



Report on

Consultation on Monitoring Framework for SDG Goal 13, Climate Actions

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Brief Summary of the Project

Climate change will amplify existing risks and create new risks for natural and human systems at various levels. Many aspects of climate change and associated impacts will continue for centuries, even if anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are stopped. Adaptation and mitigation are complementary strategies for reducing and managing the risks of climate change. India, in order to meet challenges of climate change consistent with provisions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); it initiated action by preparing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 including 8 National Missions and National Determined Contribution (NDCs) in 2015. It also adopted decentralized governance through State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC). In addition, large number of central supported schemes to mitigate and adapt to the Climate Change, contribute for compliance of the provisions envisaged in NDC.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a big step forward for achieving the equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals: “Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts” to:

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.
- Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities.

Indicators are the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the state level. A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, as well as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs. For measuring the effectiveness of SDG goal 13, climate actions, it is necessary to have a monitoring framework in place. The framework will essentially

identify the successes and failures and, enables one to make, as appropriate, mid-term course changes to the sectoral strategies identified correcting past mistakes, and improving practices suggested. Monitoring framework for addressing Climate Change concerns in policies, actions and projects has to be participatory and learning by doing process.

Monitoring framework for Goal 13, climate actions will aim to track progress in implementation of adaptation interventions/strategies, and/or how these interventions are reducing vulnerability, improving adaptive capacity, and supporting the overall well-being of communities affected by the impacts of climate change. Currently all the States lacks a monitoring framework with regard to the monitoring of the SDGs. State Action Plan on Climate change as a plan document is already existing and is being operationalized by the state, however with the commitments of NDCs and SDGs, the state needs to develop monitoring framework with regard to all the SDG goals. This will help the states in reporting the progress towards meeting the NDCs and SDGs targets. Madhya Pradesh was taken for building the perspective of the current scenario with respect to the M&E for climate actions and SAPCC. Madhya Pradesh being a progressive state on planning and implementation of climate actions and also was the first state who prepared the SAPCC. EPCO, nodal agency on climate change in Madhya Pradesh is also currently revising the SAPCC as per the SDGs and NDCs. Looking at these, it was decided to undertake Madhya Pradesh for the situation analysis of existing scenario of M&E for climate actions and their participation in the stakeholder consultation.

Since there is no M&E framework existing currently for climate actions and especially for the SAPCC, a consultation was organized with the relevant stakeholders to discuss and suggest on the monitoring framework for the SDG Goal 13 – climate actions. The objective of the consultation was to discuss and deliberate on the monitoring framework for climate actions and come out with recommendations and suggestions for developing the framework for the SAPCC. The experts, panelists and participants attended were representatives from the State Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change (SKMCCC), Environment Planning and Coordination organization (EPCO), Environment Department, GoMP, Madhya Pradesh Directorate of Health Services, World Resources Institute (WRI), GIZ India, Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) - Bhopal, UNDP, SDC, UN University (Tokyo), NABCONS, NABARD, Acclimatise, The Asia Foundation, IFMR, MPCST etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The stakeholder consultation was organized with the support from India Water Partnership (IWP). The objective of the consultation was to discuss and deliberate on the monitoring framework for climate actions and come out with recommendations and suggestions for developing the framework for the SAPCC and SDG goal 13, climate actions. The aim of the consultation report is to present the inputs and suggestions received during the consultation. It is expected that this report will inform the state nodal agencies on climate change and various donors implementing climate change programmes on the key suggestions for developing the M&E framework for climate actions.

We place on record our gratitude to the India Water Partnership (IWP) and Global Water Partnership (GWP) for providing the financial and institutional support and guidance to this task. We thank all the panelist and experts from GIZ, WRI, IIFM, EPCO, UNDP, CANSA, NIH for their valuable suggestions. We would also like to thank all the participants for their insights and suggestions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To track progress in implementation of adaptation interventions/strategies, and/or how these interventions are reducing vulnerability, improving adaptive capacity, and supporting the overall well-being of communities affected by the impacts of climate change, it is necessary to have a monitoring framework in place. Monitoring framework for addressing Climate actions in policies, actions and projects has to be participatory and learning by doing process. Currently State's lacks a monitoring framework with regard to the monitoring of the SDGs. State Action Plan on Climate change (SAPCC) as a plan document, is already existing and is being operationalized by the state, however with the commitments of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and SDGs, the state needs to develop monitoring framework with regard to all the SDG goal, climate actions. This will help the states in reporting the progress towards meeting the NDCs and SDGs targets.

In this context, a consultation on "Monitoring Framework for SDG Goal 13 - Climate Actions" was organized on 10th November 2020. The objective of the consultation was to discuss and deliberate on the monitoring framework for the SDG Goal 13 – climate actions and come out with recommendations and suggestions for taking it further in the development process. The experts, panelists and participants attended were representatives from the State Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change (SKMCCC), Environment Planning and Coordination organization (EPCO), Environment Department, GoMP, Madhya Pradesh Directorate of Health Services, World Resources Institute (WRI), GIZ India, Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) - Bhopal, UNDP, SDC, UN University (Tokyo), NABCONS, NABARD, Acclimatize, The Asia Foundation (TAF), IFMR, MPCST etc. (Proceedings of the consultation is annexed)

The consultation highlighted need for data and information management for monitoring of climate actions. Data is very scattered, not easily accessible for monitoring. A key issue is often not the lack of data but understanding which data and information really matters based on the purpose and objectives of the M&E system and facilitating (and financing) data sharing, analysis and use. It was suggested to have more integrated approach to national data management including through the involvement of the Department of Statistics, rather than managing data in silos. It was suggested to have Multi-stakeholder platforms for facilitation and buy-in from all stakeholders for data collection and management. Also, standardization and systematization of tools used for the collection and analysis of the data and information can ensure good interpretation and use. It was highlighted and suggested that digital technologies play a key role in facilitating data and information management – suggestion was made to establish an online dashboard for data integration and dissemination.

It was highlighted that the global SDGs targets are translated into national SDGs and the states have come out with their SDG vision document. But there is a lack of synergy between climate change and SDG targets. It is, therefore, Synergies between State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and State SDG vision document is very important. It was suggested that there is a lot of uncertainty in climate change interventions and its long-term impacts, so this

dynamism makes it even more difficult to build an effective monitoring framework, especially for climate change adaptation. It was suggested that changes need to happen at the microlevel, village or district level and the monitoring should take place on the ground. About the institutionalization of monitoring of climate actions under the SDG, it was suggested that there needs to be an integration between SAPCC and State Planning Commission and SAPCC needs to be mainstreamed within the State Planning Commission. SAPCC talks about various sectors focusing mainly on developmental departments but when it comes to monitoring, there needs to be a guideline on whose activities are to be monitored to avoid conflicts between works given to different ministries/departments. It was also highlighted that lessons from monitoring of MDGs are important to build further. Capacity building sessions are essential to institutionalize the use of the data and information and to connect flows of knowledge between all stakeholders. Coordination with the departments is important for monitoring. It was suggested to establish monitoring indicators for the proposed climate actions in SAPCC in consultation with the departments along with the online reporting system to be established from the departments.

I. Purpose

The objective was “to organize a consultation to discuss on monitoring framework for SDG goal 13 - Climate Actions.

II. Results

Following inputs and suggestions were given by the experts and participants during the consultation.

Data and information management for monitoring of climate actions: Data is very scattered, not easily accessible for monitoring. A key issue is often not the lack of data but understanding which data and information really matters based on the purpose and objectives of the M&E system and facilitating (and financing) data sharing, analysis, and use. It was suggested to have more integrated approach to national data management including through the involvement of the Department of Statistics (or alike), rather than managing data in silos. It was suggested to have Multi-stakeholder platforms for facilitation and buy-in from all stakeholders for data collection and management. Also, standardization and systematization of tools used for the collection and analysis of the data and information can ensure good interpretation and use.

Establishing Monitoring Tool: It was highlighted and suggested that digital technologies play a key role in facilitating data and information management – suggestion was made to establish an online dashboard for data integration and dissemination.

Synergies between State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and State SDG vision document there is a lack of synergy between climate change and SDG targets. It was highlighted that the global SDGs targets are translated into national SDGs and the states have come out

with their SDG vision document. It is; therefore, synergies between State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and State SDG vision document is very important.

Monitoring at district level: It was suggested that there is a lot of uncertainty in climate change interventions and its long-term impacts, so this dynamism makes it even more difficult to build an effective monitoring framework, especially for climate change adaptation. It was suggested that changes need to happen at the microlevel, village or district level and the monitoring should take place on the ground.

Institutionalization of monitoring with State Planning Commission: About the institutionalization of monitoring of climate actions under the SDG, it was suggested that there needs to be an integration between SAPCC and state planning commission and SAPCC needs to be mainstreamed within the State Planning Commission. SAPCC talks about various sectors focusing mainly on developmental departments but when it comes to monitoring, there needs to be a guideline on whose activities are to be monitored to avoid conflicts between works given to different ministries/departments. It was also highlighted that lessons from monitoring of MDGs are important.

Capacity building sessions are essential to institutionalize the use of the data and information and to connect flows of knowledge between all stakeholders.

Coordination with the departments is important for monitoring. It was suggested to establish monitoring indicators for the proposed climate actions in SAPCC in consultation with the departments along with the online reporting system to be established by the departments.

M&E Framework should use a mixed design that combined elements of both SDGs and SAPCCs frameworks: Generic and Sectoral indicators should be selected for the M&E Framework for SAPCC and SDG monitoring. Generic indicators comprise the outreach (area, communities and people addressed) and indicators on policy, capacities, infrastructure, and knowledge management and should be cross sectoral in nature. These set of indicators help in understanding the climate preparedness of the respective state. Sectoral indicators comprise of state-specific indicators for monitoring the climate sensitive sectors of Water, Forestry and Biodiversity, Agriculture and Livestock, Renewable Energy and Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction.

IV) Explain, if any delays in implementation, challenges, and lessons learned & best practices.

The consultation was initially planned in October 2020, but due to non-availability of dates from key stakeholders and experts, it could not be organized in October 2020. However, after consultation with them and having a consensus on the date, it was finally organized on 10th November 2020.

V) **Monitoring Arrangements**

The consultation was organized in association with IWP. The process followed was as follows:

Desk review was undertaken to understand the current scenario of the monitoring framework for SDGs with respect to Goal 13, climate actions. Existing framework related to SDGs; MP-vision document and MP-SAPCC prepared by the state government of Madhya Pradesh was analyzed; Background note was prepared based on the desk research analysis and in consultation with IWP; Relevant stakeholders were identified and invited; Consultation was organized with the participation of all relevant stakeholders and experts for inputs and recommendations.

Proceedings of the stakeholder consultation given below as Annex have been prepared capturing inputs and suggestions.

Conclusion

The inputs and suggestions received during the consultation will be helpful to further develop the monitoring framework by the Madhya Pradesh State Nodal Agencies (SNA) on climate change and other organizations involved in implementing climate change programmes. These stakeholders were part of the consultation and the recommendations given for developing the M&E for climate actions will be very useful for them and will help them in developing the framework.

VIRTUAL CONSULTATION

Monitoring Framework for Goal 13, Climate Actions Webinar Proceedings | November 10, 2020



Participating Organizations



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To track progress in implementation of adaptation interventions/strategies, and/or how these interventions are reducing vulnerability, improving adaptive capacity, and supporting the overall well-being of communities affected by the impacts of climate change, it is necessary to have a monitoring framework in place. Monitoring framework for addressing Climate actions in policies, actions and projects has to be participatory and learning by doing process. Currently all the States lacks a monitoring framework with regard to the monitoring for SDGs. State Action Plan on Climate change (SAPCC) as a plan document, is already existing and is being operationalized by the state, however with the commitments of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and SDGs, the State's needs to develop monitoring framework with regard to the SDG Goal 13, climate actions. This will help the states in reporting the progress towards meeting the NDCs and SDGs targets.

In this context, a consultation on “Monitoring Framework for SDG Goal 13 - Climate Actions” was organized on 10th November 2020 through virtual platform. The objective of the consultation was to discuss and deliberate on the monitoring framework for the SDG Goal 13 – climate actions and come out with recommendations and suggestions for taking it further in the development process. The experts, panelists and participants attended were representatives from the State Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change (SKMCCC), Environment Planning and Coordination organization (EPCO), Environment Department, GoMP, Madhya Pradesh Directorate of Health Services, World Resources Institute (WRI), GIZ India, Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) - Bhopal, UNDP, SDC, UN University (Tokyo), NABCONS, NABARD, Acclimatize, The Asia Foundation (TAF), IFMR, MPCST etc.



Mr. Anand Kumar, Associate Director, IPE Global welcomed all participants and briefed about the context and background of the consultation. He gave a current scenario of monitoring of climate actions. He provided the context for the discussion and agenda of the consultation. He empathized that for measuring the effectiveness of SDG goal 13, climate actions, it is necessary to have a monitoring framework in place. The framework will identify the successes and failures and, enables one to make, as appropriate, mid-term course changes to the sectoral strategies identified, correcting past mistakes, and improving practices suggested. He emphasized that monitoring framework for addressing climate actions in policies, actions and projects has to be participatory and learning by doing process. He highlighted, that currently state's lacks a monitoring framework with regard to the monitoring of the SDGs. State Action Plan on Climate change (SAPCC) as a plan document is already existing and is being operationalized by the state, however with the commitments of NDCs and SDGs, the state needs to develop monitoring framework with regard to all the SDG goals, climate actions. This will help the states in reporting the progress towards meeting the NDCs and SDGs targets. In addition, he also shared the background of the

consultation and involvement of IWP and GWP on the issues of climate change, water, and SDGs. He thanked the panelists and all the participants for participating in the consultation.



Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary-cum-Country Coordinator, India Water Partnership (IWP) provided brief overview of India Water Partnership and its areas of work, including climate change and SDGs. She gave an overview of IWP work on water management issues, focusing on forecasting and identifying the potential challenges towards water security posed by climate change. She highlighted that IWP supports the government in implementing the policy of Integrated Water Resources Management, bringing a conceptual change in thought process through critical and unbiased

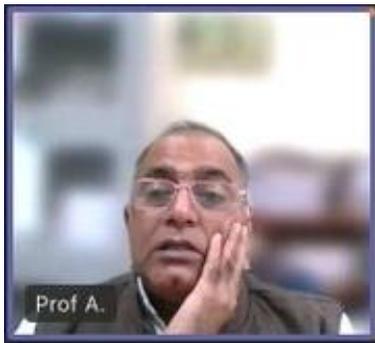
analysis of issues, stimulating public awareness and understanding for country's water resources and functions as the water sector's national voice by promoting dialogue and exchange of information between the individuals, agencies and government departments within the country. She highlighted the work on climate change, water management and SDGs with GWP and all the network partners. In her opening remarks, she emphasized on the need of taking climate change actions and highlighted the importance of monitoring framework for SDG goal 13, Climate actions. She highlighted that this consultation is an important step in getting inputs and suggestions for further working on the monitoring framework for climate actions. Lastly, she thanked all the participants and introduced the panel.

Mr. Anand Kumar moderated the panel discussion and formally introduced the panel. He gave a brief profile of all the panel members and posed few questions for all the panelists related to the monitoring framework for SDG goal 13, climate actions. The panel discussion provided expert views, their experiences, and inputs on monitoring framework for climate actions.

The panel comprises of Prof. Amitabh Pandey, Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM); Mr. Kirtiman Awasthi, Sr. Policy Advisor, Climate change Adaptation, GIZ India; Mr. Lokendra Thakkar, Coordinator, State Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change, EPCO, Govt. of MP; Dr. A. Nambi



Appadurai, Director (Climate Resilience Practice), World Resources Institute (WRI - India); Mr. Sanjay Vashist, Director, CANSA; Mr. Jaimon Uthup, Policy Specialist - SDGs, UNDP.



Prof. Amitabh Pandey, Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) highlighted need for data and information management for monitoring of climate actions. He stated that data is very scattered, not easily accessible for monitoring. The key issue is often not the lack of data but understanding which data and information really matter based on the purpose and objectives of the M&E system and facilitating (and financing) data sharing, analysis, and use. It was suggested to have more integrated approach to national data management including through the

involvement of the Department of Statistics, rather than managing data in silos. It was suggested to have Multi-stakeholder platforms for facilitation and buy-in from all stakeholders for data collection and management. It was suggested that changes need to happen at the microlevel, village or district level and the monitoring should take place on the ground. About the institutionalization of monitoring of climate actions under the SDG, it was suggested that there needs to be an integration between SAPCC and State Planning Commission and SAPCC needs to be mainstreamed within the State Planning Commission. Also, standardization and systematization of tools used for the collection and analysis of the data and information can ensure good interpretation and use.



Mr. Kirtiman Awasthi, Sr. Policy Advisor, Climate Change Adaptation, GIZ India highlighted that the global SDGs targets are translated into national SDGs and the states have come out with their SDG vision document. But there is a lack of synergy between climate change and SDG targets. It is; therefore, synergies between State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and State SDG vision document is very important. It was suggested that there is a lot of uncertainty in climate change interventions and its long-term impacts, so this dynamism makes it even more difficult to build an

effective monitoring framework, especially for climate change adaptation. He highlighted that repeated vulnerability assessment is important for monitoring climate actions.



Mr. Lokendra Thakkar, Coordinator, State Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change, EPCO, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh started his presentation by giving the perspective of SDG goal 13, climate actions, in which he emphasized on the given targets and indicators for monitoring of climate actions. It was suggested to establish monitoring indicators for the proposed climate actions in SAPCC in consultation with the departments along with the online reporting system to be established from the departments. He highlighted that there are gaps between

international needs, national planning, and state realities. He suggested that long term planning

is very important for integrating climate action into development agenda, establishing Multi-stakeholder platforms can facilitate buy-in from all stakeholders for data, standardization and systematization of tools used for the collection and analysis of the data and information can ensure good interpretation and use. Digital technologies play a key role in facilitating data and information management. He highlighted that capacity building sessions are essential to institutionalize the use of the data and information and to connect flows of knowledge between all stakeholders along with the coordination with the departments for monitoring. He also suggested that there is a need to establish monitoring indicators for the proposed climate actions in SAPCC in consultation with the departments and online reporting system from the departments. He suggested that coordination with the departments is important for monitoring.



Dr. A. Nambi Appadurai, Director (Climate Resilience Practice), World Resources Institute (WRI - India suggested that SAPCC talks about various sectors focusing mainly on developmental departments but when it comes to monitoring, there needs to be a guideline on whose activities are to be monitored to avoid conflicts between works given to different ministries/departments. It was also highlighted that lessons from monitoring of MDGs are important to build further. Capacity building on the use of the data and information needs to be undertaken. Harmonizing various issues is a challenge which is not possible until quality data is available which further needs higher capacities.



Mr. Sanjay Vashist, Director, CANSAs suggested to focus on the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) for developing the framework. He suggested that quality data is important and the role of various stakeholders in monitoring process will be the key.



Mr. Jaimon Uthup, Policy Specialist - SDGs, UNDP shared UNDP's perspective and existing scenario with regard to the monitoring framework for climate actions. He highlighted the relevance of indicators and also presented the key indicators for monitoring climate actions and also shared the criteria's for quality data. He highlighted and suggested that digital technologies play a key role in facilitating data and information management for monitoring of climate actions. He suggested to establish an online dashboard for data integration and dissemination. He presented the SDG monitoring tool for Uttarakhand developed by UNDP.



Conclusion

The inputs and suggestions received during the consultation will be helpful to further develop the monitoring framework by the State Nodal Agencies (SNA) on climate change and other organizations involved in implementing climate change programmes. These stakeholders were part of the consultation and the recommendations given for developing the M&E for climate actions will be very useful for them and will help them in developing the framework.

List of Panellists and Participants

S.No.	Participant	Designation	Organisation
1.	Mr. Lokendra Thakkar,	Coordinator, State Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change (SKMCCC)	SKMCCC, EPCO, Department of Environment, Bhopal
2.	Mr. Anand Kumar	Associate Director, climate change	IPE Global
3.	Dr. Veena Khanduri	Executive Secretary – cum – country coordinator	India Water Partnership (IWP)
4.	Mr. Mangla Rai	Project coordinator	India Water Partnership (IWP)
5.	Ms. Sudha Kumari	Project Associate	India Water Partnership (IWP)
6.	Dr. T.Thomas	Scientist –D, climate change	National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Bhopal
7.	Mr. Jaimon Uthup	Policy Specialist -SDGs	UNDP
8.	Dr. A. Nambi	Director, climate resilience	WRI
9.	Mr. Sanjay Vashist	Director	CANSA

10.	Prof. Amitabh Pandey	Professor	Indian Institute of Forest Management
11.	Mr. Kirtiman Awasthi	Senior Advisor, Climate Change	GIZ India
12.	Ms. Divya Kashyap	Senior Thematic Advisor	SDC
13.	Mr. Mustafa Ali Khan	Team Leader	SCA Himalaya SDC
14.	Dr. Rajashree	SNO, climate change	Health Dept, MP
15.	Dr. Alok Choudhary,	Sr. Principal Scientist	MPCST, Bhopal
16.	Dr. Pankaj Kumar	Associate Professor	IISER Bhopal.
17	Mr. Mohan Reddy	CCA expert	IIED
18	Mr. Manish Goyal	Associate Professor	IIT Indore
19	Mr. Jay Anand	CCA expert	Core Carbon
20	Ms. Sreeja Nair	Expert DRR	UNDRR
21	Ms. Shivani Verma	CCA	IIFM
22	Mr. Devanshu Chakrabarty	Expert – M&E	ICSD
23	Dr. Rajiv Chaturvedi	Associate Professor	BITS
24	Ms. Aditi Paul	Consultant	World Bank
25	Ms. Malavika Thirukode	Program Officer, Climate resilience	The Asia Foundation
26	Ms. Anu Jogesh	Policy & Governance Lead – India	Acclimatise Group Ltd.
27	Mr. Mahesh Umachanndran	Climate change and DRR expert	NIUA
28	Mr. Anish Chatterjee	CCA expert	CYMMIT-BISA

29	Ms. Preethi Rao	IFMR Lead	NA
30	Mr. Nandi	NCHSE	NA
31	Mr. Bhabani Sankar Pradhan	IIFM	IIFM
32	Mr. Kiran Mali	M&E, Climate change	NABCONS, (NABARD)
33	Ms. Himangana Gupta	Post doc – climate change	UN University, Tokyo
34	Raashee Abhilashi	Climate change Expert	SKMCCC, EPCO
35	Prateek Barapatre	Climate change Expert	SKMCCC, EPCO