The role of regional cooperation in integrating climate change into national processes



Espen Ronneberg, Climate Change Adviser Seve Paeniu, Sustainable Development Adviser



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme PO Box 240. Apia, Samoa sprep@sprep.org

Overview

- Why regional projects?
- Recap on regional activities
- Role of mainstreaming in those activities
- How can this integration be enhanced to address common threats in biodiversity and climate change
- Relevance of UNFCCC processes

Why regional projects?

- Capacity constraints in most of the region, difficulties in accessing financing, lack of technical resources
- Benefits from technical backstopping, peer networking, easier for donors to manage, finance issues more manageable
- Creates cohesion and cooperation

Recap on regional activities

- Past PICCAP (natcoms, capacity), PIREP (energy/GHG baselines), PIEPSAP (regional policy), CBDAMPIC (adaptation pilots)
- Current PIGGAREP (GHG reduction from renewables), PI-GCOS (science/observing)
- Future PACC (adaptation), IWRM (water), AusAID biodiversity and climate change, and others under Cool Earth, EDF etc

Mainstreaming in those activities was only project-based

- PICCAP introduced vulnerability and adaptation assessment methods, sought to institutionalize team approach
- PIGGAREP climate change and energy officials working with utilities
- PI-GCOS support to MetServices with new tools to explain to more user groups
- PACC integrating climate change with agriculture, planning, water, combining govt. policy with community concerns

How can we address common threats - mainstreaming

- Comprehensive country team approaches
- A lot of information is needed, but in manageable formats, language
- Need to have high level buy-in as well as wellinformed community engagement
- Must have stakeholder consultation function and feedback, and ensure that assessment is taken through to planning to implementation – country/community driven is essential

So how do we do this in practice in projects?

- In PACC thorough consultation and investigation of local conditions and concerns, with no pre-conceived ideas
- In PIGGAREP when biofuels chosen, throrough discussion of implications to food security, invasives; physical impacts of other techs.
- CRISP comprehensive view of threats to specific sites with ridge to reef interventions
- Some project proponents make short-cuts
- In other words not that easy! And not sufficient.

Programmatic Approach

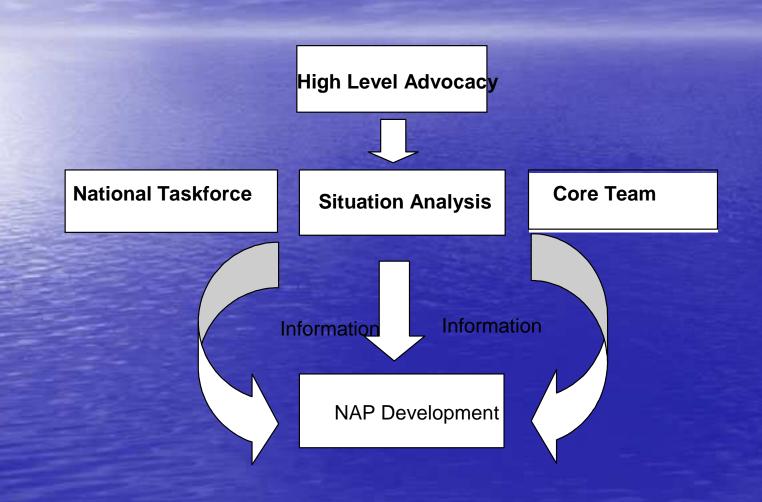
- I. Mainstreaming
- High level advocacy
- National Task Force key sector CEOs, private sector, NGOs
- Core team of experts environment, biodiv, climate change, planners, budget..
- review NSDS, budgetary process
- identify sectoral/ cross sectoral strategies to address mitigation and adaptation needs for climate change & its impacts on biodiversity, etc
- and develop linked National Action Plan on climate change with clear linkages to biodiversity and other key sectors

Programmatic Approach...

II. Sectoral level

- Establish methodology for setting priority areas for adaptation measures and their impacts on biodiversity, etc
- Help establish institutional decision-making processes that reflect integrated impact assessment and other tools – EBM, SEA, CHARM...
- Identify scientific, social and economic methodologies for vulnerability assessment including investigating traditional knowledge

Mainstreaming Methodology



Relevance of the FCCC process

- Decision making on guidance to funding mechanism – but GEF interprets
- Opportunities to highlight good/bad practices, guidance on what capacity building and awareness raising is needed
- But FCCC has highly conflicting interests
- Decisions by consensus hostage taking

Need for linkages

- Integrating biodiversity with climate change is clearly imperative, well understood why it is needed
- PICs through AOSIS have been advocating very strongly in the FCCC process – need greater outreach to other groups to succeed, but will post-Kyoto give meaning to this imperative?

