

Climate Change Mainstreaming



GOVERNMENT OF KOSRAE
Office of the Governor
Post Office Box 158
Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia
Telephone: 691-370-3002/3003..Facsimile: 691-370-3004

March 25, 2011

The Honorable Lyndon P. Abraham
Speaker
Tenth Kosrae State Legislature
Tofol, Kosrae FM 96944

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Pain kom a kulo nu sin God ke moul mwowo lasr nukew

Nga engan in tukakin nu sum la nga insese a sainiya L.B. masap, su orala Kosrae State Law No. 10-2. Sifwa u fwa

"To amend Titles 1, 5, 7 and 11 of the Kosrae Stat definitions and requirements relating to climate change adaptation measures; and for other purpos

Certified copy ke masap se inge pa attached nu ke letter

Kulo ma lulap.

L. B. No. 10-07

1 Authority."

2 Section 6. Amendment. Title 11, Section 11.2104(1) of the Kosrae State Code is hereby
3 amended to read as follows:

4 "Section 11.2104. Provisions of the Code. The Kosrae State Building Code shall be
5 designed to achieve the following:

6 (1) To provide reasonably uniform standards and requirements for construction
7 and construction materials, consonant with accepted standards of engineering and fire prevention
8 practices and which shall include appropriate climate risk reduction and climate change
9 adaptation measures."

10 Section 7. Effective Date. This Act takes effect upon approval by the Governor or upon
11 its becoming law without such approval.

12 PASSED BY THE KOSRAE STATE LEGISLATURE ON THE 11TH DAY OF MARCH, 2011

13
14 Lyndon P. Abraham
15 Speaker, Tenth Kosrae State Legislature

6 (1) To provide reasonably uniform standards and requirements for construction
7 and construction materials, consonant with accepted standards of engineering and fire prevention
8 practices and which shall include appropriate climate risk reduction and climate change
9 adaptation measures."

What is Mainstreaming?



“The informed inclusion of relevant environmental concerns into the decisions of institutions that drive national, local and sectoral development policy, rules, plans, investment and action.”

From Dalal-Clayton and Bass (2009)

- The distinguishing aspect of mainstreaming is that it modifies how development occurs; it facilitates integrated approaches to the policy and programmatic responses.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF SUPPORTING INTEGRATED CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIES

- Policies, strategies and plans developed and strengthened for long-term and integrated low emission climate resilient development in key sectoral governance entities
- A full range of public and private financing mechanisms are available for **Ministries of Finance/sectoral ministries**, and **National and sub-national planning bodies** to support low emission climate resilient development
- Incentive structures designed to effect behavioral adjustments by the public and private sectors are implemented by **Ministries of Finance/sectoral ministries**, and **National and sub-national planning bodies**

PEI BANGLADESH

Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming (PECM)

Main components

- Assess the extent to which climate change concerns are reflected in Annual Development Programmes (ADP) in agriculture, water resources, rural development and transport
- Develop sectoral checklists and guidelines designed to climate-proof future ADP projects for line ministries and the Planning Commission
- Revise the Development Project Proforma, incorporating pro-poor climate change concerns
- Develop a long-term training programme at the Bangladesh Administrative Staff College targeting staff in the Planning Commission and relevant ministries on the implementation of revised checklists, guidance and Development Project Proforma

PEI BHUTAN

Joint Support Programme (JSP)

