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DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation

DAC NETWORK ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 15TH MEETING

25-26 June 2013

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Item 1. Opening of the Meeting

The Chair of the 15th ENVIRONET meeting, Mr. John Carstensen (United Kingdom), opened the meeting, welcomed participants, and ran through the meeting agenda. He noted that the meeting will take place in English only, and that the group is experimenting with a new table layout of small clusters instead of a large circle, to facilitate more interactive discussion. Mr. Carstensen also thanked ENVIRONET Bureau Members Alice Ruhweza (UNDP), Matti Nummelin (Finland), and Tomonori Sudo (Japan) for their on-going support.

Ms. Brenda Killen OECD Secretariat (Head of the Global Partnerships and Policies Division of the Development Co-operation Directorate) also introduced herself and welcomed the participants.

Item 2. Adoption of the Agenda

The draft agenda [DCD/DAC/ENV/A(2013)1/REV] was adopted without comment.

Item 3. Approval of the Summary Record of the 14th ENVIRONET Meeting

The summary record of the 14th ENVIRONET Meeting [DCD/DAC/ENV/M(2012)2/PROV] was approved.

Item 4. Post-2015 Development Agenda: ENVIRONET Roundtable Discussion

Ms. Brenda Killen (OECD Secretariat) moderated the discussion. To open, Ms. Killen set the scene by reminding participants that the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is rapidly approaching and that the international community has begun work on the development framework. The OECD seeks views from ENVIRONET members about ideas and suggestions to effectively integrate environmental sustainability into the post-2015 development agenda, members' priority areas in this new agenda, and how the OECD can best play a role to facilitate the global debate.

Ms. Hildegard Lingau and Ms. Stephanie Ockenden (OECD Secretariat) presented the OECD's potential contribution to the post-2015 Development Agenda discussion by producing a series of short policy briefs. Ms. Lingau highlighted the OECD involvement goes back to the very conception of the MDGs from 1996, but that now the OECD aims to be the best *supporting* actor it can be in a process driven by actors within the UN system. Ms. Ockenden presented an outline for an eight-page, high-level policy brief titled "*Towards achieving global and local environmental sustainability, development and growth*", which would be developed in collaboration with the OECD Environment Directorate. The draft outline of which can be found in Room Document 1 – OECD's Contribution on Environment and Development for the Post-2015 Framework.

Ms. Anne Marie Sloth Carlson (UNDP) provided an update on recent developments in the UN system on the post-2015 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) discussions. In opening, she emphasised that an important area of work is looking at indicators to measure wellbeing and prosperity beyond GDP. She also underlined that the prospect of a global climate agreement in 2015 is uncertain, and

that the UN Secretary General has taken the initiative to launch a new climate change strategy to keep this in the international spotlight. Ms. Sloth Carlson then presented:

- the report of the **High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda**. This report identifies five “transformative shifts” for a unified, universal post-2015 agenda and an illustrative set of 12 goals, each supported by three to five targets. The work of the High-Level Panel, however, remains incomplete in three areas: lack of discussion to ensure the post-2015 agenda goes beyond aid; lack of measures on accountability and implementation; and the need for more disaggregated data to fulfil the measurement agenda.
- the **Report of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)**. The SDSN pushes for an approach to goal-setting that emphasises integrated thinking along all dimensions of sustainable development, and underscores the importance of pursuing all goals in combination rather than in isolation.
- the **Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs**, which consists of 30 seats composed of 70 representatives nominated by Member States. The work of the OWG on SDGs is organised into sessions focusing on a range of thematic issues. There are many calls for a “new development paradigm” and a “transformation of societies”, as well as strong calls for integrated approaches to address interlinking challenges.
- the **Global Thematic Consultation on Environmental Sustainability** led by the UN Development Group. This consultation with a wide range of actors (academia, media, private sector, employers, trade unions, civil society, and decision makers) highlighted the changing narrative on environmental sustainability, towards something that is essential rather than a luxury, and that needs to be fully integrated, rest on good governance and social equality, integrate local action and national change, and rely on accountability and social justice through increased engagement with civil society and the private sector.

