



Integrating Sustainability into Development Planning and Development Co-operation

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The Bank's **environmental** strategy

- ❖ To improve the **quality of life** – health, livelihood, and security of people – through the improvement of environmental conditions;
- ❖ To improve the **quality of growth** – institutional frameworks and environmental governance; and
- ❖ To protect the **quality of regional** and global commons.



EAP Environment Strategy: Challenges and Opportunities :

- ❖ Rapid growth in the region for environmental **management and governance**
- ❖ The need to improve **capacity building** and **policy dialogue** on good environmental governance and frameworks –
 - effective regulation, cross-sectoral coordination, policy integration, and partnerships with the private sector and civil society
- ❖ The need to engage in **regional and sub-regional** policy dialogue and programs and strengthen our partnerships



The World Bank's role in the region

- ❖ A **\$5.3 billion** portfolio supporting environmental objectives for this region alone
- ❖ World's largest **ODS portfolio of \$560 million grants**
- ❖ Implementation of global environmental objectives through a **\$270 GEF grant portfolio**
- ❖ A growing **Carbon Finance** portfolio supporting Clean Development Mechanism in an equitable manner
- ❖ Through policies, **Mainstreaming Environment** in project development and implementation



Discussion questions

- ❖ 1. *What have been the main challenges to achieving greater **policy coherence** (economic, **environment** and social) in development planning?*
- ❖ 2. *Which processes would facilitate moving from poverty reduction strategies (**PRS**) to national sustainable development strategies (**NSDS**)?*
- ❖ 3. *How can international organisations **work together** to integrate sustainability concerns and safeguards into development assistance?*



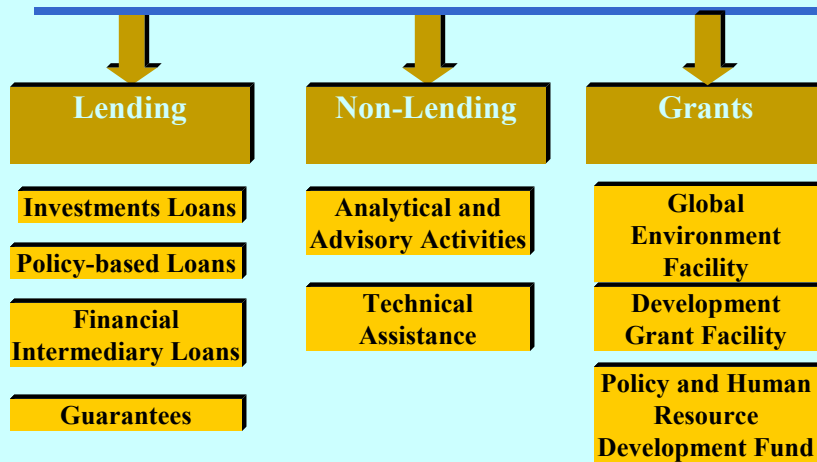
*1. Challenges to **Environment** Policy Coherence*

- ❖ **Need to go fast – grow now worry later**
- ❖ **Focus Project vs Programs**
- ❖ **WB Projects vs others**
- ❖ **National Capacity and Challenges**



