



# Environment in NHDRs

## *Guidance Notes and Good Practices*

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# Purpose of the Guidance Notes

- Develop an understanding of human development approach to the environment
- Assist the preparation of NHDRs with environment as a theme
- Enhance mainstreaming of environment issues in NHDRs



# Conclusions of NHDR & HDR Review

- No systematic framework linking HD to environment
- Most linked env'tal issues to poverty or SL frameworks
- Many NHDRs compartmentalized env'tal issues
- Lack of environmental indices, indicators and measures/data used



# Linking Human Development to the Environment



	Men/women	Urban/rural	Majority/minority	Ethnicity
Equity and well-being of individuals	Destruction of forests affects women and children who have to forage for fuel. This limits their choices with respect to family nurturing activities and attending school.	Lack of access, secure tenure of land and land degradation force rural poor into state of landlessness: poor landless have few choices but to seek scarce unskilled urban employment.	Minorities own and/or control access to productive environmental resources. Majority disenfranchised and powerless.	Competition between nomadic pastoralists and farmers leads to conflict and expulsion traditional areas.
Participation and empowerment in development	Schemes to supply clean water are seldom designed with the involvement of the poor who remain badly supplied and suffer resultant ill health.	Urban development frequently takes up good quality agricultural land thus removing livelihood base of rural communities who have no say in development planning.	Elites live in environmentally better places. Majority have fewer choices and the poorest are the most exposed to pollution and degradation.	Ethnic groups restricted to the most environmentally degraded and unproductive lands.
Freedom, dignity and accountability	Heads of household made sick by pollution lose the dignity of supporting their families and lack alternative opportunities.	Rural poor migrating to cities to escape effects of environmental degradation face severe unemployment and suffer the shame of abandoning their families.	In Asia, the landless are the least respected. Landlessness and the lack of employment opportunities are closely correlated with the degradation of environmental resources.	Conflict over decreasing resources leads to attacks on weak ethnic groups and the elimination of their freedom to pursue their preferred livelihoods.

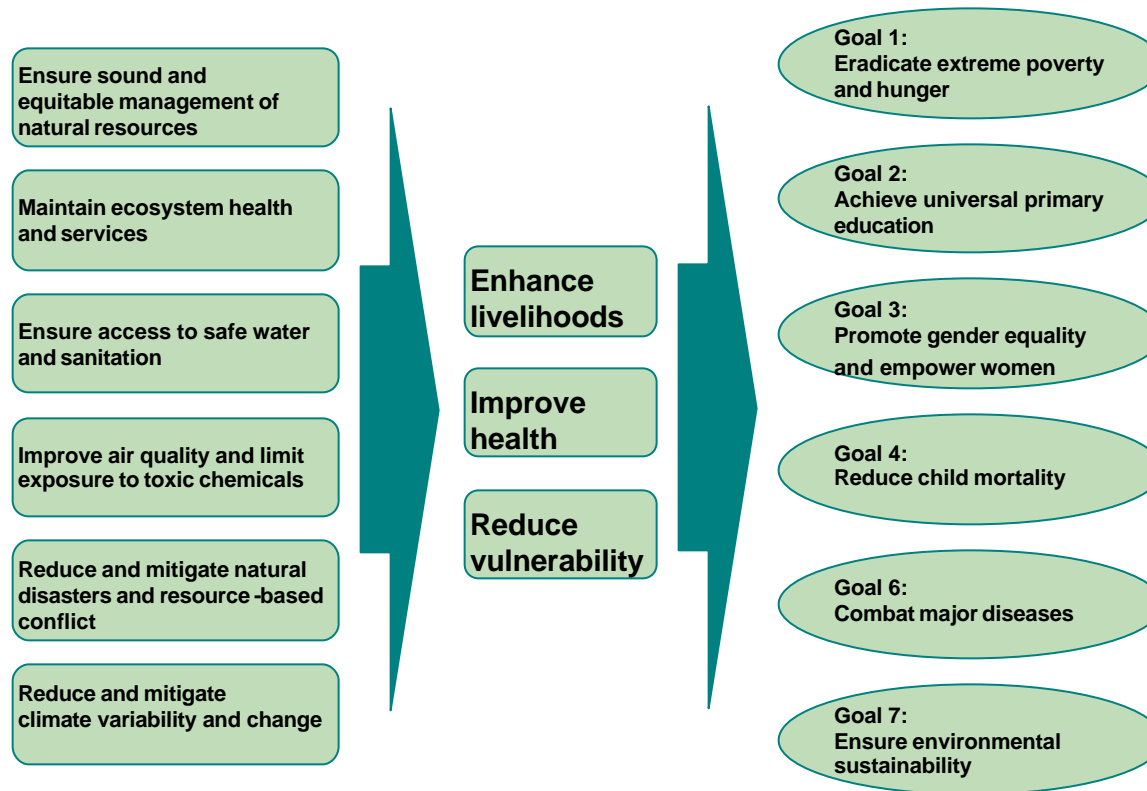


# Using the Poverty-Environment Framework

- Livelihoods
- Health
- Vulnerability
- Links between environmental management, poverty and the MDGs



# Links between env'tal management, poverty and MDGs





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# Preparing an NHDR with Environment as the theme

Steps to assist:

1. Reflect national priorities and ownership
2. Define environment
3. Describe environmental issues and natural resources in the nation and their linkages to human development



## Steps (Cont'd)

4. Identify problems related to environmental issues
5. Link environment to other issues, themes and sectors
6. Ensure a participatory process
7. Explain current and past policy initiatives
8. Provide policy recommendations



# Mainstreaming Environment in NHDRs

Three stages that need to be considered:

1. Conceptual development and planning
2. Drafting (research, writing, analysis and interpretation)
3. Revision and editing for finalization
  - Using the NHDR as a decision-making tool
  - Checklist of issues (Annex A)



# Environmental Indices, Indicators

- Components of a good indicator
- HEI & ESI
- Poverty-Environment indicators
- OECD PRS model
- OECD socio-economic environmental indicators
- Poverty-Environment maps
- Key resources and centres of excellence



# Recommendations

- Need to develop a conceptual framework that links human development to environment
- Environment should be reflected as a cross-cutting issues
- Need to develop and utilize human development-environment indices & indicators