

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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Washington D.C.
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PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

FIRST ROUND OF MONITORING AND REPORTING: ESTABLISHING BASELINES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This information document complements the summary information presented in document PPCR/SC.13/3, *PPCR Semi-Annual Report on Operations*.

2. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience¹ (PPCR) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). One of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The PPCR funds technical assistance and investments to support countries' efforts to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and implementation. It provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates transformational change by acting as a catalyst for a shift from "business as usual" to broad-based strategies for achieving climate resilience at the country level. PPCR programs are country-led and build on National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other national development programs and plans. The PPCR complements existing development efforts and supports actions based on comprehensive planning consistent with countries' poverty reduction and development goals.

3. All PPCR investment plans have been endorsed and PPCR has now moved into full implementation. Therefore the focus on monitoring has now shifted from process to results.

4. The table below provides information on the indicative allocation of PPCR funding by pilot at the time of SPCR endorsement and the actual number of projects for which PPCR funding has been approved so far.

Table 1: Indicative Allocations and Approvals of PPCR Resources by PPCR Pilot

PPCR Pilot	SPCR Endorsement Date	Indicative PPCR Funding	Additional Allocation	Funding Approvals as of August 30, 2013
Bangladesh	Nov-10	110	-	59.60
Bolivia	Nov-11	86	5	2.50
Cambodia	Jun-11	86	5	55.80
Mozambique	Jun-11	86	5	48.93
Nepal	Jun-11	86	5	71.60
Niger	Nov-10	110	-	99.13
Tajikistan	Nov-10	47.8	10	55.75
Yemen	Apr-12	50	8	19.40
Zambia	Jun-11	86	5	38.41
Dominica	Nov-12	16	5	0.24
Grenada	Apr-11	20	5	16.20
Haiti	May-13	20	5	-
Jamaica	Nov-11	25	5	0.30
Saint Lucia	Jun-11	22	5	-
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Apr-11	10	5	10.00

¹[www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/Pilot Program for Climate Resilience](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/Pilot_Program_for_Climate_Resilience)

Caribbean - Regional Track	Apr-12	10.6	-	0.15
Papua New Guinea	Nov-12	25	5	0.75
Samoa	Apr-11	25	5	15.40
Tonga	Apr-12	15	5	0.75
Pacific - Regional Track	Apr-12	10	-	4.21
Notes: (a) Figures are in USD million; (b) Nepal's SPCR was endorsed in June 2011 with an indicative allocation of USD 55 million in grants and USD 36 million near-zero interest credits, however USD 14.4 million of those credits will not be used.				

5. By August 30, 2013, nine out of the 20 PPCR pilots had received PPCR funding approval for more than 50% of the indicative funding allocation at the time of the endorsed investment plan and the additional resources allocated by the PPCR Sub-Committee in November 2012. Based on MDB forecasts, this figure is expected to increase substantially during the upcoming reporting period.

6. During its last meeting in May 2013, the PPCR Sub-Committee requested the PPCR pilot countries and the MDBs to expedite the effective and consistent implementation of the agreed PPCR results framework.

7. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs and the PPCR pilots has taken this work forward. In this first round of monitoring and reporting on the PPCR only PPCR country pilots have been included. Over the next year the CIF Administrative Unit will work with the MDBs and the regional pilots to develop their annual reporting protocol.

8. The objective of this information paper is to provide an overview of the progress that has been made on advancing the PPCR results agenda (section II). It provides a status update on monitoring and reporting on the PPCR and presents the preliminary analysis of data obtained from the first round of monitoring and reporting on the PPCR (section III). It also briefly outlines next steps (section IV).

II. PROGRESS ON THE PPCR RESULTS AGENDA

9. The approved revised PPCR results framework² contains five core indicators, which all PPCR pilot country and regional programs are requested to report on at the level of their investment plan. This approved revised results framework is designed to guide countries and MDBs in further enhancing their results frameworks to ensure that PPCR-relevant results indicators are integrated in the monitoring and evaluation systems at the investment plan level.

10. The revised PPCR results framework with its five core and six optional indicators provides the overarching framework for both, monitoring and evaluation in the PPCR portfolio.

11. In addition to capturing the annual monitoring data on the five core indicators, each PPCR investment plan and each PPCR project/program comes with its own results framework, which usually contains additional project specific indicators. Those are being monitored by the MDB, which is implementing the particular project/program.

12. In addition, there are ongoing discussions on modalities and incentives to include a broad range of evaluative approaches³ in the CIF, including the PPCR. It has been suggested that targeted evaluative work in the emerging thematic area of adaptation might be of general interest, because there are many open questions about impact, effectiveness, optimal design and best strategies for implementation of interventions.

Progress on Monitoring and Reporting in the PPCR

13. Over the past year, work by the CIF Administrative Unit on implementing an annual monitoring and reporting process for the PPCR has progressed in the following areas:

- a) development of a PPCR monitoring and reporting toolkit;
- b) development of work plans for monitoring and reporting at the country level;
- c) field-testing of the PPCR monitoring and reporting toolkit in Niger; and
- d) reporting of baselines and expected results on the five core indicators⁴.

Development of the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit

14. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, developed a monitoring and reporting toolkit⁵ for the PPCR. The toolkit consists of guidance and a reporting table or scorecards for each of the five (5) core indicators:

² www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/revised-ppcr-results-framework-3

³ www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CTF_SCF_5_Proposal_for_modalities_and_incentives_to_include_a_broad_range_of_evaluative_approaches_in_the_CIF.pdf

⁴As agreed: Summary of the Co-Chairs Meeting of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Sub-Committee, (November 1, 2012)

⁵The toolkit is available on the CIF website at www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/ctf-monitoring-and-reporting-toolkit.

- a) Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning;
- b) Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience;
- c) Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested;
- d) Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change; and
- e) Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

15. The PPCR toolkit is designed to encourage and support PPCR country focal points and in-country stakeholders, in collaboration with the MDBs, to assess progress, at both, the investment plan level (Indicators 1 and 2) and the project/program level (Indicators 3, 4 and 5). Data collected a project/program level need to be aggregated and synthesized at the level of the PPCR investment plan for reporting.

16. The toolkit was first presented during the PPCR pilot countries meeting in May 2013. In addition to the PPCR country and regional focal points, monitoring and evaluation specialists from each PPCR pilot were invited. Two additional half-day training sessions on monitoring and reporting were held for the specialists to explain the toolkit in more depth and to get feedback. The CIF Administrative Unit took the feedback from the PPCR pilot countries and revised the toolkit accordingly. This helped to significantly reduce its complexity and enhance its usefulness.

Work Plans for Monitoring and Reporting on the PPCR

17. In the first quarter of 2013 the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, proposed a format for a work plan for monitoring and reporting on the five core indicators. The work plan is meant to set out, when, who and how the monitoring and reporting on the PPCR would be carried out in-country. The idea was to help PPCR pilot countries to systematically think through the process of monitoring and reporting in order to get adequate arrangements and resources for it into place.

18. In preparation of the PPCR pilot countries meeting in May 2013, the 18 PPCR pilot countries⁶ were requested to share their work plan for monitoring and reporting on the five core indicators and any other optional indicators with the CIF Administrative Unit. The work plans were shared during the PPCR pilot countries meeting and used for a South-South learning exercise. Countries worked in pairs to give feedback to each other on their work plans. Subsequently the pilot countries discussed in plenary about the question on “what makes a good work plan for monitoring and reporting on the PPCR?”

⁶ In 2014 the CIF AU will work with the two regional PPCR programs to jointly define the best way for annual monitoring and reporting on them.

19. So far, 13 of the 18 pilot countries have submitted a draft or final work plan for monitoring and reporting on the PPCR. This represents a 72% completion rate. MDB colleagues have indicated that the remaining five pilot countries⁷ are still working on that task. Some, for example, Mozambique, have incorporated this task into the broader context of the development of a national monitoring and evaluation framework for their climate adaptation interventions. This approach requires much more consultation and will therefore take longer to be finalized. Other two pilot countries, Bolivia and Yemen, reported baselines and expected results despite not having submitted a work plan. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, will follow up with these countries to make sure that by mid 2014, all PPCR countries have a work plan for monitoring and reporting.

Table 2: Submission Status of Monitoring and Reporting Work Plans

	Number	%
Countries with draft work plan	4	22%
Countries with final work plan	9	50%
Countries without work Plan	5	28%
Total	18	100%

Field test of the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit

20. It was suggested that the development of a toolkit include some field testing in order to allow for adjustments that would enhance its usefulness and usability. Niger was selected for the field test since the implementation of projects supported by the investment plan is well advanced.

