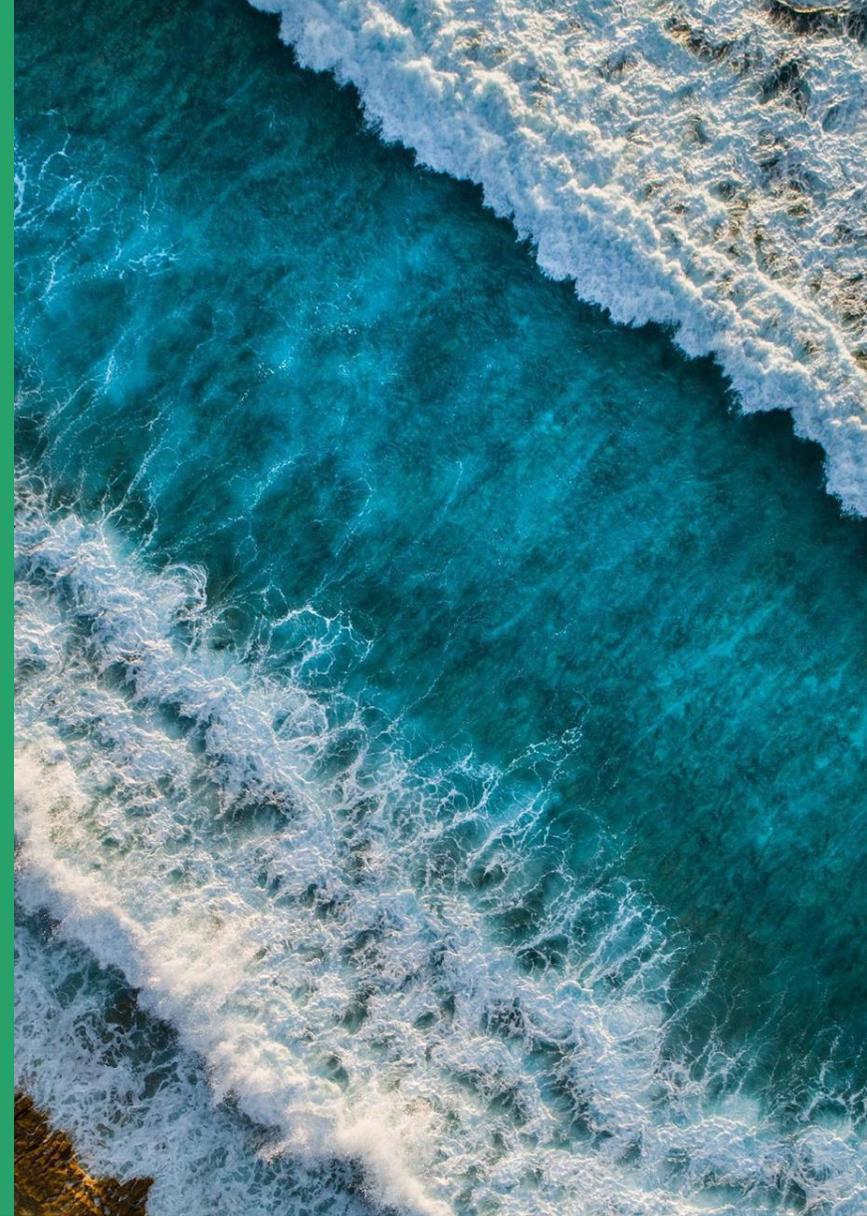


# From 'do no harm' to restoration: Working with a typology of Footprint Evaluation

Andy Rowe and Patricia Rogers

Footprint Evaluation Initiative

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# Before we begin

**The Footprint Evaluation team acknowledges and pays respect to the traditional owners and custodians of the lands on which we are all living, learning, and working from today.**

This session will be recorded, with video of the presentation and a summary of the discussion shared afterwards.

Please post questions or comments in the chat.



