

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.10/CRP.1

April 30, 2012

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.
April 30, 2012

Agenda Item 4

**Report from Meeting of
PPCR Pilot Countries
(Livingstone, Zambia
March 12-14, 2012)**

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS



**Pilot Countries Meeting of the PPCR
Livingstone, Zambia
March 12-14, 2012**



❖ Overview

❖ Outcomes

Country Updates

Maintaining a Programmatic Approach

- National Coordination

- Stakeholder Engagement

- Knowledge Management

Measuring Results

Hydromet and Climate Information Services

❖ Topics for Next Meeting





Host:

- **Government of Zambia**

Venue:

- **Hotel Zambezi Sun, Livingstone**

35 Participants:

- **19 pilot country representatives**
- **2 civil society representatives**
- **9 from partner MDBs**
- **3 from donor countries**
- **2 from other partners/agencies**

Country Updates: Challenges and Successes

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Successes:

- National-level coordination among government agencies/ministries
- Stakeholder engagement – diverse tools, consultative approaches
- Advancing the mainstreaming of climate resilience into core policies and strategies

Challenges:

- Procurement – contracting consultants and service providers
- Maintaining sense of ownership among partner agencies/ministries
- Managing stakeholder expectations
- Lack of baseline data

Maintaining a Programmatic Approach

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- ❖ Supports national and regional efforts towards climate-resilient development;
- ❖ Fosters systemic and transformational changes in and across sectors affected by the impacts of climate change;
- ❖ Involves relevant stakeholders and works towards a common vision;
- ❖ Creates synergetic benefits, which will go above and beyond individual project results.
- ❖ Key elements: a national coordination mechanism, comprehensive stakeholder engagement, knowledge management, and results monitoring for adaptive management.



Emerging Lessons

Not 'one size fits all'

- Pilot countries are using various institutional mechanisms to coordinate SPCR implementation across ministries and agencies, and integrate into broader policies and strategies.

Broad stakeholder participation in an iterative process

- It is important for national coordination mechanisms to continuously involve and reflect the needs of various stakeholder groups, from vulnerable groups and local communities to government ministries, in a participatory and inclusive manner.

- Private sector involved from the start in all countries, though methods of involvement vary
- Private sector is contracted for various services, e.g. microfinance, climate information
- Different levels of private sector awareness of climate change impacts and opportunities – scope for government to identify how they can engage profitably
- Governments need more innovative “business models” for engaging the private sector
- Challenge is to convince the private sector to implement adaptation projects



Stakeholder Engagement: Civil Society and Vulnerable Groups

- CSOs have important roles in awareness raising and promoting accountability and equity
- Involved in consultations at local and national levels in the planning phase, and then as implementers in the next stage
- Important to start engagement early, and continue engagement to the end
- Potential to widen the scope of CSO involvement



PPCR Learning Product

- Aims to facilitate between-meeting lessons sharing and knowledge exchange among pilot countries
- Will help build an active community of practice
- Utilizes the ideas and activities shared at the meeting to develop a series of online activities: newsletters, blogs, Skype exchanges, and teleconferences on suggested topics



Emerging themes and issues of interest:

- Data management and information sharing platforms
- Approaches to community engagement
- Innovative tools for disaster risk management/early warning systems
- Incentives for private sector engagement



Measuring Results: Challenges

- ❖ Changes in investment can be measured, but may not reflect policy change
- ❖ Challenging to measure change in resilience to extreme events
- ❖ Challenging to measure number of people affected by climate change/variability
- ❖ Measuring institutional change can be done, but making changes is a challenge in some countries
- ❖ MDGs and standard of living index measured at different points in each country
- ❖ Baseline data: outdated, expensive to procure, incomplete or nonexistent



Revising the PPCR Results Framework

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General observations

- Statements are too wordy
- Some results statements are similar: “Increased capacity ...” vs. “Increased resilience ...”
- Clear guidelines are needed to better outline the responsibilities of Pilot country/MDB/CIF

CIF Final Outcome statement: The PPCR is about *“Climate resilient development”*
Recommendation: **Remove the low carbon development reference**

PPCR Transformative Impact

Recommendation: **Timeframe should be lengthened to 20 years**

Hydromet and Climate Information Services

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- ❖ Hydromet and Climate Information Services are important because they:
 - Contribute to reducing livestock and crop loss in climate vulnerable areas
 - Help protect coastal areas from floods and storms
 - Contribute to climate-resilient development in key economic sectors
- ❖ Economic returns on hydromet investments are very large but not well known
- ❖ However, large gaps in hydromet coverage and services still exist.



Key message:

Capacity needs to be built at the country and regional levels in terms of expertise, services, as well as information and communication platforms.

