



PPCR Knowledge and Learning Update

February 1, 2019

PPCR Sub-Committee Meeting

Ouarzazate, Morocco



Knowledge and Learning Approach

Knowledge and evidence generation

- Case studies and analytical work
- Impact evaluations
- Large Thematic Evaluations
- Call for Proposals

Knowledge exchange

- Pilot countries meeting
- thematic focused learning events
- Online Community of Practice

Engagement and Uptake

- Use of knowledge and evidence
- Translating products into bite-sized practical learning for practitioners

Impact Evaluation



Two early evidence briefs on this IE have been published.

- The CIF is collaborating with the World Bank Group's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) on the Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project in Mozambique Impact Evaluation.
- The inability to measure project outcome precisely – often curtails the opportunity to learn effectively from development interventions.
- The main objective of the impact evaluation is to shed light on the transformative potential of smallholder irrigation in Mozambique.

Global Delivery Initiative Case Studies:

- **Strengthening Climate Resilience in Zambia (World Bank)**
- **Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture in Nepal (IFC)**

CIF has entered into a learning partnership with the Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) as part of an effort to showcase CIF project-level results and lessons learned.



CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018
STRENGTHENING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN ZAMBIA
Supporting national institutional framework and participatory adaptation processes and sub-projects in the Barotse sub-basin



CASE STUDY | JUNE 2018
PROMOTING CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN NEPAL
Building Climate Change Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation

GDI is a collaborative effort to create a collective evidence of delivery know-how.

These case study include delivery challenges and solutions for these projects and also outlines some of the valuable lessons learned during implementation.

Available as: Full case study – 20 pages + 2 page summary

Evaluation and Learning Initiative



PPCR Knowledge Briefs on Resilience
Microfinance and Water Resources
Management (Oxford Policy
Management)



Evaluation of the CIF Programmatic
Approach
(ICF International)



Transformational change: An Evaluation
(Itad) and Evidence Synthesis (Overseas
Development Institute)

Evaluation and Learning Initiative



10 more E&L studies on key themes such as...

- Private Sector in Climate Resilience
- Local stakeholder involvement
- Gender

Building Transformative Adaptive Capacity: assessing potential contribution of PPCR to build a climate-resilient water governance framework in Bolivia (IDB)

Building a Climate-Resilient Water Governance Framework in Bolivia

QUICK FACTS

Relevant CIF program(s): PPCR

Theme: Transformational Change

Implementing Agency: Inter-American Development Bank

Target due date: March 2019

Status: Inception phase

Countries covered: Bolivia (Scaling potential to other countries in the Andean region)

Methods used: Qualitative evaluation based on a multi-pronged approach developed by the University of Geneva (UG) to assess adaptive capacity in Switzerland and Chile. The use of some quantitative indicators is being evaluated as well.

OBJECTIVE

The study aims to assess the potential role of the World Program for Climate Resilience (WPCR) in building robust institutional adaptive capacity in the Bolivian water sector. Using a previously tested evaluation framework developed by the University of Geneva (UG), the study will assess the role of the study to characterize the type of adaptation process currently underway in Bolivia and identify gaps that need to be addressed through future investments in the sector. The specific questions that will be answered by the study are:

- How do existing governance regimes and their associated mechanisms promote adaptive capacity in the water sector in Bolivia? Are they enabling or constraining?
- What is the potential of the current PPCR-funded National Investment Plan for influencing these water governance regimes and enhancing transformational change?
- What type of adjustments would be needed for the program to assure existing water management regimes contribute more effectively towards a robust adaptive capacity framework in the water sector?
- What are the main difficulties across different contexts and scales in building adaptive capacity in Bolivia? How could these be addressed?

FRAMEWORK AND SCOPE

Existing literature on adaptive capacity is limited in scope and has been defined by many authors only in terms of a string of institutional and governance arrangements, sometimes not even listed by each other. This creates a need for a clearer and more integrated framework that addresses knowledge gaps at the project level, especially in the water sector. In addition, given the need for additional investments in climate change adaptation and resilience, this calls for a more in-depth assessment that can measure how adaptive capacity is being effectively built in water governance regimes to achieve transformational change.

The study seeks to answer a set of evaluation and learning questions related to the potential of the Bolivian PPCR Strategic Program for Climate Resilience in filling some of these knowledge gaps and thus advance transformational change in the water sector. Study results will feed into the overall program's efforts to evaluate progress in being carried out by the UNFCCC by the five sub-entities, including other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), national authorities and other climate finance institutions.