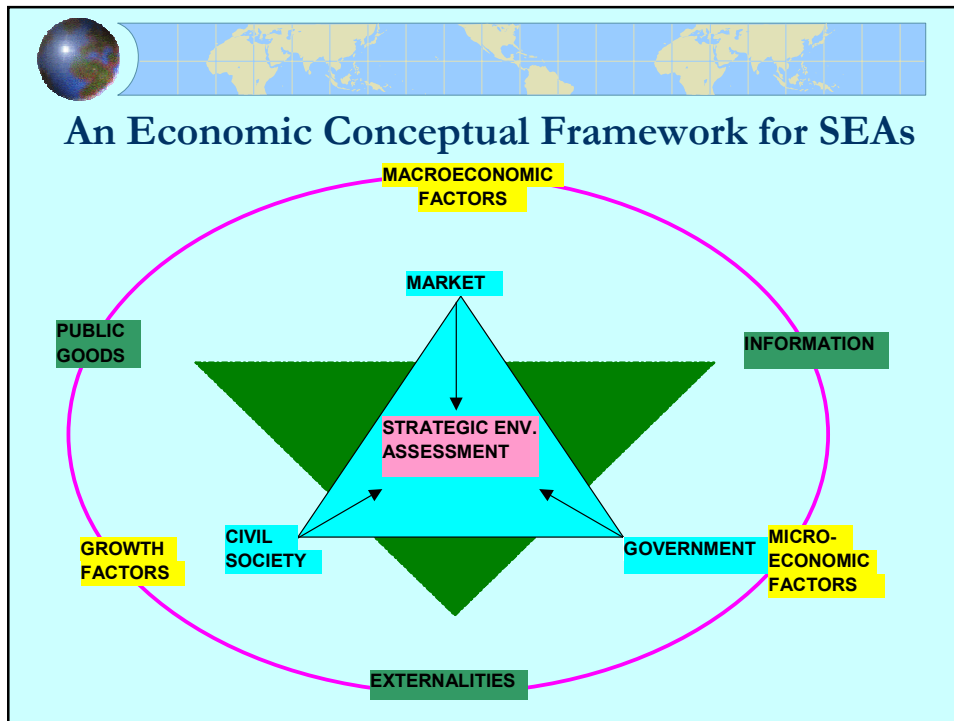
Types of Bank Instruments

World Bank instruments
can be categorized into












SEA Versus EIA

	SEA	EIA
Nature	Strategy,concept.	Operation
Focus	Along decision process	Final outcomes
Type Dec.	Facilitate	Required
Alternatives	Integrate	Specific
Scale	Macro (glob, reg)	Micro (local)
Scope	Social,economic	Physical, biology
Use of Econ. Methods	I/O models, CGE, Valuation, CBA	CBA, valuation
Responsibility	Planners	Project Proponent



- ## SEA Applications
- ❖ **Policies, Plans and Programs:**
 - Spatial and Land plans
 - Regional Development
 - NRM Strategies
 - Legislation and regulatory bills
 - Investment and lending
 - National Budgets
 - International Treaties: Example – Trade agreements

Environment Monitors in EAP Countries

	Cambodia	Environment Agenda	
	Indonesia	Reducing Pollution	
	Laos	Environment Agenda	
	Mongolia	Land Resources Management	
	Philippines	Environment Agenda Air Quality, Solid Waste, Water Quality, Assessment	
	Papua New Guinea	Land and the People	
	Vietnam	Environment Agenda Water Quality	
	Thailand	Environment Agenda Air Quality Water Quality Solid Waste	

2. Moving from poverty reduction strategies to national strategies

- ❖ IDA recommends that we should “continue to advocate good policies”
- ❖ Environmental degradation falls disproportionately on the poor
- ❖ Process builds expectations & accountability
- ❖ PRSPs include targets, indicators, timetables
- ❖ Progress reports
- ❖ Basis for PRSCs & donor coordination



Summary of PRSP and PRSC

- ❖ PRSPs & PRSCs only two of many elements in mainstreaming environment in development
- ❖ PRSPs show improvement from a low starting point & great diversity
- ❖ Incorporate MDG7 (Env. Sustainability)
- ❖ Good practices: Cambodia, Vietnam III



Policy lending OP 8.60 - CEA

- ❖ Determine if country policies supported are likely to have significant effects on ENR
- ❖ For policies with significant effects, an assessment of the country's systems for reducing adverse effects and enhancing positive effects
- ❖ If there are gaps in the analysis or limitations in the systems, the program documentation should describe how such gaps or shortcomings would be addressed
- ❖ While the necessary analytic information could potentially be drawn from a number of sources, CEA is one option

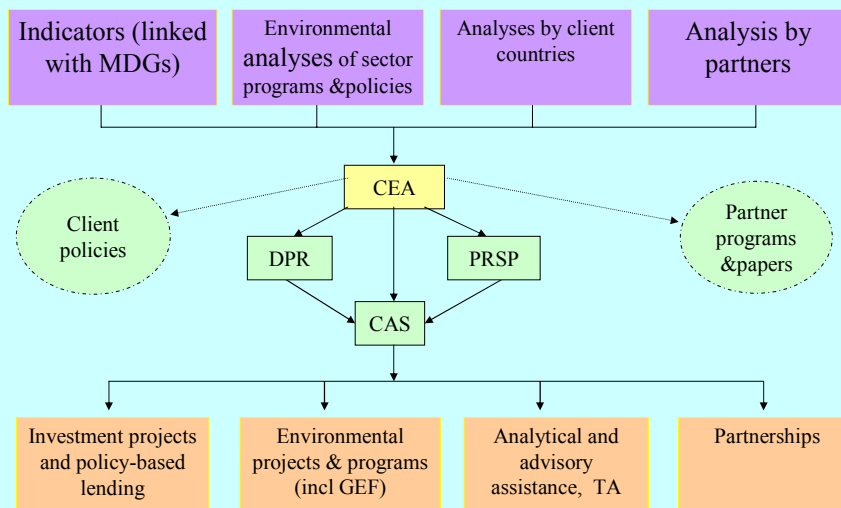


Objectives of the CEA

1. **To inform policy dialogue**
 - Identify environmental trends and priorities; and environment-poverty, environment-growth linkages
2. **To facilitate mainstreaming**
 - Integrate strategic analysis into the design of plans and programs
3. **To guide capacity building and safeguard efforts**
 - Tailor capacity building and safeguard efforts according to country institutional, policy and regulatory capacity to sustainably manage environmental resources



