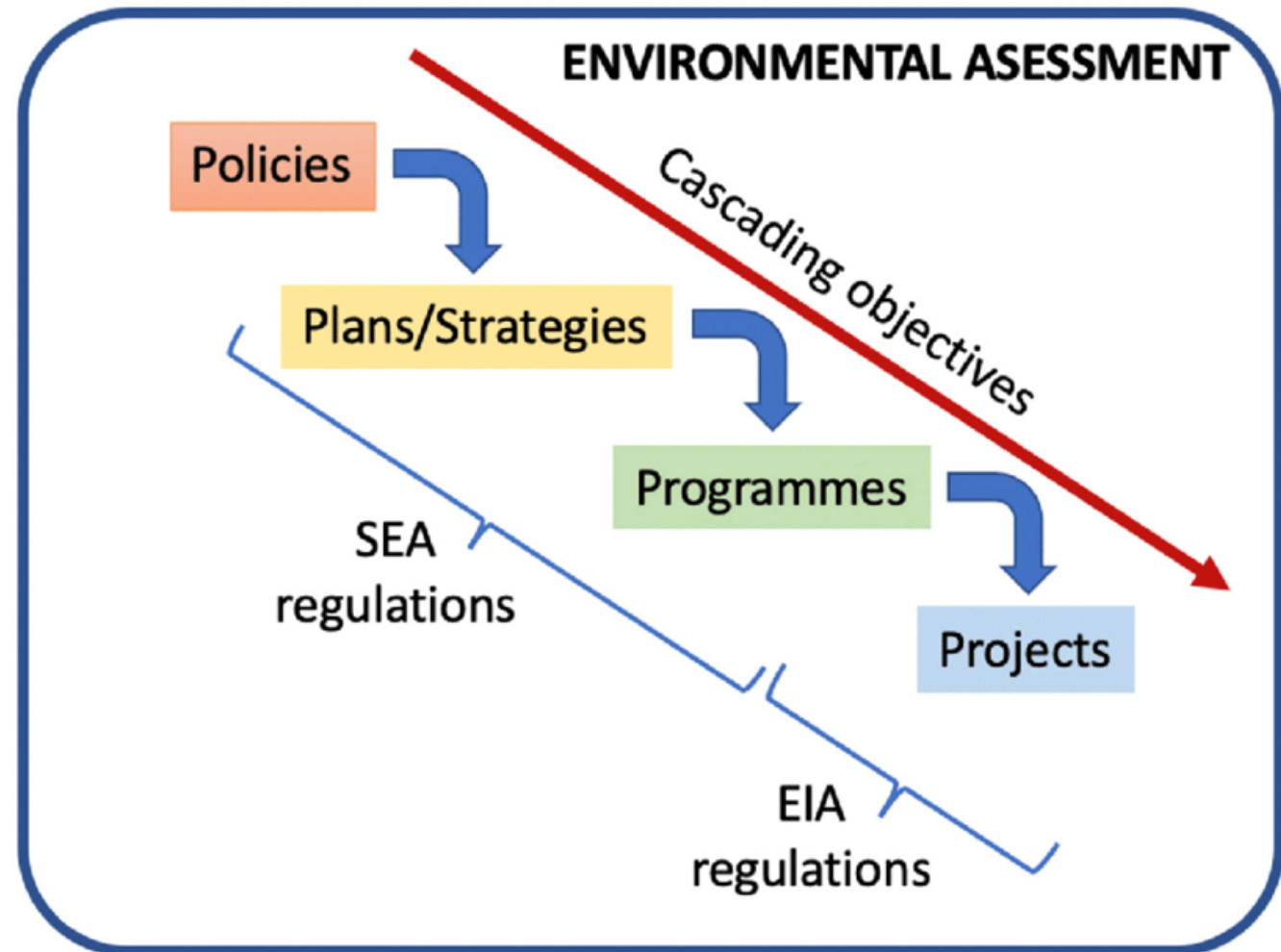
- **Strategic Environment Assessment** – Plans, Programs, Policies
- **Ecosystem Services** – economic valuation of natural capital
- **Deliberative Tools** - Public Consultations and Hearings, Community meetings and mobilization, Media engagement

Other Tools?

Strategic Environmental Assessment

A systematic process for **evaluating the environmental implications of a proposed policy, plan or programme** and provides means for looking at cumulative effects and appropriately address them **at the earliest stage of decision making** alongside economic and social considerations.

