

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.17/4
October 21, 2015

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington D.C.
Thursday, November 12, 2015

Agenda Item 3

PPCR RESULTS REPORT (SUMMARY)

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.