

MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE AND NSDS STRENGTHENING IN THE PACIFIC

Part One: Mainstreaming – What, Why & Who?

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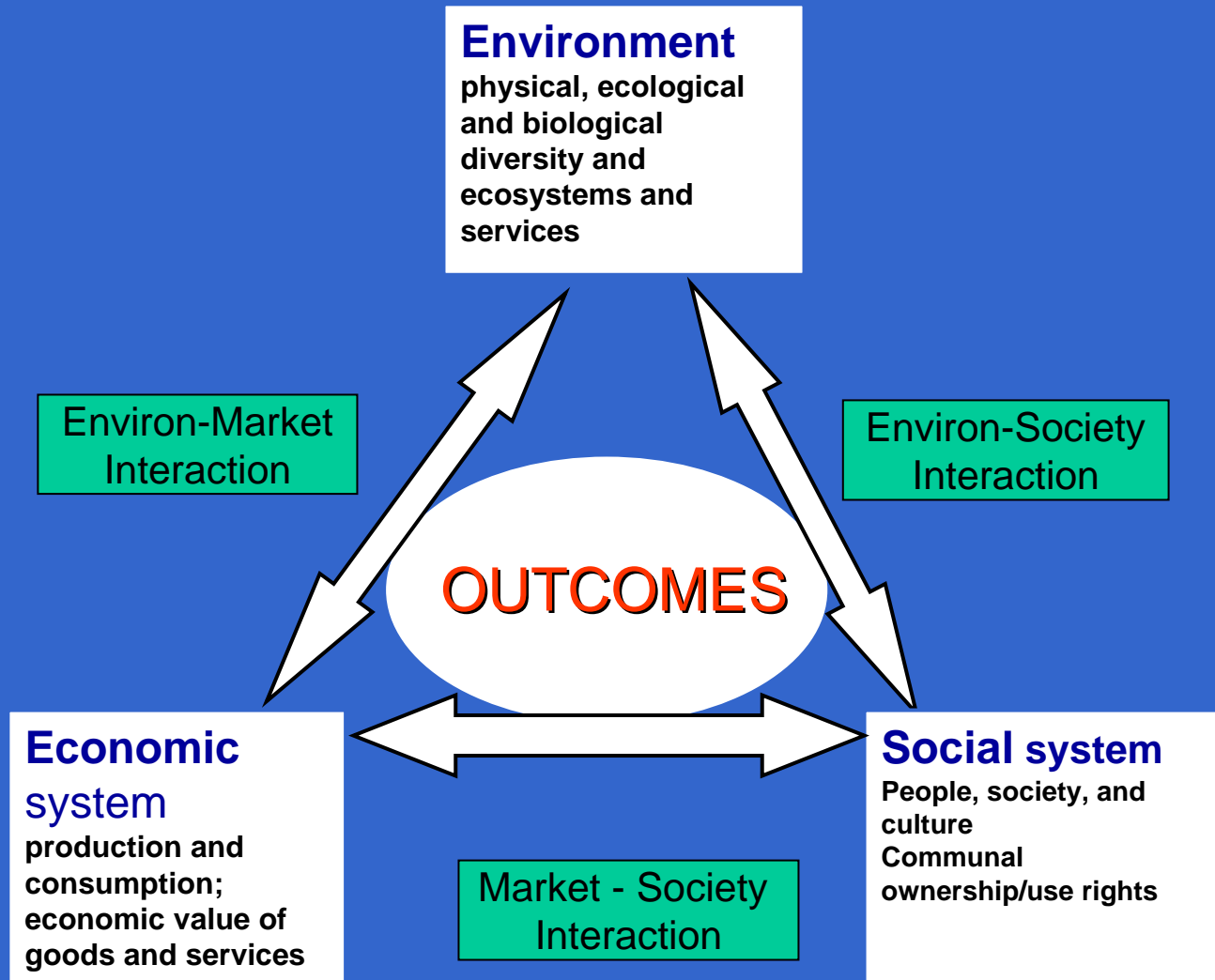
Outline

1. Concepts and definitions
2. Mandates for mainstreaming & NSDS
3. Mainstreaming – what, why & who?
4. Mainstreaming – challenges & opportunities

Sustainable Development

- "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Brundtland Commission)
- "human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature" (Rio Declaration)
- three pillars of SD: economic growth, social equity and protection of the environment

Key challenge: how to manage the complex interrelationships between economic, social and environmental objectives?