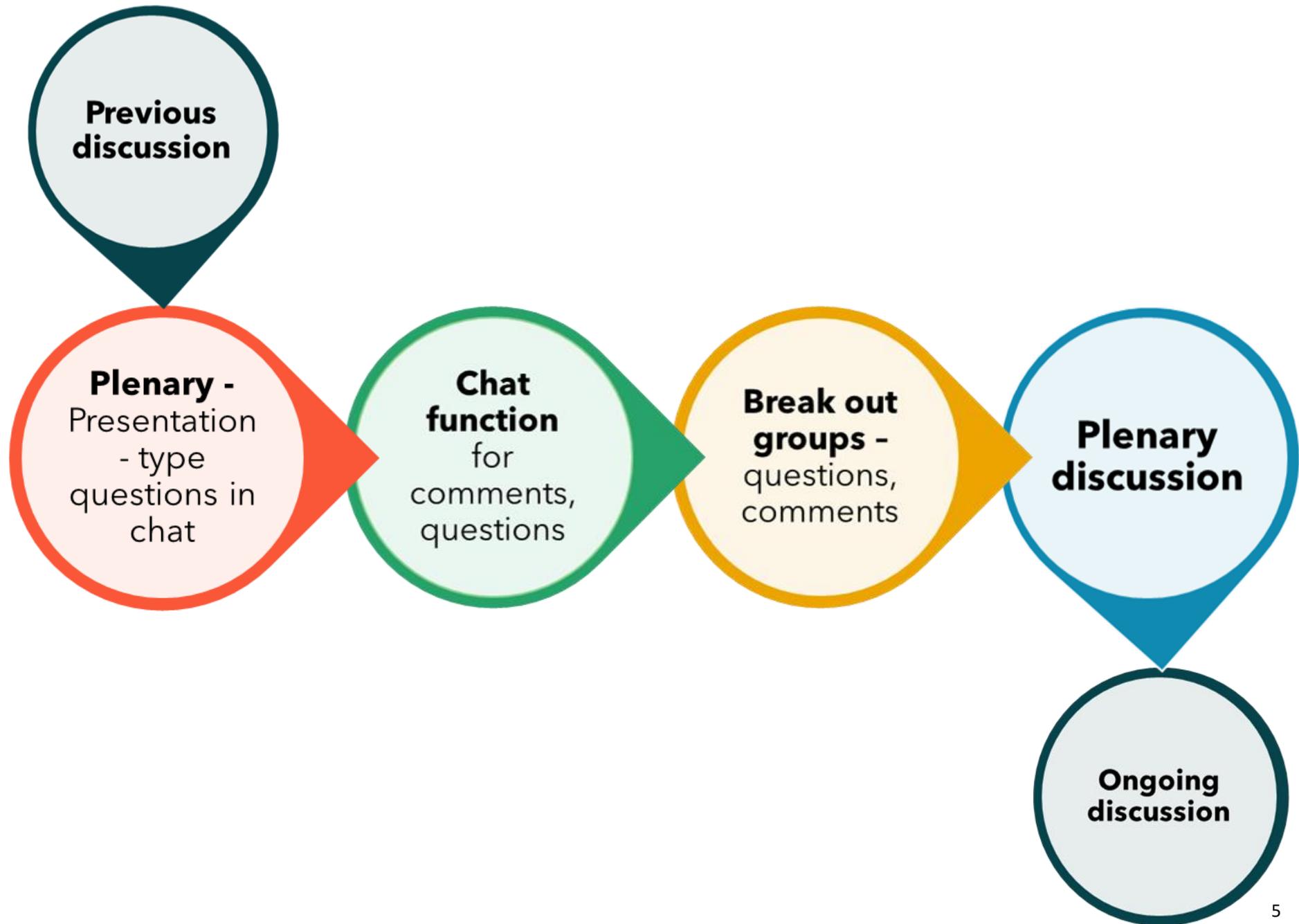
**Andy  
Rowe**



# Patricia Rogers



# Agenda



# Why all evaluations need to consider environmental sustainability

This article is more than 2 years old

## We have 12 years to limit climate change catastrophe, warns UN

Urgent changes needed to cut risk of extreme heat, drought, floods and poverty, says IPCC

Overwhelmed by climate change? Here's what you can do



▲ A firefighter battles a fire in California. The world is currently 1C warmer than preindustrial levels. Photograph: Ringo HW Chiu/AP

The world's leading climate scientists have warned there is only a dozen years for global warming to be kept to a maximum of 1.5C, beyond which even half a degree will significantly worsen the risks of drought, floods, extreme heat and poverty for hundreds of millions of people.

