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PPCR Monitoring & Reporting (M&R) Stocktaking Review

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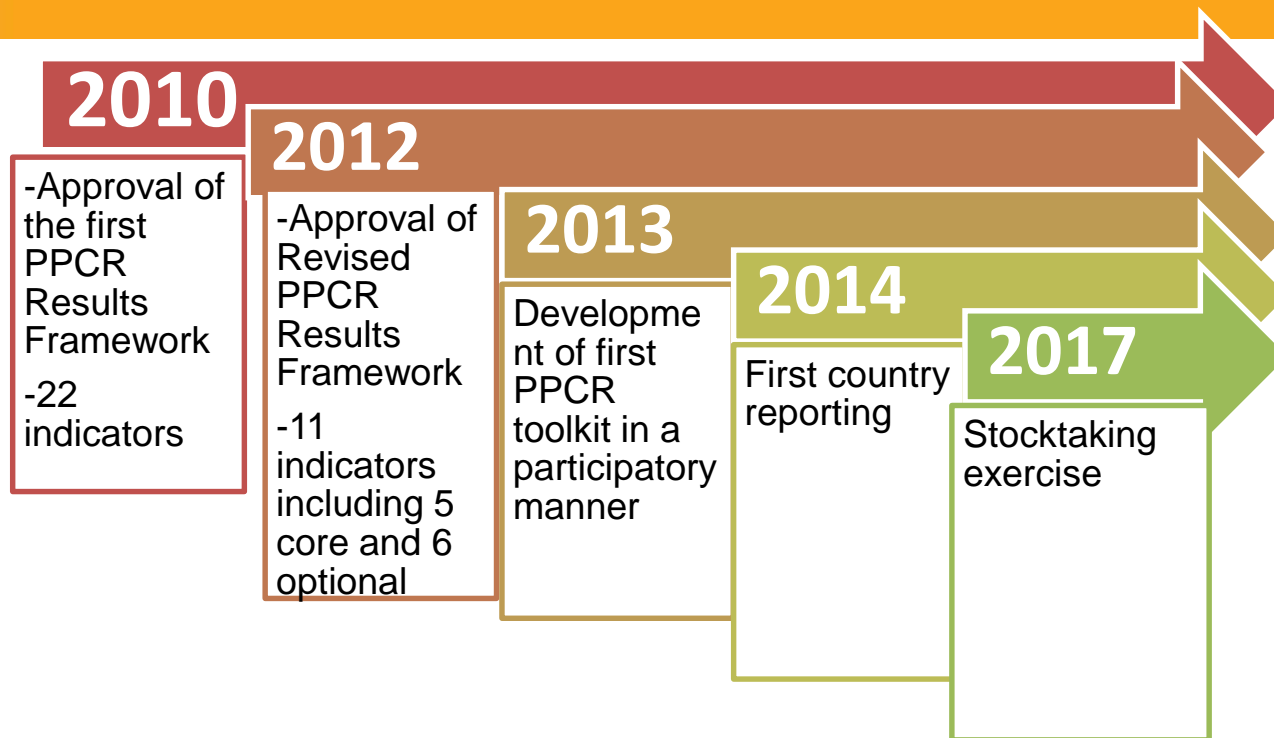




Overview

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I. Background, Purpose, and Scope



The purpose of the stocktaking review was to assess the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system after three years of implementation.



II. Methodology



The overall review was carried out in **three phases**:

- i. **A comprehensive review** of PPCR policies, strategies, and guidance documents and a SWOT analysis;
- ii. **In-depth interviews and survey questionnaire with key stakeholders** from 14 PPCR pilot countries, 1 regional organization, 5 MDBs, and 2 donor countries;
- iii. **Stakeholder validation workshop** (April 26-28, 2017 in Washington, D.C) discussion of suggested changes to the PPCR M&R system. The validation workshop drew lively participation of more than 57 representatives from 21 PPCR countries, including new pilot countries, 2 regional organizations, 4 MDBs, 2 observers, and 1 donor country.



III. Findings from the 2017 Stocktaking Review of the PPCR M&R System

Successes

- ❖ **The PPCR M&R system has been successful in keeping the programmatic nature of the PPCR alive** from SPCR development through project and program implementation.
- ❖ **The participatory, country-led annual scoring workshop has provided a practical and viable platform** for multi-sectoral collaboration and synergies among and beyond government actors. It has also helped build capacity at the government level both in climate resilience, as well as in monitoring and evaluation more broadly.
- ❖ **All countries reported using the system for capacity-building and learning purposes**, such as creating climate change awareness across ministries, strengthening coordination across sectors, sharing information, making decisions, and generating knowledge (*e.g. producing reports for the government, identifying gaps in sector strategies or project implementation, and adjusting work plans through adaptive management*).



1. Findings from the 2017 Stocktaking Review of the PPCR M&R System

Successes (Cont'd)

- ❖ Half of the countries described the system as a specific **mechanism for accountability**.
- ❖ **The PPCR monitoring and reporting system has also led to significant uptake and institutionalization**, inspiring or influencing frameworks for climate change governance, integration into appropriate climate change policy frameworks, national development strategies, or sector M&E systems. For example,
 - ✓ **Samoa** has achieved the greatest integration of PPCR core indicators by integrating all five of them into the country's national planning framework for development.
 - ✓ The **Nepal** Climate Change Program Results Management Framework (RMF) was developed through a national consultative process and uses the 5 PPCR core indicators to track progress on PPCR and non-PPCR (NAPA) projects at the programmatic level.



