



Climate Delivery Initiative

Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees

January 31, 2023

Climate Delivery Initiative (CDI)

Objective: Serve as an Analytical Platform to Dissect the Barriers, and their Solutions, in Actualizing Climate Outcomes

Pillar 1: Research Base

- Scrub of entire completed CIF portfolio + thematic evaluations.
- Secondary literature review.
- Update of taxonomy and examples of barriers, specific to climate finance.
- Live-research base.

Pillar 2: Annual Case Study Series

- Distributed across regions, sectors, MDBs, thematic priorities.
- Deep-dives into the contexts and key drivers of barriers.
- Built on, and feeding, the theoretical base.
- Oriented to learning.

Pillar 3: Climate Delivery Labs and Targeted Workshops

- Cross-learning between CIF's partner MDBs.
- Frank problem-solving, convening industry specialists, thought leaders, decision makers.
- Oriented to deliver operational impacts.



CASE A: BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS IN A SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATE

Lessons from Dominica

Case Authors: Kouassi Emmanuel Kouadio, Jacob Bathanti

Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)

- **Largest World Bank climate resilience program in the country's history.**
- USD83.30 million, including loans and grants from PPCR (USD21 million), as well as IDA funding, and government of Dominica (GOCD) financing.
- Worked to address systemic issues in disaster risk management and build climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Included a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) which later became a pivotal aspect of the project.



BUILDING RESILIENCE TO
CLIMATE CHANGE AND
DISASTERS IN A SMALL
ISLAND DEVELOPING STATE

Lessons from Dominica

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CLIMATE DELIVERY
INITIATIVE SERIES //

Case Study

CIF Program: PPCR

TOPICS

- Climate Resilience
- Disaster Recovery
- Infrastructure

Context

Development Challenge

- Building Resilience and Disaster Risk Management in a Small Island State

Development Solution: DVRP

- Construct climate-resilient infrastructure across the island, particularly in the roads and water sectors.
- Support information sharing and hazard data management.
- **Devastating impact of Tropical Storm Erika (2015) and Hurricane Maria (2017)**, emphasized need to reconstruct more resilient infrastructure.

Delivery Challenge 1:

Coordination and Engagement with Government

- **Gap in lending engagement:** Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (GoCD) preferred to take on smaller loans with other partners, and was not a World Bank borrower.
 - This constrained ability to build resilience at scale.
- ***Solution: Mobilizing PPCR's convening power to unlock large-scale financing***

Delivery Challenge 2:

Disasters – Infrastructure Disruptions

- Tropical Storm Erika (2015) and Hurricane Maria (2017) destroyed or damaged most structures on the island, including housing, the agriculture sector, and vital infrastructure.
 - Showed need to rebuild climate-resilient infrastructure.
- ***Solution: Post-disaster restructuring, including expansion of rehabilitation with extra emphasis on resilience to disasters and climate risk, and creation of implementation support team (IST)***

Delivery Challenge 3:

Disasters - Emergency Response

- Impact of Hurricane Maria was particularly devastating.
 - Serious communication, logistical, and information gaps posed a challenge for the response, including distribution of relief funds.
- ***Solutions: Engaging local authorities upfront, and shifting relief efforts to target the most vulnerable***

Delivery Challenge 4: Human Resources and Organizational Capacity – Staff Turnover

- Skilled technical staff were in extremely high demand across the Caribbean. This led to high rates of staff turnover in implementing agencies.
- ***Solution: Empowering local staff capacity. The IST provided close project support to train project teams and build capacity, while the project coordination unit (PCU) recruited and provided training for local staff.***

Results

Road rehabilitation

Castle Bruce and San Sauveur completed. ECR construction at 25% in April 2022.



On left, water tanks constructed under the project; on right, a vegetable grown using water provided under the project.

Built water tanks and distribution system, ensuring access for 3,000 households. Construction of a forestry nursery in Pond Casse. Construction of hydromet building. Crucial topographical surveys carried out, risks modeled, and online platform created. Emergency relief disbursed.

Lessons and Operational Impact

Capacity building is critical in project design to ensure sustainability

- Staff turnover was a challenge given high demand for technical staff.
- Similar projects, particularly in SIDS settings, may benefit from the inclusion of early capacity building in resilience-oriented projects.

Access to liquidity post-disaster can expedite response

- Affected governments often struggle to quickly cover emergency response and rehabilitation post-disaster. The CERC was crucial in providing funds.

A strong PCU is key for effective implementation in multisector projects

- As disaster vulnerability reduction involves multiple sectors, there is an incentive to design a comprehensive multisectoral program. Therefore, a strong PCU is crucial to ensure coordination and effective implementation.



CASE B: TREE TENURE, LAND TENURE, TIMBER, AND AGRICULTURE: GHANA'S HUMAN-FOREST NEXUS

Dissecting the legislative, economic, and social transformations in Ghana's agriculture and forestry symbiosis

Case Authors: Madu Selvakumar, Shane Suksangium

Engaging Local Communities in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) / Enhancement of Carbon Stocks (ELCIR+) Project

- **National multistakeholder approach**
- Implemented by the African Development Bank
- Executed by Ghana's Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
- USD 15.8 million (CIF: USD 9.7M; AfDB 5.3M; GoG: 0.8M)
- Implemented Jan 2014 – Dec 2020
- Case Study data collected in Jul - Sep 2022



TREE TENURE, LAND TENURE, TIMBER, AND AGRICULTURE: GHANA'S HUMAN-FOREST NEXUS

Dissecting the legislative, economic, and social transformations in Ghana's agriculture and forestry symbiosis

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CLIMATE DELIVERY INITIATIVE SERIES //

Case Study

CIF Program: FIP

TOPICS

- Forestry
- Climate-Smart Agriculture
- Rural Poverty Reduction

Context

Development Challenge

- High rates of rural poverty; incomes dependent on low-income and forest-encroaching agriculture and forestry enterprises.

Development Solution: ELCIR+ via GFIP

- Reduce deforestation while financially benefiting local communities.
- Component 1: Increase carbon reservoirs by establishing **community managed forest plantations** with viable **timber benefit sharing schemes**.

Context (contd.)

Component 2: Establish **high-yield, climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry systems**, including a particular focus on shade cocoa

Component 3: Develop **alternative livelihood options** to increase household incomes and reduce pressures on forests.



Delivery Challenge 1:

Insufficiencies in Early-Stage Analytics

- Loss of support for the pre-project preparation grant component due to new national administration's unfamiliarity with the full value of the approach.
- Project proceeded to implementation without the crucial pre-project preparation and validation phase.

➤ ***Solution: Building flexibility, testing, and analytics into implementation.***

Delivery Challenge 2: Beneficiary Targeting – Competing Interests and Evolving Incentive Structures

- Uptake of allocating of plots for forest plantations stunted by emergent competing land use offerings with more immediate financial returns.
 - Community-led (rather than individual participation) approach dampened by emergent perceptions of collective-action risks.
- ***Solution: Flexibility, innovation, and bold, beneficiary-centered redesigns***

Delivery Challenge 3: Risk and Reward Perceptions – Reluctance in Uptake Due to Perceived Costs of Tree Integration

- Perceived lack of recourse for negligent or illegal logging activities and skepticism about the enforcement of timber benefit-sharing schemes.
- Farmers foresaw lower losses (and faster yields) from growing cocoa without shade or cutting down shade trees before maturity.

➤ ***Solution: Technological solutions to guarantee tree rights; stepwise implementation.***

Delivery Challenge 4:

Incongruent Procedures for Realignment, Procurement, and Financial Management

- Conventional, stringent, and well-founded **realignment, financial and procurement procedures**, though valid in concept, proved to be **cumbersome**, particularly when coupled with national governance architectures.

➤ ***Solution: Receptive action and procedural overhauls***



COMPONENT 1:
Community-Led Restoration
of Degraded Forests;
Curtailment of Forest Fires

5,053 ha of degraded forests rehabilitated and woodlots established.
175 volunteer fire squads established; Wildfire Management
Guidelines issued.

832 ha of sacred groves brought under management of the FC.



COMPONENT 2:
Climate-Smart and
Environmentally Responsible
Cocoa and Agroforestry Systems

Increase of more than 38,658 ha of shade cocoa.

11,687 ha of agroforestry systems established.

3,000 farmers practicing improved fallow management practices to
enhance soil carbon stock.



COMPONENT 3:
Alternative Livelihoods
and Capacity Building

40 community managed enterprises supported.

1,117 ha of woodlots established for charcoal production.

560 (38% women) government staff trained in REDD+, carbon
stocks management, and climate-smart agriculture.

13,000 beneficiaries (53% women) trained on alternative
livelihoods .

Results

Lessons and Operational Impact

Multimodal interventions are worth the effort

The **ambitiousness of the multi-modal intervention**, at both the **macro-policy and micro-practice levels**, effective in **accommodating full gamut of variables** across the forest-human nexus, thereby initiating a **system-wide paradigm shift** that far outweighed the early complexities in design and management.

Grants allowed for the establishment of a multistakeholder, collaborative approach that will outlive the program

Coaction, aligning multifaceted and competing climate, economic, and environmental objectives, was feasible because **all constituent parties had voice and agency in design and decision-making**.

Lessons and Operational Impact

Understanding beneficiaries is key to program success and sustainability

Beneficiary-centricity, including clear identification of opportunity costs and their drivers, supported by continuous feedback from end-recipients, was a crucial determinant of relevance and long-term sustainability, underscoring the case for early-stage validation via piloting, surveying, and thresholds setting.



CIF



CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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