



Approaches and Tools for Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in UNSDCFs

Webinar #2:

Central Asia: 13 January 2022, 5am CET

Southeast Europe & Turkey: 20 January, 3pm CET

Eastern Europe & the Caucasus: 27 January 2022, 11am CET

Welcome Remarks from the IBC



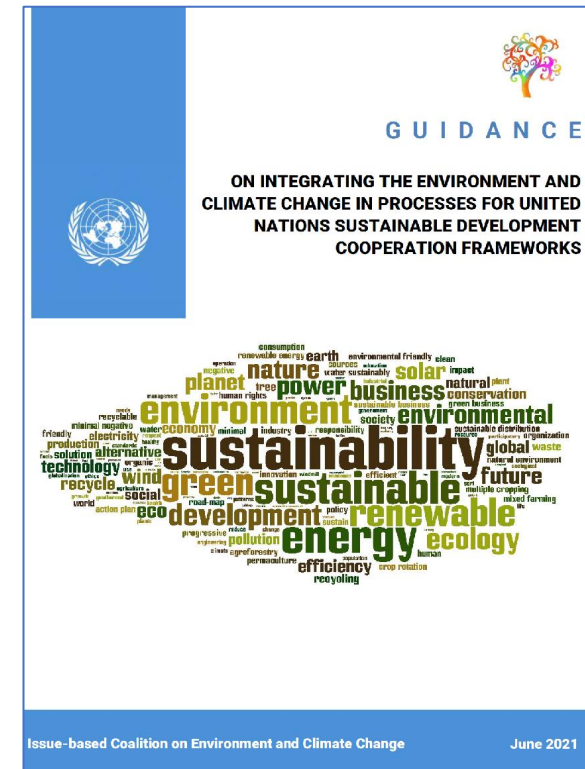
- ◆ IBC representatives **Matthew Billot (UNEP)**, **Jonathan Baker (UNESCO)** and **Nicholas Bonvoisin (UNECE)**





Two-part Virtual Workshop on Mainstreaming

- ❑ **Part I: December** (all sub-regions, 2hrs)
 - ✓ Overview of entry points
 - ✓ Knowledge sharing
- ❑ **Part II: Today** (separate for each sub-region, 2 hrs)
 - ✓ Approaches and tools
 - ✓ Featured tools and knowledge sharing



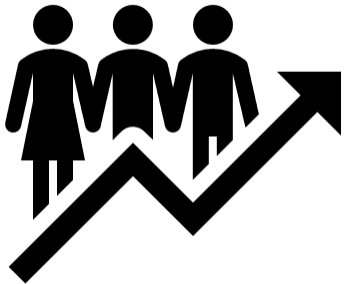


Webinar Agenda at a Glance

- ❑ Welcome and Introductions
 - ✓ Opening remarks
 - ✓ Warm-up polling and recap
 - ❑ Approaches and tools for mainstreaming
 - ✓ Presentation
 - ✓ Quiz
 - ❑ Mainstreaming Breakout Groups
 - ✓ Room #1: Analysing risks and linkages to inform CF design and implementation
 - ✓ Room #2: Results frameworks and indicators for CF Design and M&E
 - ❑ Plenary Synthesis Discussion
 - ❑ Next Steps and Closing Remarks
-



Interaction during this webinar is key!



Polls



Quiz



Q&A



**Breakout Groups
Plenary Discussion**



While waiting, please rename yourself to include your organization and country

- Click on **Participants** in the **Zoom menu bar**
- The participant list will open.
- Click on **More >** beside your name
- Select **Rename**, and change as follows:

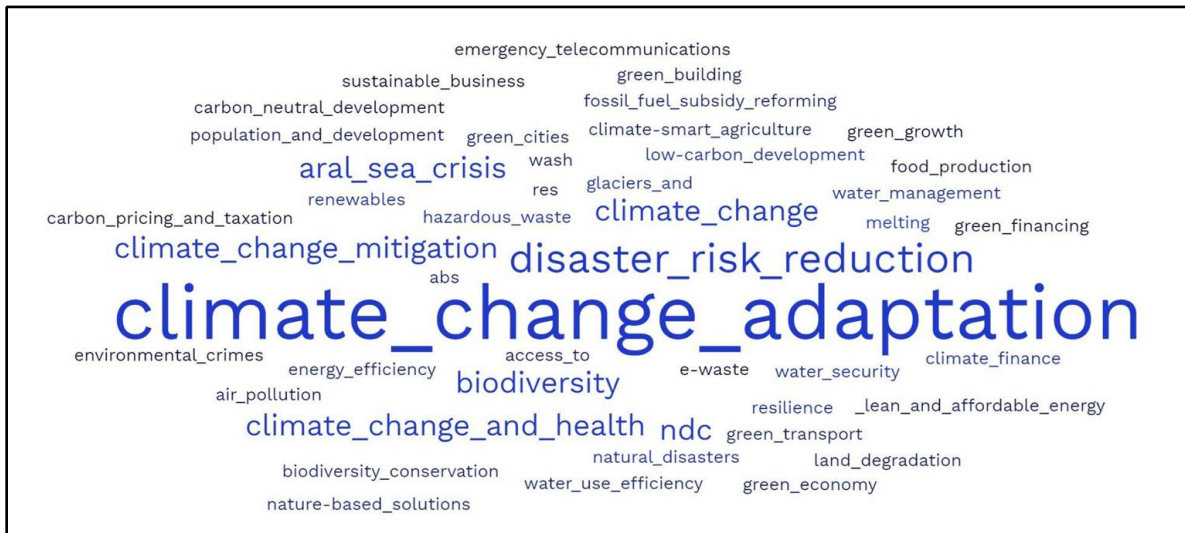
E.g., **John Doe (UNEP) (Georgia)**



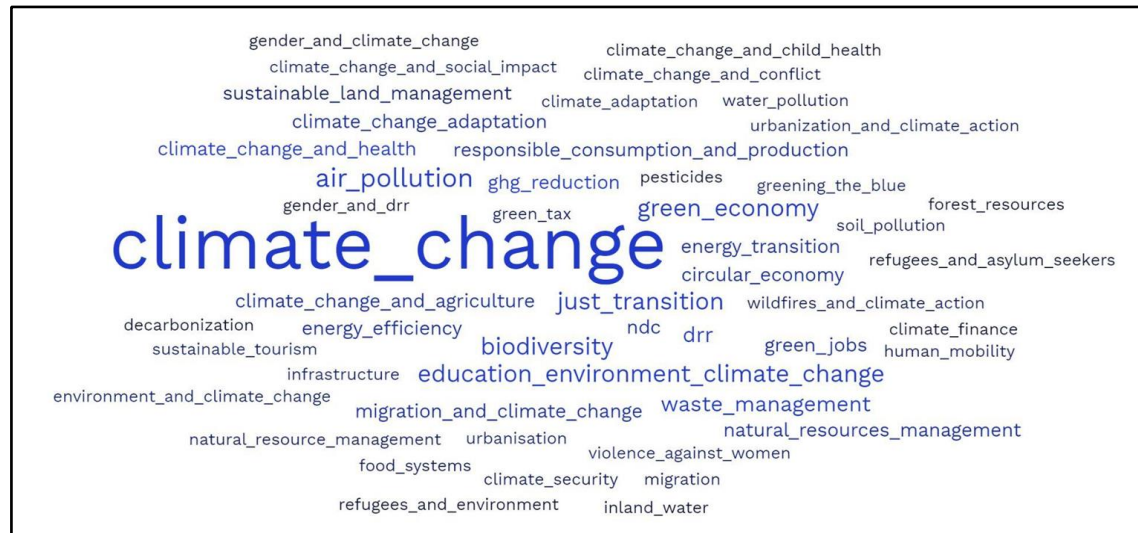


Sub-regional overview - Issues of Interest

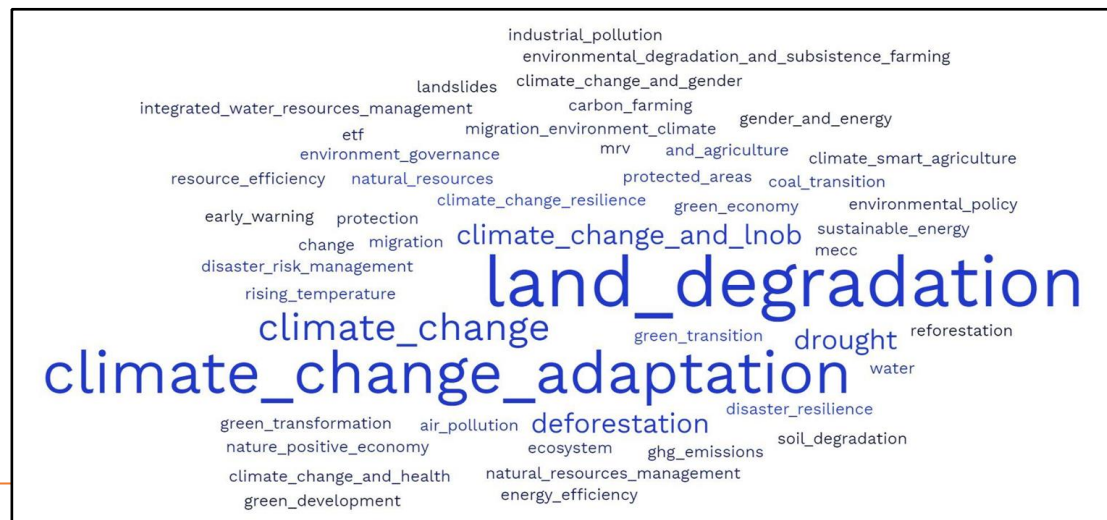
Central Asia



Southeast Europe & Turkey



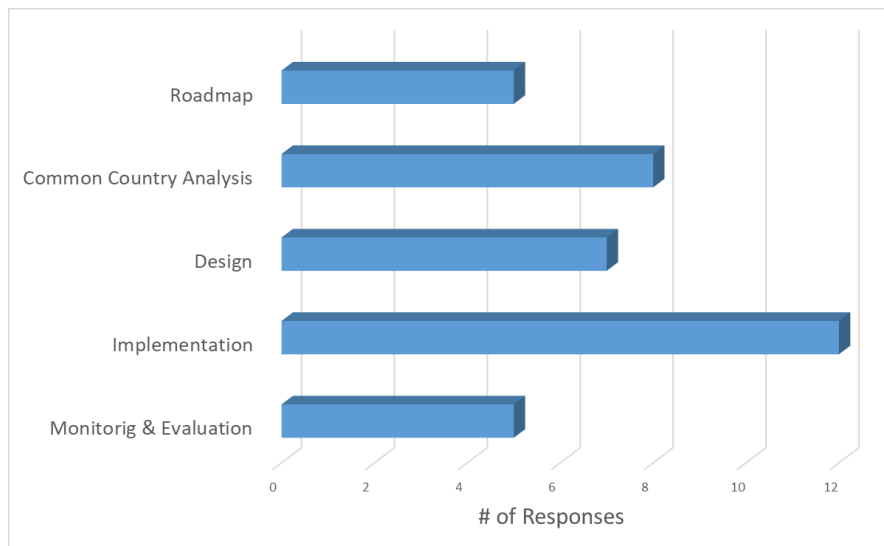
Eastern Europe & the Caucasus



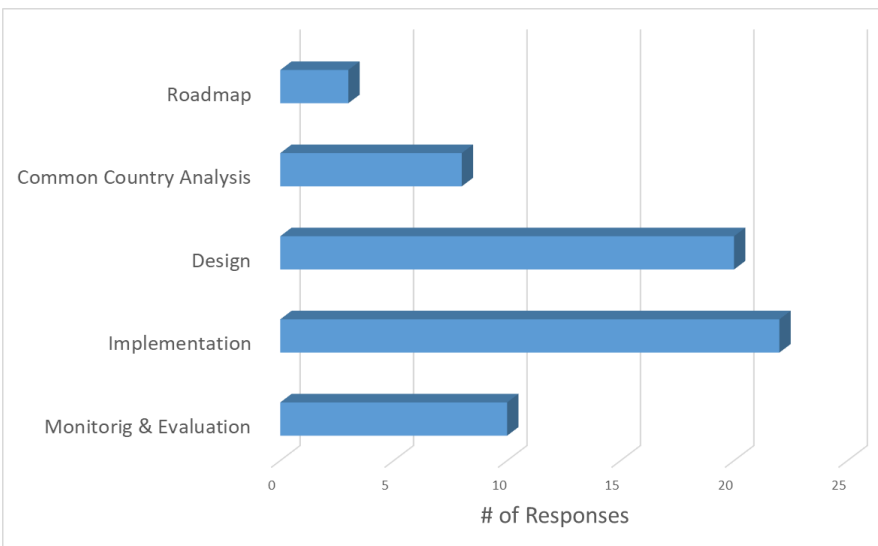
Sub-regional overview - Entry Points of Interest



