

***National Development Goals Relevant  
with Climate Change Concerns  
(Adaptation Related):  
Mainstreaming Adaptation into  
Development Agenda***

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in 17<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Seminar on Climate Change,  
Bangkok, 31 July 2007

## Structure of Presentation

Introduction

Answering three Questions:

- 1 Why should climate change adaptation interest development agencies?
- 2 What are challenges for development agencies to mainstream adaptation into development agenda?
- 3 How are the approaches to mainstream climate change issues into development agenda and priority setting?

## Objectives:

.... Explain and discuss current efforts and some challenges of development planning agency to mainstream adaptation into development agenda.

Why should climate change adaptation interest development agencies? \*\*1)

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\*\*1) question raised based on IDS, 2006

## Role of National Development Planning Agencies (Indonesia case):

- **Develop a state development guideline** (long-term national development plan) – Indonesia has developed it through law no.17/ 2006;
- Translating program and work-plan of selected president into **mid-term and annual national development plan**;
- Using mid-term and annual national development plan as reference and in coordination with Ministry of Finance, **coordinating and allocating the annual state budget** into the sectoral agencies (in central level) and regional levels;
- **Coordinating** and positioned as “**the entry gate**” of all **donor assistance & lending cooperation** with other countries;
- **Domesticate relevant international** concerns into development agenda (such as climate change)
- **Develop and coordinate cross sectoral policies and program** (such as poverty reduction, infrastructure, natural resources)

.... because “mainstreaming” is the recommendation (not mandate) of the convention – adaptation is moral obligation

➡ Article 3 para 4 Climate Change Convention:

The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change

➡ As the country who has ratified the convention, this has to be moral obligation of the country to fulfill international appeal

**... because climate change threatens progress on poverty reduction and achievement of the national development planning goals and Millenium Development Goals (see table)**

- Poorest nations and poor groups are likely to be hardest hit by the effects of climate change because they:
  - Rely heavily on climate change-sensitive sectors (agriculture and fisheries)
  - Are less able to respond (lack of human, institution and financial capacity)

Changes in mean climate, variability, extreme events and sea level rise	Impact on poverty and national development planning targets	Impact on the eight MDG
<p>Increased temperature and changes in precipitation reduce agricultural and natural resources</p> <p>Change in precipitation, run-off and variability leads to greater water stress</p> <p>Increased incidence or intensity of climate related disasters lead to damage to assets and infrastructure</p> <p>Temperature, water and vegetation changes contribute to increase prevalence of disease</p>	<p>Lowered industrial output and labour productivity, high inequality, impacts on trade, and fiscal and macro-economic growth, and poverty-reducing effects</p> <p>Reduced productivity and security of poor people's livelihood assets, and reduced access for the poor to their livelihood assets</p> <p>Less effective coping strategies among the poor, and increased vulnerability of poor people</p>	<p><b>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b> <i>Food security jeopardized, more intense disasters threaten livelihood</i></p> <p><b>2. Achieve universal primary education</b> <i>More vulnerable livelihoods means more children engaged in employment; infrastructure damage from disasters</i></p> <p><b>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</b> <i>Women make up two-thirds of world's poor and are more adversely impacted by disasters.</i></p> <p><b>4. Reduce child mortality</b> <i>Children more vulnerable to malaria and other diseases, which are spread more widely by climate change</i></p> <p><b>5. Improve maternal health</b> <i>Pregnant woman particularly susceptible to malaria</i></p> <p><b>6. Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b> <i>Increase prevalence of mosquito-bone diseases</i></p> <p><b>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</b> <i>Climate change indication of unsustainable practices. Move toward more energy-efficient model of consumption</i></p> <p><b>8. Promote global Partnerships</b> <i>Wider forums must acknowledge the role of climate change in impacting MDGs</i></p>

..... because adaptation correlates to economic and financing compensation - equity and justice dimension

- Poor countries and poor people have contributed less to the climate change problem through greenhouse gas emission (not from carbon sink angle);
- Developed countries has obligation to reduce the emission and provide technical and financial assistance to help the most vulnerable countries and people to cope and adapt the climate change;
- Three financial channels for adaptation: SCCF & LDCF (voluntary contributions) and Adaptation Fund (Share of proceeds of CDM);

What are challenges for development agencies to mainstream adaptation into development agenda?

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Climate change is often not recognized as an important issue for development (despite the fact that climate change is already starting to negatively impact development efforts)

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- The benefits of an integrated approach are not always known or directly visible;
- Regional climate projections are unclear so that there's no clear guidance for planners to mainstream climate policies into development agenda (poor understanding on how to deal with scientific uncertainties);
- Still considered as "an environmental issue" → less priority (Indonesia priority: pro growth, pro poor and pro equity)

Lack of institutional coordination and cooperation

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- Joint decision making among different national ministries is a major constraint;
- Lack of commitment from national ministries as they also have their own assignment to achieve its sectoral targets;
- No political pressures for the sectoral agencies to coordinate each other.

