

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.15/7
October 17, 2014

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington, DC
November 18, 2014

Agenda Item 7

**CRITERIA AND PROCESS FOR SELECTING NEW PILOT COUNTRIES
UNDER THE PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE**

PROPOSED DECISION

The meeting reviewed document PPCR/SC.15/7, *Criteria and Process for Selecting New Pilot Countries under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience*, and the PPCR Sub-Committee

- (i) agrees to invite eligible countries to express interest in participating in the PPCR;
- (ii) requests the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDBs to make all necessary arrangements for the process of selecting new PPCR pilot countries in accordance with the provisions in this document;
- (iii) looks forward to considering the selection of new PPCR pilot countries based on the recommendation of the expert group during the next meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee in Spring 2015; and
- (iv) confirms that the decision to invite new countries to the PPCR is consistent with the decision on the CIF sunset clause agreed on in the joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees on November 17, 2014.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its meeting on June 27, 2014, the PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed document PPCR/SC.14/4, *Options for the Use of Potential New Funds under the PPCR*, and agreed to the further development of options 1 (Selection of new PPCR pilot countries) and 2 (Using existing pilot countries as a “hub” on which to expand to a multi-country or regional program) to be further discussed in November 2014 after the discussion in the joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees on the CIF sunset clause.

2. The Sub-Committee also agreed to further develop the option to demonstrate and further incentivize innovative private sector investments in climate resilience and adaptation in current PPCR pilot countries and by expanding private sector activities to low and lower middle income¹ CIF countries and recognizing the need for appropriate technical assistance, training, and country engagement in existing PPCR countries and other low income countries.

3. This paper responds to the request by the PPCR Sub-Committee to further develop options 1 and 2 by outlining the criteria and process for selecting potential new countries under the PPCR using the previously agreed selection criteria and process as a basis.²

4. The proposed criteria and procedures suggest combining options 1 and 2. For option 2, the MDB PPCR Committee has deemed it more appropriate that the MDBs work with relevant country governments to express interest in a PPCR regional program. For new PPCR countries to benefit from the experiences current PPCR pilot countries have made, it is suggested that various efforts are made to maximize the knowledge transfer and interactions. This could include the organization of dedicated meetings between the current and newly selected PPCR pilot countries through CIF’s Global Knowledge Management Program.

II. CRITERIA GUIDING PPCR COUNTRY SELECTION

Previously agreed Criteria

5. In selecting the initial PPCR pilots in 2009, the Sub-Committee considered the recommendations made by an expert group which was set up to provide suggestions to the PPCR Sub-Committee on country selection for the PPCR based on the following perspectives:

- a) transparent vulnerability criteria;
- b) country preparedness and ability to move towards climate resilient development plans taking into account efforts to date and willingness to move to a strategic approach to integrating climate resilience into development; and

¹ Based on World Bank country classification by income (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>)

² See *PPCR Design Document* (November 2008)

(https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_design_Document_final.pdf); and *Terms of Reference and Guidance for the Expert group on the Selection of Countries to Participate in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience* (November 2008)

(https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_Terms_of_Reference_and_Guidance_for_Expert_Group_final.pdf).

- c) country distribution across regions and types of hazards (as appropriate to a pilot program).

6. The terms of reference for the expert group provided questions on eight core principles for guiding the recommendation of the expert group on the countries to be included in the PPCR³:

- a) Country eligibility
- b) Country vulnerability
- c) Country preparedness and rapid results
- d) Climate hazard types
- e) Coherence and value-addition
- f) Replicability and sustainability
- g) Scalability and development impact
- h) Country distribution

7. It is proposed that the previously agreed core principles and criteria be used as a basis for considering new PPCR pilot countries, with some modifications reflected below. These modifications are based on the lessons learned from the first round of selecting PPCR pilots, and focus on three criteria which have been identified as most important for the selection of new pilots. Furthermore, it is proposed that information submitted by the eligible countries in their expressions of interest be taken into account in ranking the countries against the criteria and that weights be assigned to the proposed criteria to be applied by the expert group in its review and scoring of the expressions of interest.

Proposed Weighted Criteria

8. Below are three criteria with weightings proposed for selecting new PPCR pilot countries or regional programs eligible to receive funding under the PPCR:

- a) ***Vulnerability to climate risks and hazards*** (weight: 40%). It is proposed to use existing indices of high reputation which are composed of a comprehensive set of variables (e.g. bio-physical, population, capacity and economic variables) and use a transparent approach and methodology to be created and updated. Examples of such indices include the *University of Notre Dame* Global Adaptation Index (ND-

³ The detailed guiding questions for each core principle can be found in the *Terms of Reference and Guidance for the Expert group on the Selection of Countries to Participate in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience* (November 2008) referenced above.