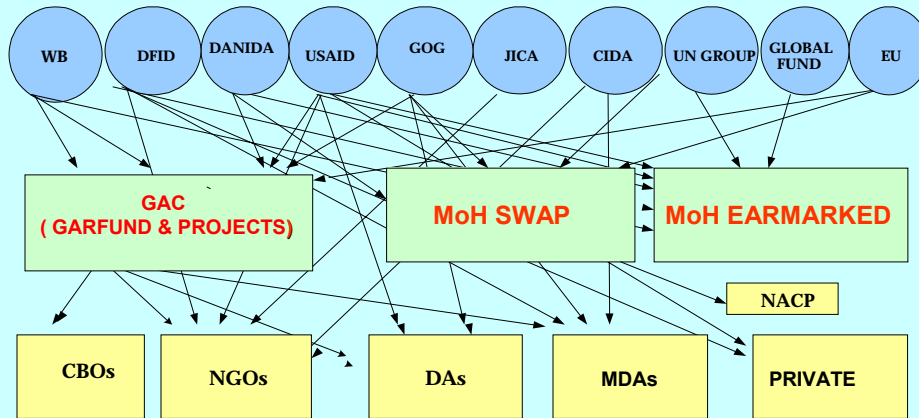
CEA Inputs and Links with Country Assistance Programming





3. Challenges to International Cooperation

A Chaos of Good Intentions: FUNDING MAZE FOR HIV/AIDS IN GHANA



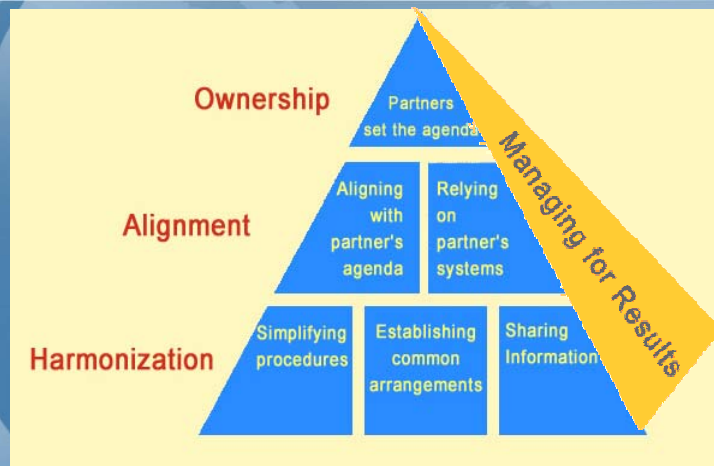
Why better alignment with client strategies and coordination?

- ❖ Undermines country ownership
- ❖ Increases unproductive transaction costs
- ❖ Weakens capacity
- ❖ Reduces aid effectiveness
- ❖ Wastes time, effort, and resources
- ❖ Erodes public support



Framework for Partnership – Paris Declaration

Partnership for Greater Aid Effectiveness

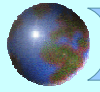


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Status of International cooperation

- ❖ Asia Specific Work under progress – ADB- JBIC-WB
- ❖ Procurement formats done
- ❖ Country Systems are being evaluated
- ❖ Environment issues focus getting closer
- ❖ Working together on projects and programs
- ❖ Donor coordination in countries –
 - Laos PDR – NT 2
 - Vietnam - Donor coordination working very well, policy dialogue coordinated, and the PRSC series is co-financed by a number of donors
 - CAI-Asia

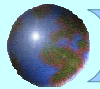


Partnerships: CAI-Asia Goals

The Clean Air Initiative promotes and demonstrates innovative ways to improve the air quality of Asian Cities through sharing experiences and building partnerships

- ❖ **Sharing knowledge and experiences on air quality management**
- ❖ **Capacity building**
- ❖ **Improving policy and regulatory frameworks at the regional level**
- ❖ **Assisting cities in formulating and implementing integrated air quality management systems**
- ❖ **Piloting projects to encourage innovation**

“Create an Air Quality Management Community in Asia”



CAI-Asia Members

CITIES

Bangkok, Thailand
 Chang Mai, Thailand
 Chengdu, PRC
 Chittagong, Bangladesh
 Chongqing, PRC
 Colombo, Sri Lanka
 Guangzhou, PRC
 Hangzhou, PRC
 Hanoi, Viet Nam
 Harbin, PRC
 Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
 Hyderabad, India
 Islamabad, Pakistan
 Kathmandu, Nepal
 Makati, Philippines
 Mumbai, India
 Naga, Philippines
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Pune, India
 Surabaya, Indonesia
 Tianjin, PRC
 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
 Yogyakarta, Indonesia

NGAs

Balochistan EPA, Pakistan
 Central Pollution Control Board, India
 Department of Environment, Bangladesh
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines
 Department of Transportation and Communications, Philippines
 Dhaka Transport Coordination Board, Bangladesh
 Metro Manila Development Authority, Philippines
 Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
 Ministry of Environment, Indonesia
 Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Cambodia
 Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, India
 Pollution Control Department, Thailand
 State Environmental Protection Administration (PRC focal point)
 Viet Nam Register, Viet Nam

42 NGOs and Academic Institutions in the Region

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Asian Development Bank
 Australian Dept. for Environment and Heritage
 German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
 United States Asia Environmental Partnership
 World Bank

FULL PRIVATE SECTOR Member

Ford Motor Company Shell

ASSOCIATE PRIVATE SECTOR Member

AVL Corning
 ACFA DEKRA
 Cerulean EMITEC
 MAHA SGS
 IPIECA ESP