INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE NSDP M&E FRAMEWORK

CCCSP workshop, 9-10 May 2013









Presentation Outline

- Introduce the ongoing work for development of national M&E framework for climate change response being developed within CCCSP
- Kick off the discussion on CC response indicators for inclusion in the NSDP revision
- Suggest way forward and next steps









Aim of the national M&E framework of CC response

- Measure to what extent adaptation efforts have been effective in maintaining development on track in a changing climate
- Monitor climate change mitigation actions and low carbon development policies
- Generate evidence and lessons to inform future policy making
- Facilitate the coherent integration of monitoring and evaluation of climate change in national development planning and key sectors
- Provide the information required to fulfil the reporting obligations towards the UNFCCC and development partners









Key Principles

- Using national systems and procedures
- Mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation of climate change response in national and sub-national development processes
- Strengthening accountability, equity and transparency
- Tracking change processes and promoting learning
- Addressing gender issues









Mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation of climate change response

- Some new indicators will be needed for tracking national climate change response. These indicators will be selected from the national climate change M&E frameworks developed within the CCCSP and from relevant sectors/ministries.
- It is urgent to identify these indicators, as they should be included in the submission of line ministries to MoP foreseen for the month of June.

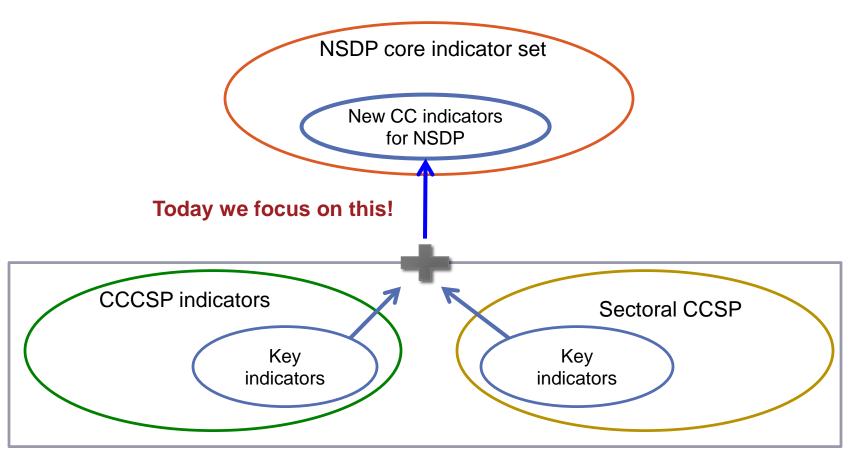








Integrating climate change indicators in NSDP



National M&E framework of CC response











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It is proposed that climate change indicators are integrated in the core NSDP indicator set at two levels:

- Under a new heading called "Climate change response"
- Under the existing NSDP headings corresponding to Goals and sectors

	Enhance Agricultural Production and Productivity			
10	Paddy yield per hectare	Tonnes		2.75
11	Irrigated areas for all crops	На		818,155
12	Land under all crops	На		3,211,541
13	Rate of Land title Certificates issued to farmers	%		

14: e.g. Proportion of climate proofed irrigation infrastructure

%

New indicator from sector Added under existing heading

Better integration











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- The rationale for this approach is that the first group of indicators is cutting across various sectors while the second one is tracking sector specific responses.
- The indicators for inclusion in the NDSP core set will have to be kept to a minimum and will be selected considering ultimate impacts of climate change response
- A more extensive set of process indicators, focusing on institutions, policies and capacities will be included in the CCCSP and sectoral CCSP indicator sets.









MoP guidelines for new indicators

- 1. A Line Ministry or Agency that will be responsible for monitoring the indicator must be identified, and the willingness of the concerned Ministry/Agency to carry out this work must be secured;
- 2. Assure that data required to monitor the proposed indicator is available from administrative statistic or could be collected by NIS; and
- 3. Assure that the Ministry/Agency taking the responsibility has the capacity and resources available to carry out the analysis and report monitoring results.









Technical guidelines

Indicators should be:

- Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Attributable, Realistic and Time bound; it should be possible to establish a baseline and a target for the indicator.
- Relevant to inform decision-making and setting national priorities.
- Priority should be given to indicators expressing ultimate effects or impacts of climate change response (e.g. if the response measure is the development of an early warning system and information service for drought in agriculture, the ultimate impact will be a reduced loss of crop in case of severe drought).
- Indicators can be either quantitative or qualitative, it is however suggested to use quantitative indicators if possible.