21. Niger is one of the world's poorest and most climate vulnerable countries, ranking second to last on the UNDP Human Development Index. High variability in terms of rainfall patterns makes the 80% of the population whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and livestock-based activities extremely vulnerable to climate-related hazards. Rapid population growth, droughts and floods, soil erosion and degradation, and poorly developed social protection and insurance mechanisms drive persistent economic and food insecurity and endemic poverty. Niger's strategy for climate resilient growth and poverty reduction targets investments in the nexus between climate-related risks, food security, and sustainable land and water management.

22. Niger is tapping US\$110 million in grants and near-zero interest credits from PPCR. The priority objectives of Niger's investment plan are to implement climate resilient land and water management programs at scale; to incorporate them into the structures of local and national government planning and budgeting mechanisms; and to improve the quality and accessibility of weather and climate information.

23. The Niger field test of the toolkit was conducted in August 2013. The PPCR focal point for Niger, in-country stakeholders, the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit jointly undertook this mission, which had the following three objectives:

⁷ Bolivia, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Yemen

- a) testing the monitoring and reporting toolkit in a PPCR pilot country, and based on feedback, adapt the toolkit where necessary;
- b) supporting the Niger PPCR country focal point and key in-country stakeholders in using the toolkit both, at the level of the PPCR investment plan – the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) - and the project/program level; and
- c) providing a case-study on how monitoring and reporting on the PPCR could be done and to showcase this to other pilot countries, the PPCR Sub-Committee and the wider community of practitioners working on climate-resilient development.

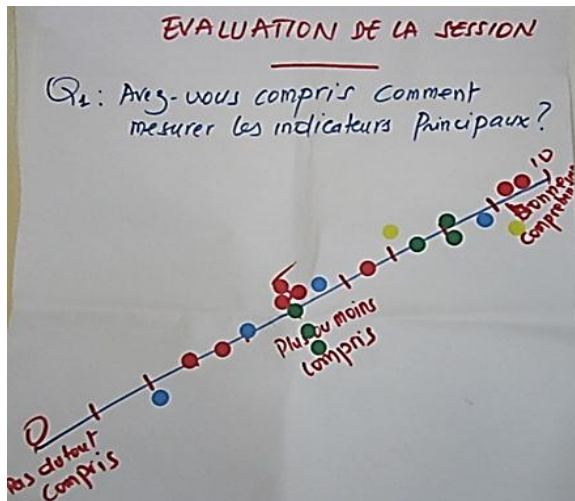
24. The field test was conducted in a workshop format over five days. It started off with an introductory meeting and a stakeholder training that provided the overview on the PPCR monitoring and reporting toolkit. Subsequent sessions focused on each core indicator. A field visit focused on gathering evidence from PPCR projects under implementation related to indicators 3, 4 and 5 as these indicators require data to be collected at project level and aggregated at national level.

25. A total of 30 people participated in the stakeholder training and stakeholder participation workshops. The participants came from the

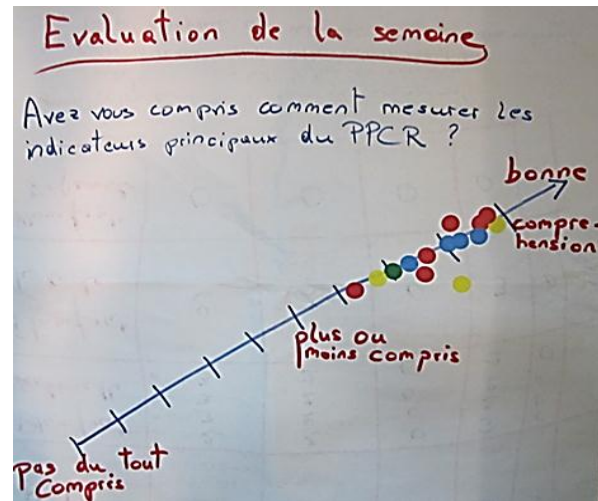
- a) PPCR coordination unit (4),
- b) the PPCR project teams (8),
- c) the private sector (1),
- d) civil society (2),
- e) from different ministries in charge of the key sectors identified in the SPCR (8),
- f) universities and research institutions (5), and
- g) the Niger National Climate Change Coordination Agency (2).

26. Participants were requested to self-evaluate their understanding of the core indicators. They were asked the same question at the end of day five. The picture below suggests that participants have significantly improved their understanding.

Figure 1: Participants' self-assessments of their understanding of the core indicators



End of day 1



End of day 5

27. The session on stakeholder participation focused on two issues, the participation of stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on the PPCR and the use of national systems. The box below provides information how stakeholders responded to the questions.

Box1: Example of views from Niger

A mini-workshop discussed two questions:

a) How could and should the monitoring and reporting process include stakeholders in an effective and useful way?

Regarding the first question the group looked at the different stages of monitoring and reporting, the potential actors to be involved and their possible roles. The mapped these aspects against the stages of the monitoring and reporting process (data collection, data aggregation, consolidation and analysis, validation, dissemination). It was important to differentiate between the country/PPCR level indicators 1 and 2 and the project level indicators 3, 4 and 5.

a) How could the monitoring and reporting on the PPCR be integrated into national reporting processes?

The group approached the second question in a very constructive way by mapping the PPCR core indicators against the national monitoring and reporting framework, the 3N initiative “Initiative of the people of Niger to feed the people of Niger” that tracks four core indicators at aggregate level nationally. The idea was that some of the data collected being aggregated to inform the four core 3N indicators could also feed into the PPCR core indicators.

28. The following lessons learnt from the field test of the toolkit in Niger can be shared:
- a) the PPCR toolkit is mostly self-explanatory and tables and scorecards are fairly easy to understand and use;
 - b) it is helpful to have some monitoring and evaluation expertise available among the teams,
 - c) the PPCR country focal point needs good leadership skills to plan and drive the monitoring and reporting process for PPCR;
 - d) it is important to identify and include relevant stakeholders, especially those with a deep knowledge of the climate change conditions in the country in the scoring exercise⁸ for indicator 1⁹ and 2¹⁰; and
 - e) the role and importance of the civil society and private sector representatives with a clear understanding of climate change and climate resilience in the scoring exercise and quality assurance¹¹ process needs to be emphasized and reinforced; and,
 - f) other lessons refer to the presentation and content of the tables and scorecards, for example and as a result from the field test, indicator 5 now captures direct beneficiaries only.

29. The field test also presented the unique opportunity to track initial results from PPCR investments in Niger. Niger's *Community Action Project for Climate Resilience*, implemented by the World Bank is fully operational. Four community-led micro-projects are being implemented under the initiative and were visited during the field test. The objective of the project is to improve the resilience of the population and production systems to climate variability and change with a view to contribute to national food security. A blog¹² dedicated to this field trip is available on the CIF website.

⁸ The toolkit suggests that the scoring process is organized by the PPCR focal point. At least two representatives from each sector; government, private sector, and civil society e.g. traditional authorities/ indigenous groups, non-governmental academic institutions and CSOs should participate. These representatives should be knowledgeable about climate resilience programs in the nation and represent both women and men. In the meeting each participant would complete the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Scorecard 1 individually. Subsequently, there should be a process of aggregating or negotiating, through discussion, a singular score for each cell in the scorecard. The end product should be one score card that, by consensus, represents the responses all those collaborating to complete the card.

⁹*Indicator 1*: Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning

¹⁰*Indicator 2*: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience

¹¹ In terms of quality assurance the toolkit suggests the following: "The methodology here is subjective and as such should be vetted by a wider stakeholder group to ensure that the results are as proximate as possible to the reality being experienced on the ground. The PPCR country focal point, in collaboration with MDB task teams should invite stakeholders to critically review the scores in the SPCR-level PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Scorecard 1, before sharing the final results with the CIF Administrative Unit. This would be done as part of an already planned (at least annual) stakeholder coordination meeting e.g. as in many countries in the form of an inter-institutional multi-stakeholder climate change committee meeting.

¹²<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/blog/glimpse-cif-action-rural-niger>

30. The four micro-projects visited are briefly described below:

Box 2: Summary of Micro projects

Micro-project 1: Dissemination of drought-resistant millet seed in four villages in the urban municipality of Loga:

This ongoing micro-project is:

- introducing improved seeds by farmers;
- reducing crop cycles from 120 days to 90 days;
- increasing yields from 440 kg/ha to 650 kg/ha (a total increase of the annual production of 88 tons to 130 tons on 200 ha).



