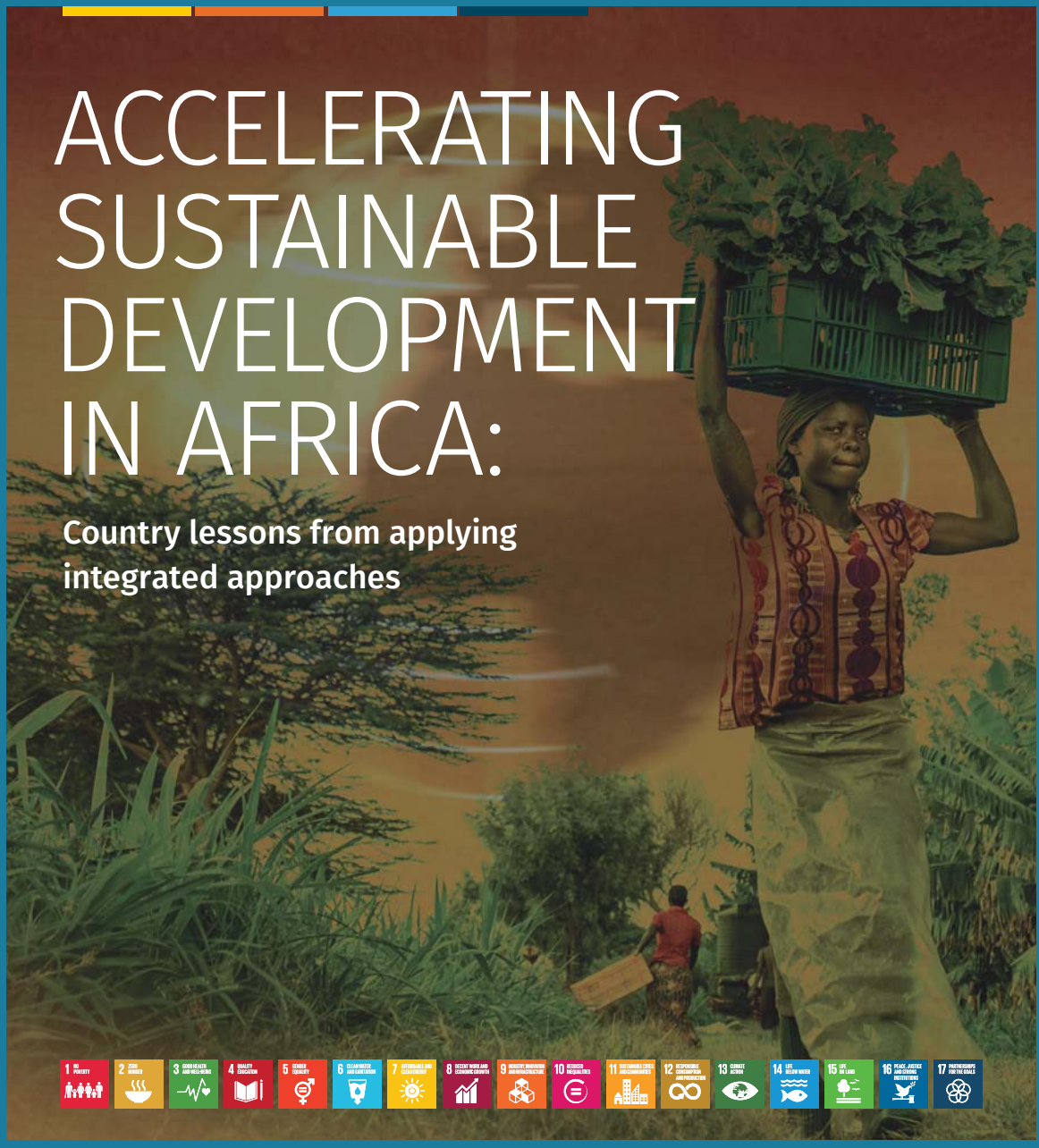
UN environment
United Nations Environment Programme

POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

ACCELERATING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA:

Country lessons from applying integrated approaches



The Poverty-Environment Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Programme Environment (UN Environment) is a global UN effort that supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning. The Initiative provides financial and technical assistance to government partners to set up institutional and capacity-strengthening programmes and carry out activities to address the particular poverty environment context.

This report is also available online at www.unpei.org.

First edition. Published 2017.