Preliminary indicator list (ref. to discussion note)

- Two preliminary lists of indicators have been developed for crosscutting (List 1) and sectoral response (List 2);
- The main purpose of these two lists is to kick off the discussion and they are in no way exhaustive, definitive or prescriptive.
- The indicators have been identified based on the screening of indicators currently monitored in Cambodia and in use in other countries, review of literature and of published Climate Change indicator frameworks, and the scoping work carried out by the PPCR project.
- The selection has been based on robustness of the indicator, feasibility and relevance in the context of Cambodia









List 1: cross-sectoral indicators to be added under a new heading

Planning, Mainstreaming and financial framework for adaptation, mitigation and low-carbon development

- Budget allocation for climate change (by sector and type of intervention; divided by national budget, international climate finance, ODA)
- Climate change integration (mainstreaming) into planning at national, sectoral and sub-national levels

Adaptation & resilience

- Proportion of households highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability
- Damage and loss (USD) from extreme climatic events (household assets, farm assets, public infrastructure, natural assets, crop loss, investment loss)
- Number of deaths from extreme climatic events by gender









List 1: continued

Mitigation, low carbon development and green growth

- GHG emissions (by sector and per capita)
- CO2 equivalents emissions credits generated through CDM and other mechanisms (REDD+, voluntary schemes)
- 8. Production-based CO2 productivity: GDP per unit of energy-related CO2 emitted









List 2: climate change sectoral indicators to be added under existing headings

Indicators	Sector/Institutions
Goal ^d : Enhance Agricultural Production and Productivity	Agriculture and water
9. Ha and % of agricultural land planted with drought or	MAFF
flood resistant varieties	
10. Tons and % of crop lost due to drought and floods	MAFF
11. Length and % of climate proofed ³ irrigation networks	MOWRAM
12. Ha of Agricultural land drought proofed	MOWRAM
13. % of households in vulnerable areas with year round	MOWRAM, MRD, MAFF
access to water supply (agricultural)	
Goal: Improvement in nutrition and WATSAN	Water and rural development
14. % of households in vulnerable areas with year round	MOWRAM, MRD
access to water supply (domestic, industrial)	
Goal: Improvement in education	Education
15. % of primary and secondary schools using a curricula	MOEYS
integrating disaster preparedness and climate change	
Goal: Rural development	Rural development
16. Length and % of climate proofed rural roads	MRD, MPWT









List 2: continued

Goal: Environmental sustainability	Environment
17. Ha of healthy mangrove forest	MoE, MAFF
 Ha of coastline lost because of sea level rise or costal erosion (compared to 1990) 	MoE, MAFF
Goal: Gender equity	Gender
 % of climate change programs clearly targeting women, elderly and disadvantaged groups 	MOWA
Goal: Infrastructure	Infrastructure
20. Length and % of climate proofed paved roads	MRD, MPWT
Goal: Energy	Energy
 Energy intensity by sector (manufacturing, agriculture, transport, households, services) 	MIME, MAFF,
22. Share of renewable energy in Total Primary Energy Supply, in electricity production	MIME
 Share of energy produced from climate resilient sources (climate proofed hydropower, solar, biomass) 	MIME

Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Implemented by: Supported by:









Way forward

- Indicators at sectoral level (List 2) are provided <u>as an</u> example to facilitate identification by line ministries; based on this example each sector is invited to submit to CCD a proposal with a maximum of 2-3 indicators.
- The indicators proposed shall be ranked in order of importance since, depending on the requirements of MoP, the total number of new indicators accepted might be very limited.









Next steps suggested

- Each line ministry will submit to CCD a proposal for max 2-3 indicators and comments on the by 21 May.
- CCD will compile the two indicator lists with comments and circulate them by 28 May.
- The list will be reviewed and validated in a meeting organized jointly 3. with line ministries, CCTT and MoP by 6 June. Issues of overlaps and coordination will also be discussed during this meeting.
- After preliminary agreement from MoP on the indicators identified, each responsible ministry will develop detailed definition of indicators, data requirements, procedures for processing and analysis, baselines and targets.
- The indicators of List 1 will be submitted to MoP by NCCC, while indicators of List 2 will be included in the NSDP submission of each line ministry and submitted individually to MoP.









Next steps suggested

A follow up action for the development of the complete indicator set for CCCSP and sectoral CCSPs is planned after June. The identification of the set for NSDP had to be fast tracked to comply with the NSDP revision schedule.









Thanks for your attention!







