



Change

The Twelfth Asia–Pacific Seminar on Climate



Multistakeholder Approach to Climate Change Issues

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Components of Presentation

1. Who are stakeholders in climate change?
2. Why involve stakeholders ?
3. How to involve stakeholders ?
4. When to involve stakeholders ?
5. Multistakeholder approach to climate change issues



Stakeholders in Climate Change

- Macro level -

- Governments
- Local Authorities
- Private Sector (Business, Industry, Agriculture, Mining, etc.)
- Research Institutions and Professionals
- Civil Society – NGOs, and other major groups
- International Organizations



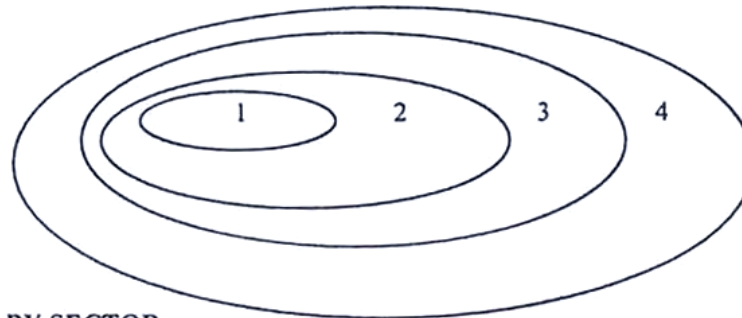
Stakeholders in Climate Change

- Micro level (Methane emission)-

- Local Farmers
- Neighboring Settlements
- Rural NGOs
- District Administration
- Ministry of Agriculture

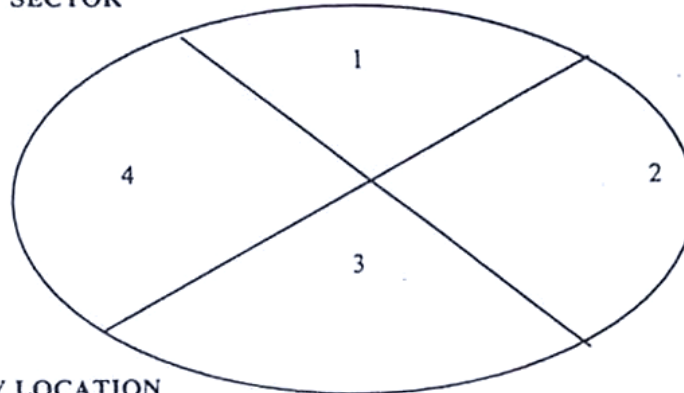
Identifying Stakeholders

BY IMPACT & INTEREST



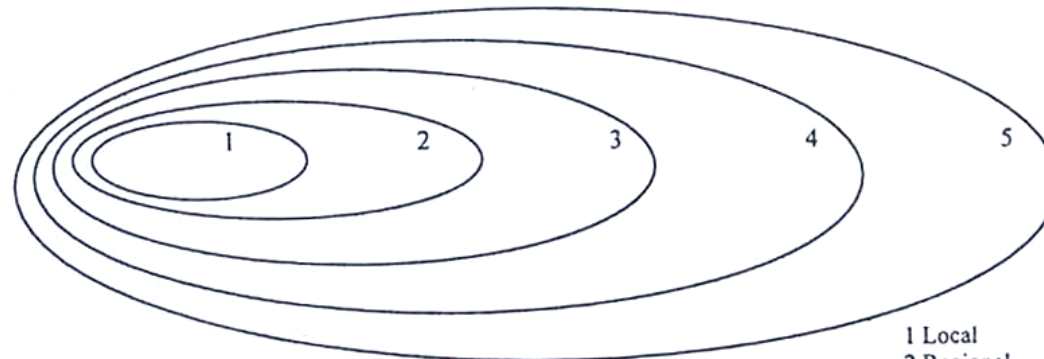
1. Directly affected
2. Indirectly affected
3. Possible interest
4. General interest