GAIN Index⁴ or the *Maplecroft* Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI)⁵, or other relevant documents quantifying the vulnerability of countries to the impacts of climate change⁶ as data source. Data from public sources will be compiled.

- b) ***Enabling environment*** (weight: 30%). This will involve two aspects as elaborated below:
- i. the existence of supportive ***regulatory structures and institutions to mainstream climate resilience considerations into national sector plans and policies***. This could include sector or cross-cutting policies and regulations addressing the impacts of climate variability and change, such as land use policies, disaster risk management plans; incentives for the sustainable use of natural resources (e.g. Payment for Environmental Service), or certification standards. Sector-wide development strategies that are open to promote cross-sectoral and integrated approaches to address climate risks and hazards (including a NAPA or NAP). An inter-agencies mechanism that coordinates cross-sectoral aspects of the economy. Countries could be assessed on national and local strategies and capacities for channeling climate and other development finance in a structured and transparent way.
 - ii. an ***enabling regulatory environment that promotes the development of the private sector or, new business models for private sector investments*** in sectors affected by the impacts of climate variability and change. This could include policies and incentives that support private sector development and public-private partnerships. This could also include availability, or willingness to develop, local capacity of businesses which are affected by the impacts of climate variability and change and have potential to offer solutions. Quantitative assessments may use the “Ease of Doing Business” index. A high index means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operating a private local firm. The index uses the following additional variables that are relevant for assessing the private sector enabling environment in PPCR countries:

⁴ The ND-GAIN Index is a navigation tool that helps corporate and development leaders manage risks exacerbated by climate change such as over-crowding, food insecurity, inadequate infrastructure and civil conflicts. The Index shows a country's level of vulnerability, and the readiness of a country to successfully implement adaptation solutions. The tool is free and open-source. Using over 15 years of data, across 50 variables, ND-GAIN ranks over 175 countries annually based on how vulnerable they are to droughts, super-storms and other natural disasters and, uniquely, how ready they are to successfully implement adaptation solutions. (<http://gain.org/>)

⁵ The Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) forms a central part of the of *Maplecroft*'s Climate Change and Environmental Risk Atlas. *Maplecroft*'s CCVI has been developed to identify climate-related risks to populations, business and governments over the next 30 years, down to a level of 22km² worldwide. It does so by evaluating three factors: exposure to extreme climate-related events, including sea level rise and future changes in temperature, precipitation and specific humidity; the sensitivity of populations, in terms of health, education, agricultural dependence and available infrastructure; and the adaptive capacity of countries to combat the impacts of climate change, which encompasses, R&D, economic factors, resource security and the effectiveness of government. (<http://maplecroft.com/>)

⁶ E.g. Wheeler, D. (2011). “*Quantifying Vulnerability to Climate Change: Implications for Adaptation Assistance.*” CGD Working Paper 240. Center for Global Development. <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424759>

- Enforcing contracts
- Trading across borders
- Resolving Insolvency
- Getting Credit
- Registering Property
- Starting a business

- c) ***Potential capacity for implementation***, including sufficient institutional and technical capacity (weight: 30%). This could include track records of (a) relevant projects implemented with the MDBs or other entities; (b) outputs and outcomes from projects addressing relevant sectors of the economy that are completed or initiated with participation of government and other stakeholders; (c) previous experience implementing projects in sectors affected by the impacts of climate variability and change, and (d) capacity for managing rural or urban landscapes and their interfaces at scale. Capacity of technical personnel in sector ministries and associated service providers. The existence of a multi-sectoral mechanism that can effectively address the needs for a climate-resilient development path. The government’s ability to effectively absorb additional funds must be considered by assessing the ability of a country to manage and coordinate climate and other development finance.
- d) ***For regional programs only***: A clear presentation should be given on the rationale and value added for proposing the regional program (e.g. shared watershed or biome that needs an integrated and multi-country management approach; potential for a significant risk insurance program). The willingness of governments of countries involved in a potential regional program to support the effort needs to be presented. If there is a regional entity relevant for the proposed program (inter-governmental or otherwise), information should be provided on what role this entity might play in the program.

9. During its discussion on the selection of new PPCR countries, the PPCR Sub-Committee will take into account the recommendations of the expert group as well as the submitted expressions of interest. Annex 1 provides a list of eligible countries that can request to participate in the PPCR.

