

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.11/CRP.1

November 1, 2012

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee

Istanbul, Turkey

November 1, 2012

**PROGRESS UPDATES SUBMITTED BY PPCR PILOT COUNTRIES TO THE
MEETING OF PPCR PILOT COUNTRIES AND REGIONS
OCTOBER 30, 2012 - ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

Introduction

1. PPCR pilot countries met on October 30, 2012 in Istanbul, Turkey to share experiences and lessons learned from the programming and implementation process of PPCR investment plans, programs and projects.

2. Leading up to the meeting, all pilots were requested to submit a written update on their planning and implementation progress.

3. This note provides the collection of all received updates which were submitted by the PPCR pilot countries to the CIF Administrative Unit. These updates are also posted on the websites for each PPCR pilot. The following countries provided an update:

- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- Mozambique
- Nepal
- Niger
- Tajikistan
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Caribbean Regional Program
 - Dominica
 - Grenada
 - Haiti
 - Jamaica
 - St. Lucia
- Pacific Regional Program
 - Samoa

BANGLADESH

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: November 10, 2010

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. The Government counterparts for all SPCR three operations and two technical assistance activities have established project teams that are currently active and in the process of completing preparation of project documents for PPCR-SC approval. Effective working relation between the MDBs and respective government project teams is fostering stronger country ownership and transparency
2. Project preparation funds for all interventions have expeditiously been made available by the CIF AU
3. The Bangladesh PPCR program routinely circulates updates on SPCR with Development Partners engaged in climate resilience related operations in Bangladesh and interested parties thereby increasing opportunities for learning knowledge sharing and learning

Challenges:

1. The executing agencies have limited capacity and experience in dealing with climate resilience issues. Exposure to regional and international best practices and external training opportunities are limited
2. Despite fledgling success, there is more room to improve coordinated planning on climate change adaptation related activities
3. Need to strengthen the MoEF capacity to effectively manage and oversee PPCR activities in the country

Lessons learned:

1. Effective coordination with stakeholders promotes ownership, inclusive planning and decision making but with implications for budget and time for project preparation
2. Need to improve the coordinating mechanism between GoB ministries and line agencies involved in climate change operations
3. Currently, there is little evidence of private sector business opportunities emerging from climate change impacts. This could be potentially due to no or limited R&D capacity to develop climate resilient products/services in the agribusiness space thus requiring innovative approaches to incentivize the private sector to pro-actively engage in PPCR project initiatives.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

The various project proposals under the Bangladesh PPCR package strongly build on priorities identified by the Government of Bangladesh's executing agencies and are in line with the recommendations in the *Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan*. By building on GoB initiated BCCSAP, the PPCR continues to demonstrate avenues for reducing duplication of efforts and to optimize development impacts from investments

The PPCR process has highlighted core factors for enhancing results: inclusive planning involving Government, bilateral and multilateral donors, private sector and civil society; and with keen focus on community involvement, gender inclusion, knowledge sharing, and leveraging of additional climate resilience sources of funding.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The office of the Joint Secretary, Development, MoEF maintains overall responsibility for overseeing implementation of the SPCR program. Respective MDBs have responsibility for providing technical and operation support to the GoB implementing agencies. And to facilitate cross-learning between implementing agencies, MDBs and beyond, the World Bank leads the task of collating in a quarterly report updates as well as emerging lessons which it circulates broadly. Where necessary, the Bank jointly with the MDBs would organize project implementation debriefing sessions with government and donor counterparts.

It is envisaged that the web based portal to be created under the Institutional Knowledge Management TA (under ADB) would help strengthen country level coordination.

The main challenge is with the generally limited funds allocated by the PPCR program specifically for this task. Judging from the immense importance of this issue, the CIF AU may have to reassess the budget earmarked for coordination to help optimize PPCR's added value of cross-learning, knowledge sharing not only within Bangladesh but across other PPCR pilot countries.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

All proposed SPCR interventions have advanced in preparation

IFC

Project 1: Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security

Request for EOI for scoping study was floated in March 2012. Consultants have since been recruited with estimated timeline for completing task in September/October 2012

Technical Assistance: Feasibility Studies for a Program of Individual Climate Resilient Family Housing in the Coastal Zone has been commissioned with plans to submit program proposal to the PPCR-SC in October 2012

The World Bank

Project 2: Coastal Embankment Improvement and Afforestation concept note review was held in April 2012 with plans to submit proposal for approval to the PPCR-SC in April 2013

ADB

Project 3a: PPCR SC approved *Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project* in September 2012 for US\$30m in PPCR funding (USD 10m in grants and USD 20m in credits)

Project 3b: Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project concept paper was approved by the ADB in March 2012 with plans to recruit detailed design consultants by May 2013

Technical Assistance 1: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management
The MoEF and ERD, MoF cleared the proposal in Feb and March 2012 respectively. Process to recruit consulting firm targeted to be completed in September 2012

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Completing project preparations, submitting proposal for PPCR-SC endorsement and likewise to respective MDB internal processing to approve for cofinancing portion of project funds
2. Completing feasibility studies and other field assessments for the Technical assistance activities
3. Strengthening the capacity of MoEF and Implementing Agencies to deliver during implementation of operations

CAMBODIA

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: 29 June 2011

Briefly outline major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Significant progress in implementation of PPCR phase 1 activities as evidenced by in-depth studies on mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning at national and sub-national levels, options for engaging the civil society and the private sector in adaptation, and in mainstreaming gender considerations, besides reports on science-based adaptation planning and monitoring and evaluation.
2. Approval by the PPCR subcommittee of three SPCR investment projects focusing on infrastructure and water resources, and technical assistance for phase II of PPCR:
 - a. *Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces* as part of ADB-funded Provincial Roads Improvement Project (\$17 million from PPCR, with co-financing of \$62 million).
 - b. *Climate proofing infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor towns* as part of the ADB-funded Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (\$10 million from PPCR, with co-financing of \$45 million).
 - c. *Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province* as part of the ADB-funded GMS Flood and Drought Management Project (\$10 million from PPCR, with co-financing of \$38 million).
 - d. *Mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning – Stand-alone capacity building technical assistance* (\$7 million from PPCR).
3. Improved awareness and understanding of climate change impacts, adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) among key stakeholders, and enhanced capacity to plan for adaptation and DRR projects.
4. Improved stakeholder engagement and empowerment in adaptation and DRR.
5. Creation of a 10-member inter-ministerial monitoring and evaluation (M&E) working group for PPCR, and organization of a workshop to develop a roadmap for M&E for adaptation in Cambodia.

Challenges:

1. Maintaining momentum for mainstreaming of climate resilience into development planning at national and sub-national levels, including systematic cooperation and information dissemination with other climate change initiatives in the country.
2. Cross-sectoral coordination has improved but still remains a challenge not only because of lack of adequate human, institutional and technical resources but also due to multiple donor initiatives on adaptation requiring the attention of same staff from various ministries.

3. Involvement of the private sector in adaptation and disaster risk reduction remains a challenge and will require additional technical, institutional and financial support, especially in rural areas.
4. Inadequate number of counterpart staff to participate in and benefit from various capacity building initiatives at both national and sub-national levels.
5. Limited funding for strengthening institutions, especially at the sub-national levels and limited capacity to effectively coordinate, monitor and evaluate adaptation interventions, and lack of appropriate data for setting baselines.

Lessons learned:

1. Adaptation is a process that requires sustained commitment by all stakeholders. However, managing multiple and often unrealistic expectations of different stakeholders about the PPCR is crucial. The best way is engage the civil society as early as possible during both design and implementation of projects.
2. Identification of nationally-appropriate and time-critical entry points for mainstreaming and enhancing the national ownership of the program and projects through stakeholder empowerment and engagement at both national and sub-national levels is critical to move forward. Climate risk prediction must be coupled with adequate response capabilities.
3. Climate resilience must be considered as part of the larger challenge of sustainable development. The added value of inter-sector and inter-agency dialogues on climate resilience, DRR, climate change mitigation and their synergies must be recognized, rewarded and strengthened. Multidisciplinary approaches are required to do so.
4. Efforts to strengthen hydro-meteorological data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation are crucial to facilitate informed decision making on adaptation interventions. Monitoring can identify where solutions have worked and where further interventions are needed. Evaluation can determine why particular solutions did and did not work. Opportunities for “learning by doing” in the most vulnerable areas in collaboration with local communities and local policy makers must be encouraged.
5. Public-private partnerships (PPP) in adaptation are a relatively new area for Cambodia and must be promoted via genuine participatory processes and provision of both financial and technical support. Phase 1 of PPCR has provided some examples of enhancing resilience through PPP but it may be prudent to intervene on a small scale to test the effectiveness of solutions before large-scale deployment.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

