

Module 8

***Mainstreaming climate change in
monitoring systems***

Training workshops on
mainstreaming climate change



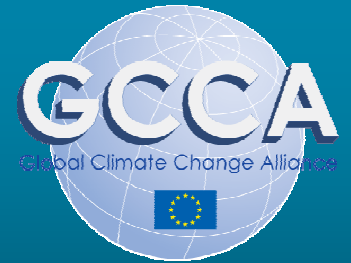
MWH

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

Key topics covered by this module

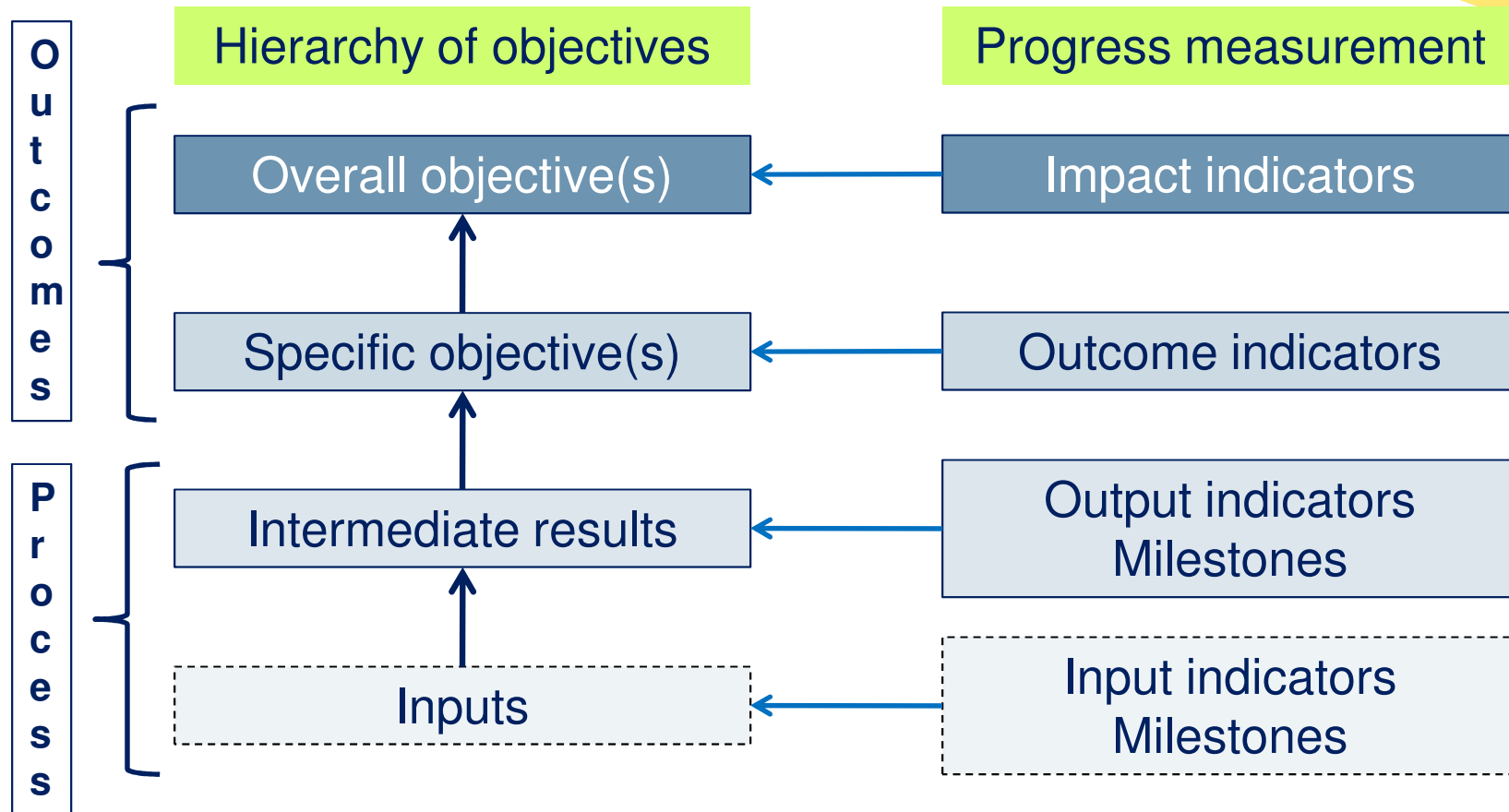
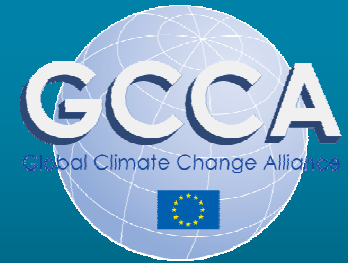


- Performance measurement and monitoring: key concepts
- Monitoring systems and performance assessment frameworks: mainstreaming climate change
- Performance assessment frameworks and budget support