The United Nations Economic
Commission for Europe (UNECE):
The **SEA Protocol**
European Union: The **SEA Directive**



Strategic Environmental Assessment



Is there a **difference** between

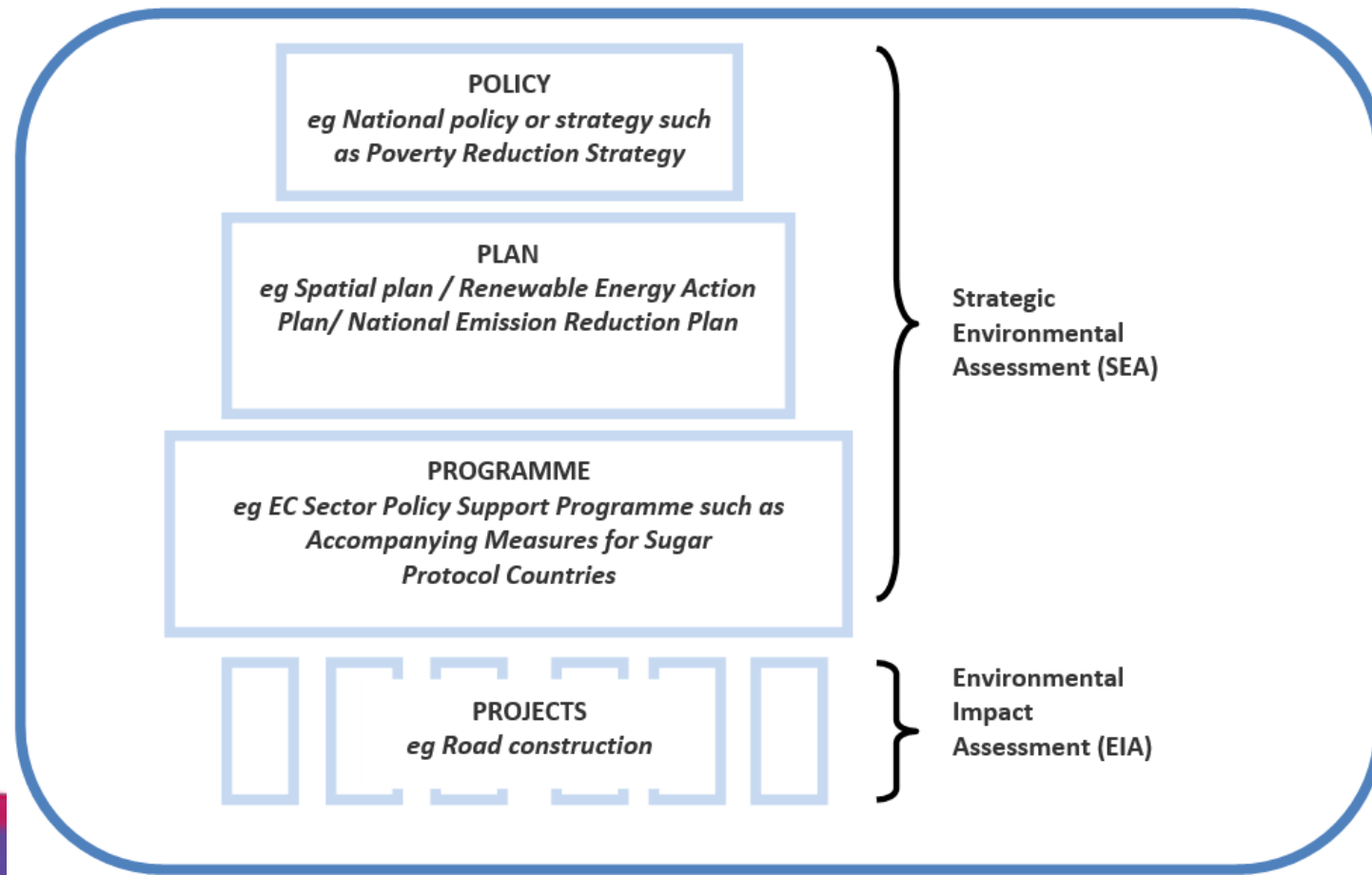
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment and

EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment?

SEA?

- Prepared by an authority
- To be adopted by the Government or Parliament
- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry including mining, transport, regional development, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use

A plan or programme to serve national defence or civil emergencies, or is it a financial or budget plan or programme?



