



Emerging Perspectives and Lessons Learned from PPCR Country Level Programming

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Thank you Claudio and thank you all for being here.

My name is Erik Reed and I will be sharing some lessons learned from the early programming phase of the PPCR.

Overview of Presentation



- Scope of the Learning Brief
- Snapshot of PPCR progress
- Lessons Learned

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In this presentation I will briefly discuss the scope of the Learning Brief, which illustrates some of the most prominent lessons learned from the PPCR programming phase.

Next I will provide a quick snapshot of the progress of the PPCR program to date.

Finally I will present five thematic lessons that have been drawn from the Learning Brief.

Scope of Learning Brief



- This Learning Brief covers PPCR's first two years and is based on:
 - Over 75 Interviews with those most directly involved;
 - Five country visits—Bangladesh, Jamaica, Niger, Tajikistan, Zambia
 - Desk review of relevant CIF documents
- Not an evaluation, Not exhaustive
- Sought to highlight practical lessons of how stakeholders in different contexts were approaching the PPCR

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I was asked by the CIF Administrative Unit to draw out some of the lessons from the early programming phase by reaching out to those stakeholders who have been most directly involved in developing PPCR programs at different levels.

I interviewed over 75 stakeholders, including leaders from the various MDBs, government officials in the countries I was able to visit, as well as members of civil society and different development partners like bilateral aid agencies and UN organizations. Many of those who I interviewed are here in the room and I thank you for putting up with my nagging and hope that I have done justice to what we discussed.

I visited five pilot country programs during the study: Bangladesh, Jamaica, Niger, Tajikistan and Zambia

The broader set of lessons was condensed into a learning brief, available here or on the CIF website.

The exercise was not an evaluation or performance rating but rather an attempt to capture practical lessons on how different stakeholders are approaching the PPCR program in the unique contexts' of their respective countries.

The lessons that were documented were by no means exhaustive and I tried to highlight lessons that might be relevant to other development planners or other CIF programs that are only beginning the planning phase.

Snapshot of PPCR progress



- \$187.75 million in grants and \$135 million in highly concessional credits have been approved for the six endorsed SPCRs.
- \$ 12.79 million in preparatory grant resources have been approved for support of SPCR development.
- All pilots have completed or are in the process of finalizing SPCR preparation activities.
- Projects have been approved for Grenada, Tajikistan, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines for over \$34 million.

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Since you are all deeply involved in the PPCR, I will not bore you with any background on the main principles of the program but I thought that I could at least provide a brief update on the progress of the program.

Six countries have had their strategic programs endorsed and 5 countries will be submitting them for endorsement next week. Nearly \$188 million in grants and \$135 million in highly concessional credits have been allocated for the six approved SPCRs.

Nearly all the pilots have completed or are finalizing their strategic programs.

Nearly \$13 million dollars in preparatory grant resources were approved for the planning phases of the program.

The first three projects, have been approved for over \$34 million in Grenada, Tajikistan and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Nearly \$188 million in grants and \$135 million in highly concessional credits

6 countries with endorsed SPCRS Bangladesh, Niger, Tajikistan, Samoa, Grenada, and St. Vincent and Grenadines

5 countries submitting next week: Cambodia, St. Lucia, Mozambique, Nepal, and Zambia.

9 countries: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia,
Caribbean: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines
Pacific: Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga,

Five thematic lessons



Five key lessons are highlighted

- Country Leadership
- Transformational Change
- Leveraging/Partnership
- Cross Sector Planning
- Private Sector

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I will highlight lessons from five key thematic areas that each program will encounter at some point in the process of PPCR programming and implementation:

Country Leadership, Transformational Change, Leveraging/Partnerships, Cross-Sector Planning and Private Sector.

There are more lessons found in the PPCR Learning Brief but even these are by no means an exhaustive list of lessons.

Lesson Learned: *Country Leadership*



Expectations of country leadership must be realistic.



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The first lesson has to do with Country leadership:

Expectations of country leadership must be realistic.