Swift increase in interest and attention of senior policy makers to consider climate resilience from a holistic perspective: Key stakeholders now recognise that (i) climate change is a global issue affecting both developed and developing countries but impacts are felt

disproportionately in countries and communities with low adaptive capacity; (ii) climate change is not only an environmental and economic development issue but also a social issue in that women are more likely to suffer than men and gender-conscious adaptation strategies are crucial; and (iii) engaging and empowering stakeholders through effective coordination, harmonization, networking and knowledge management is crucial to move forward. Discussions on inter-agency and inter-sector collaboration on climate resilience are now given a high profile in each ministry. Some ministries, which have not considered climate change as recently as five years ago, have begun to prepare master plans to address climate change. For example, the Ministry of Women Affairs has recently drafted a master plan on gender and climate change.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

Institutional arrangements:

1. The government of Cambodia established the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), comprising high-level representatives from 20 ministries, in 2006 to oversee and coordinate all climate change operations in Cambodia. The Prime Minister is the honorary chair of the NCCC.
2. The Department of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment (MOE) serves as the Secretariat of NCCC. NCCC is supported by Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT), comprising officials of various ministries.
3. SPCR is coordinated by a team of representatives of CCTT from all key ministries. The team guides SPCR implementation and oversees the PPCR technical backstopping unit, which will include consultants to be recruited under the SPCR technical assistance project. The SPCR coordination team will hold meetings at regular intervals to monitor progress, prepare reports on semi-annual basis and report progress annually to the PPCR sub-committee.
4. In addition, each SPCR investment project has a dedicated project implementation unit headed by a project director. Project director is usually a senior official of the respective line ministry, which implements the investment project. The project directors of all SPCR investment projects, with support from respective consulting teams, will share related data and information on progress with the SPCR coordination team. They will also evaluate respective project's performance, document lessons learned and facilitate coordination through promoting synergies and avoiding overlaps or duplication in activities.
5. Coordination, oversight, monitoring and evaluation of SPCR as a program is also facilitated by maintaining close dialogue with other development partners active in Cambodia's adaptation efforts. For example, close coordination of PPCR with Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (a multi-donor initiative supported by EU, UNDP, SIDA and DANIDA) is also maintained by organizing joint workshops and sharing information on lessons learned.

What works?

1. Good working relationships and strong commitment of senior representatives at the national level, especially from Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and Ministry of

Environment (MOE), to integrate climate change into development planning. MEF provides administrative oversight while MOE helps in SPCR coordination.

2. Good support from members of the climate change technical team and sound environment for civil society to proactively participate in adaptation efforts

3. Active cooperation of development partners in strengthening climate change related institutions and operations

What needs improvement?

1. Additional studies on vulnerability and local impacts of climate change, including approaches to build on traditional knowledge of strategies to cope with impacts

2. More effective communication between CCTT hosted at MOE and SPCR project teams in sector ministries, especially Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Ministry of Public Works and Transport and Ministry of Rural Development.

3. High quality institutional, technical and financial support to implement adaptation projects especially at sub-national levels, including investing in human resources

4. More effective involvement of women, local communities and the private sector in design and implementation of adaptation projects

5. Promotion of synergies among activities aimed at greenhouse gas mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

1. Investment project entitled Provincial Roads Improvement Project is the most advanced as it was first approved by PPCR subcommittee in November 2011. The main factor for its progress was availability of ADB resources in time to integrate climate resilience concerns into the main investment project, rather than waiting for preparation grant from PPCR. Proactive support from Ministry of Public Works and Transport and comparative advantage of ADB in transport operations in Cambodia also contributed to its progress.

2. Timely mobilization of qualified consultants with expertise in adaptation and Cambodia has contributed to rapid preparation of projects such as Enhanced flood management in Pursat province, and the southern economic corridor towns' development projects. Delays in recruitment of qualified consultants led to slow progress of other projects.

3. The progress of the technical assistance project "Mainstreaming climate Resilience into Development Planning" was largely due to proactive cooperation and strong support from MEF, MOE and other line ministries. Support from civil society has also been a major factor in quick

approval of the project.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Getting timely approval of the remaining 4 SPCR investment projects by the PPCR sub-committee.
2. Strengthening coordination, monitoring and evaluation of SPCR through (i) enhancing capacity of 10-member working group on M&E; (ii) reconciling the endorsed SPCR results framework with revised PPCR results framework; (iii) collecting baseline information on core set of indicators relevant to the program and other approved investment projects; and (iv) integrating indicators of adaptation M&E into the framework of NSDP 2014-2018.
3. Designing and implementing the civil society support mechanism to disburse funds to promote community-based adaptation to grassroots NGOs and CSOs, and to enhance capacity of NGOs to mainstream climate resilience into their operations

DOMINICA / CARIBBEAN

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Expected endorsement date: *At the upcoming November session in Istanbul, Turkey.*

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Dominica's SPCR was presented to the PPCR-SC in Washington DC in May 2012
2. All comments from the PPCR-SC were addressed and responded to, literally rewriting the SPCR. The SPCR has since been submitted to the CIF and is presently posted onto the CIF website.
3. Dominica is presently undertaking the process of project proposal concept development and preparation some of which have been submitted to the World Bank.

Challenges:

1. Proposed Investment Program Components for PPCR Finance.
2. The process and steps required to mainstream climate change into national development planning in Dominica, and the rationale for SPCR support.
3. Based on available levels of CIF funding, the total budget for Dominica's SPCR is no less than US\$7 million (grant) and US\$9 million (loan) vs the proposed Investment Program Components, such amount of financial resources are significantly inadequate for effective mainstreaming climate change and transformational undertakings required.

Lessons learned:

1. To reduce climate risks and vulnerabilities while at the same time addressing socio-economic development concerns require active participation by government to build national capacity to implement climate change adaptation measures.
2. The level of uncertainty relating to climate impacts together with the current threat faced and experienced by Dominica require the strengthening of the institutional and technical capacities for climate response and to ensure the promotion sustainable and viable investments.
3. This study shows that the proposed SPCR investments are cost effective, meets the criteria to reduce climate risks and vulnerabilities while at the same time make a positive contribution to the sustainable growth and development of the Dominican economy.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

By addressing the deficiencies identified during the SPCR priority planning process, SPCR interventions will support *the establishment of an appropriate enabling framework to guide and facilitate Dominica's transformation to a low-carbon climate resilience development pathway*

that can serve as a model for other small island developing States in the region. By positioning climate change as a development issue rather than an environmental issue, Dominica's SPCR has the opportunity to demonstrate viable interventions to address climate change risks within the context of a national development framework that establishes the country firmly on the path to a Green Economy.

SPCR interventions will be sustained in the long-term by ensuring that climate change planning/management becomes an *integral part of the national development planning process* under Dominica's *Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS)* and *Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy* – the latter Strategy have been formulated under the SPCR planning process. In supporting the *transition from government being solely responsible for climate change risk management to a country where this is a shared responsibility*, SPCR interventions have to opportunity to demonstrate a model for transformation changes that could benefit other developing countries.

Sustainability will be achieved by establishing *effective partnerships* with all stakeholders (public sector and civil society, technical and financial partners, local governments, vulnerable communities, grass-roots organizations, gender) to transform Dominica to a low-carbon climate resilient country that will make a significant contribution to sustainable development in the country, and add value by ensuring that the SPCR is not a stand-alone activity, *but becomes a responsibility assumed by all stakeholders.*

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

Dominica's SPCR is to be implemented over a 5 year period (2012 – 2017). The Ministry of Finance together with the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU) of the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Physical Planning and Fisheries (to become the Division of Environment, Climate Change and Development) will be responsible for overall coordination of SPCR implementation/coordination across Government, and for overall SPCR program monitoring and oversight. DECCD will report to the Council on Environment, Climate Change and Development to provide regular reports on SPCR implementation and administration. The SPCR Technical Working Groups (TWGs) will provide technical input during SPCR implementation from other ministries at the working level, and from the private sector and civil society.

Given the very substantial volume of adaptation investments proposed and the additional institutional capacity required to undertake climate change programming, implementation capacity will be closely monitored and assessed periodically throughout SPCR implementation. An assessment of capacity to effectively implement SPCR (and other climate change programming) will be undertaken during the mid-term review of SPCR implementation. This assessment will also verify the adequacy and sustainability of the legal, institutional and financing mechanisms that have been established to implement timely and effective climate change programming in Dominica. SPCR implementation activities will be documented – on SPCR websites maintained by Government of Dominica and CCCCC – for dissemination of best

practices and lessons learned to other CARICOM countries, participating PPCR countries, and SIDS.

Role of World Bank

The World Bank was requested by the Government of Dominica to take the lead role in supporting the development of Dominica's SPCR. In so doing, the World Bank has built on existing collaboration on climate resilience building in Dominica, including as implementing agency for the GEF-funded CPACC, MACC, SPACC projects.