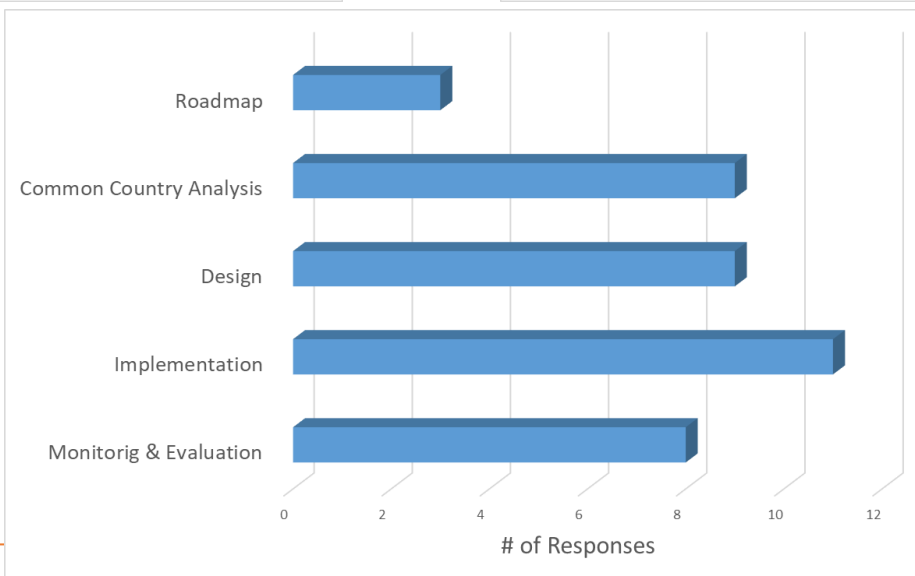
Central Asia



Southeast Europe & Turkey



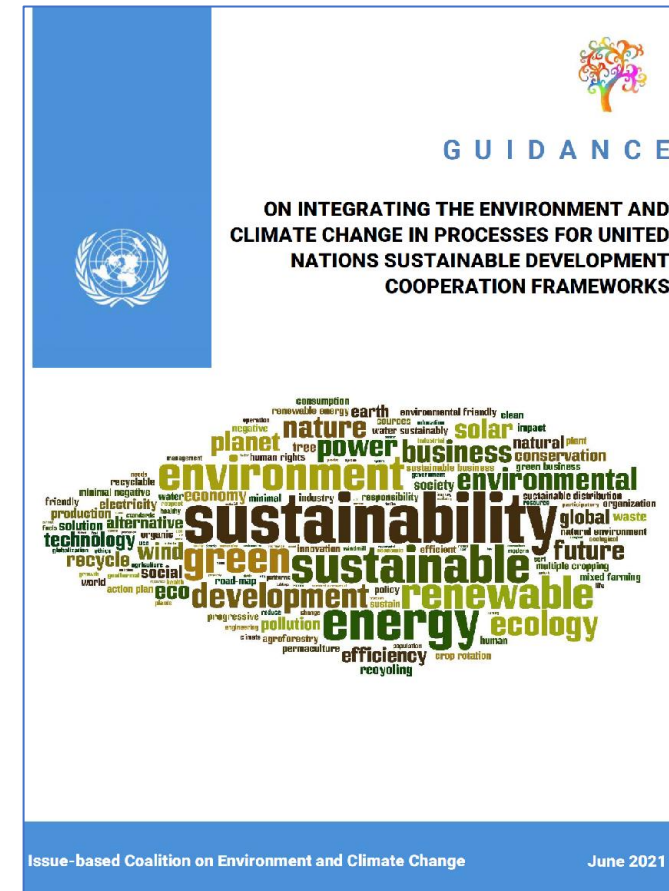
Eastern Europe & the Caucasus





Approaches and Tools for Mainstreaming

Presentation:
Henrieta Martonakova,
Lead Author





Entry Points for Mainstreaming in the UNSDCF

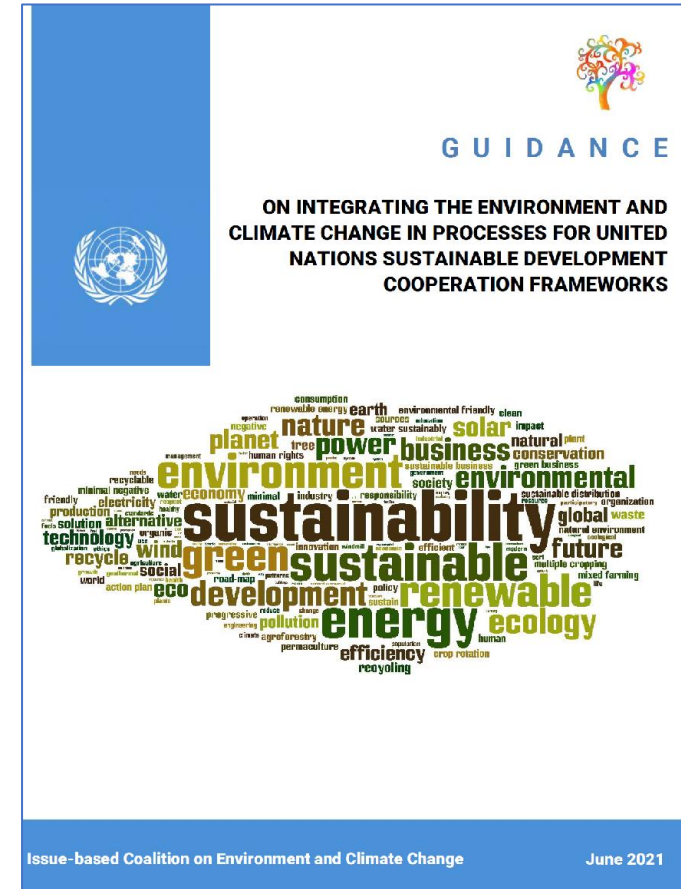
Country Framework Roadmap

Common Country Analysis

UNSDCF design

UNSDCF implementation

UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation



Mainstreaming approaches, methods and tools

Key characteristics



- No single best approach or method
 - Determined by the programming process and programming document
 - Using existing data and information
 - Possible extension of the approach applied in programming
 - Simplest possible, time and cost effective
 - Iterative application
-



Entry Point

Country Framework Roadmap

Common Country Analysis

UNSDCF design

UNSDCF implementation

UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation

Mainstreaming Steps

- Engage key actors
- Make the case
- Ensure the budget for mainstreaming

Country Framework Roadmap

Engage actors and make the case

Tool: Stakeholder analysis

Guiding questions:

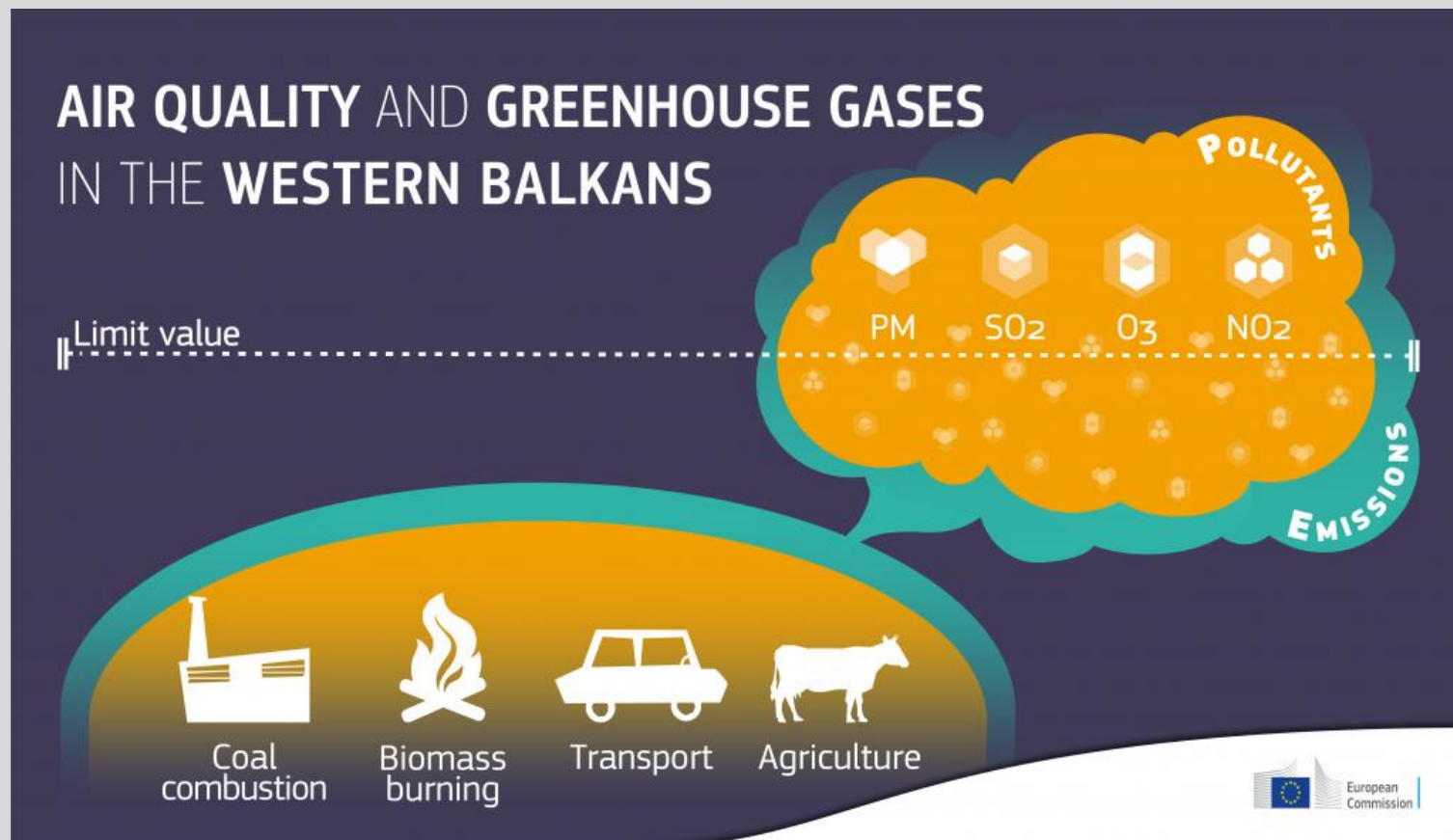
- Who are the key actors that shape development priorities and influence environmental and CC policy making and management?
- Who would “**champion**” environmental and CC mainstreaming in UN programming and national development planning?
- Who are the other stakeholders that possess knowledge on environmental and CC aspects of development?

UNSDCF process	Which stakeholders?	Role / level of involvement	Mechanism / tool
Roadmap preparation			
CCA elaboration			
CF design			
CF implementation			
CF monitoring and evaluation			

Approaches: Research and present relevance

Present simply the
**relevance of the
environment and CC** for
country's development:

- Discussions
- Presentations
- Policy briefs, fact sheets
- Infographics





Entry Point

Country Framework Roadmap

Common Country Analysis

UNSDCF design

UNSDCF implementation

UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation

Some Key Mainstreaming Steps

- Analyse linkages
- Identify Env and CC priorities and commitments
- Assess progress
- Identify and evaluate risks

Identify linkages

Tool: Matrix of synergies

A simple matrix indicating the links between the environment and climate change and development issues

- **Columns:** Environment and climate change issues in columns
- **Rows:** Development areas or objectives
- **Scale:**
 - 0 for no strong link
 - 1 for strong link of development area on environment and climate change issue

Analyse links between the environment and climate change and priority development areas

Key environmental (and social) issues or objectives	Air Pollution	Deforestation	Scarce Water Supply	Loss of Biodiversity	GHG Emissions
Development areas or objectives						
Transport improvement	1	0	0	0	1	
Energy independence	1	1	1	1	1	
Agriculture	0	1	1	1	1	
Circular economy	1	1	1	1	1	
Good quality health	1	1	1	0	0	
Public fiscal reform	1	1	1	1	1	
Improved strategic planning	1	1	1	1	1	

Approach:

Identify priorities and commitments

For strong linkages identified in your inventory table

- Provide a snapshot of the priorities the country has identified
- Provide a brief analysis of the country's implementation of its commitments under international, regional and transboundary multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), EU accession chapters / standards, and other international norms and standards.

