



2015

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# PPCR RESULTS REPORT



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## **List of Abbreviations**

ADB:	Asian Development Bank
AfDB:	African Development Bank
IDB:	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC:	International Finance Corporation
CIF:	Climate Investment Funds
CIF AU:	CIF Administrative Unit
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
EBRD:	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IBRD:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IIMCCS:	Interim Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Secretariat
M&R:	Monitoring and Reporting
MDBs:	Multilateral Development Banks
NAPA:	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PNG:	Papua New Guinea
PPCR:	The Pilot Programs for Climate Resilience
SCF:	Strategic Climate Funds
SPCR:	Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience
SVG:	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

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## Executive Summary

1. The 2015 PPCR Results Report is the third such report, following the 2013 report establishing baselines and targets and the 2014 report indicating results achieved since the baselines. The objective of the 2015 PPCR Results Report is twofold: (i) to analyze progress made and cumulative results achieved by the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) as of December 31, 2014; (ii) to provide an overview of the progress that has been made toward strengthening and improving the PPCR monitoring and reporting systems in pilot countries.

2. Results achieved by the PPCR in the context of this report are assessed through the lens of the five core indicators, which are outcome or transformational impact level indicators. The magnitude and level of results achieved so far are significantly influenced by both PPCR Phase 1 activities that led to the development of each pilot country's strategic program for climate resilience (SPCR) and Phase 2 activities to prepare and implement the investments and enabling activities identified in each SPCR. In general, Phase 1 activities contribute to improving the overall readiness of PPCR countries by setting up and supporting the key building blocks of climate-resilient development, namely country ownership, capacity building, coordination and institution building, and stakeholder engagement. In terms of actual implementation of Phase 2 activities, as of December 31, 2014, the total endorsed funding to 18 PPCR countries and two regional programs was USD 1,034.4 million, of which USD 811.2 million had been approved by the PPCR Sub-committee. USD 717.5 million (representing 88 percent of the total Sub-Committee approved funding) had been approved by the MDBs corresponding to 44 projects and programs that are already being implemented or are moving into implementation. The disbursement rate grew from 8 percent in 2013 to 12 percent in 2014.

3. In the 2015 reporting round, all the 18 pilot countries successfully submitted their results reports to the CIF Administrative Unit representing a 100-percent reporting rate compared to the 61 percent in 2013 and 83 percent in 2014 reporting rate obtained in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Key results per core indicators include the following:

4. **Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning.**

- **At the national level**, pilot countries are taking positive steps towards inclusion of climate change into key national planning documents. As of December 2014, seven out of 16 PPCR countries that reported on this indicator have developed or revised their key national development strategy documents to embed climate

change considerations. In six other countries, work is underway to embed climate change in key national development planning documents with, in most cases, support of PPCR technical assistance projects. Only 2 pilot countries have not started this process.

- **At the sector level**, the process of integrating climate change into sector planning has progressed steadily since SPCR endorsement. Across the 16 pilot countries that reported on this indicator, 21 out of the 67 identified priority sectors have climate change considerations embedded in their sector-based strategic plans/documents. In 23 priority sectors, work is underway and draft sector policies that integrate climate change have been developed. In the remaining 23 sectors, no climate changes plans have yet been developed.

#### 5. **Core Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience**

- Overall, the PPCR has clearly contributed to building awareness on climate change resilience across sectors and among key stakeholders, including the government. Through Phase 1 and early implementation of Phase 2 activities, the PPCR has been able to help build policy and institutional capacities and working arrangements. In most PPCR countries, there has been considerable progress in availability of information related to climate change, and increased availability of climate change expertise as well as sector participation in climate resilience-related activities.
- Moreover, the PPCR has been instrumental in supporting the establishment of institutions to address climate risk in all PPCR pilot countries. In many cases, the coordination bodies are put at the highest levels of government (e.g., Central Presidential or Prime Minister's office) or within a Ministry with convening power across stakeholders (e.g., Ministry of Finance). However, work needs to be undertaken to improve the representativeness and functionality of these mechanisms in some countries, and some countries reported having limited human and financial capacity to support a wide range of sectors (e.g., Papua New Guinea). Moreover, involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and the private sector, in the national coordination mechanisms still needs to be improved in most countries, as does gender-balance in participation.

6. **Core Indicator 3: Quality of, and extent to which, climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested; and**

7. **Core Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change.**

- Currently 13 PPCR countries with 29 approved projects have reported on 212 tools or instruments that have been developed or are under preparation. The majority are geared toward climate information and early warning systems (26 percent), building physical infrastructure (23 percent) and developing the enabling environment (20 percent).
- To date, 101,056 households out of 800,227 (13 percent); 40 businesses out 9,622 (0.4 percent), 184 public sector service entities out of 4,420 (4 percent) and 59 communities out of 1,869 (3 percent) have used 212 innovative PPCR tools/instruments to respond to climate change. Many of the PPCR projects are under preparation or at the early stages of implementation. The uptake of the different tools/instruments is expected to be significantly higher in the coming years as the PPCR program mature further.

8. **Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change**

- Early estimates made during project preparation were that over 30 million people would be supported by PPCR in 17 countries over the lifetime of the implementation of 41 approved projects. Of these, an estimated 50 percent are women. As of December 31, 2014, more than 900,000 people have been directly supported by 10 PPCR projects as reported by seven countries. Of these, more than 450,000 are women and about 800,000 are poor.

9. **Progress made with enhancing and improving the PPCR monitoring and reporting system.** Recognizing that monitoring and reporting on climate resilience initiatives is still relatively new, especially at programmatic levels, the CIF Administrative Unit and multilateral development banks are doing the following to support PPCR countries :

- USD 2 million in enhanced targeted support for PPCR monitoring and reporting have been made available and used by PPCR countries to facilitate in-country capacity building.
- The PPCR M&R Country Capacity Building Program was initiated in 2015 to complement the enhanced targeted support. In the current reporting round, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, conducted two training workshops in Jamaica and Haiti to support specific monitoring and reporting needs of these countries.

10. These initiatives contributed to an increase reporting rate and better quality of country reports. Countries have also been able to use the PPCR country-led, participatory approach to Monitoring and reporting to raise awareness and facilitate in-country dialogue around the climate resilience agenda.

**11. Key challenges of the 2015 reporting round and next steps:**

- The report highlights challenges related to the selection of the in-country stakeholder groups at the annual stakeholder scoring workshop; the confidentiality and sensitivity of private sector data and their availability to the countries; and the necessity to take stock of the usefulness, feasibility, and sustainability of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system, including its results framework, after three years of implementation.
- In response to these challenges, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs will continue to provide support to countries with specific monitoring and reporting needs; revise the PPCR toolkit to enhance guidance on issues raised; and organize a two day workshop to take stock of the usefulness, feasibility, and sustainability of PPCR monitoring and reporting system. This workshop will include pilot countries, donors, MDBs, and experts in the field of climate resilience monitoring and evaluation.



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Context

12. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the USD 8.1 billion Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The objective of the PPCR is to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing activities. The PPCR fosters a programmatic approach and builds on National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and other national development programs and plans.

13. The country-led Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) supported through the PPCR helps pilot countries to prioritize and implement large-scale investments in support of national development goals. The PPCR also offers additional funding to pilot innovative public and private sector solutions to pressing climate-related risks.

14. With approximately USD 1.2 billion pledged since its establishment in 2008, the PPCR is currently the largest climate change adaptation fund in the world with activities in 28 countries, including nine small island nations in the Pacific and Caribbean regions and 10 new countries invited to join the PPCR in May 2015<sup>1</sup>.

15. To extend the PPCR's reach beyond national and regional investment plans and stimulate more private sector participation, USD 75.4 million in concessional financing has been set aside for innovative private sector projects advancing the goals of the PPCR within pilot countries.

16. PPCR is implemented through a partnership of six multilateral Development banks (MDBs)<sup>2</sup>.

17. The PPCR Revised Results Framework (Annex 1), approved in November 2012, was developed as a collaborative effort among PPCR countries, donors, and MDBs. It includes five core indicators (see Box 1) and six optional indicators designed to measure PPCR program outcomes in the pilot countries.

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<sup>1</sup> PPCR pilot countries are grouped into those that joined prior to 2015 and those that joined in May 2015. The first group is: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia, Caribbean regional program (Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines), and Pacific regional program (Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga). The second group is: Bhutan, Ethiopia; Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda.

<sup>2</sup> African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

18. The five core indicators are measured and reported annually across all PPCR pilot countries<sup>3</sup>.

**Box 1: PPCR core indicators**

**Core Indicator 1:** Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning

**Core Indicator 2:** Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience

**Core Indicator 3:** Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

**Core Indicator 4:** Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

**Core Indicator 5:** Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

## 1.2 Scope and Purpose of the Report

19. The 2015 PPCR Results Report is the third such report, following the 2013 report establishing baselines and targets and the 2014 report indicating results achieved since the baselines.

20. The objective of the 2015 PPCR Results Report is twofold: (i) to analyze progress made and cumulative results achieved by the PPCR as of December 31, 2014; (ii) to provide an overview of the progress that has been made toward strengthening and improving the PPCR monitoring and reporting system in pilot countries.

21. The 2015 PPCR results report is divided in the following sections:

22. **Section 2** outlines progress made in advancing PPCR results. Section 2.1 provides an overview on key achievements of PPCR Phase 1. Section 2.2 provides a status of the implementation of the PPCR.

23. **Section 3** presents cumulative results achieved by PPCR countries in implementing their SPCRs according to the five core indicators. Section 3.1 covers the PPCR monitoring and reporting

<sup>3</sup> Only the original group of 18 PPCR and two regional program tracks are requested to report on the five core indicators. The 10 new countries are not requested to report yet.

methodology and the country reporting status. Section 3.2 presents analysis of the data and information provided by PPCR countries, as well as key findings.

24. **Section 4** provides an overview of the progress made toward enhancing and improving the PPCR monitoring and reporting (M&R) system. Section 4.1 provides an overview of CIF support to PPCR countries on M&R. Section 4.2 describes country ownership and quality of the reporting.

25. **Section 5** outlines the issues and challenges found in the 2015 reporting round.

26. **Section 6** outlines next steps to further enhance PPCR results reporting system.

## **2 Progress toward Advancing PPCR Results**

27. Results achieved by the PPCR in the context of this report are assessed through the lens of the five core indicators, which are outcome or transformational impact level indicators (see Box 1 or Annex 1: PPCR Revised Logic Model and Results Framework).

28. The magnitude and level of results achieved so far are significantly influenced by activities of the PPCR's two phases:

- a) **Phase 1** activities that lead to the development of each pilot country's SPCR
- b) **Phase 2** activities that prepare and implement the investments and enabling activities identified in each SPCR

### **2.1 Key Achievements of PPCR Programming (Phase 1)**

29. For the majority of countries, the PPCR Phase 1 funding improved their overall readiness to implement Phase 2 activities. In many cases, the programming phase activities and institutional support were extended beyond the development of the SPCR to bridge the gap between the Phase 1 program development and Phase 2 preparation and implementation.

30. Table 1 synthesizes key tasks and achievements of Phase 1, as well as their intersection with the PPCR core indicators.