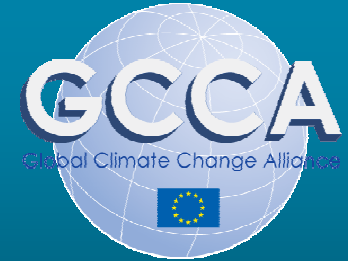


Performance assessment and monitoring: Key concepts

Objectives and related indicators/milestones



Monitoring and evaluation



- Monitoring:
 - a process aimed at keeping track of progress and external factors, on a continuous basis, to inform management decisions and allow the timely adoption of corrective measures, where necessary, to ‘stay on track’
- Evaluation:
 - an occasional activity aimed at ‘taking stock’ of achievements, in a systematic & objective manner, for the purpose of informing stakeholders, re-orienting future activities and/or drawing lessons for future interventions
 - typically focused on 5 criteria
 - relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability



Monitoring systems and performance
assessment frameworks: mainstreaming climate
change

Rationale for measuring climate-related performance



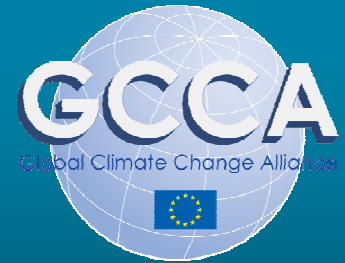
- Setting up a performance assessment framework (PAF) or monitoring system to monitor & evaluate the processes and outcomes of climate change mainstreaming is useful to:
 - stimulate thinking and discussions among stakeholders about what exactly should be achieved, by when
 - stimulate the achievement of tangible outcomes
 - support adaptive management
 - enhance the transparency and accountability of the mainstreaming process
 - to national stakeholders
 - to donors (if any) and the international community

Climate monitoring in the national development monitoring system



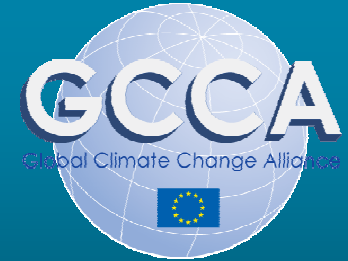
- Climate monitoring should be integrated into the wider national development monitoring system
- => Strengthen and adapt the existing national monitoring system to integrate climate change
 - Build on existing institutions and sources of information...
 - ... but adapt statistical systems and data sources

Climate monitoring in the national development monitoring system



- To support adaptation mainstreaming, the national monitoring system should include data on:
 - current climate conditions and climatic trends
 - ecosystem services
 - socio-economic conditions
 - policy processes
- A monitoring system is also required to support the mainstreaming of mitigation aspects:
 - national GHG emissions from various sources
 - institutional and technical mitigation measures
 - related institutions and capacities

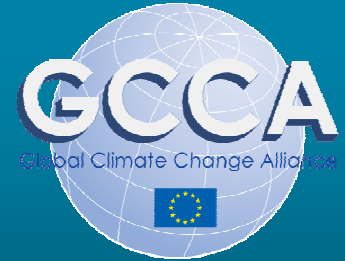
Levels at which to measure climate-related performance



- Indicators and milestones related to climate change integration can be included:
 - in a PAF specifically dedicated to the national response to climate change
 - in the PAF associated with any national or sectoral development strategy/programme
 - in the PAFs associated with sub-national (e.g. regional, local) development plans
 - in the PAFs associated with individual projects

Ultimate objective of mainstreaming!

Measuring the performance of the mainstreaming process



Scale-based indicators of key informant opinion

Milestones

Mainstreaming process

-political leadership
-institutional commitment
-coordination mechanisms
-participatory mechanisms
-allocation of resources
-communication / reporting
etc.

Measure the extent to which mainstreaming gets institutionalised

e.g. adoption of laws/regulations supporting energy efficiency/renewable energy objectives
e.g. adoption of a poverty reduction strategy integrating climate vulnerability and adaptation aspects

Source: Dalal-Clayton & Bass (2009)

Measuring the performance of mainstreaming outcomes



! Developing suitable indicators for these aspects may not be easy !

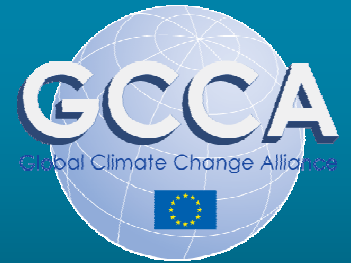
- Focus on:
 - capacity to identify climate risks / assess climate trends
 - capacity of staff of relevant agencies
 - inclusion of climate-related criteria in decision making
 - integration of adaptation and mitigation in policies / strategies
 - inclusion of adaptation and mitigation measures in programmes and projects
 - implementation and enforcement of adaptation- and mitigation-related measures and regulations

Activity 7 – Group work:
Identification of suitable performance indicators

Development of a performance assessment framework

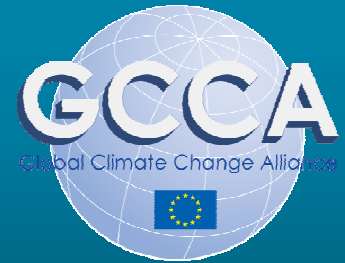


- The development of a PAF is a process:
 - led by government or the promoter of an intervention
 - involving a wide range of stakeholders
 - including donors where they play an important role
- The chosen indicators should be:
 - specifically related to declared objectives
 - objectively measurable (quantitatively or qualitatively)
 - informed by reliable data that:
 - are updated regularly and in a timely manner
 - can be obtained at a reasonable cost



Performance assessment frameworks and budget support

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