Strong country leadership is imperative to moving the PPCR program forward in any country. Especially as the PPCR is being used to promote a broad approach that will necessitate collaboration across sectors.

However there may be limitations in the governments ability to lead as the PPCR is first being developed. Incorporating climate change into national development planning is sometimes beyond the scope of what has been the standard approach in many countries.

Country Leadership



A country's ability to play a leadership role can be affected by:

- Experience with climate change planning*
- Institutional, financial and human capacity limitations*
- Demands in response to emergencies (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis, etc.)*

Progress in some countries has been slowed due to changes in government focal points, insufficient resources dedicated to climate change, and limited buy-in

Tajikistan overcame limited experience with climate change planning and changing institutional structures and personnel through strong ownership and MDB support

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A country's ability to play a leadership role can be affected by, among others:

Experience with climate change planning,

Institutional, financial and human capacity limitations,

The demands of responding to emergencies and external events

Progress in some countries has been slowed by changes in government focal points, insufficient resources dedicated to climate change, and limited buy-in at the national level.

MDBs can support governments in the short term as capacity is built and needs are identified and governments develop the necessary institutions to manage the PCR and climate change planning if they are not in place.

However, strong government ownership can overcome many barriers.

For example, Tajikistan overcame limited climate change planning and changing personnel and institutional rearrangement through strong ownership and support from MDBs. As a result they were one of the first countries to have their strategic program endorsed.

Lesson Learned: *Transformational Change*



PPCR countries are defining transformational change in the context of their own country's circumstances.



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A second lesson from the PPCR has to do with Transformational change:

PPCR countries are defining transformational change in the context of their own country's circumstances.

The absence of an explicit definition of what transformational change should be allows for a flexibility in the understanding and definition.

Country visions of transformational change vary based on national needs. Focus of PPCR resources include:

- Scaling-up investments

Bangladesh expanding investment to all coastal districts

- Meeting basic needs

Niger reducing vulnerability to food insecurity

- Jump-starting initiatives with substantial resources

Samoa and Tonga targeting coastal infrastructure

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This flexibility has resulted in differing visions of how PPCR resources are being used to initiate transformational change so that it reflects each country's needs. For example:

- Bangladesh is scaling up investments in coastal embankments, water management and other projects to expand investments to *all* vulnerable coastal districts, rather than being limited to only a few.
- Niger is using PPCR resources to address the basic needs of the country and ensure greater food security.
- In Samoa and Tonga PPCR resources will be used to reinforce aging infrastructure in densely populated coastal areas of the small island nations.
- Even countries like Mozambique that receive substantial development funding express the benefit from the scale of PPCR resources to specifically target adaptation challenges.

Lesson Learned:
Partnerships/Leveraging



PPCR's cross-sectoral focus is an opportunity to develop broad partnerships.

Achieving PPCR's full potential depends on successfully leveraging resources of development partners and building on comparative advantages.



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A third lesson, or lessons, have to do with Partnerships and Leveraging:

PPCR's cross-sectoral focus is an opportunity to develop broad partnerships.

Achieving PPCR's full potential depends on successfully leveraging resources of development partners and building on comparative advantages.

- Achieving the full potential of the PPCR will depend on ability of government and MDBs to leverage comparative advantages and resources from partners
- MDBs are most concrete example of leveraging.
- Other partners have expressed interest but firm commitments for support have been limited so far.

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Achieving the full potential of the PPCR will depend on the ability of governments and MDBs to leverage comparative advantages and resources from partners. The PPCR is intended to complement other initiatives in a country and not supplant or run parallel to them. Success of the broad scale planning focus of the PPCR will hinge on the ability of governments and MDBs to collaborate with other partners.

In one of the first projects approved Tajikistan is using \$7 million from the PPCR along with \$6million of International Development Assistance and \$1 million from the Tajik government to improve the delivery of weather, climate and hydrological services.

So far, MDBs are the most concrete example of successful leveraging. Since the PPCR in most countries was only at the programming phase of investment planning, MDBs, who are working with governments to manage PPCR resources have a better idea of where complementary investments exist.