**NEGATIVE IMPACT OF OTHER PROGRAMS & POLICIES**

**POSITIVE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS & POLICIES**

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## Banks lent \$2.6tn linked to ecosystem and wildlife destruction in 2019 - report

Lack of policies regulating impact on natural world means finance industry effectively bankrolling biodiversity loss, analysis finds

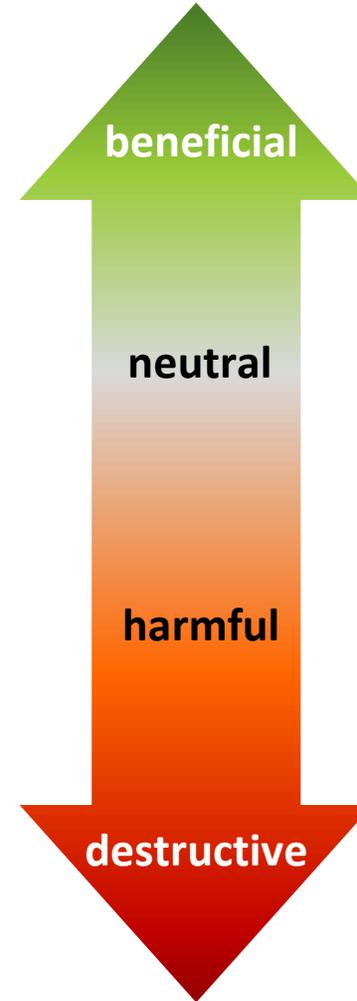
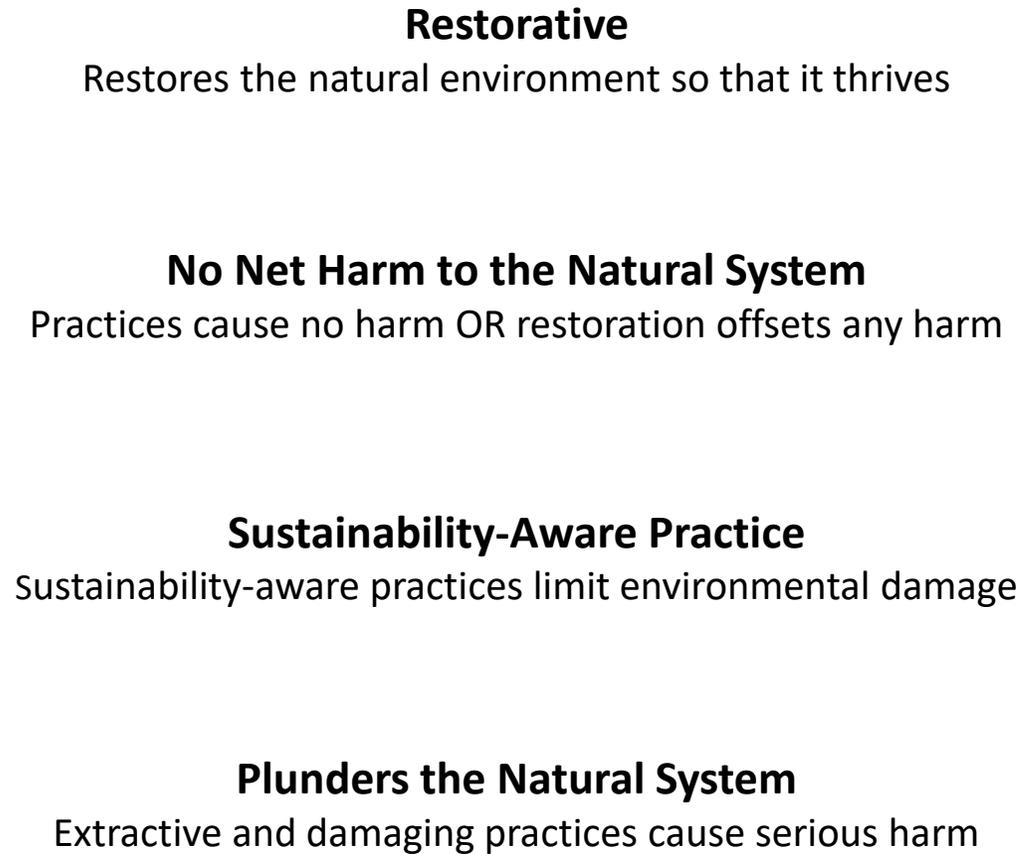
The world's banks must start to value nature and stop paying for its destruction