Key environmental and climate change challenges and opportunities	Official environmental and climate change objectives	Related SDG Targets (highlighted in the SDG VNR)
<u>Climate change mitigation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHG emissions - High fossil fuel consumption by sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce GHG emissions by 25% by 2030, compared to base year 	7.2: increase the share of renewable energy in total energy mix by 2030 13.2: integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning 13.3: improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning
<u>Water availability:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low access to clean drinking water - Water pollution - Seasonal droughts - Transboundary water challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to drinking water to 97% in cities and to 74% in rural areas 	6.1: by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 3.3: by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Approach:

Assess progress

- Provide an overview of the status of SDGs and targets related to the environment and climate change throughout the whole SDG framework.
- Report on progress towards the environment- and climate change-related targets that support the achievement of the non-environmental goals

SDG Goals and selected targets	Assessment
SDG 3: Ending or reducing AIDS and other diseases	Current levels of population exposure to PM2.5 are responsible for 1,794 deaths annually in the cities.
SDG 5: Ensuring an equal access of women to economic resources	According to the National Agency for Real Estate Cadastre data as of 2019, only 27 percent of landowners are women.
SDG 16: Promote rule of law and justice for all, and equal participation in decision making at all levels	The Aarhus Centre that provides a platform to engage citizens, governments and the private sector in a dialogue on environmental challenges can serve as a bridge between public authorities, the members of the public and business operators in addressing environmental matters and dissemination of environmental information to the public.
SDG 17: Enhancing policy and institutional coherence	Coherence among policy documents is assessed to be medium. Strategic environmental assessment (SEA), a tool of coherent integration of environmental and green economy aspects, is often bypassed by sectoral documents.

Common Country Analysis

Identify and evaluate risks

Tool:

Risk assessment

- Provide an overview of the environment and/or climate change risk, its significance (likelihood and impact) and early warning indicators that will be monitored over time to inform necessary changes in the country's and the UN development system's responses.
- The UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure provides guidance for rapid assessment

Extraction from the Serbia CCA Multi-Dimensional Risk Assessment

<i>Risk areas</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Likelihood</i>	<i>Impact</i>
Public Health	Risk to the population, the economy and stability of the country resulting from actual and emerging health emergencies	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Air pollution and other pollutants affecting public health, including smoking</p>	High	High
Economic stability and growth	Risks to economic growth and stability resulting from structural inefficiencies and COVID-19 impact	<p>Economic recession, due to impact of COVID pandemic, constrains social and environmental expenditure and investments (GDP growth)</p> <p>Limited development of financial sector makes firms unable to access funds needed for the transition to a green and sustainable economy</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High</p>

UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure



Impact Scale

Score	Rating	Social and environmental impacts
5	Critical	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts high in magnitude and/or spatial extent (e.g. large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (e.g. long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Severe	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of medium to large magnitude, spatial extent and duration more limited than critical (e.g., predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). The potential risk impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially severe.
3	Moderate	Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very limited impacts in terms of magnitude (e.g., small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

Likelihood Scale

Score	Rating
5	Expected
4	Highly likely
3	Moderately likely
2	Not likely
1	Slight

slido



Quiz 1. While conducting a Common Country Analysis, what tool could you use to analyze the linkages between the Environment/Climate Change and national development priorities?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

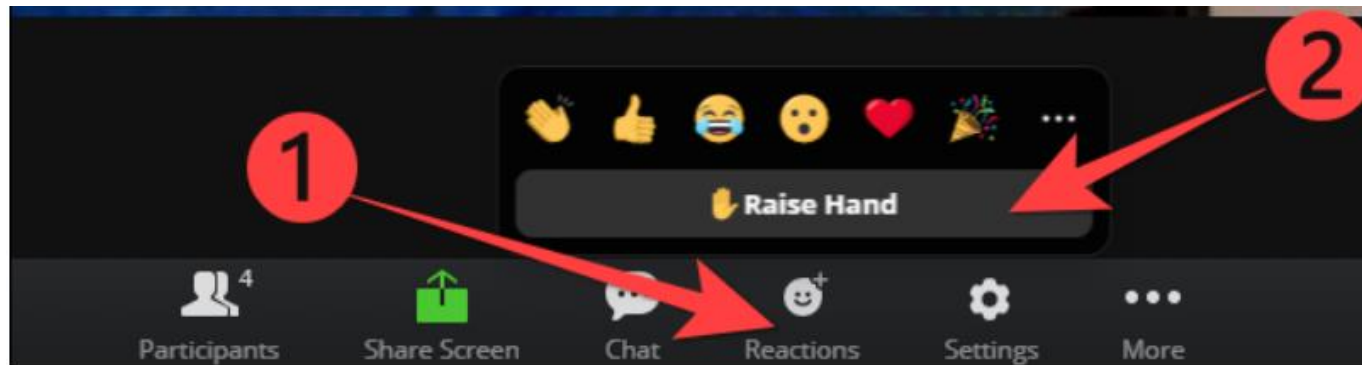


Approaches & Tools

Q&A



5 minutes





Entry Point

Country Framework Roadmap

Common Country Analysis

UNSDCF design

UNSDCF implementation

UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation

Some Key Mainstreaming Steps

- Confirm key Env and CC risks and opportunities
- Integrated Env and CC into UNSDF strategic priorities and Theory of Change
- Integrate Env and CC into the UNSDCF results framework

Integrate into results framework

Approach:

Impact assessment

- Analyzing how the proposed development result may affect the achievement of the environmental and climate change objectives and commitments
- Analyzing how may actions towards achieving the environmental and climate change priorities and commitment contribute to a better development result or, how may inaction compromise the achievement of the development result.

Environmental and climate change priority: Integrate CC adaptation aspects into relevant sectors' development policies, plans and programmes

Likely effects on the key issues

UNSCDF outcome and outputs	Likely effects	Possible implementing interventions (UN entities projects)
Strategic priority 1: Improved governance Outcome 1: Governance systems for improved participatory policymaking	Brief description of likely mutual effects (both positive and negative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely positive effect on CC adaptation mainstreaming due to improved process of integrated policymaking, including its transparency and accountability Key concerns associated with these effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low political will to mainstream CC adaptation in policymaking or development planning Insufficient capacity for CC adaptation mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission studies providing evidence on the CC adaptation benefits for development Advocacy for CC adaptation Build capacity (guidelines, training, etc.) for mainstreaming CC adaptation in policymaking

Integrate into results framework

Approach: Results framework appraisal

- Setting the development result(s) focusing specifically on addressing the environment and climate change
- Cross-referencing and aligning the non-environmental development results with the country's environmental and climate change priorities and commitments

