



**International Workshop on Mainstreaming
Environment with a Particular Focus on Drylands
into National Development Frameworks**

**Workshop Proceedings
18 -20 June 2007, Bamako, Mali**

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Introduction

UNDP-DDC spearheaded collaborative efforts with UNEP and the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD to facilitate a study to identify and collate lessons learnt on mainstreaming environment with a particular focus on drylands issues into national development frameworks as a basis for developing generic guidelines to support country initiatives. Twenty one countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America were selected to document and analyze case studies on lessons learnt, best practices and their experiences on mainstreaming. The countries were selected to ensure maximum diversity of experiences in the mainstreaming processes. National Consultants from the selected 21 countries worked in collaboration with UNDP country offices to undertake the studies. The results of the studies were tabulated into country reports.

An International Consultant synthesized the 21 national reports and generated a common lessons learnt documentation and also developed draft generic guidelines on mainstreaming environment and in particular dryland issues into national development plans. These two documents and a draft framework for partnership to support drylands development formed the basis of discussions at the workshop held in Mali, Bamako from 18 -20 June 2007.

The workshop brought together governments, civil society, bilateral and multilateral partners to discuss and agree on how environment and particularly drylands issues can be integrated into national development frameworks to improve the livelihoods of millions of the poor who live in the dry regions of the world. It discussed the lessons learnt and experiences gained so far in mainstreaming environment and in particular drylands issues into national development frameworks; the draft generic mainstreaming guidelines and partnership framework and provided inputs for improving and finalizing the entire three documents.

Executive Summary

Drylands cover about 40% of the Earth's land surface and are inhabited by more than 2.3 billion people worldwide, about one third of the world's population. The highest incidence of poverty is found in drylands, with indications of a positive correlation between poverty and level of dryness. The Drylands have been neglected for generations. Most investment in development has gone into what is considered higher potential areas. Yet they have high resilient species, well adapted to seasonal rainfall and recurrent droughts; are home to a rich biodiversity pool whose potential remains untapped; cradle key water sheds (the Nile, the Niger River, etc) and wetlands with potential for agriculture, energy and fishing. Beyond pastoralism, the drylands offer great potential for tourism, eco-tourism and game ranching and high value honey production. Trees in drylands such as acacia, commiphora produce gum resin; bio fuels are extracted from *Jatropha*; plants such as aloe and others have many therapeutic uses.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD organized an international workshop on mainstreaming of environment and in particular drylands issues into national development frameworks in Mali from June 18-20 to:

1. Bring Governments, civil society, bilateral and multilateral partners to discuss and agree on how environment and particularly drylands issues can be integrated into national development frameworks to improve the livelihoods of millions of the poor who live in the dry regions of the world and achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
2. Discuss the challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming of environment/drylands issues into national development frameworks
3. Share lessons learnt, best practices, and experiences gained in mainstreaming processes
4. Review, discuss and validate draft generic guidelines for mainstreaming
5. Strengthen and expand partnerships for supporting mainstreaming initiatives in affected countries

The workshop was organized into seven sessions as follows: opening and introduction; introduction and objectives of the workshops; country experiences with mainstreaming; global lessons learnt on mainstreaming; generic guidelines; group discussions; the partnership framework and workshop closure. The discussions were held in plenary and working group sessions.

For the group discussions, the participants were subdivided into three working groups and each provided with similar TORs. The group sessions discussed the generic guidelines addressing the following questions and issues:

1. What aspects of business as usual need to change?
2. Additional justification for drylands mainstreaming
3. Omissions that need to be addressed
4. What needs to be omitted?
5. Aspects to be improved
6. Limitations to bear in mind
7. Annexes that need to be added
8. Annexes that need to be omitted
9. Concepts/definitions/terms to include
10. Length of document

The country presentations on lessons learnt were organized along the following lines: basic information about the country, national development strategies, mainstreaming tools or

processes used major reason for mainstreaming, main challenges faced, and lessons learnt and best practices.

The following were highlighted during the country presentations:

Mainstreaming process:

- National Action Programmes (NAPs) have not been integrated into the PRSP process
- Different countries based on their national contexts have used different tools for mainstreaming; e.g. the Strategic Environment Assessment
- Why we need to mainstream environment and drylands issues
- Mainstreaming is an expensive and a time demanding process
- The lack of budgets for mainstreaming
- The gap that exist between planning and implementation
- Importance of Participatory Approach – getting the different stakeholders together and their cohesion
- The important role of communication in the mainstreaming process

Political leadership:

- The need for political will and the important role that needs to be played by Government to ensure environment and drylands issues are mainstreamed into national development frameworks
- Need for environmental champions to give the issue importance and to defend ideas and spearhead the process.
- Importance of placing environment and development nexus at the highest levels of Government to ensure greater levels of awareness and promote advocacy

Coordination:

- Need for Environmental Ministries to play a much a stronger coordinating role to bring other line ministries on board
- Need to bring the Ministries of Planning as the main decision makers on national budgets on board

Policy Advocacy and Awareness Raising:

- Importance of policy advocacy for demonstrating the value of environment to national development
- The importance of raising public awareness on desertification and its consequences

Scientific Research:

- Need for more investment in scientific research to provide data/information and scientific evidence to decision makers to ensure mainstreaming is taken up as an important issue.
- The importance of technology – in particular GIS for collecting data/information on desertified areas for planning purposes and for scientific evidence to prove to decision makers the importance of environment

Financial Mechanisms:

- The possibility of using different financial instruments to achieve the end goals of combating desertification

Capacity Building:

- Lack of capacity at country level and the need for capacity building

Sustainable Land Management:

- The importance of land use management for ensuring sustainable land management practices
- Legal guarantee of ownership and access to natural resources is very important for the sustainable management of these

Climate change and its impacts:

- The emerging concerns created by climate change
- The need for risk and disaster mitigation and vulnerability reduction

It was stressed during the workshop that the generic guidelines respond to the demand specifically for mainstreaming of drylands issues and were requested by countries. The guidelines are generic and are not a blue print; given this they should be adapted to country specific situations and context. It was emphasized that the purposes of the guidelines are to:

- Address the challenge of “how to” mainstream
- Help countries link drylands issues to planning frameworks that influence action and resource allocation
- Highlight opportunities of drylands in poverty reduction and attainment of MDGs
- Highlight developmental challenges faced by drylands that should appear high on development agenda

Key lessons learnt:

1. Contexts vary from country to country and therefore the mainstreaming tools and approaches are also different.
2. Two types of approaches come out - parallel processes whereby development of frameworks for economic development is undertaken independently from that of environment and then the two are reconciled at the end; and the process whereby during the development of the framework for poverty reduction you incorporate environment.
3. Principles on mainstreaming highlighted: accountability – political leaders' accountability to the achievement of environment goals at national and local levels, e.g. the case of China
4. Mainstreaming is not a technical process however it requires technology in addition to the different elements that come into play; it also includes economic and social issues. Technology will assist in terms of collection and analysis of data for its justification. Mainstreaming of drylands issues cannot be imposed. The first step is to demonstrate the contribution of drylands to the GDP then the next is to incorporate these into development planning.
5. In terms of governance, various stakeholders should be part of the decision making process, not just one sector or ministry.
6. There is need for convergence between the different sectors, environment, agriculture, Economic Planning, etc. All the different Ministries should ideally take ownership of the process of mainstreaming. The true test for mainstreaming is the amount of resources allocated to it.
7. Institutional concerns – Ministries of Environment should not just be involved in implementation but should lead the process. They should coordinate other ministries and work hand in hand with these and not try to monopolize or dictate the process.
8. A generic and not a prescriptive blue print is needed as guidelines to assist countries in their mainstreaming endeavors

In the final analysis, the workshop came up with recommendations for improving and finalizing the lessons learnt synthesis documentation and the generic guidelines. Additionally it provided feedback on the proposed partnership. In particular it stressed among other things that the new partnership should decide on the most appropriate approach for its

development, relate to existing partnerships and address how it will be implemented in practice to ensure effective operationalization.

The workshop agreed on the way forward as follows:

1. The GM/UNDP/UNEP will undertake an electronic forum (through the community of practice for mainstreaming drylands issues – to be set-up shortly) to discuss further the guidelines and receive additional inputs and feedback. The Community of Practice will include all the participants and other actors at different levels; decision makers; practitioners, researchers, development partners; etc.
2. Finalize various documents produced based on the feedback received; improve the quality of both the English and French versions and translate into Spanish, the other language versions would be produced at a later date. Given that lessons will continue to be learnt and new experiences gained these documents will remain live to be improved on continuously.
3. The final versions of the Generic Guidelines and the lessons learnt will be published in hard copy and electronic format and distributed widely
4. When the Generic Guidelines have been revamped and finalized, the GM/UNDP/UNEP will provide support to a certain number of countries to test these on the ground so as to improve it. This will be undertaken through the existing interventions provided by the three organizations. The GM/UNDP/UNEP will also ensure technical and financial support for the implementation of the guidelines.
5. Participants were requested to provide suggestions on how discussions could continue in relation to the exchange of ideas and experiences.
6. With regards to partnership, the Global Mechanism will take the lead role in this. A task force will be set up quickly to be steered by the GM to help move quickly on the partnership initiative.
7. Participants will be informed in the next 3 to 4 weeks on the what and how for the partnerships

Session 1: Opening and Introduction

Opening and introductory remarks by Mr. Philip Dobie the Director of the UNDP Drylands Development Centre

Mr. Dobie welcomed participants to the International Workshop on Mainstreaming Environment with a particular focus on Drylands into National Development Frameworks. Mr. Dobie said it was a great a pleasure to see a large and dignified group of people at the workshop and looked forward to the next three days of deliberations. He thanked the Government of Mali for hosting the workshop and for the warm welcome given to all participants.

Mr. Dobie explained that the Drylands Development Centre evolved from the UNDP programme, UNSO (UNDP Office to Combat Desertification and Drought) that was born in the Sahel in Africa in 1973. UNSO was created in response to the severe effects of recurrent droughts in the Sahel. For many years, *UNSO* delivered a range of drought relief and development services in the Sahel under the management of UNDP. In 1991-92 UNSO assisted countries under its jurisdiction in the Sudano-Sahelian region to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

He highlighted that the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) came into force in 1996. Under the Convention countries produced National Actions Programmes/Plans (NAPs) with the hope that these would be the basis for fighting desertification, others developed plans on biodiversity under the UNCBD, but these did not get integrated in national budgets. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has provided funding for activities mostly as add on but these have also not been integrated into policies and plans. These plans (NAPs) mean nothing if they are not integrated into policies and budgetary processes.

UNDP developed the Integrated Drylands Development Programme in 2001 to assist countries among other things to mainstream and/or integrate their national action plans into national development frameworks. The results of this process are now right in front of us; i.e., the group of people assembled here to demonstrate achievements of the IDDP during the workshop.

The need for environmental integration is now recognized worldwide. UNDP and UNEP are working together through the newly established Poverty and Environment Facility to mainstream environmental issues into national development frameworks and subsequently contribute to poverty reduction.

Mr. Dobie ended his remarks, by thanking participants for taking part in the workshop and for the excellent partnership. He stressed that UNDP was looking forward to the outcome of the workshop, and that the organization would build on the feedback and recommendations. He also apologized for the fact that he had to leave the next day to join a meeting in Copenhagen, discussing poverty and environment issues. He said he would take the documents from the workshop to share with other participants in Copenhagen.

Welcome remarks by Mr. Joseph Byll Cataria – UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative - Mali

Mr. Cataria noted that environmental issues cover all areas of life. He further noted that this meeting was of particular importance in assessing and sharing experiences since Rio and Johannesburg. The international community has realized that protection of environment is important to all and this has led to the ratification of many Conventions.

The Resident Representative noted that sustainable development requires a balanced approach in addressing economic, social and environmental issues. To attain MDGs, countries need to ensure harmonization of programmes. He welcomed the partnership between UNDP/UNEP and the Global Mechanism to support the UNCCD in line with the harmonization of the UN and noted that synergies were valuable.

He further noted that although many studies show that poverty increases as aridity increases, drylands have great potential in agriculture, energy, ecotourism, etc. He told the workshop that the UN Secretary General in his 2007 statement on the WDCD, noted that the causes of desertification are diverse and complex and called for fruitful environmental partnerships. Mr. Cataria reported that Mali had organized two weeks of environmental events around the WDCD and noted that this workshop was part of those events. He expressed appreciation of the diversity of the workshop participants who came from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Remarks by Mr. Jonathan Duwyn; UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Facility

Mr. Duwyn welcomed and thanked participants for their participation in the workshop. He explained that the Millennium Ecosystems Report has demonstrated that all systems are used unsustainably and stressed that mainstreaming environment is key to achieving sustainable development and the MDGs.