The UN Secretary General will report to the Special MDG Event in September 2013, taking place at the margin of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), on all the above work areas and will suggest a roadmap to guide the way to intergovernmental consultations in 2014 on completing the work on formulating the post-2015 framework and SDGs.

Ms. Camilla Toulmin (IIED) presented views from the **Independent Research Forum (IRF) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda**. The IRF draws together a dozen think tanks from both the North and South to generate independent, integrated analysis. Its aim is to bridge the SDG and post-2015 agendas, build convergence between the sustainability and poverty agendas and to be rooted in national and local priorities. Ms. Toulmin discussed the IRF’s proposed elements necessary to transition to sustainability, including from development assistance to a universal global compact, from top-down to multi-stakeholder decision-making, from shareholder to stakeholder value business models, from meeting easy development targets to tackling systematic barriers to progress, from damage control to investing in resilience, from concepts and testing to scaled-up interventions, and from multiple discrete actions to cross-scale co-ordination. Ms. Toulmin also introduced the Independent Expert Group (IEG) of high-level experts from least developed countries (LDCs), and emphasised that their voice needed to be included in discussions around sustainability and poverty reduction. Finally, Ms. Toulmin emphasised that LDCs need to be viewed as champions, not victims, as they possess the bulk of the world’s youth and global ecological assets, they are already demonstrating high innovation, and there is high potential to set them on a green development path that avoids high carbon lock-in.

Ms. Anja Wucke (GIZ, Germany) briefly shared information about the **Poverty-Environment Partnership** meeting in May this year. Discussions revolved around planetary boundaries and how they should be integrated into and reflected in the post-2015 Development Goals.

Ms. Constanza Martinez (IUCN) asserted that an integrated approach is necessary; that is, environmental sustainability needs to be integrated into all SDGs, and there must be a single SDG agenda that incorporates all actors. She expressed concern that interlinkages are getting lost, and that if this is the case, a different approach should be pursued. Three points that IUCN is pushing for are: 1) governments need to take into account the targets that they have already adopted; 2) the role of ecosystems needs to be included in every SDG, and there needs to be more investment in natural capital with clear indicators to measure progress, and 3) governance needs to be dramatically improved.

Participants were invited to comment on the presentations. Key points that emerged from the discussion were that successful examples need to be scaled up (this is not happening at present), that there needs to be a greater focus on building connections among different dimensions of sustainable development.

Breakout session

Participants were invited to discuss three questions, and a brief summary of discussions in each area follows.

- ***What are the priority environmental sustainability issues that members would like to see reflected in the post-2015 discussion?***

Participants highlighted a wide range of issues that they would like to see included in the post-2015 debate, reflecting their national priorities. These include renewable energy and energy efficiency, fisheries, climate change, biodiversity, planetary boundaries, fiscal transparency, government accountability and environmental health. There was also a clear expression of interest in taking a more integrated approach and better recognising inter-linkages, such as the food-energy-water nexus. It was also stated that it can be difficult for a country to have a unified opinion on what the priority areas are, as every department in governments have different viewpoints and tackle the development issue from different angles. Some suggested there should be a focus on achieving the objectives already set out by the MDGs, instead of adding more priorities on top of these existing ones.

- ***How can development goals be designed to apply to all countries (developed and developing) while also maintaining a focus on guiding development co-operation activities to help the poorest states?***

Participants highlighted the importance of truly bringing developing countries into the debate and listening to what they have to say. A broad range of actors need to be included in the debate, and ownership of the post-2015 framework needs to come from the bottom, instead of being imposed using a top-down approach.

- ***What can the OECD do to reflect its views in the post-2015 sustainable development goal debate?***

Participants indicated that the comparative advantage of the OECD is its ability to bring a wide range of actors together, and to act as a knowledge-sharing platform and a facilitator of discussion. In particular, participants underscored the OECD's role to facilitate national governments to better position themselves in this global debate and to help make the relevant inter-linkages among key themes and communities.