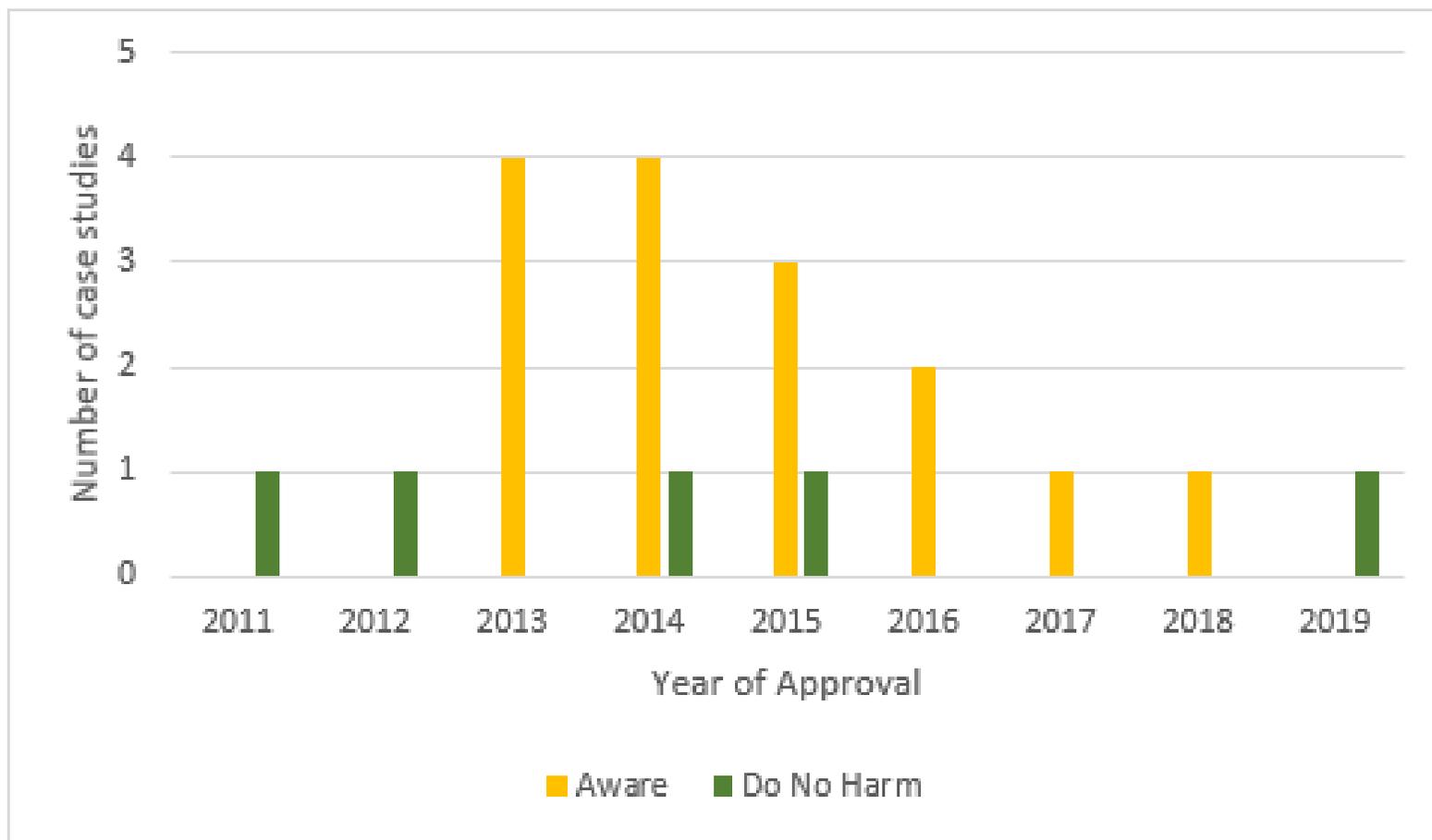
▲ A view of land cleared of peatland forest for palm oil plantation in South Aceh, Indonesia. The peat swamp area is the habitat of the Sumatran orangutan, now on the verge of extinction. Photograph: Ulet Ifansasti/Getty Images

The world's largest investment banks provided more than \$2.6tn (£1.9tn) of financing linked to the destruction of ecosystems and wildlife last year, according to a new report.