WHAT WE'VE LEARNED

An inception workshop was carried out around mid-March 2018. This workshop included participants from social groups, national institutions, local and national government, universities and research entities. Some of the



The Jauch'i Jauch'i micro-watershed, in Bolivia, where one of the PPCR interventions will take place.

Key conclusions from the discussions include the following points:

- Communication has been one of the weaknesses of the PPCR, creating a non-technical language better understood by communities.
- It is necessary to establish a strong line between the role and the impact and empowerment, from so that they can drive responsibility in solving challenges brought up by climate change.
- Priority actions that strengthen the capacities and technical knowledge to ensure that adaptation plans can be implemented at the local level. Local authorities and research institutions play a fundamental role in knowledge generation and institutionalization.
- The lack of binding rules and government, laws and proposals leads to conflicts and delayed responses. The PPCR can help design the methodology for conflict resolution to help communities better prepare for climate change impacts on water availability.
- There is a lack of a truly participatory approach to water governance, although there is a slow advance in that direction.
- The PPCR program has allowed to break the linear thinking of "climate assistance" to move towards more

flexible planning when it comes to extreme climate events.

Schematic and integrated approaches are needed to govern water and manage water risks in a changing climate.

Changes in water demand must be more effectively monitored and included in national plans to avoid conflicts between supply and demand.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The next steps in the study will be to carry out a set of interviews with the technical actors identified in the methodology of the PPCR program. Early implementation of the study (that addresses and the participation) and of the PPCR. Once these interviews are completed, the next step will be to identify stages and barriers of adaptive capacity and gaps that the PPCR could or could not have covered during its design.

The study started for a first version of the framework was developed for the case of Bolivia by the end of August, including a contract matrix concerning all adaptive capacity indicators. This could be considered an "early" of the existing evaluation process in the water sector in Bolivia.



PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting

1. Held May 21 - 24, 2018 in Manila, Philippines. Hosted by ADB and the Government of the Philippines
2. Discussions revolved around four themes -linking climate science to climate policy and practice, building climate resilience with people and communities, financing climate resilience, monitoring, evaluation, and learning for building climate resilience.
3. An MDB-to-MDB knowledge sharing session provided a platform for MDB representatives to share ongoing developments in their operations with respect to putting more emphasis on adaptation and resilience and tracking these efforts.



Thematic focused Learning Events

At the **Adaptation Futures conference** held in Cape Town, South Africa in June 2018, PPCR and the MDBs organized a side session and a learning event

- Side session on **micro-finance for climate adaptation**. PPCR representatives from Jamaica, Tajikistan, Mozambique, and Rwanda shared their experiences with the wider resilience community
- A knowledge-sharing event among PPCR countries on **decentralized water resources management** was also held on the sidelines of this conference. A climate change professor from the University of Cape Town joined the discussions and shared the experience of Cape Town in municipal water demand management.



Learning and knowledge exchange online

The screenshot shows the website for CIFnet Climate Resilience. At the top left is the logo for 'COLLABORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT WORLD BANK'. A search bar is located at the top right. Below the header is a navigation bar with 'OVERVIEW' and 'GROUPS' on the left, and 'Profile', 'Messages 2', 'Notifications 1', and 'Log Out' on the right. The main header area features the '10 CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS' logo and the title 'CIFnet Climate Resilience'. A secondary navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Activity', 'Discussion', 'Blogs', 'Documents', 'Files', and 'View More'. The content area is divided into two columns. The left column has a section titled 'Latest case studies' with two entries: 'Building Resilience through Decentralised Water Resource Management in the Caribbean' and 'Innovative or Ancient? Increasing Water Resilience in Nepal'. Each entry includes a thumbnail image, a brief description, and a 'Download the case study' link. The right column has a section titled 'PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE' with a description of the \$1.2 billion program and links to 'Learn more about PPCR' and 'Read the PPCR Fact Sheet'. Below this is an 'ACTIONS' section with links for 'Start a discussion', 'Write a document', 'Upload a file', and 'Write a blog post'. At the bottom right is a 'CONTACT US' section with photos and names of Lorie Rufo and Sailas Nyareza. At the bottom left is a video player titled 'CIF in Action Around the World' showing a group of people.