How does it work?

1. SCREENING

- Does a Plan/Programme/Policy require an SEA?

2. SCOPING

- Define the key issues for assessment to be analyzed by the SEA
- Define the sustainability objectives of the SEA for those key issues

3. BASELINE ANALYSIS

- Analyse context in detail
- Analyse existing environmental conditions in detail

4. IMPACT EVALUATION

- Assessing alternatives
- Recommend alternatives, mitigation and measures to maximise environmental, social and economic opportunities

Consultation and Public Participation

5. SEA report

- Assessing alternatives, Reporting Analysis

6. Quality control/quality assurance

- SEA Report / Process
- Ensure that providing reliable and objective information
- Ensure that information is communicated effectively to stakeholders.

7. MONITORING & IMPLEMENTATION

- Consultation and Public Participation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

8. DECISION MAKING

- decision-makers must take into account the conclusions of the SEA report, and the opinions expressed by the relevant environmental and health authorities, the public concerned and any affected Parties.

Ecosystem Services

are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems

Healthy ecosystems deliver many different benefits to people.

The term refers to the many
different ways we
depend on nature.

The ecosystem services framework
focuses on the ways that the
natural environment supports,
enables and enhances human
wellbeing.

This makes it **particularly relevant**
to
decision-makers in most
development sectors.



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Definition of the mainstreaming is given by different programs/agencies.



Convention on
Biological Diversity



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE



To integrate



Using new information,
new concepts and
ideas

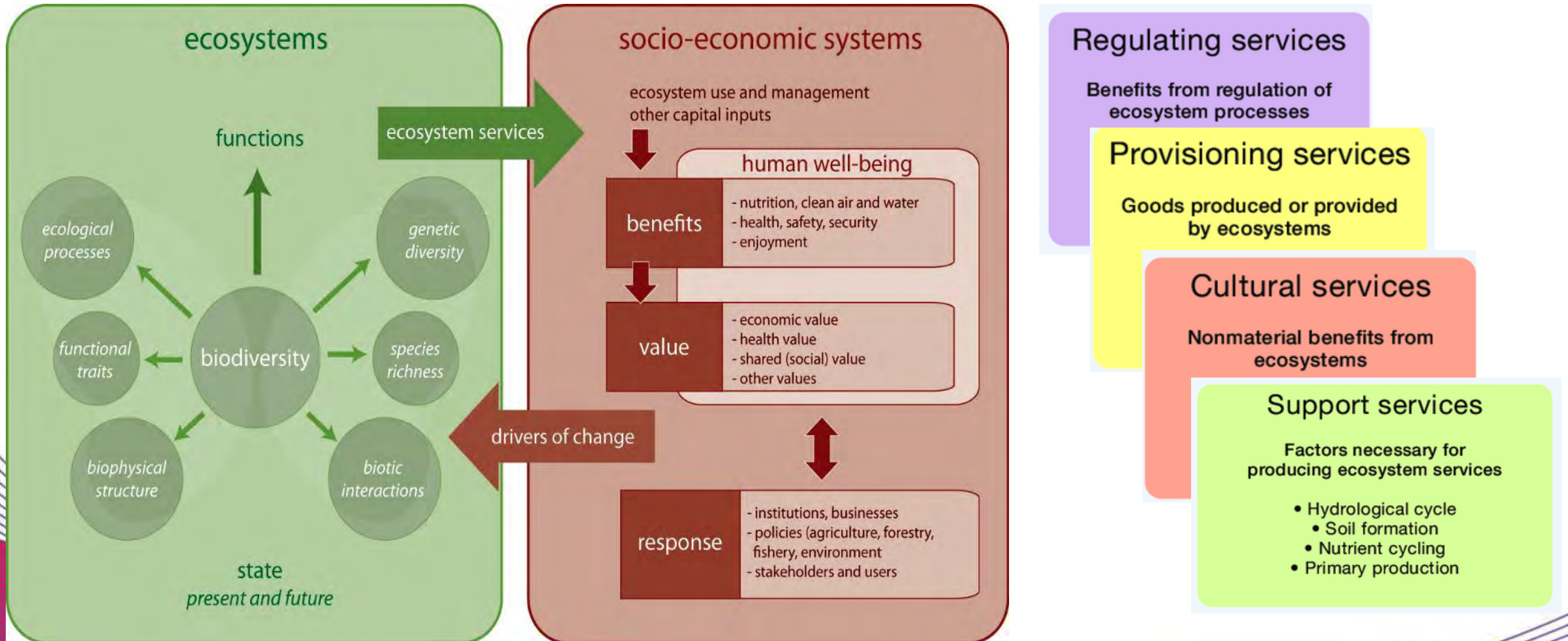
Environmental Mainstreaming
in Policy Work