The World Bank will be responsible for the overall implementation of Dominica's SPCR to its Board and to the CIF, and will provide agreed budget allocations to the agencies that will execute the SPCR as outlined above. The World Bank will establish internal coordination arrangements for its implementation responsibilities.

Roles of other donors and international agencies

Close institutional coordination and collaboration among relevant development agencies will be an ongoing process to explore and ensure synergies between SPCR and relevant activities during project design, preparation and implementation phases.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Finalise discussion with the **Ministry of Finance** about the financial arrangements of the proposed Regional DVRP Project in Dominica, and review the overall performance of the public financial management systems;
2. Finalize discussion with the **Ministry of Finance** and the participating implementing ministries about the use of the Country's Budgeting, Accounting, Financial Reporting, Internal Audit and Treasury Systems for the purpose of project financial management, and internal oversight of project expenditures.
3. Focus on undertaking the financial management and procurement assessment, social and environmental assessments, and discussions of institutional arrangements for the project, including staffing; food security and micro-finance/micro-credit component, project envelope.

GRENADA / CARIBBEAN REGION

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: April 19, 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Project Management and Implementation Support

A Project Portfolio Manager and Social Development Specialist were hired and have both begun to provide project management support to the program and capacity building of the Project Coordination Unit, which has facilitated the implementation of the project

2. Project Implementation

Advancements in project execution have been made in all three components of the program. Many of the activities under Components 1 (Prevention and Adaptation Investments) and 2 (Regional Platforms for Hazard and Risk Evaluation, and Applications for Improved Decision Making) have been packaged for procurement. The Project Coordination Unit is working closely with beneficiary agencies to prepare ToRs, REOIs and bidding documents. Short listing of EOIs and evaluation of proposals for contract award are in progress. The Project Coordination Unit anticipates having at least one contract awarded before the end of 2012, and to make further advancements with EOI short listing and proposal evaluation during the same period.

3. Strategic Direction

The SPCR is the single most important instrument on Grenada's national development agenda for dealing with climate change and disaster risk reduction. It continues to be the key point of reference for mobilizing and rationalizing bilateral and multi-lateral assistance for CC initiatives. As such Grenada has been able to leverage opportunities for funding for other projects.

Challenges:

1. Keeping project some stakeholders motivated and committed to moving project activities forward with better response times.
2. Getting a clear indication of similar climate change adaptation initiatives undertaken by other Government Agencies/ Ministries to ensure there are overlapping or redundant activities planned.
3. Inadequate technical absorptive capacity to coordinate, manage and implement multiple CC adaptation initiatives

Lessons learned:

1. Take into account capacity constraints of technical line ministries to provide technical inputs for terms of reference. Ensure that the agencies have the capacity to deliver project activities outlined in the SPCR.
2. A clearer idea of CIF monitoring and reporting requirements is required from the beginning in order to put in place the appropriate mechanisms.
3. As SPCR is being implemented, it highlights the need for clear mapping of activities to better understand what is underway and who is doing what.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

The PPCR process has enabled the Government to integrate climate resilience into key planning processes and consolidate ongoing climate change efforts (of which there are many) under a common framework. This has greatly helped in avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring better allocation of resources.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The implementation of the Grenada SPCR is being coordinated by the Ministry of Finance. The day to day implementation is managed by the Project Coordination Unit housed within the Ministry of Finance, which also is responsible for all World Bank-supported activities. The PCU has the responsibility for the monitoring and evaluation, procurement and fiduciary management of the project.

Lead technical line ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment, are responsible for providing technical inputs into the process as well as the successful execution of the project activities. Other collaborating agencies include the Ministries of Works and Education, the Grenada Airport Authority, the National Disaster Management Agency, the Physical Planning Unit, the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) and the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Community Development.

A steering committee has been established to provide project implementation oversight. The steering committee is also responsible for ensuring the coordination of project activities. The key responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee are as follows:

- (1) ensure the delivery of the project's outputs and the attainment of outcomes by facilitating coordination among the institutions participating in the project and address coordination issues as they arise during project implementation;
- (2) review periodic reports on project implementation as submitted by the Project Coordinator and make decisions thereon; and

(3) assess all policy related issues and provide guidance as needed.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project: 1) Pre-Engineering Geotechnical studies for civil and structural works which include infrastructure upgrade, rockfall and landslip mitigation, replacement of bridges, construction of water reservoirs, schools and public buildings. 2) Procurement of two fire trucks for the Maurice Bishop International Airport in an effort to comply with operational standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The three main factors that have contributed to the progress are:

- 1) Committed and dedicated Procurement team and project management within the Project Coordination Unit
- 2) Excellent support and commitment from members of bid proposal evaluation team.
- 3) Strong technical support and good response time from World Bank's technical support team

Component 2: Regional Platforms for Hazard and Risk Evaluation, and Applications for Improved Decision Making) **Sub-component** - Development of Data and Information Management Roadmap.

Grenada spearheaded efforts to improve climate data management in the sub-region. An initial workshop was held in Grenada through which a sub-regional data management working group was formed. This group has received training in the installation and use of GeoNode software: a tool that facilitates data dissemination among users. Later, two additional training workshops were held at the University of the West Indies, Trinidad. These have helped in creating a community of practice for climate data providers and users.

- 1) Enthusiasm of local champions and their willingness to learn.
- 2) Leveraging opportunities for access to funding to support a sub-regional approach
- 3) Adaptation/adoption /Access to open source tool: the GeoNode software

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Contract award and commencement of several consultancies and works activities and the procurement of goods under components 1 and 2 of the SPCR programme.
2. Strengthening the project management capacity of the PCU and capacity building for disaster response, climate change awareness and adaptation. Also building of capacity in the area of hazard and risk evaluation and application for improved decision making.

3. Development of a Data management policy to address issues like data quality, data sharing, metadata standard, and data security. In this regard, Two advanced training programmes have been commissioned to be delivered before end of this year. One is a training of trainers that would enhance the capacity of working group members to train more data providers in their countries. The second training workshop will focus on customization of the tools to suit national data management needs.

There is also the need to prepare the Reforestation Project as soon as possible. However, and that the Government awaits is awaiting the approval of the PPCR Sub-Committee to convert concessional credits received from the PPCR for the Reforestation Project to an equivalent grant in order to proceed.

HAITI / CARIBBEAN REGION

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Expected endorsement date: February 2013

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. As part of the implementation of Phase 1 of the PPCR:
 - National Consultation Process conducted over the period June-October 2012, with 10 provinces visited and 300 people consulted from the local authorities, civil society and community members.
 - Technical studies prepared on the modernization of hydro-meteorological services and the impact of CC on the agriculture.
2. Advanced draft of the SPCR and investment plan prepared and discussed with IDB and WB. Independent review expected in January 2013 for submission in February 2013 for endorsement.
3. Political consensus on the reform of the hydro-meteorological services, with signed MOU between the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Environment that outlines the shared leadership, roles and responsibilities for the modernization of hydro-meteorological institutions.
4. Collaboration with regional track of the Caribbean PPCR to ensure linkages has progressed significantly with participation of Haitian delegation to regional coordination meeting and participation of regional project coordination in second joint mission.

Challenges:

1. Sustainability of reliable data collection and management remains a challenge
2. As a result of Haiti's acute immediate needs, it is very difficult to incorporate climate change resilience into daily decision making processes of stakeholders involved in infrastructure planning, agriculture, water management, and land use planning.
3. There is very limited human resource capacity at all levels to design, execute and manage programs.

Lessons learned:

1. The importance of engaging in discussions with a wide range of stakeholders to coordinate on interventions related to climate change in Haiti, including making linkages with the DRM community and others.
2. Climate change is not yet a reality for Haitian citizens and policymakers. There is a real need for information dissemination on the nature of climate change and its effects on Haiti. We can hope that with increased awareness we will see an integration of those

issues in public policies.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

The most striking benefit at this stage of the process is the greater conversation and connections on climate change that have emerged between agencies and ministries both at the national and local levels. Also, policymakers are beginning to recognize the ties that exist between sustainable practices, development and climate change. There is an emergent network of staff from different line agencies that regularly meet to discuss climate change issues as it pertains to their work.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

PPCR is implemented by the inter-ministerial committee for land use planning (*Comité Interministériel pour l'Aménagement du Territoire – CIAT*). CIAT is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its institutional home allows for greater coordination with other ministries. It also lends greater legitimacy and visibility to the program. However, climate change, resilience, and risk management cross over the sphere of actions of several ministries and at times services within a ministry. In order to lessen institutional conflicts, it remains necessary to formalize agreements for collaboration between partnering agencies on specific projects.

What needs improvement: regional integration, consolidation of a Program Implementation Unit within CIAT

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Finalization and submission of SPCR for endorsement in February 2013, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
2. Continuing the implementation of Phase 1 activities, with a focus on institutional arrangements, to set the stage for Phase 2 implementation.
3. Preparation of detailed project documents, in collaboration with the MDBs, following endorsement of the SPCR.

