

MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE AND NSDS STRENGTHENING IN THE PACIFIC*

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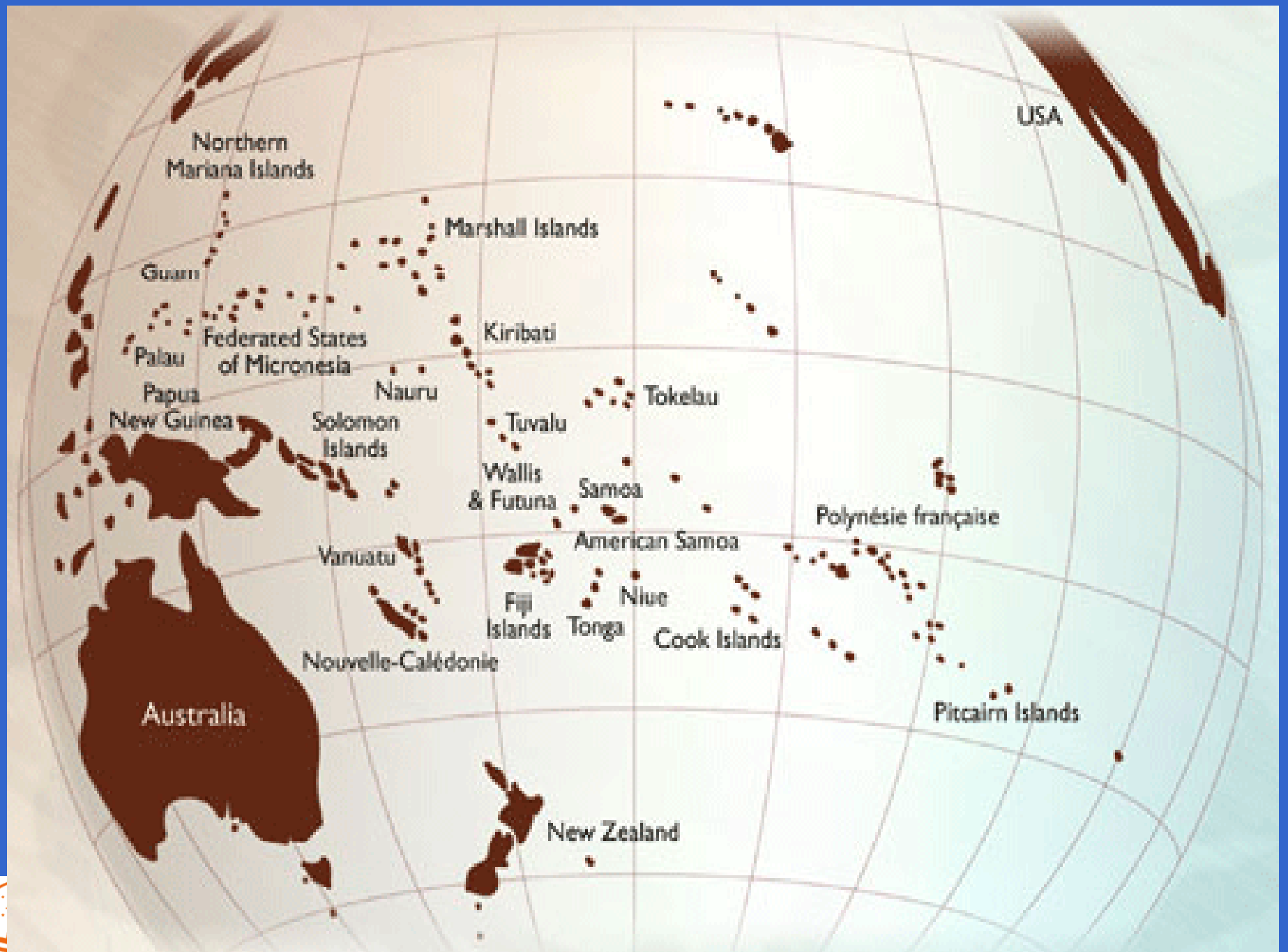
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Outline

1. Mainstreaming of what & why?
2. Practical aspects of mainstreaming
3. Who does mainstreaming?
4. A suggested methodology
5. Examples of mainstreaming experiences
6. Conclusions