Mr. Duwyn explained that in 2005 –UNDP/UNEP joined their poverty and environment activities to form a global partnership to support integration of environmental sustainability into national development processes to reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Under the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), UNEP and UNDP are supporting the implementation of pilot projects in seven African countries (Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) with the aim of increasing the capacity of governments to mainstream environment. All these countries but one Mauritania – were part of the 21 targeted by the assessment conducted by UNDP/DDC for the development of mainstreaming guidelines and lessons learnt report. The projects aim at the inclusion of environmental sustainability as a central objective in national development strategies, such as poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), MDG implementation plans or equivalents. This includes securing increased national budget allocations towards the environment and building the long-term capacity of governments to integrate environmental concerns into the design and implementation of development plans.

Country programmes are implemented with Ministries of Environment and of Planning and Finance. The main challenge remains to convince Ministries of Planning and Finance to increase allocation of funding for sustainable environmental management and continue providing resources for the implementation of activities.

He also mentioned that UNDP and UNEP have established a joint Poverty and Environment Facility (PEF) in Nairobi to support the scaling-up of the PEI. The PEF will act as a hub for the partnerships with key donors and practitioner organizations to develop and disseminate global best practices, to provide direct technical support when needed and to mobilize resources for country poverty-environment mainstreaming programmes.

Mr. Duwyn thanked the other two partners, UNDP Drylands Development Centre and the Global Mechanism for including UNEP in this initiative and expressed confidence that the workshop will strengthen the knowledge base for mainstreaming of environmental issues. He also said that many challenges still remain and hoped the workshop will assist in identifying these as well as in providing the way forward.

Remarks by Mr. Kwame Awere, the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD

Mr. Awere extended a warm welcome to participants to the workshop and thanked the UNDP Drylands Development Centre for initiating its organization.

He said that the workshop is providing tools and methodologies and will chart the path to place drylands issues into the development agenda. Since 1999, the UNCCD group has advocated for mainstreaming of drylands issues into national development. Lessons learnt from 30 countries where the Global Mechanism has provided support has demonstrated that effective mainstreaming of any issue is an art as well as a process that encompasses both technical and analytic links. It is an art, because people skills and personnel engagement is very important, while the technical and analytic work informs the mainstreaming process.

Mr. Awere said that countries have advanced in the process; however we still have a long way to go to achieve our goals. He stressed that it is very important to find better ways of communicating our ideas and issues to politicians and decision makers. He emphasized development financing as the key element for increasing the flow of investment in the drylands. He mentioned that a number of bilateral and multilateral partners have aligned their development goals to the PRSP and many governments have recently adopted a more dynamic way of budgeting, known as a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF), developed based on policy decisions and with a longer view to the future. However the engagement in development financing has not been effective. It is therefore very important to engage in this process to ensure that funds are allocated to drylands mainstreaming.

In conclusion, he said that we have to consider how to achieve the balance between technical and analytical interventions and must engage and communicate effectively to decision makers to ensure funding is allocated for drylands mainstreaming.

Opening Speech by the Representative from the Government of Mali

Mr. Adama N'Faly Dabo welcomed the participants to the workshop and thanked UNDP, UNEP and the GM for hosting it in Mali. He said that Mali is naturally rich and has diverse resources. Since the drought of 1970s and 1980s Mali has been faced with the degradation of its natural resources. This has caused a progressive deterioration on the livelihoods of the population. This is a threat to Mali's economy which is based on agriculture, livestock and fisheries that provide 44% of the GDP and support 80% of the population. Mali has the political will to act and has decided to restore the potential in Agriculture. It has signed and ratified about 30 Conventions, Agreements and International Environmental Conventions. Mali developed an Environmental Plan of Action (1998), as well as nine National Action Programmes/Plans, Regional Programmes/Plans and Local Plans. Several initiatives have also been developed and implemented in the areas of natural resources in the drylands.

The government representative noted that direct links exist between poverty and degradation. Poverty is a cause and effect of land degradation and environmental degradation increases poverty. Poverty forces people to exploit their land unsustainably, due to the lack of other alternatives and elements such as limited access to credits and finance; and lack of ownership. He highlighted that the objectives of the workshop support the endeavors of Mali. He further noted that the second generation Poverty Reduction Strategy (2007-2011), Mali National Environmental Report 2005, Mali Environment Profile, Integrated Action Plan for Soil Fertility, National Food Security Plan, Master Plan for Rural Development, and National Policy for Environmental Protection and Agricultural Policy all underscore solutions for the better management of land and soil in the country.

He thanked UNDP, UNEP and GM for holding the workshop in Mali and then declared the workshop officially open.

Session 2: Introduction and Objectives of the Workshop

Mr. Mounkaila Goumandakoye, UNDP Drylands Development Centre introduced the objectives of the workshop. He said UNEP, the Global Mechanism and UNDP/DDC have been involved in supporting countries in mainstreaming environment and drylands issues into national development frameworks. He explained that the workshop is a result and part of the support provided by UNDP/DDC under its framework programme the Integrated Drylands Development Programme (IDDP), UNEP under the Poverty and Environment Initiative and the GM under the implementation of the UNCCD. In 2006, the UNDP/DDC organized and hosted a workshop in Mombasa, Kenya that brought together five programme countries to discuss and develop plans for mainstreaming programmes at national and global levels. It was at this event that countries requested UNDP to develop a concept note to guide them in the mainstreaming process. The intention was to develop a concept note however after further analysis and based on our experiences we felt that this was not sufficient and would not provide the required support to the countries. It was therefore decided to undertake detailed analysis of lessons learnt; experiences and best practices at country level as a basis for developing generic guidelines that countries could use to mainstream drylands issues in national development frameworks. Twenty one countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America were selected and studies commissioned in these. Mr. Goumandakoye thanked all the Consultants and UNDP country offices focal points that supported this work.

Mr. Goumandakoye reported that a detailed Terms of Reference (TORs) was elaborated for developing a draft synthesis report and generic guidelines. He noted that The TORs were advertised widely and Mr. Cornelius Kazoora was selected from a pool of other excellent candidates to develop the two documents that will be discussed at this workshop. These documents are still in draft form and will be improved and finalized based on inputs and feedback from workshop participants during the workshop - by the end of August.

The objectives of the workshop are to:

1. Provide the opportunity to meet, stakeholders coming from different parts of the world, get to learn, share and open up links for future collaboration. The workshop gives us the opportunity to do this.
2. Provide better understanding of what mainstreaming is all about, about integrating environment and drylands issues into major development frameworks
3. Exchange experiences, knowledge, know how of what has happened or is happening in various countries, regions depending on the national context and the different approaches being used by countries to mainstream so as to enable cross-fertilization
4. Present and discuss a draft guideline that can be improved; the methodology, approaches for mainstreaming that include socio-economic, political as well as technical aspects
5. Discuss frameworks for strengthening partnerships between different partners. The Global Mechanism has been mandated to help countries in this area and it will be presenting a framework for partnership at the global, regional and national levels for discussion on day three of the workshop.

Presentation and adoption of Agenda and organization of work

The Agenda was presented by Mr. Kwame Awere of the Global Mechanism. He explained that the workshop was planned for three days. Each day would be dedicated to a particular section of the programme. He made a clarification on one item in the agenda, i.e., the title of China's presentation. Mr. Awere explained that day one would be dedicated to eight country presentations and plenary discussions; day two to presentation of global lessons learnt on mainstreaming and the generic guidelines preceded by group discussions. He explained that TORs would be provided to guide group discussions and that these would focus on the

generic guidelines to be presented. Day three would focus on group presentations in the plenary; this would be preceded by the presentation of the partnership framework, discussion and workshop closure.

During the Agenda presentation, India requested for a time slot to share their experience on drylands mainstreaming. It was agreed that India would be given the opportunity to make a remark during the plenary presentation. Quorum was reached and the agenda was adopted with the change mentioned above.

The workshop was organized into plenary and working group sessions. The participants were subdivided into three working groups and each provided with similar TORs. The group sessions discussed the generic guidelines addressing the following questions and issues:

11. What aspects of business as usual need to change?
12. Additional justification for drylands mainstreaming
13. Omissions that need to be addressed
14. What needs to be omitted?
15. Aspects to be improved
16. Limitations to bear in mind
17. Annexes that need to be added
18. Annexes that need to be omitted
19. Concepts/definitions/terms to include
20. Suggestions on the length of the generic guidelines document

Session 3: Country experiences with mainstreaming

This session was co-chaired by Mr. Philip Dobie and Mr. Jonathan Duwyn. It consisted of presentations from eight countries; these were followed by plenary discussions. The presentations were organized along the following lines: basic information about the country, national development strategies, mainstreaming tools or processes used major reason for mainstreaming, main challenges faced, and lessons learnt and best practices.

The following presentations were made:

1. Ghana's experience with Strategic Environmental Assessment
2. Mali's experience with Local Environment Action Plans
3. China's experience with mainstreaming environment with a particular focus on drylands (desertification) issues into development frameworks
4. Morocco's experience with Establishment of an Environment Fund
5. Tanzania's experience with mainstreaming environment into national development processes
6. Kenya's experience with mainstreaming environment with a particular focus on drylands into national development frameworks
7. Benin's experience in mainstreaming of environment into the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
8. Jordan's experience in land use management

Ghana's experience with Strategic Environmental Assessment (Presented by Mr. Isaac Acquah)

Ghana has a total area of 239,460km² and six agro-ecological zones; Sudan, Guinea and Coastal Savannas, the Forest-Savanna Transitional zone, the Semi-deciduous Forest and the High Forest zones. The drylands zones cover the first four agro-ecological zones. The country is richly endowed in natural resources, these include; ecological and biological diversity – both renewable and non-renewable. Minerals such as gold, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese and forest resources - such as timber, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and wood fuels.

The main national strategies are the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS), the national development blueprint and agenda for growth and prosperity. The GPRS reflects a policy framework that is directed primarily towards the attainment of the anti-poverty objectives of the UN's Millennium Development Goals. It also embodies the development thinking and goals of Ghana, including growth, employment and delivery of improved services while safeguarding the environment and the country's natural resource base. The GPRS covers issues of particular reference to land management and addresses degradation, particularly in the dry savanna zones of the country. It also recognises the link between depletion of natural capital and poverty and specifically stresses desertification initiatives, e.g., reforestation, conservation of northern savannah zones, land and water management, and collaborative planning to devise action plans among stakeholders.

The main reason for mainstreaming drylands issues include: the dependency of the national economy on agriculture and natural resources; during the formulation of the NEAP in 1988, environmental degradation was estimated to be about 4% GDP; a greater portion of the population, especially the poor, rely on natural resources for their livelihoods and health needs; environment and drylands issues are a cross-sectoral and these have not received enough attention by policy makers in the past; the National Action Programme/Plan was not initially linked to the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategies (GPRS). Yet the PRS has

emerged as one of the main planning instruments for developing priorities and domestic resource allocation.

Ghana adopted the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) as the main tool for mainstreaming environmental and drylands development issues in all development programmes, including the GPRS. The SEA was selected because it allows one to evaluate policies, plans and programmes; challenge preconceived ideas and conventional wisdom; guide development within sustainable limits and it offers a pro-active management instrument.

Main steps in the SEA process:

- Understanding the context
- Determining objectives and targets
- Defining the baseline conditions
- Predicting effects
- Developing indicators
- Considering alternatives
- Evaluating the existing Policy, Plans and Programmes
- Considering the scope for mitigation
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

Main challenges faced in using SEA:

- Inadequacy of in-country capacity on the use of the SEA tools, this was experienced in the beginning
- Lack of capacity on the use of SEA tools among the District Assembly staff
- High mobility of the few trained personnel especially at the district level due to the low-level of remuneration.
- Lack of adequate institutional support to use the SEA tools to go through the process as a result of budgetary constraint.
- People may go through the theoretical aspect of the process without putting the acquired knowledge into practice.
- Conversion of policies into action plans, programmes and budgets
- The level of commitment existing at both the national and district levels in delivering results
- How to cover all drylands districts. Not all dryland districts are covered due to budgetary constraints (Coastal and Derived Savanna Zones).

Main lessons learnt:

- SEA failed to give enough emphasis to the critical natural resource issues to which the vulnerable are most exposed, including flooding, impacts of drought, water borne diseases and fire outbreaks (SEA Content Report, 2004).
- The important link between national policies and district programmes/projects is recognized by the GPRS.
- Insufficient recognition of the crucial links between environmental quality and the livelihoods, health and vulnerability of the poor.

