

Ten Themes from PPCR Lessons Learning Meeting October 26-27, 2009

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#1: Diversity

- Countries and regions have diverse:
 - Adaptation challenges
 - Plans and planning processes
 - Institutions and capacities
 - Resources and bottlenecks
- Challenges also differ within countries:
 - e.g., coastal and mountainous areas
- And within regions

Diversity (cont)

- Because of diversity PPCR must:
 - Design a tailored approach with each country or region, based on where each country or region currently is
 - Avoid “one-size-fits-all”
 - Select right mix of planning, capacity building, technical assistance, financing

#2: Existing Country Planning

- As PPCR enters, each country has existing plans and planning processes:
 - NAPA
 - Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategies
 - Planning cycles: e.g. five-year strategy
- So PPCR should:
 - Build on existing plans and processes
 - Avoid duplication, accelerate work (e.g. NAPA-PPCR)
 - Fit timing to planning cycles (e.g. 5-year horizons)
 - Move quickly to implementation where possible: programs and projects are often available

#3: Cross-Cutting Problem, Cross-Cutting Solutions

- Adaptation is a multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional problem
- Need strong coordination at level of national government, across Ministries and agencies: whole-of-government approach
- Plans cut across sectors
- Foster culture of coordination, build capacity to coordinate
- Avoid “coordination paralysis” – look for quick action steps, “early wins” as you go

Cross-Cutting Solutions (cont)

- Integrate adaptation into budget planning
- Set up dialogue: climate change \leftrightarrow disaster response
- Architecture differs by country, but good experience with some form of Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, Ministry of Finance or Planning in lead, Ministry of Environment as Secretariat
- Also take advantage of existing coordination structures
- Coordination needs run broader and deeper than national government, from communities to regions, and across sectors: see next slides

#4: Opportunity for Donor Coordination

- MDB's coordinating in PPCR: valuable
- Also link with bi-lateral donors, UN and other international agencies
- Important to clarify expectations up front – what government will do, what MDB's will do, where capacity bottlenecks are, to prepare planning process
- But: Vital to assure full country ownership, responsibility for plans and programs

#5: Local Communities, Anti-Poverty

- Reducing poverty reduces vulnerability
- Need to connect adaptation with fighting poverty
- Focus on the most vulnerable, the poor, women and children
- Food security, access to safe water
- Link to MDG's
- Begin with link to affected communities, from the start – build from there
- Overcome literacy constraints
- Early community engagement → community ownership → sustainability

#6: Multi-Sector, Multi-Stakeholder

- Engage with civil society, private sector:
 - Regionally, nationally, locally
 - Early in planning process
 - Foster dialogue
 - Country ownership of plans
 - Financial support for outreach and engagement
- Also engage with governments and institutions across national boundaries

#7: Build and Share Knowledge

- Adaptation still relatively new
- No one has all answers, all need to build knowledge and capacity
- Rich, complex network of knowledge to share:
 - Local, traditional knowledge – share across communities, to national, regional and global levels
 - Technical knowledge, projections, assessments, scenarios
- Education – of public and in schools – to empower people with knowledge, link to poverty reduction

Knowledge (cont)

- Educate by sector, e.g. farmers
- Develop systems to gather and share data
- Build on existing knowledge base
- Identify and fill knowledge gaps
- Evaluation and monitoring
- Sharing lessons: good practices AND bad
- National or regional centers of excellence

#8 Full Policy Cycle

- Raise awareness within government – across sectors, even those not now thinking about adaptation – and across civil society and private sector: communicate, communicate, communicate
- Build institutional capacity
- Move from policy to legislation to implementation, including regulation and enforcement
- Opportunity to improve capacity to deliver programming to rural people: national and local capacity

Full Policy Cycle (cont)

- Combine effective short-term steps (low-hanging fruit) with links to long term
- Climate uncertainty, so must plan not for individual events (disasters), but holistically
- Adaptation not a one-time process: will be with us for foreseeable future
- Re-assess, adjust, improve based on experience

#9: Insurance – A Private Sector Example

- Developing countries major potential market for insurance companies – now relatively little activity
- Create enabling environment
- Regulation and incentives
- Micro-insurance (and consider micro-finance as route to alternative livelihoods, but can be costly)
- Avoid moral hazard, link insurance to incentives to reduce vulnerability
- Disaster in Florida increases re-insurance rates in Caribbean

#10: Challenges

- Move from planning to implementation as rapidly as possible
- Balance speed vs. depth, “doing it right”
- Keep PPCR streamlined: reduce administrative complexity, bureaucracy
- Limited resources, so must set priorities – do that collaboratively
- Need financially sustainable solutions, for long term
- Policy making amidst uncertainty

Also look for
opportunities, not just
problems