III. PROPOSED PROCESS

10. The CIF Administrative Unit will invite eligible countries to submit an expression of interest in participating in the PPCR in accordance with the outline presented in Annex 2. For regional programs, on behalf of and endorsed by relevant countries’ governments, an MDB can express interest in participating in the PPCR through a regional program. The CIF Administrative Unit will convene an expert group to review the expressions of interest received, score the proposals, and recommend to the Sub-Committee a prioritized list of countries or regional programs that could benefit from the PPCR. The CIF Administrative Unit will consult with the PPCR Sub-Committee members and the MDBs to propose [4][6]experts for approval by

the Sub-Committee. A provisional timeline for the selection of new PPCR pilots can be found in annex 3.

11. During its deliberation, the expert group will have the opportunity to discuss the expression of interest with the proposing country government(s) and the MDBs which might be involved in the potential future PPCR program.

12. In presenting its recommendations to the PPCR Sub-Committee, the expert group is requested to elaborate how it has taken the above criteria and other considerations into account in preparing its list of potential new pilot countries. The expert group report should include, inter alia, information on:

- a) methodology (including a score card) and analysis leading to the group's list of proposed new PPCR pilot countries or regional programs; and
- b) an assessment of key issues and challenges for the identified pilot countries or regional programs.

13. The Sub-Committee will review the report of the expert group at its meeting in May 2015 and is expected to make a decision at that meeting. Annex 3 proposes a timeline for selecting new PPCR pilot countries.

14. Once new countries are selected to participate in the PPCR, the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs will further explore opportunities for a systematic exchange on lessons learned between the first set of PPCR pilot countries and the newly selected countries or regional programs.

Annex 1: List of Eligible Countries

Paragraph 19 of the *PPCR Design Document* provides that a country is eligible for participating in the PPCR if it

- a. is eligible to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA) (according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) guidelines); and
- b. has an active MDB country program. For this purpose, an “active” program means where an MDB has a lending program and/or on-going policy dialogue with the country.

The *PPCR Design Document* further provides that priority will be given to highly vulnerable least developed countries eligible for MDB concessional funds, including the small island developing states among them.

Below is a combined list of countries which are ODA eligible⁷ and have an active MDB program. These countries (excluding those which are already PPCR pilot countries) would be invited to express interest in participating in the PPCR⁸. A third column identifies the eligibility of MDB concessional funds.

	Country	ODA Eligible	Active MDB Program ⁹	Eligibility for MDB concessional funds ¹⁰
1	Afghanistan	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
2	Albania	yes	EBRD	
3	Algeria	yes	WBG	
4	Angola	yes	WBG	
5	Antigua and Barbuda	yes	WBG	
6	Argentina	yes	IDB, WBG	
7	Armenia	yes	EBRD WBG	
8	Azerbaijan	yes	WBG	
9	Belarus	yes	EBRD WBG	
10	Belize	yes	IDB, WBG	
11	Benin	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA

⁷ The DAC List of ODA Recipients shows the countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA).

⁸ The current PPCR pilot countries are excluded from the list: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia, Caribbean Program: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Pacific Program: Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga.

⁹ While this table lists all countries where MDBs have active programs, at this stage it is not possible to confirm that the MDBs have active programs in the sectors that will be relevant for the PPCR.

¹⁰ Please note that EBRD does not provide concessional finance from its own resources, hence this category does not apply to EBRD.

	Country	ODA Eligible	Active MDB Program⁹	Eligibility for MDB concessional funds¹⁰
12	Bhutan	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Borrowing on blend credit terms
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	EBRD WBG	
14	Botswana	Yes	WBG	
15	Brazil	Yes	IDB	
16	Burkina Faso	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
17	Burundi	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
18	Cameroon	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
19	Cape Verde	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing; Small island economy exception
20	Central African Republic	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
21	Chad	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
22	Chile	Yes	IDB, WBG	
23	China	Yes	WBG	
24	Colombia	Yes	IDB, WBG	
25	Comoros	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
26	Congo, DR.	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
27	Congo, Rep.	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
28	Cook Islands	Yes		
29	Costa Rica	Yes	IDB;WBG	
30	Cote d'Ivoire	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
32	Djibouti	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
33	Dominican Republic	Yes	IDB; WBG	
34	Ecuador	Yes	IDB;WBG	
35	Egypt	Yes	EBRD WBG	
36	El Salvador	Yes	IDB; WBG	
37	Equatorial Guinea	Yes	WBG	
38	Eritrea	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: no active IDA financing due to protracted non-accrual status
39	Ethiopia	Yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA

	Country	ODA Eligible	Active MDB Program⁹	Eligibility for MDB concessional funds¹⁰
40	Fiji	yes	WBG	
41	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	yes	EBRD WBG	
42	Gabon	yes	WBG	
43	Gambia	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
44	Georgia	yes	EBRD WBG	
45	Ghana	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: Borrowing on blend credit terms
46	Guatemala		IDB; WBG	
47	Guinea	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
48	Guinea-Bissau	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
49	Guyana	yes	IDB; WBG	IBRD: Borrowing on blend credit terms IDB: eligible for IDA
50	Honduras	yes	IDB; WBG	IBRD: Borrowing on blend credit terms IDB:
51	India	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Graduated from IDA at the end of FY14 but will receive transitional support on an exceptional basis through the IDA17 period (FY15-17)
52	Indonesia	yes	WBG	
53	Jordan	yes	EBRD WBG	
54	Kazakhstan	yes	EBRD WBG	
55	Kenya	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
56	Kiribati	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Small island economy exception
57	Korea, Dem. Rep.	yes	WBG	
58	Kosovo	yes	EBRD; WBG	IBRD: Borrowing on blend credit terms
59	Kyrgyz Rep.	yes	ADB; EBRD; WBG	ADB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
60	Laos	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
61	Lebanon	yes	WBG	
62	Lesotho	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: Borrowing on blend credit terms
63	Liberia	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
64	Libya	yes	WBG	
65	Madagascar	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
66	Malawi	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA

	Country	ODA Eligible	Active MDB Program ⁹	Eligibility for MDB concessional funds ¹⁰
67	Malaysia	yes	WBG	
68	Maldives	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Small island economy exception
69	Mali	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
70	Marshall Islands	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Small island economy exception
71	Mauritania	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
72	Mauritius	yes	WBG	
73	Mexico	yes	IDB; WBG	
74	Micronesia, Federal States	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Small island economy exception
75	Moldova	yes	EBRD; WBG	ADB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
76	Mongolia	yes	ADB; EBRD; WBG	ADB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
77	Montenegro	yes	EBRD; WBG	
79	Morocco	yes	EBRD; WBG	
80	Myanmar	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
81	Namibia	yes	WBG	
82	Nicaragua	yes	IDB; WBG	IDB: eligible for IDA IBRD: eligible for IDA
83	Nigeria	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
84	Pakistan	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
85	Palau	yes	WBG	
86	Panama	yes	IDB; WBG	
87	Paraguay	yes	IDB; WBG	
88	Peru	yes	IDB; WBG	
89	Philippines	yes	WBG	
90	Rwanda	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
91	Sao Tome and Principe	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: Small island economy exception
92	Senegal	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
93	Serbia	yes	EBRD WBG	
94	Seychelles	yes	WBG	
95	Sierra Leona	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
96	Solomon Islands	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: eligible for IDA

	Country	ODA Eligible	Active MDB Program⁹	Eligibility for MDB concessional funds¹⁰
97	Somalia	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: no active IDA financing due to 10protracted non-accrual status
98	South Africa	yes	WBG	
99	South Sudan	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
100	Sri Lanka	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
101	St. Kitts-Nevis	yes	WBG	
102	Sudan	yes	WBG	
103	Sudan	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: no active IDA financing due to protracted non-accrual status
104	Suriname	yes	WBG	
105	Swaziland	yes	WBG	
106	Tanzania	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
107	Thailand	yes	WBG	
108	Timor-Leste	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
109	Togo	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
110	Tunisia	yes	EBRD WBG	
111	Turkey	yes	EBRD WBG	
112	Turkmenistan	yes	EBRD WBG	
113	Tuvalu	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Small island economy exception
114	Uganda	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
115	Ukraine	yes	EBRD WBG	
116	Uruguay	yes	IDB; WBG	
117	Uzbekistan	yes	ADB; EBRD; WBG	ADDB: IBRD: IDA-eligible but also creditworthy for some IBRD borrowing
118	Vanuatu	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: Small island economy exception
119	Venezuela	yes	IDB	
120	Vietnam	yes	ADB; WBG	ADB: IBRD: eligible for IDA
121	Zimbabwe	yes	AfDB; WBG	AfDB: IBRD: no active IDA financing due to protracted non-accrual status

Annex 2: Outline of Expression of Interest to Participate in the PPCR¹¹

I. COUNTRY AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY SUBMITTING EXPRESSION OF INTEREST¹²

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/REGION AND VULNERABILITY CONTEXT

Please provide a summary of the country/region and climate vulnerability context, including affected sectors and people (population dependent on resources impacted by climate variability and change); information on relative poverty; relevant national sector and cross-sector policies and plans, including the NAPA, NAP or equivalent, and status of preparation and implementation. The existence of a functional national or sectoral unit with a mandate to address climate change within the government(s) should be described. Information on stakeholder groups¹³ and how they will be engaged in the process (e.g. private sector - Chamber of Commerce; communities – civil society organizations, including women groups and city councils; etc) and existing platforms for the various groups to engage in a national dialogue with the government should be provided as well.

