

# **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) – Showcase of Experiences**

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# PPCR & Climate Investment Fund

## Clean Technology Fund

Finance scaled-up demonstration, deployment and transfer of *low carbon technologies*

## Strategic Climate Fund

*Targeted programs* with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaling up

### Investment Plans

- Support country and regional development strategies
- Leverage financial products of Multilateral Development Banks
- Stimulate private sector engagement

**\$5.5 billion**

### Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

Mainstream climate resilience into core development planning

**(\$1.3billion)**

### Forest Investment Program

Reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

**(\$639million)**

### Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries

Create economic opportunities and increase energy access through renewables

**(\$551million)**

**\$ 2.5 billion**



# Key Features of the PPCR

## ❑ Purpose

- To help highly vulnerable countries pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning
- Programmatic approach.

## ❑ Scale of resources

- US\$ 1.3 BN in pledges mainly grants, and some as IDA-like/highly concessional resources

## ❑ Governance

- Equal representation of contributor and recipient countries
- For recipient countries – pilot countries rotate
- Civil society and private sector observed groups

## ❑ Pilot countries:

- Total 18: 9 single countries (Tajikistan is one)
- 2 regional programs:

## ❑ 2 Stage Process

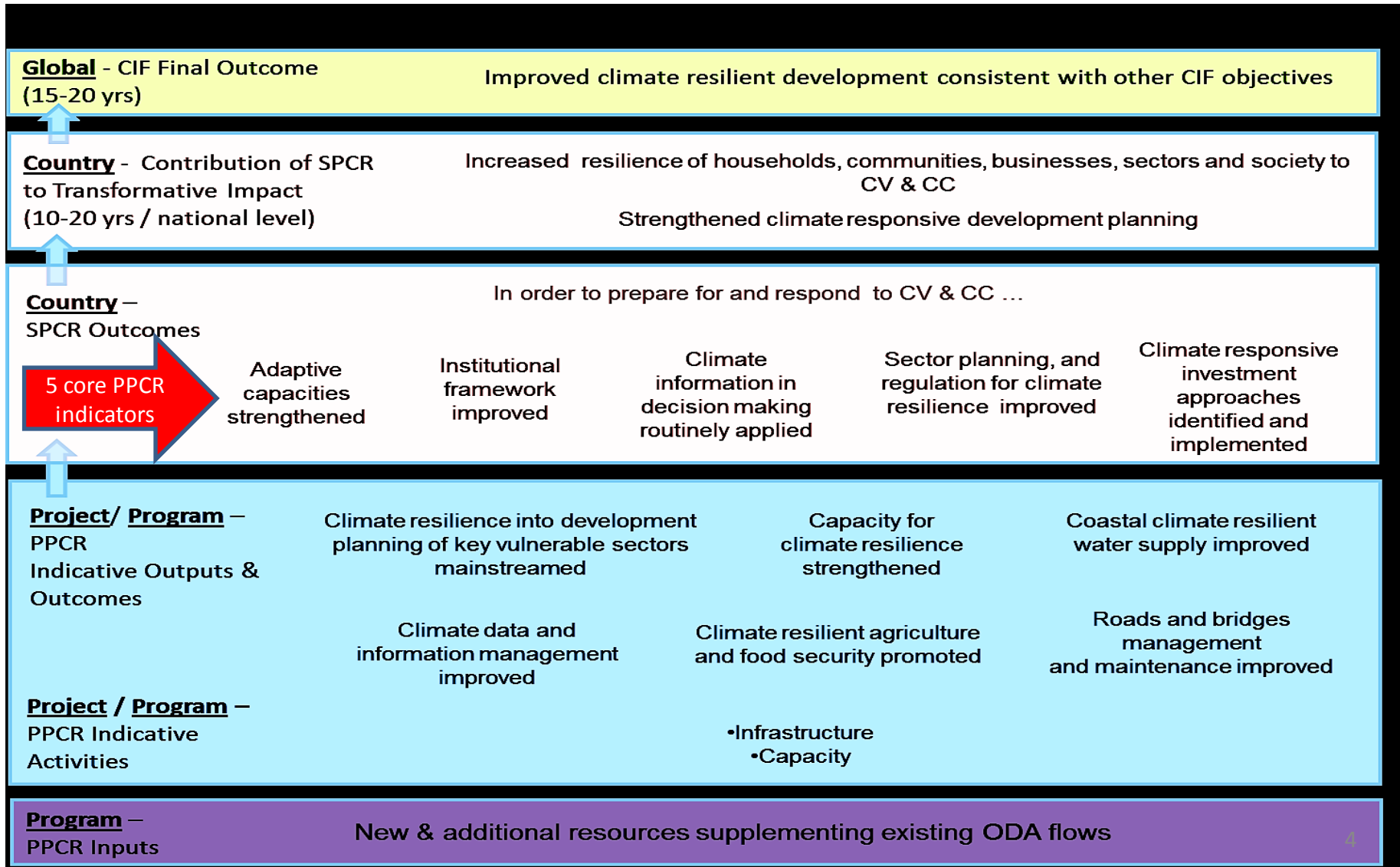
- **Phase 1:** Preparation of Investment Plan
- **Phase 2:** Implementation of investments with programmatic results reporting
- Implementation through MDBs