Best practices:

- Promotion of Sacred Groves, their establishment and maintenance
- Non-burning concept
- Awareness Created
- Creation of Herbarium
- Sustainable Woodlot developed and in use

- Enactment of by-laws
- National Forest Plantation Programmes
- President Special Initiative on Afforestation

Mali's experience with Local Environment Action Plans (presented by Ms. Aida M'Bo, UNDP Mali)

Mali's total surface area is 1,241,238km² with a population estimated at approximately 10 million (9,810,910 in 1988), 73 percent of which are rural. The key economic sectors are agriculture and fishery which employ 80% of the active population. Fisheries are a very important source of income. The forestry sector contributes about 4.9% to the GDP.

National development strategies:

Planning in Mali has evolved over time, the first Republic focused on socialist ideals and during that time the first plan was elaborated. The plan focused on priority sectors such as rural development, industry and education of the population. The second Republic corresponds to the Military Regime. They focused on the same planning objectives and development goals and concentrated in the rural sector as in the previous Government. It also included a successful privatization of national/state enterprises. Deterioration of the terms of exchange and balance of payments led to the signing of structural adjustment agreements with the Bretton Woods Institutions. In the third Republic, the main strategies and development plans include: Strategic Plan for Poverty Reduction (PRSP); Internalization of the MDGs in the PRSP; Sectoral Consultation for the Development of Irrigated Agriculture; The Guidelines for the Development of the Rural Sector; The Strategic Framework for Environment/Poverty; and the Agricultural Policy/Law.

Mainstreaming Tools used:

In Mali, the main tools used for mainstreaming are the Poverty Reduction Strategy; the MDGs; Sectoral Consultation for the Development of Irrigated Agriculture; and the Agricultural Orientation Policy/Law.

In May 2002, the Government of Mali adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy as the main strategy and planning document for negotiating with different financial and technical partners. The first generation of the PRSP (2002-2006) was focused on three main areas: institutional development, improvement of governance and participation; sustainable human development and the strengthening to access social and community services; the development of infrastructure in the productive sectors.

The second PRSP (2007 -2011) proposes three strategic orientations; the development of infrastructure for the productive sectors; the consolidation of structural reforms; and strengthening of the social sector. In addition to these, the attainment of the MDGs ; including goal 7 – on environmental sustainability with the particular objective of integrating the principles of sustainable development in national development policies; Sectoral Consultation for the Development of Irrigated Agriculture; and Agricultural Orientation Policy/Law that focuses on assuring the rational sustainable management of natural resources. This also takes into account the objectives of decentralization.

The effective integration of environment into development requires the effective participation of all actors at the different levels of decision making whether these are affected directly or indirectly. The analysis of past experiences has demonstrated that the protection of environment and the fight against desertification has held an important place in the different development and socio-economic plans of Mali. In particular, the last planning framework has given a high importance to projects on the protection of environment under the CCD.

Mainstreaming examples include among others: 1981-1985 and 1987-1991 development plans where environment concerns, desertification and the permanent drought phenomena were addressed; the Policies on Rural Development addressed through the National Action Programme developed in 1994; the Rural Development Scheme of 1992, the 1995 Forestry Policy; and the National Policy on Environmental Protection to name a few.

Main challenges and constraints faced:

- Environmental issues are not considered in the actions for development
- Institutional frameworks: there are no set-up mechanisms for implementation and financing programmes
- Role of stakeholders in the protection of environment is not stated in all sectorial policies
- Mechanisms for financing and the cost of protecting the environment are not included, specified or considered
- Information systems for monitoring and evaluation of policies do not mention or include criteria for environmental monitoring indicators
- Methodology for the development of policies and frameworks are not participatory
- Most do not know or are not aware of environmental policies or ignore these

Achievements/best practices:

- Development policies and strategies take into account the rest that address environmental concerns
- The National Authority has given autonomy to local authorities
- To integrate environment in communal development the Ministry in charge of Environment developed a programme entitled, "Communal programme for Environment Action".

Lessons learnt:

- Lack of assistance in planning processes where needed
- Lack of quality human resources at the local levels
- Lack of information systems to support the work of Local Authorities
- Lack of awareness for environmental Impact Assessments.

China's experience with Mainstreaming Environment with a particular focus on Drylands(Desertification) Issues into Development Frameworks (presented by Mr. Qu Haihua, National Bureau to Combat Desertification, State Forestry Administration Peoples Republic of China / CCICCD)

The drylands are located in the Northern and North Western parts of China. In China drylands are equal to desertification. Desertification is the commonly used terminology to refer to drylands in all areas of development.

In 2004, China had a total desertification area of 2.6362 million km², representing 27.46% of its total national territory. The major causes are wind erosion, 70%; water erosion, 10%; freezing and thawing 14%; and salinization 7%. These have resulted in huge sand storms.

Major national strategies:

The Government decided on the goal of sustainable development, this led to development of:

China's agenda 21; the eleventh five-year plan of China national economic and social development; China's environmental protection agenda 21 and its implementation plan; the forestry action plan for China Agenda 21 and; The State Nature Preservation Strategy.

In the light of Agenda 21 and the UNCCD China developed its NAP. The NAP is based on each sector plan; nearly all the local programmes are incorporated into the NAP and are being executed by local government authorities. The NAP is planned to be implemented in three phase's spanning 2007-2050. The activities include control of desertified land; establishment of forest shelterbelts and enclosing of sandy land for forest and grass.

Mainstreaming tools used:

1. Key national projects are taken as the core
2. A policy mechanism for combating desertification
3. A system for combating desertification on a sound legal basis
4. Scientific work supports the framework
5. A monitoring and early warning system
6. Promotion of the desertified zones to establish priority programmes as sustainable industrial system
7. Development of other supporting measures

China has undertaken since 1975 the monitoring of desertification throughout the affected and sensitive areas. A national desertification monitoring system was developed and this has allowed the collection of crucial information/data at the national and provincial levels. The information stored in databases has provided important scientific evidence of the extent of desertification and the need to combat these. The amount used for monitoring of desertification has risen from US\$600,000 to US\$1,200,000.00 per year. Three percent of the investment for key forestry ecological projects and ten percent the investment for the comprehensive agricultural development are being used to support scientific research for desertification.

The Government of China has also begun to set up pilots for compensated use of forest for public welfare, for example:

- US\$ 42 million per year for comprehensive agricultural development
- US\$200 million per year for control of soil and water erosion
- US\$1.2-2.4 million per year for sand control along railways
- US\$76 million per year for greening along highways
- US\$70 million per year as discount loan for sand control

Main Challenges:

- The desertified land is in a large area and the task of combating this is very arduous.
- Poverty, the cause of expansion of desertification, is still prominent. Desertification is mostly found in poverty prone areas
- Funds for combating desertification are inadequate

Lessons learnt:

- Devolving implementation responsibility is key
- Consistent policies to address root causes need to be formulated at national, central and local levels and there is need to accelerate public private partnerships
- Excessive natural resource utilization and pursuing of economic development at the cost of environment is a big detriment to environmental sustainability. This is one of the major problems and the root causes of desertification in China
- Data quality – information and data is crucial for combating desertification. There is however poor quality and incomplete information in most poor areas in China
- Legal guarantee of ownership and access to natural resources is very important for the sustainable management of these. In China, different laws exist, including China's Law to Combat Desertification; Water Law; etc. In addition local governments have incorporated desertification in their plans and programmes.

- Establishment of coordinating groups at national and local levels including civil society levels has helped improve administration. This group coordinates the various departments involved in combating desertification.
- Need to increase public awareness on desertification
- It is important to put funding for scientific research to collect data and also provide concrete evidence on the status of desertification to sway decision makers

Experiences:

- Pulling together key national projects with ecological development has remarkably promoted the fight against desertification (e.g., programme of combating desertification in wind/sand source areas affecting Beijing and Tianjin; national integrated demonstration pilot programmes of combating desertification; the 4th phase of the three north shelterbelt development programme, etc)
- China has attached great importance to science and technology research, this has brought the roles of scientists and technical personnel into full play in the fight against desertification
- Improving policies, accelerating public participation and setting up of long-term effect mechanisms has pushed the process forward
- Upgrading of public awareness for eco- protection
- Implementing of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- Head of State Forestry Administration also signed pledges with provincial governors, placing them liable for punishment should they fail to complete the assignment of combating desertification

Morocco : l'integration environnementale dans les politiques publiques de developpement au Maroc instruments institutionnels et financiers (presented by Mr. Amine Idrissi Belkasm, Chef du Service des Projets Et Programmes, Direction des Aménagements Fonciers)

Morocco has a surface area of 710,850 km²; 90% of the land is arid and semi arid; 12.5% is used for agriculture and 13% is forests. The country's population is approximately 30 million inhabitants, 45% of the population is rural. In Morocco, poverty remains a rural phenomenon; and is high in these areas. Unemployment is also high. The country's economy is diversified with agriculture accounting for 15-20% of GDP; other sectors include tourism and industry.

National Strategies in Morocco:

1. National Strategy for the Protection of Environment; the main aim is the protection of natural resources including water, soil, air, sustainable management of nature, disaster reduction and prevention, improvement of the urban and the peri urban environment; the management and environmental awareness.
2. 2020 Strategy for Rural Development: the main aim is to increase agricultural production; increasing of rate of employment and revenues; diversification of activities; stop the process of environmental degradation caused by human beings, improvement of education and training of professionals, and improvement of services related to the quality of life and human wellbeing.
3. National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD): aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability, social exclusion, reinforce solidarity through mobilization and active participation. This initiative is expected to mobilize additional resources for poverty and vulnerability reduction.

Other specific strategies include:

- The National Charter on town and country planning

- Strategy for the management of water resources (Morocco will experience water stress by 2020, if nothing is done about it)
- Strategy for the development of tourism
- National strategy for the prevention and management of natural disasters and risks
- Plans for empowerment of rural people and infrastructure
- Emergency plans
- Plans for the management and conservation of natural resources

Why mainstream?

1. Mainstreaming is a must because: the objectives of sectoral policies are linked and mutually reinforcing – poverty, environment and development
2. Degradation of environment is a multidimensional phenomenon so the way to mitigate it requires multidisciplinary approach and partnership between groups.
3. Integration is at the heart of public policy for development.

Process of mainstreaming:

- In terms of the approach, include socio-economic problems in the aim of sustainability
- In terms of tools, institutionalize coordination body, forecast instruments for planning and the operational mechanisms at different planning levels. The main objective should be to ensure maximum coherence between interventions of different actors.

Constraints of sectoral approaches:

1. The partial integration of programmes and activities with a predominant sectoral approach has led to fragmentation of investments and reduced their effectiveness
2. Insufficient institutional mechanisms for consultation and coordination between different actors in development
3. Approaches used in conceptualization and management were all centralized and did not respond to local needs

Specific constraints related to environmental problems:

1. Multitudes of actors; departmental ministries, local organizations, civil society, private sector
2. Dispersion (scattering or spread) of actions
3. Weakness in planning
4. Increase of factors of degradation

Financial Instruments being used:

1. Clean Development Mechanism – objective is to contribute to financing of projects that seek to reduce pollution and promote the preservation of the environment
2. Industrial pollution fund – used as an incentive to voluntary measures to reduce pollution within the public, private partnerships; the programme aims to economize the use of natural resources and the reduction of industrial emissions – liquid, solid and gases.
3. Rural Development Funds – used to finance integrated rural development
4. Agricultural Development Fund – the funds are used to provide subsidies to farmers to purchase systems that allow them to reduce the usage of water
5. Human Development Initiative – flexible mechanisms to dispense funds quickly to finance programming and implementation of actions in the areas of basic infrastructure and public services, income generating, etc., being implemented by local communities. The Fund is chaired by the Prime Minister. The resources for it will come from: 50% Government, 25% communities and 25% from International Cooperation.

Mainstreaming organs and tools for planning:

The main organs for mainstreaming are: National Environment Council; High Council for Planning, High Council for Water; Council and Inter Ministerial Permanent Committee for Rural Development; and Governance Organs. The main tools for planning include: regional planning programmes, community investment plans/ community development plans, local initiatives for human development and local Agenda 21s.

Lessons Learnt:

1. Participatory approach has become a systematic process. No project can pass or be approved without the participation of local communities/Communes. There is still however a need to strengthen the capacity of local officials to make these more effective.
2. There is an increased understanding of the need to consider and include environmental problems in all development actions
3. Legal instruments have been strengthened for environmental assessments
4. Institutional and coordination mechanisms put in place has improved significantly the process of mainstreaming
5. There has been a positive intervention in the mode of governance most notably in the strengthening of participation, partnership, and consultation. This has resulted in recurrent and systematic use of a participatory approach that favours the materialization of a strong and dynamic civil society.
6. A national plan has been put in place combining economic development and sustainable human development
7. There is a need to set-up an environmental code, undertake knowledge sharing and management and monitoring of the state of environment.