Micro-project 2: Rehabilitation of degraded land in Tondikiwindi in the rural commune of Falwel:

This land rehabilitation project was designed by the rural commune of Falwel. After one year of implementation it has achieved extensive results:

- 60 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated
- 18,000 demi-lunes (micro-catchments) created and 18,000 trees planted
-



Micro-project 3: Rehabilitation of two classrooms and an administrative office for the school (120 school children, 13 staff), which had been destroyed by a flooding in 2012 in Barke, in the rural municipality of Falwel:

The school rebuild project was considered an emergency case by the community that proposed it. Children and administrators were constantly getting sick being exposed to the elements in the make-shift structure they had to employ after the school buildings were destroyed in the flooding. It was a quality of life and work issue to rebuild more climate resilient education facilities that can withstand harsher weather conditions.

Micro-project 4: Cash transfer to the most vulnerable household affected by the 2012 flooding in the rural municipality of Falwel.

This micro-project was designed as a response to the emergency situation following the flooding that occurred in 2012 in Falwel. Eighty very carefully and transparently selected households form those, the most affected benefitted from this intervention.

Box 3: Comments by one of the stakeholders participating in the field test

“As a civil society observer at the PPCR living in Niger, I was involved in this mission and participated in the monitoring and evaluation workshop. I learned a lot and understood the system of monitoring and evaluation; we had also an exchange on the projects and planned activities as part of the PPCR in Niger and their stages of development. This is a good mission that brought together all stakeholders.”

Ayoub Abdou Sani

Submitted on www.climateinvestmentfunds.org on Thu, 2013-09-26 05:12.

Reporting on the five core indicators

31. As explained in paragraphs 9 to 12, for each PPCR pilot, the investment plan, including the respective results framework, provides the basis for monitoring and reporting at the level of the investment plan. .

32. Most of the investment plans were endorsed before the revised results framework¹³ was approved in 2012. It is expected that the existing project and program indicators would logically inform the PPCR core indicators as all versions of the results framework were grounded in the PPCR design document. To ensure consistency, PPCR pilot countries may want to realign the results framework in their investment plans to the approved revised results framework and the core indicators.

Box 4: Brief overview on the methodology for monitoring and reporting on the five PPCR core indicators

- a) The five core indicators can be considered as key performance indicators of the PPCR program as a whole. They are adequate to give a high level indication of progress in PPCR Pilot Countries. The monitoring on the five PPCR core indicators is a country-driven and participatory process, entirely managed by the pilot countries and supported by the MDBs. A mix of qualitative and quantitative methods is used.
- b) Indicators 1 and 2 are qualitative indicators¹. Data for both indicators are collected at the investment plan level using scorecards. The scorecards are completed in a meeting, in which the PPCR country focal point and at least two representatives from each sector, government, private sector and civil society participate. The purpose of the meeting is to find agreement on the scores.
- c) Once a score has been agreed, the group must also document the country specific criteria used to justify that particular score in the box on the scorecard that allows for explanations in form of text. Scores can therefore only be fully understood in conjunction with this country specific narrative and qualitative description. For this same reason scores cannot simply be compared across countries.
- d) For indicators 3, 4 and 5, data are collected in a participatory way at the project/program level, and submitted to the PPCR country focal point for compilation, verification and aggregation. A scorecard (indicator 3) and two tables (indicators 4 and 5) have been designed for this purpose.
- e) The methodology here is subjective and as such should be vetted by a wider stakeholder group to ensure that the results are as proximate as possible to the reality being experienced on the ground and to what the PPCR does and has achieved. For quality assurance, preferably as part of a wider, already planned meeting, stakeholders should be invited to critically review the scores and monitoring data before their submission to the CIF Administrative Unit to ensure that the data reported on all five core indicators are as proximate as possible.

¹³ www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/revised-ppcr-results-framework-3

Status of submission of report on baselines and expected results

33. For their first year of reporting on the PPCR investment plan, pilot countries were requested to retrospectively assess their baselines at the time of the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan and to submit baselines and expected results on the five agreed core indicators.

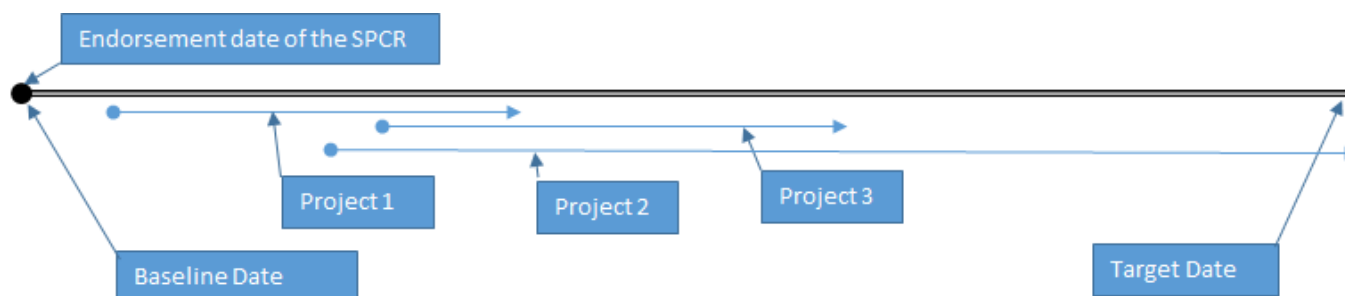
34. Baseline data needed to be established only for core indicators 1 and 2. The baseline for the other indicators is 0, since they measure new activities.

Table 3: Baseline dates for PPCR Pilot Countries

Baseline Date:	Endorsement of the SPCR
November 2010	Bangladesh, Niger, Tajikistan
April 2011	Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa
June 2011	Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Saint Lucia, Zambia
Oct 2011	Jamaica
November 2011	Bolivia
April 2012	Dominica, Tonga
May 2012	Yemen
November 2012	Papua New Guinea
May 2013	Haiti

35. The expected results needed only to be established for core indicators 4 and 5. The other expected results in the scorecards are implicitly set at 10 (complete). The expected results date is the completion date of the investment plan i.e., the final completion date of the approved PPCR projects and programs. The figure below illustrates the timeline for the implementation of an investment plan.

Figure 2: Setting baselines and targets (expected results)



36. Depending on the progress with the implementation of the investment plans, countries were grouped into two categories:
- Category I pilot countries, with at least one project/program approved by the MDB board at the time of reporting, needed to establish baselines for indicators 1 and 2 and provide expected results (targets) for indicators 4 and 5¹⁴; and
 - Category II pilot countries, with no MDB approved projects yet, needed to establish baselines for the core indicators 1 and 2 only¹⁵.
37. PPCR pilot countries did not need to establish baselines or expected results for indicator 3. Indicator 3 monitors the quality of projects/programs prepared and implemented under the investment plan, the baselines and targets are implicitly set at 0 and 10.
38. As of October 2013, eleven out of the eighteen pilot countries (61%) had submitted their reporting documents. Three countries have requested an extension of the deadline to allow proper completion of their reports.

Table 4: Status of submission of reports by pilot countries

Country	Submission status
Bolivia	submitted
Cambodia	submitted
Dominica	submitted
Grenada	submitted
Haiti	submitted
Niger	submitted
Saint Lucia	submitted
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	submitted
Samoa	submitted
Yemen	submitted
Zambia	submitted
Nepal*	requested extension
Mozambique, Republic of	not submitted
Bangladesh*	not submitted
Tajikistan*	not submitted
Jamaica	not submitted
Papua New Guinea	not submitted
Tonga	not submitted

39. The table below provides information on the in-country¹⁶ process of PPCR monitoring and reporting in Nepal. Nepal decided to use the PPCR results framework for coordinating monitoring and reporting on all dedicated climate-resilience projects with in the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. This includes five PPCR financed projects, two UNDP projects and one project funded by the UK Department for International Development and the European Union.

¹⁴Currently 11 PPCR pilot countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa)

¹⁵Currently 7 PPCR pilot countries (Bolivia, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint-Lucia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga)

¹⁶. In this first round of monitoring and reporting on the PPCR only PPCR country pilots have been included. Over the next year the CIF Administrative Unit will work with the MDBs and the regional pilots to develop their annual reporting protocol.