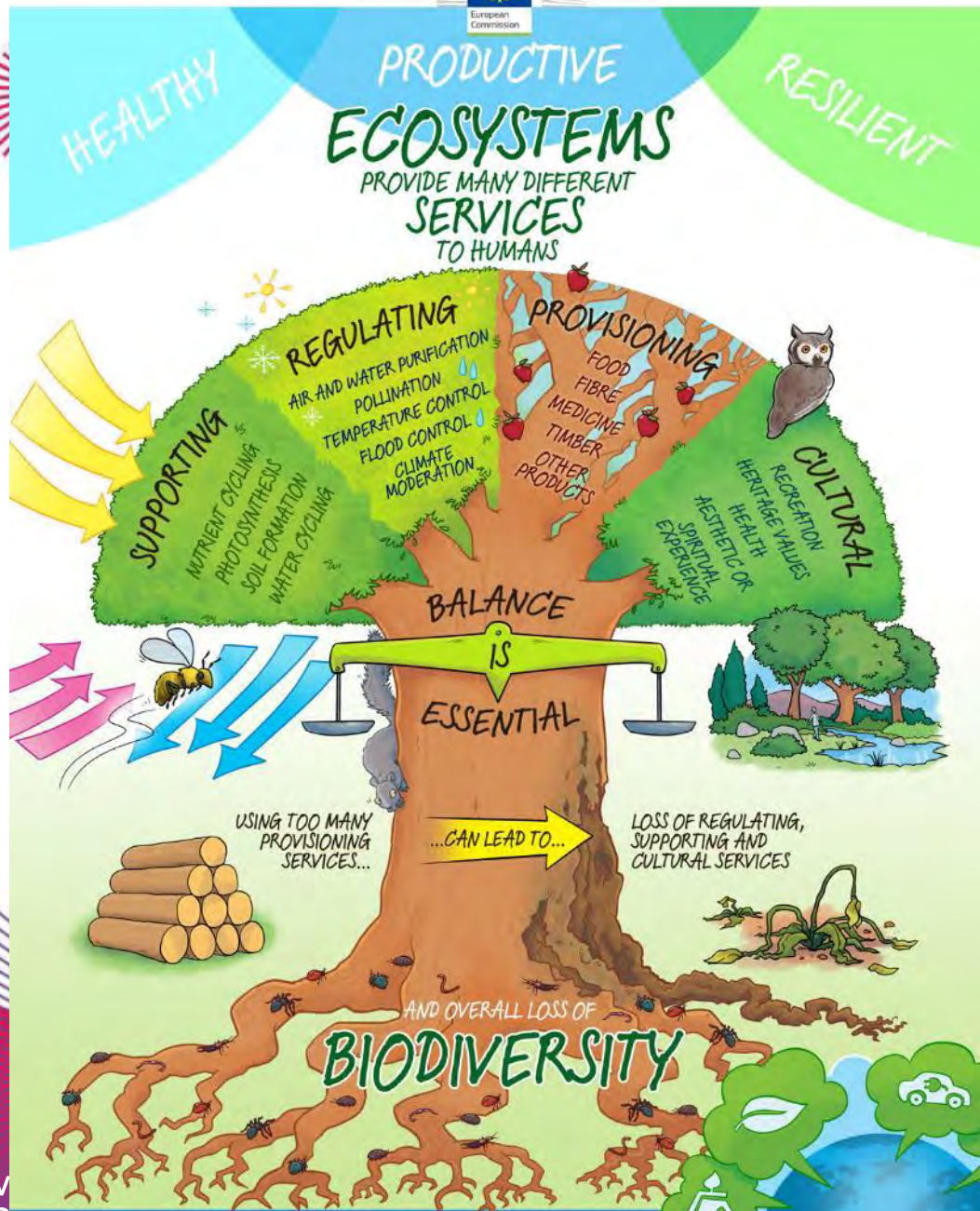
Ecosystem Services



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Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem services benefit us in myriad ways.