Topics for next meeting

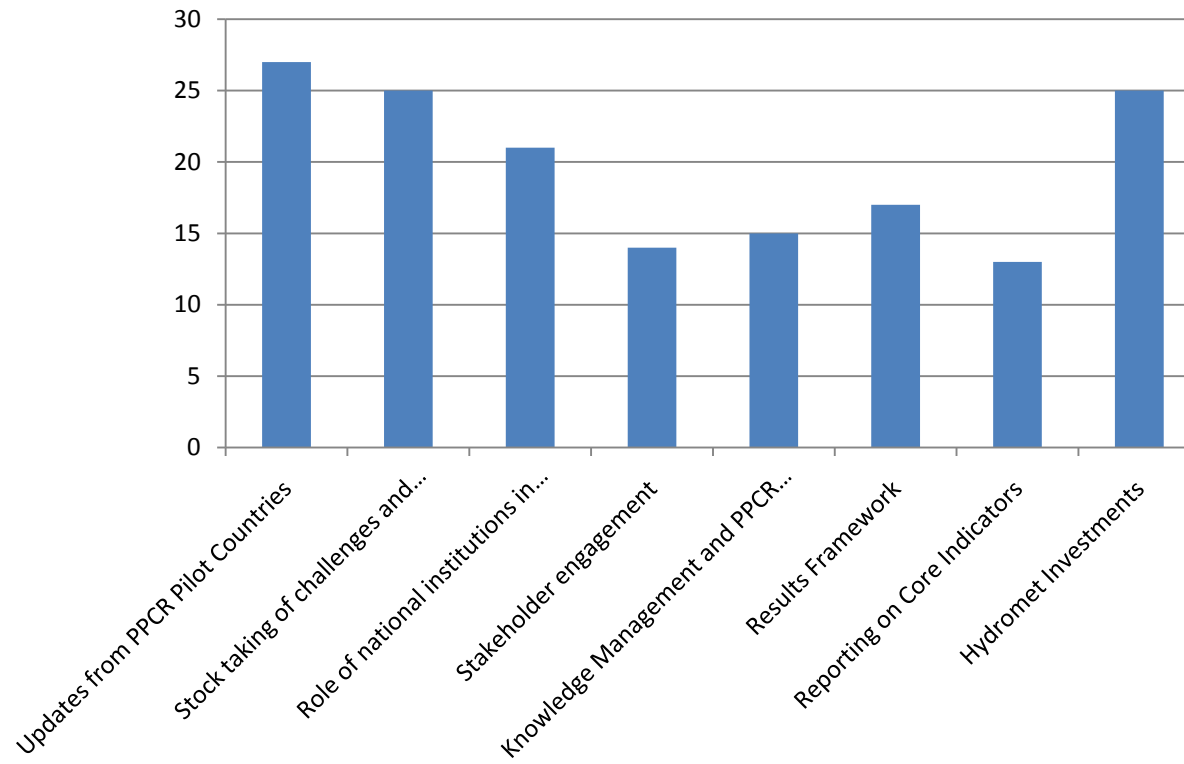
Programmatic Issues:

- Measuring results: monitoring, indicators, baselines, and reporting
- Hydromet and climate information services
- Promoting private sector investment in climate resiliency in projects of endorsed SPCRs
- National planning and coordination, including of financing streams
- Knowledge management: developing case studies, success stories, and lessons learned
- Stakeholder engagement

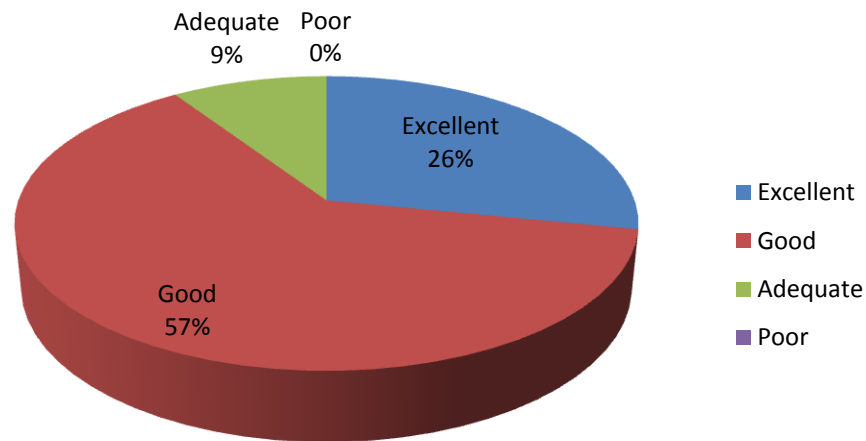
Administrative issues:

- Managing and resolving challenges and delays in procurement and disbursement

Which sessions did you find most useful?



How would you rate your overall experience of the PPCR Pilot Country Meeting?



Field Trip - Organized by the Government of Zambia

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- Visit to the communities of Kasaya/Namapande in Kazungula District and Kasaya in Sesheke District
- Provided the participants with the opportunity to interact with communities previously or still being affected by the impacts of climate change and variability, including droughts, floods and frost.



Field Trip - Organized by the Government of Zambia

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Cultural Activities - Organized by the Government of Zambia

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Many Thanks

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