JAMAICA / CARIBBEAN REGION

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: November 4, 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Data and information for climate risk management significantly improved
2. Four Technical studies completed and being used to support the development of complimentary adaptation activities:
 - Climatological Data Assessment and Projections
 - Climate Change Knowledge Attitude & Behavioural Practice (KAP) Survey
 - Review of Policy, Plans, Legislation & Regulations Study
 - Climate Change Communications Strategy
3. Socio-Economic and Environmental Disaster Impact Assessment Handbook Developed
4. Proposals for the three investment projects under the SPCR being designed

Challenges:

1. Procurement delays
2. Slow response of some government agencies
3. Lack of documented performance standards (GOJ and MDB)

Lessons learned:

1. Importance of upfront definition of project terms, timeline and critical processes eg. procurement modalities – ex-post or ex-ante.
2. Stakeholder support importance for successful outcome of project activities

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

1. Climate data and information – significant increase in the climate monitoring network of the Met Services
2. Climate scenarios developed and already being used by sectors

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The SPCR is co-ordinated by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (which falls under the Ministry of Finance) through its External Co-operation and Sustainable Development and Regional Planning Divisions. A PPCR Steering Committee has been established to provide quality control, technical input and advice in support of the development and implementation of the SPCR.

The Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Thematic Working Group provides advice to the PPCR Steering Committee. The CCDRR was established as part of Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan and brings together a wide cross-section of stakeholders.

The implementation of the SPCR is being co-ordinated by Programme Implementation Unit comprising a Programme Co-ordinator and an Administrative Assistant.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project:

1. **Investment Project 3: Financing mechanism for sustained adaptation initiatives by the public sector and private sectors.** This project will involve the establishment of a Line of Credit for Private Sector and a Trust Fund to finance community-based adaptation initiatives by NGOs and CBOs

Contributing Factors:

- Strong Co-ordination
- Experience of consultant with solid industry experience and respect among local stakeholders

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Complete the preparation of the three investment projects
2. Get approval for investment projects
3. Commence implementation of investment projects

MOZAMBIQUE

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: June 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Progress now underway on all three pillars of the SPCR: i) detailed design of investment projects; ii) the climate change technical assistance project and iii) discussion on policy and institutional reforms which include coordination. Two investment projects and the technical assistance project have now been approved by MDB boards. Submission to the MDB boards of two further investment projects (covering the strengthening of hydrometeorological services and building urban climate resilience in Beira City) and a Development Policy Operation to support policy and institutional reforms are expected to be presented to the World Bank board in early 2013.
2. Ongoing design of the National Climate Change Strategy which has energized cross-sector dialogue on climate change and unified climate change and disaster risk management. Integration of a climate change indicator into the Government Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) Matrix to show progress on climate change mainstreaming into sector and local level planning.
3. The formal establishment of a national Climate Change Coordination Unit is nearing completion. This will have a mandate to promote working level coordination on the climate change agenda across government and to monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of the SPCR - including of policy and institutional reforms and of the National Climate Change Strategy.

Challenges:

1. Establishment of the SPCR and national M&E framework compatible with the global PPCR Results framework to avoid parallel reporting demands. The national framework will need to support M&E and reporting needs for a variety of purposes, including reporting to Parliament, the Council of Ministers, to international conventions and for the Climate Investment Funds on PPCR support.
2. Establishment of a knowledge management center and a knowledge management strategy on climate change.
3. Building capacity to match Mozambique's policy vision on climate change is a major challenge. Thus far, available capacity to address climate change reforms lags behind national ambition on this issue.

Lessons learned:

1. Building climate resilience requires a national revolution to transform policies and institutions to be actively and adequately responsive to climate change challenges. This poses substantial

technical, political and financing challenges;

2. Sharing of climate information and knowledge is essential to increase awareness and building synergies among all stakeholders involved in climate change and DRM activities;
3. Having a unique coordination unit and an integrated M&E for climate change offers a better opportunity for cost-effective implementation and reporting on all climate change activities at local, sector, national and international levels.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

- Increased political interest and attention to climate change issues at national and municipal level;
- Design and implementation of programmatic policy and institutional reforms as the foundations to create an enabling environment to support transformational change towards climate resilience of the nation and at scale;
- Common understanding and national consensus that a unique strong cross-sector coordination mechanism and an integrated M&E is required to oversee and report on the implementation of all climate change activities across the country.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

Currently, the coordination of the SPCR is undertaken on a transitional basis by the ministries of Planning and Development (MPD) and Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), with procurement and financial management support provided by a **Project Implementation Unit**. This arrangement has helped to secure active engagement of all sectors in current climate change discussions and to build their awareness of the need to mainstream climate change adaptation into sectors plans and budgets. However, as implementation of the SPCR and the National Climate Change Strategy gets underway, cross-sector coordination capacities will need to be strengthened further.

A new **National Climate Change Coordination Unit**, with technically qualified staff is under creation as an operational branch of the Sustainable Development National Council (CONDES) to coordinate, monitor and report on the SPCR and all climate change activities.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

- Climate resilience as the ultimate goal of all climate change adaption interventions across all vulnerable sectors, economy and communities;
- Design and implementation of programatic policy and institutional reforms as the foundations to create an enabling environment to support transformational change towards climate resilience of the nation and at scale;
- Common understanding and national consensus that a unique and strong cross-sector coordination mechanism and an integrated M&E is required to oversee and report on the implementation of all climate change activities across the country.

NEPAL

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: June 29, 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Overall PPCR:

- A formal coordination mechanism between the projects has been approved.
- Climate change projections for Nepal have been downscaled using a multi-model ensemble approach and training on the use of the data has been conducted.

2. Component 1: Based on the interim technical feasibility report for project design, Government and ADB have agreed on the broad scope for the investment program. This is still being refined.

3. Component 2: The project was approved by the PPCR SC in August 2012

4. Component 3:

- Project team mobilised and inception consultations conducted during July 2012.
- Inception report submitted for government review in September 2012.
- Knowledge Management & Communications strategy has been drafted.
- Six case study districts for CC Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment have been selected.
- Institutional review underway.

5. Component 4:

- *Project 1: Public and private sector collaboration to enhance food security through promoting climate resilient agriculture:* Project design has been finalised and approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee. Key private sector companies and financial institutions for partnership have been identified. Dissemination workshop organised by MoEST.
- *Project 2: Climate-proofing vulnerable infrastructure:* Program has been approved by PPCR Sub-Committee. Negotiations with key private sector partners are underway
- *Project 3: Feasibility Study on Low Cost Climate Resilient Housing:* Program has been approved by PPCR Sub-Committee. TOR for the feasibility study has been finalised.

6. Component 5: A Government led preparation team submitted their own developed concept, identifying project location, focus, activities to the Bank in late August 2012

Challenges:

1. Implementation of adaptation activities is going to be a challenge in Nepal. Many areas of the country are remote with poor access and where issues are acute. For example, Component 1 is learning how to deal with the core problem of water shortage in climate vulnerable mountain areas that have steep slopes and where people settle 600-700 meters above the river valley.
2. In the Nepali context, assessment of climate change vulnerabilities often requires time steps too short for climate change projections. Downscaled climate information for Nepal is now available at a daily time step, however, it is clear that many cc-related issues such as Flash floods and landslides require hourly data. Component 2& 3 is learning how to project forward these issues given the data constraints.
3. PPCR components share common government stakeholders and coordination between projects has on occasion proven a challenge. For example, with multiple components mobilised in July 2012, an occasion arose where two workshops were held at the same time with the same government counterparts invited to both events.

Lessons learned:

1. Stakeholder engagement throughout the design and subsequently during implementation is key to the success of the project.
2. Enhancing ownership within the Government is of key importance, but takes time.
3. Government agencies are already undertaking a lot of activities which promote climate resilience but are not considered 'climate change adaptation' activities. The PPCR components need to better understand the existing activities of key agencies as the foundation for adaptation response.
4. Coordination between projects is proving to be essential and a coordination mechanism was needed to facilitate this.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

PPCR is providing the framework for MoEST to manage ministry portfolio on climate change, including projects outside the PPCR. Three non-PPCR projects under implementation by MoEST are now being coordinated through MoESTs PPCR coordination mechanism. These projects include:

1. National Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP), with support from DFID
2. Community-based flood risk an GLOF risk reduction programme, with support from UNDP

3. Ecosystem's based adaptation Programme, with support from UNDP

The inclusion of these three projects under the PPCR coordination framework will:

- Allow for better harmonisation between these projects and the five PPCR components;
- Ensure an integrated approach to managing and communicating results, and
- Provides MoEST with a program to address eight of the nine adaptation priorities as set out in the NAPA

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The peak body for coordination of climate change activities in Nepal is the Climate Change Council (CCCC), chaired by the honorable Prime Minister of Nepal.

