

MULTI-GOVERNANCE IN CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION CASE STUDY: THE PHILIPPINES & INDONESIA

**Barriers on the Implementation Process
How to Enhance the Process in the Future**

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Presentation Outline

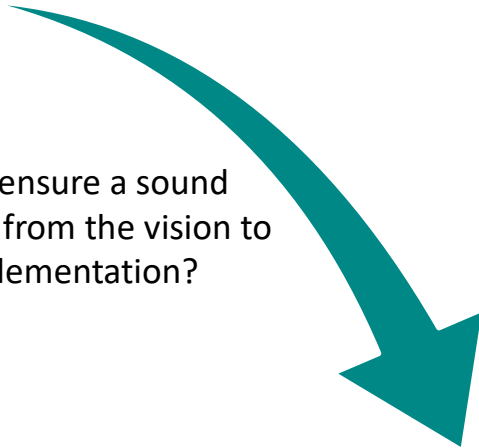
- 1. Introduction**
- 2. General Overview**
 - Future Emission and Climate Change Priority
 - Climate Policy Framework & Institutional Setting
 - Focal Point Structure
 - Local Strategic Plan Process
- 3. Discussion of Barriers**
 - Vertical Coordination
 - Horizontal Coordination
 - Finding – Internal Conflict
- 4. Conclusion & Recommendation**

Introduction

National Government's Vision and Local Implementation on Climate Change have to run smoothly and efficiently.

National Government
(Vision)

How to ensure a sound
process from the vision to
the implementation?



Local Government
(Implementation)

- What is the barrier and How to Enhance the process?

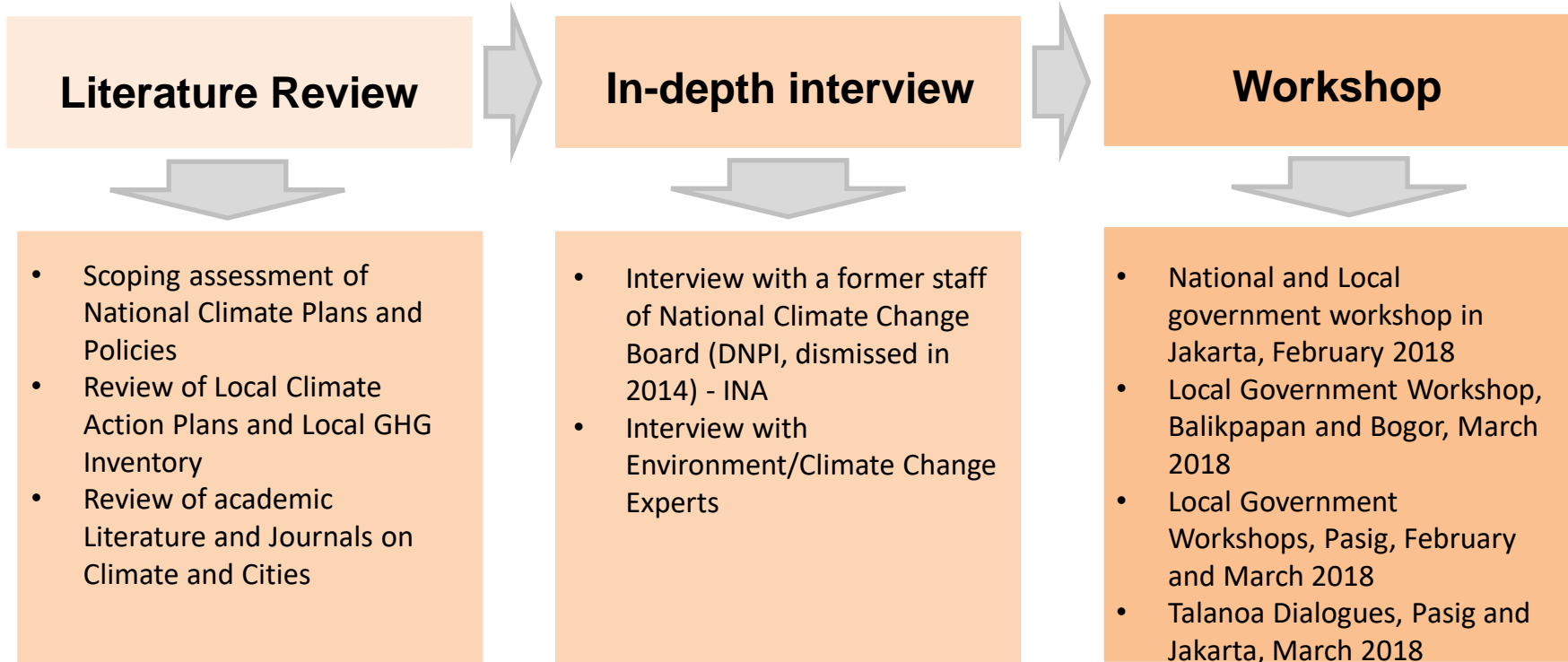
Multi-Level Governance:

- Advancing governance of climate change across all levels of government and relevant stakeholders is crucial to avoid policy gaps between local action plans and national policy frameworks – (Corfee-Morlot et al, 2009)

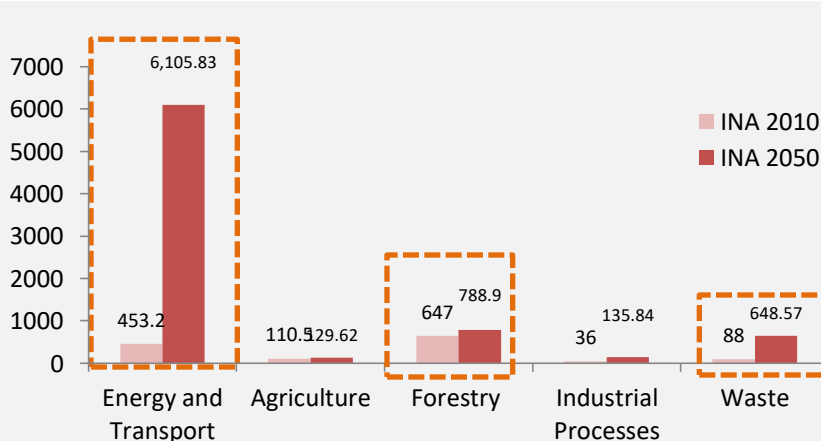
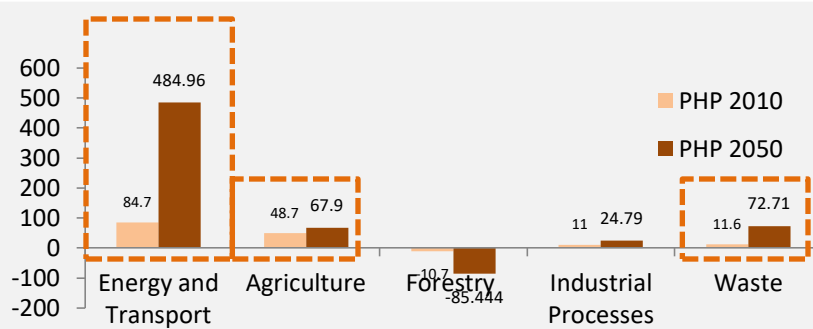
Methodology

- Literature Review
- In-depth Interview
- Workshop

Three main steps in gathering information:



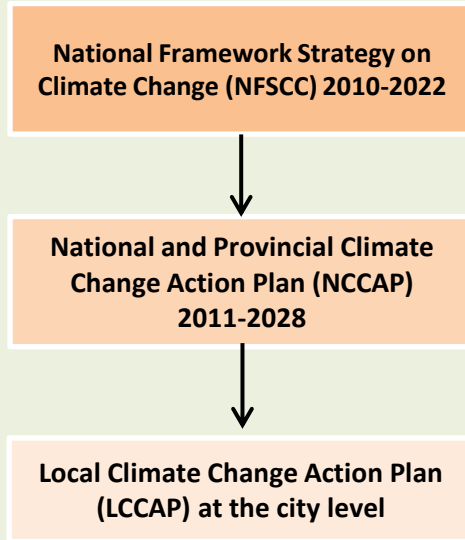
Future Emission and Climate Change Priority