Perspectives:

1. Strengthening of the decentralization in matters related to environment
2. Improvement of environmental policies
3. The systemization of tools for monitoring and evaluation
4. Improvement of the knowledge base and instruments for monitoring the state of the environment
5. Pull together all strategies, programmes, projects into a national strategy for sustainable development; involve all decision-makers at all levels to take into account sustainable development in their decisions
6. Put in place a national fund for environment.

Tanzania' experience Tanzania's experience with mainstreaming environment into national development processes (presented by Ms. Blandina Cheche and Ms. Gertrude Lyatuu)

Tanzania has a surface area of 945,087 km². The country is divided into 26 regions, twenty-one on the mainland and five on Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). Ninety-eight districts each with at least one council have been created to further increase local authority; the councils are also known as *local government authorities*. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for almost half of GDP, provides 60% of exports, and employs 90% of the workforce. Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivated crops to only 4% of the land area. Industry is mainly limited to processing agricultural products and light consumer goods. Recent public sector and banking reforms, revamped and new legislative frameworks have all helped increase private sector growth and investment.

Environment is very important in Tanzania. The main reasons for embedding environment into the heart of Tanzania's development frameworks:

- There is a heavy dependency on environmental assets
- The country faces six big environmental problems identified by 1997 National Environment Policy (NEP) including, land degradation, accessibility of water, air and water pollution, loss of biodiversity and habitats, aquatic systems degradation and deforestation
- Most of these problems have worsened in the last 10 years – and others have emerged with effects of climate change

Tanzania's home grown PRSP (MKUKUTA) states that:

- Natural resources provide livelihoods for 76% of rural population
- Fuelwood provides energy for 95% of Tanzania's population
- Agriculture provides 45% GDP and 60% exports
- Wildlife-related tourism, mining and fisheries are the fastest-growing sectors however these have major impacts on the environment
- More than \$1 billion is lost annually from forest, fisheries, wildlife degradation, under-valuation and poor revenue collection
- Droughts are cutting economic growth (by 10%, 2003), this reduced food production and slowed economic growth

In Tanzania, environment and poverty reduction initiatives were considered separately until the MKUKUTA (a second generation PRSP known locally as MKUKUTA) was developed and with it came the realization of the importance of the environment as one of the key economic sectors for propelling growth. It has managed to mainstream environmental issues that were hardly reflected in the first generation Strategy; it is based on strategic planning principles and that take the existing national capacity into account. The MKUKUTA (informed by Tanzania's vision 2025) places emphasizes on synergies and focuses on the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as environment, gender, conflict, etc., the result is a growth and poverty reduction outlook with environmental targets for each MDG goal.

How and what – transition in awareness creation on the importance of environment was created by:

- Environment was recognised as a foundation for development – by those in academia, NGOs, media, political drivers
- 1990s 'environment champions' issued 'environment manifesto' for all parties to take this issue up
- An increasingly visible problem – water, climate, natural resources degradation
- Media interest in environmental impacts – prawns farming
- Growing concern on constraints facing community wildlife/forestry and other institutions producing public environment goods
- Political leadership – environment became a priority in the 2005 manifesto

Transition in planning in Tanzania:

- Policy and planning processes become more closely integrated – key roles played by the Finance Ministry and Vice-President's Office. All budgets are based on MKUKUTA
- Planning moved from output to outcome based approaches
- Ministry of Finance requested data on the contribution of environment to GDP. This led to the undertaking of an environment expenditure review to prove to the ministry the total contribution of environment to the GDP
- Decentralization was undertaken to local levels

- Vice-President's Office was given the mandate to coordinate, being placed at this high level of government structures has helped the process immensely, and different sectors have been able to take directives effectively.

The project supported by UNDP environment mainstreaming and role played by the Vice President's Office helped facilitate the process. In particular:

- The Poverty Reduction Strategy Review – development of environment mainstreaming guidelines and consultations helped environment 'voices' to be heard, and facts and figures to become clearer, these demonstrated that environment is not a 'brake' on development
- The Public Expenditure Review (PER) – environment expenditure review helped actors involved in the process to demonstrate value for money and claim for a higher budget
- The development of the poverty monitoring system (PMS) – including poverty/environment indicators now included in the MKUKUTA
- Coordination was provided including supporting a multi-stakeholder Environment Working Group that meets once a month to discuss problems facing the sector; MKUKUTA consultations run by stakeholders (18,000 participants in meetings in 168 villages, joint NGO submissions 25,000 returned public questionnaires, parliamentary debates and South-South exchange (Uganda, Ghana...))

What has not worked well?

- There has been limited feedback from consultations
- Information management is a huge challenge
- Prioritization is a challenge, monitoring poses great challenges due to lack of baseline data
- Non involvement of the private sector

Lessons Learnt:

- a. National leadership is essential for the process to take on, identify environment champions; leadership formed environment working groups; etc
- b. 'Environment' must be presented as integral to poverty reduction - Make a case for the environment, e.g. establish poverty environment linkages; undertake poverty environment assessments; develop indicators; change perception about the environment; etc.
- c. Trade-offs between development and environment are key – discuss 'bottom lines'
- d. Invest in evidence, knowledge and debate on poverty-environment links .Enable stakeholders to explore own links to the environment - ensure effective stakeholder engagement; engage all sectors, Civil Society; get feedback from the public; think out of the box and use a holistic approach
- e. Ensure voices of poor people are heard
- f. Involve the private sector throughout the process
- g. Donor harmonisation and budget support needs to respond to poverty-environment links
- h. Technical assistance should be demand-driven and built on local capacities

Kenya's experience with mainstreaming environment with a particular focus on drylands into national development frameworks (presented by Ms. Alice Mwangi and Mr. Samson Bokea)

Kenya has a total land area of 590,000 square kilometres with a total population of approximately 32 million, projected to 37.5 million by 2010. About 88% of the land is Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs). The ASALs supports about 10 million people and over 50%

of livestock and a variety of wildlife that form the basis of Kenya's tourism industry. People living in these lands are characterized by acute poverty, chronic food shortages, inadequate social services and harsh climate (prolonged drought).

National Development Strategies:

- Policy strategy papers and development plans have targeted the ASALs, e.g., current 9th National Development Plan, National Action Programme to combat Desertification, Vision 2030 and Focused ASAL projects and programmes
- Institutional Framework, National Technical Committee on Desertification, Ministries, research institutions, NGOs, CBO and development partners
- Financing mechanisms, include National Desertification Trust Fund, increased access to global financing including the Global Mechanism and regional funding e.g. IGAD.

The National Development Plan: outlines mid- term development in the country; the Poverty Reduction Strategy is geared towards achieving broad based sustainable development of Kenyans; this includes the PRSP, Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS), National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) and Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI). The NPEP aims at reducing global poverty and has adopted international development goals to achieve the MDGs and the PRSP - addresses the economic growth, poverty reduction and recognizes a link between poverty and environment degradation. The Economic Recovery Strategy is aimed at the creation of wealth and employment by giving better deals through instituting measures that lead to accelerating of economic growth and poverty reduction; and the Poverty and Environment Initiative - aims at integrating environment into national development processes.

The Government of Kenya is faced with environmental problems and challenges e.g., land degradation; loss of biodiversity; environmental pollution; water management; unsustainable use of natural resources; population pressure; inappropriate land use practices and lack of proper valuation of environmental resources in national accounting (e.g. the monetary value of standing forest not reflected during budget presentation in parliament).

The main reasons for mainstreaming are:

- The Government realized the importance of ASALs in socio-economic development
- To reduce the high levels of poverty within the ASAL communities
- To reduce the marginalization of ASALs which is based on the lack of appreciation of their importance to the national economy
- To reduce insecurity and resource use conflicts
- To increase marketing opportunities for ASAL products.

Mainstreaming Process:

- Kenya developed a National Action Plan to combat desertification and it is now under implementation
- Established national, provincial and district environmental Action Plan Committees to among other activities deal with drylands issues
- Government policy mandates all ministries to include aspects or components on environment in their plans
- Incorporating environmental economics and natural resources accounting into the national system.
- Government is committed to mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing plans with National, Sectoral, Provincial and District Development Plans.
- Committed to implement the MDGs (Goal No. 7)
- Improving infrastructure in the ASALs such as road networks, information sharing networks that will provide access to ASALs areas.

Kenya does not yet have a national environment policy, but there are a number of policies that incorporate environment components. Kenya has however developed a draft ASAL policy to promote development and investment in the ASAL areas. The draft policy is waiting to be tabled before Parliament.

The ASAL policy has taken long to implement because:

- Policy makers in government and other development actors lack good understanding of ASAL livelihood systems.
- Lack of involvement of ASAL communities in policy reform and participatory governance.
- Lack of political will to bring about change and empowerment to pastoral population.
- Adopting sectoral approaches to development as opposed to integrated and multisectoral approaches.
- Neglect of participatory approaches by stakeholders and policy makers in dealing with pastoral communities.
- Inadequate development and use of inappropriate technologies in pastoral development programmes.

Kenya has also undertaken a number of studies to determine if a new policy framework is needed for environment management. Additionally, studies and other initiatives to support mainstreaming have been undertaken. These include; review of existing policies; implementation of relevant field questionnaires; organization of workshops and meetings; research activities to find out the need for new policies and consultations.

The major channels through which mainstreaming has been effected include: enacting of government legislation; preparation of sessional papers; undertaking of Environment Impact Assessments/ Environmental Audits, which involve all relevant ministries and other institutions in development activities, development of environmental standards e.g., water quality, emissions; carrying out of awareness activities, e.g., through commemoration of World Environment Day and World Day to Combat Desertification and through capacity building activities (strengthening institutions).

Lesson Learnt:

- Knowledge generated so far from ASALs forms a solid basis for sustainable development
- Mainstreaming efforts require contributions from all stakeholders including development partners (participatory process).
- Sharing of information among stakeholders is a prerequisite
- Human and financial capital are necessary ingredients to the mainstreaming process
- There is need to identify and use “champions”
- There is need for political will.

Benin – Mainstreaming of Environment in the Poverty Growth Reduction Strategy
(presented by Dr. Marcel Ayité BAGLO, Directeur Général de l’Administration Territoriale au Ministère de l’Intérieur le Sécurité Publique et des Collectivités Locales)

The Constitution of Benin has six articles on environment. Benin has been flooded with strategies related to environment, e.g. biodiversity, climate change, etc., without funding for their implementation. It is the little funding provided by the United Nations that has been used for implementation. It is this crisis that confirmed the need to mainstream environment in the Poverty Reduction Strategy. Environment is considered as cross cutting issue to the

other sectors, as it does not get funding except from technical partners such as UNDP. Drylands issues are considered as an integral part of environment and not in isolation.

In the Strategic Document for Poverty Reduction (DSRP1) environmental issues were taken into account only in a sectoral manner through the National Environment Management Programme. The different environment programmes did not take into account the issues of sustainability; these lacked indicators and had weak integration of environmental issues in the monitoring and evaluation programmes. During revision of DRSP1 framework the necessity to better understand environmental concerns led to the conclusion that this should be considered a major factor in the greening process.

What is the greening of the PRSP?

It is the promotion of concrete policy measures targeted to mainstream environment in plans, programmes and projects to ensure sustainability. The main aim is to ensure environmental sustainability. Benin had a choice of tools at its disposal, and selected the SEA as the main tool to be used for the mainstreaming process. The SEA is a participatory and a proactive approach; it is a tool for analysis, makes possible to take into account potential for environmental assessment.

Steps taken for mainstreaming:

- Included environment into the national Constitution, articles 27, 28, 29, 74 and 95
- Created the Benin Agency for Environment as the main structure for formulating environmental policies
- Created the National Commission for Sustainable Development to promote sustainable development
- Created Environmental Departments in Ministries as the main structures for environmental mainstreaming in the different sectors
- Developed and strengthened capacities for evaluation processes and strategic environmental assessments

The drafting of the PRSP was undertaken in different stages to reduce costs. The following were undertaken:

- Raised awareness among different stakeholders and explained how resources could be saved; and the process for the revision of the PRSP and of development partners who felt mainstreaming environment would take too long and succeeded in changing perceptions
- Organized information sessions to explain the process and the relationship between environment and poverty to all sectoral ministries
- Undertook evaluation of the PRSP1
- Held a workshop to adopt SEA approach and developed a set of simple reference indicators for evaluating the results
- Trained stakeholders on negotiation methods using the Harvard Method
- Prepared and submitted a project to technical partners for financing
- Held a national forum in August 2006 to agree and adopt a common vision and the way forward
- Created nine thematic groups to draft the PRSP and to act as ambassadors, experts group specialized in environmental assessment
- Finalized the reports of the thematic drafting groups in cooperation with experts group specialized in environmental assessment

The most important aspects of the process are: participation of stakeholders; participation of partners; review of institutional frameworks; and establishment of an Advisory Committee to guide the process. The new PRSP has five focus areas; these are broken down to major areas of intervention that are further sub-divided into areas of priorities. The PRSP will be submitted to development partners for financing.

