

### News from CDKN: Country Programme for Indonesia

Indonesia is CDKN's newest priority country in Asia. There is a growing body of existing CDKN work in-country, including the GIZ climate finance roadmap project (see page 3), and scoping of the full country programme is underway. Given the crowded donor space at the national level in Indonesia CDKN anticipates that much of our work will be at provincial level where there is the most scope for real impact. An experienced, local country engagement leader has been appointed to support the team in the scoping and development of the country programme. Over the coming months his networks and experience will be used to further engage key government stakeholders, understand demand for CDKN work and scope projects.

A new project that has just kicked off focuses on the development of a NAMA proposal for a province in Indonesia. The supplier, ECN, is delivering the German ICI-funded Mitigation Momentum project and has been working in Indonesia on low carbon development policy for a number of years. The Mitigation Momentum project is developing a provincial level NAMA in North Sumatra and CDKN is funding the team to scale this up by funding a similar NAMA in another contrasting province. As well as developing the NAMA proposal, the project will draw out learning for designing future NAMA proposals in other provinces.

#### Highlights of Recent Impact

- CDKN's long-held ambition to **strengthen the capacity of think-tanks** to influence and strengthen the CCD policy-making process took a major step forward in February. A day-long meeting was held in Delhi of key players, (IDRC, START, SUMERNET/SEI, GDN, WRI, SANDEE, TERI, LEAD, GIZ) who share this objective. Many of these are working in South East Asia. This was the first time the group had met, and many were unaware of the relevant work being done by others. The meeting helped map on-going initiatives and options for collaborative action. A core group will meet to decide on how to take this forward.
- A team of experts led by GIZ and supported by CDKN has supported partnering government agencies in Indonesia and Viet Nam to self assess their priorities and capacities in **managing and mobilizing climate finance at the national level**. This determination is being shaped to inform further climate finance development assistance in both countries.
- CDKN is supporting establishment of the **Asia Platform within the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Platform**. The first Asia LEDS Forum was held in Bangkok in September 2012, and was the first step in establishing an Asia Platform. A Steering Committee meeting of the Asia LEDS Partnership was held in Bangkok at the beginning of March to review progress and plan the Second Asia LEDS Forum; it featured inputs from CDKN Asia.

#### How we provide support in Asia

*Promote cross-country research, technical assistance and knowledge sharing on climate compatible development, learning lessons locally to scale up nationally and regionally.*

#### Selection of CDKN Partners in Asia and the Pacific:



# Promoting Sustainable Urban Tourism



## Story of Change:

Tourism is vital for the economies of many countries in the South East Asia region, but hotels, restaurants, businesses, travel and all the other aspects of the tourism industry that bring in so much revenue, also carry the downside of generating greenhouse gases and harming the environment. The challenge is how to foster tourism (create jobs locally and generate revenue) while reducing GHG emissions and preserving the environment?

One answer could be using non-motorised transport (NMT) such as walking, bicycles and bicycle rickshaws. A research project being undertaken under the CKDN-supported SUMERNET programme looks at how to reduce GHG emissions and at the same time promote sustainable urban tourism in Hue, Viet Nam and Chiang Mai, Thailand. The project entails use of a carbon accounting tool to estimate the GHG emissions of the urban tourism sector in these cities. The aim is to use the findings to identify options for low carbon emissions and poverty alleviation. These will in turn foster the development of action plans and policies on climate compatible urban tourism development.

Estimates of GHG emissions by the tourism sector in Chiang Mai Municipality (CMM) showed transport to be the major source of GHG emissions. Travel by just visitors within the city emitted about 3kg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per visitor per day – a staggering amount.

Development of non-motorised transport (NMT) areas in the city center could offset between 230-570 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year in Chiang Mai. Getting rid of cars and replacing them with more sedate forms of transport such as walking or cycling would also bring other benefits: it would give tourists more time to look around and to purchase handicrafts and other goods from local vendors – thus helping the local economy. The same effect would result from the increased demand for rickshaws and bicycles. And, of course, noise and dust pollution would be significantly reduced.

Setting up NMT areas within cities, and generally encouraging people to walk, cycle or use public transport, are policies that many countries are already pursuing – some for many years now. Scandinavian countries, notably Denmark, as well as the Netherlands, are famous for using 'pedal power' to get around. Japan, Australia, South Africa and Indonesia are just some of the many countries to have initiated NMT schemes.

In order to establish NMT areas within Chiang Mai Municipality, it will be important to carry out a detailed traffic assessment and modelling exercise to identify appropriate scheme boundaries, traffic displacement issues and so on. It will also be important for CMM to incorporate NMT components in its transport master plan, and to invest in NMT infrastructure, such as construction of segregated lanes and parking for non-motorised vehicles.

# Updates of CDKN Projects in the Region

## Design of Climate Finance Roadmaps for Indonesia and Viet Nam

CDKN is partnering with GIZ in Indonesia and Viet Nam to support governments to access and use climate finance. The project assesses current capacity and opportunities; the output will be a roadmap of prioritised climate finance activities to shape the national climate finance architecture.