© 2017 UNDP-UN Environment

Produced by
the UNDP-UN Environment Poverty-Environment Initiative

Project coordinator:
Moa Westman

Authors:
Moa Westman, Alex Forbes, Steve Bass, David Smith

Contributing authors:
Alcino Araujo, Jonathan Nzayikorera, Marjorie Chisambo, Seglaro Abel Some

Editing:
Lance W. Garmer

Design:
Phoenix Design Aid

This publication has been endorsed by Nik Sekhran and Mette Wilkie, members of the Poverty-Environment Initiative joint management board.

All dollars referred to in this publication are US$, unless otherwise specified. The term 'billion' in this report means a thousand million. This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder provided acknowledgement of the source is made. The UNDP-UN Environment Poverty-Environment Initiative Africa would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source. No use of this publication may be made for resale or for any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from UNDP and UN Environment.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNDP and UN Environment. The designation of geographical entities in this report, and the presentation of the material herein, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the publisher or the participating organizations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the contents of this publication are factually correct and properly referenced, UNDP and UNEP do not accept responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the contents and shall not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on, the contents of this publication, including its translation into languages other than English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments 4

Foreword 5

Executive summary 7

1. INTRODUCTION 11

1.1. How poverty and environmental links affect development prospects in Africa 11

1.2. Ambitious global and African commitments: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want 12

1.3. Aim of this paper – Lessons to scale up and speed up sustainable development in Africa 15

2. WEAVING TOGETHER THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT in Natural Resource Sectors 20

2.1. Sustainable, inclusive and climate-smart agriculture – integrated evidence 22

2.2. Sustainable forestry, wood fuel energy and poverty – Integrated evidence 27

2.3. Sustainable fisheries and poverty reduction – Integrated evidence 32

2.4. Sustainable production in the extractives sector – Integrated evidence 36

2.5. Lessons learned for better evidence 39

3. 'WIRING' ORGANIZATIONS TOGETHER and Breaking Down Silos 41

3.1. Integrated national development planning 44

3.2 Cross-sector coordination for pro-poor environmental mainstreaming 47

3.3 Bridging plans and budgets to ensure implementation 52

3.4 Effective decentralization for sustainable development 58

3.5 Measuring multi-dimensional change in poverty and environment 62

3.6 Lessons learned for weaving institutions together 64

4. PROSPECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 70

5. REFERENCES 78

Evidence case 1: Looking to reverse soil erosion and promote gender equality in agriculture? Start with integrated evidence. 24

Evidence case 2. Women lead on sustainable forestry and energy practices 28

Evidence case 3: Riding a higher tide: Malawi's fisheries sector guided by the light of integrated environmental, social and economic development 34

Evidence case 4: Turning red for gold: The Buriba River – and how a community fought back 37

Institutional case 1: Burkina Faso adopts a sustainable development pathway 44

Institutional case 2: Guide to Executive Decision-Making integrates inclusive and sustainable environment management in Malawi 49

Institutional case 3: Institutionalizing environment 'focal points' in sector ministries 51

Institutional case 4: Using Budget Call Circulars for poverty, climate and environment, Rwanda 53

Institutional case 5: Tracking public expenditure, Mozambique 54

Institutional case 6: Integrated institutions at local level – Rwanda's green villages 59

Institutional case 7: Integrating pro-poor environmental indicators in Tanzania's National Monitoring System 62

Text box 1. The Poverty-Environment Initiative 16

Text box 2. Integrated evidence catches the eye of the media 31

Text box 3. What does an 'integrated approach' look like? 41

Text box 4. Mozambique explores the connections among national priorities and key SDGs 47

Text box 5. Guidelines for integrating environmental sustainability and natural resource management in Malawi's Guide to Executive Decision-Making 50

Text box 6. Rwanda's Environment and Climate Change Budget Checklist 53

Text box 7. Rwanda's Green Fund (FONERWA) 57

Text box 8. The need to influence private-sector investments for sustainable development 58

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1. The Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 2. The Poverty-Environment Initiative's Programmatic Approach

Figure 3. Key points to create policy-relevant evidence

Figure 4. Cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity

Figure 5. Catalysing progress on the SDGs through inclusive and sustainable agriculture

Figure 6. Infographic on forest-energy-poverty nexus

Figure 7. Catalysing progress on the SDGs through inclusive and sustainable forestry

Figure 8. Infographic on sustainable fisheries and poverty

Figure 9. Catalysing progress on the SDGs through inclusive and sustainable fisheries

Figure 10. Catalysing progress on the SDGs through sustainable production of extractive resources

Figure 11. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Figure 12. Mainstreaming tools and approaches applied in Burkina Faso

Figure 13. The top four SDGs identified for Burkina Faso trough the national prioritization exercise

Figure 14. Links between national development priority areas and SDGs in Mozambique

Figure 15. Environmental costs and investments in Mozambique

Figure 16. Budget allocation trends for environment and climate in Mozambique

Figure 17. Breakdown of allocations per environment and climate code.