**Table 3: Key tasks and achievements of PPCR Phase 1**

Key tasks of PPCR Phase I to develop a SPCR	Achievements of the PPCR Phase 1	Linkage to core indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analysis of climate risks:</b> Use appropriate modeling tools and establish priorities among sectors and themes</li> <li>• <b>Institutional analysis:</b> Identify gaps, knowledge, and institutional capacities to build climate resilience through participatory processes</li> <li>• <b>Knowledge and awareness raising:</b> Disseminate key messages and discuss outcomes of studies and institutional gaps and needs with a broad range of stakeholders</li> <li>• <b>Capacity building:</b> Develop relevant capacity building activities to address critical capacity constraints</li> <li>• <b>Consultation process:</b> Ensure a socially inclusive process during consultations to provide inputs from a wide range of actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improves integration of climate resilience into planning, processes, and implementation</li> <li>• Increases consensus on an approach to climate resilient development appropriate to each country</li> <li>• Enhances learning and knowledge sharing on integration of climate resilience into development</li> <li>• Contributes to building technical capacity, stakeholder consensus, intergovernmental collaboration, and civil society cooperation</li> <li>• Supports the establishment of sustainable institutional arrangements that will support country-led climate resilience programs to meet the long-term goals of the PPCR</li> <li>• Increases finance availability (e.g., scaled-up investment commitment) for approaches to climate resilient development</li> </ul>	<div>Core indicator 1</div> <div>Core indicator 2</div>

Source: Adapted from PPCR Programming Phase: Lessons on Enhancing Readiness for Climate Resilient Development (CIF, 2015)

## 2.2 Status of PPCR Implementation Phase 2

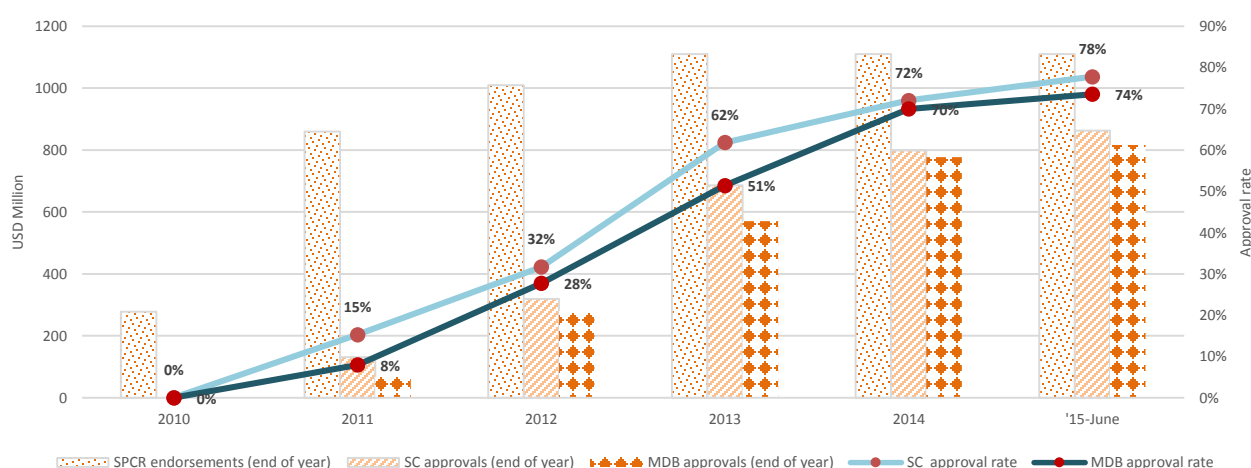
31. The level of implementation of Phase 2 activities directly affects outcome-level results achieved by the PPCR. As shown in Table 1, core indicators 1 and 2, reported at the national level, benefit from activities implemented in the PPCR Programming Phase 1, as well activities identified and implemented during Phase 2. Project-level indicators (3, 4, and 5) are mostly influenced by Phase 2 investment activities.

### 2.2.1 Project Approval and Disbursement Rate

32. Figures 1 and 2 provide an overview of operational implementation of the PPCR since the endorsement of each country's SPCR. For details on each pilot country, see Annex 2.

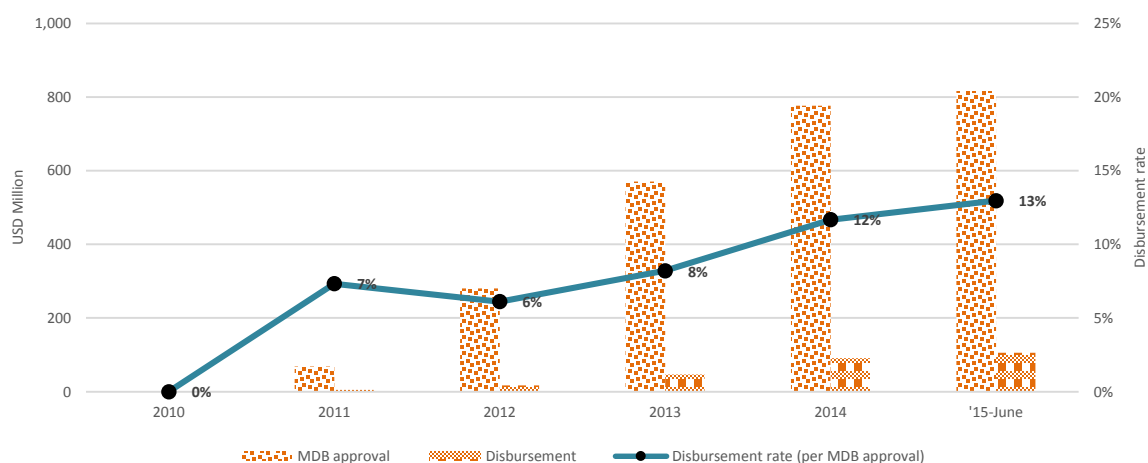
33. As of December 31, 2014, the total endorsed funding to the 18 PPCR countries and two regional programs was USD 1,034.4 million, of which USD 811.2 million had been approved by the PPCR Sub-committee. USD 717.5 million representing 88 percent of the total Sub-committee approved funding had been approved by the MDBs. This corresponded to 44 MDB-approved projects and programs that are already being implemented or are moving into implementation.

**Figure 1: PPCR project approval status**



Source: CIF Project Information System

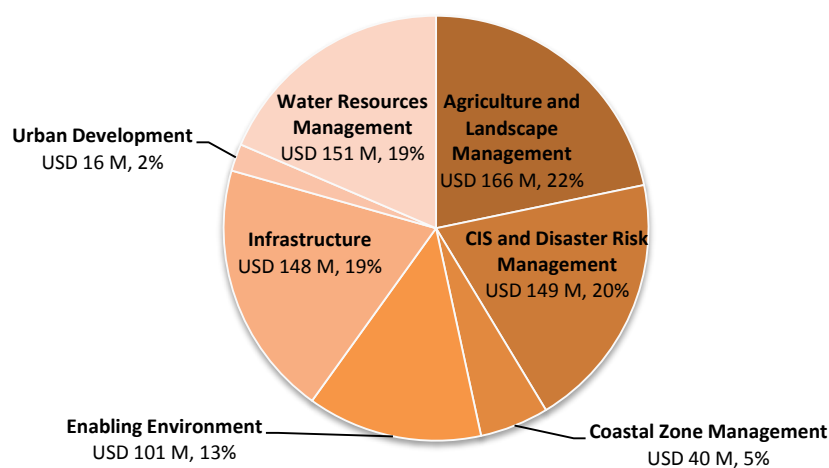
34. Disbursements have been steadily increasing in the PPCR but remain low overall. This reflects the fact that many PPCR approved projects are in early stages of implementation. At the end of 2014, USD 91 million had been disbursed, moving the disbursement rate to 12 percent from 9 percent in 2013.

**Figure 2: PPCR disbursement rate**

Source: CIF Project Information System

## 2.2.2 Sectoral focus of PPCR projects

35. Of the resources approved for PPCR funding as of December 31, 2014, the largest share of approved funding (22 percent) is for agriculture and landscape management, followed by climate information systems and disaster risk management (20 percent), and infrastructure development (19 percent).

**Figure 3: PPCR approved projects by sector**

Source: CIF Project Information System

### 3 2015 Results Reporting

#### 3.1 Methodological Considerations and Country Reporting Status

36. The PPCR annual results monitoring and reporting is undertaken by PPCR pilot countries. The results reporting on the five core indicators is a country-driven and participatory process methodologically guided by the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. A brief overview of the methodology for monitoring and reporting on the five PPCR core indicators is available in Annex 3. The deadline for submission of the country results report is July 31 of each year. By this date, PPCR pilots eligible to report (currently 18 countries and two regional programs) will have prepared individual country/program results reports and submitted them to the CIF Administrative Unit. Then the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs and the pilot countries, prepares this PPCR-wide synthesis results report, which is presented during the November PPCR Sub-Committee meeting.

37. Core indicators 1 and 2 are qualitative indicators measured at the country level through a participatory scoring exercise. The scoring process is a country-specific self-assessment based on the particular criteria defined by each country. Scores can therefore only be fully understood in conjunction with each country's specific narrative and qualitative description. For these reasons, scores cannot be accurately compared across countries or aggregated. In addition, emerging results cannot be attributed to the PPCR alone. Indeed, PPCR programs support National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other national and regional or local development programs and plans and related programs and investments. The PPCR interventions contribute to creating the critical enabling environment for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and to demonstrating on-the-ground adaptation actions in pilot countries.

38. Core indicators 3, 4, and 5 are measured at the project level and aggregated at the country/SPCR level. Progress observed for these indicators are strongly related to the level of implementation of PPCR projects and programs on the ground, which in most cases is in early stages.

39. Thus far PPCR countries have completed three reporting rounds:

40. **In 2013**, pilot countries/programs were requested to retrospectively identify their baselines at the time of the endorsement of their SPCRs and to submit baselines and expected results on the five core indicators.

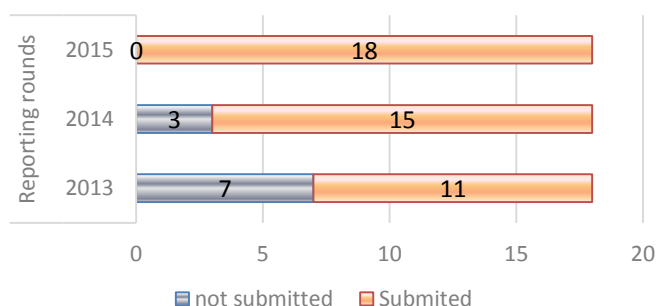


41. In 2014, pilot countries/programs were requested to cumulatively report on results achieved since the endorsement of their investment plans (baseline) up to March 31, 2014.

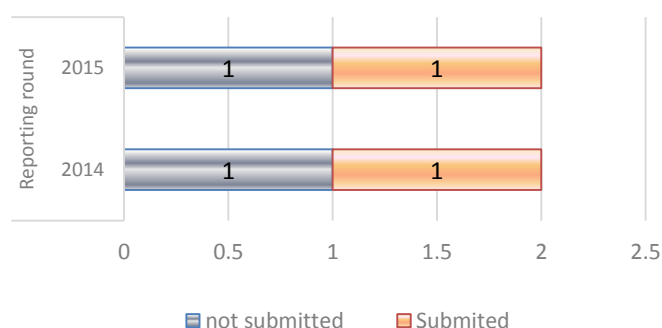
42. In 2015, pilot countries/programs were requested to cumulatively report results achieved during the calendar year 2014 (from January 1 to December 31, 2014). This adjustment of the reporting period (compared to 2014) was made to comply with countries' calendar budgeting and reporting cycle.

43. In the 2015 reporting round, all 18<sup>4</sup> pilot countries submitted their results reports representing a 100-percent reporting rate (see Figure 4). This is a significant achievement compared to reporting rates of 2013 (61 percent) and 2014 (83 percent).

**Figure 4: Reports received from PPCR pilot countries**



**Figure 5: Reports received from regional program tracks**



<sup>4</sup> Yemen submitted a partial report due to ongoing conflict in the country.

44. For the second consecutive year, the Pacific regional program track submitted a report while no report was received for the Caribbean regional track (see Figure 5). The Caribbean regional track is still in development and is expected to receive funding approval from PPCR Sub-Committee by the end of 2015. A first report is expected in 2016.

## 3.2 Analysis of Results

45. The results analysis presents a summary assessment of the cumulative progress pilot countries have made toward achieving expected results on the five PPCR core indicators, based on reporting by the PPCR pilot countries.

### 3.2.1 Indicators Measured at Country Level (Core Indicators 1 and 2)

46. Core indicators 1 and 2 are qualitative indicators measured at the country level. At this level, emerging results cannot be attributed to the PPCR alone. Indeed, PPCR programs support National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other national development programs and plans. Furthermore, results achieved through core indicators 1 and 2 are strongly influenced by readiness and enabling activities (policy and regulatory work, capacity building, etc.) initiated during the development of the SPCRs (PPCR Phase 1) and continuing into SPCR implementation (Phase 2).