## ❑ Shared Learning & Knowledge Exchange Fora

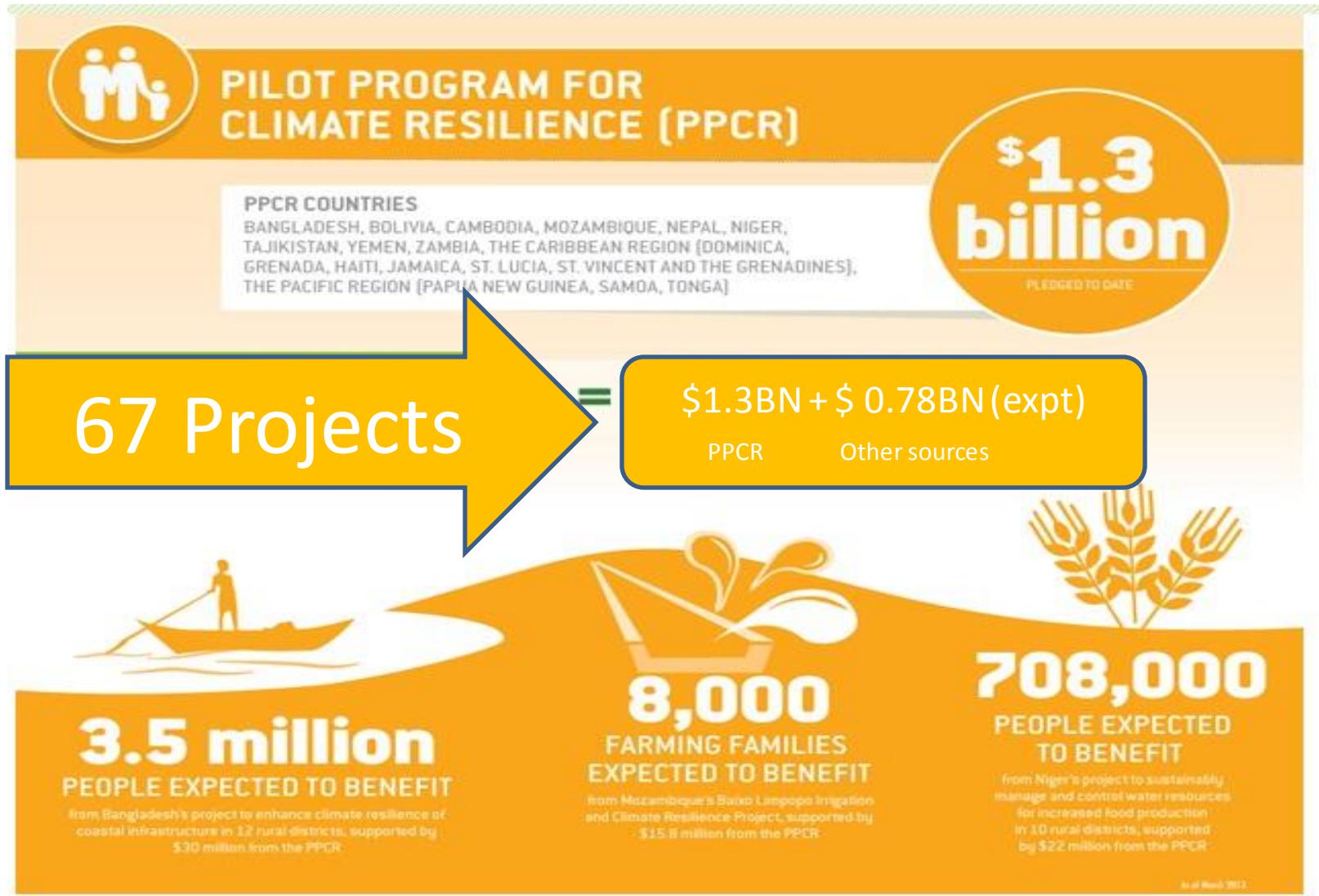
- Pilot Countries Meeting
- Partnership Forum
- Reporting on results at program level – baseline and targets