Note: This section will inform the discussion on criteria 1 (*vulnerability to climate risks and hazards*) and criteria 2 (*enabling environment*) used as the basis for considering new PPCR pilot countries.

III. ENABLING POLICY AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Please provide an overview of relevant policies, plans, legal frameworks and regulatory structures for the sectors which would be potentially addressed through the PPCR and how climate change is currently featured. Discuss the existing level of mainstreaming of climate considerations in relevant policies, plans and legal and regulatory frameworks and what needs to be improved in order for the public and private sector entities to change the current approaches and business models. Please describe, what if any, institutional arrangements or policies or incentives are present for the private sector investments in adaptation? Examples may include building codes/standards that take into climate change, zoning regulations/land use rules with a view to climate impacts, legal or regulatory obligation of operators of critical infrastructure or financial/economic incentives for uptake for adaptive technologies or actions, etc.

Note: This section will inform the discussion on criteria 2 (*enabling environment*) used as the basis for considering new PPCR pilot countries.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY

Please provide an analysis of the institutional and technical capacity for implementation, including the government's ability to effectively absorb additional funds and active engagement

¹¹ The expression of interest should not exceed 10 pages, excluding tables, charts, and annexes.

¹² Regional institutions expressing interest in a regional or multi-country program should submit a letter from the participating government of the participating country endorsing the expression of interest submitted by the regional institution.

¹³ Stakeholder groups include rural and urban communities, Indigenous Peoples, private sector, government; international development partners.

of private sector in key/climate relevant sectors. This could include a track record of outputs and outcomes from projects addressing relevant sectors of the economy that are completed or initiated with participation of government and other stakeholders, previous experience implementing projects in sectors affected by the impacts of climate variability and change, capacity for managing rural or urban landscapes and their interfaces at scale. Capacity of technical personnel in sector ministries and associated service providers should be presented. Information should be provided on the existence of a multi-sectoral mechanism that can effectively address the needs for a climate-resilient development path. Information on how the government manages and coordinates climate and other development finance should be provided. Please also provide a preliminary assessment of potential implementation risks.

Note: This section will inform the discussion on criteria 3 (*implementation capacity*) used as the basis for considering new PPCR pilot countries.

V. PROGRAMS OF MDBS AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Please describe briefly the ongoing and planned programs of the relevant multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other development partners relevant to mainstreaming climate resilience into economic sectors and increase the capacity of the population to cope with climate-related hazards and how the PPCR would link to and build upon these programs.

VI. RATIONALE FOR SELECTED SECTORS AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS FOR PPCR FINANCING

Please identify barriers for

- a. for mainstreaming climate resilience considerations into economic sectors and sub-sectors; and
- b. enhancing the capacity of the population to cope with the impacts of climate variability and change.

Identify economic sectors and other investment areas targeted for possible PPCR financing as well as the rationale for prioritizing them for PPCR interventions. Identify potential benefits and outcomes from the potential PPCR engagement.

VII. VALUE PROPOSITION ON SHARING RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

Please identify lessons your country is interested in to learn from the first set of PPCR countries.

Please identify experiences and lessons your country has made with climate-resilient development and adaptation activities, other PPCR countries might be interested in.

VIII. FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMS ONLY:

Please present the rationale and value added for proposing a regional program. Provide evidence that relevant governments of countries which will be part of the regional program will be supportive of the effort. Please elaborate whether there is a regional entity relevant for the proposed program and what roles and responsibilities this entity could play in the program.

Annex 3: Provisional Timeline

November 2014	PPCR Sub-Committee reviews criteria for selecting new pilot countries, the outline to be followed in preparing an expression of interest, the list of eligible PPCR countries and the proposed timeline
December 2014	CIF Administrative Unit sends out letters to eligible countries soliciting expressions of interest CIF Administrative Unit solicits suggestions for potential experts from the PPCR Sub-Committee members, current PPCR pilot countries and the MDBs
January 2015	PPCR Sub-Committee reviews proposal for the expert group and approves members
End February 2015	Expressions of interest from eligible countries received
Mid-March 2015	Virtual organizational meeting of the expert group
End March 2015	Expert group meets in Washington, DC to carry out its work (3days)
Mid April 2015	Expert group submits its report to CIF Administrative Unit
May 2015	CIF Administrative Unit circulates expert group report to the PPCR Sub-Committee
June 2015	PPCR Sub-Committee meets and makes a decision