NSDS national sustainable development strategy

- NSDP, NDS, PAA, Kakeega...
- a strategy or process that integrates economic, social and environmental aspects
- “a coordinated set of participatory and continuously improving processes of analysis, debate, capacity-strengthening, planning and investment, which integrates the economic, social and environmental objectives of society, seeking trade offs where this is not possible“ (OECD)

NSDS cont

- a tool for informed decision-making that provides a framework for systematic analysis across sectors, territory, and generations
- “a mechanism for translating a country’s goals and aspiration of sustainable development into concrete policies and actions” (Agenda 21)

NSDS cont

- no “blueprint” for developing NSDS – depends on circumstances in each country
- a consistent application of the underlying principles of SD and ensuring that economic, social and environment objectives are balanced and integrated

Environmental mainstreaming

- A process or approach that enables environmental issues to be integrated into policies, plans and programs (PPP)
- It is undertaken at different levels or “entry points”:
 - NSDS or national overarching strategies
 - sector plans...NAPA, NatCom, NCSA, NAP
 - programs...PACC, IWRM

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- analytical and participatory approach
- that aims to integrate environmental considerations into PPP
- and evaluates inter linkages with economic and social considerations
- SEA can evaluate an existing PPP or provide inputs into developing a PPP

Global Milestones

MILESTONE	OUTCOME
Brundlandt Commission 1987	Our Common Future
UNCED 1992	Agenda 21: NSDS for SD
International Meeting for SD of SIDS 1994	Barbados Program of Action (BPOA) for SD of SIDS: NSDS
Rio +5 1997	Progress review of Agenda 21: NSDS
UN Millennium Summit 2000	Millennium Development Goals: MDG7 Environmental sustainability
International Conference on Financing for Development 2002	Monterrey Consensus: Support for NSDS
World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2002	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) NSDS by 2005
Mauritius International Meeting 2005	Mauritius Strategy: NSDS important vehicle for SD

Global Milestones (cont)

MILESTONE	OUTCOME
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):	Integrating environmental concerns and SD principles into NSDS and decision-making processes
UNFCCC	Climate Change – National Comm; NAPA
UNCBD	Biodiversity - NBSAP
UNCCD	Desertification – NAP SLM
etc...	etc...

Pacific Commitments

COMMITMENT	OUTCOME
Pacific Plan 2005	Initiative 5.1: Strengthening NSDS
Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC)	Principle 2: Mainstreaming CC
Pacific Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction & Disaster Management	Governance: Mainstreaming DRM
Pacific Islands Energy Policy	Energy integrated in national planning
Pacific Action Strategy for Nature Conservation	Mainstreaming environment conservation
2007 Forum Communiqué:	NSDS: joint CROP program; CC and Energy priorities for 2008
2008 Niue Declaration on Climate Change	Pacific-tailored adaptation approaches & CC mainstreaming
2009 Cairns Compact	NSDS as vehicle for coordinating development assistance

What is mainstreaming?

Mainstreaming is a country-focused process for:

- strengthening NSDS-based planning, decision-making and resource allocation processes
- integrating environmental sustainability into PPP
- operationalising regional & international commitments

(MDGs, MEAs, PP, principles of SD & good governance)

Why do mainstreaming?

Key Drivers for mainstreaming:

- National legislation and regulations
- Values of progressive organisations (Green growth...)
- Increasing stakeholder awareness and demands
- Visible 'real' issues
 - Poverty and rising inequality
 - Increasing frequency of natural disasters (Climate Change?)
 - Inability to arrest continuing environmental degradation

Why do mainstreaming?

Benefits of mainstreaming:

- facilitates decision-making and improves the effectiveness of public policy
- transparent and accountable decision-making process that also minimizes conflict
- public-private-community partnership
- enhances mobilization of resources
- more efficient allocation of resources

Who does mainstreaming?

- wrongly viewed as the job of “environmentalists”
- problem is environment depts have been marginalized & accorded low priority
- mainstreaming needs to be the **business of everyone**
- In particular, key central agencies e.g. planning, finance, treasury

Key Actors

Environmental policy - regulations and enforcements

Ministry or Dept of Environment
Local agencies of Environment
Environment Committees
Judiciary

Economic Policies & Public Investments

Planning Dept
Finance / Treasury Depts
Sectoral Ministries
Local Governments

Environmental Management

Civil Society

Communities
NGOs
Academia

Business community

Financial Institutions
Investors
Associations
Entrepreneurs

Shortcomings in SD Implementation

Achieving SD is a Challenge

- Sector focused with no cross-sectoral linkages
- Focus on top-down approach
- Lack of government commitment
- Multi-stakeholders participation is limited
- Lack of national ownership
- Focus on outputs
- Focus on donor driven projects
- Lack of human and institutional capacity
- Lack of coordination and monitoring mechanism

Mainstreaming & Strengthening NSDS

Moving away from:

- fixed plans towards adaptive process
- top-down towards bottom-up approach
- sectoral towards integrated holistic planning
- centralized towards participatory decision-making
- outputs towards outcomes-based focus
- donor driven projects towards domestic driven development programs
- uncoordination towards effective M&E framework

Principles of NSDS or mainstreaming

1. Country ownership & commitment
2. Integration of economic, social & environmental objectives across sectors, territories & generations
3. Broad participation & effective partnerships
4. Develop capacity and enabling environment
5. Focus on outcomes & means of implementation

Part One of Mainstreaming ends

Any questions?