



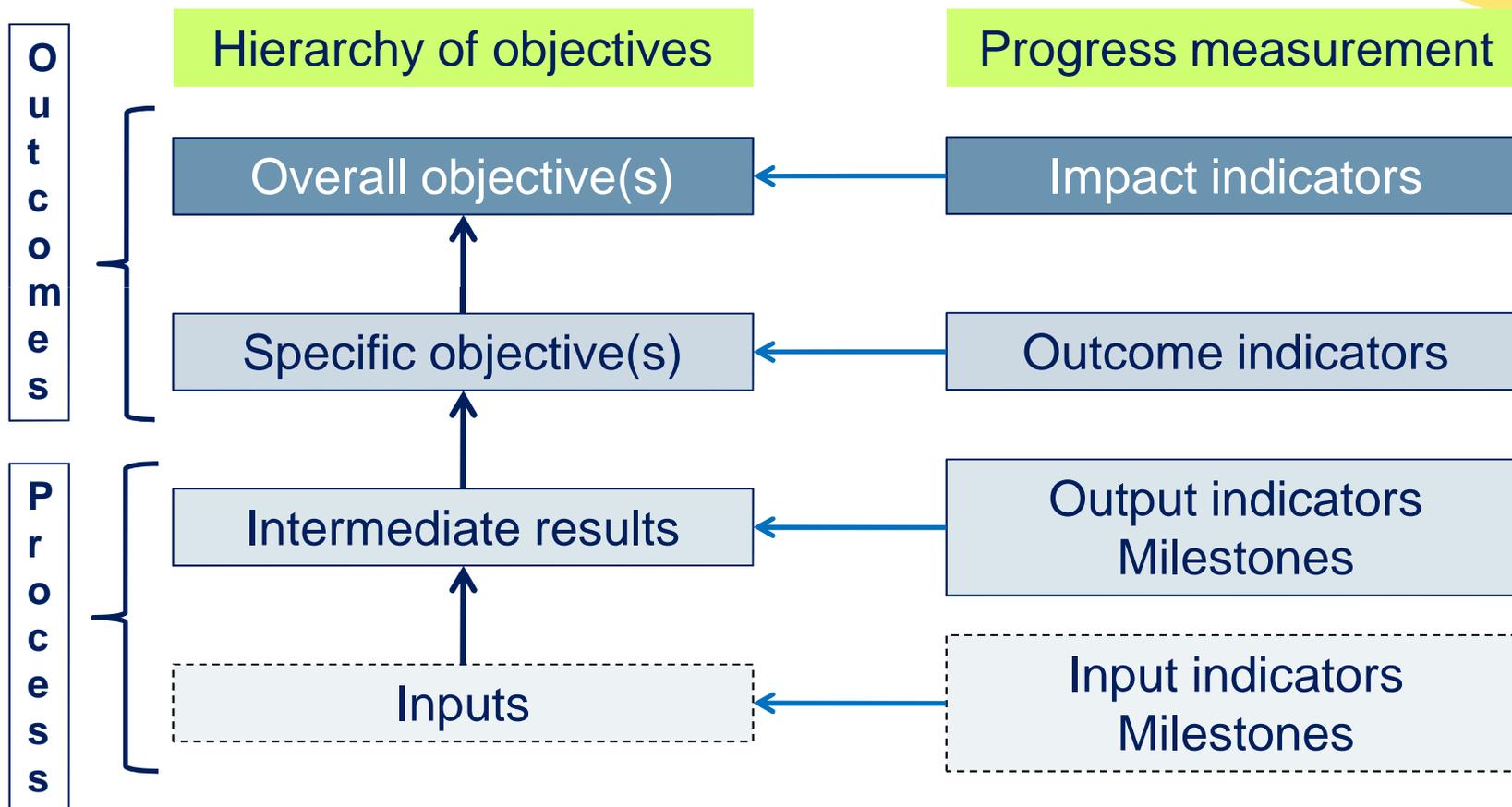
Module 9

Mainstreaming climate change in monitoring systems

Training workshops on
mainstreaming climate change

Performance measurement and monitoring: Key concepts

Objectives and related indicators/milestones



Mainstreaming climate change in monitoring systems

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

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

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!

Monitoring climate change

Meteorology, climate variability

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

Mainstreaming

Climate change

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

Is the mainstreaming process based on reliable information?

CC monitoring in the health sector: Madagascar (1)



- Pilot project of the WMO:
 - ‘Use of meteorological and climate information in support of Madagascar health services’
- Objective:
 - Help the meteorological service provide the health sector with climate data useful for the prevention of and response to epidemics
- Targeted vector-borne diseases:
 - Malaria, pest, Rift valley fever

Source: IOC (2010) ACCLIMATE regional project. Presentation by N. Raholijao, General Directorate for Meteorology in Madagascar
Climate-health workshop, Reunion Island, 25-28 October 2010 (www.coi-ioc.org)

CC monitoring in the health sector: Madagascar (2)



- Approach:
 - Training for meteorological services
 - Role of meteorological factors in the dissemination of vector-borne diseases
 - Development of ‘products’ (data and weather/climate forecasts) to help anticipate the occurrence of epidemics (early warning system)
 - Training of public health experts
 - Access to and use of meteorological databases
 - Analysis and interpretation of meteorological, climatic and epidemiological data

**Specific training for each group +
joint training:**

- >understand each other's needs
- >develop a common language

CC monitoring in the health sector: Madagascar (3)



- Project support – Complementary activities:
 - Setting up of 8 weather stations on ‘sentinel sites’ of the health system
 - Training of health personnel at these sites in the basic maintenance of stations + capacity building for DG Meteorology for mobile maintenance and assistance
 - Creation of a research group on relations on relations between climate and health in Madagascar
 - Must allow refining models and enhancing anticipation capacities

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)

Mainstreaming

Institutional change

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

Is mainstreaming getting institutionalised at all levels?

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

Does the mainstreaming process produce results and impacts?

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

References



- EC (2004) *Project Cycle Management Guidelines*. Aid Delivery Methods series, Volume 1. European Commission, Brussels. Available from: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/documents/49a_adm_pcm_guidelines_2004_en.pdf
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- OECD (2002) *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management*. OECD Publishing, Paris. Available from: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/21/2754804.pdf>