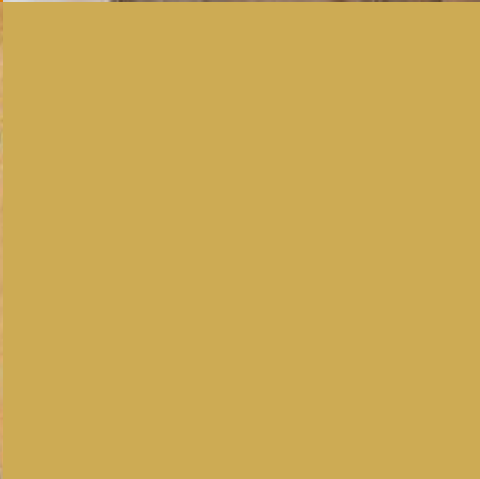
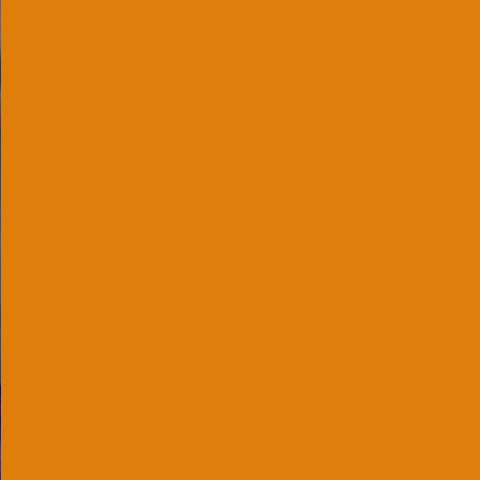


LOUVAIN
COOPERATION



EIT Approach

Environmental Integration Tool



ACODEV-NGOfederatie-FIABEL, 11 May 2021
**Vincent Henin, Referent for entrepreneurship,
environment and community microfinance**

Contents

1. Louvain Coopération
2. EIT: Development process
3. EIT at program level
4. EIT at producer level
5. Capitalization



1. Louvain Coopération

NGO of the Catholic university of Louvain (UCLouvain)

Member of Uni4Coop (Eclosio, FUCID, ULB-Coopération)





Food security and economic development



Access to healthcare



Healthcare



Global citizenship education



2. EIT: Development process

QUESTIONING

Within the framework of its Food and Economic Security Program (FES), Louvain Cooperation supports **entrepreneurs** (individual or collective, agricultural or non-agricultural) to **better produce, consume and market**.

How can we fulfill this mission by **integrating**, in a systemic and pragmatic way, the constraints of profitability, competitiveness and respect for the **environment**?

- 2011-2012 : 1st version
- 2014-2015 : 2nd version (PCM phases + methodology + En/Fr/Sp)
- 2016-2017 :
 - 3rd version at programme level (= macro)
 - 1st version at producer level (=micro)
- 2018: adjustments + Creative Commons license
- 2019 : adjustments + inclusive writing
 - 5th version EIT-Programme
 - 3rd version EIT-Producer



Availability : <https://www.louvaincooperation.org/oie-outil-dintegration-environnemental/>



Structural (intuitive) analysis : program <-> environment

1. Environmental context



5. Management capacity and environmental adaptation



2. Environmental relevance



3. Environment impact on the program



4. Program impact on the environment



- Productive sectors
- 4 steps (ideally) through PCM:
 - Step 1 : Environmental diagnostic (identification)
 - Step 2 : Environmental check-up (formulation)
 - Step 3 : Environmental monitoring (implementation)
 - Step 4 : Environmental memory (evaluation)



STEP 1: Environmental Diagnosis

5. Environmental management and adaptation capacity to environmental issues

- 5.1 Do local institutions and communities take the environment into account in their everyday management? Does it seem to matter to them?
- 5.2 What environmental management and adaptation (to environmental changes) capacities do local institutions and communities have? What actions could be undertaken to strengthen these capacities?
- 5.3 Which groups (within or outside the programme as currently defined) seem to be the most vulnerable to environmental issues? For what reason(s)? What actions could be undertaken to support them?





