

September 29, 2014

Response from IDB on Approval by mail: Jamaica - Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) IDB

Hi Andrea:

Here are the responses to the comments by the US and UK.

Thanks again

Gerard Alleng

Responses to UK Comments:

- Component 1(a) - it will be important to take a strategic view, for example taking care not to simply focus training programmes on the individuals in post but rather think more broadly about the nature of specific roles within the institutional framework (e.g. what about succession planning?). We would be keen to know more about what the team thinks 'mainstreaming' will actually look like – what will the result be? Having climate change integrated into plans should not be a measure of success - we need to know whether the decision making process has actually changed.

Response: We agree on this point of having a strategic view of capacity building and will take it into consideration during the design and implementation of the component. On the issue of mainstreaming, the team has been careful not to over-reach of this issue because of the limited nature of this pilot program in Jamaica. As a pilot program with limited spatial and sectoral focus, there is the issue of how much or how far mainstreaming can be achieved. As such, under the mainstreaming component, one of the objectives is to assist in the mainstreaming of climate change because of the limitations of the pilot program and it will do so since the program has various elements of mainstreaming that ultimately can be followed or expanded on a broader national scale. These elements of mainstreaming include actions but not exclusive to:

- Increased budget allocations and public expenditures for adaptation policy measures (e.g. Jamaica has made and will make fiscal space allocations within its budget to cater for climate finances available through the PPCR, Adaptation Fund and EU GCCA programs. This is an important development in Jamaica given its very tight fiscal space under its international financial agreement).
- Adaptation mainstreaming established as standard practice in government and administrative processes, procedures and systems.
- Increase in the level of education and awareness of governmental personnel on climate variability and change and, specifically, on how to prevent/mitigate impacts on the specific sector(s).
- Human and technical capacity available within the agencies/organizations etc. to support activities for adapting to and/or mitigating the impacts of climate variability and change on the sector(s) Information management systems in place to monitor and evaluate climate data.

- Legal and regulatory capacity, including scope for laws and regulations that govern the agencies to support activities for reducing and/or mitigating the impacts of climate variability and change;
- Collaboration and communication with other agencies or bilateral/multilateral exchanges with other countries on addressing climate variability and change.
- Institutions and capacities strengthened for long-term adaptation mainstreaming.

Some of these actions are included in the program and at the end of the project cycle, will demonstrate advancement in mainstreaming and that the decision making process has and is changing since mainstreaming can be considered as a continuum.

- Component 1(b) – it will be important to consider maintenance and sustainability. Government commitment is crucial to make this sustainable. Also, what about involving the private sector here? Perhaps building on the experiences of integrating water stewardship being developed elsewhere? For example there is a joint UK-German programme (implemented by GIZ) that tries to bring in all players that have a stake in watershed management.

Response: Yes, sustainability and maintenance are critical to the success of the outcome of the program and the project team has addressed this issue in the project document. Specifically the sustainability risks identified are those associated with “limited institutional and financial resources to implement and maintain the Project’s activities,” and “Inadequate capacity of beneficiaries to maintain Project infrastructure.” The appropriate mitigation measures that have been identified to reduce these risks under the Risk Mitigation Plan of the project are: (i) All Project implementation activities at the local level, including those related to the provision of technical assistance and credit resources to local producers will be accompanied by extensive training specifically, tailored to addressing maintenance issues from both, a technical and financial perspective; and (ii) The Government of Jamaica, through its extension services will provide the means beyond the Project execution period to support the efforts of local producers in aspects directly related to sustainable land and water management practices, including aspects related to the operation and maintenance of monitoring and other infrastructure.

In addition paragraph 2.6 of the project document addresses the issue of the risk of long term sustainability, as it is stated that “the long-term sustainability of the project is addressed through governmental and civil society actions. The GOJ has indicated its interest in continuing the implementation of the actions promoted by this pilot program. Its participation and involvement in the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities would help in building knowledge and capacity for future actions in this area. Additionally the program is designed towards creating ownership among beneficiaries. In this way, the implementation and commitment at the community level will be enhanced.”

With regard to the involvement of the private sector, it depends on what is considered to be private sector as farmers who will benefit from the interventions within the project area are considered to be private sector (at a micro level) and they will be involved in the maintenance of the activities. For example the implementation of some of the check dams will have to be placed on both public and private lands because the placement of

the dams will be dependent on the extent of vulnerability of the slopes in order for them to function effectively. This will require the involvement of the respective individuals assisting in the maintenance of the dams on their lands together with other members of the community so that all stakeholders are involved in the program.

Nevertheless it should be noted there is private sector interaction under the private sector set aside and is a positive spin off from the public sector PPCR engagement.

- Component 2 – seems to duplicate slightly the Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CDRRF) managed by the Caribbean Development Bank. How will the IDB ensure a coordinated approach with this other funding mechanism?
<http://www.caribank.org/programmes/cdrr1>.

