

MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE AND NSDS STRENGTHENING IN THE PACIFIC

Part Two: Mainstreaming – How?

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Outline

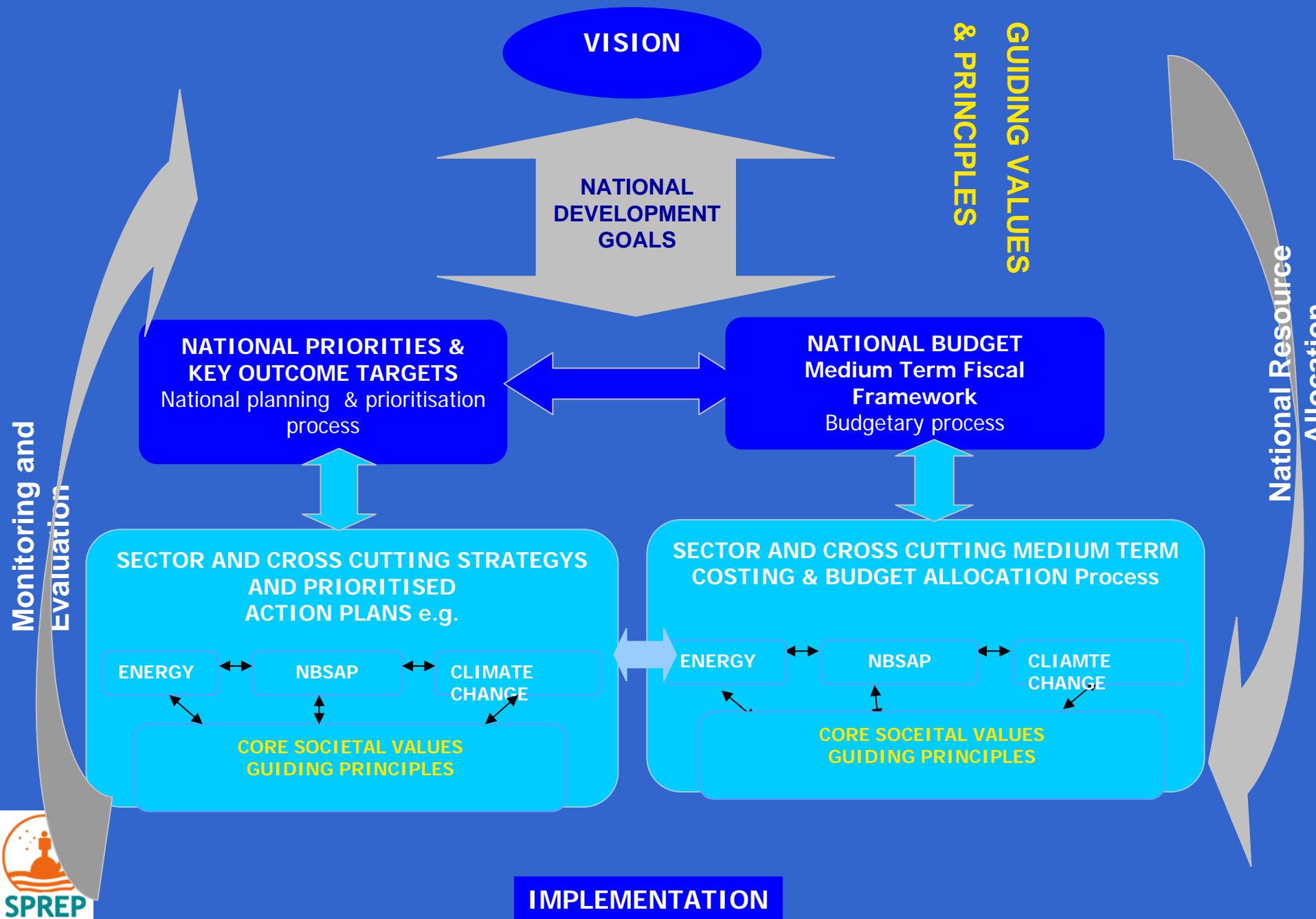
1. Practical aspects of mainstreaming
2. A suggested methodology
3. Tools for SD planning
4. Examples of mainstreaming experiences
5. Conclusion

1. Practical aspects of Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming framework has 3 key interlinked elements:

- 1 NSDS (more than plan) strengthening
- 2 Sector planning – e.g. NAPA, climate change policy, sector strategies & plans
- 3 Medium term fiscal management linked to annual budget allocation

Framework for strengthening NSDS



Pacific Cultural Framework

- Pacific way
- Culture
- Customary tenure
- Religious values
- Fiscal responsibility
- Sustainable development
- Good governance

International Framework:

- MDGS
- MEAs
- Paris Declaration

Regional Framework

- Pacific plan
- Regional plans of action
- Regulatory principles
- Biketawa principles

**Mainstreaming
into National sustainable development
strategies**

Climate Change, Energy, Conservation

National Development Framework

National Development Goal

National Development policies

National development strategies

National Medium Term Fiscal Management

Formal and Informal institutional arrangement

Natural resource endowments – land, marine, human

Natural risk

Global trading context



2.1 Mainstreaming at NSDS level – how? Guiding framework

Stakeholder based national planning framework
NSDS Process
PUBLIC FORUM
CONSOLIDATION

Mainstreaming & NSDS: national key characteristics

NATIONAL VISION - shared
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS, MDGS,
STRATEGIES
NATIONAL POLICIES

The strategic approach...

- Participatory
- Consensus on long-term vision
- Comprehensive and integrated
- People and outcome centred
- Targeted with clear priorities

Ownership....

- Country-led and nationally-owned
- Commitments from all stakeholders
- Stakeholder owned
- High-level government commitment and influential lead institutions

Guided by sustainable development principles and good governance

Quality Information and information system and evidence based

2.2 Mainstreaming at SECTOR planning?

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN – SECTOR

Goal

Key issues /themes to target?

Strategies under each theme?

Activities under each theme

Priorities & Costing

NAP (Log frame)

Budget

SECTOR PLANS

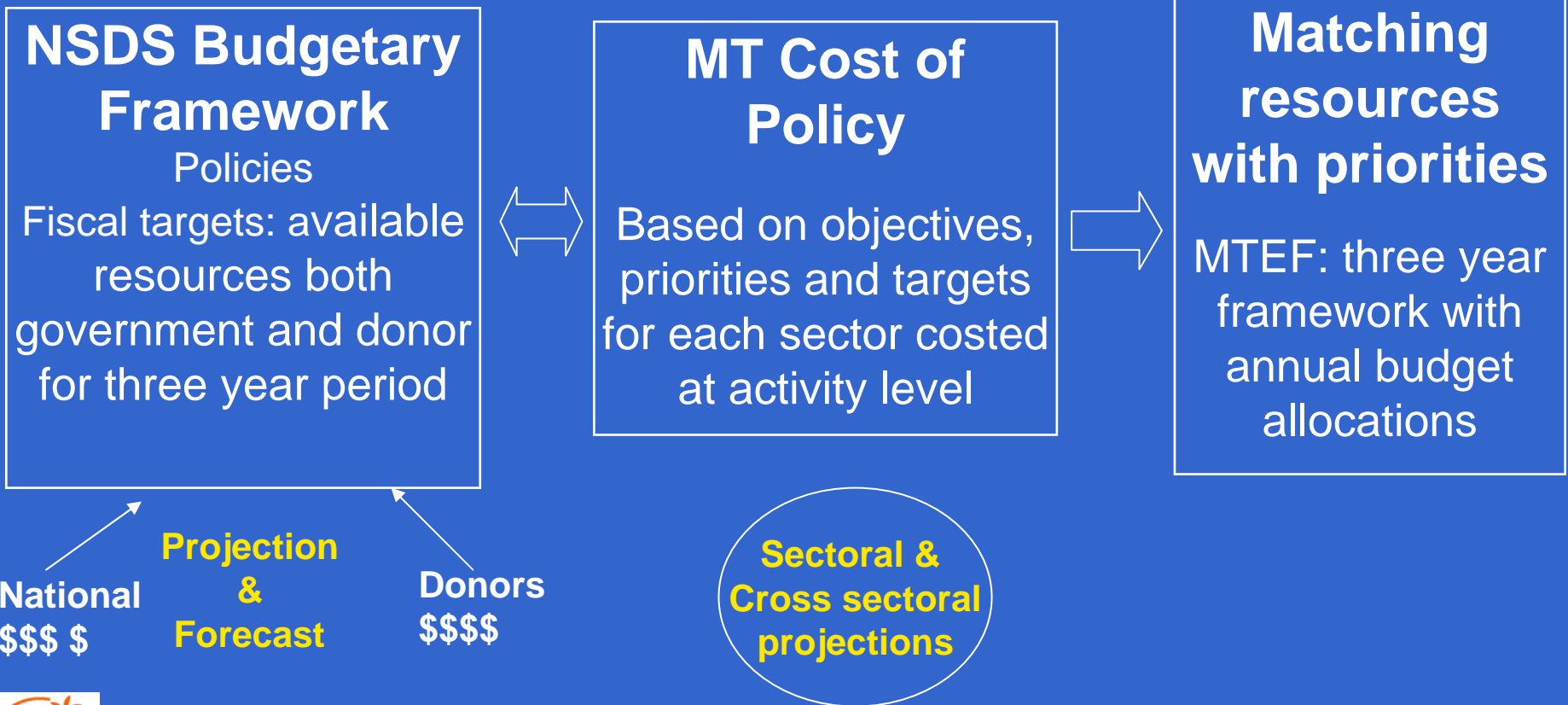
- Issues, concerns, problems,
- development &/or management responses

- Development &/or management goals

- Expected outcomes
- Proposed strategies
- M&E

- Program of prioritised activities
- A sector plan

2.3 NSDS-linked Sector Medium term budget allocation



3. Key stakeholders

Country ownership:

- Key political commitment
- Government Reference group
- Inter-agency & multi-stakeholder Task Force
- Identify lead agency and a 'champion'

Regional / international partnership:

- Core group of regional agencies with partners
- Joint programming – joint planning, work program & budgeting, and implementation
- A common Pacific mainstreaming methodology
- A skills-based core team with clear roles & responsibilities

4. Mainstreaming methodology

Process

1. Understanding the context & situation

Situation analysis

2. Stakeholders, agent of change, lead agency, task force

Stakeholder analysis

Lead agency & Task Force

Mainstreaming Process to use,

3. Issues, concerns, causes, root cause identification

Issues and Root Cause Analysis

4. Solutions - policies, organizational design, institutions
(rules and regulations), etc

Policy, Institutional & Activity Solution Analysis

5. Consolidation of sectoral action plan,
including outcomes, strategies and initiatives

NAP design (log frame)

6. Prioritisation & costing

Medium term NAP & Budget

7. Consolidation of NSDS and sectoral linkages and sectoral budget preparation

NSDS -NAP consolidation

5. Tools for Sustainable Development Planning



“User Perspectives”

Categories of *high recall* Tools

- **Information Tools**
 - Economic Assessment
 - Environmental Impact / Strategic Assessment
 - Monitoring, Evaluation and Enforcement
- **Deliberative Tools**
 - Participation and Citizens Action
 - Public Awareness and Demand Creation
- **Planning and Management Tools**
 - Legal
 - Management Planning
 - Market based tools

Information Tools

- **Economic Assessment**
 - Social Cost Benefit Analysis
 - Natural Resource Accounting and Valuation
- **Impact / Strategic Assessment**
 - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
 - Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
 - Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA) / SoE Reporting
 - Integrated Impact Assessment
 - V&A; DRR; CHARM; EBM; Socio-economic Assessment...
- **Monitoring, Evaluation and Enforcement**
 - National Plan Monitoring / MDG Reporting
 - Corporate Environmental Audits
 - Community Based Monitoring

Information Tools

key observations

- **Diverse portfolio of tools available**
 - Impact / Strategic Assessment tools most advanced
 - Lack of basic data, quality and timeliness – a major issue
- **Natural Resource Accounting** – rarely used
- **Monitoring and Enforcement**
 - Tools available
 - Personnel, infrastructure and facilities inadequate
 - Rent-seeking

Deliberative Tools

- **Participation and Citizens Action**
 - Public Hearings
- **Public Awareness and Demand Creation**
 - Media (especially local media)
 - Public Online Databases
 - Right to Information Act (RTI)

Deliberative Tools

key observations

- Governments forced to promote citizen action programmes
- Most creative and diverse category of tools
 - Evolved from advocacy groups
 - New tools emerging with blending of traditional media and use of ICT (cultural and context specific)
- Right to Information combined with Public Interest Litigation – extremely potent tools Public Awareness and Advocacy

Planning and Management Tools

- Management Planning
 - Environment Management Plans (EMP)
- Legal Recourse
 - Public Interest Litigation
- Market based tools
 - Environment Management Systems (EMS)
 - Eco-labeling

Planning and Management Tools

key observations

- Conventional Economic Planning still most prevalent at national and local levels
 - Elements of environment and social concerns often not adequately addressed
 - Concepts of sustainable development gradually being internalised and integrated
- Most major projects statutorily require an EIA/SEA or EMP
 - Mixed results on the ground (depending on political circumstances and capacity)

Planning and Management Tools

key observations

- Legal recourse can be an effective tool
- Progressive Corporations adopting globally evolving voluntary practices

Challenge: is the capacity to use a range of tools for any given circumstance

6. Examples, experiences, outcomes

Climate Change mainstreaming
and
NSDS strengthening

NSDS-linked Mainstreaming- How?