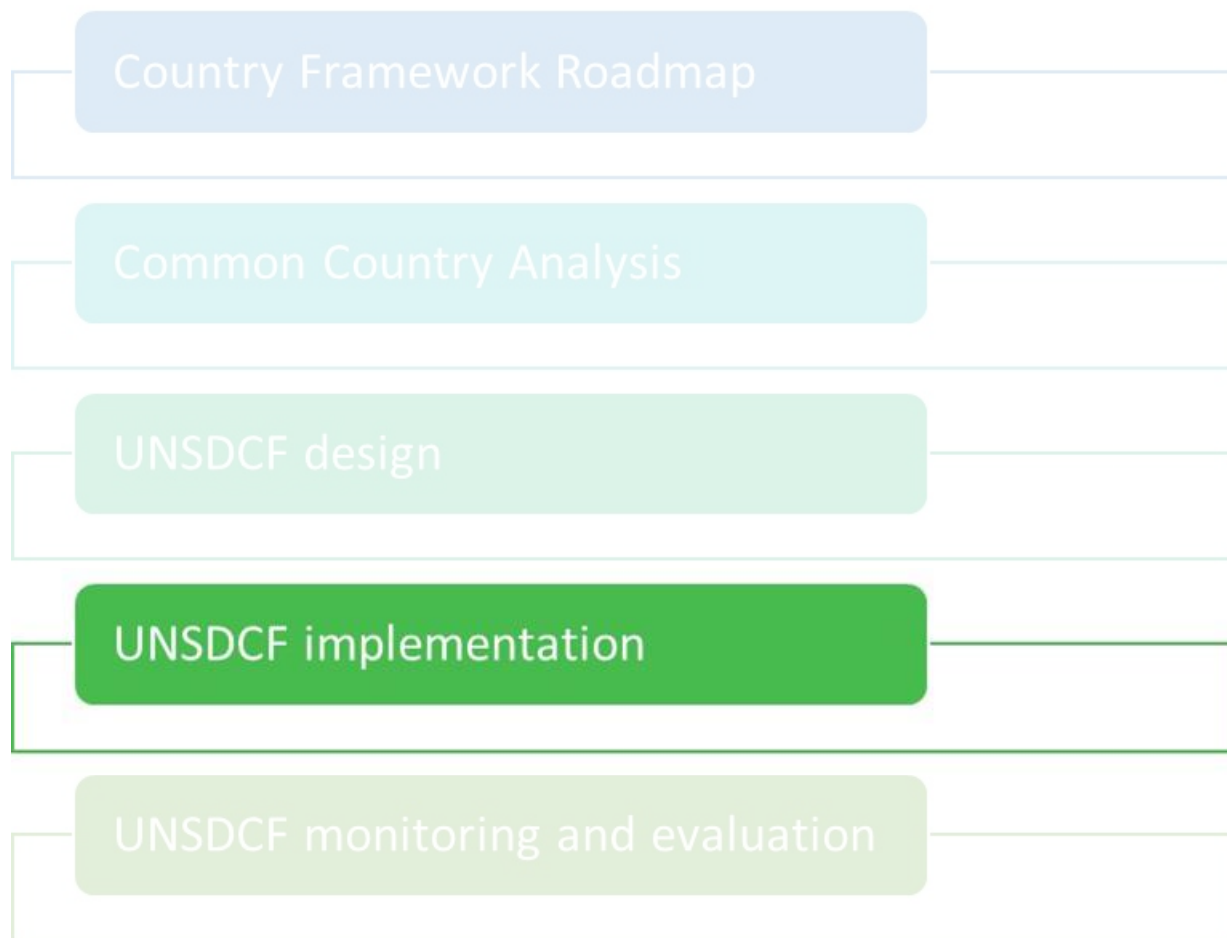
Outcome: General in formulation - provides the opportunity to address cross-cutting issues – no need to modify or reformulate it.

Output 1.1 modification: Inclusive national and local governance systems have greater resilience and capacities to mainstream gender, migration, **and the environment and climate change**, and ensure evidence-based and participatory policymaking, map and address inequalities and deliver quality services to all

Proposed indicators: Legislation in support of environment and climate change mainstreaming in place and enforced; Number of strategic development documents (national, sectoral) that integrate the environment and climate change as a cross-cutting issue; % of people with knowledge of their rights to free access to information, participation in decision-making and access to justice, including in environmental matters.



Entry Point



Two dimensions:

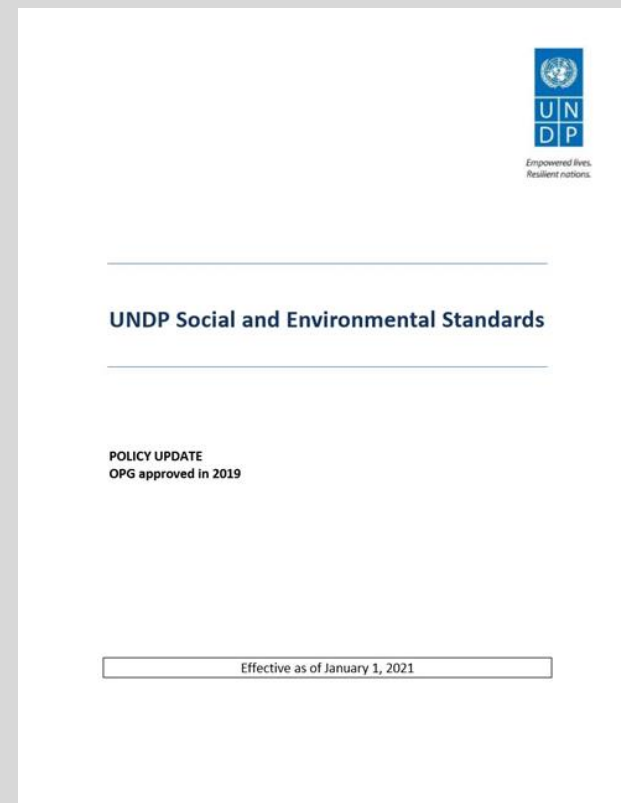
- Env and CC integration in JWP, agencies Country Programmes Documents and programmes and projects
- Institutional, governance and capacity development system for mainstreaming

Approach: Programmes and Projects

- The formulation, implementation and review of the UN entities' and agencies' programmes and projects is another entry point for mainstreaming.
- Whether the UN entity or agency apply the common system for mainstreaming or apply their own (if existing), three steps should be completed...

Mainstreaming Env and CC in programmes and projects

- ENV and CC screening
- ENV and CC impact assessment
- Management of ENV and CC risks and impacts



UNSDCF implementation

Institutional, governance and
capacity development system

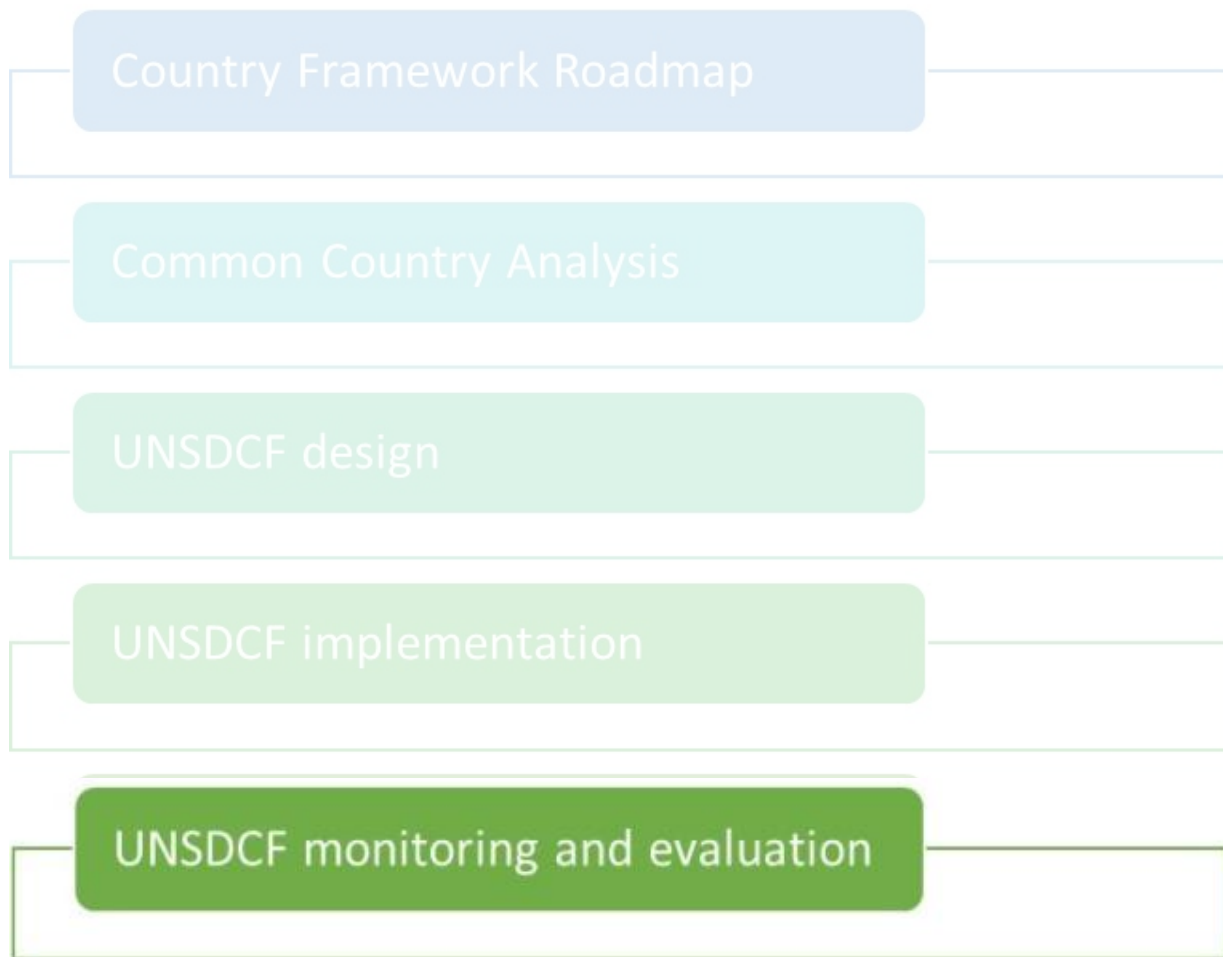
Approach:

Establish, evaluate and
improve institutional,
governance and capacity
development system for
mainstreaming





Entry Point



Some Key Mainstreaming Steps

- 1. Assessing progress and achievement of outcomes, outputs, and targets related to the environment and climate change
- 2. Assessing the mainstreaming process / system set by the UNCT



Approach:

- Formulation and application of SDG-based **outcomes, outputs, indicators** and **targets**, incl. for *non-environmental* priorities
- Formulation and application of **criteria** to assess the mainstreaming *system*
- Integration into the **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan**
- Application in the **internal** and **external** CF *reviews* and *evaluations*

Recap...

Entry Points for Mainstreaming in the UNSDCF



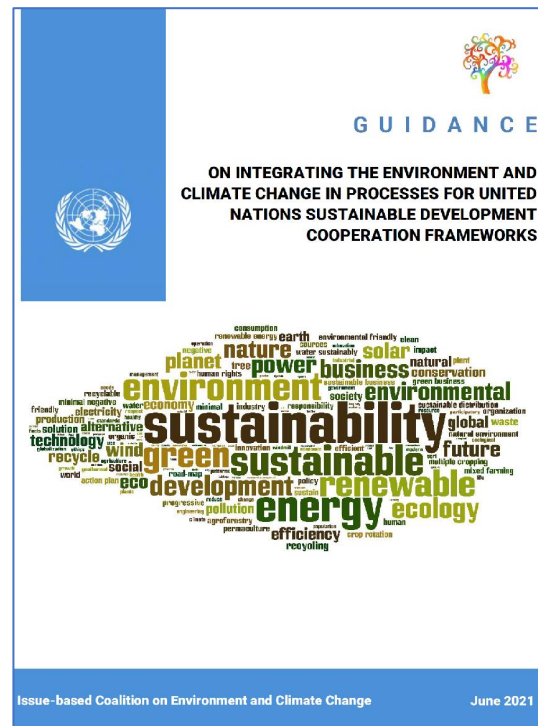
Country Framework Roadmap

Common Country Analysis

UNSDCF design

UNSDCF implementation

UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation



Checklists



Annexes

- A. Examples of approaches and tools
- B. Links between Env and CC and development priorities
- C. Selected Env and CC issues in sustainable development context



Quiz 2. In the process of mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in agencies' programmes and projects, what should the very first step be?

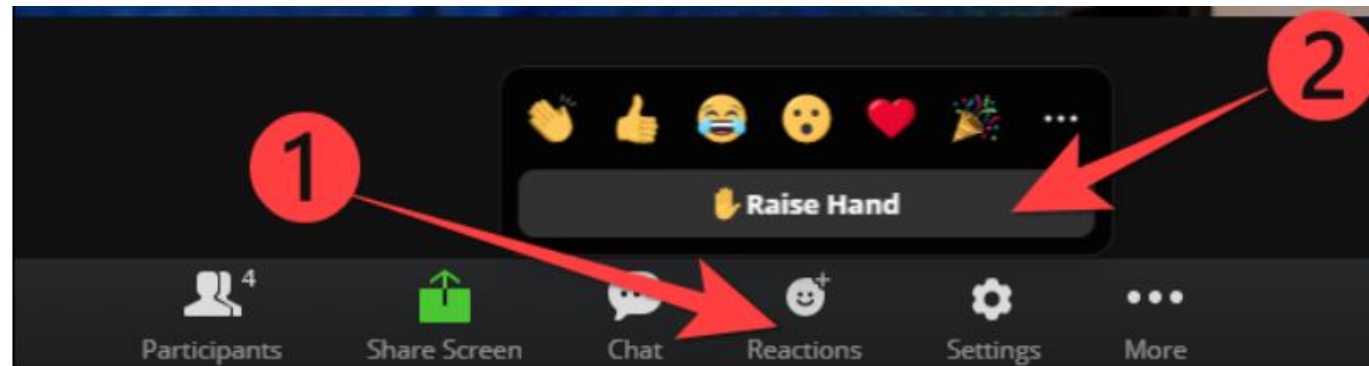


Approaches & Tools

Q&A



5 minutes



Mainstreaming

Thematic Breakout Rooms



40 minutes

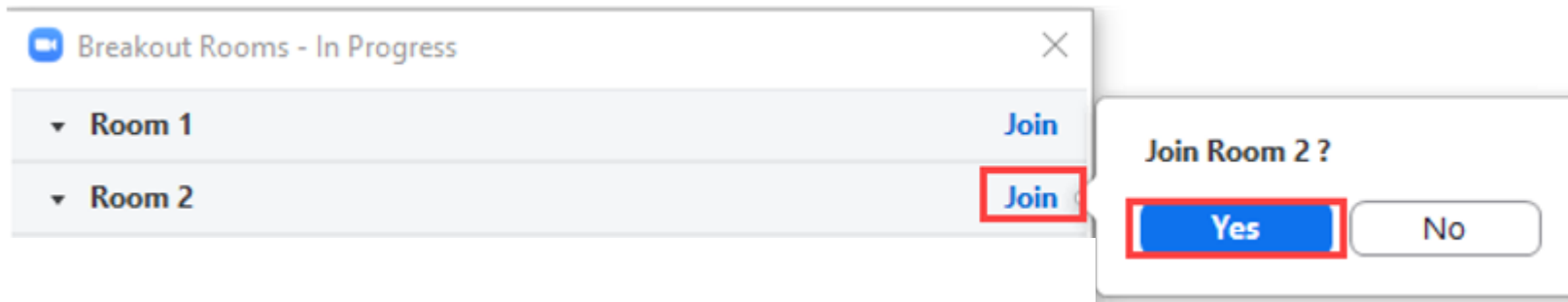
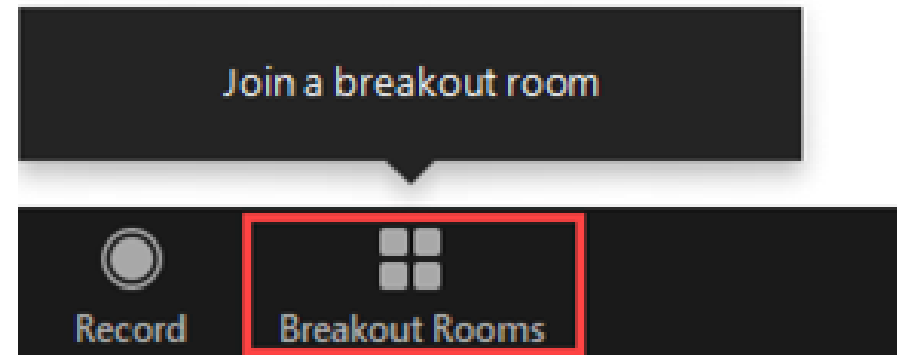


- **Room #1: Tools for analysing risks and linkages to inform CF design and implementation:**
 - Facilitator: Darren Swanson, IISD
 - Case examples and open mic for experience sharing
 - Additional guidance and Q&A
- **Room #2: Tools for results frameworks and indicators in CF design and M&E:**
 - Facilitator: Livia Bizikova, IISD
 - Case examples and open mic for experience sharing
 - Brief exercise and Q&A



How to join

1. At the bottom of your screen, **click Breakout Rooms**.
2. **Find your region's room** on the Zoom breakout room list.
3. **Click 'Join'**. Then click **'Yes'** to confirm. You will be transported to the room of your region.