Table 5: Example - Nepal projects included in the national results monitoring framework

Table 1: MOSTE Dedicated Climate Change Adaptation Projects to be included in the National RMF

Project ID	Project Title	Executing Agencies	Develop. partner	NAPA Priority cluster	Status
PPCR1	Building climate resilient watersheds in mountainous ecoregions	DSCWM (Dept. Soil Conservation and Watershed Mgmt.), & MoSTE	ADB	1,7	PPTA under implementation
PPCR2	Building resilience in climate related hazards	DHM – Dept. Hydrology & Meteorology, MoAD – Min. of Agriculture Development	WB	2, 3, 4	Under procurement of consulting firms
PPCR3	Mainstreaming climate change risk management in development	MoSTE	ADB	2, 9	Under implementation
PPCR4	Building climate resilient communities through private sector participation	N/A ¹	IFC	2, 8	Under procurement of consulting firms
PPCR5	Enhancing climate resilience of endangered species	MoFSC – Ministry of Forestry & Soil Conservation	WB	1, 5,	Project development
UNDP1	Ecosystem's based adaptation Programme	MoSTE	UNDP	1, 5	Under implementation
UNDP2	Community-based flood risk and GLOF risk reduction programme	MoSTE	UNDP	4	Under GEF review and approval
NCCSP	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme	MoFALD – Min. of Federal Affairs and Local Development, MoSTE	DFID, EU	1, 2, 3, 8	Phase 2 under implementation

40. Nepal developed two flowcharts that explain how data for the baselines on indicators 1 and 2 and data on expected results on indicators 4 and 5 would be collected from different sources (see figures 3 and 4).

Figure 3: Example – Nepal data sources for baselines and expected results of the PPCR

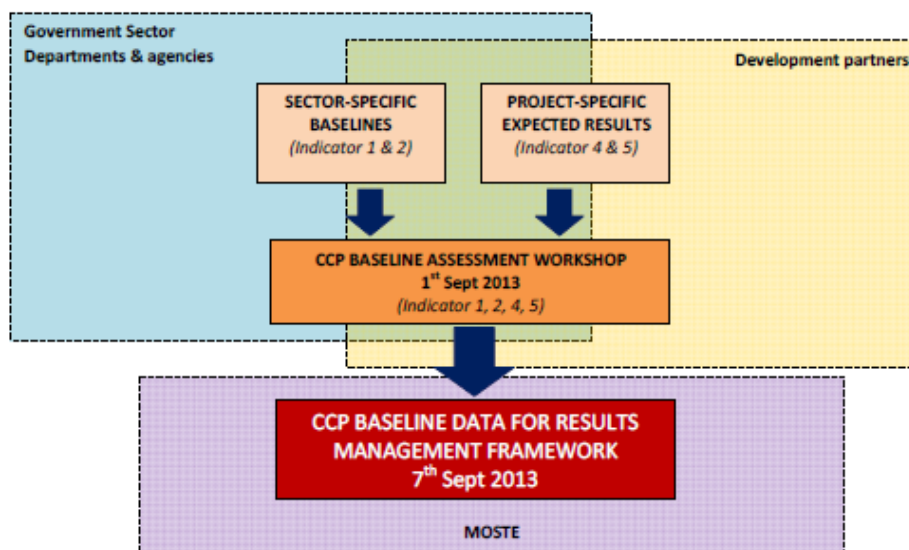
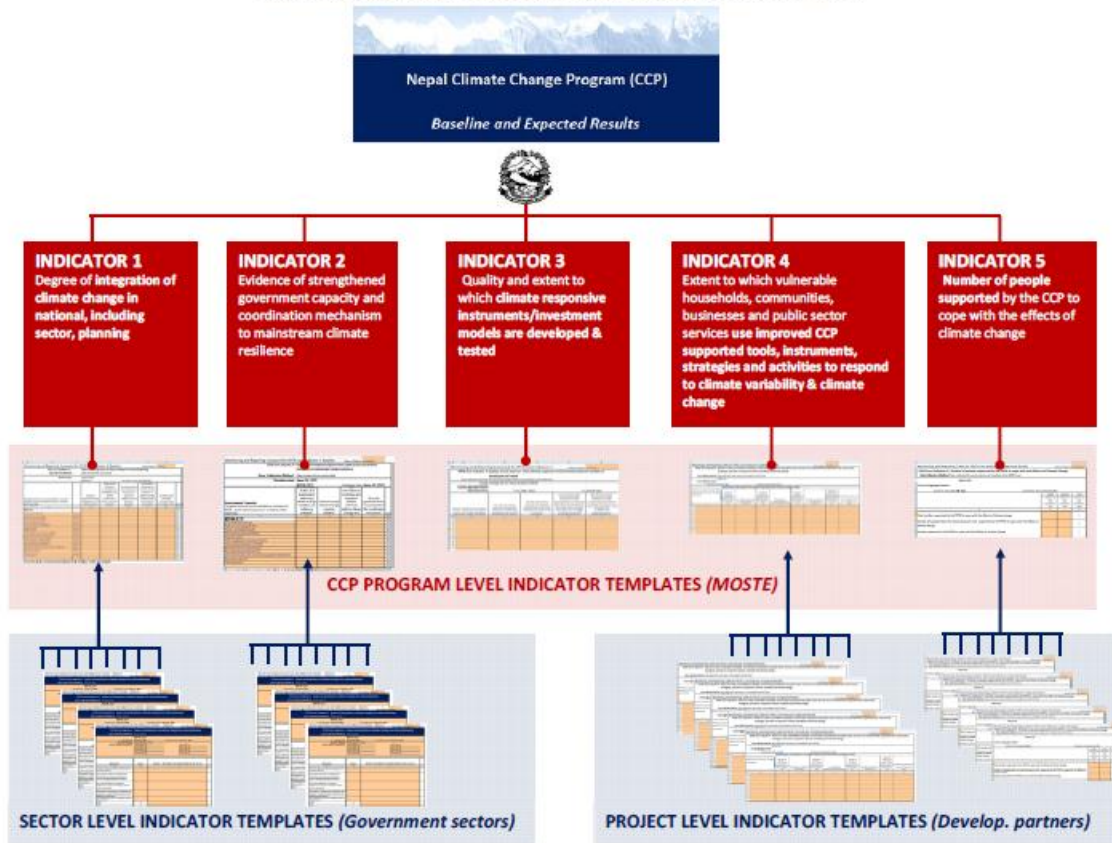


Figure 4: Example Nepal - data sources to inform the reporting on the PPCR core indicators

Figure 2-1: Program, project and sector level indicator templates for the CCP RMF



III. PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS

41. The findings below are preliminary as they are based on the analysis of eleven country reports only. The information will be further refined once the data from the remaining seven pilot countries will be received. A summary table of reported data is available in Annex 1.

Indicator 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning

42. This indicator is a qualitative self-assessment by pilot countries to capture the extent to which considerations of climate resilience (risks, opportunities) are integrated into national, including sector planning processes. The indicator will be used to show the progress of PPCR pilot countries over time. Due to the very different country situations at the time of the approval of the countries' Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (the baseline date) and the qualitative nature of the self-assessments, a comparison of scores between countries is neither intended nor meaningful.

43. The achievement of this indicator cannot be attributed to the PPCR alone. This indicator provides reference data about the strength of a country's climate-responsive development planning.

44. The measurement of this indicator is by means of a scorecard. It is a qualitative assessment of the various strategies, policies, plans and documents to observe changes in terms of the integration of climate change priorities into national, including sector planning. This qualitative assessment focuses on the following criteria:

- a) existence of a specific climate change policy or plan;
- b) climate resilience strategies embedded in the principal planning documents at various levels (national, sector, ministry);
- c) responsibility assigned to coordinate the integration of climate resilience into planning;
- d) specific measures to address climate resilience identified and prioritized e.g. laws, regulations and incentives in these policies and plans;
- e) routine screening for climate risk in planning processes.

45. As explained in paragraphs 22 and 23, the scoring was done through a participatory process, where a stakeholder group had to find agreement on the score for each cell on a scale from 0 to 10.

46. In order to find agreement, some countries clearly defined and documented what each score would mean in their particular country context. Box 5 provides the example from the scorecard of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Box 5: Example of defining what scores mean in the particular country context

Question: Is there an approved climate change plan for the nation/ sector? (Indicator 1)
0- nothing at all - no policy; no legislation; no draft plan etc.
1 -A general Plan for the sector with no climate change considerations (room for revision)
2 - Policy, strategies; legislations, plans to complete a plan but no plan yet
4 - A draft plan for the sector with climate change considerations but not a climate change plan
6 - A finalized plan with climate change considerations but not a climate change plan
8 - A full climate change plan but not approved by cabinet
10 - A cabinet approved climate change plan for the sector

47. Scoring as a process allows capturing qualitative information in a quantitative way. But scores alone do not tell the full story. Each scorecard contains a box that asks countries to document the evidence base that has informed their scores. Two sample scorecards illustrate that below:

Table 6: Example of Samoa's scorecard for indicator 1

PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national planning						
Data Collection Method: Data scored at the country level						
Samoa Strategic Plan for Climate Resilience (SPCR)						
SPCR Endorsement Date: March 29, 2011			SPCR Completion Date: 08/31/2019			
Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. Insert other priority sectors or ministries below (optional)	Is there an approved climate change plan for the nation/ sector?	Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?	Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?	Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?	Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?	Score
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
National Planning	10	10	10	5	5	80%
Transport Sector	0	0	0	5	5	25%
Water	5	10	5	10	5	75%
Community	5	10	5	5	5	63%
Agriculture	5	10	5	5	5	63%

Score each cell with a score between 0 and 10 where 0 = No, 5 = Halfway and 10 = Yes completely

Achievements: Write comments, highlights and/or relevant achievements of the PPCR project. These should help to explain your score.

