

Global Climate Change Alliance
Support Facility

Module 9

Mainstreaming climate change In monitoring systems

Training workshops on mainstreaming climate change

Performance measurement and monitoring: Key concepts

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Objectives and related indicators/milestones

	Hierarchy of objectives	Progress measurement
O u t c o m e s	Overall objective(s)	Impact indicators
	Specific objective(s)	Outcome indicators
P r o c e s s	Intermediate results	Output indicators Milestones
	Inputs	Input indicators Milestones


Adapted from: EC (2004), OECD (2002)

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Mainstreaming climate change in monitoring systems


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What should be monitored, and why?

Aspect to monitor	Rationale for monitoring
Climate variability and change, impacts and vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make decisions as well informed as possible • Support adaptive management
Policy and institutional change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the institutionalisation of climate change mainstreaming • Enhance the transparency and accountability of the mainstreaming process
Policy/Strategy implementation and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen commitment to the objectives set in policies and strategies • Stimulate the achievement of tangible outcomes

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Climate change in the national development monitoring system


- Climate monitoring should be integrated into wider national and specific development monitoring systems

⇒ Strengthen and adapt existing monitoring systems (incl. statistical systems) to integrate climate change

- Build on existing institutions and sources of information...
- ... but adapt statistical systems and data sources

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Levels at which to measure climate-related performance




- Indicators and milestones related to climate change and the associated response can be included in the PAFs (*) of climate change strategies and actions plans, but also those of:
 - national and sectoral development strategies and programmes
 - sub-national (e.g. regional, local) development plans
 - individual projects (logical framework)

(*) Performance assessment frameworks

Ultimate objective of mainstreaming!

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Monitoring climate change



Meteorology, climate variability

- Data collection, management and dissemination
- Strengthening of meteorological information & systems

Climate change


- New patterns
- Emerging trends
- Projections, scenarios
- Tools for assessing impacts, vulnerabilities & risks

Mainstreaming

Is the mainstreaming process based on reliable information?

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Monitoring policy and institutional change



Policy change

- Integration of adaptation/mitigation considerations in national & sector policies/strategies
- Development of adaptation- & mitigation-oriented policies & plans (e.g. DRR, REDD strategy)

Institutional change

- Political leadership
- Inst'l commitment
- Coordination & participatory mechanisms
- Procedures
- Systems
- Tools
- Capacity building programmes

Mainstreaming

Is mainstreaming getting institutionalised at all levels?

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Monitoring policy implementation and outcomes

Implementation (inputs, outputs)

- Increased allocation of resources
 - (Inclusion of) adaptation/mitigation (measures in) programmes/projects
 - Implementation & enforcement of adaptation/mitigation measures & regulations

Mainstreaming

Outcomes, impacts

- Increased resilience of vulnerable groups (women, children, farmers, coastal communities, ...)
- Increased resilience of key sectors
 - Green growth, green jobs
 - Climate-resilient, low-emission development

Does the mainstreaming process produce results and impacts?

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Performance assessment frameworks and budget support

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Role of PAFs in relation to budget support

- Progress measured against the PAF's criteria and targets provides opportunities for policy dialogue in the context of budget support
 - Increasingly, the PAF associated with development and poverty reduction strategies is likely to include indicators and targets associated with climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, energy efficiency, etc.
- In the case of EC budget support, performance against a chosen sub-set of criteria and targets also determines the final amount of disbursements

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Illustration: Seychelles Climate Change Support Programme (1)



- Overall objective:
 - 'Enhance the sustainability of Seychelles development and economic reforms through mitigation policies and building resilience for adaptation to climate change impacts'
- Expected results:
 - effective mainstreaming of climate change in national development policies and in key sector strategies and action plans
 - a solid institutional and legal framework in the energy sector integrating the Clean Development Mechanism
- EU support provided under GCCA framework in addition to existing GBS

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Illustration: Seychelles Climate Change Support Programme (2)



Performance monitoring and criteria for disbursement:

Tranche	Criteria
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Approval by Cabinet of the National Climate Change Strategy. •Approval by Cabinet of the Energy Policy.
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Climate change mainstreamed in at least 3 key sectors of EMPS. •Approval by Cabinet of Energy Bill allowing for CDM projects.
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Climate change mainstreamed into all sectors of EMPS. •Amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act and Environment Protection Act coherent with the SNCCS, approved by Cabinet. •Enactment of the Energy act.

EMPS = Seychelles Environment Management Plan
SNCCS = Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy

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Discussion and action planning

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Turning words into action



- Monitoring climate change
- Monitoring policy and institutional change
- Monitoring policy implementation and outcomes

What can be done and what are the institutional and capacity needs in your organisation?

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