Lessons Learnt:

1. Importance of communication as the process is being undertaken. It is key to explain to the Economists and Finance people how environment can generate wealth.
2. Establish synergies between the national coordination body and other sectors, e.g., Ministry of Finance as the PRSP is managed by this Ministry.
3. Choice of tools to be used for mainstreaming is very important. Originally, we wanted to draft the PRSP separately and then undertake SEA separately as well. Benin found however that it was important to integrate the two at the onset of the process. This lesson was learnt from Ghana.
4. Partnership is very important in this process.
5. Coordination of interventions of partners and their harmonization is very important
6. Flexibility to allow the use of the tool – SEA is very flexible
7. Development of capacity of all stakeholders so that they can be able to manage the process as well as work at the same level of understanding
8. Widespread participation in the process – one central decision making (or leadership) organ, e.g. Ministry of Environment

Jordan: Land Use Management (presented by Mr. Wael Mohammad – Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Irrigation Department)

Jordan has a total area of 89,300 km², with a population of approximately 5.43 million. The climate varies from sub humid Mediterranean in the north-west with rainfall of about 600mm to desert conditions with less than 50mm. The main economic sectors are agriculture 2.5%, industry 16% and services 70%.

Jordan is divided into four Agro-ecological Systems: the Jordan Rift Valley; the Highlands; Marginal Lands (steppe) and the Badia Zone (Desert). The land use as a percentage of the total land area is divided as follows rangelands 91.4%; building and public utilities 1.9%; forestry 0.8%; land registered as afforested 0.7%; agricultural lands 5.7%; and water surface 0.5%. Of the total land area only 400 thousand ha are cultivated, 61% lie within municipal and village boundaries. About 322 thousand ha is used in rainfed agriculture and 78 thousand ha in irrigated agriculture; rangelands account for about 91% of the land; and approximately 41 thousand ha is natural forests and 35 thousand ha forest plantations.

The major causes of land degradation in Jordan are:

- Early overgrazing – due to the increased number of animals to the carrying capacity
- Fire – about 20 -100 fires per year destroy 20-30 thousands trees per year
- Overexploitation – a growing population is putting greater demands on the land
- Legal and illegal cutting - contribute in destroying 10-20 thousand trees yearly
- Soil erosion
- Salinization – this is also a worldwide problem, particularly acute in semi arid areas that use lots of irrigation water, e.g. 3,000 - 6,000 ppm. This is occurring in conjunction with poor irrigation management that causes accumulation of salts in the root zone. In the marginal area drought conditions increase the water evaporation through the soil profile.
- De-fragmentation and ownership - the growing population is putting greater demands on the land; this is also due to lack of legislation, a complex social structure; increasing numbers of parcels of land has led to decreasing sizes due to exploitation in the highlands; the redistributed ownership of the irrigated land to land units of 3 –4 ha and not more than 20 ha/owner in Jordan Valley; and the Tribal social structure are all obstacles in the improvement of lands especially in the Badia area.
- Mining

- Over exploitation of the land due to increasing demands for more food, water and construction materials
- Pesticides and chemical fertilizers due to the large usage

Jordan has developed and has or is implementing the following projects to combat Desertification:

1. Rangelands Improving Project supported the establishment of 27 range reservations with a total area of 75000 ha.
2. High Land Project: is establishing soil conservative's measures such as stone walls, terraces, etc.
3. Zarqa River Basin Project: covers 82.5 thousand ha of private owned agricultural lands. It has promoted and supported the use of extension, implementation of proper conservative measures and planting of the most suitable plants. This has improved the range and forest lands and is protecting the Zarqa River sides.
4. Hammad Project is aimed at improving the rangelands for good livestock production and improvement of water sources to improve the social and economical situations in the northern east of the Kingdom. The project is also constructing many dams and digging big holes and two wells in the area to collect water.
5. The Afforestation and Forest Management projects is supporting the management and protection of natural forests; increasing artificial forests through a yearly plan; and is also involving the private sector in improving lands (Participation).
6. Combating Desertification Project in Azraq: supported a study on the optimum use of available soil and water resources in Azraq Oasis in an integrated sustainable way for the rehabilitation of the area.
7. The National Soil Map and Land Use Project: the main objectives are to identify, describe and geographically locate areas of arable lands and obtain all information about soils necessary for agricultural and urban project planning and to classify arable land areas according to their suitability for irrigated and non-irrigated agriculture.

The following is a Synthesis of the Plenary Discussions, comments and questions resulting from presentations on country experiences with mainstreaming:

Environment in relation to sustainable development:

- What is the definition and understanding of environment in relation to the 5 objectives of the workshop?
- There is a need to provide a brief definition of environment before discussing the issue mainstreaming since in the different presentations there has been a whole series of references to different frameworks. The example from Morocco deserves to be examined further as it talks about one reference framework, the Human Development Initiative. Are we moving away from UNDP's Human Development paradigm? There are too many, a multiplicity of frameworks right now. We could have developed all these frameworks around the Sustainable Human Development paradigm. For example page 32 of the document provides an erroneous idea of development.
- Sustainable development is used often to mean environment, yet environment is already part of this. In some cases Governments define sustainable development as environment.
- Lack of funding for environmental activities result from the poor impression Environmentalists give of it as being workshops, trips, etc. Given this, financial

economists do not give see environment as adding value to the national economy. We need to give these decision-makers practical examples – quantification of environment and its contribution to the national economy.

- Environmental aspects should not be seen as separate entities, these should be included with other aspects of development and environment and finance departments should be merged.

Poverty Reduction Strategies:

- Poverty Reduction Papers are becoming the central instrument for making decisions and allocating resources. Under the Paris Declaration, it is stated that donor partners will assist countries to develop their own plans and will provide resources for implementing these. Donor decisions to provide funding will in most cases be based on PRSP and national budgets and if environment is not included in these then it will not be funded.

Mainstreaming:

- What is the definition of mainstreaming?
- Mainstreaming will depend very much on the resources made available for each issue.
- Prove that the drylands are of economic value and can add to the GDP.
- Mainstreaming across sectors is often ended here, yet it is investment that is needed to move this process further. It remains a challenge how to address the issue of investment. Namibia for example is now formulating its third development plan; this is addressing mainstreaming of environment as a cross-sector issue. The main gaps seen so far are in the areas of investment and funding needed for the implementation (gap between process and actual implementation).
- The most difficult step is turning mainstreaming into investment.
- Undertake mainstreaming at all levels, global, national and local
- Main challenges facing mainstreaming of environment are the lack of political will and commitment. This has resulted in non allocation of funding. In the case of countries in crisis, the other issues of major concern are the resource based conflicts over use and access over natural resources. These present major challenges for mainstreaming. A lot of preparatory work is therefore needed for such countries.
- Botswana has incorporated environmental issues into national development frameworks and has developed workplans for 2007-2008 and all activities have been budgeted for. Implementation of the UNCCD initiatives is being carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- Mainstreaming is crucial and very important; however there are too many plans, policies and strategies being used by different countries. There is need to establish consistency in these plans, policies and approaches. Can we come up with a strategy that can be applied by all? Can we define one single approach that could be used internationally?
- Mainstreaming is not about including environment in documents but rather about ensuring its integration in all sectors. It is the entire process from document design to implementation and it ensures that sectors keep servicing their own areas while addressing environmental concerns and issues. If this is done then the different sectors will feel as if Environmentalists are not imposing on them.
- Land rights, judiciary issues and customary laws in different countries will affect the process of mainstreaming. Examples from countries in crisis, how these have approached mainstreaming and how it has worked or is working would be helpful.

Policy Advocacy:

- There is need to sensitize decision-makers on the effects of conflict over natural resource in the drylands so that they can take these issues into account.
- Undertake economic analysis to demonstrate to the Ministries of Finance the contribution of environment to the National Economy. If they see economic value they will give more priority to environmental issues.
- A lot has been said about enabling decision makers to see or perceive the environment as important, and on the costing of environment and its contribution to the national economy. There are criteria for assessing environment and other development sectors, but most decision makers are not aware about these. It would help if information is made available to them on these criteria and how they can assist with decision making.
- The key is to convince, and we must have the means of convincing, in particular advocate and translate environment and its importance into practical and understandable terms.
- Environmental champions should be used effectively to demonstrate the value of environment to the national economic development
- We should be able to market the potential of the drylands; we need to get messages across about the drylands and what they offer.

Policy Analysis and Application:

- Policy and institutional failures have led to degradation. We should consider issue of institutional analyses to deal with policy and these failures. Government can include funding in the budget but where policies and institutions are weak it will make it difficult to implement.
- Identify strong policy interventions that will bring about change and support them at an appropriate scale so as to achieve results.

Role of Ministries of Environment:

- In Niger, the Ministry of Environment is working to incorporate development issues within the planning framework. Support is being provided to institutions to help these demonstrate to the Ministry of Finance what would happen if investment was not made or some action was not taken to the protect the environment. The goal is to highlight the cost of action versus cost of no action.
- In terms of whether Ministries of Environment should continue to implement projects, these are generally in charge of some sectors and do not have cross-cutting tasks.

Multiplicity of Development Frameworks:

- Each development partner often suggests a different framework, e.g., the PRSP to each country. Individual countries also have their own national strategies that they are implementing yet these are being requested to adopt those suggested by partners. This makes it very complicated. It is therefore important that we consider a holistic development approach that allows implementation as a whole.
- Multiplicity of donor frameworks has brought a lot of headaches to too many countries. We are however entering an era of a 1 UN programme, this means all the UN agencies at country level will work together to develop one programme that will simplify and eliminate this problem. Priorities will still however be set by Governments at national level, and the UN's role will be of facilitation.

Resource Mobilization:

- How can countries pursue the mobilization of additional resources for combating desertification and supporting drylands development? Is mainstreaming the mechanism for mobilizing additional resources both internally and externally? Are there other sources that can be tapped, e.g., from the corporate sector?

- The indicator should be increased resource to support drylands issues. To what extent should we restructure the way budgets are managed at national level?

Institutional Frameworks:

- What are some of the constraints and difficulties, the complex institutional frameworks to be reviewed to mainstream environment into national development frameworks?

Strategic Environmental Assessment:

- What are the limitations of using SEA? Strategic Environmental Assessment versus Strategic Environment Analysis?
- The limitations of SEA for the PRSP process are that it is applied to sectors while the PRSP itself is much broader. Given this shortfall Benin decided to use the Environment Assessment as used in the case of Ghana. Strategic Analysis would be very expensive and take more time and that is why Benin used a strategic assessment instead.

Capacity Building and Implementation:

- There is a need to focus on capacity building in all the stages from the community to ministerial levels.
- Translate technical, policy, financial and institutional support to concrete actions on the ground levels.
- Develop a results based management and monitoring mechanism
- Rethink what makes the greatest impact at community levels.
- Increase budget allocation for environmental activities implementation on the ground
- The key issue and challenge is to move from planning to implementation. According to all the presentations things are being done, so how do we move into implementation? The issue of implementation is not coming out strongly in all the presentations. There is need to identify mechanisms to assist countries go from planning to implementation. Think of management and accountability, these are very important aspects

Traditional Knowledge and Research:

- How can the traditional knowledge, know how of local farmers in the area of environmental management (e.g. integrated pest management) be integrated into land management? We often tend to ignore this knowledge that farmers have.
- Research has been neglected yet it can play a very important role by producing the evidence required to convince decision makers as well as identify technology that can be adapted to improve the management of drylands. The synergy between researchers and development practitioners needs to be taken into consideration at all levels.

Climate Change:

- The issue of climate change includes both adaptation and mitigation.

UNDP commitment:

- What is the commitment of UNDP in the different countries in pursuing mainstreaming? How far has this been incorporated for example in the Country Programmes, UNDAF? Since the UN and UNDP play a crucial role in promoting and supporting development at country level, it would lessen the effectiveness of mainstreaming if they do not communicate and discuss with their government counterparts at country level the importance of mainstreaming environment and drylands issues into national development frameworks.