Ms. Brenda Killen's (OECD Secretariat) summarised roundtable discussions and members suggestions on the post-2015 Development Agenda on what role the OECD can play and what the OECD can contribute to the post-2015 debate. Suggestions include: supporting better governance and institutions to deliver environmental sustainability; mobilising its statistical capacity, with its comprehensive datasets (e.g. its database on official development assistance to help improve transparency on fiscal and financial information and green growth indicators to monitor progress); OECD's analytical capacity in bringing together existing analysis and evidence to highlight where there are gaps or key issues missing from the debates and helping to make inter-connections across key issues; mainstreaming and integrating environmental sustainability into development; and finally building a strong link between the post-2015 work and communities with the Global Partnership to mobilise a full spectrum of development actors into the global debate.

Item 5. Development Co-operation and Climate Change

a) Social protection and climate change

Earnan O'Cleirigh (OECD Secretariat) introduced the topic, indicating that there are already many successful existing social protection programmes in place in developing countries, and that there is great potential for these programmes to be adapted for social protection in the face of climate change. An OECD DAC Task Team on Social Protection has been set up and one of the topics the group has examined is on social protection and climate change.

Thomas Tanner (Institute of Development Studies) presented the work to date on social protection and climate change for the OECD DAC Task Team on Social Protection, which can also be found in the draft report [DCD/DAC/ENV(2013)2]. The core messages are that social protection instruments, such as social cash transfers, pension schemes, micro-insurance/weather-indexed insurance, public works, and asset transfers can build upon existing experience and national systems to accomplish climate change and poverty reduction goals simultaneously. In particular they can build climate resilience and reduce chronic vulnerability and spend climate finance in a way that directly targets poor and vulnerable people. Areas where knowledge gaps remain are the link between climate variability and climate change, and the political economy of the institutions and actors involved (e.g. partners and donors). Case studies of Rwanda and Tanzania highlighted that the key challenges were a lack of financial incentives, political will and institutional capacity to coordinate across ministries to implement relevant social protection programmes. To address these challenges, a cross-sectoral approach is essential. Coordination capacity can be built through sectoral working groups involving the government and international organisations, and through identifying and supporting national champions. Mr. Tanner advised donor agencies to ensure that they were very aware of the political economy of the policy processes they are trying to target, so as to ensure that the right incentives are targeted at the right people to get the intended results. Finally, Mr. Tanner proposed ideas for the potential role of the DAC-EPOC Climate Change and Development Co-operation Task Team and ENVIRONET members in supporting the strengthening of social protection policies for climate change, including: agreeing upon principles for a common approach to 'adaptive social protection', learning mechanisms and key messages for advocacy; initiating a dialogue within donors and with partners; taking an integrated approach to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the efficacy of social protection for climate shocks and stresses; and advocating/providing technical assistance on the social protection aspects of national adaptation plans.

Members welcomed the presentation and the draft report. One question related to whether the study focuses on the resilience of ecosystems as well as of communities. Mr. Tanner acknowledged that whilst this is important, ecosystem resilience is not a part of the project at this stage. Ms. Sloth Carlson (UNDP) drew members' attention to a large scheme in India that is using social protection to enhance ecosystem services (wetlands in particular). Following integration of member comments, this report will be issued as an OECD working paper.

b) DAC-EPOC Joint Task Team on Climate Change and Development Co-Operation

Ms. Yuka Greiler (Co-Chair of the Task Team, Switzerland) presented the current status of the Joint Task Team, drawing members' attention to document [DCD/DAC/ENV(2013)3]. Current work is focusing on the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of climate change adaptation at the national level, comprising two elements: a comparative study of M&E approaches in OECD member and non-member countries; and a review of common methodological challenges. The former aims to act as a two-way exchange of good practice through detailed case studies. The latter has identified a range of methodological challenges, including the gradual, long-term nature of the effects of climate change becoming apparent, the setting of baselines and targets, and how to measure attribution. This work will be completed in early spring 2014. Potential new areas of work are [DCD/DAC/ENV(2013)3]: supporting national level adaptation planning and implementation, looking at adaptation as a process instead of a project; thematically-focused work on adaptation and development co-operation, such as natural resource management and sustainable infrastructure; and other emerging areas such as disaster risk management and social protection.