- **Provisioning services:** drinking water, oil, and natural gas
- **Regulating services:** climate regulation, decomposition, and water purification
- **Supporting services:** nutrient cycling, photosynthesis, and soil creation
- **Cultural services:** recreation and creative inspiration

Gross Domestic Product

In 2009, the ecosystem services value (ESV) was an estimated \$149.61 trillion for the entire biosphere. (The world GDP was approximately \$71.75 trillion.)

Marine systems contributed approximately 75.15% of the ESV.

Drinking Water

Plants act as natural water filters, removing pollutants and sediments before they reach reservoirs. Forests and vegetation determine how much water is available locally.

Flood Prevention

By soaking up floodwater, wetlands reduce the height of peak flow and slow the movement of water to mitigate floods, making damage less likely to occur.

Pollination

The total production value of pollination in the United States is estimated to be \$2 billion dollars. In other words, through insect pollination, farmers can save \$2 billion dollars in required pollination annually.

Farmers Market

Urban Trees

In 2002, field data from 10 US cities indicated urban trees stored 700 million tons of carbon (\$14.3 billion value), with a gross sequestration rate of 22.8 million tons annually (\$460 million).

Recreation

From national parks to your local city park, natural areas provide opportunities for some of the best recreation. Walking, running, and biking, for instance, promote both physical and mental wellness.

Sources: Li, Guangdong and Chuanglin Fang. 2014. "Global mapping and estimation of ecosystem services values and gross domestic product: A spatially explicit integration of national 'green GDP' accounting." *Ecological Indicators* 46: 293-314.

Nowak, David J. and Daniel E. Crane. 2002. "Carbon storage and sequestration by urban trees in the USA." *Environmental Pollution* 116: 381-89.

Fishing

From 2008 to 2010, fishing represented a \$4 billion dollar industry in the United States and contributed to 1 million jobs around the country.

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STEP

SUMMARY

EXPECTED OUTCOME

GUIDING QUESTIONS

STEP 1:
Defining the
scope and
setting the stage



STEP 1

Step 1 involves undertaking the groundwork that is required to get the IES process started.

The main tasks of the process are: defining the objective(s), outlining the scope of work and identifying the main stakeholders.

At the end of Step 1, a clear objective, scope and expected outcome of the IES process should be defined.

A clear division of tasks and responsibilities should be established. The availability of the necessary human and financial resources and other inputs should also be clarified as far as possible.

- Clear definition of management challenge or issues to be addressed.
- Documented and agreed objective, scope and expected outcome of the IES process.
- Agreed division of tasks and responsibilities.

- What are the main development and management issues that need to be addressed by the IES process, and for which purpose?
- Who are the relevant stakeholders and how should they participate in the IES process?
- What are the milestones and expected outcomes of the IES process?

What staff, funds and other resources are required to carry out the IES exercise?
How will key messages be communicated to target groups?

Defining the objective(s), outlining the scope of work and identifying main stakeholders to be involved

Ecosystem Services



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Step 2:
Screening and
prioritizing
ecosystem
services



STEP 2

Identify priority ecosystem services
Identify risks and opportunities related with the Impacts
Identify dependence of different development activities on ecosystem services
Key beneficiaries or affected stakeholders

Ecosystem Services



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Step 3:
Identifying conditions, trends and trade-offs



**cause-and-effect relationships that operate between ecosystem services and the development plan
main trends in the supply and demand for ecosystem services are analysed**

Ecosystem Services



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STEP 4: Apprais- ing the institu- tional and cul- tural framework



Step 4 complements the informa-
tion that has been gathered in
Step 3. It appraises institutional,
policy, legal and cultural charac-
teristics that mediate the way
people manage, use and impact
on ecosystems and their services,
and may act as drivers of either
positive or negative ecosystem
change.

- List of key institutional, policy,
legal and cultural characteris-
tics and the resulting incentive
structures (that influence how
people manage, use and
impact on ecosystems and their
services)

- Which organisations and insti-
tutions govern ecosystems and
their services?
- Who participates in decision-
making and in what role?
- Which policies, regulations
and incentives influence eco-
system use and management?
Who or what do they target?
How are they enforced?

- Information on existing and
possible areas of conflict or
cooperation relating to eco-
system use, management and
incentives.

- Which other needs, interests,
values and rights drive ecosys-
tem management choices?