# PPCR Logic Model:

Flexible Results Framework to Track Progress on Program Level



# PPCR at a Glance







# PPCR – Two phased approach

## □ Phase 1: Development of a Strategic Approach for Climate Resilience (up to \$1.5M)

- Joint technical meeting/missions with clients, key MDBs and DPs
- National
- Analysis on ke
- Capacity
- Cons invest

Phase 1 is considered not only to have contributed to readiness but to have provided the necessary **'architecture' and continuity** to sustain the PPCR process and beyond that to serve as the national platform for "resilience and climate strategies".

## □ Phase 2: Implementation of the Strategic Program (\$50-\$110M)

- Implementation of specific investments (agriculture, flood protection, infrastructure etc.) and policy reform operations

ments: (institutional  
reforms (DPOs)  
-  
fora – Pilot  
Global Support Prog.,

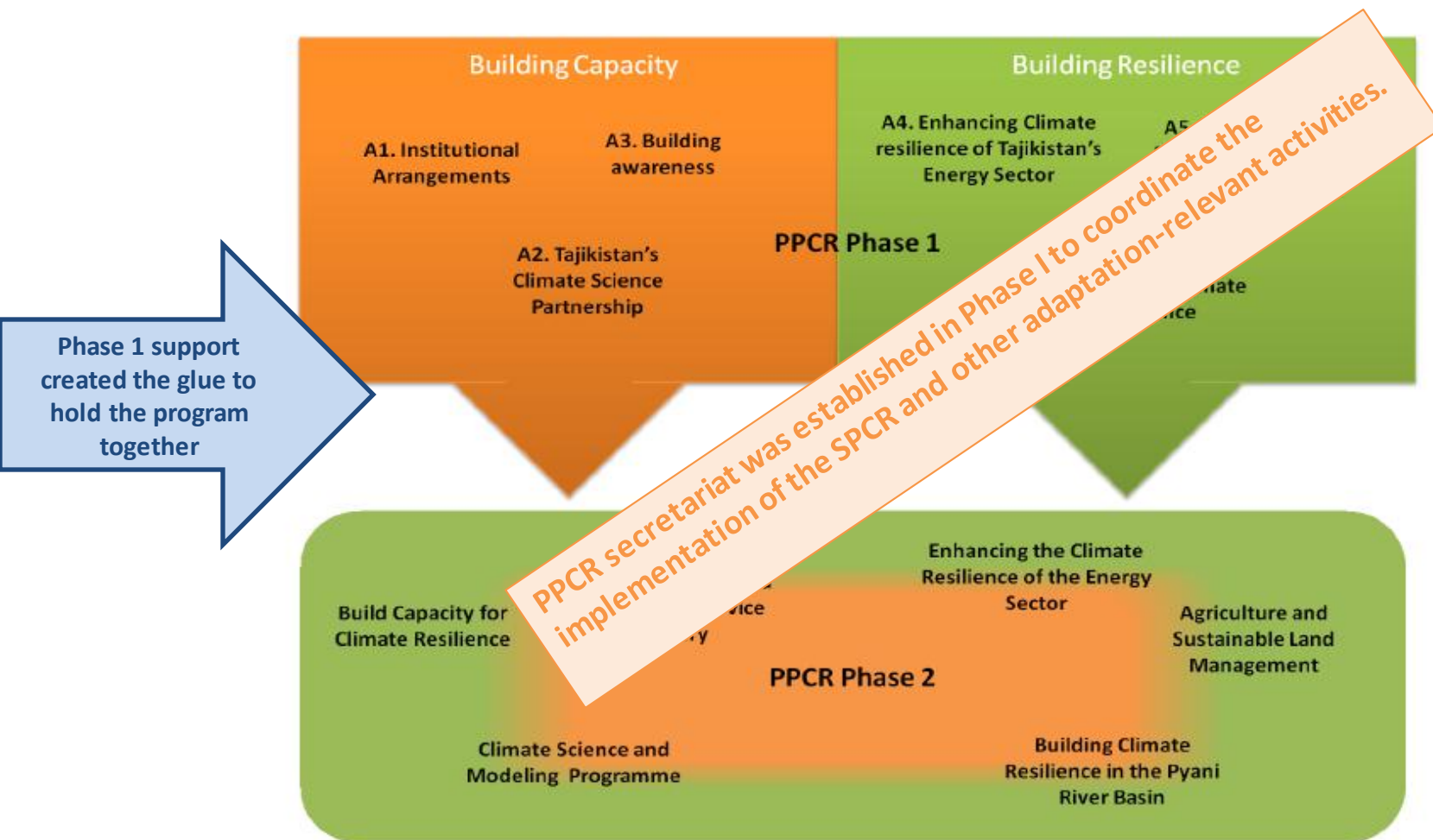
Partnership Forum

=> **Formulation & approval of Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCRs)**

=> **Successful implementation of SPCR towards climate resilience outcomes**



## Tajikistan's SPCR: Phase 1 Activity and Phase 2 Investments





# Bangladesh SPCR

- Frequent and **severe natural disasters**, floods, torrential rains, erosion, cyclonic storms, tidal surges, and rising sea levels, pose persistent threats.
- With 2/3 of the country under 5 m, nearly **a third of the country is susceptible to tidal inundation**
- Nearly **70% of the country gets flooded** during heavy monsoons.
- As the most vulnerable country in the world to tropical cyclones, **60% of the worldwide deaths caused by cyclones** in the last 20 years were in Bangladesh
- Despite impressive economic and social progress made in the past decade...there are urgent and daunting threats posed by climate change,