I. Findings from the 2017 Stocktaking Review of the PPCR M&R System

Challenges

❖ The predominant challenges identified related mostly to capacity-building and implementation of the system rather than substantive criticism of its design and methodology. Many countries face:

- ✓ weak M&E capacity;
- ✓ frequent turnover of scoring workshop participants;
- ✓ logistical challenges for inclusive, cost-effective data collection and participation;
- ✓ challenges engaging non-state actors to participate in the workshop.

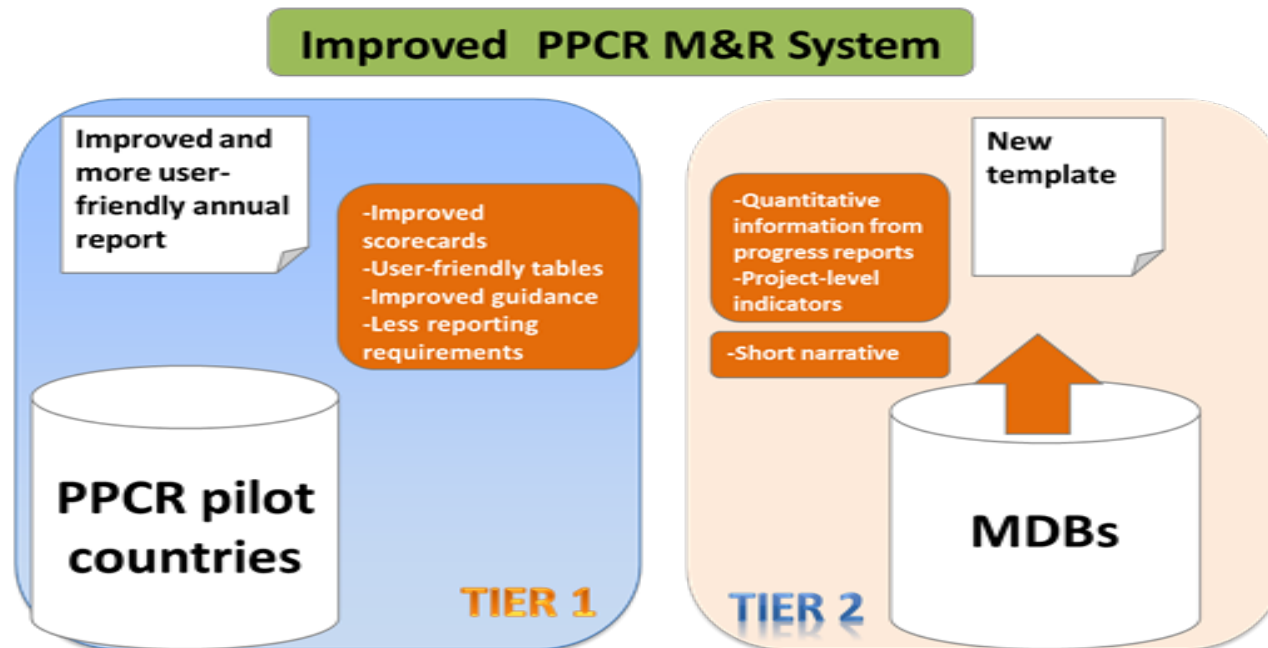
❖ **PPCR countries raised a small number of technical issues** and requested further guidance on certain unclear terminology and measurement criteria specific to each indicator in the toolkit.

❖ **Overall gap in interim results in the PPCR.** The five PPCR core indicators, which are largely outcome-level indicators, cannot provide a comprehensive picture of the results achieved by the PPCR throughout the program cycle, especially during the early stages of project implementation.

IV. Recommendations from the 2017 Stocktaking Review of the PPCR M&R System

Recommendation 1: Strengthen the current PPCR M&R System. The revamped M&R system would be composed of two tiers:

- ✓ an improved, more user-friendly country reporting system;
- ✓ the development of a MDB reporting template in order to acquire more information on project- and output-level indicators reported through MDB results frameworks and regularly updated progress reports





IV. Recommendations from the 2017 Stocktaking Review of the PPCR M&R System

Recommendation 2: Update the toolkit with improvements for the country reporting system that were identified during the validation workshop. The entire toolkit should be revised with more examples and better technical clarity in order to increase user-friendliness and reduce reporting requirements.

Recommendation 3: Develop and implement the PPCR M&R Capacity-Building and Training Initiative in FY18 and onwards for all PPCR countries/regional programs, including country and/or regional trainings and other means (e.g. video, web platforms, etc.). The program will aim to help countries fully embrace the inherent value seen in the PPCR M&R approach.

Recommendation 4: The CIF AU and MDBs should also strive to optimize their potential role as a broker of knowledge-sharing activities. This might include the development of an online Community of Practice (CoP) platform for participants to exchange experiences, creating a brief best practice video on the M&R process, increasing publication of success stories and case studies, producing advocacy materials and technical support for national M&R promotion, and/or facilitating learning exchanges between new and established PPCR countries.



IV. Recommendations from the 2017 Stocktaking Review of the PPCR M&R System

Recommendation 5: The CIF AU and MDBs should redouble their efforts to invest in participatory, regional-level monitoring and reporting systems for PPCR. The initial successes experienced with the regional scoring workshop piloted in the Caribbean Region in 2016 should be strengthened and reinforced for upcoming reporting cycles. A regional scoring workshop composed of country representatives should also be piloted in the Pacific Region, adapted according to the Pacific Region's context, and based on support and technical assistance from the CIF AU and MDBs. The CIF AU should also revise the PPCR Regional M&R toolkit to reflect the technical improvements relevant to this agenda.

Recommendation 6: Drawing from the solutions proposed at the workshop, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs should provide more technical assistance to PPCR pilot countries on the prevalent systemic challenges they are facing, namely:

- Weak national M&E capacity
- Barriers to sustainability and institutionalization of M&E systems
- Poor stakeholder engagement





THANKS