

Mapping of development partner strategies that address environment and/or climate change – to be included as an annex in PEP 15 Minutes

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<p>1. What are you working on?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A white paper • Sector strategy paper • Policy briefing • Etc. 	<p>The operational framework for the implementation of a strategic guidance paper on environment and development that was approved by Gov in Sep 2009</p>	<p>Development of a new strategy for environment and climate change.</p>	<p>A sort of white paper. It is called development policy/strategy and is the overall document guiding Danida for the coming 10 years or so</p>	<p>Key policy documents of the Government of Japan on Development cooperation are ODA Charter and Mid-term Policy. Based on the above policy documents, JICA set its Mission Statement.</p> <p>On Environment issues, JICA developed its operation strategies in each sub-sectors such as environment management, natural resource conservation. On climate change, "Direction of JICA Operation Addressing Climate Change" set force since Oct 2008.</p>	<p>A background document for a Government Policy on Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation</p>
<p>2. Stage of process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas • Consultation • Published • etc 	<p>Stakeholder platform for coordination, M&E created. Work on defining concrete goals, results and indicators to start now</p>	<p>Relatively final stages of strategy development.</p>	<p>The draft document is currently being consulted with external partners and within government, to be passed by the parliament in May, and followed up with more operational action programmes</p>	<p>All policy documents have already published. Currently, Mid-term policy is being revised.</p>	<p>The background document was submitted by Sida to Foreign Affairs on 9th of March 2010.</p> <p>The Policy will be drafted by MoFA April-May and is expected to be approved June/July.</p>
<p>3. Key priorities/themes</p>	<p>Four priority areas of action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable NRM 2. Sustainable chemical and waste management 3. Climate change 4. Water and sanitation 	<p>We will be recommending four key strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building resilience – help protect people to adapt to their changing environment and respond to new opportunities 2. Greening growth – support partners countries to pursue cleaner development pathways 3. Sustaining livelihoods – improve the management of natural resources and ecosystems to support livelihoods 4. Enhancing impact – 	<p>5 key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector lead growth and job creation • Human rights • Security and stability • Gender and equality • Environment, energy and climate change <p>Green growth features in both the growth and environment priority.</p>	<p>Basic policies (set out in the ODA Charter):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting the self-help efforts of developing countries 2. Human security 3. Ensuring fairness 4. Using Japan's experience and expertise 5. Partnerships and collaboration with the international community <p>Priority issues (set out in the ODA Charter and developed further in the 2005 Medium Term Policy):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty reduction 2. Sustainable growth 3. Global issues 4. Peacebuilding <p>Priority issues for the 2009</p>	<p>Recommended overall objective: "to actively contribute to an environmentally sustainable development that improves livelihood of poor women, men and children. To ensure this environmental sustainability shall be a point of departure throughout Swedish development cooperation, focusing on improving livelihoods and resilience of poor women, men and children through promotion of green growth and a pro-poor environmental governance that secures ecosystem services and enhances capacity to minimize and manage climate change and other environmental risks."</p> <p>Five guiding principles:</p>

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		<p>improve the performance of development assistance through integrating environment and climate change considerations across the aid program</p>		<p>financial year:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting Asian countries in response to the financial crisis 2. Eradicating terrorism 3. Environmental issues, including climate change 4. Implementing the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) commitments 5. Promoting an environment to facilitate Japanese companies' activities in developing countries 6. Promoting extensive participation by Japanese citizens in international co-operation <p>Hatoyama Initiative</p> <p>(i) expand public and private financing;</p> <p>(ii) develop rules to facilitate global recognition of developing countries' emission reduction through Kyoto (or post-Kyoto) mechanisms;</p> <p>(iii) set up a one-stop-shop for information on climate change financing;</p> <p>(iv) establish a framework to promote the transfer of low-carbon technologies in a way that protects intellectual property rights.</p> <p>Direction of JICA Operation Addressing Climate Change</p> <p><Mitigation></p> <p>(1) Assisting in achieving both sustainable development and reduction of GHG emissions in developing countries</p> <p>(2) Assisting in enhancing and promoting private sector initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in developing countries</p> <p>(3) Assisting in promoting a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)</p> <p><Adaptation></p> <p>(1) Supporting the formulation and implementation of adaptation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on people in poverty 2. Subsidiarity principle 3. Focus on capacity to manage risks 4. Focus on drivers/causes and not symptoms 5. Focus on ownership <p>Two-track approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mainstreaming</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration in planning, decision making and budgeting - Supporting core environmental functions - Accessing and managing climate finance/funding - Build capacity at local level 2. <i>Four priority sectors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources (agriculture, forestry, marine) - Water - Clean energy - Urban development