**For Bangladesh improved coastal management & climate resilience go hand in hand**





## Niger SPCR

- Climate is characterized by **high variability** especially in terms of **rainfall**. Over the past forty years, the country has experienced **seven episodes of droughts**
- **Chronic food insecurity** affects half of the population and there is a heavy dependence on food aid during major droughts
- During the most recent drought in **2010**, agricultural output fell 12% below the average and **malnutrition affected 32% of the population**
- Drought impacts are exacerbated by the extensive, “low-input”, “low-output” agricultural and livestock practices → soils exposed and vulnerable to erosion
- Other climate-related hazards include **floods, sandstorms and locust invasions**.

**For Niger improved climate resilience  
and improved food security go hand in hand**

# Example of Niger SPCR

## Pillars of the SPCR

## Activities

## Investment Projects

Improved mainstreaming of climate resilience into poverty reduction and development planning strategies

Climate information and forecast

Tools of climate and environmental resilience for practitioners and policy makers

Capacity building and communication strategy

CLIMATE INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT AND FORECASTING PROJECT(PDIPC)

Investing in proven and innovative approaches which increase resilience to climate change

Support to sustainable land management

Social protection

Insurance against climate risks

COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PACR)

Support to integrated management of water resources

PROJECT FOR THE MOBILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (PROMOVARE)

Providing knowledge management and strategic coordination of the program

Strategic coordination of the activities of the program

Knowledge management

PACR + PDIPC + PROMOVARE



# Institutional Lead

- Early emphasis by PPCR on cross-sectoral institutional arrangements
- These have served as “engines” for advancing the resilient agenda