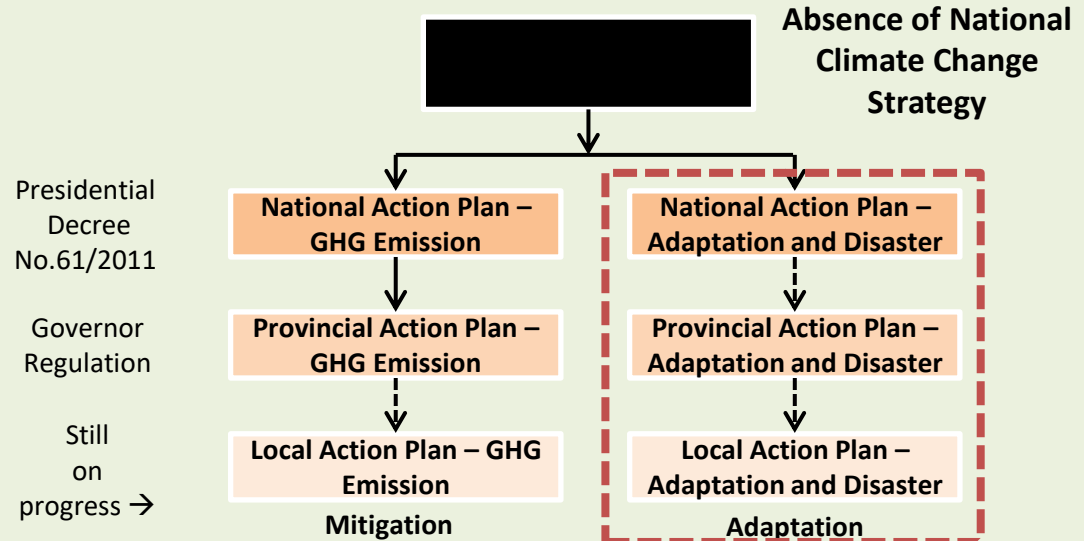
Source: State Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2017

- The focus of emission in INA is Forestry, Energy and Waste
- The focus of emission in PHP is on Energy, Agriculture and Waste
- Energy and Transport will be the most dominant emission in PHP & INA in 2050

Climate Policy Framework



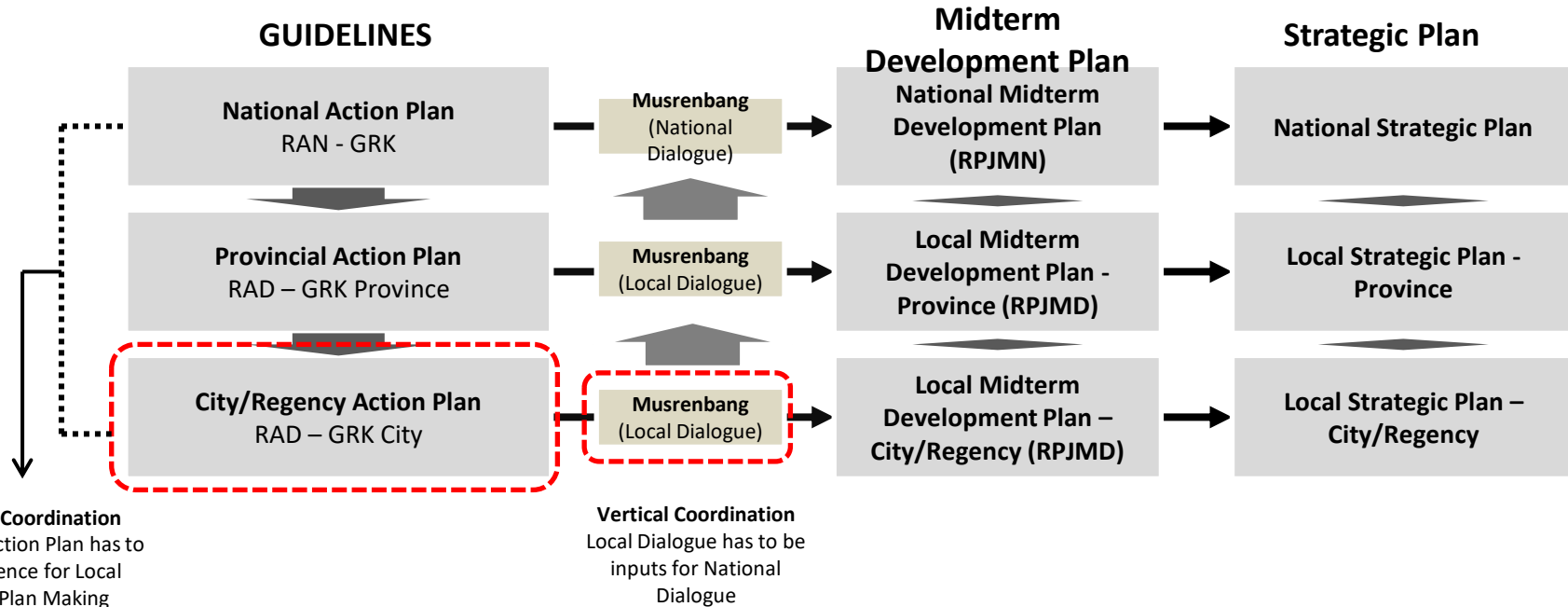
Republic Act 9729 requires local governments (cities and municipalities) to formulate their local climate change action plan (LCCAP) with adaptation as priority. Mitigation actions are performed as a function of adaptation.