47. **Core indicator 1: Degree of Integration of climate change into national including sector planning: an ongoing process.**

48. Overall, by providing institutional, technical, and capacity-building support, the PPCR has contributed to establishing a solid foundation for integrating climate change risks into national-level planning through Phase 1 programming activities and early implementation of Phase 2 activities.

49. **At the national level**, pilot countries are taking positive steps towards inclusion of climate change into key national planning documents. As of December 31, 2014, seven out of 16<sup>5</sup> PPCR countries that reported on this indicator have developed or revised their key national development strategy documents to embed climate change considerations. In six other countries, work is underway to embed climate change in key national development planning documents with support of PPCR technical assistance projects in most cases. Only two pilot countries have not started this process (See Annex 4: Status of PPCR countries in mainstreaming climate change into national including sector planning documents).

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<sup>5</sup> Data for Yemen and Tonga were not available

50. **At the sector level**, the process of integrating climate change into sector planning has progressed steadily since endorsement of investment plans. Across the 16 pilot countries that reported on this indicator, 21 out of the 67 identified priority sectors have climate change considerations embedded in their sector-based strategic plans/documents. In 23 priority sectors, work is underway and draft sector policies that integrate climate change have been developed. In the remaining 23 sectors, no climate changes plans have yet been developed but significant progress is expected once more PPCR technical assistance projects get underway to support capacity building, policy, and regulatory work to mainstream climate change.

51. Selected pilot country examples are highlighted below to show different ranges of progress in integration of climate change into national and sector planning. More information on country progress is available in individual country results reports (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>).

52. **In Saint Lucia**, the Climate Change Policy (2002) was revised to address new and emerging issues. It was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in March 2015. The Saint Lucia SPCR continues to function as a guide for project/program areas for all sectors in pursuit of enhanced climate resilience. A special high-level briefing on climate change for Permanent Secretaries, Deputy Permanent Secretaries, and Heads of Department was held March 2015 to inform and engage these high-level personnel in climate change discussions.

53. **In Cambodia**, with the approval of Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic and Action Plans in 2013, the government is now developing the national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for climate change. Different climate change adaptation measures are now stated in national principal planning documents (e.g. the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018).

54. **In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, plans are underway to develop a National Climate Change Policy under the PPCR Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project.

55. **In Niger**, embedding climate change into national and priority sector planning documentation and strategies is underway. With the support of the PPCR, Niger designed and validated different guidance documents for mainstreaming climate change in national strategies and in local development plans. These have been applied to mainstream climate change planning in the National Health Strategy and in 37 local development plans (see Case Example 1).

56. **In Zambia**, with the support of the PPCR, the Interim National Climate Change Secretariat under the Ministry of Finance facilitated the inclusion of climate risk and resilience in multiple sectoral

policies including agriculture, transport, water, health, and environment. The Secretariat also supported the development of a national results framework that tracks progress made in climate resilience.

57. **In Tajikistan**, work is underway to develop the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, which will guide adaptation planning. This process is led by the PPCR Coordination Unit. In 2014, two workshops (one in May and one in November) were held to support development of the

**Case Example 1: Niger's experience in integrating climate change into local development planning**



Integration of climate change into local planning processes provides a formalized channel for ensuring that community priorities and plans aim for resilient development, and gives local government the mandate to adapt their plans and budgets to local conditions and climate impacts. With PPCR support to the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR) the Government of Niger is helping 38 targeted communes prepare or revise their local development plans called “PDC acclimate” and their annual budgets in order to better integrate climate-sensitive initiatives.

The PDC acclimate preparation or revision process is a participatory and locally led process that involves all stakeholders in the communes, including technical services at department and community level, municipal leaders, representatives from traditional authorities, local communities, civil society organizations, and representatives from community-based organizations.

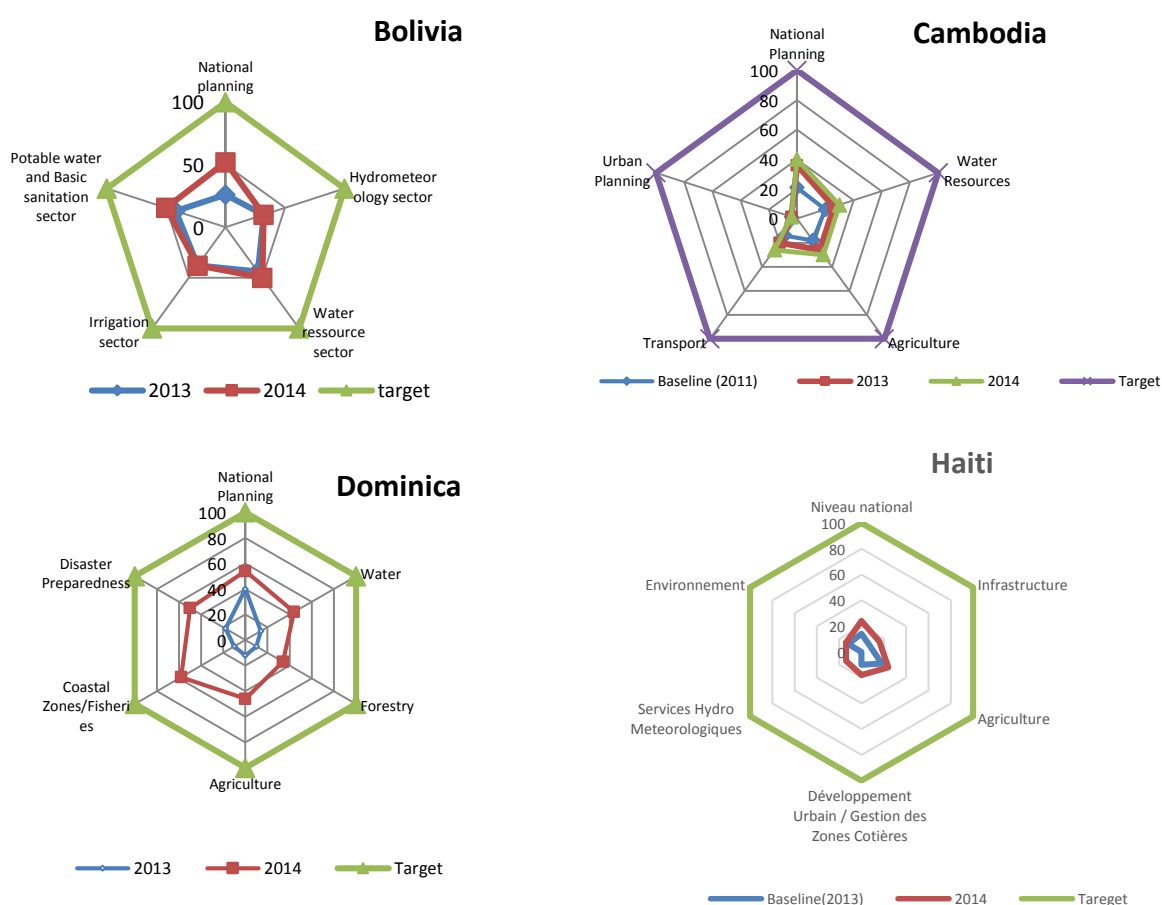
As of December, 2014, the CAPCR has supported the formulation of 37 local development plans that integrate climate change. The government of Niger is planning to scale up this successful experience to other rural communes in the country.

National Strategy. The main climate change risks and impacts were identified, and key sector strategies are now being developed.

58. **In Haiti**, little progress has been made in mainstreaming climate change into both national and sector level development planning between 2013 (endorsement of the SPCR) and 2014. At the national level, the SPCR is considered the unique reference framework for climate change in the country, but that was not reflected in the different sector strategies. The need to develop a broader national strategy that embeds climate change persists.

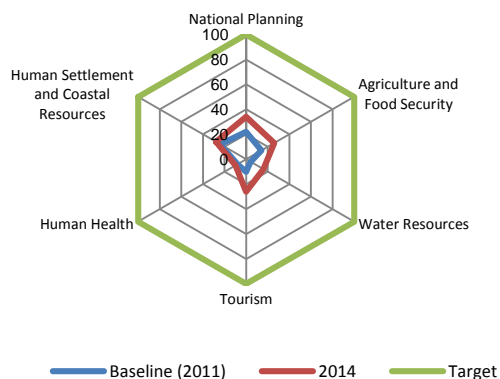
59. Figure 6 provides radar charts for the 16 PPCR pilot countries that reported in 2015. These charts show progress made by each pilot country in mainstreaming climate change into their development planning since the endorsement of their SPCRs until December 31, 2014.

**Figure 6: Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning by country**

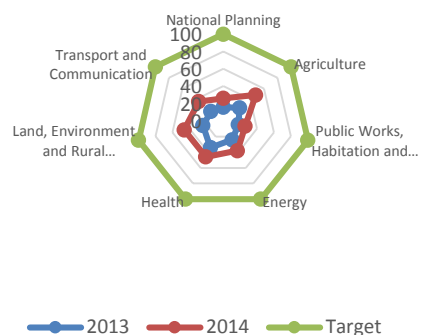


# 2015 Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Results Report

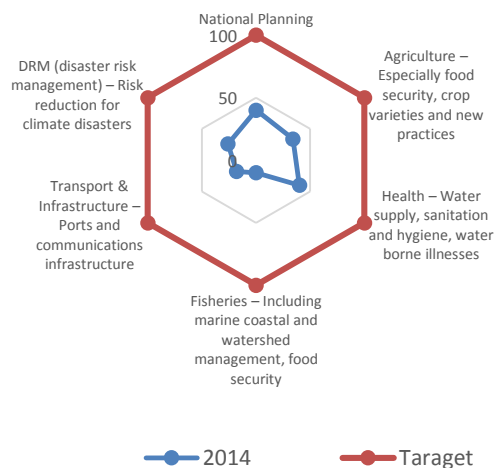
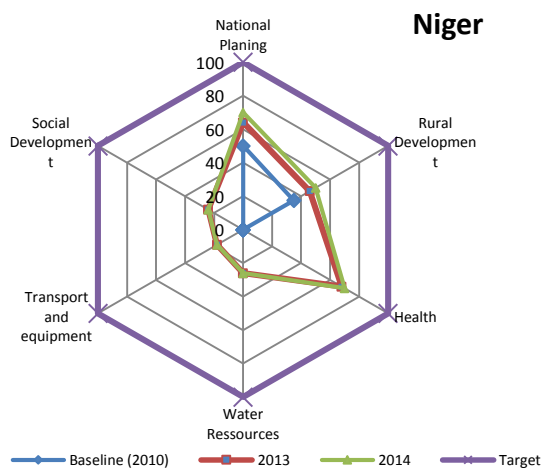
## Jamaica