Day 2: Session 4: Global Lessons Learnt on Mainstreaming (Chaired by Mr. Amine Idrissi Belkasmi, Morocco)

Summary of Day One: Mr. Mounkaila Goumandakoye recaptured the objectives of the workshop and provided a summary of day one. Mr. Goumandakoye stressed that the generic guidelines were not prescriptive and that these would not be imposed on the countries. Rather the objective is to understand better, taking into account country specific conditions on how to approach the process of mainstreaming. In terms of objective 5, the aim is to improve partnerships to assist countries to mainstream drylands issues into national development. He mentioned that the partnership framework would be discussed on the last day of the workshop.

He said that the previous day presentations were heard from countries in Africa and Asia. Unfortunately Latin America was not represented. Argentina who was scheduled to present could not make it at the last minute due to unforeseen circumstances. However, representatives of Bolivia were present at the workshop. He also thanked all the presenters on behalf of UNEP and the Global Mechanism.

The highlights of the day included:

1. Contexts vary from country to country and therefore the mainstreaming tools and approaches are also different.
2. Two types of approaches come out - parallel processes whereby development of frameworks for economic development is undertaken independently from that of environment and then the two are reconciled at the end; and the process whereby during the development of the framework for poverty reduction you incorporate environment.
3. Principles on mainstreaming highlighted: accountability – political leaders' accountability to the achievement of environment goals at national and local levels, e.g. the case of China
4. Lesson learnt:
 - (a) Mainstreaming is not a technical process however it requires technology in addition to the different elements that come into play; it also includes economic and social issues. Technology will assist in terms of collection and analysis of data for its justification. Mainstreaming of drylands issues cannot be imposed. The first step is to demonstrate the contribution of drylands to the GDP then the next is to incorporate these into development planning.
 - (b) In terms of governance, various stakeholders should be part of the decision making process, not just one sector or ministry.
 - (c) There is need for convergence between the different sectors, environment, agriculture, Economic Planning, etc. All the different Ministries should ideally take ownership of the process of mainstreaming. The true test for mainstreaming is the amount of resources allocated to it.
 - (d) Institutional concerns – Ministries of Environment should not just be involved in implementation but should lead the process. They should coordinate other ministries and work hand in hand with these and not try to monopolize or dictate the process.

Following the summary of day one, the Chair of the session Mr. Amine Idrissi Belkasmi called on to Mr. Cornelius Kazoora to present the main challenges and lessons learnt in mainstreaming of drylands issues into national development frameworks.

In his presentation, Mr. Kazoora pointed out that the main constraints to the study at the national level in the different countries from which the lessons and challenges being presented have been synthesized are: the national consultants had a short time to come up

with national reports; they found it a challenge to extract drylands mainstreaming issue as opposed to environmental mainstreaming.

In summary, 21 country reports were produced of these: 14 addressed drylands mainstreaming, 3 environmental mainstreaming, 3 mainstreaming environment only in PRSPs, and 1 action plan to mainstream environment.

Lessons Leant:

1. In general progress has been achieved in mainstreaming. Environment and natural resources have been reflected in national frameworks in letter but not in practice.
2. Drylands issues are less visible than environmental issues. In many countries drylands are subsumed in environment and natural resources. Given the drylands peculiarity this does not do it justice.
3. Emphasis on mainstreaming is placed at the planning stage, there was no strong evidence from the 21 countries linking budgetary frameworks and actual implementation on the ground. Hence the big implementation gaps. Additionally capacity assessments for mainstreamed activities are not undertaken during planning processes; also absorptive capacities are low. There is therefore a need to undertake capacity assessment at the systems, organizational and individual levels
4. Countries have many planning processes on-going most of the time--simultaneously at the national, provincial and district/local levels; this is a challenge in terms of the capacity to engage in all these processes as well as to monitor. There are also several modes of decision making, liner and non linear
5. There is need for a cadre of champions to engage and push the process forward
6. Political will is extremely necessary for mainstreaming to take place and be effective. It should be stimulated at all times.
7. It is vital to create awareness. Countries need to develop a communications strategy as the main tool for this.
8. Participation of all stakeholders in the process from the planning stages is vital for successful mainstreaming. Participation is very expensive and must therefore be planned from the beginning.
9. Most of the countries found that different exiting guidelines have been useful
10. Very many tools for mainstreaming were in use in the different countries.
11. Mainstreaming is time and financially demanding because of the long processes such as consultations with and among different stakeholders, decision making, etc. The study also found that institutional mainstreaming is still weak and needs reinforcing. "Mainstreaming should be a culture of doing things and not be left only to coordination units or ministries".
12. Lessons are available, it is therefore important to identify, collate and transfer knowledge and lesson learnt between and among countries on mainstreaming based on the tools and approaches used.
13. The private sector has not been engaged in most of the country processes. It is imperative to engage them and to do so will require a policy environment that is conducive to their participation.
14. The role of Ministries of Finance, or Finance and Planning as signatories of cooperation agreements with partners. This is a very important Ministry who can assist in articulating the drylands needs in cooperation agreements, they need to be sensitized.
15. Donor partners – it is important to advocate to them the importance of drylands to national development to ensure that these issues are included in their cooperation frameworks that form the basis for resource allocation.

Key Challenges:

1. Too many plans that follow different structures and formats, e.g., the PRSPs are aligned to different pillars; sector wide plans are by sub-sectors, decentralized plans are different, etc.
2. Multiplicity of different institutions involved and working in environmental issues
3. The concept of mainstreaming is not yet well understood or defined within countries. In particular countries lack the operational definition of mainstreaming. It is most often considered as add on. Many countries are still using negative impacts as opposed to the positive contribution of the drylands to the GDP as weapon for swaying decision makers.
4. It remains a challenge for most countries, how to capture the voices of the poor in the drylands.
5. There are a lot of information/data gaps within countries. For the mainstreaming process to be effective it is very important to collect information on baselines to be used during implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the process as well as for supporting and justifying the need for investment in the drylands.
6. Socio –cultural challenges

The following is a synthesis of the plenary discussions; comments and questions resulting from presentations on the global lessons learnt and challenges in mainstreaming drylands issues into national development frameworks:

Sustainable Development:

- Why are we discussing the mainstreaming of environment issues from a drylands perspective? Why not promote the mainstreaming agenda using the principles of Agenda 21 of sustainable development? “I would like to propose that we develop generic guidelines for mainstreaming environment and then prepare chapters/ sections in this document that address specific issues e.g., drylands”.
- Response to the question raised above, “these comments are pertinent and important; various institutions including agencies of the UN have raised these same questions. The main reasons why the focus is on drylands is because these area has always been neglected when it is considered in relation to environment in general. It is on this account that this initiative was developed. The aim is to ensure the drylands concerns are taken into account”.

Multiplicity of Organizations working on Environment issues:

- The existence of multiplicity of organizations handling the different dimensions of the environment is something that cannot be eliminated, given this the emphasis should be placed on supporting the coordination of these institutions to ensure these work in harmony.

Generic Guidelines:

- In terms of the guidelines, a generic not a prescriptive blueprint is needed. It was suggested that the workshop consider the following as possible contents for the guidelines; elements of contextual nature; participation across all levels of engagement including traditional and federal; environment impact assessment; coordination; incentives as a tool; partnerships; awareness creation; budgetary elements and results based monitoring and evaluation.

Policy Advocacy:

- The need for collection of evidence and facts for influencing decision makers: How do the facts get collected? What is the linkage with research institutions?
- It is important to undertake policy advocacy to ensure drylands issues are placed at the centre of the development agenda

- Policy advocacy and data/information collection– we need data/information on environment/drylands contribution to the GDP. We therefore need to improve the collection and analysis of information to serve as the basis for our advocacy agenda. The key here is to demonstrate.
- The three Secretariats of the Rio Conventions are developing a system for working together in the implementation of different issues. It is well known that the other sister Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change are better financed and are better reflected in the national economies of countries. The key issue is how to position drylands issues so that it has a comparative advantage in relation to the others. If this is not done then it will be very difficult to negotiate at the same level with the other two.

Implementation:

- Implementation gaps – “the essence of implementation gaps defeats the purpose of mainstreaming”. Mainstreaming should ideally mean that we include our issues in the work of other ministries, and that our work supports their programmes.
- Too much effort is placed on planning in most countries, the difficulty and challenge is in operationalization of all these plans and frameworks (implementation gap)
- How can we make the issues crafted in the plans become operational?
- There is no capacity at the operational/implementation levels
- Develop capacity of countries to undertake economic assessments of the drylands

Knowledge Management:

- Collate, synthesize, document and share lessons learnt, experiences and knowledge in relation to the different institutional frameworks

Traditional Knowledge and Research:

- Link activities to research, traditional knowledge and know how

Session 5: Presentation on generic guidelines for environment mainstreaming with a particular focus on drylands (presented by Mr. Cornelius Kazoora)

The presentation highlighted the following:

The purpose of the guidelines; concept and the three types of mainstreaming; the rationale for mainstreaming; the different decision making models; the generic steps for mainstreaming (that include: identification of the environmental, economic and social issues, identifying and filling information needs, assessing legal, political and institutional environment for mainstreaming, defining roles, responsibilities and obligations and building partnerships for mainstreaming, carrying out capacity assessment and building, drawing up a communication and awareness creation strategy, planning for participation and consultation processes, undertaking iterative and integrated planning, linking the plans to budgets and funding mechanisms, implementing the plans, monitoring and evaluation of planning frameworks for impacts, evaluation of the effectiveness of mainstreaming processes, and revision of the planning frameworks based on lessons learnt). Additionally it looked at the tools for mainstreaming citing examples how some of these have been used.

It stressed that the guidelines respond to the demand specifically for mainstreaming of drylands issues and were requested by countries and that these are generic and are not a blue print. Given this they should be adapted to country specific situations and context. It emphasized that the purposes of the guidelines are to:

- Address the challenge of “how to” mainstream
- Help countries link drylands issues to planning frameworks that influence action and resource allocation

- Highlight opportunities of drylands in poverty reduction and attainment of MDGs
- Highlight developmental challenges faced by drylands that should appear high on development agenda

Group Discussions:

The group was subdivided into three and each provided with similar TORs. The group sessions discussed the generic guidelines addressing the following questions and issues:

1. What aspects of business as usual need to change?
2. Additional justification for drylands mainstreaming
3. Omissions that need to be addressed
4. What needs to be omitted?
5. Aspects to be improved
6. Limitations to bear in mind
7. Annexes that need to be added
8. Annexes that need to be omitted
9. Concepts/definitions/terms to include
10. Length of document

Day 3: Session 6 - Group Presentations (Chaired by Mr. Mounkaila Goumandakoye)

The three groups undertook detailed review and analysis of the generic guidelines as per the provided TORs. One person chosen by each group presented the results of the discussions during the plenary session; see Annex 1 for more details. Where applicable other members made additional remarks and/or provided information and/or clarifications. All the three groups agreed that the guidelines were of good quality and provided detailed information however it a few modifications. In summary there were no contradictions in all the three group presentations. Below is a summary of some of the major issues raised in the presentations:

- The guidelines should be useful, provide clear direction, be crisp, to the point- concise, however not to worry too much about the number of pages
- Think about a version for policy makers
- Prepare two documents, a precise guide and a detailed lessons learnt documentation with examples
- Review and reduce examples in the guidelines to a minimum, keep only the ones that support important points being brought across
- Include additional key definitions in the guideline, see suggested in Annex 1
- include a chapter on strategies for mainstreaming
- Strengthen the section on justification for drylands mainstreaming
- Delete annexes that do not add value and add a few suggested, see Annex 1
- Strengthen the section on communications strategy and in particular add information on how countries can make a case to decision makers; and how to fill information gaps
- Add -impacts of research results; how to carry out capacity assessment and building at country level; issues on vulnerability reduction and risk mitigation; etc
- The guidelines did not address tranboundary issues; political instability; natural resource conflicts, institutional conflicts, etc
- Reduce the section on national budgeting as each country uses different methods
- Add a section that explains how if the PRSP the main entry point has already been developed and approved what methodology a country can use to mainstream
- Strengthen annex on technical issues
- Add a box on monitoring and evaluation
- Involve the UNCCD Committee on Science and Technology in the process of finalization of the generic guidelines.

Session 7: Partnership Framework (Chaired and presented by Mr. Kwame Awere)

This session was chaired by Mr. Awere of the Global Mechanism. It was structured into presentation on the proposed new partnership framework; a panel and plenary discussion. The panel was composed of representatives from CILSS, UNDP and UNEP.

Mr. Awere stressed that the aim of the presentation was not to prescribe a partnership framework but to provide a proposal outlining elements for developing a framework and to discuss these further.