Arising from the NAPA, MoEST has also set up two coordination committees: a PPCR Coordination Committee (PPCR CC) co- chaired by the honorable Minister for Environment, Science & Technology and the Hon. Member, National Planning Commission; and the Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Coordination Committee (MCCICC) which includes membership from government, MDBs, and NGOs. The PPCR CC will report directly to the Climate Change Council and the MCCICC.

In addition, each climate change adaptation project has a dedicated steering committee chaired by the Joint-Secretary or Project Director (PD). These steering committees are project-specific and their representation to the GoN is also project-specific. Dedicated adaptation projects do not, at present, represent themselves to GoN as a unified program of activities designed collectively to implement the NAPA.

As part of the PPCR a review was conducted in July 2012 and identified that there is a gap between high-level coordination through these three committees and operational coordination of climate change adaptation activities under the facilitation of MoEST, it was agreed that a new coordination mechanism will be instituted, comprising two components:

- 1) **CCPRF Coordination Committee (CCPRF CC):** The purpose of this committee is to bring together Project Directors or nominated senior representation from the Steering Committees of the eight projects under the CCPRF in order to: (i) share progress, (ii) facilitate coordination and the sharing of information and data, (iii) avoid duplication in activities, (iv) evaluate progress and performance, and (v) document lessons learned. The nominated project focal points will meet together quarterly with meetings chaired and convened by the Joint-Secretary of the Climate Change Management Division (CCMD). The CCPRF CC will report directly to the PPCR CC chaired by the honorable Minister for Environment.

- 2) **CCPRF Technical Working Group (TWG):** In order to support the CCPRF CC it is proposed that a technical working group be established, comprised of the M&E specialists from each of the eight CCPRF projects and where possible NPMs. The group will have primary responsibility for designing and overseeing the implementation of a coordinated results management framework for MoEST and will provide quarterly briefings to the CCPRF CC.

The TWG will convene meetings on an as-needs-basis either face-to-face or via video conference. The group will report directly to the CCPRF coordination committee and support the committee through the preparation of briefing notes; consolidating outcomes of meetings and ensuring they are implemented at the project level. The Coordination committee will report to the PPCR Committee as a unified program.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project: PPCR is being implemented as a program of activities. *Component 3 – Mainstreaming climate change in development* is the most advanced of the five projects having completed the inception phase in September 2012. However, this has been the result of initial planning by MoEST and MDB partners to prioritise start-up of Component 3 due to its cross-cutting support to the Ministry's climate change agenda. All projects are proceeding at or close to schedule.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Overall PPCR:

- First meeting of the CCPRF coordination committee, December 2012
- Formal PPCR Program Review, June 2013

2. Component 1:

- Discussion of feasibility team's findings in December 2012.
- Completion of field studies in pilot project watersheds by January 2013.
- Discussions with Stakeholders on Project Design in February 2013
- ADB appraisal mission in March 2013.

3. Component 2:

- Project negotiations between Bank team and Government, expected in November 2012
- WB Board approval; expected by mid-January 2013
- Start of project implementation; expected by second quarter 2013

4. Component 3:

- Inception workshop, Dec 2012
- Mobilisation of full international consultant team, January-March 2013
- Preparation of a national climate change threats atlas, March 2013
- Finalisation of Nepal Logic model and results framework, June 2013

5. Component 4: Implementation of Public-private partnership project to enhance food security is expected to start in January 2012 after approval from IFC internal management

6. Component 5:

- WB concept note review; expected by mid-November 2012
- Detailed project design; expected to commence by November 2012

NIGER

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: November 2010

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Major advances at the level of preparation of the Niger Strategic Program for Climate Resilience SPCR):
 - 1.1. The Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAP – CR) (US\$ 63 million), implemented with the World Bank’s support, became effective in May 2012, and has been officially launched in a national workshop attended by all stakeholders and potential beneficiaries.
 - 1.2. The 2 African Development Bank supported projects, the *Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project* (PDICP) (US\$ 13 million) and the *Project for the Mobilization and Development of Water Resources* (PROMOVARE) (US\$ 22 million) are expected to become effective by December 2012.
 - 1.3. The IFC-supported project to improve the private sector resilience to climate change (\$US 12 million) is finalizing the necessary background studies on the basis of consultative workshops held in Niger in October 2012 with stakeholders and concerned parties from Government, private sector and communities.
2. All of the institutional set-up envisage during preparation, for both the SPCR and CAP-CR, which will also largely serve the other 3 investment projects have been established and operational. The Program Steering Committee, which will also serve as the PSC for all 4 investment projects, has been formalized through a ministerial decree, and first meeting to approve priority activities for the remaining months of 2012 will be held by the first week of November 2012.
3. Priority activities identified following the recent floods to meet the urgent needs of the population, which meet at the same time the CAP-RC objectives and are eligible for financing, will be initiated shortly as a practical immediate response and demonstration of Program’s response to the severe impacts of climate variability the country is facing.

Challenges:

1. The need to translate the Government’s commitment toward the Program into concrete leadership for the operationalization and effective implementation of the Program and investment projects.
2. How to reach a compromise between existing centralized administrative management and the participative/consultative approach of the Program.
3. How to satisfy the division of responsibilities and different functions between various

entities in the decision making process; especially for those decisions where multi-sectorial or multi-level collaboration between entities is needed.

Lessons learned:

1. Obvious need to reach consensus during preparation on a minimum set of harmonized procedures between implementing agencies. This would facilitate collaboration and whenever needed implementation of joint activities.
2. Given the relatively new concepts introduced through the Program and projects, a higher level of effort is needed from participating staff of the executing agencies. This requires a more thorough thinking and provision of innovative incentives and means of motivating the staff.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

Though still at a rather early stage of preparation and preparation (different stages for different projects), the participation and engagement of both the private sector and the civil society has been remarkable. They made very constructive comments, suggestions and recommendations during consultation sessions organized by the Program/Projects teams.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

An *Inter-ministerial Steering Committee* (ISC) for the SPCR as a whole has been established through a ministerial decree. This SC would be the same for all investment projects of the Program, which would provide overall guidance to the Program at the national level, including guidance on policy orientations.

A *SPRC Strategic coordination unit* has also been established to ensure that overall strategic coordination is met. This Unit is anchored within the Ministry of Planning, Territorial Management and Community Development and is staffed with 4 specialized team members in charge of: Overall coordination, monitoring & evaluation, communication and climate change specialist. This Unit is also actively present and engaged with the technical coordination committee of CAP-RC, which is currently the only project under implementation.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project:

As indicated above, the Niger endorsed SPCR is composed of 4 investment projects, one already under implementation since May 2012 (Approved by the Board of the World Bank), and the

remaining 3 at relatively advanced stages:

- The Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAP – CR) (US\$ 63 million), implemented with the World Bank’s support, became effective in May 2012, and has been officially launched in a national workshop attended by all stakeholders and potential beneficiaries.
- The 2 African Development Bank supported projects, the *Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project* (PDICP) (US\$ 13 million) and the *Project for the Mobilization and Development of Water Resources* (PROMOVARE) (US\$ 22 million) are expected to become effective by December 2012.
- The IFC-supported project to improve the private sector resilience to climate change (\$US 12 million) is finalizing the necessary background studies on the basis of consultative workshops held in Niger in October 2012 with stakeholders and concerned parties from Government, private sector and communities.

The main factors that have contributed to this progress are:

1. Strong collaboration and team work between the supporting agencies (World Bank, ADB, IFC) and the Government’s team.
2. Frequent missions and open channels of communication between the different parties.
3. Availability of necessary project preparation funds.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. The biggest challenge is to start implementation on the ground, especially at the communes level, where the most vulnerable population and most urgent needs are.
2. Programming of activities identified under each component and preparation of multi-year workplans, to be followed by a detailed year 1 workplan. This involves confirming priority activities, allocation of resources and initiation of activities.
3. Initiate an awareness, information and communication campaign at both national and regional levels in support of SPCR. This is needed to reach out for stakeholders and concerned parties in all areas of interventions, to promote the Program’s objectives, and to engage the largest number of stakeholders and beneficiaries, on the basis of sound information and knowledge about the problematic of climate variability and climate change.

SAMOA

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsed: March 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Investment project 1 almost ready for Board submission, technical negotiations October 19 2012, WB Board date 13 December 2012
2. Phase 1 nearing completion
3. Better understanding of climate resilience of Chamber of Commerce and key CSOs through the PPCR
4. Climate Resilience & DRR becoming a key outcome in the new national development strategy

Challenges:

1. Consultation fatigue and getting commitment for stakeholder involvement
2. Climate change still being seen by some agencies as a concern of the Ministry of Environment
3. Coordination challenges still remain.