Thematic Room #1: Tools for analyzing risks and linkages to inform the design and implementation of UNSDCFs

- Case examples
 - Experience sharing
 - Additional guidance
 - Q&A
-



Focus Questions for experience sharing:

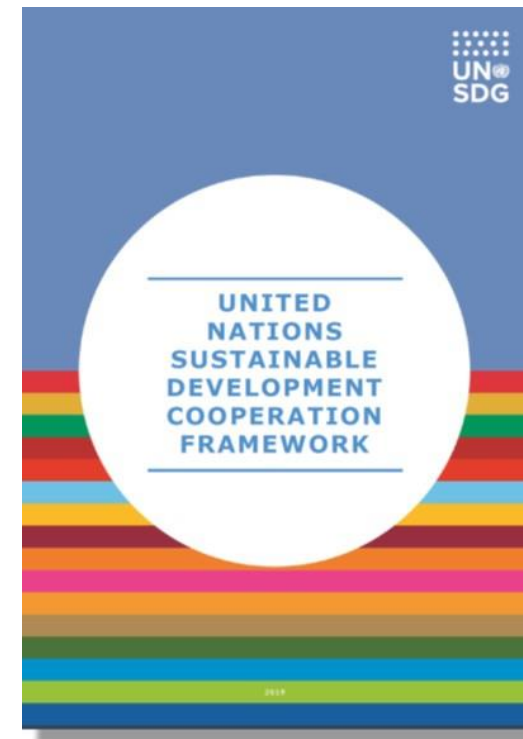
- ❖ **Q1:** How did you analyse risks and linkages?
- ❖ **Q2:** How did the results of the analysis inform the design of strategic priorities and outcomes?
- ❖ **Q3:** How might further analysis and review of risks and linkages inform the implementation of the Cooperation Framework?





CCA Guidance for Multi-dimensional Risk Analysis

- Identify risks that could impact the development trajectory
- Foster understanding of groups left behind
- Foster understanding of drivers of risks
- Establishes an understanding of root and proximate causes



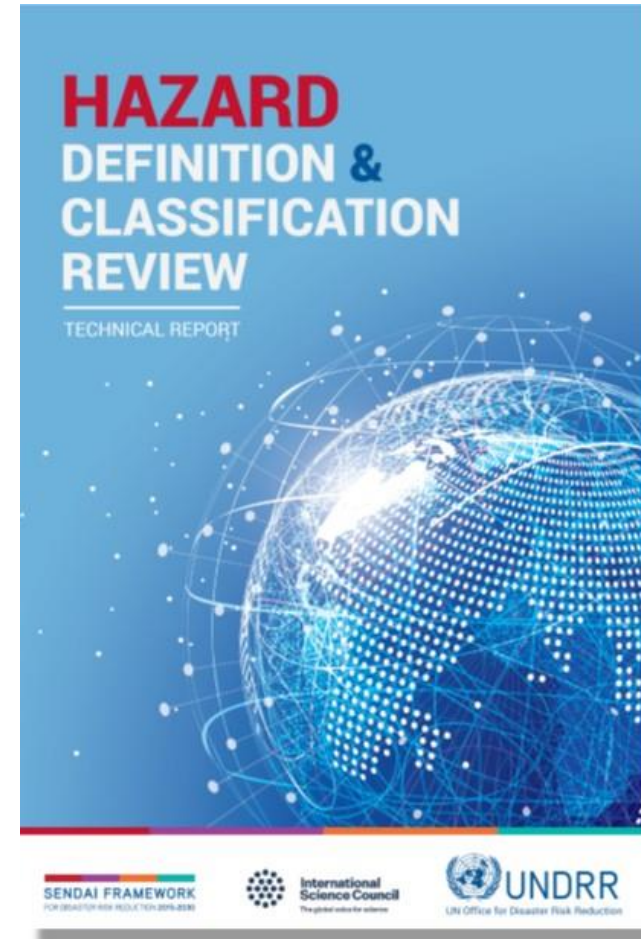


Reference Tool: UNDRR Hazard Classifications

Eight hazard types:

- 1.meteorological and hydrological,
- 2.extraterrestrial,
- 3.geohazards,
- 4.environmental,
- 5.chemical,
- 6.biological,
- 7.technological, and
- 8.Societal

And a further **47 hazard clusters** across these eight types in order to help governments consider a full range of risks





Additional Guidance for Cooperation Framework Design and Implementation

- Analysis of **risks and linkages** can inform the **design and implementation** of Cooperation Frameworks
- Analysis is **bi-directional**



- Implementation **governance mechanisms** can help (i.e., member of Env/CC Results Group participate in other Results Groups to assist with analysing risks and linkages)



Tool: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure



Table 4. Determining 'Significance' of Risk

Impact	5	M	S	S	H	H
	4	L	M	S	S	H
	3	L	M	M	M	S
	2	L	L	L	M	M
	1	L	L	L	L	L
		1	2	3	4	5
	Likelihood					
Low, Moderate, Substantial, High						

Create a Multi-dimensional Risk Analysis Spreadsheet (hypothetical example)

	Potential Effect of Risk Factor on Achieving Priorities								
Risk Factors	Poverty Reduction (SDG 1)			Food Security (SDG 2)			Energy Security (SDG 7)		
	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day			By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers			By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix		
	Impact	Likelihood	Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Risk
Climate Change									
Lower water levels in rivers and lakes due to decreased precipitation and melting of glaciers	3	4	12	4	4	16	5	4	20
	Intermediate impacts on income generation capability			Extensive impacts on agriculture productivity			Extreme impacts on hydroelectric generation		
Change in Environment									
Loss of biodiversity due to urban/rural sprawl and habitat loss	3	3	9	4	3	12	1	3	3
	Intermediate impacts on income generation capability			Extensive impacts on pollination of crops			Negligible impact of biodiversity loss on renewable energy		

Table 4. Determining 'Significance' of Risk

Impact	5	M	S	S	H	H
	4	L	M	S	S	H
	3	L	M	M	M	S
	2	L	L	L	M	M
	1	L	L	L	L	L
		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood						
Low, Moderate, Substantial, High						



Additional guidance on analysing risks and links

Integrating
Disaster Risk Reduction and
Climate Change Adaptation in the
UN Sustainable Development
Cooperation Framework

Guidance Note on Using Climate and
Disaster Risk Management to Help Build
Resilient Societies

Risk Analysis guidance on p. 23
Linkages guidance on p. 26



Appendix 2:
Disaster and climate risk
analysis of the Sustainable
Development Goals





Scales for linkages analysis

- To analyse the interaction/influence of one development objective on another, Nilsson et al. (2018) proposed a typology of seven types of interactions (as also referenced in UNSDG MAPS training)

Interaction label	Meaning
+3 Indivisible	Progress on one target automatically delivers progress on another
+2 Reinforcing	Progress on one target makes it easier to make progress on another
+1 Enabling	Progress on one target creates conditions that enable progress on another
±0 Consistent	There is no significant link between two targets' progress
−1 Constraining	Progress on one target constrains the options for how to deliver on another
−2 Counteracting	Progress on one target makes it more difficult to make progress on another
−3 Cancelling	Progress on one target automatically leads to a negative impact on another



Linkage Analysis - Approach and Tool

- Cross-impact matrix analysis table, scored based on the seven-point typology

Environment & Climate Change Issue	National Development Priority					Interaction Score
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5	
Issue 1	2	1	-3	0	2	2
Issue 2	3	0	-1	2	1	5
Issue 3	-2	0	3	1	-1	1
Issue 4	1	2	-2	0	2	3
Issue 5	2	0	3	2	-2	5
Interaction Score	6	3	0	5	2	

- **Green** indicates that the row variable has a strong positive influence on the column variable
- **Red** indicates that the row variable has a strong negative influence on the column variable.