Improved National resource allocation & aid effectiveness

Practical success

- *Niue Climate Change policy*
- *Nauru and Niue NSDS*

Niue NSDS and Climate Change mainstreaming

1. NSDS:

SPREP/PIFS with national Task Force focus review on:

- NSDS 2003-08, other national, sector plans
- adequacy of current targets, indicators
- institutional arrangements for planning & budget processes
- linkages between goals & strategies, and budget allocation
- identifying new or revised goals, strategies, targets

2. Climate Change

a) **National climate change policy**

b) **National Action Plan**

SPREP/SOPAC with national CC Task Force focus review on:

- NSDS 2009-13, other national, sector plans
- as above...as it relates to climate change adaptation & mitigation – impacts and options for addressing them

Recent example.. Niue NSDS and Climate Change Policy development

Developed:

- a strengthened NSDS with clear targets & indicators with strong focus on environment, including climate change
- a stakeholder-based national Climate Change policy linked to NSDS

Outcomes:

- Cabinet approved new NSDS
- common platform for engagement with donor partners and regional programs e.g. PACC / IWRM
- Climate change policy pending Cabinet approval
- Climate change integrated into NSDS and sector plans
- strengthened institutional Planning Process & national Climate Change coordination

Recent example.. Nauru NSDS review and update

Developed:

- A combined UN/SPREP Team (ESCAP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF)
- Reviewed 1st 5-year of NSDS implementation
- Strengthened NSDS Update with a strong environment focus

Outcomes:

- A strengthened NSDS with a strong environmental focus
- Focused on outcomes
- Key Performance Indicators
- Strengthened development planning process

7. Summing up

Mainstreaming – what, who, how

- Mainstreaming - values, principles, commitments
- Start with whatever systems & processes
- Common goal
- Get onto the pathway
- Carry stakeholders
- Evolutionary process & strengthen over time
- **INCOUNTRY PARTNERSHIP**
 - finance, planning, environment, sector/ thematic departments
 - stakeholders incl. civil society, private sector
- **EXPERTISE BASED / TECHNICAL PARTNERSHIPS**
- **REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS UNDER PACIFIC PLAN**

Concluding remarks

- Mainstreaming
 - complex concept
 - capturing many different things
 - reflecting core values,
 - guiding principles of SD & GG
 - Some incorporated in goal, objectives
 - Some captured in root causes & solutions identified
 - Some captured in/ guided solutions/ strategies

Concluding remarks

- Mainstreaming is Multidimensional
- Multiple causes & root causes
- Multi pronged solutions
- No one size model fits all
- Multi agency/ Multi stakeholder
- Multidisciplinary / Multiple knowledge sources
- A process

Concluding remarks..

- Mainstreaming is more than just “good planning”:
 - contribution of sector actions to national development plans
 - bringing *all* actors together to achieve agreed sector goals and targets
- Mainstreaming means building social & environmental issues into strategic planning
- It should be flexible and iterative: learn by doing
- Where to start? Setting priorities that
 - have wide and high level support
 - have good prospects for success

Concluding remarks..

- Be a country-led process / national ownership and supported by external expertise where strategically needed
- Build the case, compile the evidence, develop effective monitoring and evaluation
- (where possible) Develop an economic analysis to show the economic and development costs and benefits of actions in environmental management

Next steps

a Pacific Partnership on NSDS

or “a NSDS Consortium” is established:

- ❖ SPREP, CROP, UNESCAP, UN agencies & partners
- ❖ common platform for joint planning, work programming & implementation
- ❖ mainstreaming in all thematic areas linked to NSDS strengthening
- ❖ meets Cairns Compact requirements

Next steps...cont

How can PACC operationalise Mainstreaming?: it can...

- be an “entry point” for mainstreaming at project and sector level
- produce “mainstreaming guidelines” or best practices
- Provide needed assessments for NSDS, PPP formulation, Adaptation options
 - V&A, DRR, socioeconomic...

HAPPY MAINSTREAMING

THANK YOU

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...more on experiences, outcomes,
lessons learnt

from country experiences on
mainstreaming...

Summary: Benefits of evidence-based NSDS & related processes

Provide a solid platform for:

- **systematic development plan reflecting needs and aspirations of the people**
- **transparent platform for the government to deliver on the agreed development goals**
- **a clear, transparent and accountable decision making processes involving key departments / ministries with responsibility for a common theme, promoting inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination**
- **a platform for developing public –private partnerships to deliver on core public services where appropriate & private sector based economic and social development can be facilitated**
- **a framework within which a partnership between the government and community can be forged to manage natural resources and the environment**

Summary: Benefits of evidence -based NSDS & related processes

Provide a solid platform for :

- Increasing the effectiveness of national budget allocation to national priorities
- Improved engagement with development partners and increasing aid effectiveness -- consistent with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
- Engaging with regional organizations to seek/ access, targeted, coordinated and harmonized regional services that add value to their own national development effort - - increasing CROP collaboration and minimising competition between CROP agencies
- engaging with other Pacific SIDS, regional organizations, and development partners to promote regional integration