- The current Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012-2016 has Climate and Disaster Resilience as one of the priority outcomes
- The Transport Sector Plan is in its preparation stage and the intention is to have cr and drr strategies included
- The Water Sector is the most advanced sector in terms of planning, stakeholder engagement and inclusion of climate resilience and disaster risk management in their work
- One of the priority sectors that with the support of the PPCR, will strengthen planning for climate risks and drr
- Its first sector plan currently in implementation, a climate adaptation strategy for the sector is being developed to complement the sector plan

Table 7: Example of Haiti's scorecard for indicator 1

Monitoring and Reporting Scorecard for PPCR Core Indicator 1 Baseline						Date of Report: August 28, 2013
PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national planning						
Data Collection Method: Data scored at the country level						
Haiti Strategic Plan for Climate Resilience (SPCR)						
SPCR Endorsement Date: May 2013			SPCR Completion Date: June 2019			
Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. Insert other priority sectors or ministries below (optional)	Is there an approved climate change plan for the nation/ sector?	resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?	Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?	Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?	Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?	Score
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
National Planning	0	2	3	2	0	14%
Sector 1 INFRASTRUCTURE	2	0	2	0	0	5%
Sector 2 AGRICULTURE	2	0	2	0	0	5%
Sector 3 URBAN/COASTAL PLANNING	0	0	2	2	0	10%
Sector 4 METEO SERVICES	3	0	5	0	0	13%

Score each cell with a score between 0 and 10 where 0 = No, 5 = Halfway and 10 = Yes completely

Achievements: Write comments, highlights and/or relevant achievements of the PPCR project. These should help to explain your score.

- Infrastructures: a National Building Code exists ("Code National du Bâtiment d'Haiti", CNBH 2012), with construction guidelines for hurricane-prone areas ("guide de renforcement parasismique et paracyclonique des bâtiments")
- Although there's no specific CC plan for agriculture, CC is acknowledged as a threat in the National Investment Plan for Agriculture (Dvp infrastructures rurales. Annexe 1)
- No specific plan regarding CC has been approved re Meteo Services but commitment exists between the Min of Agriculture and the Min. of the Env. to upgrade hydromet services.
- Haiti's Strategic Plan for Development ("PSDH"), envisages within its 2030 goals to "reduce the country's vulnerability to heavy rains and hurricanes".
- There's no specific mandate to mainstream CC in development plans. However, CIAT has legal responsibility to "undertake legal, regulatory and institutional framework revision of land planning" and, therefore, to integrate CC into development plans.
- Climate resilience as such has not been prioritized at GoH, yet, "building resilience" (in particular with regards to disaster risk management in urban areas) has become a priority
- For the international community (DRR Political Champions) and the GoH as well.

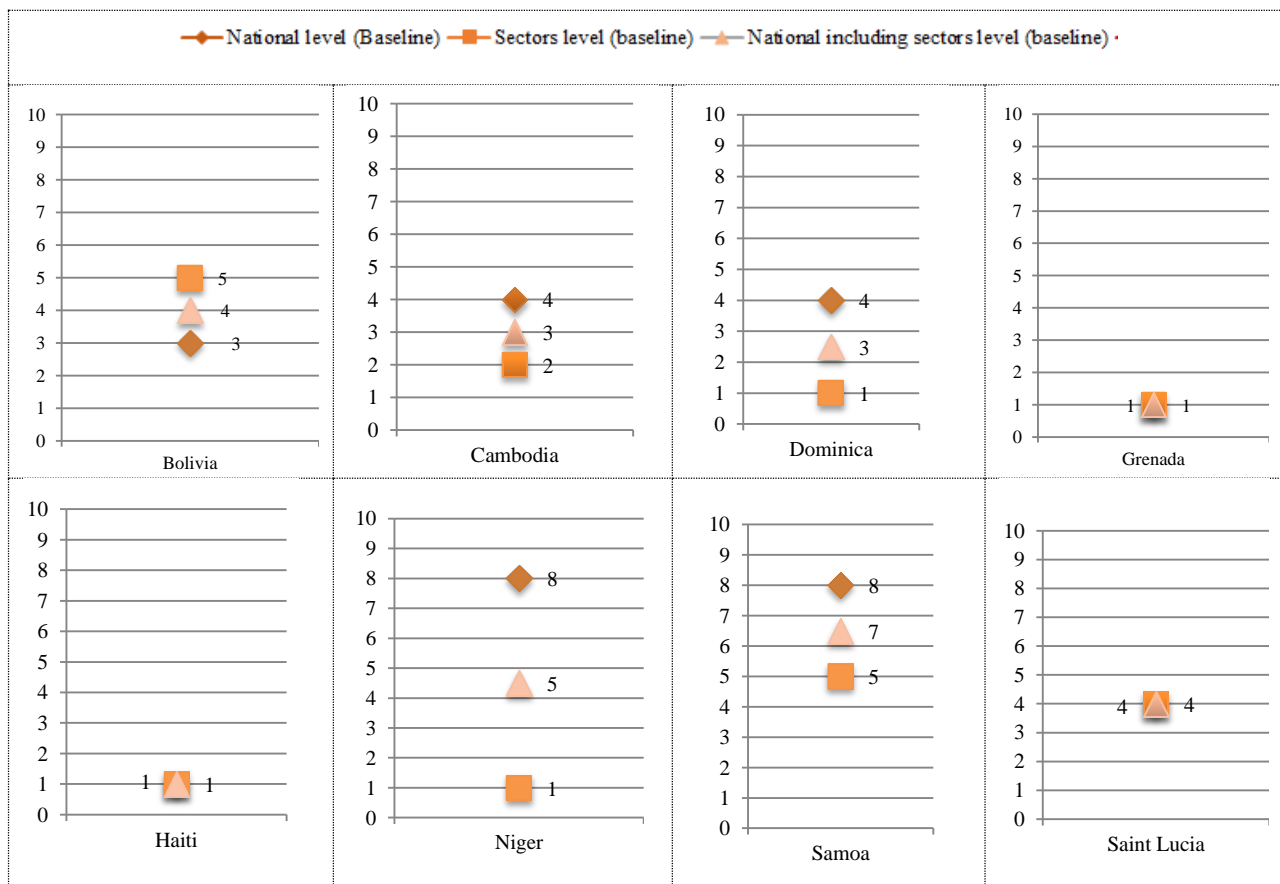
48. Below is some quantitative analysis of the scores. Figure 5 presents how the eleven pilot countries self-assess the degree of integration of climate change into their national planning, including sectors at the time of endorsement of their PPCR investment plan (baseline date).

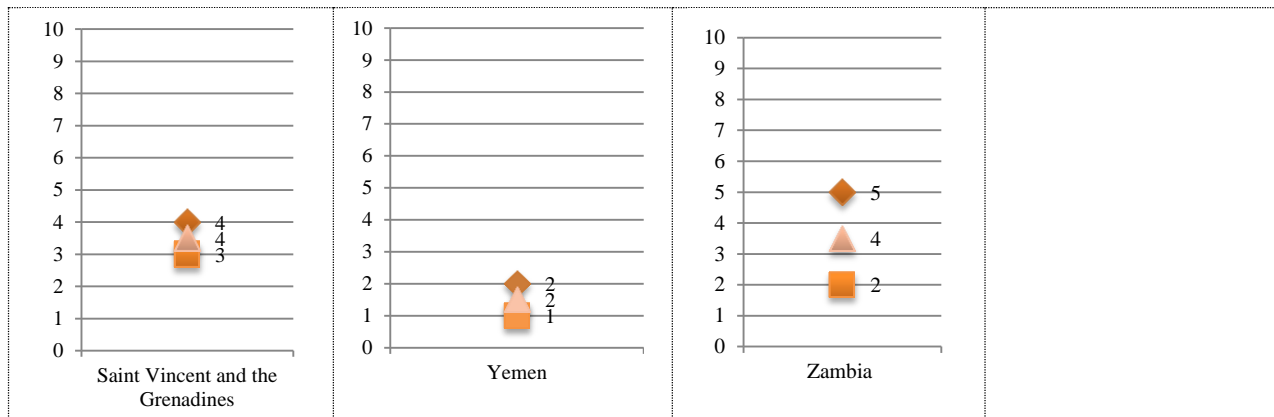
49. The scorecard asked for assessment of a country's degree of integration of climate change into national planning (national level score), into each of its priority sectors reflected in the PPCR investment plan and other important sectors, which countries were free to list and score (sector level). The baseline for inclusion of climate change into national including sector planning (orange triangle) is calculated as average of all scores without weighting.