For example Bangladesh will leverage at least \$500 million from \$110 million of PPCR resources, Niger \$70 million, and Tajikistan \$120 million from MDBs based on PPCR investments.

Other partners have expressed interest but firm commits have been limited. However there are some promising signs, for example in Tajikistan the UK's Department for International Development has a strategic interest in strengthening the institutions for climate change management and is using the PPCR as an opportunity to engage the government.

Lesson Learned: *Cross-Sector Planning*



A country's ability to strengthen resilience depends on buy-in at national and sectoral levels.



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A fourth lesson from the PPCR has to do with Cross-Sector Planning:

A country's ability to strengthen resilience depends on buy-in at national and sectoral levels.

The lead government body for climate change must convey the potential impacts of climate change across sectors and convince others to take up the challenge.

- Building capacity of Finance and/or Planning Ministries has enabled them to become leaders in climate change planning and implementation.
- Zambia “climate proofed” national development strategy and relies on the Ministry of Finance for coordination.
- Jamaica is using “20-year vision” to provide guidance for different sectors with national Planning Institute as lead.

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In most PPCR pilot countries the process of climate change planning was initiated long before the PPCR came about. What has been relatively new about the PPCR is the focus on planning across sectors and specifically the inclusion of Ministries or sectors that may not have necessarily considered themselves part of the solution to building greater resiliency to climate change.

One of the most prominent examples is the focus on including Ministries of Finance and/or Planning in the PPCR as leaders or active members rather than allowing Ministries responsible for Environment to lead alone.

For example, Zambia has worked to climate proof the national development strategy so that each sector incorporates planning for the impacts of climate change and relies on the Ministry of Finance for coordination.

Jamaica is using the country’s “20-year vision” to provide guidance for different sectors and ensure alignment with national strategies with the National Planning Institute as the lead.

Lesson Learned: *Private Sector*



Expanding the private sector's role in adaptation is crucial yet challenging.



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A fifth lesson has to do with the private sector: Expanding the private sector's role in adaptation is crucial yet challenging. The private sector is impacted by climate change as well as being an important source of funding.

To provide a sense of scale the World Bank estimates that \$140-160 billion will be needed annually for adaptation and mitigation globally.

Development assistance cannot cover the cost and governments cannot do it alone.

- Understanding climate change may present opportunities as well as challenges.
- A different approach may be needed to engage the private sector compared to the public sector.
- Both public and private sector actors need the partnership between the two to build effective and sustained resiliency in a country.

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The private sector plays an important role in most economies. Private sector actors also stand to suffer the repercussions from climate change whether it is in agriculture, fishing, tourism, infrastructure or other sectors.

Traditionally climate change has often been perceived as a purely environmental issue, however programs like the PPCR are emphasizing the impacts from climate change across economic sectors. Understanding the challenges as well as opportunities presented to the private sector will be important to developing collaborative relationships.

The approach to engaging the private sector may be significantly different from the more traditional operations of governments. However, A greater understanding of the impacts of climate change can lead to steps by both the private and public sectors to bridge gaps in communication and work towards goals that are mutually beneficial.

For example, governments can create an enabling environment that is more conducive to allowing private firms to profit from activities that build resiliency of a country or the government can offer incentives to private sector companies.

In turn private sector actors can offer resources, flexibility and dynamism that will foster greater resiliency in some dynamics.

- IFC working with private firms on crop/livestock insurance scheme in Niger to provide protection against severe weather.
- IFC working with different private actors in Bangladesh to promote climate resilient agriculture and food security through improved practices and distribution chains.

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To give several examples of successful private sector engagement under the PPCR

- IFC is working with private firms on developing an insurance scheme for crops and livestock in Niger, and other countries, to provide protection against severe weather.
- IFC is also working with different private actors in Bangladesh to promote climate resilient agriculture and food security through improved practices and distribution chains. They are also exploring the feasibility of offering financing for the development of climate resilient housing.
- IFC is also working to expand programs with dairy producers in Zambia that are using improved techniques to better adapt to the greater variations in climate.

Thank you for your attention!

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