BY SECTOR



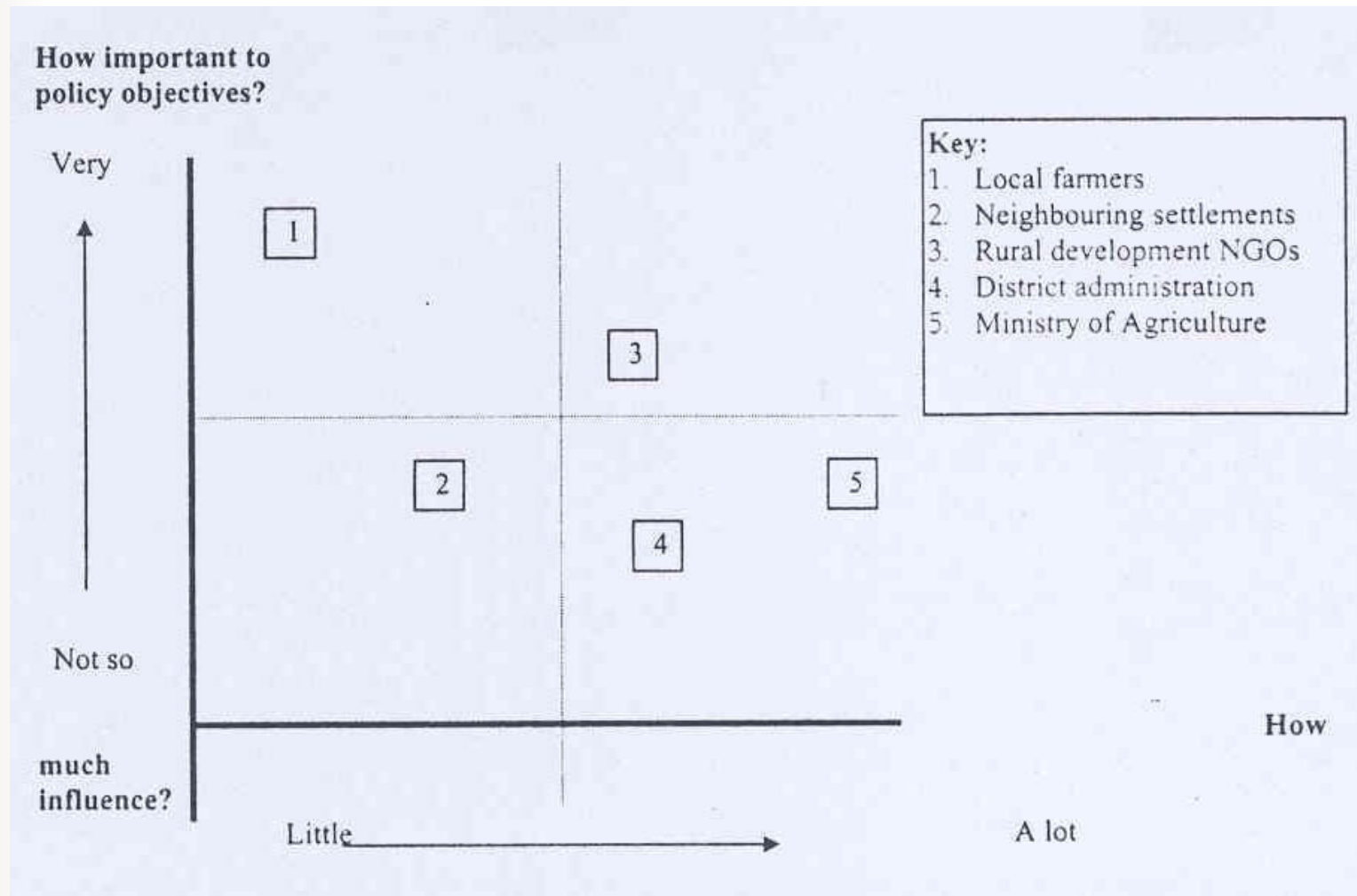
1. Public
2. Private
3. NGO
4. Individuals

BY LOCATION



- 1 Local
2. Regional
3. National
4. Neighbouring countries
5. International

Grouping Stakeholders by Importance and Influence





Why involve Stakeholders ?