Pacific regional architecture

- Pacific Islands Countries & Territories - 21
- Pacific Islands Forum Countries – 16 (incl. Aust & NZ)
- CROP Agencies:
 - PIFS – political, security, economic, governance
 - SPREP – environment
 - SPC – health, women, youth, agriculture, land
 - FFA – fisheries
 - SOPAC – energy, water, disaster
 - PPA – power utilities
 - south.pacific-travel - tourism
 - USP – tertiary education
- CROP SD Working Group
- Others: UN agencies, ADB, NGOs

Regional strategies & frameworks

- Pacific Plan – economic, SD, security, governance
- Others:
 - PIFACC – climate change
 - PIFDRM – disaster risk management
 - PASNC – nature conservation
 - RSWM – waste management
 - PIEP – energy
 - PIROF – oceans & fisheries

Mandates for Mainstreaming and NSDS Strengthening

- Pacific Plan 2005 (Initiative 5.1)
- Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC) 2005-15
- Pacific Islands Forum Leaders 2007
- Niue Declaration on Climate Change 2008
- Cairns Compact 2009

1. What is mainstreaming?

Mainstreaming into what and why?

- ALL levels of decision-making
- National & sectoral planning & policy formulation process
 - goals (NDGs; MDGs), M&E, reporting
 - 3 pillars
- Government allocation of national budget
 - Transparency & accountability
- Resource allocation decisions to reflect balance between economic, social, environmental outcomes / impacts
- Operationalising regional & international commitments

2. Practical aspects of Mainstreaming

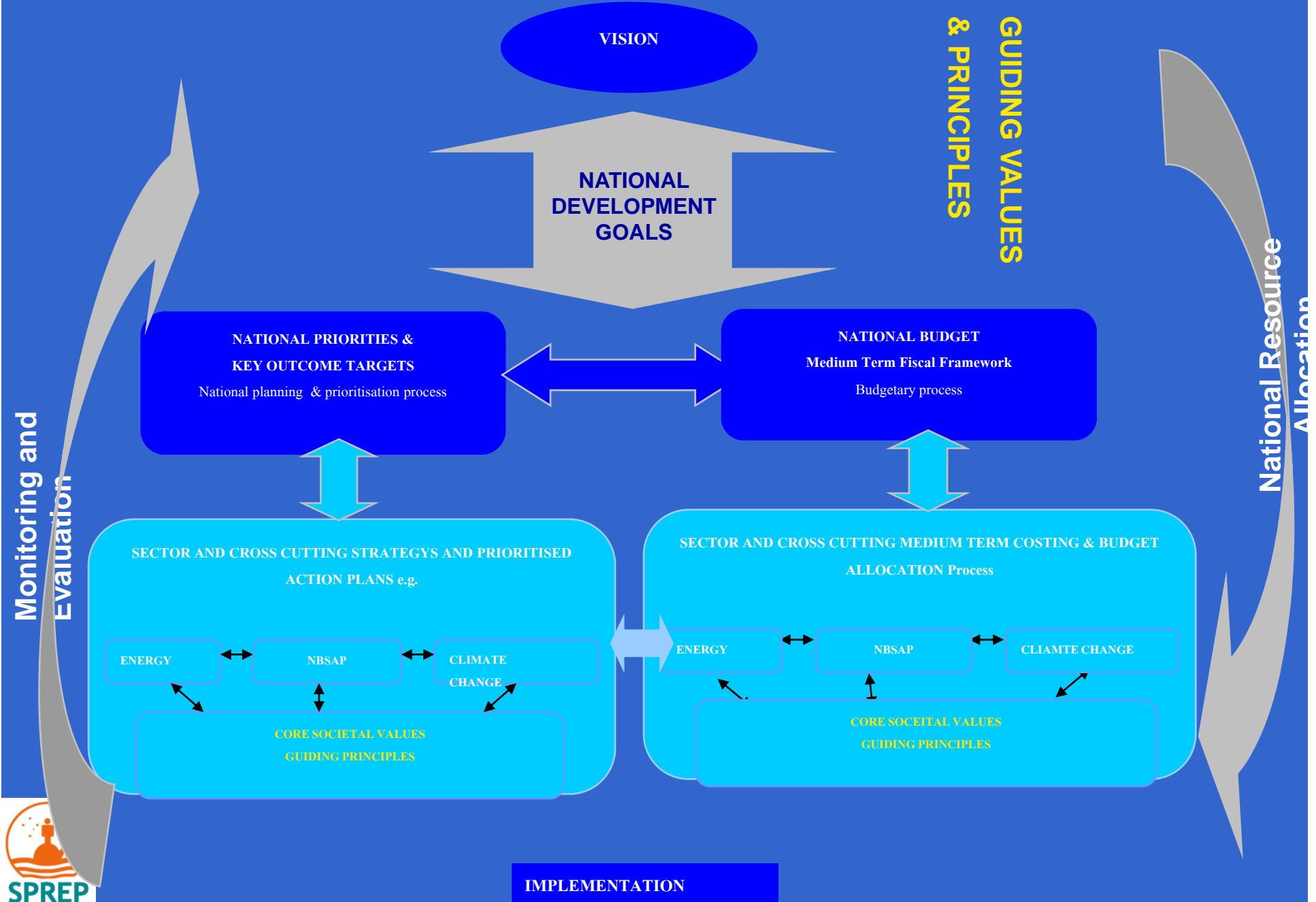
Mainstreaming framework has 3 key interlinked elements:

2.1 NSDS (more than plan) strengthening

2.2 Sector planning – e.g. NAPA, climate change policy, sector strategies & plans

2.3 Medium term fiscal management linked to medium term sectoral 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

NSDS - Guiding principles

Internationally agreed principles

- *Adopting participatory process, policies and management instruments to achieve balanced economic growth, social development, including security, and resource and environmental sustainability*

Regional Economic Principles of Good Governance:

- *Transparency and accountability of decision-making process is integral to achieving efficiency and effectiveness of natural development efforts and national and domestic partners' resource allocation*
- *Use of economic and regulatory instruments together with moral suasion to achieve sustainable development*

Regional Policies, Frameworks of action, etc –environment, disaster, climate change, energy,

- **Guide national strategies and actions – develop national action plans**

Aid Effectiveness – Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness; Pacific Principles of Aid Effectiveness.

Coordination and harmonisation of development partner support to address national priority development goals complementing national development efforts



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

- Program of prioritised activities
- A sector plan

NAP planning – how? Guiding framework

Ecosystem based management
approach

Ecosystem based management

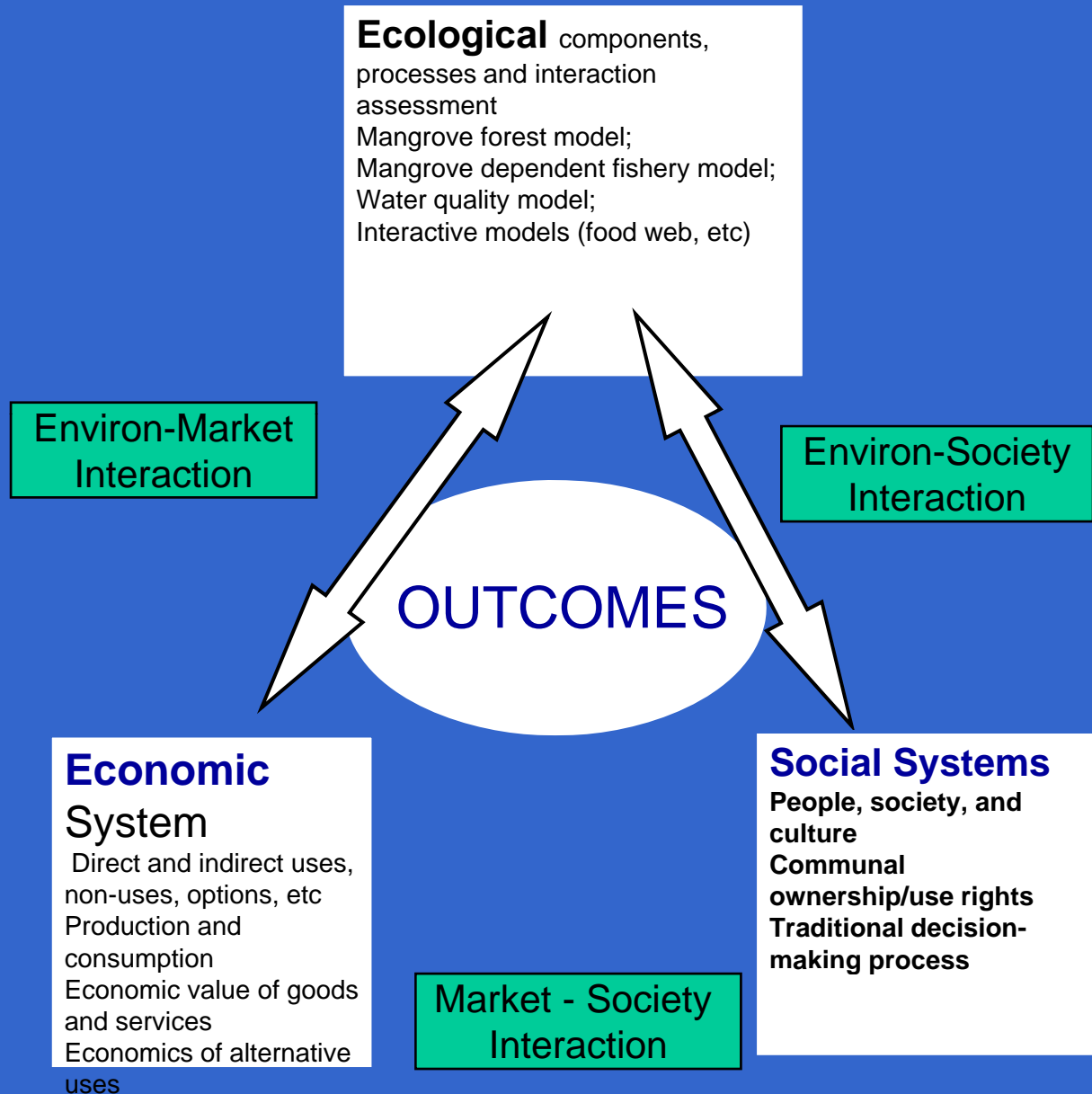
Understand Core elements:

- Subsystem dynamics
- Linkages & interactions between subsystems

Analyze

- cause & effect, root causes
- management responses to root causes
- System outcome as a result of interactions between:
 - Ecological
 - Social
 - Economic
- **Tools for Analysis: EIA, SEA, IEA, CHARM, etc**

Ecosystem Based Management Framework



EBM – what does it help with?

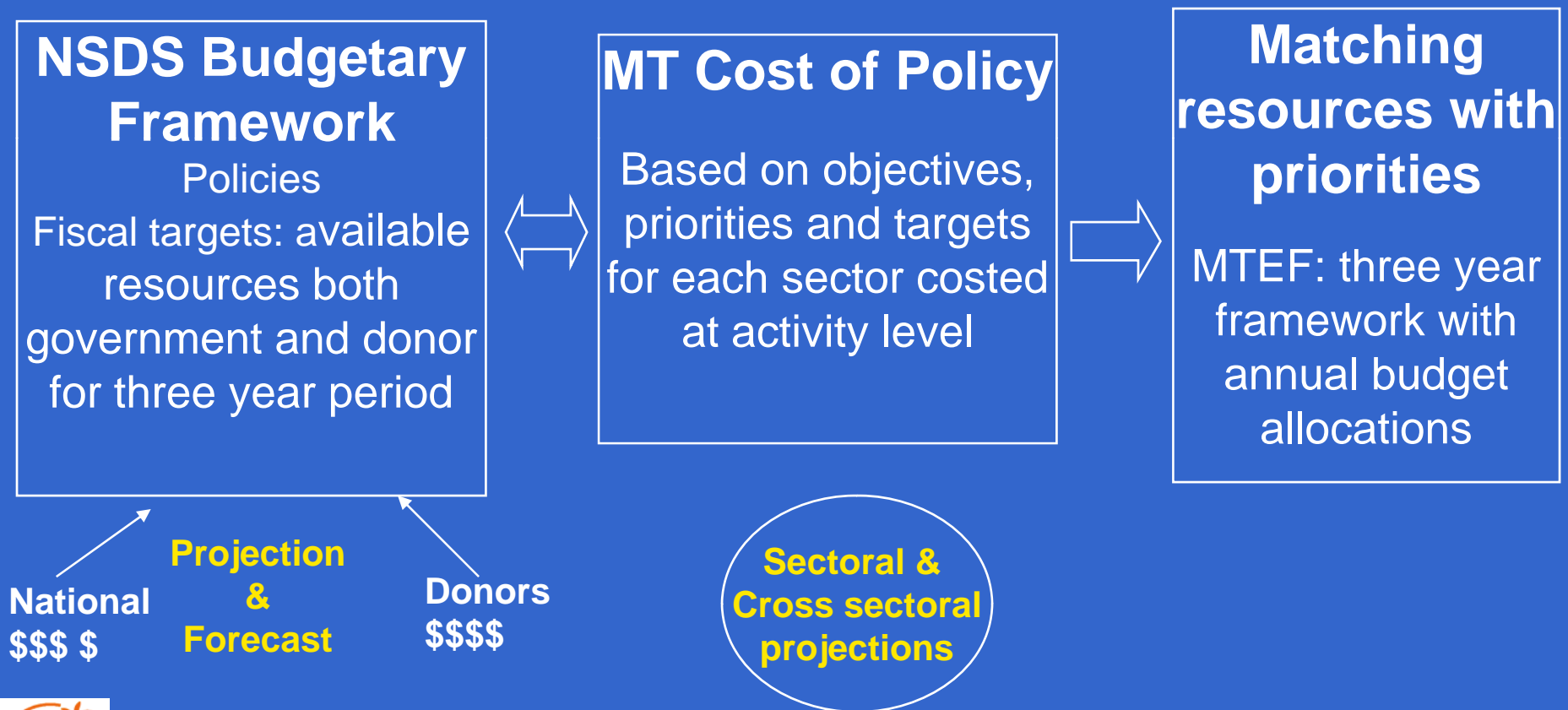
To:

- Define who has to be involved - stakeholders
- Identify **champion & partnership**
 - national task force
 - Regional
 - Technical expertise, skills
- Identify causes & root causes - **causes & root causes**
- Identify solutions to root causes – **solutions**
- Identify Strategies and activities – **strategies/ activities**
- Identify programs of strategies / activities to achieve an outcome

NAP design- key components HOW?

Objectives
Thematic outcomes
Strategies
Activities/ tasks
Medium term Priorities
NAP Costing

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 (EBM)

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. Examples, experiences, outcomes

Climate Change mainstreaming
and
mainstreaming **Disaster Risk Management**

NSDS-linked Mainstreaming- How?

Improved National resource allocation & aid effectiveness

Practical success

- *Niue Climate Change policy*
- *Vanuatu DRR& DM*

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
- a stakeholder-based national Climate Change policy linked to NSDS

Outcome:

- 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.. Evidence based Vanuatu DRM NAP preparation

Developed:

- supplementary PAA DRM goal chapter
- PAA (Vanuatu's NSDS) linked prioritized National Action Plan (NAP) for DRM
- Costed & Prioritised Medium Term Implementation Plan

Outcome:

- Cabinet approved PAA NAP used for:
 - national budget allocation for priority initiatives
 - Establish cross cutting organisational structures for DRR &DM
 - DRR&DM policy formulation
 - Common platform for engagement with development partners

6. 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
- ❖ inputs to MSI +5 Review in Sept 2010

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:

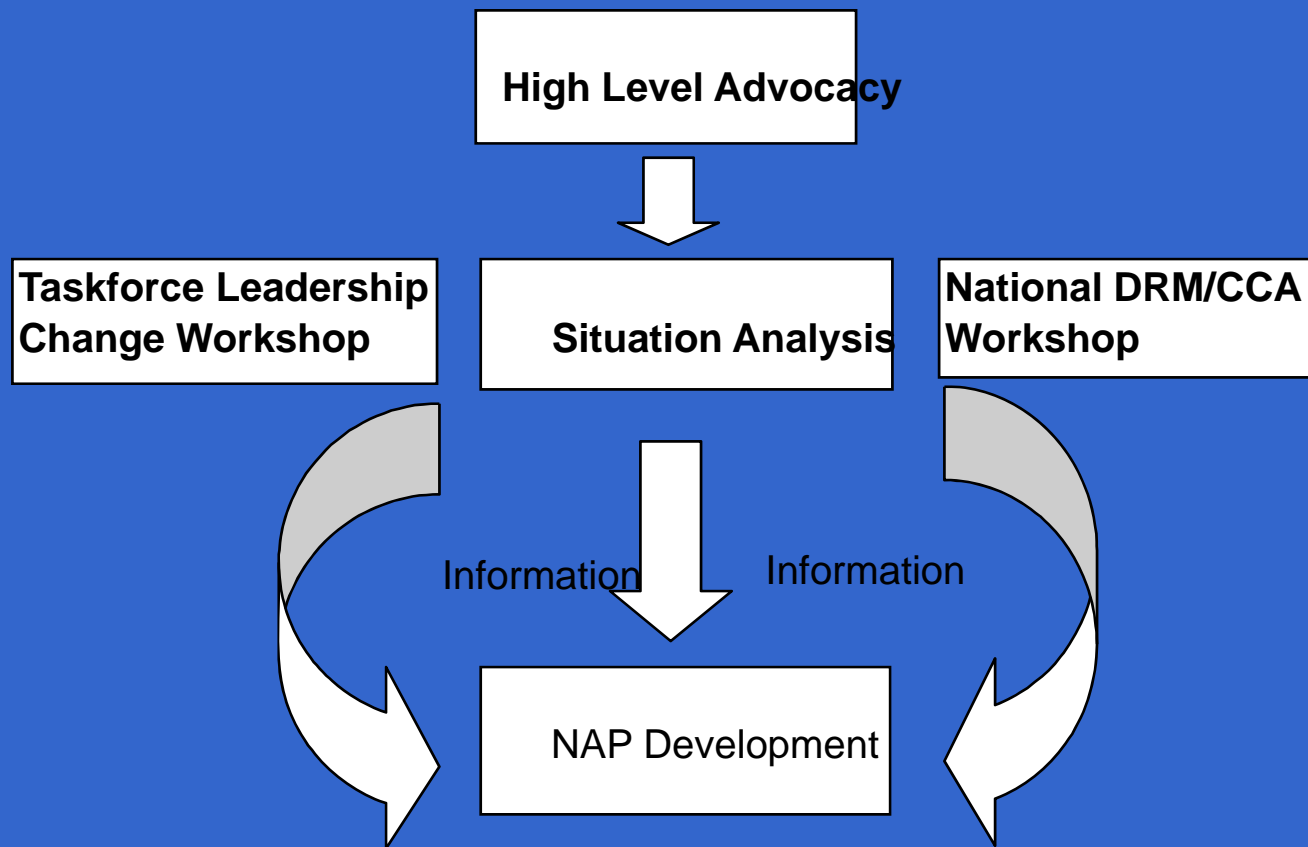
- **systematic development plan reflecting needs and aspirations of the people**
- **transparent platform for the government to deliver on the agreed development goals**
- **a clear, transparent and accountable decision making processes involving key departments / ministries with responsibility for a 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

Methodology used in Niue / Vanuatu/ RMI



Vanuatu - Strengths

- Common desire to operationalise the DRR&DM Framework for Action
- High Level Commitment
 - Presidents' Reference Group
 - Subgroup of CROP agencies
 - Subgroup of Development Partners
- Complementarity between Partners and NTF knowledge and skills
- Partners
 - Conceptual knowledge, tools, jargon and ideas
- Country
 - Local knowledge of processes and what works
 - Appreciation of key gaps
 - Some knowledge of are and strategic areas for action and experience
- Dedicated National Task Force Members & Partners
 - Tight timeline and long hours
 - Some difference of opinions but eagerness to work through this

Vanuatu process - Gaps

- Different understanding about specific terminologies for the same thing
 - For example: Hazards, risks and vulnerability
 - Country profile versus situation analysis
- Different ideas about what it means to 'operationalise' the DRR&DM Framework
 - national planning and budgetary level
 - Sectoral/ corporate level strategies and actions
 - Sectoral budgetary preparation and national budget allocation
- Different understanding about steps required to operationalise DRR&DM Frameworks
- Different ideas about expected output
 - Revised PAA versus supplementary PAA
 - NAP and or Prioritised 3-year medium term program of action plus indicative budget
- Lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities amongst:
 - Partners – with at times overlapping skills
 - To a lesser extent NTF
- Lack of Technical skills – even in the partnership

Lessons for others

- Streamline the NAP process for
 - Ensure the right technical personals involved
 - increased cost effectiveness of partner engagement and support
 - Technical complementarity of partners
 - Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
 - increased and more effective preparation
 - more coordinated development partner inputs
 - increased cost effectiveness of country stakeholder engagement
 - increased and more effective preparation
 - strengthened national ownership of NAP development process
 - enhanced national capacity for:
 - NAP development process
 - Prioritisation of NAP strategies
 - Appropriate sequencing of specific actions for each strategy
 - Preparation of indicative budget for NAP implementation