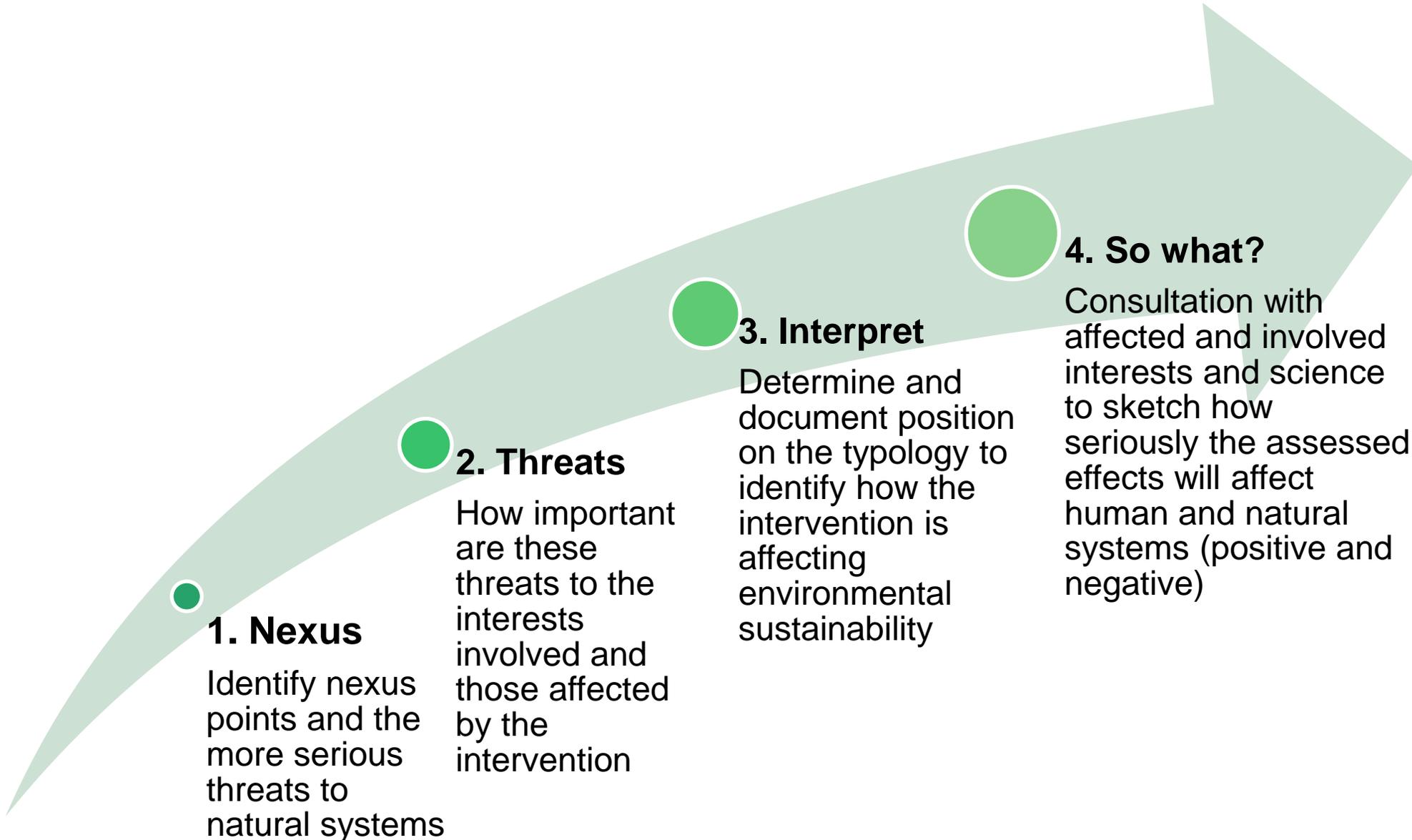
# A draft typology



# Many major projects are harmful to ecosystems



# Four steps in applying the typology



# Illustration of how the typology can be applied

Step	Approach & sources	Output	Example
<b>Nexus</b>	Documents and consultation with science, intervention interests	Identify points of nexus	Farms and water bodies
<b>Threats</b>	Science and intervention interests complete brief rubric to assess risk	Identification of threats that pose the strongest threats to natural systems and provisional typology position	Water draws from aquifers, only minor threats from sediments and nutrient flows to water bodies
<b>Interpret</b>	All affecting interests and affected interests using rubrics to identify importance of strongest threats	Refined typology position and enhanced understanding of meaning to different interests and systems	Further depletion of aquifer without replacement will impair household water supply and quality, harm backyard gardens
<b>So what?</b>	Discussions and consultations with interests to understand, adapt typology rating and implications. Identify better options.	Final typology rating, text on consequences for different interests, identification of potential consensual more sustainable options	Planting indigenous shrubs and trees that better retain water, use less water themselves, provide sequestering; modest reprofiling of landscape to improve catchment

# Applying typology in IFAD evaluation

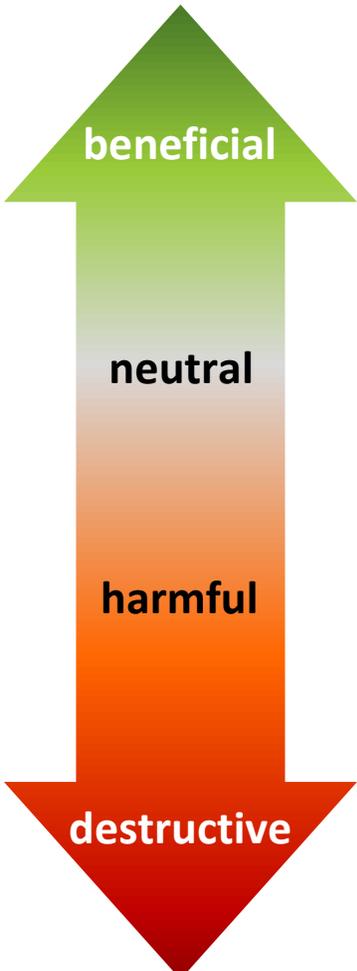
- IFAD application had benefit of a large and very knowledgeable team and support from the IOE
- Was undertaken as a major part of a special nexus study that was part of the larger evaluation
- Process
  - It was applied to the 20 detailed case studies
  - Nexus study leader reviewed all case study materials, portfolio reviews and summaries to generate an initial assessment and supporting evidence