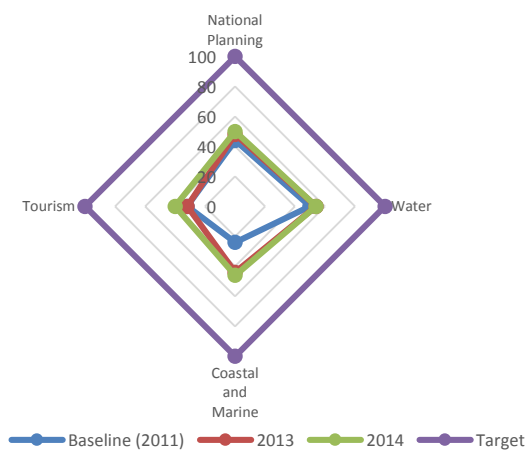
## Mozambique



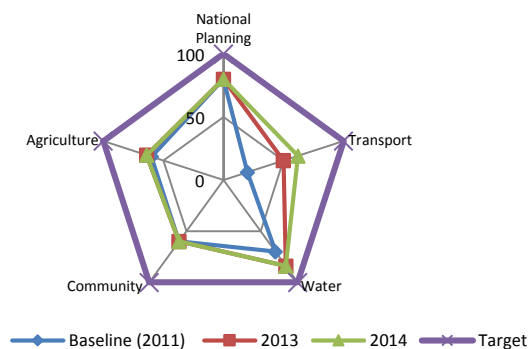
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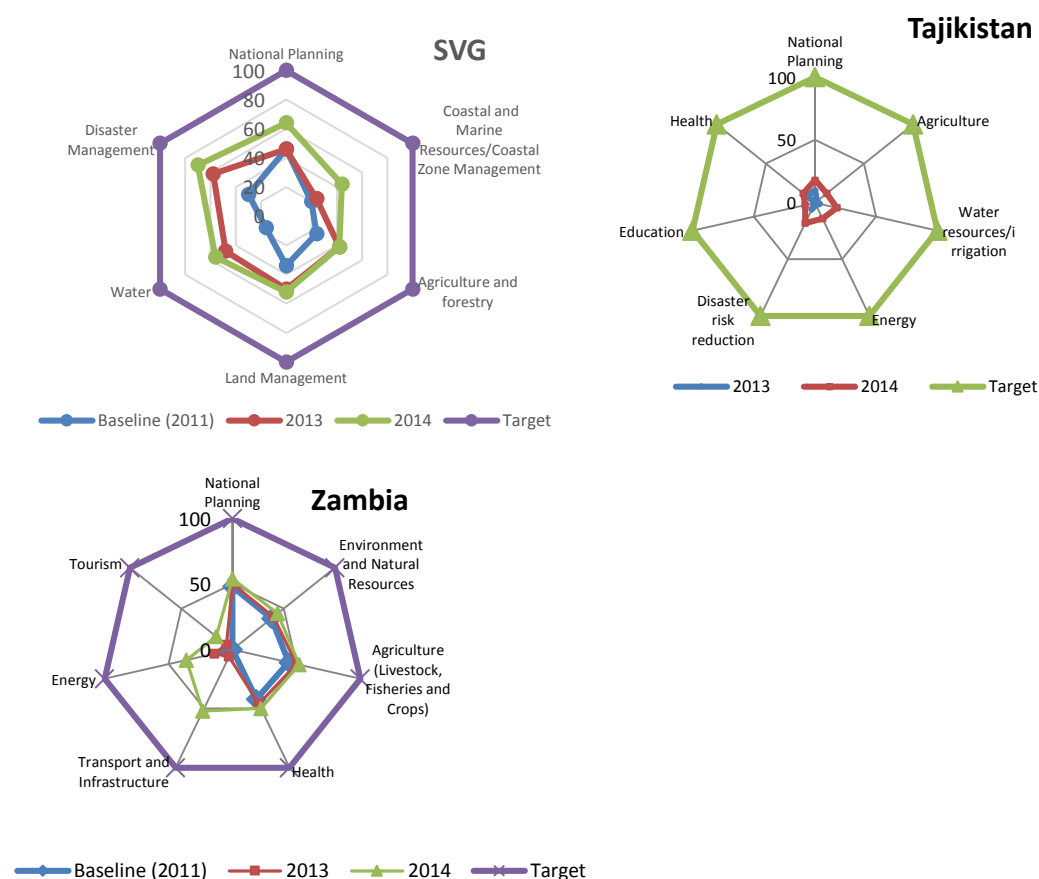


## Saint Lucia



## Samoa





60. **Key challenges to mainstreaming climate change in development:** Although pilot countries raised specific challenges related to their particular country context, some similarities emerge as categorized into four groupings: human and financial resources, data quality and availability, coordination and harmonization, and awareness raising.

a) Human and financial resources

- i. High staff turnover/non-continuity of staff participating in climate change-related work
- ii. Lack of awareness of approaches to integrate climate change into development planning
- iii. Lack of expertise to regularly assess climate risks for vulnerable sectors or areas (vulnerability studies/adaptation, assessment of socio-economic impacts)
- iv. Limited public resources constrain spending on adaptation and resilience building

- b) Data quality and availability
  - i. Lack of national M&E system to track results and learn lessons from ongoing climate change initiatives in the country
  - ii. Lack of disaggregated data in the different PPCR priority sectors
- c) Coordination and harmonization
  - i. Lack of harmonization of government and donor guidelines and procedures
  - ii. Uncoordinated practices: funding agencies run parallel projects under several ministries thereby duplicating initiatives
- d) Awareness raising
  - i. Inadequate attention or awareness of other non-government actors such as civil society, academia, private sector, and women, on integration issues

61. **Core indicator 2: Evidence of Strengthened Government Capacity and Coordination Mechanisms to Mainstream Climate Resilience**

62. The core indicator 2 calls for the measurement of two components: strengthened government capacity to mainstream climate resilience, and strengthened coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience.

63. **Strengthened government capacity to mainstream climate resilience:** Looking at the overarching pattern across PPCR pilot countries, the PPCR has clearly contributed to building awareness on climate change resilience across sectors and among key stakeholders, including the government. Through Phase 1 and early implementation of Phase 2 activities, PPCR has been able to help build policy and institutional capacities and working arrangements. In most PPCR countries, there has been considerable progress in availability of information related to climate change and increased availability of climate change expertise, as well as sector participation in climate resilience-related activities.

64. With the support of PPCR, countries are making progress toward closing capacity and information gaps identified during Phase 1, as described in the following examples.

65. **In Tajikistan**, climate expertise is increasing. In 2014, numerous experts from various ministries, departments, and scientific research centers participated in national and international



seminars, conferences, and training courses that reflected on capacity gaps relevant to climate adaptation. In addition, training programs with improved climate change focus were introduced at three national universities (Tajik National University, Tajik Agrarian University, and Tajik Pedagogical University) and at the Tajik Lyceum of Communication.

66. **In Jamaica**, there is ongoing capacity building around climate change. For example, in 2014:

- a) Over 30 personnel from government, the private sector, and civil society were trained in the use of near-term climate change scenarios;
- b) Climate change information provided to CCFPN assisted with the initial training in use of the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool; and
- c) Personnel of the National Spatial Data Management Division and climate change meteorological professionals were trained in hydrological modelling and climate forecasting.

67. **In Dominica**, three studies and assessments were carried out related to climate change, variability, and resilience (e.g., Low Carbon Climate Resilience Strategy and Growth and Social Protection Strategy). Nonetheless, a lack of necessary data is a key challenge for evidence-based decision-making. The only data that Dominica currently has is climatic rainfall data from the Meteorological Office and Dominica Electricity Services. While many government officials are being trained in climate change and risk mitigation aspects of various sectors, capacity needs to improve further. In the current situation, there are no incentives or legislative policies that expressly address climate change and resilience.

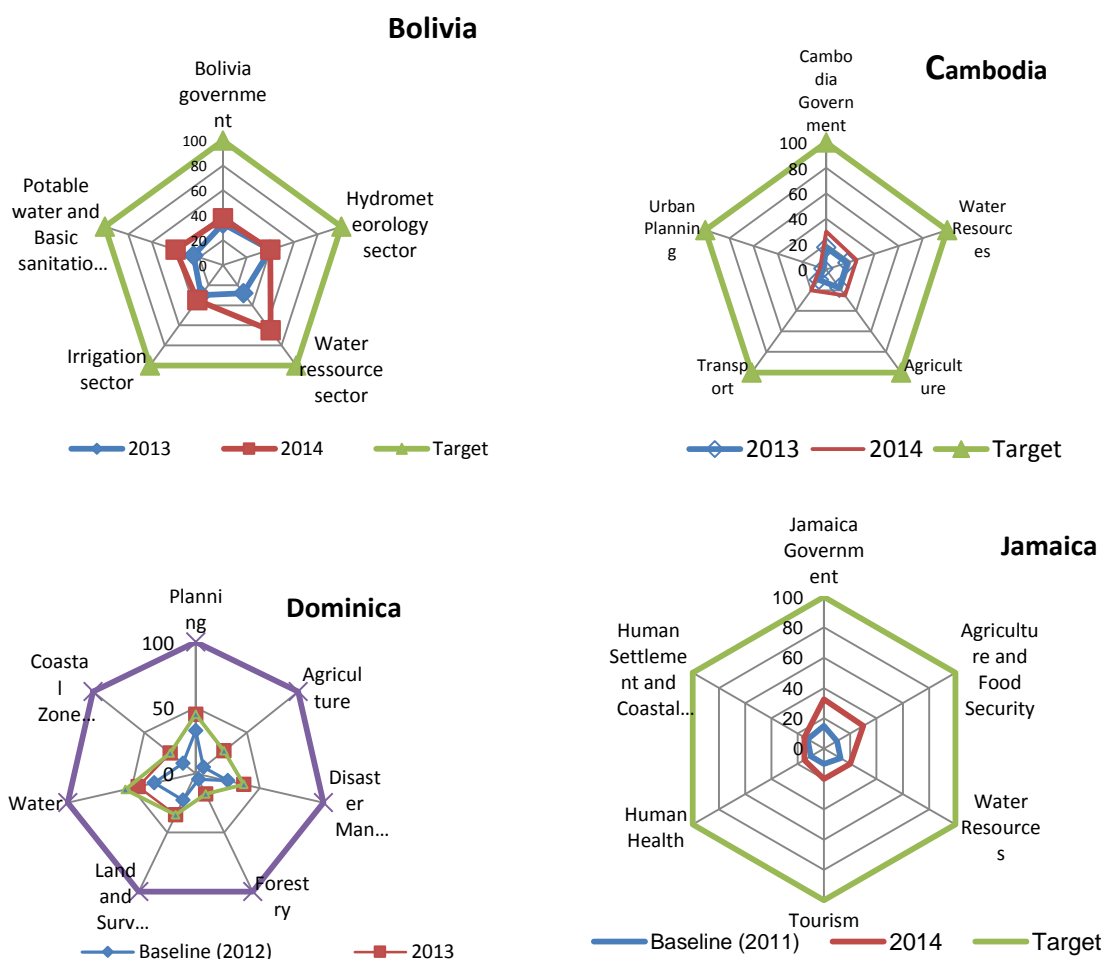
68. **In Mozambique**, there is a newly created Knowledge Management Portal which aims at being a knowledge sharing tool for climate change. Information will be shared through this portal where major studies and other important information can be found. One challenge is that climate change expertise is more available in the capital and is almost non-existent in the provinces. On the positive side, the University of Maputo is setting up a masters-level course on climate change, and more government staff members are expected to participate on a scholarship basis.