Recently, a team of experts supported governments in self-assessing their current capacities to manage and strategically use financing for climate change activities and suggested options to mobilize further climate investments. Following GIZ's 'ready for climate finance' approach, the team assessed the availability of climate data, planning tools and planning capacities, the existence of needs and priorities identification, policy maker's awareness of financing options and instruments, as well as capacities to ensure implementation and delivery of the funds.

The results of these assessments are detailed in country climate finance scoping reports prepared by GIZ and the team, currently under review by experts and stakeholders.



## Building Delivery at Scale in Partners for Resilience – Jan '12-Jan '15

This is an initiative between CDKN and Partners for Resilience (PfR) to devise models for building local level climate and disaster resilience. CDKN's support is helping scale up PfR's innovative approach.

The 'Minimum Standards for Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction' produced under the project have been widely disseminated and well-received. Games for enhanced local decision-making, first used in 2012, are currently being developed for specific local contexts in Indonesia and Philippines and will be further tested and disseminated there in mid-2013.

## Climate Change Research Results Draw Attention of Local Government in the Philippines

A recent study conducted by the University of the Philippines Los Baños, and enabled under the CDKN-SUMERNET research partnership, showed that rainfall and temperature increase in the provinces of Tarlac and Pangasinan in the Philippines could reduce rice yield by as much as 50%. The projected impacts of climate change on small-scale rice farmers in these areas called the attention of local government officials.

The local government officials asserted that they have to take action to shield rice farming from climate risks because it is the major livelihood source of their constituents. Moreover, their municipalities are rice granaries that supply rice to other parts of the country.

The climate change awareness raising seminars, conducted by the project team, also helped local officials in understanding the climate change phenomena and the importance of the research results in their local climate change action planning.

One Municipal Mayor attending the seminar expressed ***"This is the first time that I understood climate change in the local context. The local projections will be very useful to our development planning"***.

## Policy Brief on Non-Motorized Transport for Sustainable Urban Tourism in Chiang Mai

The CDKN funded research project on Promotion of Sustainable Urban Tourism through Low Carbon Initiatives in Chiang Mai and Hue has produced a policy brief on use of non-motorized transport (NMT) in Chiang Mai. This project, being implemented by the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), is also part of the SUMERNET research programme. The brief will help the Chiang Mai Municipality develop NMT areas in the city centre, thereby reducing the environmental impact of tourism while preserving its economic benefits. (See Story of Change on page two.)

## Researchers Learn from their Target Audience – Policymakers and the Media – about Communicating for Influence

At a workshop held in Bangkok from 22-23 November, researchers from the Sustainable Mekong Research Network (SUMERNET) took advantage of a rare opportunity to engage with high level policy makers and regional journalists about how to make their research more useful and accessible to policy makers and the public. The workshop's panel discussions gave the researchers a chance to learn directly from two key audiences they are targeting: policy makers and the media. The regional experts provided practical instruction on the preparation of policy briefs and press releases.

One researcher observed that agriculture and environment issues are not attractive to the media and asked how research on such issues could be made more appealing. Another researcher commented, "We find it difficult to write in a "layman" language easily understandable to our target readers".

A member of the media panel advocated finding ways to link research issues to those popularised by social activists or civil society groups, or by linking to current concerns and news through topics such as food prices. The policymakers again paralleled this theme when Dr Surachai suggested that researchers need to research the background and existing policies of politicians, as well as finding groups that can influence them, to improve the chances of proposed policies being taken up.

Ms Ngan Le, Acting Chief of Trade Office, Vietnamese Embassy Bangkok, concluded by advising that researchers "need to sell policy like you would sell goods. Be short, simple, clear and attractive".

Financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), one of SUMERNET's key goals is to expand the knowledge base available to decision makers guiding development in the Mekong region. As the ten phase two projects come to their conclusion, the researchers on these projects have further honed their existing skills as academic writers through write-shops, but, for some, writing for a policy and media audience has been a new challenge. After this workshop, organised by the SUMERNET SEI Secretariat, many of the researchers feel much more confident about getting their message across to the wider public.

By finding new ways to communicate their research findings and learning the lessons from these experts, the SUMERNET researchers can reach their goal of genuinely expanding the knowledge base available to decision makers in the Mekong region.

**Photo Credits:** Caitlin Corner-Dolloff, CDKN

### What is the Climate and Development Knowledge Network?

CDKN is an alliance of six private and non-governmental organisations operating across four continents. The network provides support to decision makers in developing countries to design and deliver climate compatible development. We do this by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management, in support of locally owned and managed policy processes. We work in partnership with decision-makers in the public, private and non-governmental sectors.

**For further information please visit our website [www.cdkn.org](http://www.cdkn.org) or e-mail us at [asia@cdkn.org](mailto:asia@cdkn.org)**

This publication has been prepared for general guidance on matters of interest only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this publication without obtaining specific professional advice. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this publication, and, to the extent permitted by law, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network's members, the UK Department for International Development ('DFID'), their advisors and the authors and distributors of this publication do not accept or assume any liability, responsibility or duty of care for any consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this publication or for any decision based on it. Copyright © 2012 Climate and Development Knowledge Network. All rights reserved.