- Creativity – in identifying, developing and implementing policy options
- Conflict resolution and building trust – leading to long term partnerships
- Resources augmentation – Joint action
- Improves policy – helps reach win-win solutions
- Builds openness and accountability
- Improves policy implementation
- Helps in monitoring and enforcement



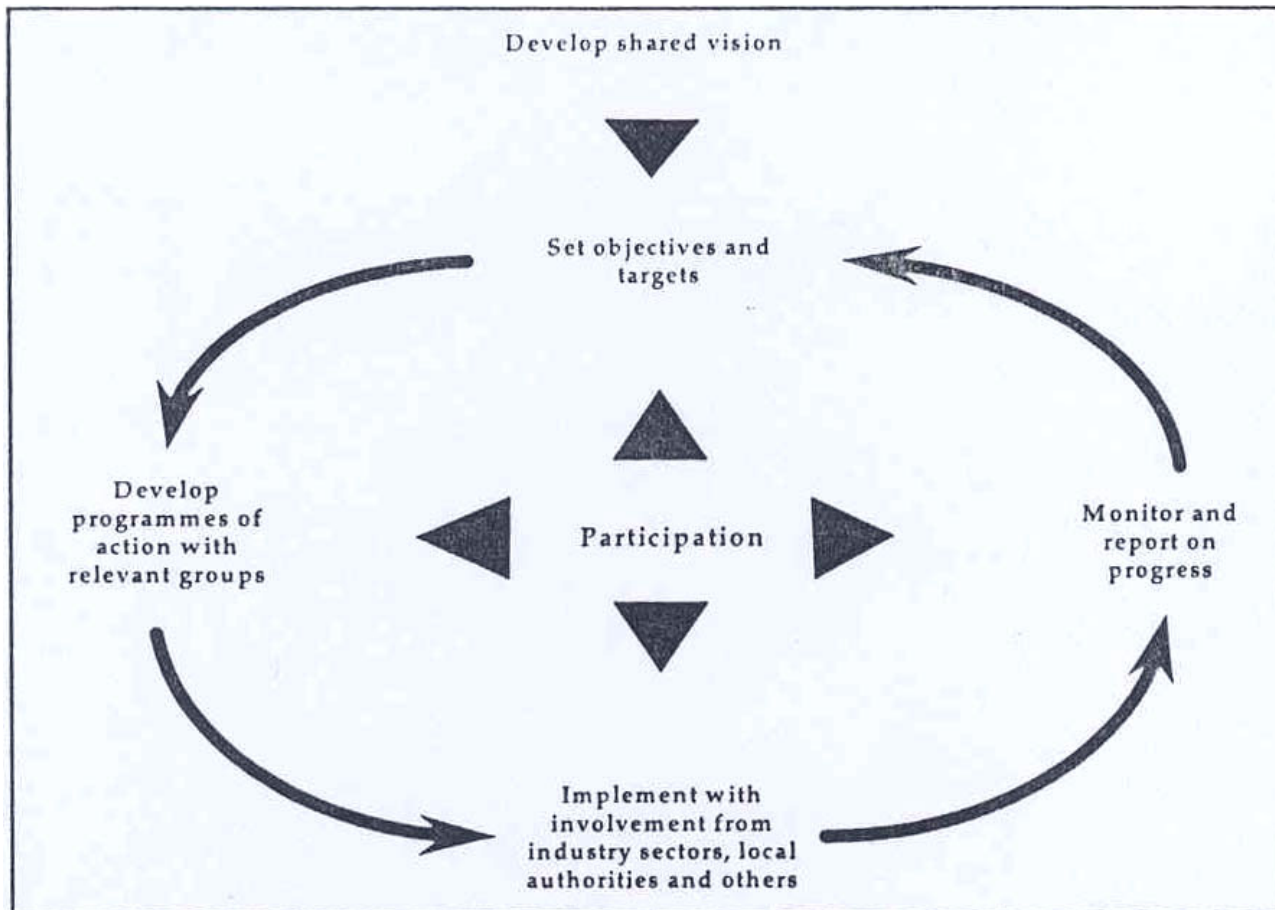
How to involve Stakeholders

- Devise a clear Mission
- Identify and understand the interest of key stakeholders
 - (Prepare a stakeholder involvement plan)*
- Establish effective communication
 - (Public meetings/hearing, Seminars, negotiated agreements)*
- Development of options for mutual gains
 - (Multiple option and brainstorming, manage conflict)*
- Agree criteria for comparing policy options
- Assist stakeholders in implementation actions
 - (Capacity building, technology transfer, provide incentives)*
- Ensure Progress through promoting participation in monitoring

Understanding Stakeholder Interest

Stakeholder group	Impacts/Influence		
	Economic	Environment	Social
Industry federation			
Small enterprises			
Trade unions			
Industry ministry			
Local government			
Environmental NGOs			
Media			
Academic institutions			

When to involve stakeholders : all stages





Stakeholders in the Climate Change Policy/Strategy Cycle

Phase	Key activities	Potential stakeholders
Problem Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Greenhouse Gas Inventories- Scientific analysis of trends- Recognize priorities- Identify key areas for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Research institutes- Non-governmental organizations- Inter-governmental organizations
Policy/Strategy formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Setting strategic objectives (mitigation/adaptation)- Defining targets and deadlines for different groups- Deciding on policy instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Representative of key economic sectors- Other government ministries deadlines for different groups- Trade unions- Non-governmental organizations



Stakeholders in the Climate Change Policy Strategy Cycle

Phase	Key activities	Potential stakeholders
Policy/Strategy Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Modifying operations of public and private sector- Undertaking actions/ government decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Other government ministries- Local authorities- Private sector organizations- Community organizations- Media