Lessons learned:

1. Mainstreaming in the last 15 years mainly at the policy level, not enough evidence on the ground. Recommendations from the Mainstreaming work under Phase 1 should contribute towards expanding the scope of climate change integration beyond the policy level to plans and projects.
2. A lot of talk at the national level about climate change but most do not have the facts to make informed decisions, and how climate has changed in Samoa. To a large extent this is being addressed under PPCR Phase 1 through the Situation Analysis which is providing information that should help in making informed decisions, including quantitative estimates of current and anticipated climate risks.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

At this stage, the most important benefit of the PPCR process is the increasing importance and high profile given to enhancing climate resilience because of the PPCR. Now there is considerably closer collaboration between agencies and availability of increased user-friendly information for stakeholders.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The Ministry of Finance is the coordinator of the SPCR as a program. Oversight is provided by the PPCR Steering Committee chaired by the CEO, Ministry of Finance. These arrangements are working well.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project: Investment project 1: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road has progressed the most in terms of preparation. The investment:

1. Is part of the regular operation of the implementing agency
2. Targets a key national infrastructure asset and investment priority
3. Involves work where the World Bank has a comparative advantage in Samoa

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Implementation of Investment project 1 (Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road)
2. Design of Investment project 2 (Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities)
3. Government deciding on the future strategic direction for climate resilience at the national level as a result of Phase 1 studies

SAINT LUCIA / CARIBBEAN REGION

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: June 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Significant progress in advancing GEONODE. Introduced to various Ministries that have all expressed great interest and basic framework elaborated.
2. Evaluation and preliminary prioritisation of projects submitted by various agencies
3. Further elaboration of the Climate Adaptation Loan Facility (CALF)

Challenges:

1. Changes in national institutional structure/administration- resulting in delays
2. Conflicting schedules between host country, partners

Lessons learned:

1. Benefits of close collaboration between technical and financial arms of the national implementing structure
2. Collective presentation of project concepts, involving stakeholders, to allow for synergy
3. Buy-in from top administration to secure commitment to successful implementation

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

The most striking benefit for the PPCR process in Saint Lucia is the involvement of a national development bank which will on-lend climate financing to small and medium enterprises, farmers and other nationals who want to access concessional climate financing to improve their level of adaptation to climate change. The Climate Adaptation Loan Facility (CALF) will provide \$7-10M in resources and will be available to private sector entities in Saint Lucia.

Another benefit is a substantial allocation for much-needed education and behavioural change focusing on climate change.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The SPCR will be jointly coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy and Science & Technology. The Ministry of Finance through its Project Coordination Unit (PCU) meets the requisite fiduciary criteria to ensure effective project

implementation. The Unit possesses, *inter alia*, monitoring and evaluation capabilities. The Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy and Science & Technology will house a Climate Change Specialist, a Communications/Liaison Officer, an Administrative Officer and the Geonode/Geodata Coordinator.

The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the Cabinet Appointed entity to oversee all climate change programmes on the island will also have oversight over the implementation of the SPCR. This will be accomplished through a Climate Resilience Sub-Committee which will embrace additional partners, especially those from Civil Society.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project: N/A

1. CALF- Successive missions to elaborate and refine.
2. GEONODE- Strong agency interest, skilled and passionate lead. Inclusive approach.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Finalizing PPA project document
2. Approval of final PPA project document
3. Implementing PPA component

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES / CARIBBEAN REGION

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: April 19, 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. ***Policy***

The programme has generated significant interest at a high level, and greater appreciation of the climate change adaptation/resilience agenda. This interest has resulted in a certain ease in getting policy decisions made (approvals/reviews/directives etc) which ultimately affects the success of the programme.

2. ***Operational***

Many of the activities under the programme have been packaged for procurement and the project staff is working with the collaborating agencies to prepare ToRs. Some tenders have been launched and proposals are expected to be submitted in the upcoming months.

3. ***Technical***

- Core technical staff (Engineer, Quantity Surveyor, Procurement, Project Coordinator) have joined the implementation team boosting project execution.
- Regional knowledge workshop held on climate resilient infrastructure – This provided the SVG team with an opportunity to learn about various building codes and regulations etc from regional and international experts and peers.

Challenges:

1. Incorporating the flow from the Regional PPCR project into local operations.
2. Maintaining ownership and energy /Drive –keeping stakeholders motivated and active to keep the project moving forward (partner agencies).
3. Keeping track of similar CC adaptation initiatives undertaken by non-governmental agencies or other government agencies which do not make contact with the lead SPCR agency - information sharing; inter-agency coordination.
4. No Government agency with explicit responsibility/mandate for coastal zone management.
5. Steeper learning curve than anticipated.

Lessons learned:

1. Do not make assumptions about agencies' capacity to provide critical technical assistance. Ensure that the agencies have the capacity to deliver what they had elected to in the preparatory phase. If possible make provisional allocations to cater for discrepancies.

2. Map results/indicators to activities outlined in the investment plan prior to beginning procurement activities. This will provide a clearer path for results monitoring and scheduling of activities.
3. There are many studies/interventions being undertaken in the area of CC adaptation and resilience in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These need to be archived to provide base data for future studies. A single repository is needed to better provide access to work already done.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

Implementation of the SPCR allows the Government to consolidate its efforts (past and present) in the area of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. The programme promotes/build cohesion.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines SPCR will be implemented within the Government's existing programme management framework. **The Public Sector Investment Programme Management Unit (PSIPMU)** within the Central Planning Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is the lead agency for programme implementation. It has responsibility for the monitoring and evaluation, procurement and financial management of the project. The CPD will also manage the environmental and social safeguard aspects of activities financed by the programme.

In addition, the CPD has responsibility for macroeconomic planning and coordinating development activities. Thus, the Unit is well placed to recognise commonalities in similar projects and capitalise on the synergies from other projects with similar objectives to the SPCR.

Collaborating agencies include the Ministries of Health and the Environment, Housing, Physical Planning etc, Transport and Works, NEMO, MET Office and BRAGSA.

In addition, a steering committee has been established. This committee is responsible for ensuring the smooth execution of project activities and the accomplishment of project objectives. The Committee will meet monthly to review project implementation performance, but will also be convened, when necessary, to attend to urgent matters which may arise in the course of implementation of the Project. Generally, the role of the Steering Committee is to:

- Assess project progress.
- Provide advice and guidance on issues facing the project.
- Assist with resolving strategic level issues and risks.
- Use influence and authority to assist the project in achieving its outcomes.

- The committee also acts as a liaison between project implementation and the Prime Minister, who is responsible for disaster management in the country.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project: Georgetown pilot area: Feasibility studies and environmental assessment for coastal protection works.

1. Dedicated procurement team moving the processes forward/well defined procurement cycle.
2. Good technical support from the partnering MDG (The World Bank) in development of ToRs etc.
3. Excellent response to Request for Expression of Interest (REoI).

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Development of a National Physical Development Plan.
2. **Arnos Vale Pilot Area:** Preparation of a comprehensive integrated watershed management policy and action plan for SVG.
3. Refining activities to be undertaken in the **Union Island Pilot Area.**
 - Conduct in-depth audit of related interventions undertaken on Union Island.

TAJIKISTAN

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: November 10, 2010

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Overall PPCR

- All the PPCR Phase 1 activities have been completed and a Phase 1 conference was held in October 2011. A significant body of evidence on the adverse effects of climate change has been generated and is available at www.ppcr.tj.

- A Country Coordination Mechanism was finalized with stakeholders and endorsed by government in August 2012. The Country Coordination Mechanism comprises the PPCR Focal Point, the PPCR Secretariat, an inter-ministerial committee, a Steering Group and a Technical Expert Group. The first two meetings of the Steering Group were held in April and October 2012. The Country Coordination Mechanism has overall responsibility of monitoring the PPCR implementation.

2. Building Capacity for Climate Resilience. This capacity development technical assistance (CDTA) is planned to start in December 2012. Recruitment of qualified national and international consultants is underway. The CDTA will establish a climate change modeling facility in the State Hydrometeorological Services, develop climate change scenarios and impact assessments on key sectors, formulate national and local adaptation plans, establish a monitoring and evaluation system for the PPCR activities, and lay the ground for the establishment of a national implementing entity. The CDTA will be completed by December 2016.

3. Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basins. A project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) started in April 2012. An inception workshop was held in June 2012, followed by a mid-term workshop in July 2012. Project approval by government and ADB board is expected by March 2013. The PPTA will design the project, which aims to improve access to water of communities in the Pyanj river basin by climate proofing water infrastructure for flood management, water supply and irrigation, develop capacity on adaptation, and provide financial resources and risk transfer mechanisms to vulnerable communities. The PPTA will also develop the detailed design of 4 pilot subprojects. Completion of preparation work is planned for December 2012.