The presentation highlighted the following:

1. Provided a definition on partnerships as, “an opportunistic mechanism for stakeholders to come together to achieve a shared goal by using their comparative advantages”.
2. Outlined the benefits of partnerships as follows: can raise the profile of drylands in national, regional and international policy debates (UNCCD); can achieve results greater than the sum of the individual efforts of the partners; can optimise investments by establishing and coordinating a common programme
3. Stated the goal and purpose of partnerships as follows: the goal is to foster the sustainable development of drylands in order to contribute to the eradication of rural poverty (through effective action at all levels); and the objective are to: support the mainstreaming of drylands issues into national development frameworks (capacity building, technical assistance, etc.); support and promote policy advocacy on drylands; support governments to up-scale investments in drylands (control and prevent land degradation, reduce loss of biodiversity, adapt to/or reduce vulnerability of communities to climate change, improve well-being and livelihoods, etc.); and leverage additional investment funding from public, private and innovative sources such as the various carbon funds, trade and market access, debt swap, etc.
4. Suggested potential members for the partnership
5. Raised key issues that will need to be reviewed and discussed when developing partnerships
6. Suggested the different approaches that could be followed to develop partnerships, including formal versus informal; and the areas of focus of the partnership in addition to the possible implementation approaches

During the panel discussion each panelist (UNDP/DDC, UNEP and CILSS) provided feedback on the proposed partnership framework and/or discussed current partnerships. Below are the highlights from the panel discussion:

UNDP/DDC

The presentation provided a very useful proposal to guide the discussions and to chart the way forward in partnership building and development of a framework. The drylands are marginalized and often left on the sidelines of development. If one analyzes the MDG framework it becomes crystal clear that the focus has been placed on three main types of countries: least developed countries (LDCs), small island countries, and landlocked countries. However given the peculiarities of the drylands, these should also feature prominently. Priority should be given to these countries because of the challenges they face in development. Our goal is therefore to make sure drylands countries are taken into account as the fourth priority group in the MDGs framework.

CILSS

The presentation provided detailed information. Based on our experience, I would like to outline the following points.

1. Based on our experience (CILSS is technical branch of ECOWAS in environmental and agricultural issues) working in the Sahel one needs a broad based partnership. There is also need to identify a circle of champions and this should be cast as wide as possible
2. There is a multiplicity of strategies that are not being or have not been implemented. This means that the decision makers or Ministries of Finance who decide on what goes into the budgets are not being included. We therefore must include financial institutions in the partnerships being established as resource mobilization is key for the implementation.
3. The partnership should also include Non Governmental Organizations
4. Add trans-boundary issues that affect countries who share natural resources
5. Include networking with other players. There is need particularly for those players working on agricultural issues given the high push for decentralization. If these are not involved then achieving the objectives will be hard, particularly since we are all calling for planning at all levels, national, local, etc.
6. Partnership should be based on comparative advantage
7. Ensure the principles of subsidiarity; activities should be implemented effectively and efficiently.
8. Include participation and empowerment as key principles
9. The proposed Working Group suggested by the Chair in addition to the core working group organizing the workshop should include technical collaborative institutions and also financial institutions from the different regions. The core group should develop the ideas and disseminate these to the others.
10. The role of Government in Resource Mobilization: focus should be in mobilizing financing at national levels complemented by development cooperation partners' contribution. If Governments are not at the forefront of this then it will not be possible to sustain activities.

UNEP

1. UNDP and UNEP have formed a partnership to expand their joint Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) aiming at assisting countries in mainstreaming environment. Currently the PEI is being implemented in 7 countries in Africa, 1 in Asia and 1 in Latin America however it is planned to extend the initiative to other countries.
2. Issues of drylands have not previously being integrated into the PEI programme. Based on this proposed joint partnership we will ensure the incorporation of drylands issues into the PEI.
3. UNEP is working closely with UNDP/DDC to develop joint programmes in Mali, Mozambique and Tanzania
4. UNDP/UNEP Poverty and Environment Facility (PEF) is tasked to mobilize resources for environmental mainstreaming to upscale the current PEI to other countries. It is working on building donor relations and partnerships. The PEF also will play a role in knowledge management and in particular sharing amongst and between countries and regions. The request for support will mainly come from the countries through UNDP country offices. The PEF is also planning to set up a website for information exchange and knowledge sharing.
5. Other functions include: support to countries for the development of poverty and environment indicators; integrated ecosystems assessments and economic valuation of cost of environmental degradation and benefits of sustainable environmental management; technical support in developing country tailored mainstreaming strategies/programmes; partnering with research institutions, some institutes have already developed products under the current PEI projects

that can be used to support other countries. In addition the evidence they produce can be used to justify the importance of drylands and environment in general.

The following points were highlighted during the plenary discussions on the partnership framework:

Approach to Partnership Development:

- Given the complexity of issues inherent and the priorities in the different countries it would be more effective to use a combined approach and effort to achieve the stated objectives since the resources provided by cooperation partners are too limited to achieve the desired goals.
- Purpose of the partnership should be made more explicit.
- Review existing partnerships, analyze and spell out the value added of the new partnership in relation to the existing
- Clarify the main principles, this will help make them clearer and also maintain focus on the objectives of the partnership
- Decide on the different roles and responsibilities of the partners and specify these e.g., provision of technical assistance and partnership for financing. Review and take into consideration networking between the different partners; composition of partnership could include the core group and sub-regional organization, e.g., CILSS and others and regional organizations, e.g., NEPAD, etc.

Relationship with other existing partnerships:

- Relationship with TerrAfrica an already established partnership. It will be important to pursue, review, analyze and discuss critically how the new partnership will bring added value and its relationship to TerrAfrica
- The partnership needs to consider existing frameworks at country level; e.g., the move towards one UN programme and one UN at country level. Will the partnership be able to provide support for mainstreaming of drylands issue? If so how?
- China is willing to work with other countries and share its experiences.

Implementation of Partnership:

- How will the partnership be moved from paper to implementation – how can and will it help improve the livelihoods of the poor at grassroots levels?
- The partnership could also help to build capacity in those countries where this is lacking.

Government Ownership:

- The need for government ownership should not be overlooked in the partnership. In particular since government has to provide a conducive and enabling environment for mainstreaming either through policy or other elements. This is very important as was demonstrated in the case of the Tanzania presentation.

Resources for Implementation of Partnerships:

- Many partnerships exist but no resources are available or made available to implement them. Those that are being provided are not sufficient and are mostly used to bring people together in workshops. Little or nothing is provided for supporting concrete actions on the ground that supports the improvement of livelihoods of the poor. Alternatives/choices have to be made and this should be towards supporting on the ground actions that can benefit the poor.
- We need to think about how we can use the existing resources effectively; to maximize the impact with limited resources (efficiency/efficacy)

Advocacy and Awareness Raising:

- It is important to use simple developed advocacy materials to raise awareness, e.g., pictorial booklets of before and after, or cause and consequence

Language Issues:

- In Bolivia 70% of the people live in the drylands areas; it would be very helpful if the current guidelines under development could be translated into Spanish to allow easy comprehension and effective applicability.

The Panelists also provided additional comments before the closure of the discussions, these are highlighted below:

CILSS

Special focus should be placed on technical assistance that the partnership can offer, and consider capacity building, Monitoring and Evaluation. It should not be about planning and programming but also implementation. There is also sharing of experience and how to build on best practices. There is no difference between agriculture and environment; this is a debate that has become an issue. People tend to neglect agriculture when dealing with environment problems; why can't the various initiatives be merged?

UNDP

China mentioned the need for efficiency and Niger addressed the issue for ownership, yet at country level most are not aware about the Paris Declaration that calls for aid effectiveness, national ownership and country driven initiatives in development assistance. Additionally the Declaration addresses the issues of accountability, alignment and harmonization; etc. Given that we all prescribe to it, both the UN and Governments (national and cooperation partners) this means that the resources mobilized will and must be used efficiently. It is important that all the countries familiarise themselves with the principles contained in the Paris Declaration.

Closing Remarks (UNDP)

Mr. Goumandakoye thanked all the participants from far and near for their time and contributions. He said that this was not the end; each of them now had the list of participants and had exchanged business cards so they should continue interacting and exchanging ideas and experiences. Mr. Goumandakoye also thanked on behalf of the GM and UNEP the Government of Mali for hosting and the Malian colleagues who had participated in the workshop. He also thanked the Interpreters for their excellent work during the different sessions. Before he closed the workshop he highlighted the following actions that would be taken by the three organizers (UNDP/UNEP/GM):

8. The GM/UNDP/UNEP will undertake an electronic forum (through the community of practice for mainstreaming drylands issues – to be set-up shortly) to discuss further the guidelines and receive additional inputs and feedback. The Community of Practice will include all the participants and other actors at different levels; decision makers; practitioners, researchers, development partners; etc.
9. Finalize various documents produced based on the feedback received; improve the quality of both the English and French versions and translate into Spanish, the other language versions would be produced at a later date. Given that lessons will continue to be learnt and new experiences gained these documents will remain live to be improved on continuously.
10. The final versions of the Generic Guidelines and the lessons learnt will be published in hard copy and electronic format and distributed widely
11. When the Generic Guidelines have been revamped and finalized, the GM/UNDP/UNEP will provide support to a certain number of countries to test these on the ground so as to improve it. This will be undertaken through the existing interventions provided by the three organizations. The GM/UNDP/UNEP will also ensure technical and financial support for the implementation of the guidelines.
12. Provide any suggestions on how we can continue with the exchange of ideas and experiences between countries. UNDP/UNEP/GM will provide the countries with the right forum to share and exchange ideas and experiences.
13. With regards to partnership, the Global Mechanism will take the lead role in this. A task force will be set up quickly to be steered by the GM to help move quickly on the partnership initiative.
14. We will inform you in the next 3 to 4 weeks on the what and how for the partnerships
15. In conclusion, we set up five objectives for the workshop. We have now completed the workshop, please tell us what you think about the workshop; how and what we can improve. An evaluation questionnaire has been prepared, kindly complete and return to us. Let us know if the five objectives have been attained and what needs to improve for the future.

Annex 1: Group Presentations

| Questions | Group 1 | Group 2 | Recommendations from Group 2 | Group 3 |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Question 1 : Comment changer/améliorer les pratiques courantes pour rendre la situation plus propice à l'intégration or What aspects of business as usual need to change?</p> | <p>R1 : Impulser la planification en actions a partir de la base R2 : Valoriser le potentiel des ressources qu'offrent les terres arides R3 : Partager les savoirs locaux et les bonnes pratiques</p> | <p>Changement des politiques et stratégies d'intervention pour de meilleures interventions dans les zones arides. Veillez à l'application des principes de bonne gouvernance basés sur la décentralisation (territorialisation) et le principe de subsidiarité. Œuvrer au changement des perceptions négatives des acteurs notamment des décideurs, vis-à-vis de l'environnement.</p> | <p>Le groupe recommande deux documents :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Guide : concis et spécifique n'incluant pas les exemples • 1 Document détaillé sur les leçons apprises destiné aux praticien | <p>UNCCD is not only on environment, but has SD components. Ministries and other stakeholders other than environment should be involved. Mainstreaming is a process and not an end product. Who are the target groups What are our own perceptions to be able to better communicate. Remove the "We" barriers. Everyone is concerned in the process, environment, development practitioners are all involved in the implementation and accountability. We need to demonstrate opportunities for development of drylands rather than keep talking about degradation. Strategic partnerships to fill capacity gaps We need effective communication strategy Internal financing is a prime resource. Cost of environmental degradation PLUS benefits of mainstreaming</p> |
| <p>Question 2: Quels aspects</p> | <p>R1 : Promouvoir l'émergence</p> | <p>Prendre en compte la</p> | <p>A inclure dans le</p> | <p>Safety net functions</p> |