Members are invited to submit written comments to the Secretariat on their comments and suggestions on future work and the mandate for the Task Team. It was acknowledged that the mandate for this Task Team in the next biennium should be taken up with the parent bodies of the DAC and the EPOC.

c) Climate change finance

Ms. Hedwig Riegler (Chair of the OECD DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistic, Austria) and **Ms. Annemarie Watt (Australia), co-chairs of the preceding ENVIRONET workshop on Rio Markers, Climate and Development Finance (24-25 June)**, presented a summary to ENVIRONET members. The main topics of conversation and key outcomes of the workshop were:

- A detailed discussion and sharing of experience on the application and use of the **Rio Markers system for tracking climate-related aid**. Members expressed strong support to maintain the existing system, but highlighted a need to strengthen its quality. Discussions revealed limited support for a complete overhaul of the methodology, but the opportunity to make small scale improvements in the descriptions and guidance to apply the markers with greater consistency, especially for the distinction between principal versus significant and significant versus not targeted, and to improve treatment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). The workshop raised the need to improve confidence in and communication around the Rio markers to avoid misunderstandings on what is reflected by the data. Finally, many members suggested a key objective would be to work together to improve the data quality, including the consistency and the transparency of how the system is used by members particularly in the context of international reporting. Many delegations noted that they use Rio Markers for reporting to the Convention Secretariats, for climate finance, but also under other conventions; some added that non-ODA finance was missing in reporting at this stage.
- In discussions on **understanding and tracking non-concessional climate finance**, it was concluded that non-concessional and private climate finance will be important sources going forward and that tracking these flows and efforts is important. Issues regarding the definition of concessionality, additionality and attribution were highlighted. The secretariat briefed participants on DAC efforts to improve its tracking of non-concessional and private flows in the context of development finance and statistics, which will have relevance to tracking climate finance, as well as the new initiative of the Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance, which is coordinated by the OECD secretariat. Participants broadly supported these initiatives.

- **On climate change and development finance effectiveness**, the workshop highlighted latest ongoing efforts of the Busan Partnership on climate finance and development co-operation, as well as the results of a recent OECD survey on what enables climate finance effectiveness, other research developments and efforts of the Overseas Development Institute and EU Global Climate Change Alliance. Participants highlighted that achieving effectiveness is key for climate finance, but that what enables and constitutes effectiveness can be considered in different ways across different stakeholders and contexts. Mainstreaming of climate change considerations into development co-operation was noted as a key target for use of the Rio marker information – whilst also noting that mainstreaming creates problems for precision in tracking climate-related aid, since accurate quantification in highly integrated activities is often unfeasible.

Detailed information of this workshop can be found on the ENVIRONET Community Space site¹ and the main points of discussion are summarised in document [DCD/M/(2013)/2/PROV, forthcoming].

Ms. Jan Corfee-Morlot (OECD Secretariat) gave a brief presentation on the possible future issues and modalities of ENVIRONET and WP-STAT working together to improve the quality and the use for international reporting and measurement purposes of DAC statistics on Rio markers, Environment and Development finance statistics; see [DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2013)1/RD3]. Ms. Corfee-Morlot emphasised that the key goal of this collaboration and of a revived task team is to ensure that DAC methodologies and data are relevant, meet the needs of users and provide a reference point for the international community. Ms. Corfee-Morlot invited written comments from members as to the potential future issues for work and modalities of an ENVIRONET and WP-STAT joint task team, such as the issues to be addressed, the stakeholders that should be involved, and the frequency and timing of meetings. These comments will be collated and shared with members for further consideration on next steps.

