

## **Meeting of PPCR Pilot Countries**

**Livingstone, Zambia,**

**March 12-14, 2012**

### **Pilot Country Updates: Successes, Challenges and Lessons Learned**

#### **Cambodia**

Phase 1 activities, in terms of procurement have been challenging. Two firms were recruited to work on Component 5: outreach and preparation of Phase 2 of the PPCR (SPCR), and also individual consultants.

One challenge has been the negotiation meeting and request from the Bank a No Objection Letter (NOL).

Cambodia got \$86 million (50 million grant and 36 million credit): 8 projects:

- Infrastructure
- Irrigation
- Agriculture

Phase 2 activities are starting on the way to implementation. Now used 17 million from PPCR for infrastructure (\$10 million credit, \$7 million grant).

Good coordination with line ministries, NGOs, private sector, and engagement with the SPCR from design of the project to the start of implementation.

National Climate Change Council is regularly meeting. PPCR and the SPCR were presented at 2 national forums.

Our request: that the Sub-Committee would consider \$19 million more as our request proposed \$105 million.

#### **Dominica**

##### Successes:

1. Complete development of SPCR, conduct 2<sup>nd</sup> joint mission in March 2012
2. Cross sectoral participation, highly consultative approach, all sectors, gender, indigenous peoples, other vulnerable groups

### Challenges:

1. Buy-in into initial priorities by Ministry of Finance as its priority changed during the process
2. Selection of independent technical reviewer – still a pending issue

## **Haiti**

### Challenges:

1. Modernize hydro-meteorological system
2. Keep all ministries involved in the process in order to integrate climate change in their planning
3. Create a chair with the university on climate change issue

### Next steps:

1. Hire a consultant for SPCR
2. Work on 3 items : agriculture, coastal zone, hydromet
3. Study on hydro-meteorological services
4. Coordination with stakeholders

## **Jamaica**

### Successes:

1. Improved awareness of climate change initiatives
2. Identification of initiatives for scaling-up
3. Development of strategic plan

### Challenges:

1. Lag between approval and disbursement of funds
2. Lack of baseline data for monitoring
3. Lack of clarity about some aspects of PPCR

## **Mozambique**

### Phase 1

- Update the PPCR doc

- Integration of result framework
- Revision of SPCR allocation
- Recruitment of consultant for separate studies

#### Phase 2

- Start preparation of the projects
- DPO paper and TA package

#### Successes:

1. SPCR preparation process
2. Growing political interest
3. Strong government support to catalize private sector

#### Challenges:

How to engage private sector in PPCR project implementation

### **St Lucia**

#### Successes:

Stakeholder consultation:

#### Phase 1:

- academia, regional international, research organizations,
- private sector
- CSO
- Small focus groups/one-on-one
- Public sector
- Meetings of NCCC
- Data management sessions
- Media session
- Climate change and legislation sessions

#### Pre phase 2

- Focus groups
- Local consultants used as much as possible

### Challenges:

1. Baseline data lacking to inform some interventions (status of public buildings, hydromet data, etc)
2. Several sources of funding focused on climate change all at different stages and requesting project proposals from some entities

### Lessons:

1. People become engaged and animated when they know they will benefit in a meaningful and tangible way
2. Message needs to be tailored and made specific to various media houses

## **St Vincent and Grenadines**

### Challenges:

1. Maintaining ownership and drive in partnering agencies by keeping them motivated and active to keep projects progressing
2. Consensus building – looking for common interest among contending entities

### Successes:

The project has generated significant interest at a high level which can be translated into a change in policy which can bring about the transformation required to achieve the proposed impact

### Opportunities:

1. Great possibility collaborate with other countries in the region
2. Project provides a holistic/comprehensive approach to test and implement climate change related initiatives

### Lessons:

1. Successful implementation requires full participation of partner agencies
2. Implementation is an iterative process

## **Samoa**

### Successes:

1. Addressing integration and coordination challenges (emphasis on climate change development issue and not environmental issue and supporting governments push for program approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction)
2. Advancing the mainstreaming of climate resilience into core policies, strategies/plans and budgets at sector and national level

### Challenges:

1. Procurement (not the MDB processes as much as the process in finalizing contracts, legal officer – NGO 4-8 weeks)
2. Managing expectation of stakeholders (on what is offered , timeframes, processes and expansion of duties)

## **Tajikistan**

Phase 1 approved in June 2010

Phase 2 approved in November 2010

Establish coordination mechanism

Complete phase 1

Phase 2 ongoing

## **Zambia**

### Lessons:

1. Country ownership is important
2. Building institutions takes time
3. Champions can do wonders

### Successes:

1. Mainstreaming into SNDP
2. by 2020 allocation increase by 25%

3. Stakeholder participation: CSO, private sector, 40 partners, etc.
4. Institutional framework
5. Various mandates
6. Changing the status quo
7. Intersectoral challenges
8. Budgets allocated sectorally
9. There is little reward for intersectoral work