4. Improving resilience to climate change and environmental land management in rural areas. Preparation of the PPCR and GEF-supported Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project was initiated during a May 21 – 30, 2012 World Bank mission. During the course of the mission, the project's objectives, components, implementation arrangements, and expected outcomes were further defined. The development objective of the proposed Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project is to enable rural people to increase their productive assets in ways that improve natural resource management and resilience to climate change in selected climate vulnerable sites. The proposed project is expected to comprise three components implemented over five years: (1) Rural Production and Land Resource Management Investments; (2) Knowledge Management; and (3) Project Management.

The project's design incorporates lessons based on experiences under previous and on-going Bank projects in the sector, as well as successful approaches supported by other donors in the field. Project sites would comprise districts in three different agro-ecological zones – uplands, hill lands and lowlands – as recommended by the PPCR Component A5 Phase 1 Agriculture and Sustainable Land Management Report. Project preparation is expected to be concluded by December 2012, with project implementation beginning by June 2013.

5. Enhancing the climate resilience of Tajikistan's energy sector.

The energy sector (dominated by hydropower in Tajikistan) is a priority for the PPCR, as it is critically important for Tajikistan's economic development and yet is highly sensitive to climatic variability and to long-term climate change. The appointed national counterpart and lead beneficiary of this component of the PPCR is Open Joint Stock Company "Barki Tojik".

Through Phase I of the PPCR, innovative analysis of the sensitivity of Tajikistan's hydropower was carried out, leading to the identification of priorities for investment that will promote the climate resilience of the energy sector as part of Phase 2. In consultation with the GoT and PPCR partners, the specific focus of this assignment was on two hydropower systems: The Kairakkum HPP (on the Syr Darya river) and the existing HPPs on the Vakhsh cascade. Based on data availability for the hydropower plants, a detailed analysis has been conducted for Kairakkum HPP in readiness for a pilot investment through which climate resilience features will be integrated into the rehabilitation of Kairakkum HPP. Currently EBRD in cooperation with "Barki Tojik" are at the planning stage of Phase 2. A tender is also announcement in this component to conduct a Feasibility Study, which should run about 6 months. They are planning to launch Feasibility Study in October 2012.

6. Improvement of Weather, Climate and Hydrological Service Delivery

Improved meteorological, water and climatic services in the whole Central Asia is of prime importance for sustainable social and economic development of the region.

The Program on improvement of meteorological and hydrological services in the Republic of Tajikistan is based on Program activities on modernization of the hydrometeorology service, developed by the World Bank within the framework of the study on improving the meteorological and hydrological services in the Republic of Tajikistan (2008), taking into account the proposals on priority activities under the Regional Program on Strengthening of the Hydrometeorology Service in the Central Asia.

In March 29, 2012 an inception workshop of "Improvement of Weather, Climate and Hydrology Service Delivery" for Phase 2 was held. The workshop was organized by Hydromet Project Implementation Unit that is implementing the given component.

A Project Implementation Unit is established for this component, consultants and permanent staff to run the project. The team implementing this component has already provided first and second interim reports on the progress of project implementation for 2012.

Challenges:

1. Unexplored region, or poorly explored. Most of the remote areas of Central Asia still remain untapped. For international consultants and consulting agencies starting to work in those areas is sometimes a challenge. The challenge is deteriorated due to language barriers as well.

2. Identifying national counterparts for project implementation. Sustainable Land Management component under Phase I was implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture Tajikistan. But activities of Phase II are mostly addressing climate adaptation which will be additionally supported by GEF and named: Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project. After continuous consultations with the Government of Tajikistan Committee of Environment Protection was appointed as a national counterpart for this component which is more consistent with the requirements of the program.

Lessons learned:

1. Keeping the stakeholders abreast of latest events on PPCR is essential. Continued communication and coordination are key to keep stakeholders aware of the program, ensure that the PPCR activities address the needs of vulnerable groups and harmonize activities towards common goals.
2. Cooperation with Government institutions and synchronizing activities with National development Plans. As long as this is a Government led program it is either fortifying the already on-going actions or stands as a model for other minor projects to join the initiative. The PPCR findings also contribute immensely for ministries in developing their plans.
3. Identifying and cooperating with relevant national agencies is crucial. Several national institutions may exist in the country that will show willingness for cooperation but choosing and defining national counterparts in concert with Government and non government stakeholders is important to in order to build capacity of local institutions and ensure the long term sustainability of PPCR benefits.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

The PPCR has placed climate change firmly on Tajikistan's development agenda. The process of PPCR design and implementation has engaged most ministries and government institutions, as well as non- governmental organizations, civil society and communities. This has increased awareness of the threats posed by climate change among a wide spectrum of stakeholders, making climate change a key issue for grass-root development as well as national planning.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The Coordination Mechanism is the result of extensive consultations amongst all stakeholders and was finalized at a workshop held in August 2011 in Dushanbe.

Indicative operational modalities, including functions/roles, reporting lines, and funding lines/mechanisms, have been defined. The Coordination Mechanism comprises the following: The PPCR Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) in Tajikistan aims to facilitate coordination, communications and implementation of climate change adaptation initiatives, including PPCR

projects. The CCM comprises the PPCR Focal Point, an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC), a Steering Group (SG), a Technical Experts Group (TEG) and the PPCR Secretariat. The IMC consists of Sector Ministries, Committees and State Agencies involved in PPCR.

PPCR Focal Point (FP): The FP is responsible for:

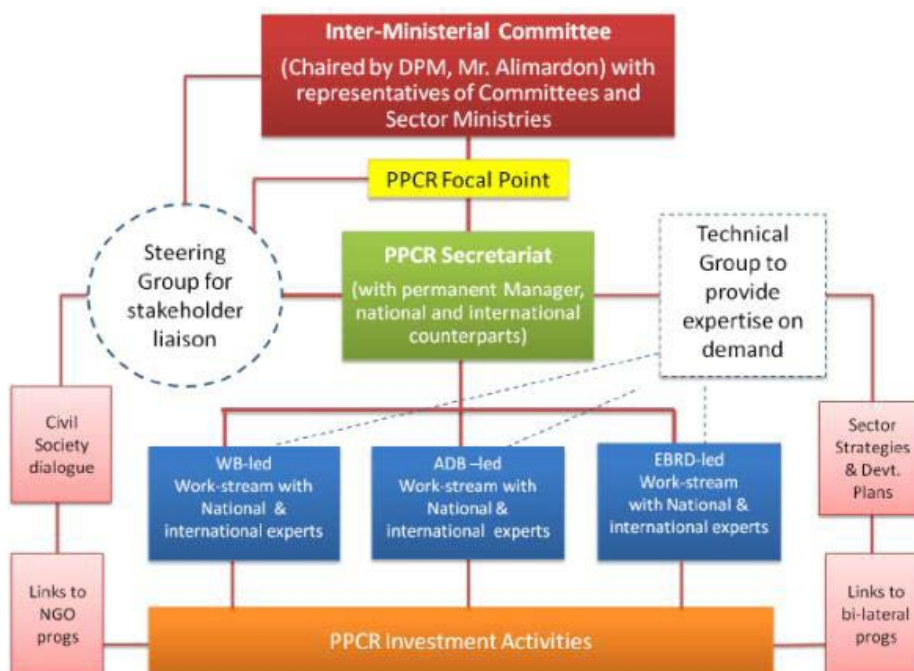
- facilitating communication between stakeholders and government;
- assisting government agencies, MDBs and project teams in implementing the PPCR;
- facilitating the government’s review and approval of PPCR documentation;
- chairing the Steering Group and approving its membership;
- overseeing the PPCR Secretariat.

PPCR Secretariat: The Secretariat is responsible for:

- overall coordination of PPCR activities and communications to stakeholders
- dialogue between government, MDBs, international organizations, NGOs, civil society, community organizations and the media
- knowledge management
- dissemination of the PPCR at national and international events
- capacity building of government and non government agencies
- monitoring and evaluating PPCR outputs .

IMC: The IMC provides overall guidance and direction over PPCR in Tajikistan. IMC has the authority to approve programs, work-streams, project plans and TORs for implementing agencies and consultants. IMC is also responsible for identifying needs that can be addressed under PPCR and ensuring that PPCR findings and learning are absorbed in policy making.

SG: The SG provides a forum for exchange of views, and ensures that needs of different stakeholders are taken into account in the PPCR activities.



If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project: Tajikistan's SPCR was endorsed in November 2010. Two out of five components are already well underway. The most advanced component is "Improvement of Weather, Climate and Hydrological Service Delivery"

1. The foremost factor is Government's and its institutions' willingness for cooperation in every sector to improve its capacity on adaptation to climate change, This has been the result of advanced planning by government and the World Bank partners to fast start this component.

