

Integrating the Environment Dimensions of the SDGs into Policies, Plans, and Programs

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Brief History of the Integrated Approach

- [1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment](#) – Introduction of Principle 13: “States should adopt an **integrated** and coordinated approach to their development planning”
- [1980 World Conservation Strategy \(WCS\)](#) – The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) introduces the concept of Sustainable Development. “[There is a need to] **integrate** every stage of the conservation and development processes, from the initial setting of policies to their eventual implementation and operation.”
- [1987 United Nations’ World Commission on Environment and Development \(WCED\)](#) released its report Our Common Future and popularized sustainable development. “The ability to choose policy paths that are sustainable requires that the **ecological dimensions of policy be considered** at the same time as the economic, trade, energy, agricultural, industrial, and other dimensions
- [1992 UN Conference on Sustainable Development](#) (Rio Earth Summit) defined Agenda 21 as a tool to foster a “balanced and **integrated approach** to environment and development questions”
- [2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development](#). The report from the Summit calls for: “**Integration** of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner.”
- [2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development \(Rio+20\)](#) “The Future We Want” outcome document acknowledges that: “Since 1992 there have been areas of insufficient progress and setbacks in the **integration** of the three dimensions of sustainable development....[calling for a high level political forum to] enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross sectoral manner at all levels.”
- [2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Summit](#). “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” calls for “achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and **integrated** manner.”

What is the integrated approach?

Member States Guidance



Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible.
- We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner.
- Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combatting inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.

How?

- We also stress the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support to implementation of the new Agenda by the UN development system.

Financing for Development: Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- Integrated national financing frameworks

- Assessment covered 33 countries, 100 programmes/projects, 100 + people interviewed
- Key elements of an integrated approach:
 - ✓ Multi disciplinary partners (Ministry of Environments, Planning, Finance)
 - ✓ Multi-type partners- Government, CSOs, Academia, private sector, development partners
 - ✓ Positive impacts to multiple SDGs, Scope for multi SDG impact- 75% programme supported 7 plus SDGs
 - ✓ Global/regional/national environmental commitments integrated

Lessons Learned on applying an integrated approach



- Scope for multi SDG impact- 75% programmes supported 7 plus SDGs
- Need to make ‘Make the case’ for environmental dimension:
 - State of Environment” reports and sector analyses such as agriculture and forest sector reviews
 - Economic studies that demonstrate the development benefits of sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, including gender aspects
 - Climate vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- Use of single sector entry points to ‘pull in’ other sectors- stronger leadership over programmes
- Establish or strengthen cross-government coordination mechanisms (SDG 17: policy coherence)
- Focus on integrating environment into public finance processes- tagging, climate expenditure reviews, Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks, budget circular, fiscal transfer processes
- Mobilize and align private investment to environmental dimension (green & blue bonds, investment review processes)
- Need good data- to measure environmental dimension- of 93 environmental SDG indicators, only 38% are ‘Tier 1’.

Poverty Environment Action for the SDGs



- **Joint UN Environment Programme-UNDP project**
- UNDP's **country presence**, UNEP's **knowledge base**
- Focuses on integrating poverty- environment dimension national, provincial planning and budgeting processes
- Operates at **country and global level**, mainstreaming of poverty- environment and climate in support of national planning and investment processes
- **Building on PEI's integrated approaches** to addressing poverty-environment mainstreaming
- **USD 20 million** budget
- **Cost effective** use of donor funds
- Proposed **full-fledged country project**: Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Nepal, Myanmar (Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, and Rwanda)
- **Small scale Technical Assistance** projects: based on proposals and fund availability





Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals



Output 1: Development planning, budgeting and monitoring systems integrate environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication

Output 2: Public finance and investment frameworks incentivize shifts in public and private investments towards environmental sustainability and climate objectives for poverty eradication

Four full scale country projects up to 2022

Myanmar - Ministry of Planning and Finance (ECD capacity building, National Env Fund, green investments)

Laos - Ministry of Planning and Finance (EIA, investment review processes)

Nepal- National Planning Commission (PEA in cooperatives; provincial budgeting and planning)

Bangladesh- General Economic Division, Planning Commission (Annual Development Plan; Green finance roadmap; private sector ESG disclosure; parliamentary capacity)

Technical assistance projects

Indonesia- Ministry of Finance (NDC financing, green bond reporting, blue bonds, emissions tagging)

Global- support to International Tropical Peatlands Center



Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals



PEA highlights

Myanmar-

- ✓ Organisational capacity needs assessment for the ECD (as basis for preparing the long-term organizational and human resources development plan for the department)
- ✓ Mainstreaming of environmental indicators throughout the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) 2030 and its associated National Indicator Framework.
- ✓ Regulations developed for the National Environmental Management Fund

Indonesia-

- ✓ Ministry of Finance Public Climate Finance report; Guidelines for regional climate budget tagging

Laos-

- ✓ project launch press coverage *Lao gov't calls for higher quality investments* 2019, Oudomxay and Vientiane Provinces will submit the annual reports on the implementation of the Provincial Investment Strategies (developed under PEI).

Regional:

Thank you



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