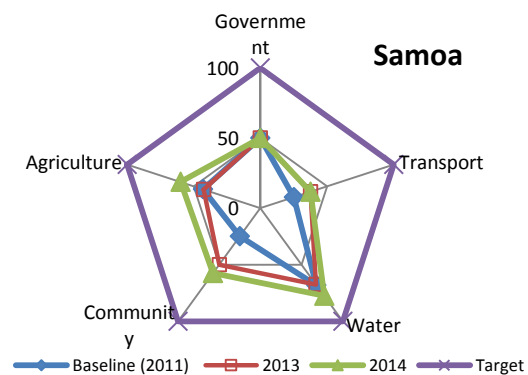
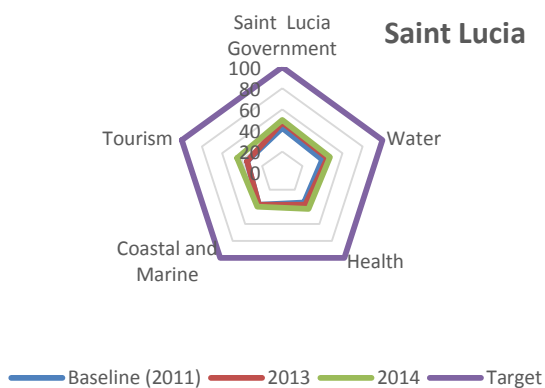
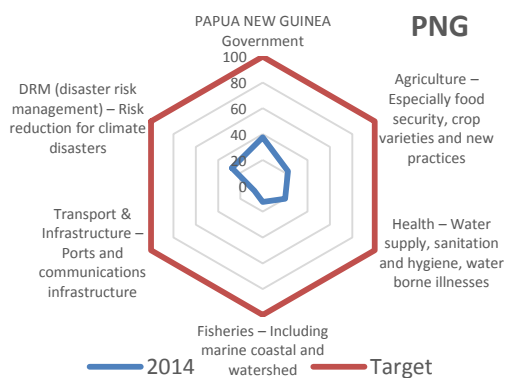
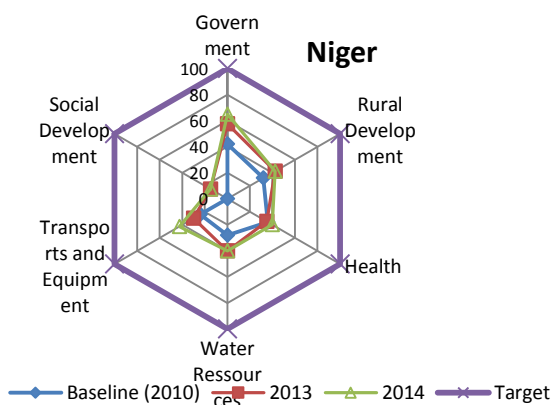
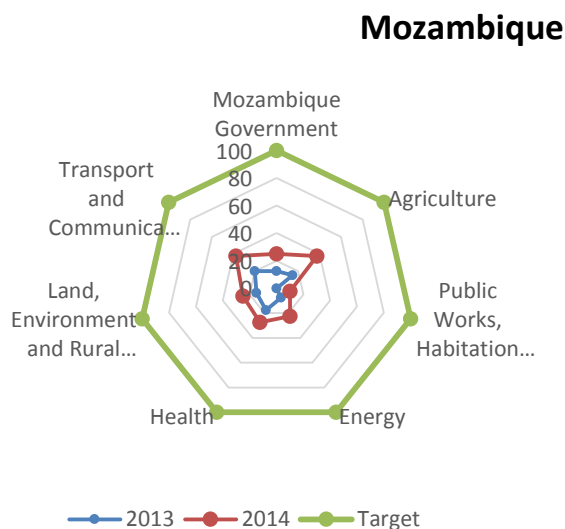
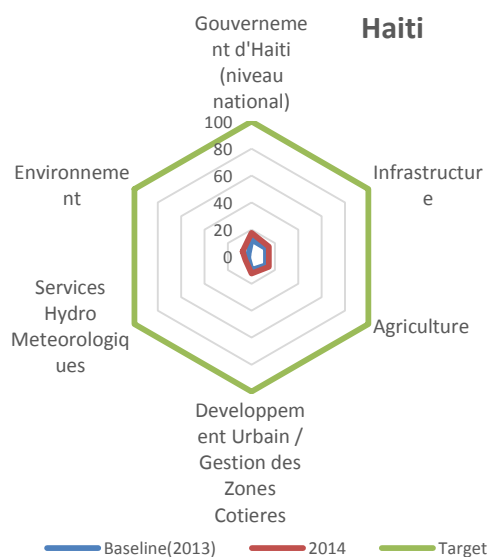
69. **In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, since SPCR implementation there has been considerable progress in increasing availability of climate change expertise and information and sector participation in climate resilience- related issues.

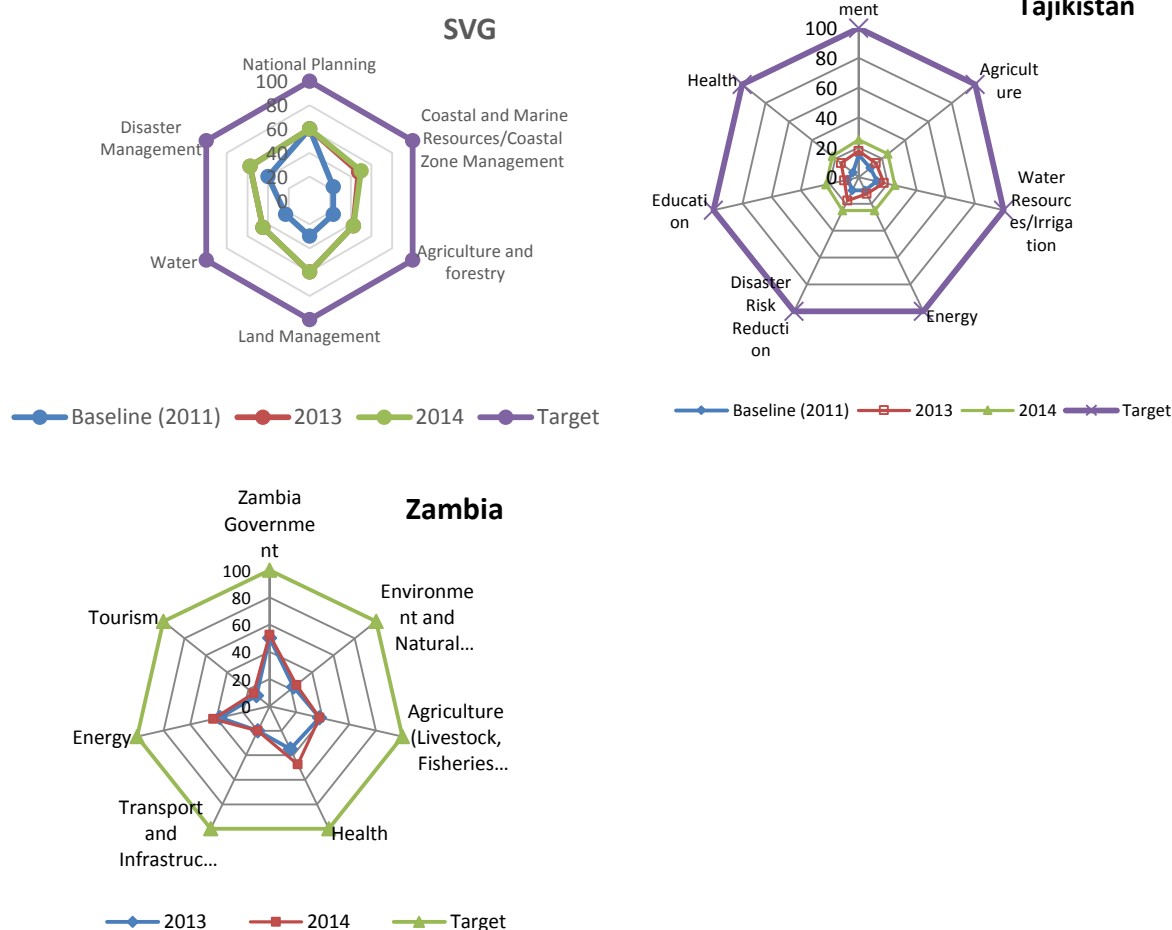
70. **In Niger**, little climate change expertise exists at the national level and experts are limited in number at the sector level. Capacity building is needed within ministries and especially at the local level (municipalities) to meet the needs of rural stakeholders.

71. Figure 7 provides radar charts for PPCR pilot countries that reported on core indicator 2 in 2015. These charts show progress made by each pilot country in strengthening government capacity to mainstream climate resilience since the endorsement of each country's SPCR.

**Figure 7: Strengthened Government capacity to mainstream climate change**







72. **Strengthened coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience:** The need for cross-sectoral coordination that enables multi-sectoral and multi-ministerial interaction was recognized during the Phase 1 formulation of each pilot country's SPCR. In many countries institutional arrangements or coordination mechanisms were established as a result of extensive consultations with various stakeholders.

73. As of December 31, 2014, the PPCR has been instrumental in supporting the establishment of institutions to address climate risk in all PPCR pilot countries. The scope, level of authority, and composition of these coordination mechanisms differ from country to country. In many cases, the coordination bodies are positioned at the highest levels of government (e.g., Central Presidential or Prime Minister's office) or within a Ministry with convening power across stakeholders (e.g., Ministry of Finance) (see Table 2). In other counties, more needs to be done to improve the representativeness and functionality of these mechanisms. Some countries reported having limited human and financial capacity to support a wide range of sectors (e.g., Papua New Guinea). Moreover, involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, such as non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), civil society, and the private sector, in the national coordination mechanisms still needs to be improved in most countries, as does gender-balance in participation.

**Table 4: Overview of PPCR country institutional leads**

Institutional Lead/Focal point	Country examples
Ministry of Finance	Zambia, Bangladesh ,Cambodia, Samoa
Central Presidential or Prime Ministerial office	Tajikistan, Haiti, Mozambique, Grenada
Ministry of Environment (with technical mandate to address climate change issues) or other ministry	Bolivia, Nepal, Yemen, Niger

74. Selected examples below provide information on how country coordination mechanisms are evolving.

75. **In Papua New Guinea** the coordination mechanism of the PPCR is formally established under the Adaptation Technical Working Group (ATWG), but this group has limited capacity to support a wide range of sectors. For example, ATWG does not have enough focal points in each department to manage a full portfolio of adaptation projects across sectors.

76. **In Grenada** the National Climate Change Committee acts as the main advisory body to the Government of Grenada on any matters related to climate change. The Committee consists of 13 members assigned to different working groups for which they are responsible. Within these working groups, services from members of civil society, private sector, academia, and government officials are designated.

77. **In Zambia** the Interim Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Secretariat is fulfilling the mandate until the National Climate Change Development Council is formed (see Case Example 2). Zambia provides a good example of coordination across multiple sectors supported at the highest levels of government.

**Case Example 2: Zambia's case for anchoring the PPCR in a strong lead ministry to ensure inter-ministerial cooperation**



In 2012, pending agreement on and implementation of permanent institutional arrangements for climate change coordination, the Government of Zambia established the Interim Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Secretariat (IIMCCS) under the Ministry of Finance. This was done in recognition of the need to make interim provision for coordination of all climate change and disaster risk management initiatives in the country, and for a dedicated unit to oversee implementation of key climate change initiatives in the country. The IMCCS is designed to be a facilitation and coordination unit, with implementation left to line Ministries or decentralized structures. There are strengths and opportunities, as well as challenges, associated with this arrangement: structural arrangement are summarized as follows:

***Strengths and opportunities\*:***

- Being attached to a more powerful institution, and having linkages with the Cabinet Office, the Secretariat has the ability to elevate climate change issues to high-level decision-making bodies.
- Its design ensures that expertise and networks from a range of relevant sectors are brought together in one place through the government facilitators drawn from different ministries (it aims to function as a knowledge hub).
- Key staff members have acquired specialist knowledge of international funding sources and a strong profile in the multilateral climate finance arena. This should enable the secretariat to assist other players in identifying initiatives that can be funded by external sources.
- Contracted experts provide complementary technical skills enabling the Secretariat to demonstrate high levels of professionalism.
- It has a clear awareness of its role as mediator between the needs and interests of different stakeholders: state and non-state, national and international

***Challenges\*:***

- Clarification of lead institutional mandates
- Slow deployment of staff
- Harmonization of government and MDBs guidelines and procedures

\* Source: ODI, 2014

### 3.2.2 Indicators Measured at Project Level (Core Indicators 3, 4, and 5)

78. **Core Indicator 3: Quality of, and extent to which, climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested; and**

79. **Core Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change**

80. Given that core indicator 3 complements core indicator 4 they are combined here. Indicator 3 focuses on instruments and investment models that have been developed and tested, while indicator 4 focuses on how and to what extent the instruments and investment models are being used by different stakeholders. For this reason the analysis on both indicators is done simultaneously.

81. Currently 13 PPCR countries with 29 approved projects have reported on 212 tools or instruments that have been developed or are under preparation. As Figure 8 show the majority of tools/instruments developed thus far are geared toward climate information and early warning systems, building physical infrastructure, and developing the enabling environment.

