Climate Change Mainstreaming

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 inase a saiinya LB
masap, su oraLa Kosrae State Law No. 10-2: Sifwa u fwa
“’To amend Titles 1, 5, 7 and 11 of the Kosrae State
definitions and requirements relating to climate
change adaptation measures, and for other purpo
certified copy ke masap se inga pa attached nu ke letter
Kulo ma lualap.

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

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

designed to achieve the following:

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

Passed by the Kosrae State Legislature on the 11th day of March, 2011

Lyndon P. Abraham
Speaker, Tenth Kosrae State Legislature
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
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
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

**National Policy**
- Addressed Climate Change (Baseline)
- National CC Policy (2009)

**State Legislation Act**
- Developed CC legislation into *State Law 10-2*
- Kosrae State CC Act (2011) SL 10-2

**State Regulations**
- Amendments to incorporate CC

**Socio-Environmental Safeguards:**
- Fit CC into EIA Guidelines
- EIA Guidelines (2012-2013)
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.