



Session Report: Institutionalisation of Low-Carbon Green Growth

Kentaro Tamura, IGES

Mainstreaming and Institutional Congestion

- Mainstreaming
 - Considerable efforts through various policy documents; However, further analysis is necessary
 - NAMAs preparation and implementation; To transform NAMAs into low-carbon development policies, NAMAs need to be embedded in broader national development plans and priorities
 - Discussion Points: *Current status? Roles of planning/development ministry and MOF? Challenges for realizing full-fledged mainstreaming?*
- Various domestic mitigation initiatives are simultaneously launched in each country. Unnecessary overlapping and inefficiency in resource allocation, which lead to “institutional congestion.”
 - Discussion Points: *Any efforts to coordinate? Difficulty in such coordination? Any roles for international community?*

Discussion

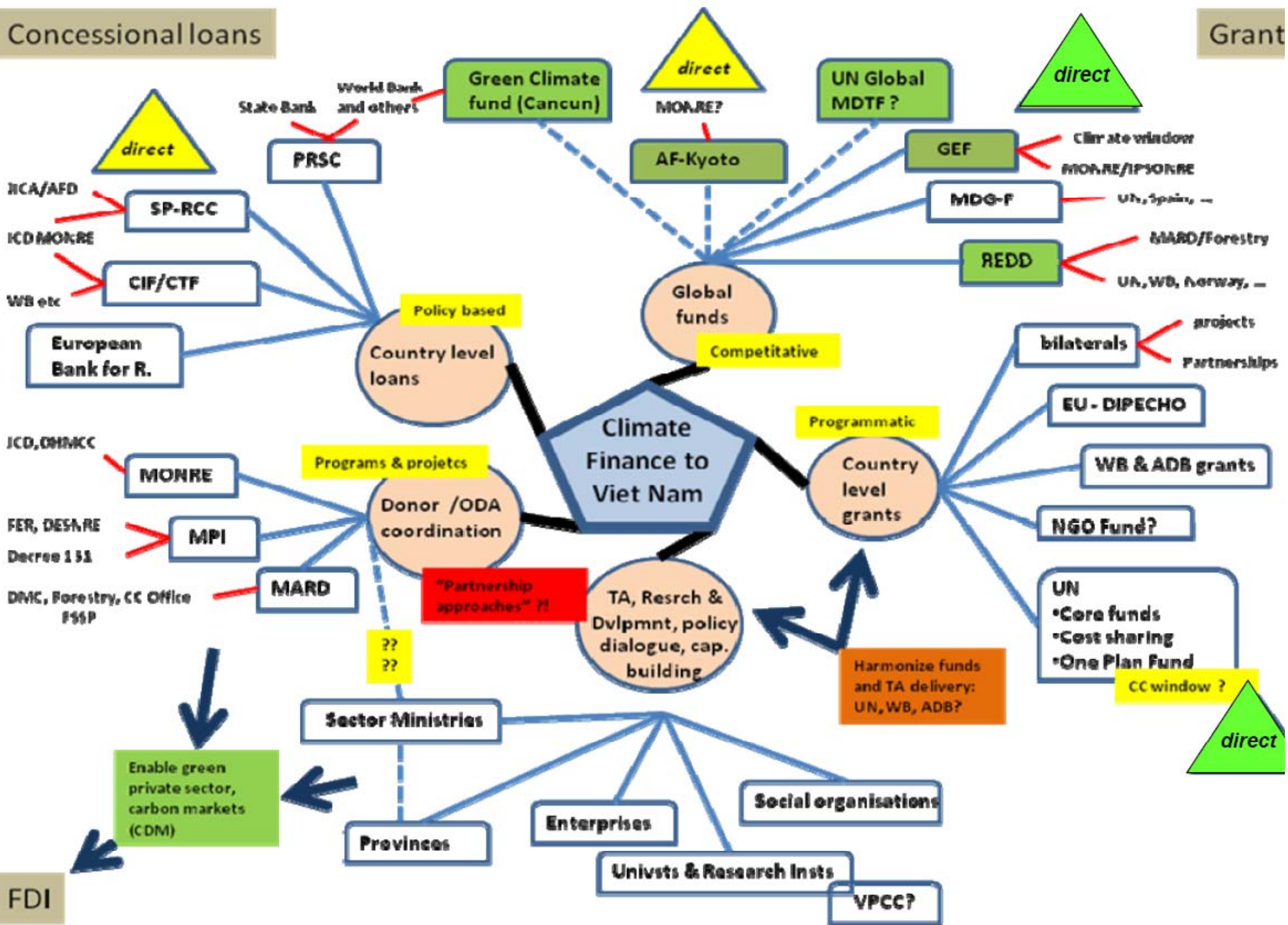
- Progress in mainstreaming process
 - GHG mitigation became compulsory indicators in socio-economic development in Viet Nam
 - 11th National Socio-Economic Development Plan facilitated CC mainstreaming in Thailand
- Implementation problem
 - 11th Plan was often overridden by populist government policy such as first car policy. (Thailand)
 - Necessity of mechanism to make the two coherent
 - Importance of public awareness
 - Necessity of engaging powerful ministries (but their awareness are still limited)
 - Ministry of Finance (Thailand, Viet Nam)
 - Ministry of Interior (Indonesia) for facilitating mainstreaming process at the local level
 - “Turf war” among bureaucracies

Discussion

- Progress to tackle “institutional congestion”
 - NAMA/Green Growth Strategy coordination
 - MPI developed Green Growth Strategy, which becomes the basis for national NAMAs of which implementation is in turn coordinated by MONRE
 - Efforts for donor coordination and financial basket
- Coordination problem
 - Many initiatives led by different ministries/int’l donors in Indonesia; “Spaghetti” of climate finance (int’l initiatives without due domestic coordination)
 - Establishment of a new entity for coordination
 - Full involvement of key ministries at early stage with well coordination is critical.
 - “Silo” culture (bureaucracies with narrowly defined TOR have less incentive for coordination) and “little kingdom” syndrome

Concessional loans

Grant



Observation

- Discussion of institutional arrangements highlighted progress and challenges. The challenges include:
 - Difficulty in implementing what were planned
 - Difficulty in “selling” policies with new concepts and with long time horizon to politicians and even line ministries
 - Inertia of the existing institutions and vested interests
- How to overcome??
 - Room for mutual learning about neighbouring countries’ situations
 - Comparative study
- Need to consider “institutional feasibility and barriers” of low-carbon policy implementation and coordination