| Questions | Group 1 | Group 2 | Recommendations from Group 2 | Group 3 |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>additionnels faut il inclure pour renforcer la justification a l'intégration? Or Additional justification for drylands mainstreaming</p> | <p>de pôles de développement dans une perspective d'aménagement du territoire et de rééquilibrage de la population R2 : Promouvoir les moyens d'existence alternatifs en vue de réduire la vulnérabilité</p> | <p>dimension « Droits Humains » (section 4) Renforcer l'Education des populations dans les zones arides Mettre en valeur les zones arides pour éviter son dépeuplement (manque d'infrastructures) Mettre l'accent sur les besoins de l'homme plutôt que sur la dégradation du milieu Les risques de conflits autour de l'utilisation des ressources naturelles Droits et accès à la terre Changements négatifs des modes de vie des populations des zones arides (exode et conséquences socio-économiques) Prendre en compte les données chiffrées sur les coûts de la dégradation</p> | <p>document de leçons apprises</p> | <p>Political governance. Listen to different voices (marginalized groups). Consider human assets. Institutional flexibility to cater for changing circumstances. Migration (internal and external) and its positive and negative impact Gender aspects Obligation towards conventions Cultural heritage Movement of human and livestock National policy frameworks</p> |
| <p>Question 3 : Quelles omissions dans le guide faut il ajouter ? or Omissions need to be addressed</p> | <p>R1 : Le guide doit être flexible et prendre en compte les spécificités de chaque pays R2 : Prise en compte du genre dans le développement des zones arides</p> | <p>Capitalisation des résultats de la recherche (valeur ajoutée de la recherche) Contribution des zones arides dans le cadre du développement humain durable</p> | | <p>Guidelines should not be limited to policies but go to the level of programmes and projects. Risk Assessment Contextualize in terms of MDGs as globally agreed</p> |

| Questions | Group 1 | Group 2 | Recommendations from Group 2 | Group 3 |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | R3 : Proposer des arrangements institutionnels appropriés pour une meilleure intégration | Etapes d'évaluation des capacités Usages du foncier, réduction et prévention des catastrophes Planification de l'utilisation des terres Réduction de la vulnérabilité | | targets and localize targets and indicators. Add the sustainable development dimension more forcefully. Mention that other specific guidelines need to be developed such as guidelines for effective communications, outside of this generic guidelines. Drought risk assessment Steps for identification of actors |
| Question 4 : Y a-t-il des aspects de trop dans le guide qu'il faut supprimer ? or What needs to be omitted? | R1 : Oui, le guide n est pas facile de compréhension et d'utilisation | Revisiter / réviser les exemples et tableaux des cas spécifiques des pays et les transférer au document de leçons apprises Supprimer les tableaux 5.1 et 7.2 Réduire le paragraphe sur les remerciements (page iv) Supprimer une des définitions de l'Evaluation Stratégique de l'Environnement (SEA), (page xi) Résumer / contracter les éléments de budget dans la classification des dépenses publiques (page 29 doc français et 25 doc anglais) | A finaliser par le consultant | Add in the annex link to other technical guidelines Should remain two documents with strong cross referencing Clarify differences between guidelines and tools. |
| Question 5 : Quels aspects du | R1 : Institutionnalisation de | Lire « Caractéristiques des | | How to speak to decision |

| Questions | Group 1 | Group 2 | Recommendations from Group 2 | Group 3 |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| guide peuvent être améliorés ? or Aspects to be improved | mécanismes de partages des bénéfiques R2 : Améliorer la version française R3 : Simplifier le contenu pour qu'il soit plus accessible pour la mise en œuvre | terres arides » en lieu et place « Définition des terres arides », (Page 6, point 4.1) Scinder l'étape 6 (encadré 7.1) en deux étapes distinctes : évaluation des capacités et renforcement des capacités Développer davantage le chapitre 7.8 « évaluation et renforcement des capacités » Ajouter un paragraphe sur les opportunités d'intégration lors de la révision des DRSP La gestion des questions transfrontalière n'est pas traitée Les mécanismes pour appliquer les instruments sont absents (besoin de mobilisation de ressources financières et humaines par les pays dans le cadre de l'intégration) | | makers to make the case (as part of communication strategy) How to fill and identify information gaps (provide some generic information) A question was asked whether this document is at the strategic level or project and programme level. Consensus is that it should be a mixture of both and specificities can be provided in the more elaborated guidelines. |
| Question 6 : Quelles sont les limites de ce guide ? or : Limitations to bear in mind | R1 : La spécificité des contextes des pays R2 : Le guide est un instrument non contraignant | Prise en compte des questions transfrontalières Prise en compte des instabilités politiques Conflits au niveau local (suscités par l'application du guide) Conflits institutionnels | | Should not go too technical It is not action plans Will not guarantee financial resources. Are not supposed to mobilize political will It is a learning process can be adaptive based on experience. |
| Question 7 : Quelles annexes | R1 : Hormis les annexes 1, 2 et | Note sur le processus | | Annex to technical issues |

| Questions | Group 1 | Group 2 | Recommendations from Group 2 | Group 3 |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| supplémentaires pourraient être ajoutées ? or Annexes: Additional | 3 , toutes les autres sont a supprimer | d'évaluation des capacités et d'évaluation des étapes | | strengthened Add a box on M and E This document should be placed as a portal with all links and specific documents from different resources. Remove annex 4 Add resources to annex 8 or remove. |
| Question 8: Quelles annexes actuelles pourraient être supprimées ? or Annexes to be omitted | R1 : Hormis les annexes 1, 2 et 3 , toutes les autres sont a supprimer | Annexes : 2, 3, 4, 8 et 10 Transférer 3, 4, (5, 6) 10 au document sur les leçons apprises Intégrer les définitions de l'annexe 8 au glossaire | Sérier les instruments en instruments analytiques, instruments consultatifs, etc. A finaliser par le MM | Annex to technical issues strengthened Add a box on M and E This document should be placed as a portal with all links and specific documents from different resources. Remove annex 4 Add resources to annex 8 or remove. |
| Question 9: Quels sont les concepts, définitions, termes qu'il faut ajouter ? or Concepts/definitions/terms to include | R1: Prendre en compte d autres concepts pertinents comme : l'indice d'aridités, le développement durable, l environnement, stratégie de développement, changement climatique et décentralisation | Environnement Développement durable Développement humain durable Désertification/CCD Définition fonctionnelle et opérationnelle du mainstreaming Biodiversité Changements climatiques Partenariat Principe de pollueur payeur | Inclure un chapitre sur les stratégies d'intégration | Sustainable development Ecosystems Mitigation of other impacts as climate change UNCCD and other conventions MDGs Dry lands definition not to be limited to drylands. Add elsewhere. SEA: Differentiate between analysis and Assessment. |

| Questions | Group 1 | Group 2 | Recommendations from Group 2 | Group 3 |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|--|
| | | Pastoralisme (nomadisme) | | Environment Agenda 21 Natural Resources Mainstreaming Tools Guidelines |
| Question 10 : Quelle serait la taille idéale du guide ? or Length of document | R1 : 20 a 25 pages : première partie : la substance, deuxième partie : les aspects de procédure, troisième partie : les aspects de suivi - évaluation et quatrième partie. les annexes et autres. | Pour les décideurs : Faire un document de plaidoyer : clair et concis Pour les autres utilisateurs : faire un document méthodologique avec le maximum d'information, ne pas limiter le nombre de page | | Concise, useful, straightforward, not to worry too much about number. The current volume can be condensed further. Think about another version for policy makers |
| Other | | | | Generic Guidelines for Dry lands Mainstreaming into National Development Frameworks Generic Guidelines for Mainstreaming Environment with a particular focus on dry lands issues into National Development Frameworks |

In addition to answers provided in the above table Group two had the following general observations (observations generales)

- Guide : document de qualité appréciable et qui fourni beaucoup d'informations (semble être plus un rapport d'étude qu'un guide). Veuillez alors à le rendre plus concis.
- Besoin d'harmonisation des sous titres pour une meilleure présentation et lisibilité du document.
- Besoin de révision de la structuration du document en trois parties :
 - Développement du concept de l'intégration : définition, cadre conceptuel, etc.
 - Niveaux d'intégration : politique, institutionnel, programmes, projets.
 - Description du processus.

Annex 2: Provisional Agenda

International Workshop on Mainstreaming Environment with a Particular Focus on Drylands into National Development Frameworks 18 -20 June 2007, Bamako, Mali

Provisional Agenda

Day 1: Monday 18 June 2007

| Time | | Presenters |
|-------------|---|--|
| 0800 - 0900 | Registration of workshop Participants | |
| | Session 1: Opening and Introduction Session Chair: UNDP-DDC Director | |
| 0900 - 0910 | Opening Remarks | Philip Dobie – UNDP DDC Director |
| 0910 - 0920 | Welcome remarks | Joseph Byll-Cataria -Mali UNDP RR |
| 0920 - 0930 | Remarks | Jonathan Duwyn- UNEP |
| 0930 - 0940 | Remarks | Kwame Awere - Global Mechanism |
| 0940 - 0950 | Opening Speech | Mali Government Representative |
| 0955 –1005 | Introduction and Objectives of the Workshop | Mounkaila Goumandakoye – UNDP DDC |
| 1005 – 1030 | Presentation/Adoption of the agenda and organization of work | Kwame Awere - Global Mechanism |
| 1030 - 1045 | Tea Break | |
| | Session 2: Country Experiences on Mainstreaming Environment/Drylands into National Development Programmes Session Chair: UNEP | |
| 1045 - 1055 | Introduction to the Session | Jonathan Duwyn- UNEP |
| | Country Experiences (1st Segment) | |
| 1055 - 1115 | Ghana's experience with Strategic Environmental Assessment | Isaac Charles Acquah – Environmental Protection Agency |
| 1115 - 1135 | Mali's experience with Local Environment Action Plans | Mamadou Gakou – Ministry of Environement & Aida M'Bo -UNDP CO |
| 1135 -1155 | China's experience with Mainstreaming Environment with a particular focus on Drylands(Desertification) Issues into Development Frameworks | Qu Haihua – National Bureau to Combat Desertification |
| | | |
| 1155 - 1215 | Morocco's Experience with Institutional and Judicial tools | Amine Idrissi Belkasmi- Ministry of Agriculture |
| 1215 - 1315 | <i>Plenary Discussions on Tools for Mainstreaming</i> | |
| 1315 - 1430 | Lunch Break | |
| | Country Experiences (2nd Segment) | |

| Time | | Presenters |
|-------------|--|--|
| 1430 - 1450 | Tanzania's experience with Poverty Environment Initiative | Blandina Cheche – Vice-President's Office & Gertrude Lyatuu-UNDP CO |
| 1450 - 1510 | Kenya's experience in Arid and Semi Arid Land (ASAL) Policy and Programme Development | Samson Bokea Ntabo – UNCCD Focal Point & Alice Mwangi – UNDP CO |
| 1510 - 1530 | Benin's experience with mainstreaming of Environment and drylands into National Poverty Reduction Strategy | Marcel Baglo – Department of Territorial Administration |
| 1530 – 1550 | Jordan's experience with Land Use Management | Wael Mohammad – Ministry of Agriculture |
| 1550 - 1615 | Tea Break | |
| 1615 - 1715 | Plenary Discussions <i>on Mainstreaming Processes</i> | |
| 1830 - 2000 | Reception | |

Day 2: Tuesday 19 June 2007

| Time | Session 3: Global Lessons Learnt on Mainstreaming <i>Session Chair: One Participating Country</i> | Presenter |
|-------------|---|---|
| 0830 - 0845 | Summary of Day 1 | UNDP-DDC |
| 0845 - 0910 | Main Challenges and Lessons Learnt in Mainstreaming Drylands into National Development Frameworks | Cornelius Kazoora (International Consultant) |
| 0910 - 1000 | Plenary Discussions on Global Challenges and Lessons Learnt | |
| 1000 - 1015 | Tea Break | |
| | Session 4: Generic Guidelines on Mainstreaming <i>Session Chair: One Participating Country</i> | |
| 1015 - 1050 | Presentation on Generic Guidelines on Mainstreaming | Cornelius Kazoora |
| 1050 - 1130 | Plenary Discussions on Generic Guidelines and Group Formation | |
| 1130 - 1300 | Group Discussions | |
| 1300 - 1400 | Lunch Break | |
| 1400 - 1600 | Group Discussions continue | |
| 1600 - 1615 | Tea Break | |
| 1615 - 1730 | Group Discussions continue | |

Day 3: Wednesday 20 June 2007

| Time | Session 4 Continued... <i>Session Chair – One Participating Country</i> | Presenter |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0830 - 0845 | Summary of Day 2 | UNDP-DDC |
| 0845 - 0930 | Group Presentations | |
| 0930 - 1000 | Plenary discussions on Group presentations | |
| 1000 - 1015 | Tea Break | |
| 1015 - 1045 | Plenary Discussions on Group Presentations | |
| | Session 5: Presentation on Partnership Framework <i>Session Chair: Global Mechanism</i> | |
| 1045 - 1100 | Presentation on Partnership Framework | Kwame Awere - Global Mechanism |

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| 1100 – 11:30 | Panel Discussions: Global Mechanism, Poverty Environment Facility, UNDP, CILSS | |
| 11:30 – 1215 | Plenary Discussions on Partnership Framework | |
| | Session 6: Closing Session Chair: UNDP-DDC | |
| 1215 - 1300 | Workshop Evaluation, Way Forward and Closure | |

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