Latest case studies

Building Resilience through Decentralised Water Resource Management in the Caribbean



Water resources are greatly impacted by the effects of climate change, and so it comes as no surprise that many of the programs implemented by PPCR countries focus on enhancing water resilience. The case studies presented here, provide some examples of how PPCR countries in the Caribbean are working towards achieving this goal through decentralized solutions.
[Download the case study \(pdf, 2.1 MB\)](#)

Innovative or Ancient? Increasing Water Resilience in Nepal



Climate change introduces new uncertainty to the availability of freshwater resources in many parts of the world. To reduce the impact to vulnerable communities, global climate efforts need to focus on transformative actions that increase water security. The Climate Investment Funds' Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is funding many such initiatives.
[Download the case study \(pdf, 3.5 MB\)](#)

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

The \$1.2 billion Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) by the Climate Investment Funds supports developing countries and regions in building their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change.

[Learn more about PPCR](#)

[Read the PPCR Fact Sheet \(pdf, 3.5 MB\)](#)

ACTIONS

[Start a discussion](#)


[Write a document](#)

[Upload a file](#)

[Write a blog post](#)

CONTACT US

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E-platform for Weather and Climate Services (World Bank)

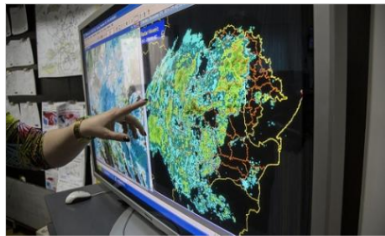


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E-Platform on Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development: A Guide for Practitioners and Policy Makers (Self-Paced)

★★★★★ (5) | 18 Discussions

[ENROLL NOW!](#)

Introduction: Information on water, weather and climate is essential to managing the risks and uncertainties of a changing climate. Around the world, communities and countries are already under threat. Across public and private sectors, people need better climate information to make decisions that will help build resilience - this includes food and energy

production, transportation and aviation, protection against natural disasters, water supply and sanitation, construction and many more. The delivery of climate information through Weather and Climate Services has become increasingly important - especially in the world's most vulnerable countries. The need for climate information is urgent, the national institutions providing Weather and Climate Services are far too often underfunded, degraded and weak; resulting in lack of services to the end-users of climate information. However, providing support to these services is a complex undertaking that requires an interconnected, value-chain approach. Hence, the demand for guidance and teaching materials on how best to support Weather and Climate Services has grown since. Objective: The goal of this E-platform for Weather and Climate Services: A Guide to Practitioners and Policy Makers is to demonstrate Weather and Climate services as a system of inter-connected parts and processes. The course raises awareness of this important agenda in the context of climate resilient development, and it will help teams and project managers in integrating Weather and Climate Services considerations into their projects, both in terms of project conceptualization and delivery. This e-learning platform provides a basic introduction to weather and climate services and seeks to demystify how weather and climate information systems function, highlight their importance and value, outline lessons learnt, and provide practical project level guidance for those tasked with implementing weather and climate services-related investments. Course Map: • In the first module, you will be introduced to the benefits of Weather and Climate Services and the value-chain approach. • The second module allows you to dive into the climate services value-chain - from the collection and management of water and weather data to the delivery of climate information to end-users, as well as the institutional actors involved along the way. • In the final module, the range of investment options is reviewed in the context of a real project. The course also has a specialized module on Satellite Earth Observations which provides an opportunity to learn about the potential of Earth Observation for modernizing Weather and Climate Services in developing countries.

- New online course developed and launched by the World Bank PPCR team in collaboration with CIF AU. World Bank provided additional resources to enhance the e-platform which will be relaunched in May 2019
- Course helps teams and project managers to integrate weather and climate services considerations into their projects, both in terms of project conceptualization and delivery.

Outcome of Facilitated e-Course from May 1-20, 2018

148 participants registered on the facilitated course



CCKP: An Example of Climate Services Provided by World Bank

THE WORLD BANK GROUP


Climate Change Knowledge Portal

For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers

You Are Here: Home > Global Map > Africa > South Africa

CLIMATE | IMPACTS | VULNERABILITIES

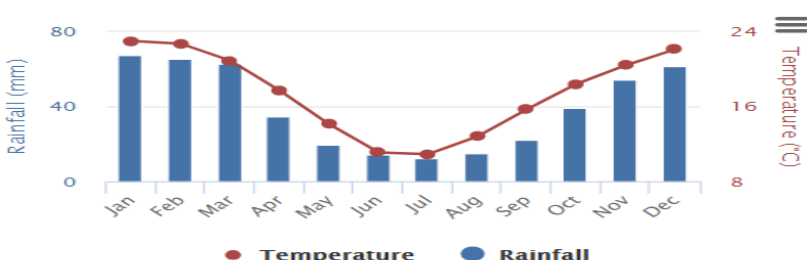
HISTORICAL | PROJECTIONS | SECTORS | COMPARISONS | FUTURE DOWNSCALED | HISTORICAL VARIABILITY TOOL | **DROUGHT FORECAST TOOL**