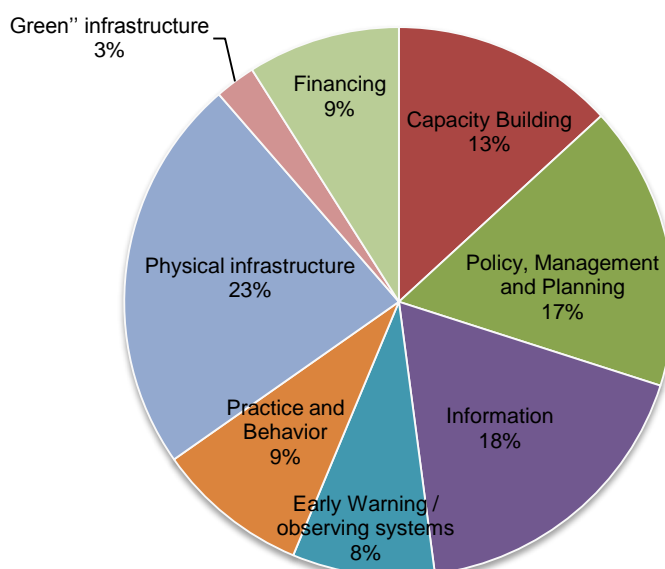
82. Climate information and early warning systems (26 percent of all tools/instruments developed or under preparation as of December 31, 2015) are aimed at developing systems for communicating climate information to help build resilience towards climate impacts. Examples include development of topographic data and open-source platform in Dominica; development of hydrological modeling, flow forecasting, and GIS in Mozambique; and development of a web-based climate change information and knowledge management network in Bangladesh.

83. Building physical infrastructure (23 percent of all tools/instruments developed or under preparation as of December 31, 2015) includes efforts to provide direct or indirect protection from climate hazards and reduce vulnerability. Examples include improved flood protection and water management infrastructure in Cambodia, and rehabilitation or rebuilding of two schools and two homes for the elderly people in Grenada.

84. Developing the enabling environment (20 percent of all tools/instruments developed or under preparation as of December 31, 2014) includes human and institutional capacity building and incorporating understanding of climate science, impacts, vulnerability, and risk into policy, government, and institutional planning and management. Examples include revision and training to enforce application of building codes in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; development of

climate-resilient codes and standards for road construction and maintenance in Samoa; and development of replicable model for planning, developing, and implementing climate resilient upgrades of hydropower facilities in Tajikistan.

**Figure 8: Category of PPCR tools/instruments (as of December 31, 2014)**



85. Annex 5 presents the actual operational and expected results for the use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change. It shows that estimates from 29 MDB-approved projects suggest that over the course of the projects' lifecycles, 800,228 households, 9,622 businesses, and 4,420 public service entities in 1,869 communities are expected to use and benefit from PPCR supported climate responsive tools/instruments. As of December 31, 2014, 101,056 households; 40 businesses, 4,420 public sector service entities and 59 communities have used these tools/instruments. The uptake of the different tools/instruments is expected to be significantly higher in the coming years as the PPCR program mature further.

86. Selected examples below illustrate how these targeted groups used the improved PPCR tools/instruments.

87. **In Mozambique**, 2,390 out of 8,500 households have already benefited from activities of the Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management project. The project is expected to increase agricultural production and income through irrigation, access to potable water, usage of improved techniques (e.g., conservation, agriculture, and agroforestry). The project will also contribute to livelihood diversification and income generation (e.g., firewood stoves, charcoal).



88. **In Dominica**, the PPCR Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project is supporting the installation of a network of 40 hydrometeorological stations across the island. This project will provide the Meteorological Office and other government agencies with data to assist with weather forecasting, improving of seismic monitoring capacity, and early warning systems for Dominicans.

89. **Core indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change**

90. The success of the PPCR will depend to an extent on the scale of effective outreach and providing those at risk, particularly poor people, with short-term options to deal with extreme climate-related events and to cope with long-term climatic changes.

91. Early estimates made during preparation of the 41 MDB-approved projects suggest that over **30 million people** will be supported by PPCR in 17 countries over the lifetime of the implementation of these projects. Half (50.3 percent) of beneficiaries are expected to be women (see Annex 6: Expected and actual total number of people supported by the PPCR).

92. According to reports submitted by seven countries<sup>6</sup>, as of December 31, 2014, more than **900,000 people** have been directly supported by ten PPCR projects (see Annex 6). Of these, more than **450,000 are women** and about **800,000 are poor** (see Figure 9). As reported by the countries, many of the PPCR-approved investment projects are in the early stages of implementation and have not yet produced significant results. The number of people supported by the PPCR will increase substantially once more projects are approved and fully implemented.

93. The type and scope of support received by the beneficiaries depends on project objectives and targeted beneficiaries in the countries.

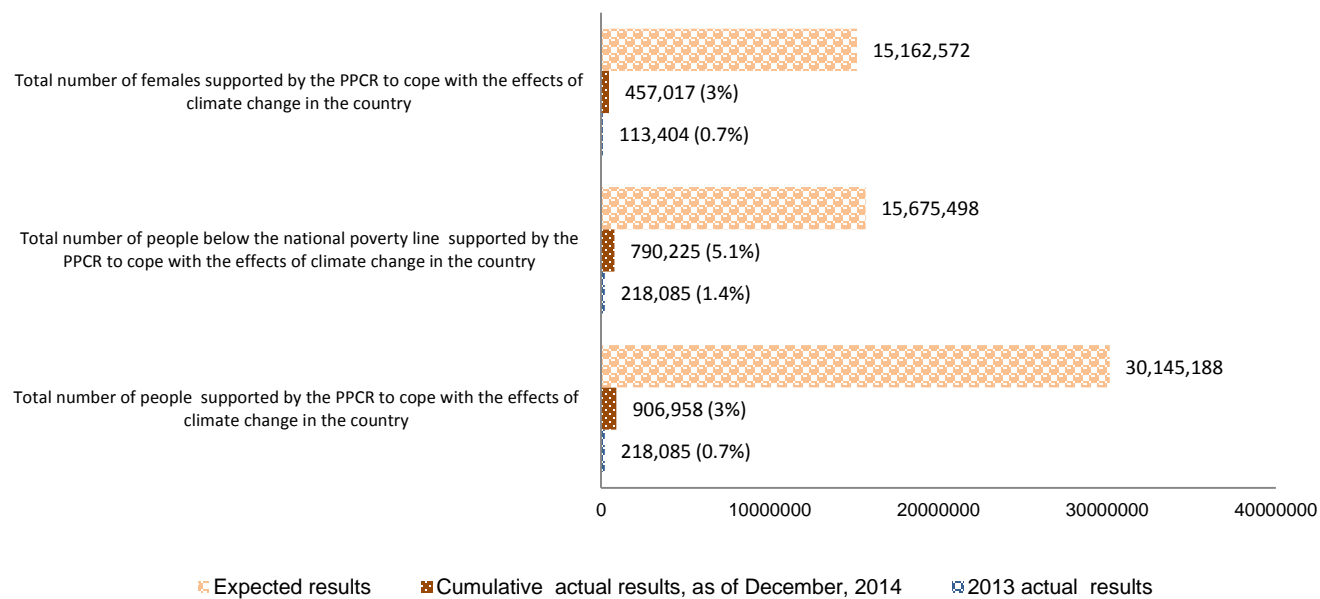
94. **In Niger**, nearly 360,500 rural farmers have already received climate related information through the CAPCR. Over 15,000 vulnerable households representing about 90,000 people have benefited from different social protection activities such as distributions of ‘vouchers’ to buy essential food items, such as cooking oil, salt, sugar, tea, milk for children, and condiments. This program has a strong gender dimension as most of the beneficiaries are women-headed households.

95. **In Mozambique**, the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project has established four hectares of Conservation Agriculture benefiting 100 small-scale farmers.

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<sup>6</sup> Niger, Saint Lucia, Tajikistan, Zambia, Nepal, Mozambique, and Bangladesh

**Figure 9: Expected and actual number of people supported by PPCR (as of December 31, 2014)**



## **4 Enhancing the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting System**

96. The PPCR results monitoring and reporting system was created to provide a flexible and streamlined approach for tracking PPCR's contribution to climate-resilient development in PPCR pilot countries and regions.

97. Recognizing that monitoring and reporting on climate resilience initiatives is still relatively new, especially at programmatic levels, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs supported PPCR countries through a variety of initiatives: direct financial support and customized trainings to lessons and knowledge-sharing activities.

### **4.1 Support to PPCR Countries on Monitoring and Reporting**

98. Building country capacity is critical for the longer-term viability of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system. Lessons drawn from early implementation of the system show that PPCR countries vary in their capacity to undertake the monitoring and reporting process. In some cases, data may be missing or expertise or technical capacity to process data may be limited. In other cases, engaging stakeholders may have high transaction costs.

99. In response to these challenges, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs initiated a process in 2013 to build country capacity and provide clear guidance and adequate human and financial support for monitoring and reporting on the five core indicators.

#### **4.1.1 Enhanced Targeted Support for PPCR Monitoring and Reporting**

100. In 2013, the PPCR Trust Fund Committee made available a total of USD 2 million in funding to support country capacity building and to help set up or enhance country PPCR monitoring systems. These resources were made available on a case-by-case basis and reflect country monitoring and reporting capacity level and needs (see Annex 7: Enhanced targeted support allocation per country).

101. In general, PPCR countries have used this additional funding to recruit international consultants or, in most cases, local staff or consultants (as in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Niger, Zambia, and Mozambique) to support monitoring and reporting activities and organize the annual scoring workshop and related stakeholder stocktaking meetings.

#### 4.1.2 The PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Capacity Building and Knowledge Exchange Program

102. The PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Country Capacity Building Program was initiated in 2015 by the CIF Administration Unit in coordination with the MDBs. Through trainings, the program aims to strengthen the capacity of PPCR pilot countries to monitor and report results achieved through the SPCR implementation. This new initiative complements the enhanced targeted support provided previously and is delivered according to country needs.

103. To launch the program and to respond to country requests for support, the CIF Administration Unit, in collaboration with the World Bank and IDB, conducted two training workshops in Jamaica and Haiti in May 2015. CIF Administrative Unit staff also undertook missions in Niger and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to provide technical support and participate in annual indicator scoring workshops.

##### Box 2: PPCR Results Monitoring and Reporting Training Workshops in Jamaica and Haiti.



**Jamaica** (May 20 – 23, 2015)

##### Jamaica

The workshop was organized by the Planning Institute of Jamaica, the PPCR Focal Point, with support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Twenty-eight participants attended the workshop, including representatives from key agencies, (Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change; Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Ministry of Health; Meteorological Service; the University of the West Indies at Mona; USAID; World Bank, and various NGOs.

##### Haiti

The workshop was organized by Inter-Ministerial Committee for Territorial Planning (CIAT) and the PPCR Focal Point with the support of the World Bank and the IDB. Forty-three participants attended, including representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Transport and Communications, USAID, AFB, and UNDP, and civil society.



**Haiti** (May 20 – 23, 2015)

*Photos Training workshop in Jamaica and Haiti / Credit: Kouassi E. Kouadio-CIF AU*

### 4.1.3 Other Support

104. **PPCR Results Community of Practice:** During the reporting period the PPCR community of practice provided weekly guidance and tools to facilitate the in-country monitoring and reporting process. Approximately 115 practitioners, including country focal points and M&E specialists, MDB focal points, consultants, and task team leaders have joined the community.

105. In order to respond to increasing requests for monitoring and reporting support by pilot countries and MDBs, the CIF AU used a variety of collaboration methods and formats, including webinars (with Mozambique PPCR team), teleconferences, written feedback, and briefings for task team leaders and consultants who support monitoring and reporting work in pilot countries.

106. The work undertaken to improve and strengthen PPCR countries' capacity on monitoring and reporting has induced multitude positive benefits on the results reporting process as described next.

## 4.2 Improved Reporting Quality, Country Ownership, and Stakeholder Engagement

### 4.2.1 Improved Quality of Country Reporting

107. One of the key challenges underscored in the 2014 results report was related to the quality of the result reports submitted and the fact that the majority of countries did not define scoring criteria for core indicators 1 and 2. In this reporting round, 16 countries have developed scoring criteria for core indicators 1 and 2. The definition of scoring criteria makes the subjective assessment of these qualitative indicators more objective, reliable, and consistent. Some countries revised their scoring criteria and adjusted their baseline scores accordingly (e.g. Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). This indicates that countries have better understanding of the monitoring and reporting process and its importance. Moreover, an increasing number of PPCR countries are providing full analysis of their data and have submitted a full report (e.g., Saint Lucia, Niger, Dominica, Nepal, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).

### 4.2.2 Increasing Country Ownership and Stakeholder Engagement

108. Country ownership and stakeholder consultation are the two key pillars of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system. In 2014, only nine of the 18 pilot countries organized national stakeholder workshops to provide scores for core indicators 1 and 2 (to be reported in the 2014 Results Report). In the 2015 reporting round, 16 pilot countries conducted a stakeholder

consultation process to assess progress made and results achieved in implementing their PPCR investment plans. This is evidence that more PPCR countries have seen the value of this approach, and many good stories are emerging from this stakeholder consultation process.

109. **In Haiti**, the scoring workshop was an opportunity for the different agencies that will be implementing Haiti's SPCR to meet for the first time since the plan was endorsed in 2013. This meeting was also an occasion to discuss complementarity and synergy among the different projects and establish a common vision toward achieving the goal of improving climate resilient development in Haiti. Such an approach also contributes to the building of open and truthful relationships among the different stakeholder groups.

110. **In Niger**, all 43 participants of the scoring workshop unanimously agreed to institutionalize the annual monitoring and reporting process and give this responsibility to the National Commission on Climate Change and Variability, a national body that oversees all climate change initiatives in the country. The objective is to stimulate a broader dialogue around climate resilience in the country and create an entry point to establish a national climate change monitoring and reporting system.

### Case Example 3: Tajikistan's PPCR monitoring and reporting scoring workshop



**Press release:** The Tajikistan PPCR Focal Point in collaboration with the MDBs has initiated in 2015 a series of round table discussions and workshops to strengthen Tajikistan PPCR capacities for monitoring and reporting results achieved through the implementation of the PPCR in Tajikistan.

A recent PPCR monitoring and reporting scoring workshop, which was held in Dushanbe on May 13, 2015, helped put the final touches on the preliminary results of the PPCR core indicators' assessment at the national and project/program-level, summarizing progress achieved during the reporting period.

This event was organized by the PPCR Focal Point and the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan with the support provided by the CDTA Team. More than 50 participants attended the workshop, including representatives from government ministries and committees, national civil society organizations, international organizations and the Phase 2 PPCR projects.

For more information on this workshop, please visit the PPCR Tajikistan website at: [www.ppcr.tj](http://www.ppcr.tj)

## **5 Challenges and opportunities**

111. This section highlights key challenges that have emerged from the current 2015 reporting round.

### **5.1 Quality of Reporting**

112. Although the overall quality of country reports is improving, some countries (e.g., Tonga) submitted their reports without establishing scoring criteria for the qualitative indicators 1 and 2 and/or conducting the multi-stakeholder scoring workshop.

### **5.2 Stakeholder Participation**

113. In this reporting round, the majority of PPCR countries (16) conducted a multi-stakeholder scoring workshop to assess qualitative indicators 1 and 2. However, it may be difficult to assure that all the right participants, especially non-governmental stakeholder groups from civil society and private sector, were invited to these meetings. This may occur for different reasons. Some key stakeholders may not want to participate, some may not be identified, and in other case, mistrust can impede participation. Some PPCR Observers (e.g., Niger during the 2015 PPCR Pilot Country Meeting) point out that civil society organizations are sometimes under-represented in the scoring workshop. Although the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit provides some guidance on the selection of in-country stakeholder groups, this decision falls under the responsibility of the PPCR Country Focal Point. There is a need to provide more guidance on how to better engage different in-country stakeholder groups.

### **5.3 Data on Private Sector Projects**

114. Due to confidentiality and sensitivity of private sector data and information, pilot country governments do not get involved in the implementation of private sector projects. As a consequence, private sector companies do not report on results to governments but rather their funders. Furthermore, pilot countries do not report on projects that are not included in their SPCRs such as PPCR Private Sector Set-aside (PSSA) projects. On these two particular issues, the PPCR toolkit does not provide any guidance.

### **5.4 Taking Stock**

115. The revised PPCR Results Framework, adopted in December 2012, made the provision that “each PPCR pilot country, in collaboration with the MDBs will implement the approved revised results framework from 2013-2016 and report back to the Sub-Committee by November 2016 on the usefulness and feasibility of the results framework”.

116. After three years of operation, and in the “learning by doing” spirit of the CIF, it is important to assess the usefulness, feasibility and sustainability of the country-led and participatory PPCR monitoring and reporting system.

## **5.5 Aligning Results Frameworks**

117. The ten new PPCR countries are preparing to develop their SPCRs. It is crucial that these countries and the MDBs take the necessary steps to align their SPCRs’ results frameworks with the revised PPCR results framework.



## 6 Next Steps

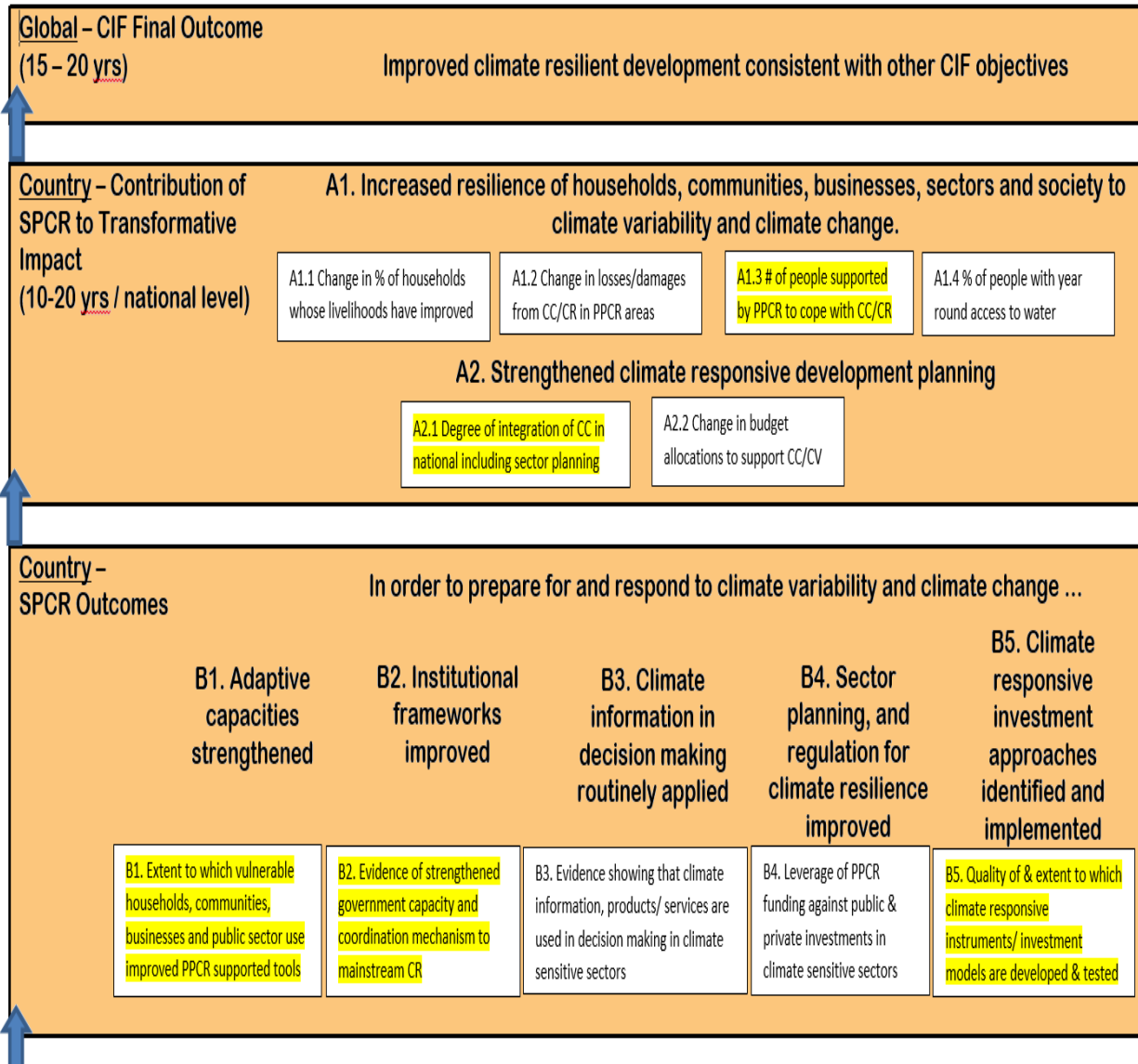
118. In 2016 the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs and the PPCR pilot countries, will continue to advance the PPCR results agenda. Planned initiatives include:

- a) Continuing to provide capacity building support to countries with specific monitoring and reporting needs (e.g., Tonga)
- b) Revising the PPCR toolkit to enhance guidance on issues such as:
  - i. Data collection for private sector projects under SPCRs and PSSA
  - ii. The representativeness of non-government stakeholder groups in the annual national scoring workshop
- c) Providing technical support to new PPCR countries and MDB task teams in the development of their SPCRs' results frameworks
- d) Organizing a two-day workshop to take stock of the usefulness, feasibility, and sustainability of the country-led and participatory PPCR monitoring and reporting system, including its revised results framework. Lessons will be presented to the PPCR Sub-Committee and shared widely with the PPCR community and beyond. This workshop will include pilot countries, donors, MDBs, and experts in the field of climate resilience M&E

## **7 Annexes**

**Annex 1: PPCR revised logic model and results framework**  
(five core indicators in yellow, the rest are optional indicators)

**PPCR Revised Logic Model with Indicators**



**Annex 2: Project approval and disbursement rate per country**

Countries	SPCR Endorsement date	SPCR Total endorsed funding	Funding commitment (Sub Committee approvals)	MDB- approved funding	Cumulative number of project approved	Number of project in the SPCR (Pipeline)	Cumulative Disbursements (MDB) as of Dec 31, 2014
Bangladesh	11/10/10	110.0	99.9	99.7	6	7	10.1
Nepal	6/29/11	91.0	71.8	65.7	4	6	12.8
Tajikistan	11/10/10	57.8	57.8	55.7	5	6	7.0
Yemen	10/23/12	58.0	20.5	20.5	1	3	2.8
Cambodia	6/29/11	91.0	73.9	73.9	5	9	6.4
Bolivia	11/2/11	91.0	49.5	4.0	1	2	2.7
Mozambique	6/29/11	91.0	81.3	65.6	6	9	5.2
Niger	11/10/10	110.0	100.4	100.4	4	7	21.5
Zambia	6/29/11	91.0	77.8	77.8	2	4	8.7
Caribbean-RT	4/30/12	10.6	0.4	0.4	0	1	0.4
Dominica	11/21/12	21.0	21.2	21.2	1	1	0.2
Grenada	4/19/11	25.0	16.5	16.5	1	2	4.1
Haiti	5/1/13	25.0	8.5	8.5	1	4	0.3
Jamaica	11/2/11	30.0	18.9	18.9	1	3	0.8
St. Lucia	6/29/11	27.0	27.3	27.3	1	1	0.3
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	4/19/11	15.0	15.3	15.3	1	1	2.2
Pacific Region	4/30/12	10.0	4.1	4.1	1	2	0.8
Papua New Guinea	11/1/12	30.0	1.2	1.2	0	2	0.9
Samoa	3/29/11	30.0	30.3	30.3	2	2	2.4
Tonga	4/30/12	20.0	20.1	20.1	1	1	0.9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,034.4</b>	<b>794.03</b>	<b>771.2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>90.7</b>