**Appraising institutional, policy, legal and cultural
characteristics**

Ecosystem Services



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STEP 5:
Preparing
better deci-
sion-making



STEP 5

Environmental Mainstreaming
in Policy Work

Summary & Analysis of the information that has been gathered in the previous steps
Investigate risks and opportunities for the development plan
Suggest policy options which can serve to maintain or increase the flow of ecosystem services

■ Analysis of risks and oppor-
tunities associated with the

■ What are the ecosystem service-
related risks and opportunities
to the development plan?

■ Could economic valuation be
used? If so, how?

can serve to main-
the flow of ecosystem services,
and identifies suitable entry-points
for guiding or influencing deci-
sion-making.

build on... experiences?

Ecosystem Services



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STEP 6:
Implementing
change



STEP 6

Operationalize the policy recommendations
Prepare a work plan
Stakeholder engagement and communication strategy
Integrate ecosystem services into the development plan

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DECISION MAKING?

Deliberative Tools



ENGAGEMENT:

Community meetings and mobilization

Conferences and Eco clubs

Meetings - internal and external

Multi-stakeholder consultation/processes

Participatory mapping and planning

Partnerships (e.g. citizen-city administration)

Public consultations and hearings

CREATING DEMAND AND AWARENESS:

Engaging the media

Exercising right to information

Awareness workshops



Mainstreaming Environment into Policy Development



Case Policy 1:

ENERGY POLICY TO SUPPORT ENERGY SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY (RES)

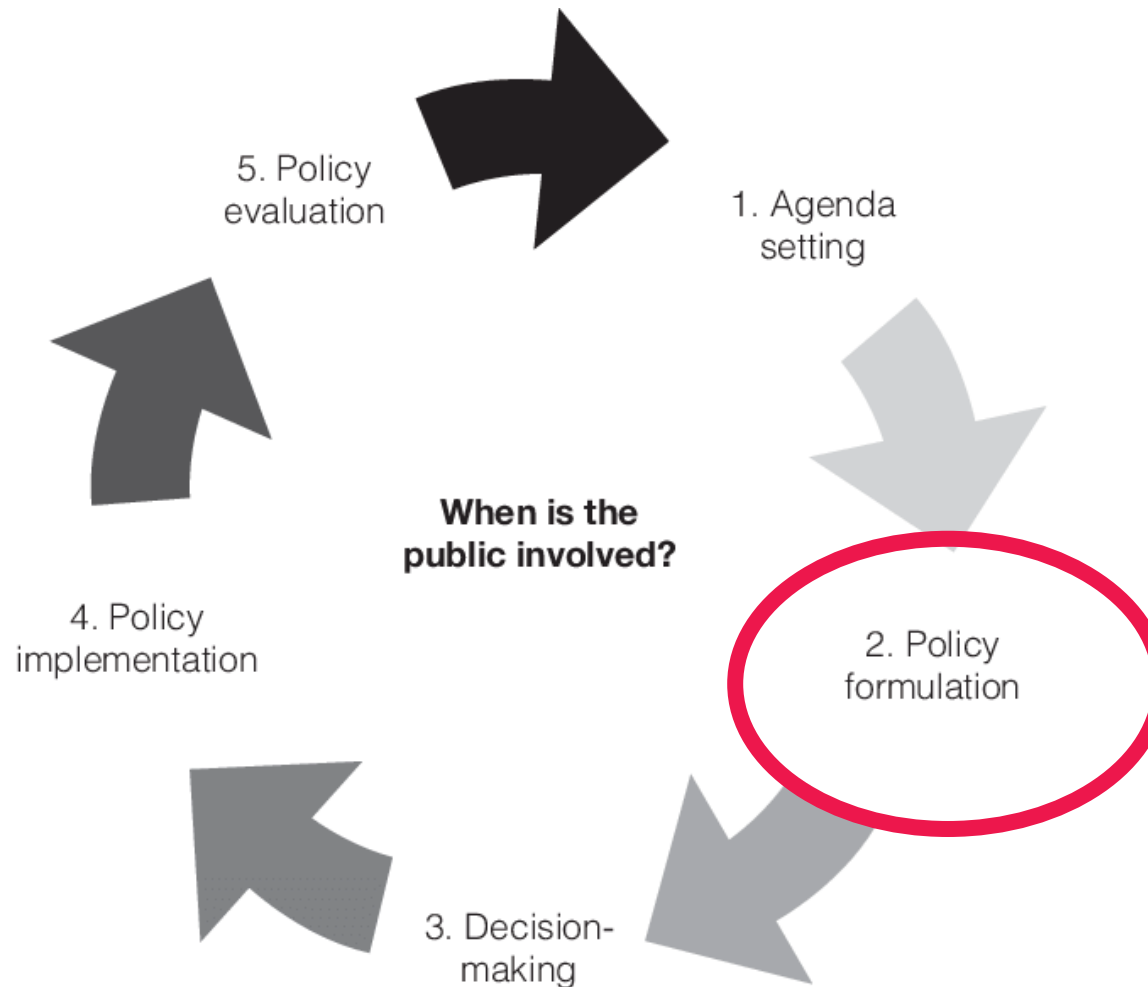
- **Policy instruments** – Financial, Regulatory, Soft measures
- **Environmental effects?**
- **Environmental Mainstreaming Tools application?**