The **ENVIRONET members** generally supported the proposal for joint work between ENVIRONET and WP-STAT on Rio Markers, Environment and Development Finance Statistics.² ENVIRONET member's comments on the current status and future direction of the OECD's work on climate finance highlighted that the Rio Markers are not fully exploited at present and that the focus should be on refining and better using the current system before making drastic changes to it. They emphasised that the quality of the data can be improved, the profile and the credibility of the Creditor Reporting System raised, and the Rio markers data better explained or communicated. Beyond joining up DAC work under ENVIRONET and WP-STAT, members highlighted potentially useful collaboration or linkages with the OECD's Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) and the OECD co-ordinated Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance. Some suggested that discussion around climate finance (and the post-2015 agenda) should engage with a wide range of actors, particularly partner developing countries and the secretariat agreed to consider opportunities for more collaboration in taking work in this area forward.

Item 6. Wrap-up of the day's conversation

Item 7. Briefing on the OECD and DAC activities related to ENVIRONET's work

Mr. Henri-Bernard Solignac-Lecomte (OECD Development Centre) presented the Development Centre's annual African Economic Outlook, which was first launched in 2002 and now covers 53 African countries. The outlook combines macroeconomic, structural and social dimensions, and

¹ <https://community.oecd.org/docs/DOC-55770>

² Reservations raised in the meeting about the creation of a joint Task Team are being reconsidered following the DAC meeting held 9th July and agreement has been reached to consider the terms of reference or work plan for such a Task Team [DCD/DAC/M(2013)/8/PROV].

comprise a country note for each country, five overview chapters, one thematic chapter, and a harmonised statistical annex. The Outlook is produced by the OECD in cooperation with the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, and UNDP. It is intended to inform and advice decision makers, broker policy dialogue, strengthen capacity, and share knowledge.

The Outlook shows that although Africa has a strong growth trend, it has mainly been driven by population growth, and most economies are still based on producing and exporting primary goods or raw materials. For Africa to develop in the long run, it is important that countries in the region manage their natural resources sustainably, and also diversify both beyond and amongst different natural resources. Building a strong manufacturing sector and increasing labour productivity are both crucial. To move forward, a “cluster dialogue” on natural resources should be established between OECD and non-OECD countries, and the economic dashboard should be widened to include environmental indicators.

Mr. Erik Solheim (DAC Chair) welcomed the work of the ENVIRONET and delivered an inspiring talk about the need to align environmental and development policy. The key message was that environmental problems must be tackled whilst also lifting people out of poverty and bringing them up to the level of the global middle class. The environment must be integrated into development policy, not added on as a secondary concern. However, at present the environment and development communities remain rather divided, which is an obstacle that must be overcome in order to move forward. He highlighted positive developments of the recent launch of regional emissions trading schemes in China and of a US climate policy framework, but also that much work remains to be done. For example, harmful fossil fuel subsidies and a range of negative environmental externalities remain the number one enemy of the environment. Mr. Solheim highlighted potentially four areas of action for development and environment practitioners, including: i) mobilising USD 100 billion pledged by developed countries annually by 2020 to tackle climate change; ii) innovative development co-operation actions e.g. to offer developing countries financial support to frontload the benefits of reducing fossil fuel subsidies; iii) championing positive examples of green growth, such as Ethiopia’s ambitious green growth plan; and finally iv) creating coalitions for the environment. In citing further examples, Mr. Solheim praised the success of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, which has reduced deforestation by 80% over the past decade and suggested that similar country coalitions could be built around river systems and oceans.

Members responded to Mr. Solheim’s speech with a lively discussion with support for more political willingness through coalitions for the environment and action to support fossil fuel subsidy reform. In response to questions, Mr. Solheim highlighted the need for the DAC to go one step beyond producing policy guidance and give more concrete advice for policy implementations on the ground; and the need for OECD DAC member country leaders to take political risk and show political leadership in providing development support to partner countries. A clear message coming from members was that the relationship between environment and development needs to be clearly defined in the lead-up to 2015, but this remains a challenge. Other points included: the necessity to remember the trade facet of the development and environment debate; to consider the full range of environmental issues and not just climate change; to have a more concrete definition of environmental sustainability and to recognise that it often means different things in developed and developing country contexts; and for the OECD to have tangible, concrete ideas of what it can bring to the post-2015 debate.