  - Case study leader and evaluation team leader reviewed each, in most cases with ensuing discussion to clarify and recalibrate assessment
  - In about five cases the assessment was changed following discussion and further review

# Next steps in developing the typology for all evaluations



- Requires an approach that can be applied in evaluations being undertaken by **teams or individuals with limited knowledge and experience** in environmental sustainability and natural systems
- Needs to be replicable with sufficient documentation to promote **reliability of use** of the typology
- Planning an example nexus of agriculture and water systems

# Looking ahead to augmenting the typology



	Generic version	Agriculture version	Built environment version	Industrial pollution version	Transportation version
<b>beneficial</b>	<b>Restorative</b> Restores the natural environment so that it thrives				
<b>neutral</b>	<b>No Net Harm to the Natural System</b> Practices cause no harm OR restoration offsets any harm				
<b>harmful</b>	<b>Sustainability-Aware Practice</b> Sustainability-aware practices limit environmental damage				
<b>destructive</b>	<b>Plunders the Natural System</b> Extractive and damaging practices cause serious harm				



# Break-out sessions:

Pick a question to consider in your group

Would it be useful to use a typology like this in your work? How might it be used?

In what types of interventions would it be most useful to develop a customised typology?

Would you use the label 'typology' for this or something else?

What needs further explanation?



## Keep the conversation going:

- Join the Footprint Evaluation discussion group
- Sign up for the Footprint Evaluation newsletter
- Share resources, examples and advice
- **Recordings of both webinars are available at** <https://www.youtube.com/user/BetterEval>

# Thank you

[www.betterevaluation.org/footprint\\_evaluation](http://www.betterevaluation.org/footprint_evaluation)