## Lack of Human Capacity:

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- Classical problem but happens all the times;
- Many seminars and workshops, but more repetition in topics and same people attend;
- Rotation of climate trained governments staffs;

## A real risk of mainstreaming “fatigue” or overload

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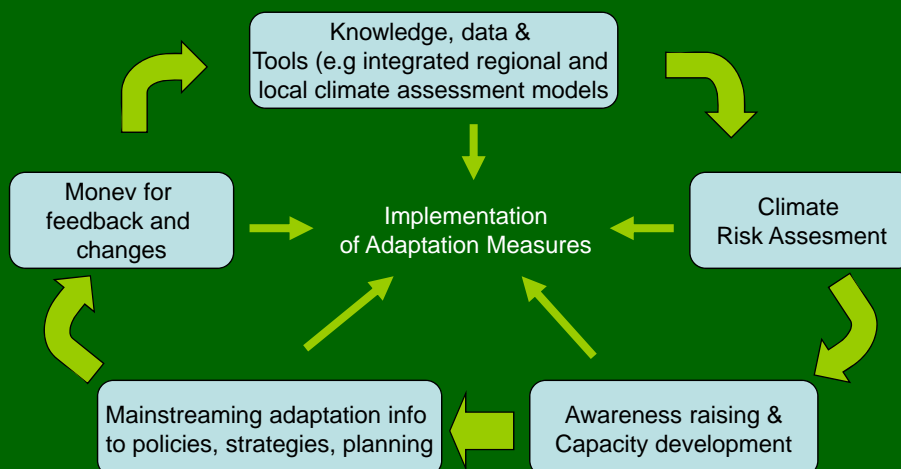
- Developing countries feel pressures by international obligations and donors, to mainstream various interrelated aspects into their core development policies; not only climate change, but also gender, HIV, biodiversity, etc.
- Mainstreaming only appears in the document but not in an implementation level;

How are the approach to mainstream climate change issues into development agenda and priority setting?

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Concept of Mainstreaming Adaptation in development (OECD, 2005)

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## Improve capacity for regional and local climate projection (1)

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- Improve meteorology data collection by investing through provision of automatic weather monitoring system;
- Improve capacity of meteorology staff to forecast meteorology and climate;
- Working together with climate expert from the universities to predict climate change and risk assessment;

## Start to involve top decision makers and planners in the government talking about climate change (2)

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- Inviting prominent person (Nicolas Stern) to talk in a cabinet meeting and president;
- Using COP XIII in Bali as “a vehicle” to talk about climate change;
- Inviting climate experts to talk in a development planners forum to raise more awareness;

## Putting the climate change adaptation on the shoulder of line agencies (3)

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- Climate Change is not only responsibility of Ministry of Environment; but also other line agencies have to bear the responsibilities;
- Distributing management of funding resources and donor assistance would increase the ownership of the line agencies (Bappenas as the entry gate on international cooperation will distribute all donors assistances according to the role and responsibility of each line agency);
- Have all relevant ministries and governmental bodies share strategies and take responsibilities in a coordinated manner (Indonesia is currently developing National Action Plan on Climate Change led by Ministry of Environment);

## Involve Provincial/ Local governments is important for adaptation implementation (4)

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- Local solutions are the key of success as they are the “spare head” of development, but not many activities focus in this aspect;
- Central government is still focusing to strengthen itself;
- In Indonesia, some local governments (mostly city governments) who have good environmental staffs background have started initiative to talk and commit to act on climate change issues;
- Need more capacity building, awareness raising and pilot projects in this level;

## Integrate the Climate Change Adaptation Strategies into Mid-term and Annual National Development Plan (5)

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- In Indonesia, Long-term, Mid-term and Annual National Development Plan is the Formal Planning Documents which forms the basis of Annual State Budget;
- All ad-hoc policies, including sectoral and integrated policies (such as RAN-MAPI, National Communication, National Sectoral Strategy, etc), must be integrated into formal development planning documents. Otherwise those documents are only filling our bookshelves.
- As formal planning documents will cover range of other development agenda, therefore, those ad-hoc climate change adaptation policies have to have strong justification and scientific support so then it could be adopted into formal national development planning document;

## Linking the Climate Change Adaptation with Other Strategic Issues (6)

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- Collaboration of issues, such as disaster risk management, poverty and economic agenda with climate change adaptation would create better position to be put as a national priority;
- Climate change adaptation impact model need to be developed to provide a better sense in how those strategic issues are correlated each other;
- Bappenas is currently constructing development model scenario which emphasize the carrying capacity and economic development where the climate issues have been put as a major flavor in model analysis;

## Summary:

- The national policy level is crucial for implementing integrated development and climate change policies
- Even though there are some progress have been made, there are still many efforts to be done in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development agenda;
- Awareness, lack of scientific basis, coordination, still to be as the main challenges in the next few years;
- Collaborating among line agencies is the essential part of mainstreaming efforts to development agenda.

*THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION*