

Multi-stakeholder engagement in policy integration

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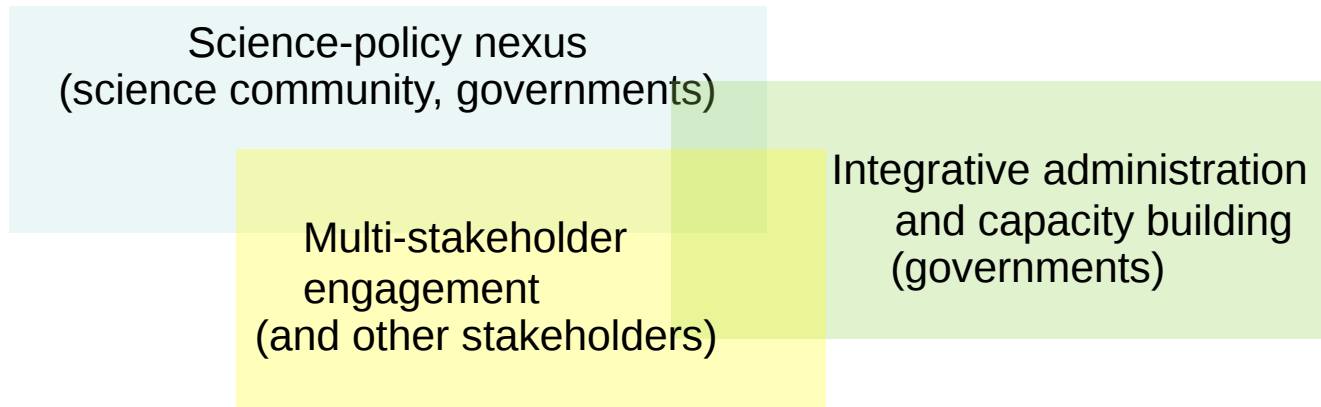
Prepared for Module 3 of Regional Training on
Cross-sectoral Climate change Adaptation Planning
26 October 2011, Bangkok

Scope

- Role and importance of multi-stakeholder participation in policy integration
- Various forms of multi-stakeholder engagement for policy integration
- Some overlaps but examined from different angles

Module 3

Pillars of effective cross-sector approach to adaptation strategy



Outline

- An overview of multi-stakeholder engagement
- Climate adaptation and its challenges
- Challenges of multi-stakeholder approach
- Possible responses to challenges

Multi-stakeholder engagement

- Why?
 - Participatory process to make robust decision
 - Democratic process to have minority's voices heard
 - Examine the issue from various point of views
 - Sense of ownership of the issue, etc.
- Who are the stakeholders in cross-sectoral adaptation planning?
 - Multiple sectors: already multi-stakeholder (horizontal)
 - Along the decision-making process (vertical)
 - Public sector, private sector, academia, NGOs, media, general public
 - Supporting/ development agencies, networks/initiatives (external)
 - It also could be across generations (temporal)
- Who should be leading the multi-stakeholder engagement in adaptation planning?

Climate change adaptation

- A pair of wheels with mitigation
 - Lower cost for early response and successful mitigation action
 - Inseparable - co-benefits/win-win options
- An essential component of sustainable development
 - Needs cross-sectoral (horizontal) and multi-stakeholder along the decision-making (vertical) approach
 - Should fit into green economy, green growth, etc.
 - Should become a norm to “have development done right”
- Not old, but not all new, either
 - Disaster management, crop variety development, etc.
 - Indigenous knowledge
 - Aim to address possible *incremental* impacts from climate change

Challenges 1: Technical capacity

- Limitation in climate change forecasts
 - Accuracy of the short-/long-term forecasts by global models
 - Difficulties in down-scaling and inclusion of micro-climate conditions
- Limitation in assessment methodologies
 - Appropriate indicators for economic, environmental, social impacts
 - Lack of appropriate indicators (a single proxy, compound) to evaluate resiliency, adaptive capacity, the effectiveness of adaptive measures, etc.
- Limitation in availability and quality of data
 - Absence of data, insufficient observation points, lack of standardized data collecting methods, etc.

Challenges 2: Institutional capacity

- Capacity in climate change forecasts, vulnerability/impacts assessment
 - National agencies, research institutes, universities
- Governance in strategy development, policy making
 - Awareness
 - Insufficient capacity/mandate of office in charge
 - Poor inter-governmental coordination (cross-sectoral), sectionalism ⇒ *Establishment of national climate council, etc.*
 - Immature democratic/ not-so-transparent decision-making, conflicts of interests, corruption, vested rights, rent-seeking behavior, etc.
- Capacity to identify gaps in adaptation measures and assistance needs, to prioritize issues

Challenges 2: Institutional capacity (cont'd)

- Capacity in project implementation, project formulation, accessing/managing fund
 - Lack of experience or aid fatigue/ too much dependency on aid agencies
- Difficulties in policy making under *dynamic* circumstances
 - Rapid development in emerging economies
 - Longer-term planning/inter-generations planning
- Lack of common ground for international climate change discussion
 - Free riders

Mainstreaming of adaptation in Japan

A lot more emphasis on mitigation

Comparison of entry of key words between MAFF and MOE

	Ministry of Environment			Ministry of Agriculture		
	GHG	Mitigation*	Adaptation**	GHG	Mitigation*	Adaptation**
2004	30	10	0	1	1	0
2008	78	114	13	1	1	0
2009	86	197	14	31	54	7

Based on the each ministry's annual white paper (relevant chapters only)

*: Only those related to CO2/GHG were counted

**: Only those appear in the context of climate change were counted

Note: There is a tendency that each ministry tries to reduce the description of the other ministries when reviewed (sectionalism).

Challenges 3: Resources

- Financial base
 - Insufficient national budget
 - Lack of access to external fund
- Human capital
 - Insufficient institutional capacity for policy/decision making (Challenges 2) ⇒ inappropriate resource allocation/management, issue prioritization
 - Insufficient institutional capacity to develop knowledge base
- Knowledge base
 - Insufficient knowledge generation
 - Lack of clearing house of existing lessons and good practices
 - Insufficient exposure to new knowledge
 - Investigation of emerging issues and new problems

Challenges of multi-stakeholder approach (summary)

- Finding a common ground/vision
 - Conflicts of interests among many stakeholders (present as well as future time)
 - Incorporation of the public comments, extreme views, voices of the minority, etc. and/or lack of such procedures
 - Most likely no pareto optimal solution (losers & gainers)
 - Lack or insufficient mandate in office in charge (topic in the next session) >>> one of the critical points in climate change
- Lack of application of decision-making tools
 - Incorporation of more knowledge-intensive and/or cross-sectoral information into policy making (topic in the previous session)
 - Insufficient incorporation of adaptation component in existing approach and framework

Possible responses to challenges

- Application of available tools to gain lessons
 - Community-based, eco-system-based, vulnerability-based adaptation, EIA, etc.
 - Assessment of enabling factors and/or failures
- Development of supporting tools for decision-making with multiple stakeholders
 - Tailor of the existing tools to national/local conditions
 - Tools to formulate win-win/no regret options
 - Decision-making under uncertainties
 - More centralized or decentralized decision making process
 - Designing more *adaptive* policies

Possible responses to challenges (cont'd)

- Use of available knowledge from supporting mechanisms
 - Adaptation-related network (APAN, AKP, etc.)
 - AECEN's twinning project (south-south/north-south capacity development), etc.

More broadly,

- Invest on human capacity development and R&D to deal with climate change
 - Education for next generation
 - R&D that induces private sector's involvement
 - Creation of green jobs
- Go beyond adaptation