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				measures based on the prediction of impacts in each country (2) Strengthening the capacity for adaptation of countries, areas, and sectors where serious climate change impacts are expected (3) Introducing and mainstreaming the concept of "Climate Risk"	
<p>4. Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are they • Are we clear on what we're monitoring • Potential for joint indicators? 	<p>Indicators being discussed currently, on both overall strategy level and specific objectives within the four priority areas of action. All gov. stakeholders and civil society are involved/participating in the discussions (whole of gov. approach). We have a strong interest for collaboration with other agencies</p>	<p>We plan to use a qualitative performance assessment framework for the overall strategy and to ensure qualitative indicators are incorporated in program designs that result from the strategy. Keen to promote consistent use of a few key indicators.</p>	<p>Not clear at this point, probably only to be determined when action programmes are developed for the five key priorities</p>	<p>At the close of each fiscal year and medium-term goal period, JICA submits a report on the performance of its operations and management as well as a qualitative and quantitative self-evaluation to the "Evaluation Committee for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (ECIAA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)."</p> <p>JICA itself monitors the progress of its operations every six months in order to secure the achievement of its medium-term and annual plans. The findings of this monitoring are reflected in JICA's subsequent operations along with the evaluation results and recommendations from ECIAA of MoFA and CPIAA.</p> <p>In addition, we set "Operation & effective indicators" on our supporting each programmes and projects. These indicators will be used to analyse effectiveness of the programmes and projects at post evaluation process.</p>	<p>Likely indicators for the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How E & CC is reflected in country/collaboration strategies' • Trends in financial spending (in relation to e.g. the environment policy marker) • Qualitative assessments on policy compliance. <p>Indicators at country/sector levels: Draft guidance developed.</p> <p>Indicators and programme/project level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linked to objectives of the collaboration. <p>Strong interest in joint work and sharing experiences</p>
<p>5. Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What approaches are you using? • Is there 	<p>No specific budgetary commitments planned so far. In fact we are confronted with budget cuts. Most implementation will need to happen through MoF, but there is room for joint</p>	<p>AusAID has committed to scaling up the program to 0.5% ODA/GNI by 2015. In order to be able to achieve this we will continue to work in new and innovative ways including through delegated cooperation, joint programs</p>	<p>Also not entirely clear, but presumably the priorities will feature both in bilateral and multilateral assistance. Currently, Danida have app. 10-15 bilateral environment programmes, and have conducted climate screenings</p>	<p>On climate change issue, the new government has replaced the Cool Earth Partnership with the Hatoyama Initiative. Japan will now provide USD 11 billion in public finance including ODA and another USD 4 billion in private funds (up to 2012) to support developing countries' efforts to</p>	<p>Tools/guidance on environmental screening (including climate change and DRR); dialogue; results/indicators under development.</p> <p>Currently working on an amendment to Sidas handbook on</p>

