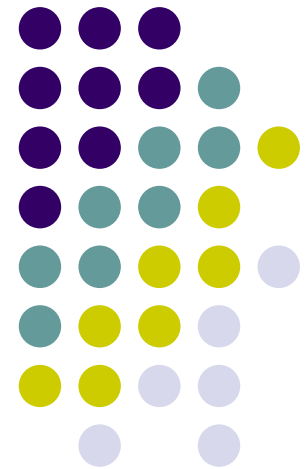


Integrating Climate Change Concerns into Development Planning and Governance?

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Climate Change (AP Seminar)

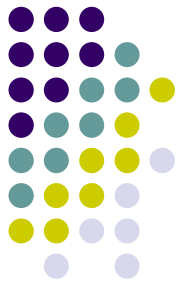




Outline of the Presentation

- The 16th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change (APS16)
- Findings from APS16
- Trend of Governance Infrastructure and Policy Integration in the Asia-Pacific
- Conclusion and Suggestions

The 16th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change



Theme: “Climate Change and Development”

-Asia-Pacific Approach toward Climate Friendly and Climate Change-resilient Society-

Participants: 21 country representatives, Int’l Agencies, NGOs, local governments, business organizations, academia

Jointly organized by : Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO), Ministry of Environment, Indonesia (MOEI), Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ), and Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan

Provided countries with an excellent opportunity to exchange views and experiences on policy-making/implementation of the topics, in a frank & practical manner.



Please visit www.ap-net.org !

Findings from the 16th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change(1)



In the AP region,

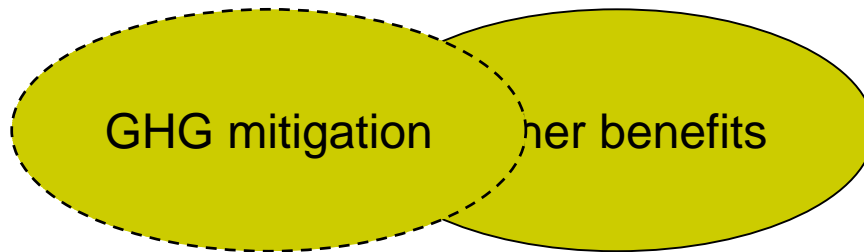
- Growing interests in mainstreaming/integrating climate change concerns into development planning and governance
- In some cases, integrated approach to climate change into development planning and governance have begun to take place, and some key drivers have been identified.
- Yet, the challenge is big, and especially at the level of national government, and careful analysis on policy decision-making/implementation process along their governance structure may be necessary

Findings from the 16th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change(2)



Key Driver 1

- **Co-benefits** of climate change related efforts.
(GHG mitigation with added SD value attracts policy makers as well as development players)



Increased visibility of the global benefits
in the local and national context

So far, active engagement of

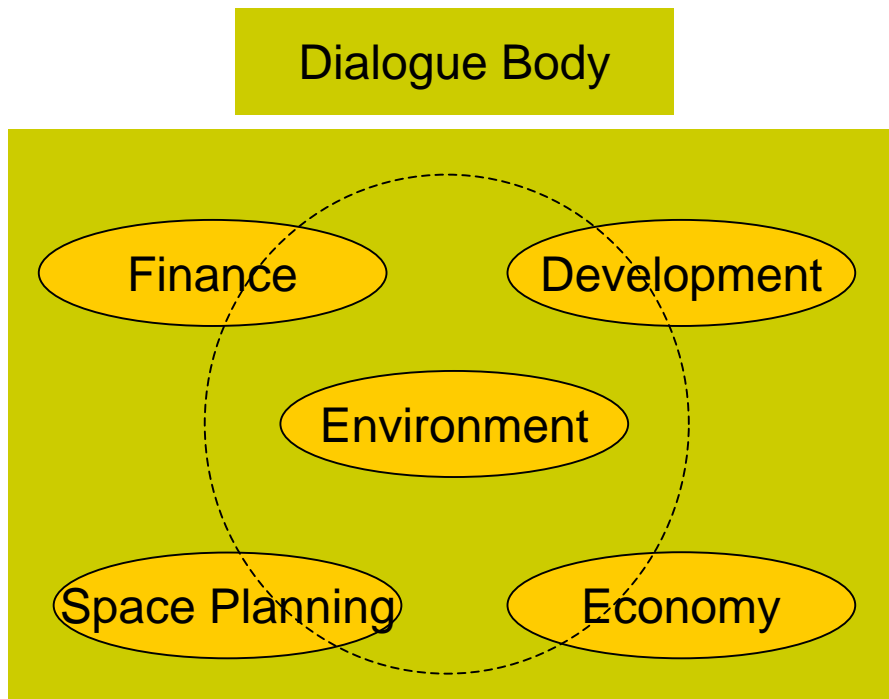
- Local Governments (e.g. ICLEI member cities)
- Some development assistance agencies (e.g. USAID, in support of USEPA) has been recognized and, shows further potentials for others....