Case Policy 1: ENERGY POLICY TO SUPPORT ENERGY SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY (RES)

- **Financial Policy instruments** – State Guarantees for Public Enterprise's Loan with an international Bank, Feed-In Tariffs
- **Regulatory Instruments** – changes in legislation on Energy, Planning and Construction, Public Procurements, changes in Spatial plan of parts of the country's territory
- **Soft policy instruments** – Positive media attention, Media Campaigns

Case Policy 1: ENERGY POLICY TO SUPPORT ENERGY SECURITY SUSTAINABILITY (RES)

Policy Cycle



Case Policy 1: ENERGY POLICY TO SUPPORT ENERGY SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY (RES)

Scenario:

A State-owned Public Enterprise is planning to get a loan from an international Bank to build a wind farm in rural area that relies on organic farming and agriculture, eco-tourism and water supply from mountain river basin.

Issues:

Compliance with local development policies





Case Policy 1: ENERGY POLICY TO SUPPORT ENERGY SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY (RES)

- **Environmental effects?**
- **DISCUSSION**

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Consultation and Public Participation

5. SEA report

- Assessing alternatives, Recommending best policy option

6. Quality control/quality assurance

- SEA Report / Process
- reliable and objective information
- information is communicated effectively to stakeholders.

7. MONITORING & IMPLEMENTATION

- Consultation and Public Participation
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8. DECISION MAKING

- conclusions of the SEA report,
- opinions expressed by the relevant environmental and health authorities, the public concerned and any affected Parties.

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STEP 6: Implementing change



STEP 6

Step 6 involves developing a strategy to operationalise the policy recommendations generated in step 5. It involves preparing a work plan, as well as a stakeholder engagement and communication strategy for the implementation of concrete measures to integrate ecosystem services into the development plan.

- Implementation strategy and operational work plan.
- Communication strategy specifying target audience, key messages and possible champions and allies to encourage and operationalise the required changes.

- Are the proposed policy options realistic, feasible, acceptable and consistent with the development plan?
- Are the necessary financial, technical, human resource and institutional capacities in place to deliver the selected policy options?
- Who will be involved in implementing the policy measures and in what role?
- How will the impacts of the policy measures be monitored?
- How will learning be generated, shared and communicated?

Mainstreaming Environment into Policy Development



Case Policy 2:

Industrial Development Policy to support Direct Foreign Investments

- **Policy instruments** – Financial, Regulatory, Soft measures
- **Environmental effects?**
- **Environmental Mainstreaming Tools application?**



Case Policy 2: Industrial Development policy to support Direct Foreign Investments

- **Financial Policy instruments** – Subsidies for Foreign Investors from the state budget
- **Regulatory Instruments** – changes in legislation on Agriculture, Planning and Construction, Public Procurements, changes in Spatial plan of parts of the country's territory
- **Soft policy instruments** – Positive media attention, Public/Private partnerships, Media Campaigns,

Case Policy 2: Industrial Development policy to support Direct Foreign Investments

Policy Cycle



Case Policy 2: Industrial Development policy to support Direct Foreign Investments

Scenario:

A direct foreign investment
in a tire & pneumatics
factory in agricultural area

Issues:

Procurement and
Negotiation procedures,
Contracts, conversion of
land use





Case Policy 2: Industrial Development policy to support Direct Foreign Investments

- **Environmental effects?**
- **DISCUSSION**

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Mainstreaming Environment into Policy Development

- CONCLUSION AND CLOSING REMARKS

Thank you for your attention!

CONTACTS

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