Implementation discussion

1. **How** could the analysis of risks and linkages be mainstreamed during the implementation of Cooperation Frameworks?
2. What might be the **challenges or bottlenecks**?
3. What are the key **enabling factors**?



Q&A





Thematic Room #2:

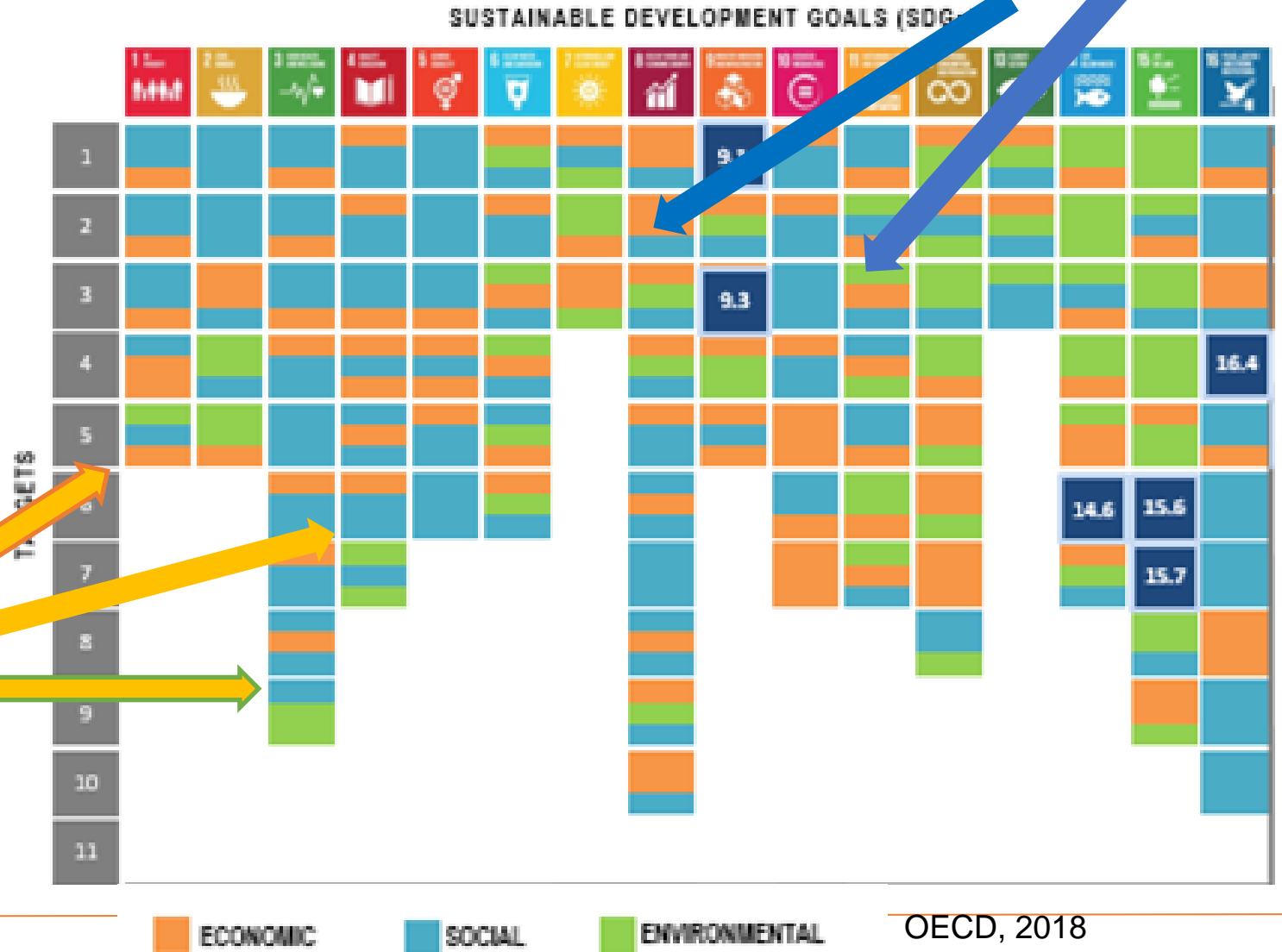
Tools for Results Frameworks and Indicators in UNSDCF Design and M&E

- Introductions and Experience sharing
 - Additional guidance and brief case examples
 - Practical indicator selection exercise
 - Q&A
-

Mainstreaming into SDGs

- Social, economic and environmental aspects are included in all the SDGs
- Mainstreaming should be easy!
- We have environmentally focus targets and indicators

Linkages between environment, health, poverty and education



Tech and innovation, SMEs, cities and env resources, disasters

Mainstreaming Env and CC central to realisation of the 2030 Agenda: **examples.**



- promotes and integrates knowledge and skills on environment, climate change and sustainable development and lifestyles through schools and other educational establishments,
- enhances the value systems and commitment of future generations to sustainable development,
- develops skills essential to promote sustainable development and harness the green economy

Mainstreaming



- conserves the natural environment so it can support economic activities (e.g., providing resources, ecosystem services and raw materials)
- supports the transformation to a more resource-efficient and low-carbon green economy
- provides opportunities for safe and decent work, creating high value-adding jobs in new and current industries.

Mainstreaming

UNSDF GEORGIA 2021-2025

Types of indicators:

- Overall trends on the outcome
- Gender and/or LNOB component of the outcome
- CC/Env component of the outcome

Development priority	
National priorities are eradication of poverty, through inclusive development, addressing gender gap and promoting regional development, agriculture and environment protection	
Outcomes	
Inclusive national governance systems have greater resilience and capacities to mainstream gender, migration and ensure evidence-based policy-making	By 2025, all people, without discrimination, enjoy enhanced resilience through improved environmental governance, climate action and sustainable management
Indicators	
SDG indicators on women's participation in public and private decision-making Women and marital issues Land ownership by women SDG indicators under SDG 5	Illnesses caused from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution Number of new policy documents and tools on agriculture and food safety developed No. of gender sensitive municipal multi-hazard preparedness plans are developed for (target: 10) Adoption and achieving of the iNDC

Data challenges

Example from Kosovo CF document



Thematic area 2: Inclusive and non-discriminatory social policies and services	Outcome 1.2. Outcome 2 By 2025, all girls and boys, women and men, particularly the most marginalised have improved access to and utilize equitable , qualitative, integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education	Indicator: Coverage of essential health services (Universal Health Coverage) – SDG 3.8.1 Level of access to safe, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines – SDG 3.b.1* and SDG 3.b.3* Stranded migrants in Kosovo have access to shelter and essential social service including healthcare (IOM) – SDG 10.7*
Thematic Area 3: Resilient and sustainable economic development	Outcome 3.1. By 2025, women and men in Kosovo, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, have increased access to decent work ...sustainable and inclusive economic development ... resilient to climate change, disasters and emergencies	Indicators: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 yeas) not in education, employment or training (NEET) (UNDP/UNICEF) – SDG 8.6.1 (5% reduction target) Number of people benefiting from socioeconomic recovery measures (UNDP-IOM) (10% women’s target) Proportion of women property owners (UN Women) – SDG 1.4* and SDG 5.a.1 (b)* Level of air pollution (UNDP) – SDG 11.6.2 Adopted mitigation and adaption policies

Data challenges

- **Balance between relevance and availability**
- **SDG indicators**
- **Global indicator databases (World Bank, FAO, UN)**
- **National data sources**
- **Local data sources**

Source:
<https://kosovoteam.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/UNKT%20%28WEB%20VERSION%29.pdf>



Plenary Discussion

Mainstreaming in CF Design, Implementation, and M&E

- **Room 1:** Analysis of Risks and Linkages
- **Room 2:** Results Frameworks and Indicators





Next Steps and Closing Remarks





Closing Remarks from the IBC

- ◆ IBC Representatives **Sarangoo Radnaaragchaa (UNECE)** and **Marianna Bolshakova (UNEP)**





Thank You

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Training Evaluation Questions

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.