Figure 18. Rubaya Green Village

LIST OF TABLES:

Table 1. Estimated costs of environmental and natural resource degradation in Africa by the Poverty-Environment Initiative

Table 2. Connections between Agenda 2063 and the SDGs

Table 3. Poverty-environment indicators in Tanzania's poverty strategy

Table 4. Overview of tools used by the Poverty-Environment Initiative in Africa that can contribute to the achievement of SDGs and Agenda 2063 Goals

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is a production of the Poverty-Environment Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and its Government and country partners from Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania.

The team of authors who contributed to this report was led by Moa Westman, Poverty-Environment Initiative Africa, and comprised of Alex Forbes, Poverty-Environment Initiative Africa; Steve Bass, Senior Associate at International Institute for Environment and Development; David Smith, Poverty-Environment Initiative Africa; Alcino Araujo, National Directorate for Planning and Budget Mozambique; Jonathan Nzayikorera, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Rwanda; Marjorie Chisambo, Cabinet Services Malawi; and Seglaro Abel Some, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development Burkina Faso.

Our thanks are due to all the contributors who participated in the review of the report through the peer review process. In particular, we acknowledge the valuable contributions from Ambrose mugisha, UNDP, Tanzania; Angele Luh, UN Environment, Abijan; Asa Torkelsson, UN Women, Nairobi; Cansu Demir, UNDP, Istanbul; Devika Iyer, UNDP, New York; Elisio Nhantumbo, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mozambique; Fred Sabiti, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda; Isabell Kempf, UN Environment, Nairobi; Jacinta Okwaro, UN Women, Nairobi; Jan Rijpma, UNDP, Rwanda; Masaki Mifune, UNDP, Mozambique; Nara Lusuvan, UN Environment, Geneva; Niklas Hagelberg, UN Environment, Nairobi; Olof Drakenberg, University of Gothenburg; Sadamitsu Sakoguch, UNDP, New York; and Usman Ifthkar, UNDP, New York.

We would also like to thank Lance W. Garmer, who edited the report, and Phoenix Design Aid, who designed it. Special thanks is also given to the development partners supporting the work of the Poverty-Environment Initiative, including the European Union, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the UK Department for International Development.

FOREWORD

Livelihoods, poverty reduction efforts and economic growth in Africa are highly dependent on the quality and availability of natural resources, and are thus extremely vulnerable to degradation of those resources and to climate change. Development efforts hence need to equally embrace economic, social and environmental sustainability as emphasized in the recently adopted '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' as well as 'Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want'.

These high-level, future-facing consensus documents are great opportunities to work together across sectors and disciplines in new ways towards sustainable development. The good news is that the importance of natural capital to Africa's development and poverty reduction efforts has increasingly been recognized at the highest political levels, that businesses are looking at natural capital potential and risk, that there is increasing innovation to draw on, and that there is growing public interest and concern.

In fact, many countries in Africa have already made important gains towards breaking down the silos among sectors, stakeholders, hierarchies and disciplines – by fostering more coordinated and integrated approaches to development policymaking, planning, monitoring, budgeting and implementation. Several countries have made notable progress since 2005 through their partnership with the Poverty-Environment Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment).

The work that African governments and the Initiative have done together offers many lessons on how to achieve real-world sustainable development and the pieces of the puzzle that must be put in place to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa 2063 goals within national contexts. We believe that now is the time to pull together that learning from the Initiative and country partners in Africa. There is much to share with policymakers and development professionals to scale up, and speed up, achievement of the SDGs and Africa 2063 goals.

The examples provided in this publication illustrate how to start putting in place what the former UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, called "a practical twenty-first century development model that connects the dots among the key issues of our time: poverty reduction; job generation; inequality; climate change; environmental stress; water energy and food security."

As countries move forward, there is a need to step up a gear to move from the current situation to more integrated and inclusive approaches: that is, from pioneer programmes, such as the Poverty-Environment Initiative, to getting sustainable development to the heart of development efforts and a systematic approach with people's jobs and systems becoming more integrated and efficient. From a recent focus on plans and budgets to public and private investment strategies and standards, capacities and resources to implement plans, and institutional reforms for sustainable development.

Nik Sekhran
Director for Sustainable Development
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme

Mette L Wilkie
Director Ecosystems Division
United Nations Environment Programme

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15868