Main components

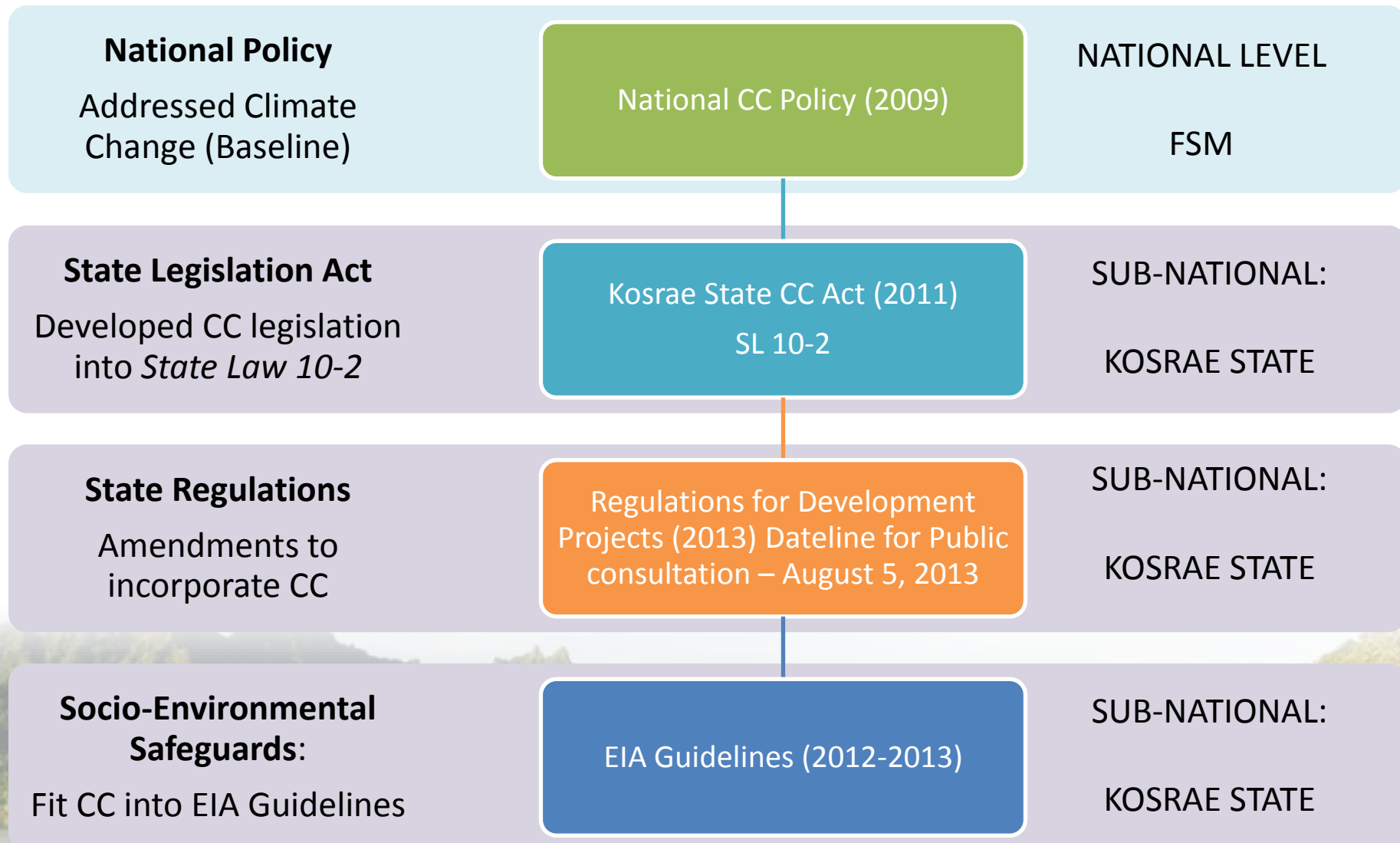
- Strengthen and coordinate the information systems on environment, climate change and poverty to inform the national planning, budgeting and monitoring frameworks
- Support national benefit-sharing mechanisms for human wild life conflict management and other natural resource dependant sectors
- Integrate climate change adaptation and disaster management in local plans and budgets: e.g. UNCDF LoCAL providing top-up grant to finance climate adaptation needs while JSP will support technical capacity building for vulnerability assessment and local adaptation planning
- Incorporate pro-poor environment friendly rural infrastructure and green jobs in local plans and budgets

PEI NEPAL (2010-2012)

Main components

- Integrate pro-poor environment and climate change priorities in the national planning and budgeting process with focus on rural infrastructure, agriculture, environment and water-induced disasters
- Support the Staff College in developing a training programme for NPC and line Ministry planning officers on applying pro-poor environmental prioritization criteria and climate screening guideline
- Performance-based block grant system: proposing indicators for pro-poor environment and climate change measures to be included in Performance Measures for DDCs
- Local planning guideline: linking community-based adaptation initiatives with the local planning process
- IEC materials: public awareness on environment and climate issues that matter to the poor
- Making economic evidence for environmental friendly labour based rural roads and assessing sustainability of local government natural resource extraction practices

Mainstream: incorporating CCA & CC Risks into existing legislations & regulations



Opportunities and challenges

- Ownership has to be addressed and negotiated country by country
- Build capacities in institutions producing knowledge **and receiving it**, not only decision-makers but also technicians
- target the audience: “decision-makers” is too broad - Data generation and **making the data understandable and convincing for decision-makers** from public and private sector, different levels, different technical backgrounds
- Information/robust data vs. level of uncertainty of CC impacts → No regret scenario as a basis for pragmatic and efficient advocacy?
- At the end of the day the decision is political: question of risk acceptability, short vs. long-term, political agenda: importance of raising public awareness for policy-makers