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room for bilateral implementation or joint programming	programming and delegated cooperation, particularly on regional programs. The latter is currently the case in the SADC/COMESA region with Finland (Energy and Environment Partnership)	and through multilaterals. Examples include a joint statement of intent signed with the German Minister in Vietnam and delegated cooperation with DFID in Indonesia. To support the strategy new tools and guidance on environment and climate change integration within the Australian aid program are being developed.	in all partner countries and provided some funding for follow up to these. Some of this work is joint e.g. in Kenya, Zambia, Cambodia joint programmes exist. Danida has furthermore decided to go for Sector Budget Support by default, meaning any deviation from SBS needs to be proper justified	address climate change problems. Under this initiatives, JICA takes “Co-benefit approach” assisting in achieving both sustainable development and reduction of GHG As joint program, Japan developed Japan-UNDP framework addressing climate change issue in Africa. JICA also implement Climate Change Program Loan to Indonesia and Vietnam co-financed with AFD and other donor agencies. There are wide range of opportunities of joint programming and implementation.	PFM together with gender and human rights with the aim to improve budget analysis with regard to environment and cc. Strong interest in joint programming (in environment sector as well as other related sectors) Critical that financial support is <i>combined with dialogue</i> , both in eg budget support group as well as sector working groups. Joint messages within donor group is key.
6. Review • Is there potential for joint reviews?	Joint programmes = joint reviews. But we also see potential for peer review type reviews of ADA’s sector/thematic programmes.	AusAID periodically undertakes thematic performance reviews of its core thematic areas such as environment and climate change. Interested in joint reviews. This is already happening where we have joint programs.	Yes, why not, if we can agree on common indicators.	At the close of each fiscal year and medium-term goal period, JICA submits a report on the performance of its operations and management as well as a self-evaluation to the “Evaluation Committee for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (ECIAA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA).” After receiving the report, ECIAA of MoFA evaluates the performance of JICA’s operations and management. Evaluation results are made public on MoFA’s website. JICA monitors the progress of its operations every six months in order to secure the achievement of its medium-term and annual plans. The findings of this monitoring are reflected in JICA’s subsequent operations along with the evaluation results and recommendations from ECIAA of MoFA . We believe DAC peer review is one of good opportunity for joint review and mutual learning among bilateral	Strong interest in joint reviews - both at country level, at organisation level (eg when collaborating with global/multilateral organisations), and possibly explore also at thematic level

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7. Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We usually receive 2-3 slots for training on environmental issues within the annual internal training program at the central agency. Tailor made modular 1-2 day trainings carried out in 2-3 country offices per year 	<p>Currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rolling out a 2 day environment, climate change and DRR integration training course across the whole aid program – where spaces are available other donors have been invited to participate. Establishing environment and climate change focal points in major country programs – the intention is for these people to receive additional support and training. 	<p>Currently, we have an e-learning course on environment mainstreaming and have conducted 3 learning events on climate change in different regions of the world. It is unclear whether the new strategy will involve any additional training.</p>	<p>donors.</p> <p>We conduct training programme for staffs including environment and climate change every month.</p> <p>For field staffs, they can attend the training programme through TV conference system.</p>	<p>E &CC training is included in basic training of staff. Also there is a mandatory 2 hour e-learning programme. Targeted training undertaken with Embassy on demand. Usually other agencies then invited to parts of programme</p> <p>Focal points/contacts in some/most country teams.</p> <p>Clear interest in collaboration.</p>
Other ideas	<p>The beauty of ADA's small size: We can have mutual exchange with our colleagues every day as needed. The sad side: very limited capacities and financial resources for concentrated policy implementation and poor knowledge management. One of our goals 2010 is formalising the integration of climate change in the screening processes. Initial talks with GTZ to collaborate took place. We'll also try to get SDC on board and certainly welcome any exchange on this issue.</p>	<p>AusAID has a limited number of in house technical advisers. As such we are keen to link wherever practical with other donor's working on similar tasks. At the moment this is mainly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating our internal environment, climate change and DRR screening process; Rolling out training for staff in country offices; Identifying qualitative indicators for country programs Developing internal understanding of what green economy should mean for our programs 	<p>Would welcome agreement on 5-10 key messages on green economy e.g. (not very smart!!)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GE has to reduce poverty GE is more than "brown", and include also investment in Natural Resources Management GE is not just about technology (development/transfer), but also about governance, creating incentives for a change ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JICA, in collaboration with AFD and Kfw, is developing carbon foot print tools and vulnerability assessment tool. We expect that it will help our decision-making on climate change related programmes and projects. JICA is preparing to conduct a research on the way of low carbon development in developing countries. It is expected that we can identify how we could apply Japan's experience to transform into energy efficient country since Oil Shock in 1970s. As host country of COP10 of CBD, we also increase our cooperation in biodiversity and eco-system service area. 	<p>Presently updating internal routines/guidance (see above under implementation). Support and guidance on dialogue (PAF-indicators etc) of key interest</p> <p>Interested generally in work on indicators/reporting.</p>