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Examples of Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency:

Sharing the UNIDO Experience in Mozambique

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Structure of the Presentation

Summary:

- Institutional Trilateral Cooperation
- Operational Trilateral Cooperation
- Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example I
- Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example II
- Conclusion

The Institutional Trilateral Cooperation

Institutional, e.g. established forum or secretariat:

- The Trilateral Commission (Wikipedia) in 1973 by David Rockefeller became an institutionalized annual politic-economic discussion forum comprised by representatives of three major economic regions, i.e. North America, Asia-Pacific and Europe.
- The Trilateral Cooperation between Korea, China and Japan, according to Shin (2012), initiated in 1999, implemented through a permanent secretariat.

The Institutional Trilateral Cooperation (cont.)

Opportunities:

- Shared benefits and obligations.
- Synergies and relevance, e.g. the three Northeast Asian countries represented, after NAFTA and the EU, the third biggest GDP block, and about a quarter of the world's population.

Challenges:

- Optimization of commonalities, e.g. Korea, China and Japan, cited as having greater socio-cultural barriers for regional integration than, for instances, the EU.

The Operational Trilateral Cooperation

Operational, e.g. arrangement for delivery of ODA or technical cooperation:

- Trilateral (or triangular) cooperation defined, i.a. by Mehta and Nanda (2004) and OECD (2009), as a mechanism in which (development) Aid Effectiveness was achieved by channeling donor resources to poorer countries through institutions based in (more) advanced developing countries, e.g. mid-income countries.

The Operational Trilateral Cooperation (cont.)

Opportunities:

- Cost-effective development assistance delivered among peers, e.g. through south-south cooperation;
- Greater alignment with beneficiaries' priorities, and better use of countries' comparative advantages.
- This broad-based approach to partnership could include, besides the traditional donors, multilateral organizations, private sector organizations, academic institutions, and civil society organizations, from other countries than those sourcing funding.

The Operational Trilateral Cooperation (cont.)

Challenges:

- Diluted accountability was identified (Mehta and Nanda, 2004) as one of the risks associated to trilateralism, and could lead to hampering subsequent donor commitments.
- High(er) transaction (and co-ordination) cost, diversity of procedures and unbalanced division of labour.

Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example I

Project name:
Joint Programme on Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change
Estimated budget and source of funds:
USD 7,000,000 by Spain's Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDGF)
Location:
Province of Gaza - Limpopo River Basin and the District of Chicualacuala
Duration:
Jan 2008 – Dec 2010; non-cost extension granted until August 2012
Participating UN Agencies:
FAO - overall programme management and in-country logistics; UNDP - administrative agent, and responsible for advocacy and communication; UNEP - technical expertise and leadership on environment and climate change; UN-HABITAT - technical expertise in territorial planning, local governance as well as mitigation of vulnerability to environmental disasters; UNIDO - technical expertise on alternative energies for productive purposes, solid waste management, small-scale agricultural and industrial processing; WFP - technical expertise on vulnerability mapping including baseline information on food security.
National Counterparts:
The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs; the Office of the Governor of Gaza and the Provincial Council of Gaza; the Administration of Chicualacuala District; Civil Society partners.
Expected outcome:
Addressing MDGs nr. 1, 3, 7 and 8; climate change and environmental advocacy, institutional and community capacity building.

Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example I

Some achievements:

- Climate change adaptation guidelines and policy brief adopted by provincial and district level planners in the preparation of the Chicualacuala District Economic Development Plan, and beyond in Gaza Province, e.g. in the annual contingency plans of the INGC; and district detailed risk maps in 12 district in the Limpopo and Zambezi River Basins;
- Provision of Chicualacuala district with (INGC/INAM) early-warning systems operated by solar energy, e.g. an automatic weather station generating weather data to be transmitted electronically; a radio antenna high enough to extend radio coverage from 35 kms to about 80 kms radius, and with is sufficient solar power for 24 hour broadcasting.
- 100 household rainwater systems have been installed, 50 systems in Chicualcuala town and 50 systems in Mapai town.

Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example I

Some lessons learned:

- Persistent challenges of ownership (Government/CSO);
- Slow progress in agencies delivery affecting combined activities;
- High transaction costs prevented unpacking the full potential of the project, e.g. affected budget estimations and implied downsizing of ambitions.

Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example II

Project name:
Joint Programme on Mainstreaming resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP) in the accommodation sector of Mozambique and its supply chain
Estimated budget and source of funds:
Euro 200,000 by Austrian Ministry for European and International Affairs; Euro 485,250 unfunded.
Location :
Maputo City and Maputo Province
Duration:
March 2010 – March 2014; non-cost extension granted until December 2014.
Participating UN Agencies:
UNIDO - administrative agent, and responsible for Private Sector Capacity Building (training of Cleaner Production, Resource-Efficiency and CSR experts, capacity building for the development of DMOs, in-plant demonstrations, etc.); UNEP - responsible for the institutional capacity building (development of a management tool to enhance sustainability in hotels, and the creation of policies to support sustainable tourism entities).
National Counterparts:
The Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs; the Ministry of Tourism; the National Cleaner Production Center; Business Forum for Environment (FEMA); the Maputo City Consultative Tourism Group; and the Hotel Industry Association.
Expected outcome:
Addressing MDGs nr. 1, 3, 7 and 8; improving competitiveness, environmental and social performance of SMEs in the local tourism sector, e.g. the accommodation sector and its supply chain.

Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example II

Some achievements:

- RECP training delivered to 33 national facilitators, 65 hotel managers, 146 hotel technical staff, and 160 technical-vocational students;
- RECP audits conducted in 16 hotels and 5 SMEs suppliers within the accommodation value chain;
- Emerging RECP awareness among accommodation value chain operators and beyond.

Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency - Example II

Some lessons learned:

- Myths about the effectiveness of RECP still affected SMEs, e.g. RECP regarded as only appropriate for big multinationals, or capital-intensive business;
- Lack of institutionalized support for RECP hampered supplies of efficient technologies to the local market, e.g. green funding schemes or tax incentives;
- Government institutions are expected to champion RECP in order to be regarded as a role-model for SMEs;
- Despite meeting IDGs and international commitments for environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation, e.g. MDGs and Rio+20, RECP still remained unknown by development partners, challenging therefore resource mobilization efforts.

Examples of Successful Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency

Conclusion:

- Trilateral Cooperation, namely for improving Aid Effectiveness could be beneficial to combining parties' comparative advantages and delivering, i.a. peer-to-peer institutional capacity building solutions, and transfer of appropriate technologies;
- Effective Trilateral Cooperation could be achievable with high(er) levels of participation, ownership, accountability;
- Trilateral Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation and Energy Efficiency to become sustainable and longstanding in recipient countries such as Mozambique should focus on setting up the required enabling environment for climate proof governance and greener productivity.

Thank You!