Findings from the 16th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change(3)



Key Driver 2

- **Catalytic Role of a leading ministry** may enhance wider scope of activities inside other ministries.



Good practices from

- IACCC (Philippines)
- NCCCC(PR. China)

for climate change issues in general.

And many countries as CDM support body.

Degree/scope of functions vary by countries, and more to be expected

Findings from the 16th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change(4)



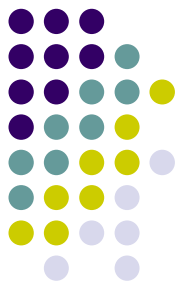
Key Driver 3

- **Awareness of Policy Makers** is a crucial key to integrated approach to climate change and development.
- Mainstreaming of climate change into country's governance (including resource/budget allocation) requires dialogue between key ministry in charge of climate change issues.

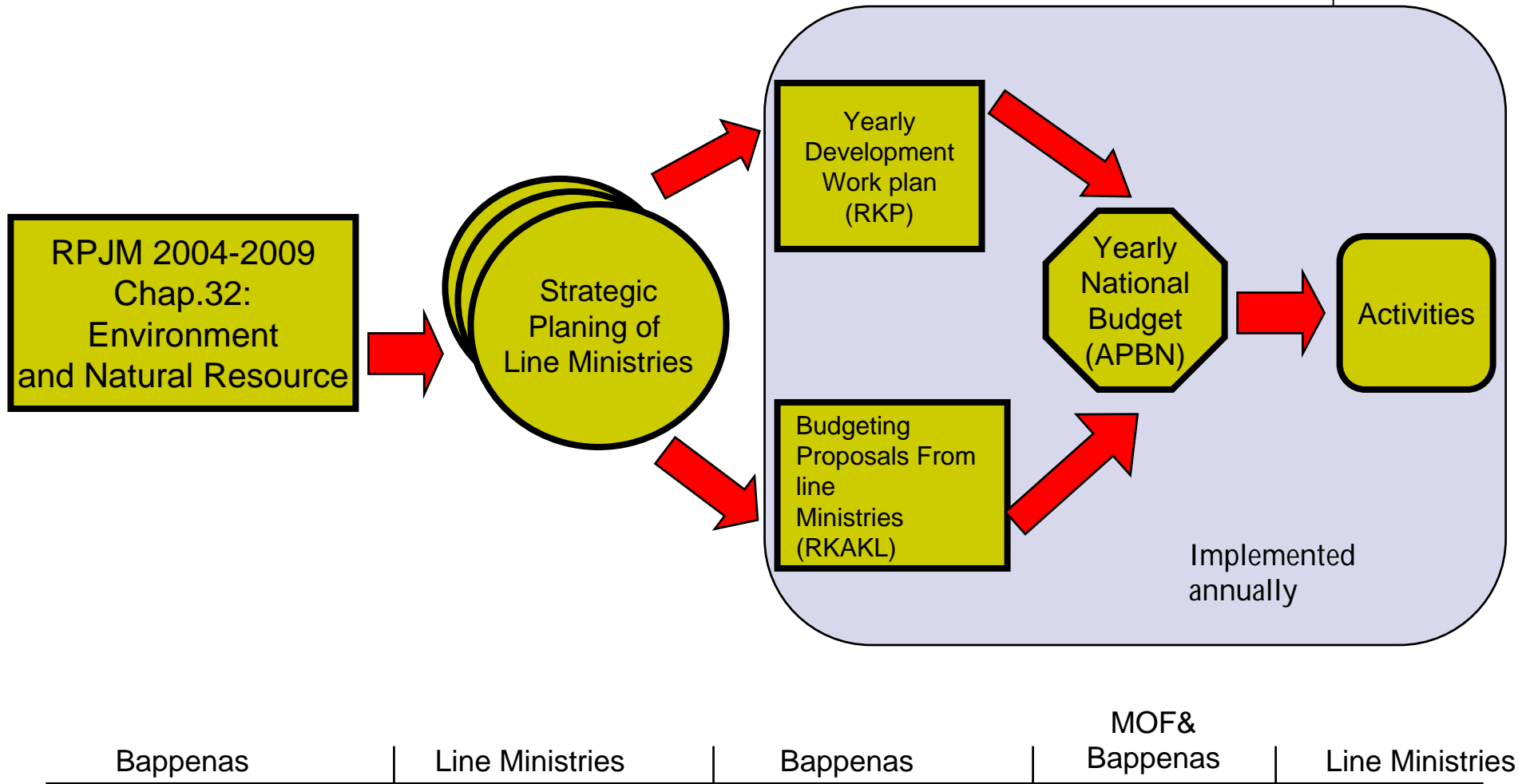
Key Driver 4

- **Incorporating climate change(-related) issues into a regular cycle of National/local Development Plan and reflection into budget allocation process** is extremely effective (but usually lacking...).
- Under different titles (e.g. energy, space planning, and natural disaster) it may be also possible.