The availability of national experts who are familiar with the program and their readiness to take up the assignments and start cooperation with World Bank has also been an important contributing factor.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Complete recruitment of qualified national and international experts to carry out the technical assistance on Building Capacity for Climate Resilience.

2. Finalization of project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) on "Building Resilience in the Pyanj River Basins Component" and submission of the project documents to PPCR Sub Committee and ADB board for approval.

3. Preparation of Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for GEF supported Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project. This is Phase 2 of Sustainable Land Management component.

4. Promoting Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector. Under Phase II, the EBRD intends to use the analysis prepared in Phase I in the rehabilitation of Kairakkum Hydro Power Plant, which will serve as a pilot project to demonstrate climate resilience can be built into the reconstruction and management of hydropower facilities.

5. Preparations to host the next PPCR pilot country meeting in Tajikistan.

ZAMBIA

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: June 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. **Institutional Arrangements:** Establishment of the Interim Inter-ministerial Secretariat to coordinate Zambia climate change with own office and core staff already active. High Level government support for process an encouraging factor with a view to institutionalize a permanent arrangement;
2. **Participatory Adaptation Field Visits:** Field visitations to communities in the Kafue and Barotse Sub-Basins by a multi-sectoral team of Government and Civil Society stakeholder partners. The field visit focused on vulnerability assessment of targeted communities with a view to for implementation phasing in plan. The process also provided a medium for community sensitization and an inclusive participatory approach for implementation phasing plan prioritization;
3. **Awareness and Communication:** Awareness meetings with members of parliament and pre-budget workshop for planners, Project Management Training. This process to bring all relevant stakeholders i.e executive, parliamentarians, technocrats and the public up to speed with Zambian climate change agenda and the expected role of each stakeholder actor can play;
4. **Studies and Assessments and Appraisal:** Launch of various technical studies in SESA, ESMF, RPF, ESIA/ detailed engineering for the Canals (Barotse sub basin) and Roads (kafue sub basin), Baseline /M & E and Operational Manuals. Appraisal of the SPCR commenced with and currently underway.

Challenges:

1. **Mandate Transfer:** Transfer process of functions and assets from previous to new Secretariat slow. However this is getting urgent support and attention from high level authority in government;
2. **Attachment of Staff:** movement of attached staff to the interim secretariat has been slow.
3. **Legal and procurement systems:** legal and procurement systems of the MDBs and Government require harmonization/simplification to expedite programme implementation. Delays still exist and may seriously affect effectiveness of Project implementation.

Lessons learned:

1. **Awareness and Information Dissemination:** Policy, law and all other decision makers when informed and sensitized can help in the institutional and programmatic building process for a national climate change agenda underpinned by development focus especially were rural vulnerable and living below poverty level communities are concerned. Deliberate

efforts to reach them early are essential to achieving this objective.

2. **Mult-Sectoral Collaboration:** Strengthening cross sectoral collaborations provide multiple benefits and enhance programme implementation- provision of expertise, reduced costs and time, increased efficiency/effectiveness and achieving efficiency of scale with planned intervention through avoidance of duplication. This kind of arrangement is another in-kind form of leveraging investments at the country level.
3. **Communication and Participatory Process:** Smooth engagement of indicative target communities and all relevant government authorities (national - ward level) as a result of the participatory process. This had also lead to enhanced engagement, communication and project acceptance amongst all relevant stakeholders.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

1. The mainstreaming of climate resilience into the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP), under the PPCR Phase I, not only helped Zambia identify risks and opportunities as a result of climate change but also strengthened the integration of Green Economy and sustainable development principles.
2. Strengthening institutional coordination has enabled Zambia initiate a process to achieve readiness for accessing funds under the LDCF, AF and Green Climate Fund.
3. Zambia is also receiving support from the Nordic Development Fund amounting to EUR 4 million for capacity building in standards and codes for infrastructure development.
4. Collaboration between the MDBs and other Bilateral and Multilateral institutions enhanced by the PPCR process.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

Zambia has commenced a process to establish a Long Term Institutional Arrangement (LTIA) for Climate Change. This LTIA is envisioned to be operational by June 2013. In the interim a committee of Permanent Secretaries headed by the Secretary to the Treasury has been constituted and will be served by an Interim Inter-ministerial Secretariat and a Technical Committee. The main function of the Secretariat is to facilitate the establishment of the long term institutional arrangement for climate change and to coordinate the implementation of all climate change activities in Zambia.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Project:

Following the endorsement of the SPCR, Zambia received a Project Preparation Grant of US\$2 million to undertake preparatory activities such as Environmental Impact Assessments and detailed engineering works including preparations of operational and programme manuals for the Barotse and Kafue Sub-Basins. Procurement of consultants have advanced and nearing completion. Studies are scheduled to take off within November, 2012.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Complete detailed engineering studies for the Kafue Dundumwezi Road and the Canals in the Barotse Sub-Basin
2. Complete the Appraisal of the SPCR in readiness for World Bank, AfDB and Nordic Development Fund Board dates.
3. Extend the field visitations to cover all districts in the Kafue and Barotse Sub Basin.

YEMEN

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Endorsement date: April 30, 2012/
October 23, 2012

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. **Institutional Arrangements:** Regular meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation. High level government support to the PPCR process all of which was also reconfirmed as a high priority of the Unity Government.
2. **Investment “Pilot Scheme to Improve the Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in Yemen”** has been prepared based on continued stakeholder consultation process and has been submitted for approval by mail and was subsequently endorsed on October 23, 2012. The same decision also confirmed the endorsement of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience in Yemen, thereby re-confirming the decision from April 2012.
3. **Preparation of Investment “Climate Information System and PPCR Program Coordination”** has been initiated and comprehensive consultation with all relevant stakeholders is shaping the preparation process.
4. **Awareness and Communication:** Local and regional workshops have been carried out in several Governorates. This process allowed assessing the capacity needs as well as strengthening the awareness of all relevant stakeholder groups. All of which was well documented in Yemeni media and well received.
5. **Studies and Assessments:** Further Terms of Reference have been developed and the hiring process is well on its way.

Challenges:

1. Level of capacity among different stakeholders still not enough to understand the issue which require more time and efforts.
2. Consultation workshops and meetings generate a sort of good understanding, while at the same time it creates high expectations from vulnerable groups for which the resources to date approved for the SPCR will not be sufficient to provide adequate support. Thus reiterating the need for more resources to allow for full funding of the SPCR.
3. Priorities and needs vary amongst various vulnerability groups and it will not be feasible to address given the resources available.

Lessons learned:

1. **Communication and Participatory Process:** The more involvement of stakeholders and consulting them at different stages the more cooperation you get from them. The consultation process provided enhanced engagement and communication amongst stakeholders. Consequently ownership is increased when stakeholders are involved in identification of what their problems are and what are the needs and solutions for such problems.
2. **Awareness and Information Dissemination:** A wealth of accumulated knowledge exist within local communities who require some sort of stimulation and encouragement to provide such knowledge.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

The most benefit and added value from the PPCR process is the noticeable coordination and cooperation between different relevant agencies/stakeholders, and the increasing level of awareness on the importance of climate change issues. PPCR interventions and activities carried out so far have paved the road for mainstreaming climate change into the national and sectoral development and planning process. Through the PPCR process, stakeholders recognized the need to look at climate change issue as a development issue which requires collective efforts by all relevant stakeholders in the country.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

In order to carry out and conduct the PPCR process and the SPCR as a program effectively and to ensure the success of such cross-sectoral program, coordination and cooperation between different sectors is a must and essential. For this reason, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) as one of the best institutional structures and arrangements in the country was established in 2009. Membership of IMCCC is as high as Minister's level of the most relevant institutions to insure the required coordination. IMCCC role is to provide guidance, leadership and oversight for PPCR and SPCR specifically and for all climate change related activities in order to mainstream climate change issues into national and sectoral development and planning process.

The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the implementing agency of PPCR Phase I. EPA will be the coordinating body for SPCR interventions which will be implemented by relevant institutions such as Civil Aviation And Meteorological Authority (CAMA) Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) etc. based on the legal framework and mandate of each institution.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

Yemen has an endorsed SPCR which provides funding for 3 investments at present. The third investment “Pilot Scheme to Improve the Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in Yemen” with a funding of US\$ 11 mil has only been endorsed in October 2012 following the April 2012 decision which requested a submission by mail. Due to the process requesting endorsement since November 2011 – which was granted only in April 2012, the preparation of the 2 investments could only start after the PPCR-SC meeting in April. All of which has taken time and efforts from the preparation phase as it was needed to work on submitting the SPCR for endorsement. Nevertheless, the preparation of Investment I: “Climate Information System and PPCR Program Coordination” is moving well.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Completion of preparation stage for Investment I, the next World Bank mission is scheduled for November 2012.
2. Commence preparation for the other two investments.
3. Enhance implementation process for Phase 1.