Response: The involvement of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) in particular and the Ministry of Water Land, Environment and Climate Change (MWLECC) are key elements in ensuring that there will be a coordinated approach not only with the CDRRF funding mechanism but also with others. The PIOJ is the official governmental focal point for the coordination of resources arising from developmental sources like the regional and multilateral development banks or agencies e.g. CDB and IDB and they are working closely with the respective line ministry on climate change, environmental programs etc. – MWLECC, to ensure coordination of funding opportunities. There is already precedence for this type of interaction and coordination by the PIOJ as they are managing the Adaptation Fund program in Jamaica which has project activities within and adjacent to the PPCR watershed project area. These activities were taken into consideration and the synergies that could exist with the PPCR project. Finally the establishment of the Project Steering Committee which will consist of key stakeholders including those that will be involved in the management of climate change, agricultural, watershed and disaster risk programs, some of which will eligible for the funding or be funded by mechanisms like the CDRRF will facilitate interaction and coordination of efforts.

Responses to United States comments:

- Which stakeholders might be considered for joining the Project Steering Committee, and how does the Project Steering Committee plan to collaborate with key stakeholders? How will stakeholder engagement be sustained throughout the pilot program?

Response: Terms of Reference (TORs) have been prepared for the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and is one of the optional annexes (Annex 7) of the project document. In the TORs it is projected that the following will constitute the PSC: Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP); Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MOAF); Rural and Agricultural Development Agency (RADA); Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD); Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM); National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); and Community, NGO and private

sector representatives. Part of the mandate of the PSC as outlined in the TORs is to “facilitate communications between major stakeholders, including private sector partners, ensuring that all necessary agreements are in place and facilitate the necessary inter-institutional coordination and collaboration.” The PSC is also expected to “provide conflict resolution on relevant matters referred to the PSC by the PEU and provide direction concerning stakeholder interaction during all implementation phases.” As long as the PSC is functioning properly, it is expected that stakeholder engagement will be sustained during the operation.

- What are some actions that might be used to facilitate and nurture knowledge management?

Response: Under the Knowledge Management component, there is the development of (i) a Communications Strategy; and (ii) Documentation of Methodologies and Techniques, which will facilitate and nurture knowledge management.

- What are some actions to increase overall citizen awareness of potential impacts of climate change?

Response: Under the Knowledge Management component, there are two activities designed to increase citizen awareness, specifically the establishment of: (i) a PPCR webpage; and (ii) Dissemination of lessons learned and good practices. These will focus on the general public. In addition, Under Component 1, there are scheduled two National Climate Change Workshops and a public/civil society training program on climate change negotiations and related issues which will help increase citizen awareness.

- The monitoring and evaluation plan seems focused primarily on outputs (people trained, funds disbursed). How will actual outcomes be captured?

Response: Outcomes can be defined as the short, medium or long term goal of a program and is the result of an output or multiple outputs of a program, with the output(s) being the direct and measurable products of the program’s activities or services. In essence the outcomes are the results or impact of these activities or services. Thus in the logical or results framework of a program, measuring the direct products (outputs) will provide the means of capturing the actual outcomes. For example in the Results Framework, the “Outcome Component 1 (O.C.1.): Increased mainstreaming of climate change adaptation measures” is defined by the various outputs or elements of mainstreaming of climate change such as “Outcome Indicator 1, Component 1 (O.I.C.1.1): Number of key sectors with climate change adaptation strategies or plans developed,” or “Output indicator 1.1.1: Number of climate change focal points trained in leading and coordinating the mainstreaming of climate change.”

- How will the project operationalize the gender considerations listed on page 11 of the project document?

Response: The gender considerations will be realized through targets set as part of the results to be achieved under the program. In the Results Framework (Annex 2 on page 17), the second indicator states that the number of females that has to be supported by the PPCR intervention must be greater than or equal to 25% of the total number of

people being supported by the PPCR in Jamaica (≥ 1900). This means that as measures are implemented, the team has to ensure that some portion of the intervention involves women or vulnerable groups in order to achieve the target. Some provisions for achieving this proportion have already been built into the project design as demonstrated in (i) Output 1.1.7 (page 24) where the management of the operations of the aquaponic systems is already identified as to be carried out by women farmer groups and vulnerable groups in the watershed area; (ii) Under the eligibility criteria for the lending of resources through the Trust Fund (Optional Annex 7), a provision for lending has been included that states “additional consideration will be given to women and vulnerable groups that submit requests for projects to increase climate change resilience.” This would also apply to lending under the Adaptation Line of Credit so that women-owned and vulnerable groups businesses would be well represented in the borrowers. These types of considerations will have to be undertaken in the other interventions as they are designed and implemented.