- Absence of Regulation to support the document
- The document cannot be a reference for local development strategy making

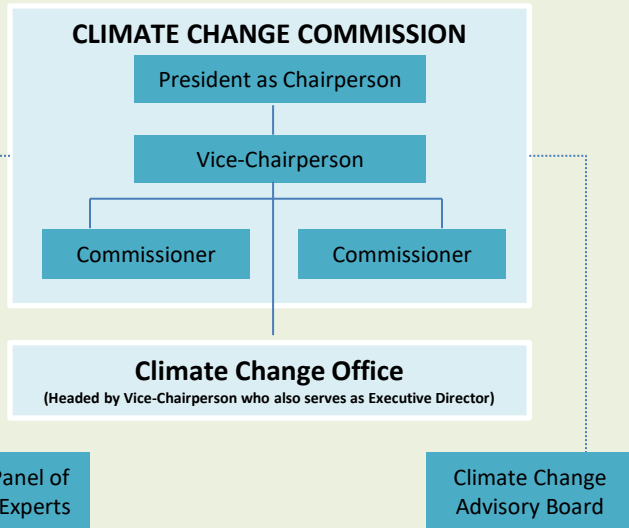
- There is absence of national Climate Change framework strategy.
- Provincial document has a quality problem and cannot be a reference for LG
- No mandate for LG from Province to develop LAP – GHG Emission

Local Strategic Plan Process (INA)

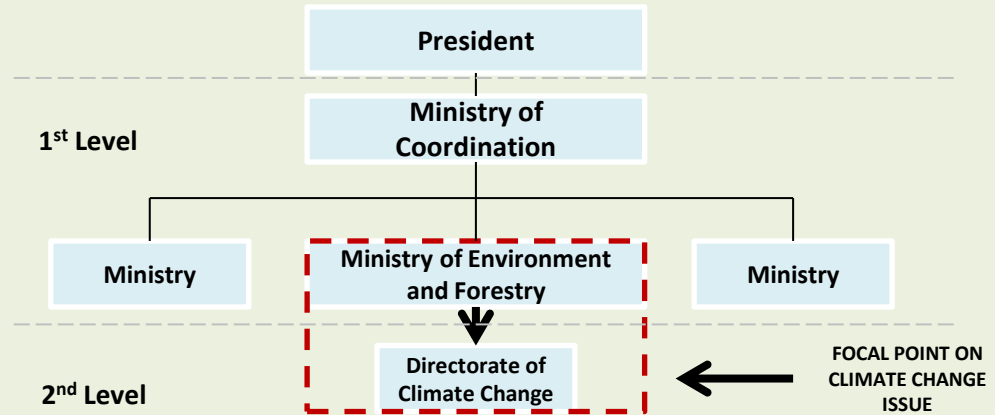


- Local (City/Regency) Action Plan has a strong power to mainstream CC issue in local level and to frame local dialogue (Musrenbang) to consider CC as a main environmental problem
- This way will strengthen CC issue in local strategic plan