Choose your variable: Temperature and Rainfall

Choose your time period: 1901-2015

Average Monthly Temperature and Rainfall for South Africa from 1901-2015



Month	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature (°C)
Jan	65	24
Feb	65	23
Mar	60	21
Apr	40	18
May	25	15
Jun	15	12
Jul	15	11
Aug	20	13
Sep	30	15
Oct	45	18
Nov	55	20
Dec	65	22

It is important to evaluate how climate has varied and changed in the past. The monthly mean historical rainfall and temperature data can be mapped to show the baseline climate and seasonality by month, for specific years, and for rainfall and temperature. The chart above shows mean historical monthly temperature and rainfall for South Africa during the time period 1901-2015. The dataset was produced by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of University of East Anglia (UEA).

Historical climate data (i.e. temperature, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, and precipitation) has been updated to 2016. To request the most updated data, please send your email to climateportal@worldbank.org and specify country/coordinate, variables, and time interval (monthly vs. annual). Thank you!

[Click to download historical data.](#)

Drought Forecast Tool

Climate Forecasting
World Bank
World Bank
Global Forecast Drought Tool
Region
Map Type
Drought Severity Levels

World Bank
Global Forecast Drought Tool
Drought Risk

Description
How to Use
Rationale
Dataset Documentation
Instructions
Contact Us

Global Forecast Drought Tool

This tool displays maps of meteorological drought risk using the standardized precipitation index SPI. It allows the user to choose between maps of either the predicted drought severity for a user-specified likelihood or the risk of a certain magnitude of drought level happening.

The timescale presented here for demonstration is the 6-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI6). The SPI6 drought forecast combines the prior 3 months of observed precipitation and forecasted upcoming 3 months of seasonal rainfall. The menu *Map Type* presents two options of display; Drought Severity or Drought Risk.

- For example, the *Forecasted Drought Severity SPI6* for a six-month period ending in March is based on the observations of rainfall during the months of October to December and on the forecast rainfall totals made at the end of December, for the period of January to March. For this type of map, the user can choose a *Probability of Drier Conditions* (for example: 90%) and the map will represent the SPI6 value forecast. It is 90% likely that the SPI6 observed over that 6-month period will be drier than the value presented in the map. This information can help decision-makers by providing them the probability of rainfall deficit or surplus. It also can be used in conjunction with recent drought observations (Standardized Precipitation Index for multiple monthly accumulation periods) to indicate whether drought conditions are likely to develop, worsen or improve. This can be valuable information particularly for agricultural and water resources planning.
- The *Drought Risk* map shows the probabilities that the forecast SPI6 value will be equal to or lower than a user-selected drought severity level. Probabilities are displayed on a scale between 0% and 100%. The user can select a value of *Drought Severity Levels* in the dropdown menu. This level of drought corresponds to a SPI Threshold as described in the table below. The map will display the likelihood of a drought as severe or worse than the level selected, according to the SPI threshold chosen.

SPI6 Value	Drought Severity	Frequency
2.0	Severe Wetness	1 in 43-year event
1.5	Intermediate Wetness	1 in 23-year event
1.0	Moderate Wetness	1 in 11-year event
0.0	Normal	2 in 3-year event
-1.0	Moderate Dryness	1 in 11-year event
-1.5	Intermediate Dryness	1 in 23-year event
-2.0	Severe Dryness	1 in 43-year event

These two versions of the information are complementary. In one case, the consideration is what is the drought severity indicated at a given level of confidence. In the other case, the consideration is what is the likelihood that drought will be at a given level of severity or worse.