Monitoring and Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Monitoring key trends- Identifying areas of success and failure- Reporting progress- Defining changes required	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enforcement authorities- Monitoring agencies- Community organizations- Representative of key economic sectors

Multistakeholder approach to Climate Change: Traditional vs New approach

TRADITIONAL APPROACH	NEW APPROACH FOR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT	RESULT
<p>Reactive communication with stakeholders only after key decisions have been taken when problem emerge</p> <p>Attention focused on groups with a powerful voice and well-established links with the ministry / government department</p>	<p>Proactive approach to key interest groups early in the process to capture positive contributions and identify interests, so avoiding conflict</p> <p>The process involves a wider range of stakeholders i.e. groups or individuals that may affect or be affected by the policy related to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy benefits from enterprise and creativity of external groups - Relationship based upon trust and recognition - A broader range of policy options and wider support for the resulting decisions, leading to more sustainable outcomes

Consultation process based upon exchange of position statements, presented either verbally or in writing

Policy implementation relies on command and control instruments e.g. permits, fines and prohibitive orders

Monitoring of compliance and results is the exclusive responsibility of environmental authorities

Negotiation based upon mutual understanding of interests and creative search for options for mutual gain

Enables a wider range of instruments to be used e.g. voluntary actions based upon negotiated agreements, supported by a package of incentives, and penalties for non-compliance

Responsibility for monitoring and subsequent policy adjustment becomes shared by ministry / government and stakeholders

- Short-term costs weighed by benefits of fair and lasting solutions

- Reliance upon willingness to share responsibility for action

- More cost-effective and Predictable policy Outcomes

- Greater transparency in evaluation and development of policy

- High level of trust reduces monitoring costs and risk of failure