50. Scores are country specific and based on the particular criteria used in each country in their scoring process. Scores can therefore only be fully understood in conjunction with this country specific narrative and qualitative description. For this same reason scores cannot simply be compared across countries. They have therefore been mapped separately.

51. These charts below will become more meaningful in the years to come, once the annually reported scores will be integrated. It will allow monitor changes within the context of each country.

Figure 5: Country self-assessments of the baseline of the degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning





52. At the national planning level, the country scores range from a low of 1 to a high of 8 out of 10. The eleven PPCR countries have an average score of 4 out of 10. Eight countries (72%) scored themselves less than 5. This implies that the majority of the pilot countries were still at the beginning of integrating climate change into their national planning frameworks at the time of the endorsement of their investment plan.

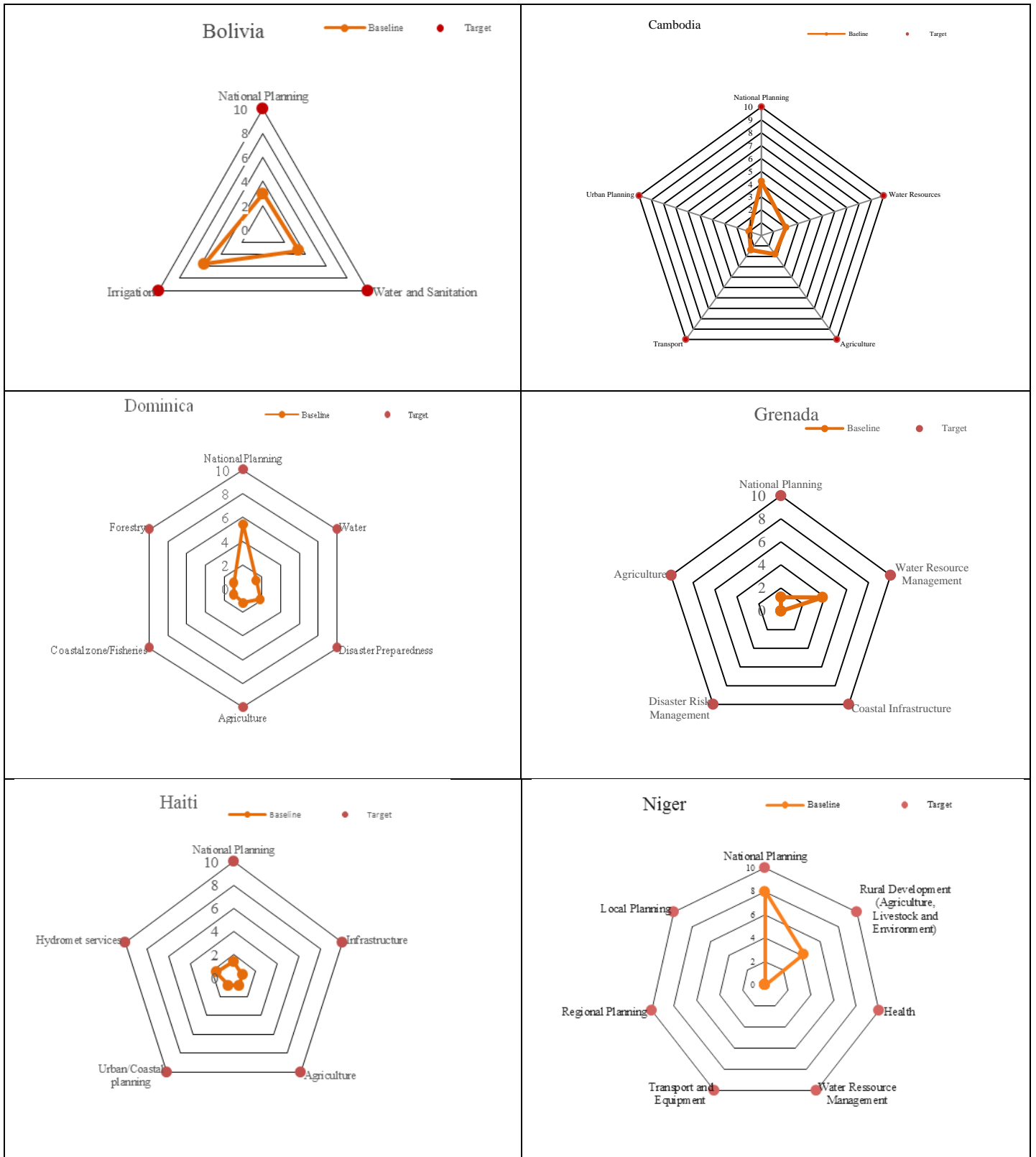
53. At the sector planning level, pilot countries were also asked to score their baselines of integration of climate change into the priority sectors of their investment plan. The process of scoring itself can be useful to inform a discussion on what had already or should be done in those priority sectors.

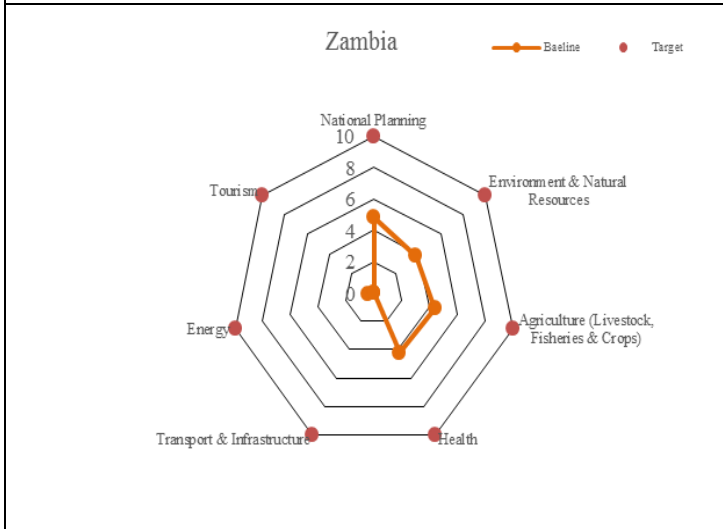
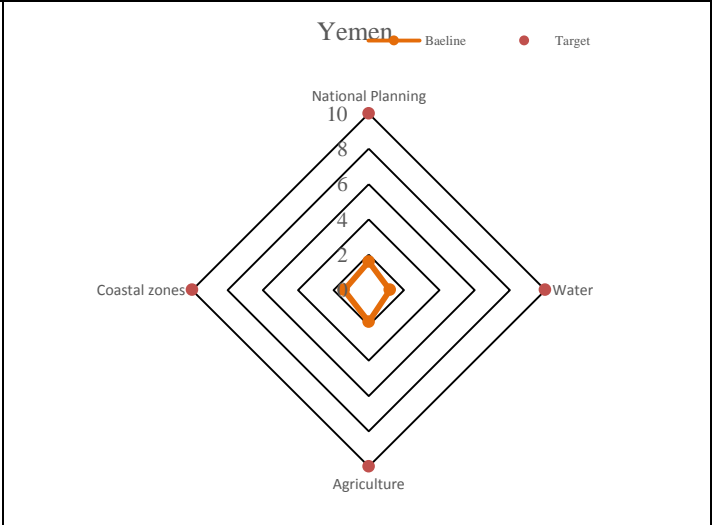
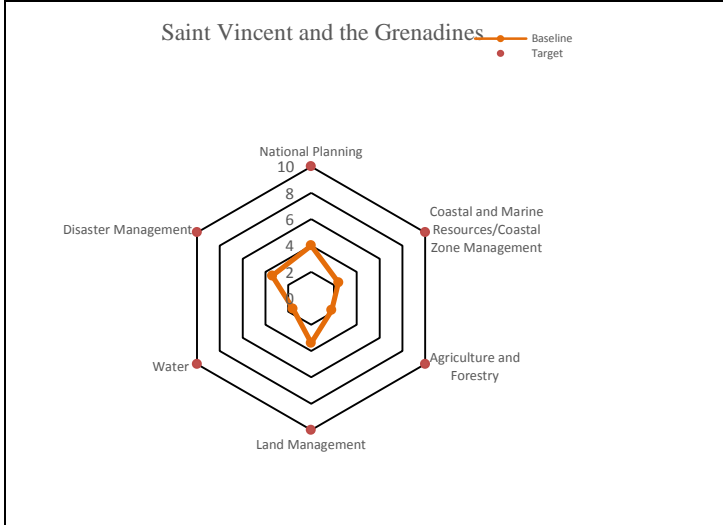
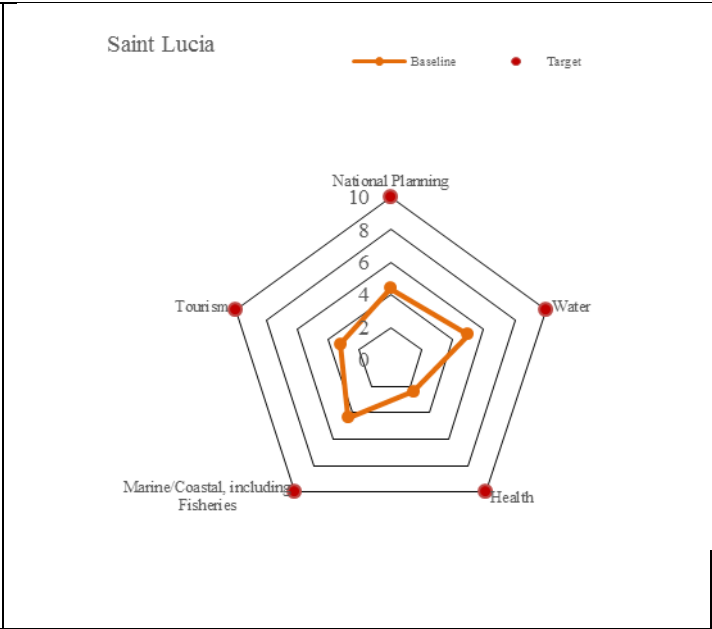
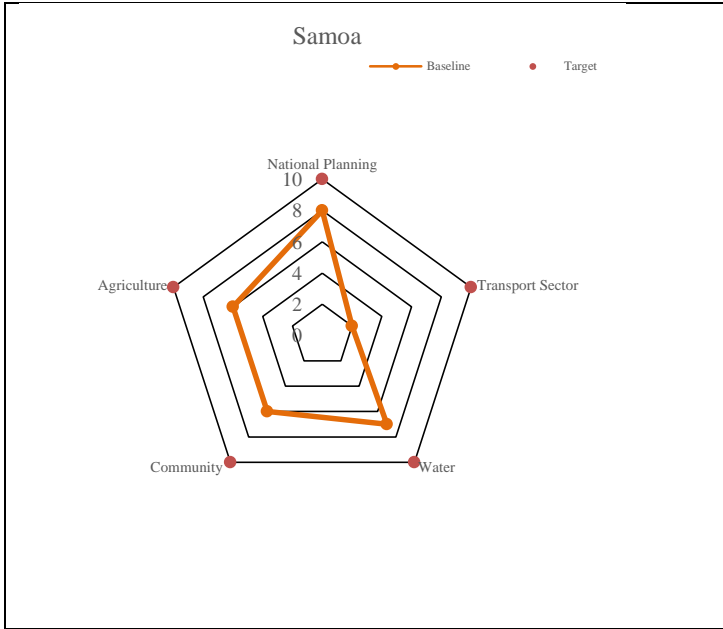
54. The self-assessments also show a clear disparity among the two levels of integration (see Figure 5). In general, countries seem to be more advanced in terms of integrating climate change into their national planning than into their sector planning. Often a national level document, for example, a national climate policy with an action plan to address climate change, were amongst the first steps PPCR pilot countries had taken.

Radar charts

55. Figure 6 provides radar charts for each PPCR pilot country. These charts show the self-assessed baselines for the degree of integration of climate change into national as well as sector planning. The message from the charts confirms that the majority of pilot countries, even those with a high level of integration of climate change at the national level, had not started mainstreaming climate change considerations into some of their sectors prioritized in their investment plans.

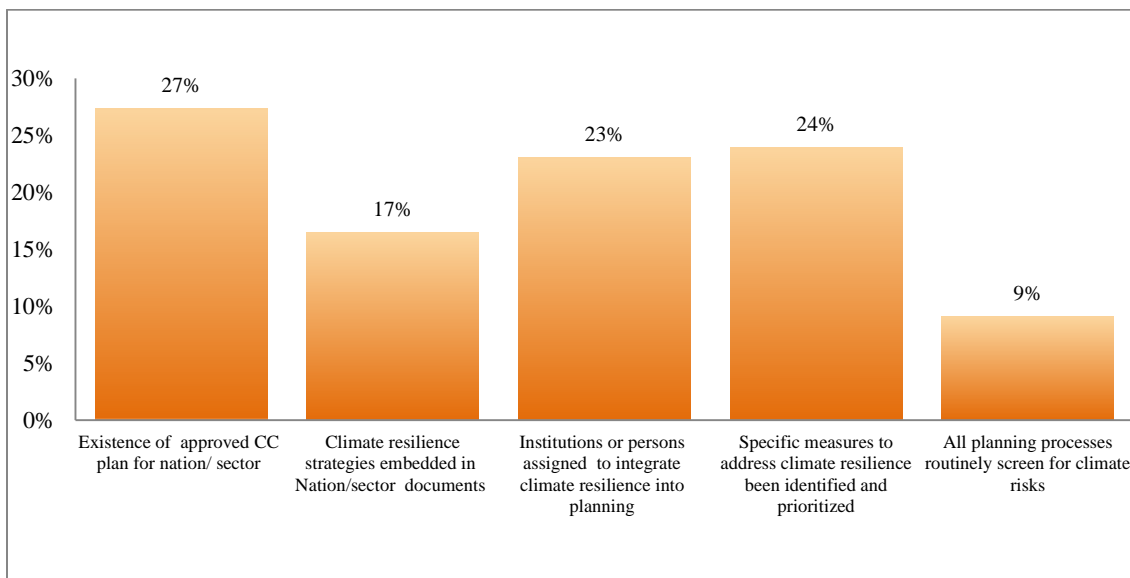
Figure 6: Baseline and target scores at national and sectors level by PPCR pilot country





56. Figure 7 below illustrates how the five dimensions of the scorecard contribute to the degree of integration of climate change into national planning. The existence of an approved government plan or strategy to address climate change and the fact that specific measures have been identified and prioritized contribute more than 50% to the average score. However, the countries' baseline assessments show that climate risk screening had not been routinely considered in the national planning process. Given the experience in Niger, the low figure below could be interpreted as the result of a possible misunderstanding¹⁷.

Figure 7: Dimensions of the scorecard contributing to measuring indicator 1: Integration of Climate Change into National including Sector Planning



Indicator 2. Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience

57. This qualitative indicator is important to provide some context to the PPCR investment plan. One would like to see that countries supported by the PPCR make progress with results improving institutions and institutional frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience. The indicator focuses on two aspects:

- a) strengthened government capacity to mainstream climate resilience; and
- b) strengthened coordination mechanism capacity to mainstream climate resilience.

58. In addition, the achievement of this indicator cannot be attributed to the PPCR alone. The indicator provides reference data about the strength of a country's government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

59. Indicator 2 is measured by means of a qualitative self-assessment by pilot countries. This self-assessment aims to capture evidence of government capacity and coordination mechanism to

¹⁷Indicator 1 includes a question on climate risk screening, but it is not clear whether this is at the level of national planning documents or more about physical planning processes (for example climate proofing a bridge).

mainstream climate resilience at the time of the approval of the countries' investment plan (the baseline date).

60. The measurement of this indicator is by means of a scorecard. It asks the countries to name their coordination mechanism and to score both, dimensions of government capacity as well as aspects of the coordination mechanism.

61. As explained in paragraphs 22 and 23 the scoring was done as a participatory process, where a stakeholder group had to find agreement on a score for each cell on a scale from 0 to 10. Scoring as a process allows capturing qualitative information in a quantitative way. But scores alone do not tell the full story. Each scorecard contains a box that asks countries to document the evidence base that has informed their scores. Two sample scorecards illustrate that below:

62. Due to the very different country situations at the time of the endorsement of the investment plans (the baseline date) and the qualitative nature of the self-assessments, a comparison of scores between countries is neither intended nor meaningful.