Item 8. Green growth and Development

a) Briefings on existing work

Ms. Jan Corfee-Morlot (OECD Secretariat) briefly presented the new publication “*Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development*”, a companion piece to the 2011 OECD Green Growth Strategy focused on development policy issues. It draws on extensive consultations with developing countries and other international stakeholders, and is based on concrete case studies from 37 countries, as well as 5 regional initiatives. The five key messages that emerge from the publication are: i) people and

economies in developing countries are directly affected by stress on natural resources and environmental risks; ii) green growth is vital to secure a more sustainable future for developing countries and can lead to large economic and social benefits over time; iii) gains from green growth are potentially large, but require reconciling short-term priorities with long-term sustainable development goals; iv) there is an increasing number of examples of developing countries implementing green growth policies, with promising results, but efforts are *recent* and still *limited in scope* – efforts will need to be scaled up to achieve global green growth; v) a twin-track policy agenda can help guide national and international actions on green growth and development. Ms. Corfee-Morlot emphasized that co-operation between developed and developing countries will make or break green growth; three key pillars for international support are i) strengthen green finance and investment; ii) promote green technology innovation through co-operation; and iii) facilitate trade in green goods and services. She also appealed to members to help disseminate OECD work on green growth. Ms. Corfee-Morlot also provided a brief overview of the DAC Senior Level Meeting held on 3-4 April 2013, a summary of which can be found at [DCD/DAC/M(2013)5/PROV], highlighting support from the DAC SLM for long-term engagement and commitment to work with willing partner developing countries over time to help them build institutions and capacity to advance a country-driven agenda for green growth.

Ms. Shannon Wang (OECD Secretariat) gave a short presentation of two in-depth green growth case studies led in Ethiopia and Cambodia in collaboration with IIED, and of a scoping study of potential green growth entry points in Zambia in collaboration with IIED and the African Development Bank. These three case studies take a strong inclusive green growth perspective to reflect the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference. The aim of the first two case studies (Cambodia and Ethiopia) is to facilitate national level exchange and eventually international dialogue around: i) green growth opportunities and challenges within national development planning context, including the country's green growth strategy or plan; ii) reflect on progress made; iii) look ahead to help anticipate and position to address future challenges; and iv) identify the international support that is most needed. Ms. Wang emphasized that these country level exercises are not an evaluation or review of green growth at the country level but an effort to facilitate understanding of what green growth might mean in different country contexts. The green growth scoping study in Zambia grew out of the Green Growth in Africa workshop in Lusaka in January 2013. It is exploratory and has as an objective to help the government to identify green growth entry points in the revision process of the Zambia's 6th National Development Plan. There is strong Zambian government support coming from both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, including co-sponsorship of a national workshop on green growth scoping (4-5 July in Lusaka). The results of this consultation and scoping paper could provide the foundation for ENVIRONET's future work on development co-operation to support Zambia's efforts to integrate green growth into its development plan (see discussion 8b. below and Annex in DCD/DAC/ENV(2013)5).

Mr. Balázs Egert (OECD Secretariat) presented the OECD 2-year Horizontal project on *Towards Green Growth in Developing Asia* (see Room Doc 4), which aims to promote green growth in selected ASEAN economies (Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines). This project comprises three parts: i) a synthesis report that compiles green growth lessons from OECD countries; ii) a report entitled "*Towards Green Growth in Emerging and Developing Asia*"; and a database of green growth indicators for emerging and developing Asian countries. The three main focus of this project include examining: i) how to integrate green growth consideration into national development plans; ii) how to promote sustainable use of energy resources; and iii) how to decouple rapid urbanisation from local and global pollution in selected ASEAN countries. Mr. Egert drew Members' attention to a tentative fact-finding mission planned for October 2013, and appealed to members for any contacts they may have in emerging and developing Asia to assist with this process. A workshop is planned for the first quarter of 2014 to discuss preliminary conclusions of the report, the draft report should be presented to OECD committees in the first half of 2014, and the final publication should be complete in the second half of 2014.