How does “integration” happen ?



The structure of development planning in national and local level:



Findings from the 16th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change(5)



Key Driver 5

- **External Assistance** may play a supplementary or catalytic role, especially at project/smaller programme level, by providing motivated stakeholders to make an concrete actions.
- However, in terms of sustainability of activities, external assistance has a shorter life.
- In some cases, **reconciliation/adjustment in policy tools is necessary** in development assistance for climate change (e.g. EIA etc).

Trend of Governance Infrastructure and Policy Integration in the Asia-Pacific

Result of Survey/Questionnaire at the AP Seminar



Major questions;

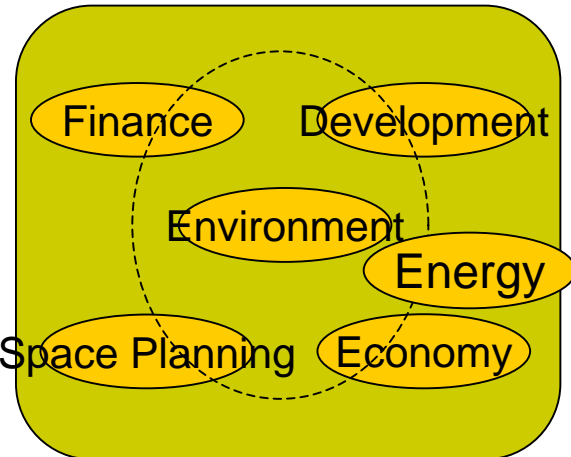
- What kind of organization structure for climate change policy and Implementation? (main ministry, and coordination body etc)
- Are there any mention on climate change in development planning documents (e.g. 5 year Plan etc)?
- Does your country receive ODA fund explicitly/implicitly for climate change, and if implicit, has your government/donor tried to make linkage with climate change concerns?

Trend of Governance Infrastructure and Policy Integration in the Asia-Pacific

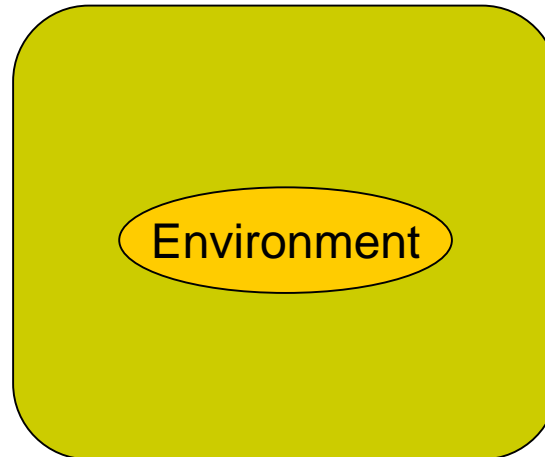
Governance Structures for Climate Change



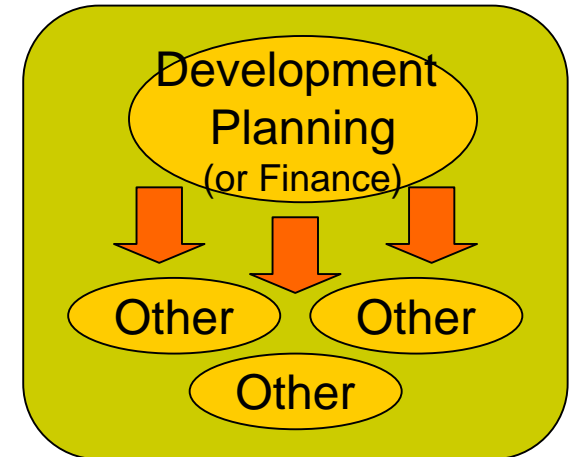
Type I



Type II



Type III

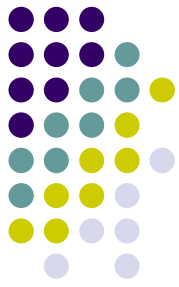


- No quick judgment!
- But, this may be an important clue for integrating/mainstreaming climate change into development planning and governance.



Conclusion

- Climate change started attracting attention by Development Community (both domestic and international).
- In some countries, there is already an attempt to integrate climate change into development.
- Taking account of key drivers are useful, rather than merely advocating integration/mainstreaming.
- Coordinated policy tools, cycles, and schedule may be helpful for climate change integration
- Difference of governance structure may influence how external support arrangement should be made.



Asante!
Thank You!

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