Institutional Lead /Focal Point	Arrangements
<b>Ministry of Finance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>ZAMBIA</b></li> <li>- <b>BANGLADESH</b></li> <li>- <b>CAMBODIA</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Zambia:</b> Ministry of Finance is the focal agency as well as the lead coordinator and executioner of PPCR.</p> <p><b>Bangladesh and Cambodia:</b> the Ministry of Finance has a focal administrative role while the Ministry of Environment has an executioner role, with Ministry of Finance playing a key role in decision making.</p>
<b>Central Presidential or Prime Ministerial office</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>TAJIKISTAN</b></li> <li>- <b>MOZAMBIQUE</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Tajikistan;</b> PPCR is attached to the PM’s office.</p> <p><b>Mozambique:</b> PPCR is administered by both Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and Ministry of Environment (MICOA), but the institution for managing PPCR rests under a National Sustainable Development Council which is led by the Prime Minister’s office.</p>
<b>Ministry of Environment (with technical mandate to address climate change issues)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>BOLIVIA</b></li> <li>- <b>NEPAL</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Bolivia:</b> PPCR is within the Ministry of Environment and Water, while Ministry of Development Planning is another key agency.</p> <p><b>Nepal:</b> PPCR is within the Ministry of Environment and Science and Technology.</p>



# Other PPCR achievements & innovations

## ❑ **Mozambique**

- Leveraged policy reforms across multiple sectors with PPCR support & DPO (with IDA support)
- Catalytic contributions to the National Climate Strategy and National M&E Framework

## ❑ **Caribbean OECS countries**

- mainstreamed long-term resilience into disaster response investments (mobilized IDA)
- Regional track – advanced the climate services and data needs

## ❑ **Zambia:**

- Set up of a multi-sectoral instructional arrangement for climate change coordination (Interim National Climate Change Secretariat)
- 100 day challenge:

## ❑ **Belize**

- non-PPCR country applied the PPCR approach and developed National Climate Resilient Inv. Plan





# Lessons from Regional PPCR Programs

1. **Entry point common climate vulnerabilities:** Regional programs are most useful when countries face common challenges and issues. Value-added of the program must be clear.
2. **Combo-link approach:** A combination of country based programs and a regional component promotes stronger ownership, development of common standards and sharing of knowledge. But critical to link the country-based investment with **regional component of the program**.
3. **Transparent and inclusive governance mechanism :** an appropriate regional institution leading a transparent and inclusive process, is key.
4. **Clarity on resource allocation:** from the outset for national and regional components.
5. **Synergies with other climate change-related programs:** Need to add value to existing programs supported by other bi- and multilateral institutions.
6. **Cost-intensive:** Regional programs can be transaction-cost intensive because of logistical and capacity challenges.
7. **MDBs role:** Need for consistent and high-quality guidance by the MDBs to countries and regional institutions.



## PPCR Business Model (based on CIF model)

### - Relevance & Lessons for Country/Regional Program for

1. Scaled-up finance available to initiate transformational change, show “what can be done” => **Significant resources translated into high political engagement and commitment, programmatic thinking – not stand-alone single investments**
2. Institutional coordination as a basic ingredient: **early emphasis on cross-sectoral institutional arrangements have led to success – as “engines” for advancing the resilient agenda**
3. Build on existing development and climate (strategies in countries => **built on, engaged and strengthened “constituencies and communities of practice” (NAPAs; Nat comm.**
4. Transparent, inclusive participatory process at all stages => **mandatory documentation resulted in more meaningful and continuous engagement of all stakeholders**
5. Develop an “Investment Plan” – pipeline of transformational investments => **critical element of readiness; nurtured mainstreaming of adaptation, alignment of investment and budgets;**
6. Projects developed through the MDBs, using their policies and procedures => **MDBs comparative advantages of knowledge, capacity, fiduciary, leveraged to enhance the resilience agenda of countries**
7. Emphasize results measurement and programmatic management => **Nurture programmatic management – and progress on critical issues – institutional , capacity, knowledge.**
8. Learning & exchange fora (Pilot Countries Meetings and Partnership Forum) => **continuous and active learning and feedback for improvements (e.g. Hydromet & Climate Services)**

**Thank you**