Members were invited to comment on the presentations of the green growth work. Members were unanimous in supporting the OECD's work on green growth, and in congratulating the new publication "*Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development*". Many members highlighted the need for the new publication to be well communicated in order to have an impact on the ground, instead of becoming another shelf document that is not read by the right people. To do this, some members recommended having more workshops and through events of their own agencies to disseminate the work. Members also expressed the desire to be more included in the process of developing these case studies stressing that they have field offices and operation on the ground, and that they wish to play a more active role throughout the process instead of just reading the publications at the end. The Secretariat clarified, particularly with respect to the Zambia scoping paper, that it is exploratory and resulting from a request from the national stakeholders and from IIED to have OECD work with them to facilitate local dialogue on green growth priorities. Members will be engaged and consulted if it is agreed to use the Zambia case to help move ENVIRONET work forward on examining the development co-operation support and developing good practices in meeting country green growth priorities.

b) New work on green growth and development co-operation

Ms. Jan Corfee-Morlot and Ms. Shannon Wang (OECD Secretariat) presented the proposition for new work on green growth and development co-operation [DCD/DAC/ENV(2013)5]. The proposal focuses on the Africa region and on the sectors of natural resource management and sustainable urbanisation and infrastructure, and suggests that the project be elaborated in three stages: i) exploratory work to determine where development assistance for the environment is flowing (countries, sectors, sub-sectors, activities); ii) an in-depth look at development co-operation practice in selected developing countries; and iii) identification of overarching lessons learnt and the development of specific recommendations for practitioners. The new project would build upon existing work within the OECD, and would seek to build on relevant work elsewhere e.g. in OECD Directorates such as ENV, GOV, DEV, CTP and DAF.

Ms. Shannon Wang (OECD Secretariat) and Ms. Alice Ruhweza (UNDP) presented a proposal for future work on biodiversity and development co-operation [DCD/DAC/ENV(2013)4] which was well supported by ENVIRONET members. This work would aim to facilitate a better understanding of the biodiversity financing gap, and to balance ENVIRONET's existing work on climate change. The proposed work would unfold in three phases: i) conducting data analysis on external development finance to identify the major donors, issues and sectors; ii) conducting qualitative work on policy issues to identify what mechanisms donor agencies are using to mainstream biodiversity issues, and how donor agencies are monitoring and evaluating the impacts or results of their support; and iii) other strategic implementation issues, such as how donors are using SEA and the use of non-ODA public external development finance to mobilise private sector engagement. This work would be led by ENVIRONET and its Secretariat, in collaboration with the Environment Directorate. An ad-hoc working group was already formed to provide advice with representatives from ENVIRONET to the Secretariat (including UNDP, USA, Finland, France and Sweden, but also open to other interested members), and a final deliverable would be released in May 2014.

c) ENVIRONET discussion: future work proposals and key issues of practice

With relation to specific projects, many members strongly expressed the need to complete the green growth and poverty reduction work carried out by the former Task Team in 2012. Given the significant resource gap to complete a single stand-alone publication, and the risk of delaying delivery of the current PWB, Members agreed it was most important for the results of the work to be recognised and built upon in on-going ENVIRONET green growth projects. To this end, members agreed that release of a working paper based on the draft guidance note on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) and pro-poor green growth would be welcome. This note has been revised by a PCD expert from Trinity College in Ireland and is being circulated to members for a last round of comment prior to release. It was also agreed

that the draft guidance notes on governance and valuing natural capital drafted will form the basis of the new project on biodiversity and development co-operation. On the biodiversity project Members also requested that the Secretariat reach out to other partners already working in this space, such as the WAVES and TEEB initiatives, for their comments before kicking off Phase I of the project. The only remaining guidance note is on innovation and pro-poor growth. As this note still requires significant work and the Secretariat will work with interested members in finding a way to make it become a useful input to ENVIRONET's new work for this biennium on green growth and development cooperation.

Members were generally supportive of proposed work on green growth and development co-operation, however they expressed a desire to be more closely involved in the process of developing the work. To this end the Secretariat was asked to rework the proposal and to identify another "friends" group to help them revise the proposal. Written comments on this work were invited and (prior to the deadline for comments) a follow-up teleconference was scheduled.

Item 9. Roundtable on the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in development co-operation

The Chair (United Kingdom) introduced the session on SEA in development co-operation, stating that whilst a lot is known about the theoretical benefits of conducting SEAs, not enough is known about the impacts that SEAs are having on the ground. A better understanding of the concrete impacts of SEA implementation is needed to move this work forward.

Ms. Leslie Johnston (United States) presented a proposal of future work on SEA under ENVIRONET [Room Doc 7]. In particular, Ms. Johnston put forward the proposal of forming an informal SEA group that would take a structured, systematic approach to understanding how SEA is being implemented on the ground, and how it can contribute to green growth and SDGs.

Members were very supportive of this idea, particularly Sweden, Canada and the Netherlands. Members therefore endorsed the creation of an informal SEA working group, and elected the United States as the chair of this group. The group has no impact upon the current PWB in terms of financial resources or formalised work and will be working towards identifying future opportunities of bringing SEA to the DAC PWB of 2015-16. **Ms. Marie-France Houle (Canada)** read out a message from Peter Croal, former chair of the SEA task team, which was warmly received.

Item 10. Implementing the current PWB (2013-14) and preparing for the next biennium PWB (2015-16)

Ms. Jan Corfee-Morlot (OECD Secretariat) presented the PWB 2013-14. She first highlighted that there was still work being carried over from the PWB 2011-2012. Ms. Corfee-Morlot then provided an indicative overview of the projects and outputs which are likely to be implemented in the current DAC PWB across the two main output areas: green growth and development co-operation; and climate change with a focus on climate finance. Ms. Corfee-Morlot emphasised that the PWB 2015-16 planning process will not be decided by the DAC until the end of 2013, and that time to propose a programme of work that is more in line with ENVIRONET's needs would be in the first quarter of 2014.

Members generally expressed that they would like to be more engaged in the development of the DAC PWB 2015-16 for ENVIRONET. It was also acknowledged that the ENVIRONET mandate would also need to be renewed at the end of 2014. Members decided to work together pro-actively and in some cases informally, for example to consider how to best integrate experience with Strategic Environmental Assessment practice into the next DAC PWB. Also bearing in mind, the outcomes of the post-2015 and SDG discussion will also have significant impacts on the work of ENVIRONET, the group therefore should allow sufficient flexibility in the design of the future work programme to anticipate a role for the DAC and the ENVIRONET to help implement agreed goals. She noted that ultimately it is the DAC that

makes the final decision over the PWB, therefore ENVIRONET members and DAC delegates need to be in close communication.

Members' conversation in the meeting also included a broad discussion about the current workings of ENVIRONET and the OECD. Key points that arose were:

- The desire for ENVIRONET to work more like a network of practitioners with less attention to OECD document production and review (shorter and fewer papers) and more time for structured dialogue to exchange ideas on tools, best practices and experiences. Members also voiced their interest in revisiting how ENVIRONET and the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP) can maximize co-operation and synergies in the future on respective work areas.
- The desire to work more closely with non-DAC OECD countries and developing countries, in particular the five OECD key partner countries (i.e. Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa) and other relevant stakeholders by actively bringing them into the network's dialogue. Other relevant stakeholders include civil society organisations, new actors such as the Global Green Growth Institute, alongside of other already participating partners (e.g. IUCN, IIED, E3G, ODI, UNEP), relevant other research institutes, and possibly relevant actors from the private sector.
- The need to collaborate more with other parts of the DAC and with other parts of the OECD more generally, to have a more integrated approach to international policy issues (e.g. regarding its role and overarching contribution will be to the post-2015 policy debate).

Item 11. Other business

The Chair (UK) asked members for feedback on the new set-up of having small tables instead of one large circle. Overall, members responded positively to the configuration, saying that it created a friendlier atmosphere and facilitated discussion. The Chair has also informed members that the 16th ENVIRONET meeting is tentatively booked on 10-12 March 2014 at the OECD headquarters. The Chair thanked all participants for attending this meeting and for Secretariat's efforts in organising the event.

**DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation
(ENVIRONET): 15th Meeting
Paris, 25-26 June 2013**

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