CC Focal Point Structure/Organisation





Source: <http://climate.gov.ph/about-ccc/organizational-chart>





Source: Presidential Decree No.61/2011 on National Action Plan – GHG Emission

Vertical Coordination Barriers

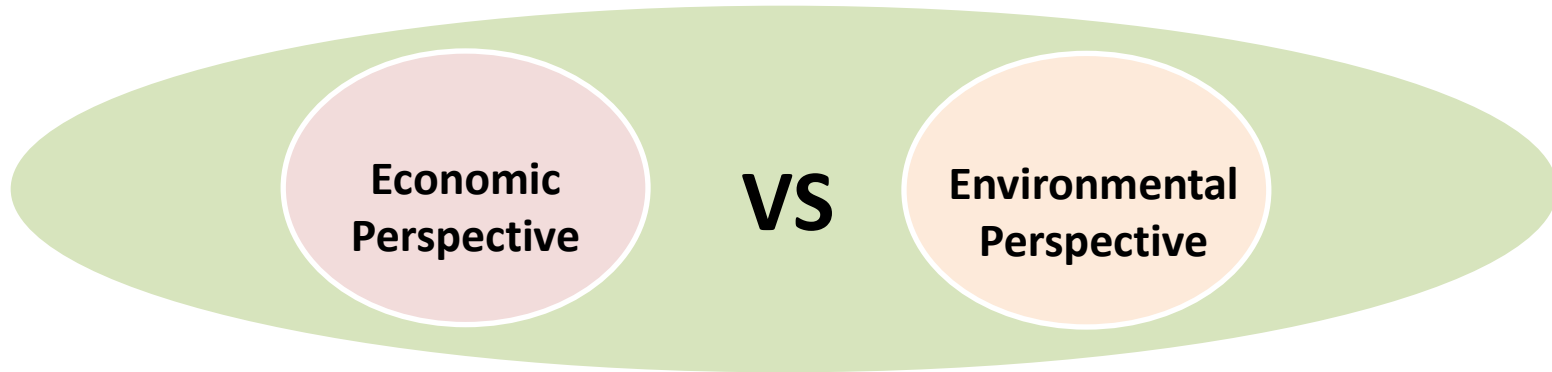
Problems	 PHL	 INA
Document & Regulation Quality and Quantity	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The absence of regulation stating the importance of local government in addressing CC issue in local context Quality problem of Provincial Action Plan on GHG Emission Document Absence of Mandate to develop Local Action Plan on GHG Emission in City Level (Not a mandatory action, only a voluntary action for CC)
Capacity on Climate Change	Limited number of staff directly working with local governments on climate action planning → CCC, with support from relevant sectoral agencies, has to be responsible for more than 1,000 local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change issue is not well understood by local officers in which impacts on the development of local strategic plan in city/regency level Understanding problem of staff/local officers in climate change issue Lack of awareness on Climate Change in Local Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Agency/NGO (ICLEI) helps them conduct CC Initiatives
Role of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities and municipalities are required to formulate local climate change action plans (LCCAP) Provincial government has no role in implementing the LCCAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak role of provincial government on bridging national and local government Weak role of local government in local climate initiative implementation Weak coordination between Provincial and City Level

Horizontal Coordination Barriers

Problems	 PHL	 INA
Focal Point as the coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Commission (CCC) is an independent policy making body “which shall be tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the programs and action plans of the government relating to climate change”; coordination with sectoral ministries need to be strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CC Focal point issue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty to coordinate with relevant ministries due to lower structural level in National Government Hierarchy
Sectoral Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different Technical Working Groups (TWG) have been established but needs to be further strengthened in terms of capacity building and knowledge exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.g. Executive Order 10174 institutionalizing the PHL greenhouse gas inventory management and reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak sectoral coordination in national level – issuance of opposite policies (low cost cars) Fragmented agencies in local government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Agency has no role in coordination amongst agencies There is no mandate to set up a climate change coordinating body in each government level

Internal Coordination Barriers (INA – Specific Findings)

- Problem is not merely on vertical and horizontal coordination
- Internal conflict within National Planning Ministry (The Bappenas)
- The Bappenas has a critical role to direct National Development Strategy and Planning for 5 years and 25 years



CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- **No Mandate to LG and Recognition of LG's role**
- **Local priority/Low Awareness on CC**
- **Limited Local Capacity (Quality and Quantity)**
- **Weak coordinating agencies**
- **Internal Conflict in Ministries**

- Improvement of Quality and Quantity of **Document/Regulation and Local Staff**
- **Improving Provincial Level's Role** – strengthening provincial-local coordination
- **Establishing Climate Change Working Group** in each governmental level
- **Re-organising of Focal Point position**
- **Building more engagement with International Agency/NGO**
- **Strengthening Role of Political Leader/Minister**