- **Structural analysis : production <-> environment**

- Step 1 : Environmental diagnosis = Semi-structured survey :
 - Theme 1. The effects of the environment on the producer's activity
 - Theme 2. The effects of the producer's activity on the environment
 - Theme 3. The producer's willingness to commit for the environment
 - Theme 4. His/her capacities and needs to commit
- Step 2 : Commitments (self-determined commitments)
- Step 3 : Commitments implementation



Step 1 : Environmental diagnosis

THEME 3 - The producer's willingness to commit for the environment

22. What concrete actions do you think we could undertake in order to improve the state of the environment, or to mitigate environmental pressures in your activity area? How could you participate in these efforts?
23. What concrete actions could you undertake to strengthen positive impacts and/or mitigate negative impacts of the environment on your activity? Are you already implementing such actions? If so, which ones?
24. What concrete actions could you undertake to strengthen positive impacts and/or mitigate negative impacts of your activity on the environment? Are you already implementing such actions? If so, which ones?



LEVEL	JUSTIFICATION	SCORE
Nil	Does not take any action and does not see the point of committing	0
Low	Does not take any action, is ready to commit, but does not identify how	1
Average	Does not take any action, is ready to commit and identifies how Or already takes some actions, but does not see the point of committing further	2
Good	Already takes some actions, is willing to commit further, but does not identify how	3
High	Already takes some actions, is willing to commit further and identifies how	4



5. CAPITALIZATION

Louvain Coopération:

- Bolivia - Peru
- Benin - Togo
- DRC - Burundi
- Madagascar
- Cambodia



-> **11 EIT-Programme**

-> **1.015 EIT-Producte (1.466 commitments)**

Others:

- Bolivia (Solidagro)
- Burkina Faso (Trias)
- DRC (APEFE)
- Peru (Eclosio)
- Senegal (Ulb-Coopération-Am Be Koun)

Languages: FR, EN, SP but also Khmer, Malagasy and Kirundi in progress

The IOE Approach allows us to anticipate risks and adapt our strategy (e.g. supporting the community to put in place a tax to regulate abusive wood cutting).

The IOE Approach offers partners ways to address, reflect on and invest in environmental impact (e.g. innovation with an IOE-Producer database).

The IOE-Programme leads to joint reflection by project teams on the environmental dimension of their intervention strategy, but also generates an analysis that allows for a more objective debate, or even lobbying actions, with other partners and/or public or community authorities.

The IOE-Producer grouping allows for an analysis by sector, which leads to the identification of problems or to think about specific interventions (e.g. the problem of cassava peelings and their transformation into compost/animal food/fuel).

The IOE-Producer raises awareness of certain problems among beneficiaries (e.g. waste and wastewater management concerns), a necessary step for action.

« The interviews revealed great enthusiasm... regarding the care for the environment...once they have highlighted all the impacts of their past actions and the future consequences that this could have on their children and grandchildren »
(Ousmane Touré, Am Be Koun – Solidarité, Sénégal).

« The five (5) interviewed micro entrepreneurs all made firm commitments... for example:

- use of 8-10 cm mesh nets by July 2018 to reduce the prohibited fishing for fry in spawning areas;*
- use of improved stoves to reduce overuse of coal and firewood;*
- planting trees to reduce water erosion and climate change;*
- installation of infiltration ditches and planting of living hedges to reduce erosion;*
- waste recycling into compost, etc »*

(Chance Bahatiltongwa, LC, RDC).

« LC's experience in environmental integration through its EITs is worth sharing... The approach is innovative, based on a participative dialogue leading to commitment, and adapts to any form of activity in rural areas »
(Particip GmbH/Pierre Grega, Evaluation des programmes du BFSF)

Thanks!



Vincent Henin

vhenin@louvaincooperation.org

www.louvaincooperation.org