Map
Satellite
Start Time
May 2016
Apr 2018
Apr 2018

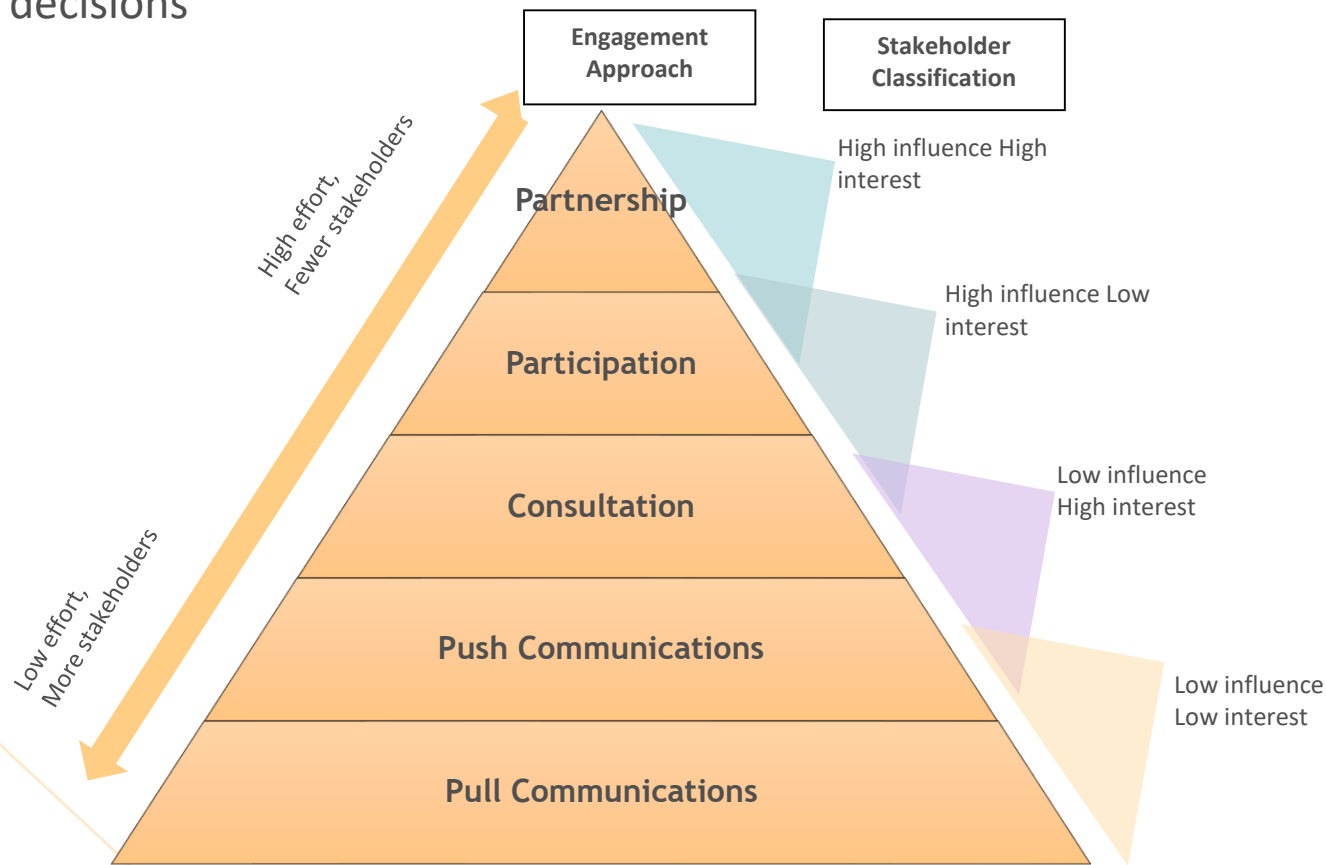
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Probability

Source: http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/World_Bank/Drought_Monitor/index3.html?gmap=%5B5%2C10%2C2%5D

Engagement and Uptake Strategy - Core Aspects

- ❖ Focus on demand by meeting stakeholders' needs and interests
- ❖ Focus on impact by targeting those who can influence decision making/make decisions



Model adapted from stakeholdermap.com

Where to find more information?

www.climateinvestmentfunds.org



Please use the filters below to search for different activities in the CIF Knowledge Center.
Where available, you can email related documents to yourself.

CIF Program	Theme	Relevant Country				
SELECT	SELECT	SELECT	FILTER	Search	Q	
Activity name	CIF Program	Theme	Relevant Country	Implementing Agency	Completion date	
OPEN	Transformational Change Learning Partnership	ALL	Transformational Change	ALL	March 2019	
OPEN	Transformational Change Learning Partnership: Evaluation	ALL	ALL	Mexico, Morocco, Honduras, Niger, Nepal, Thailand, Turkey, Chile, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Zambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Maldives, Itad	January 2019	