### Annex 3: Brief overview on the methodology for monitoring and reporting on the five PPCR core indicators

#	Core Indicators	Rationale	Type of indicator	Level of data collection	Data collection instrument
1	Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning	This indicator is designed to capture the extent to which considerations of climate resilience (risks, opportunities) are integrated into planning processes at national and sectoral levels.	Qualitative / country self-assessment	National level / scoring workshop	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
2	Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	This indicator is important to demonstrate that the PPCR's support to pilot country governments results in improved institutions and institutional frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience.	Qualitative / country self-assessment	National level /scoring workshop	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
3	Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested	This indicator estimates (as best as possible) the extent to which the PPCR is identifying and implementing climate responsive investment approaches, by documenting the instruments and models that have been developed and tested with PPCR support and assessing their quality.	Qualitative / project self-assessment	Project level data, aggregate at National level	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
4	Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change	This indicator measures the extent to which the PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacities of target stakeholders in a particular country or region, by measuring their uptake of climate responsive tools, instruments, strategies, and activities that the PPCR is supporting.	Quantitative	Project level data, aggregate at national level	Table: numeric data
5	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	This indicator determines whether PPCR projects/programs for climate resilience action reach and support people on the ground as intended. This It estimates (as best as possible) the number of people <b>directly supported</b> by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change in a particular country.	Quantitative	Project level, and aggregate at national level	Table: numeric data

#### Annex 4: Status of PPCR countries in mainstreaming climate change into national including sector planning documents

Country	Priority Sectors	Approved climate change plan for the nation/ sector?	Reform to imbed CC in key national /sector development planning document is underway	Not yet started	Observation
Mozambique	National Planning	✓			A National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change integrating adaptation, disaster risk reduction and mitigation response approved by the Cabinet in 2014
	Agriculture		✓		The Action Plan for climate smart Agriculture has been approved but the Sector strategy was approved before the action plan , and needs to be revised to include some elements from the Climate Smart Action Plan
	Public Works, Habitation and Water Resources		✓		A risk screening tool for climate change for major infrastructures approved at the Ministry level
	Energy		✓		
	Health	✓			A Health strategic Plan including Climate Change Approved at Ministerial level
	Land, Environment and Rural Development	✓			
	Transport and Communication		✓		A new functional structure is approved for the National Institute of Meteorology which allows better performance in generating information for climate change
Saint Lucia	National Planning	✓			The Climate Change Policy (2002) was revised in 2014 to address new and emerging issues and was adopted by the Cabinet in March 2015.
	Water				
	Health		✓		Plans were underway to revise the Strategic Plan for Health (adopted in 1997). The revised document will incorporate climate resilience measures. It is expected that the draft plan would be completed by end of June 2015.
	Coastal and Marine				
	Tourism		✓		Plans were underway to prepare a National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Tourism Sector
Cambodia	National Planning	✓			The Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic and Action Plans was approved in 2013 the government is now developing the national M&E framework for climate change.
	Water Resources	✓			Climate Change Strategic and Action Plans for Water Resources and Meteorology (2014-2018) approved.
	Agriculture	✓			Climate Change Strategic and Priority Action Plans for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector (2014-2018) approved.
	Transport	✓			Climate Change Strategic and Action Plans for Transport Sector (2014-2018) approved.
	Urban Planning			✓	No Urban Planning sector policy on climate change exists.
Dominica	National Planning	✓			Low-Carbon Climate-Resilient Development Strategy integrate CC
	Environment & Natural Resource Management	✓			Climate Change, Environment & Natural Resource Management Bill approved in 2014
	Water	✓			CC is embedded in the Water Resource Development Plan (2009-2019)

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	Forestry		✓		Draft National Forestry Policy
	Agriculture		✓		Dominica FINAL DRAFT AgriEco Policy Framework 2007 to 2025
	Fisheries		✓		Draft Fisheries & Aquaculture Policy 2012-2037 approved in 2012
	Coastal Zones/Fisheries		✓		There is a draft strategy embedding CC but it isn't finalized yet.
	Disaster Preparedness (Office of Disaster Management Unit)				
	Works (Public Works Unit)			✓	Both Road Sector Programme and National Roads Policy develop in 2008 don't embed CC
	Land	✓			National Land Use Policy embedding CC developed in 2014
	Hydromet (Meteorological Service)				
	Environmental Health	✓			Strategic Plan for Health 2010-2019 approved in 2010 integrate CC
Grenada	National Planning	✓			Grenada National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan 2007-2011 is still relevant.
	Environment				
	MNIB			✓	No Specific climate change strategy for the sector
	Education and Human Resource Development			✓	No Specific climate change strategy for the sector
	Social Development & Housing			✓	No Specific climate change strategy for the sector
	Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment			✓	
	Health			✓	No Specific climate change strategy for the sector
Haiti	National planning			✓	Need to develop a broader national strategy that embeds climate change.
	Infrastructure				
	Agriculture	✓			CC is embedded in national agricultural investment programme adopted in 2010
	Développement Urbain / Gestion des Zones Cotières			✓	
	Services Hydro Meteorologiques			✓	No CC strategy for this sector, but the PPCR hydromet project underdevelopment will
	Environment			✓	
Jamaica	National Planning			✓	
	Agriculture and Food Security		✓		Sector plan under Vision 2030 remains in draft
	Water Resources		✓		The draft water sector policy addresses a range of measures for ensuring climate change resilience
	Tourism	✓			2014/15 and 2015/16 Strategic Business Plans address: Sustainable Tourism and Environmental Management and Disaster Risk Management
	Human Health			✓	

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	Human Settlement and Coastal Resources			✓	Housing sector plan does not have CC consideration.
Niger	National planning			✓	
	Rural development (Agriculture, Livestock, Environment)	✓			The strategy adopt in 2013 embed CC considerations
	Health	✓			
	Water resource management		✓		
	Transports and equipment			✓	
	Social Development			✓	
PNG	National planning	✓			The national CC policy was approved in late 2014.
	Agriculture		✓		There is a draft Agriculture climate Smart Policy that is been developed and this will enable Agriculture Department to integrate CC.
	Fisheries			✓	PNG Vision 2050 provides basis but sector implementation not yet initiated.
	Transport & Infrastructure			✓	Nothing in place yet
	DRM (disaster risk management)			✓	
SAMOA	National planning		✓		Climate Change Policy 2007 which was reviewed and work towards a new policy is in progress.
	Transport			✓	
	Water and Sanitation Sector	✓			Water For Life (WFL) incorporates climate change in Sector Objectives 2 and 6
	Agriculture Sector		✓		Climate Adaptation Strategy for sector in draft
	Water and Sanitation Sector			✓	



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SVG	National planning		✓		Plans are underway to develop a National Climate Change Policy under the RDVRP
	Coastal and Marine Resources/Coastal Zone Management			✓	There is no single sector plan for Coastal Zone Management
	Agriculture and forestry		✓		An agriculture sector plan exists in draft form
	Land Management		✓		Work has begun towards the formulation of a National Physical Development Plan which will incorporate climate resilience
	Water		✓		A Water Resource Management plan exists for the sector covering the period 2009-2018. This plan includes climate change issues. It has not been approved yet
	Disaster Management		✓		The National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO) has recently reviewed the Comprehensive Disaster Management Plan with a view to integrating climate change
Tajikistan	National planning		✓		Work is underway to develop the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in Tajikistan
	Agriculture		✓		
	Water Resources/Irrigation		✓		In 2014, the Amelioration and Irrigation Agency was in the process of developing the draft Strategy for Amelioration and Irrigation Development of the Republic of Tajikistan, which will explicitly consider CC.
	Energy		✓		
	Disaster Risk Reduction			✓	
	Education		✓		
	Health	✓			
Zambia	National planning		✓		The National Climate Response Strategy (NCCRS) is still in draft form, awaiting the approval of the Climate Change policy
	Environment and Natural Resources	✓			Climate Change has been embedded in the sectorial strategic plan: National Bio diversity Strategy action Plan (NBSAP).
	Agriculture (Livestock, Fisheries and Crops)	✓			The National Agriculture Policy of 2004 has climate change embedded;
	Health	✓			Climate Change embedded in the National Health policy (2013)
	Transport and Infrastructure	✓			The Sectorial Strategic Plan (2014-2016) for the Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication developed and has climate change considerations embedded in it.
	Water		✓		National water policy (2010) is under review, and has climate change considerations in it
	Tourism		✓		Sectorial Strategic Plan does not have climate change considerations however the tourism policy is currently being reviewed

Source: Consolidated from PPCR countries 2015 Results Reports

## Annex 5: Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

			Number of Households		Number of Communities		Number of Businesses		Number of Public Sector Service Entities	
	Project	Tool	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results
Cambodia	5	18		40360	0	71	0	10	0	22
Grenada	1	14	16	45917	16	183	20	265	148	474
SVG	1	25	0	24095	0	454	0	272	9	55
Samoa	2	9		12743.5	0	146	0	40	0	28
Saint Lucia	1	11	1495	127278	0	13		0	0	
Haiti	1	4								
Niger	1	13	82070	176143	37	38				3650
Tajikistan	6	40	5071	165391		514		8887		78
Tonga	1	4		4800		385		0		26
Zambia	2	14	2514	34140	3	27			7	14
Jamaica	1	13				35		75		
Dominica	1	16	0	71860						
Nepal	6	32	9890	97500	3	3	20	73	32	9890
Total	29	212	101056	800227.5	59	1869	40	9622	184	4420

Source: Consolidated from PPCR countries 2015 Results Reports

**Annex 6: Expected and actual total number of people supported by the PPCR**

	Cumulative actual result as of Dec.2014)			Expected Results		
	Number of project reporting actual results	Total Women	Total	Number of approved project	Total Women	Total
Bangladesh		49,300	145,000	4	443,654	921,753
Bolivia				1	1,500	3,000
Cambodia				7	737,340	1,351,330
Caribbean-Dominica				1	35,211	71,860
Caribbean-Grenada				1	52,769	106,667
Caribbean-Haiti				1	95,000	190,000
Caribbean-Jamaica				1	475	1,900
Caribbean-St. Lucia	1	748	1,495	1	86,190	169,000
Caribbean-St. Vincent and the Grenadines				1	632	1,275
Mozambique	2	73,950	145,000	6	4,163,454	8,184,500
Nepal	3	22,353	35,234	3	5,776,572	11,462,003
Niger	1	276,271	563,402	4	457,000	914,600
South Pacific-Samoa				1	21,600	45,000
South Pacific-Tonga				1	150	300
Tajikistan	2	631	1,080	2	750,000	1,502,000
Tajikistan				3	912,400	1,850,000
Yemen				1	1,500,000	3,000,000
Zambia	1	9,114	15,747	2	128,625	370,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>432,367</b>	<b>906,958</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15,162,572</b>	<b>30,145,188</b>

Source: project documents (validated by MDBs)+ Country reports.

**Annex 7: Enhanced targeted support allocation per country**

#	Country/Region	Lead MDB	M&R Enhanced Targeted support received in FY14 (Amount in \$)	M&R Enhanced Targeted support received in FY15 (Amount in \$)	Total Received
1	Bangladesh	ADB	100,000		100,000
2	Bolivia	IBRD		40,000	40,000
3	Cambodia	ADB	160,000		160,000
4	Dominica	IBRD	74,000		74,000
5	Grenada	IBRD	74,000		74,000
6	Haiti	IBRD		40,000	40,000
7	Jamaica	IDB	100,000		100,000
8	Mozambique	IBRD	50,000		50,000
9	Nepal	ADB	90,000		90,000
10	Niger	IBRD		99,000	99,000
11	Papua New Guinea	ADB	125,000		125,000
12	Saint Lucia	IBRD	74,000		74,000
13	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	IBRD	74,000		74,000
14	Samoa	IBRD		75,000	75,000
15	Tajikistan	ADB	102,000		102,000
16	Tonga	ADB	100,000		100,000
17	Yemen	IBRD	80,300		80,300
18	Zambia	IBRD	100,000	60,000	160,000
19	Caribbean Regional	IDB	0		0
20	Pacific Regional	ADB	0		0
<b>Total</b>			1,303,000	174,000	1,477,000

Source: Consolidated from CIF's budget documents