

Planning for climate-resilient development and adaptation
monitoring: what are the critical components?

M&E: A Real Case of Nepal

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I. Background

- Nepal, one of the most (4th) climate vulnerable countries,
- In May 2009, the Climate Investment Funds invited the Government of Nepal to participate in the Global Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Nepal prepared SPCR

Components of PPCR

1. Watershed protection
2. Building resilience on climate related hazards
3. Mainstreaming climate change risk in development plan, policy, program and projects
4. Building climate resilience communities through private sector participation
5. Building climate resilience endangered species

2. Objective of M&E system?

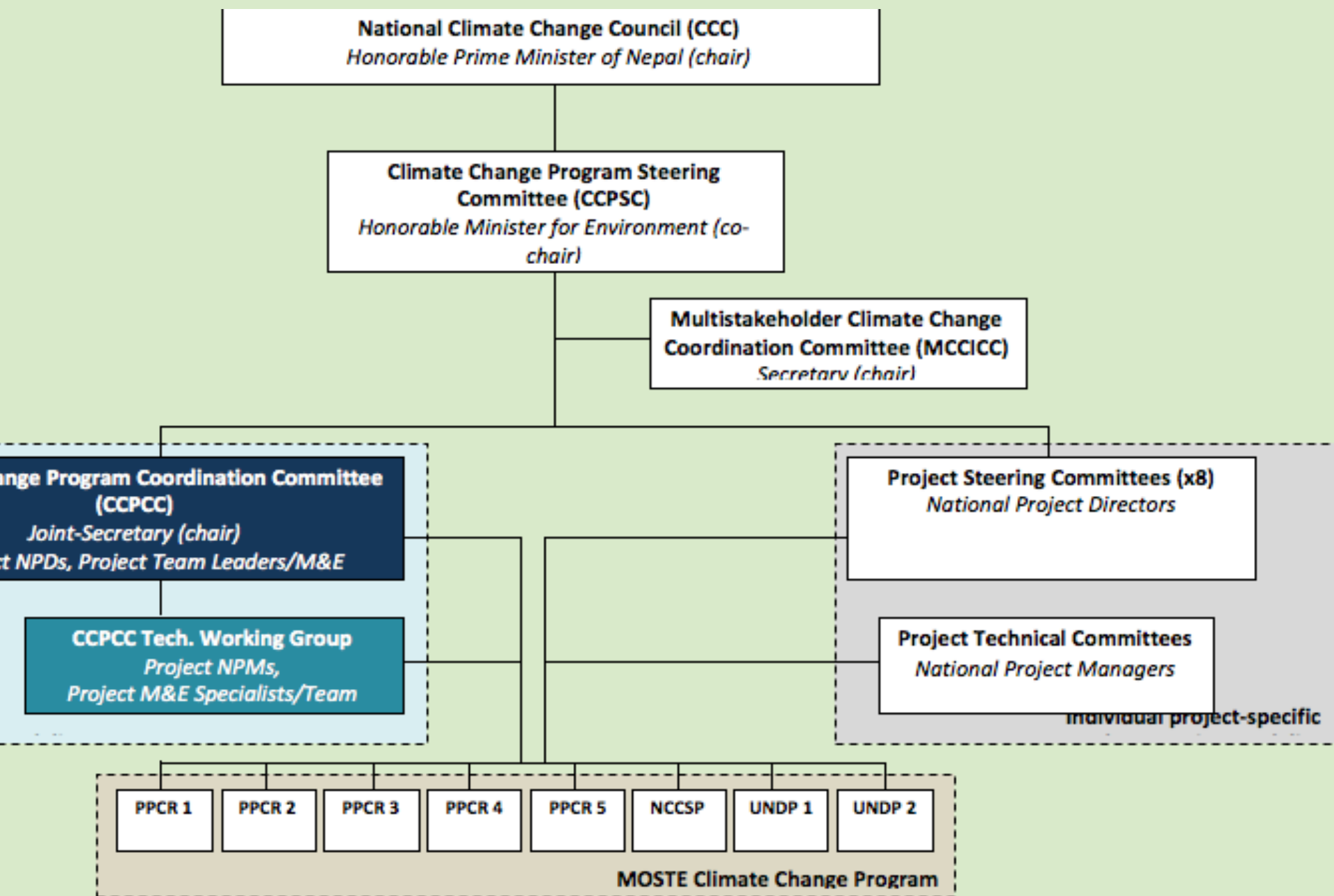
- Track performance and ensure accountability;
- Measure and report on successes of the project and improvement of project implementation;
- Harmonize climate change-related activity to improve impact of projects in improving climate resilience.

3. Who will use the results?

- The Government of Nepal (GoN);
- Climate Investment Fund/Admin Unit;
- Donor projects.

4. Institutional setting of M&E at National Level

- Climate Change Council (CCC): Rt. Hon. PM
- Climate Change Program Steering Committee (CCPSC): Hon. Minister, MOSTE
- Multi-stakeholders' Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee (MCCICC)
- Climate Change Program Coordination Committee (CCPCC): Joint-Secretary, MOSTE
- Technical Working Group (TWG)



5. M&E Core Indicators

1. **Number of people** supported by the project to cope with the effects of climate change;
2. **Degree of integration** of climate change in national, including sector planning;
3. Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, business, and public sector services **use improved project supported tools**, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change
4. Quality and extent to which climate **responsive instruments**/investment models are developed and tested
5. Evidence of strengthened **government capacity and coordination** mechanism to mainstream climate resilience

6. Linkages with National M&E systems

- Collate and evaluate quantitative and qualitative progress and harmonise with Nepal's monitoring reporting system of National Planning Commission

7. Process/Stages of setting Indicators

1. Define the “field of CC impact” and its “response”
2. Evaluate the field of impact in term of it's weightage
3. Analyze relevant set of indicators in other projects, in Nepal, such as of Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA)
4. Brainstorm among experts/stakeholders for fine-tuning the ideas on indicators
5. Develop Fact Sheets and review it by experts
6. Draft indicators
7. Approval of indicators

Challenges

- Unaware private sector and general people
- Unavailability of data and baseline data
- Coordination among agencies
- Integrating CC in development projects
- Capacity development of agencies involved



THANK YOU