Table 8: Example of Cambodia's scorecard for indicator 2

Monitoring and Reporting Scorecard for PPCR Core Indicator 2 Baseline						Date of Report: October 1, 2013
PPCR Core Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience						
Data Collection Method: Data scored at the country level						
Cambodia Strategic Plan for Climate Resilience (SPCR)						
SPCR Endorsement Date: June 29, 2011			SPCR Completion Date: 12/31/20			
Government Capacity Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. Insert other priority sectors or ministries below (optional)	Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?	Is the necessary climate change expertise available?	Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?	Does the government/sector participate in the coordination mechanism?		Score
a	b	c	d	e		f
Cambodia Government	3	3	1	7		35%
Water Resources	3	2	2	6		33%
Agriculture	3	3	3	7		40%
Transport	2	2	2	4		25%
Urban planning	2	2	1	3		20%
Score each cell with a score between 0 and 10 where 0 = No, 5 = Halfway and 10 = Yes complete						31%
Coordination Mechanism Name the Coordination Mechanism below	Is the coordination mechanism functional e.g., established, effective and efficient?	Does it coordinate climate resilience interventions other than those funded by PPCR.	Is there a broad set of non-governmental stakeholders involved?	Is the relevant climate resilience information in the public domain?	Are females and males participating equally?	
National Climate Change Committee supported by Climate Change Technical Team	6	10	4	3	3	52%
Score each cell with a score between 0 and 10 where 0 = No, 5 = Halfway and 10 = Yes completely						
Achievements: Write comments, highlights and/or relevant achievements. These should help to explain your score.						
1. National Climate Change Committee was established long ago but it has limited resources to be effective and efficient.						
2. Non-governmental actors are involved but to a limited extent. Female participation is there but further improvement is possible.						
3. Information on the public domain is free but limited. Also information in local language (Khmer) is very limited.						

Table 9: Example of Zambia’s scorecard for indicator 2

Monitoring and Reporting Scorecard for PPCR Core Indicator 2 Baseline

Date of Report: August 27, 2013

PPCR Core Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience					
Data Collection Method: Data scored at the country level					
Zambia Strategic Plan for Climate Resilience (SPCR)					
SPCR Endorsement Date: June 29, 2011			SPCR Completion Date: December 31, 2019		
Government Capacity	Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?	Is the necessary climate change expertise available?	Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?	Does the government/sector participate in the coordination mechanism?	Score
a	b	c	d	e	f
Zambia Government Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. Insert other priority sectors or ministries below (optional)	7	4	5	9	63%
Environment & Natural Resources	8	8	0	10	65%
Agriculture (Livestock, Fisheries & Crops)	4	8	0	10	55%
Transport & Infrastructure	0	2	0	8	25%
Health	2	2	0	8	30%
Energy	0	0	0	5	13%
Tourism	0	2	0	0	5%
					0%

Score each cell with a score between 0 and 10 where 0 = No, 5 = Halfway and 10 = Yes complete

Coordination Mechanism	Is the coordination mechanism functional e.g., established, effective and efficient?	Does it coordinate climate resilience interventions other than those funded by PPCR.	Is there a broad set of non-governmental stakeholders involved?	Is the relevant climate resilience information in the public domain?	Are females and males participating equally?	Score
Name the Coordination Mechanism below						
National Climate Change Council	3	5	6	0	4	36%

Score each cell with a score between 0 and 10 where 0 = No, 5 = Halfway and 10 = Yes completely

Achievements: Write comments, highlights and/or relevant achievements. These should help to explain your score.

1. Climate Change policy in the process of being developed
2. Vulnerability Assessments exist

63. Figure 8 below presents some quantitative overview on how the eleven pilot countries self-assess their capacity to mainstream climate resilience at the time of endorsement of their Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, which is their PPCR investment plan (baseline date).

64. Figure 8 indicates that at baseline stage, according to their own judgment, most PPCR pilot countries already had in place some capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 8: Capacity¹⁸ to Mainstream Climate Resilience



65. The charts above will become more meaningful in the years to come, once the annually reported scores will be plotted into them. This will then show how change happens within each country.

66. A brief analysis of the distribution of the countries' scores shows a variation from 1 to 6 for government capacity and from 0 to 6 for the capacity of the coordination mechanism.

¹⁸ Please note that scores are country specific and based on the particular criteria used in each country in their scoring process. Scores can therefore only be fully understood in conjunction with this country specific narrative and qualitative description. For this same reason scores cannot simply be compared across countries and have therefore been mapped separately.

However, on average, the pilot countries rated themselves at 4 out of 10 for government capacity and 5 out of 10 for the coordination mechanism. Seven of the eleven pilot countries reported a weak baseline government capacity to mainstream climate resilience. Eight countries considered their coordination mechanism to be sufficiently adequate to lead the climate resilience process (see Figures 9 and 10 below).

Figure 9: Government capacity

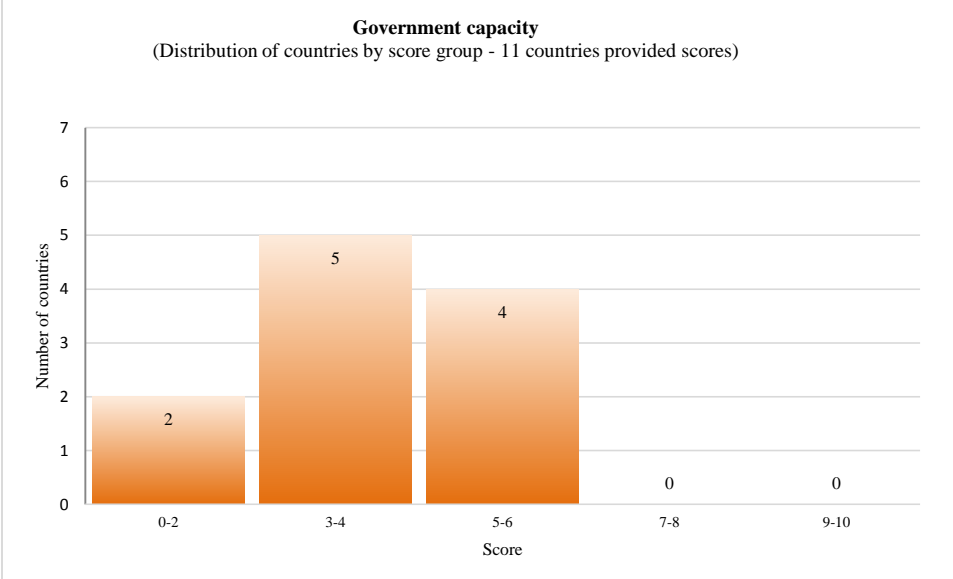
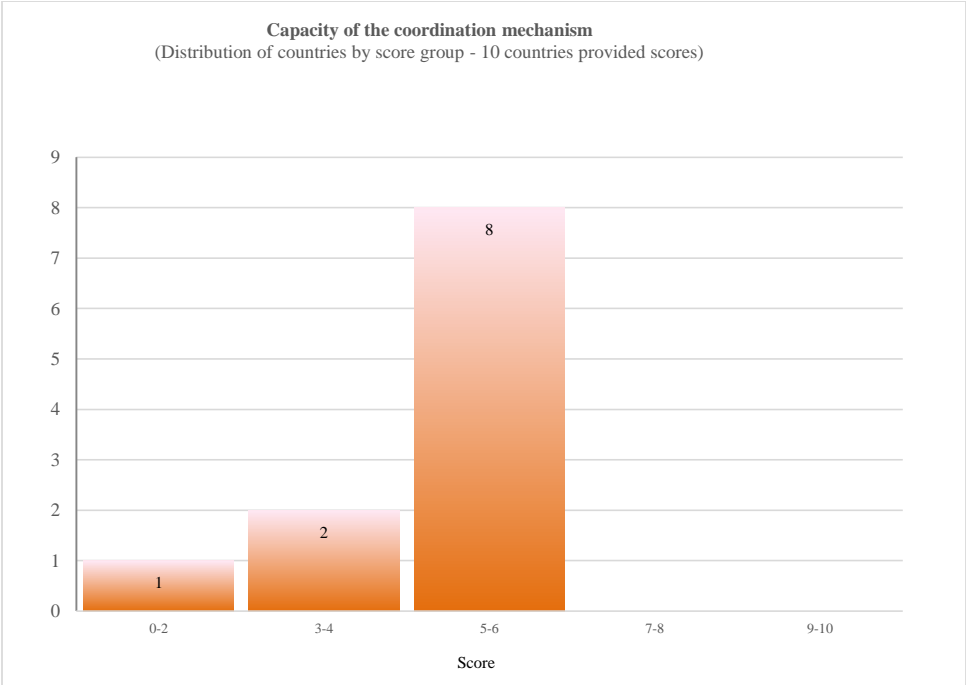
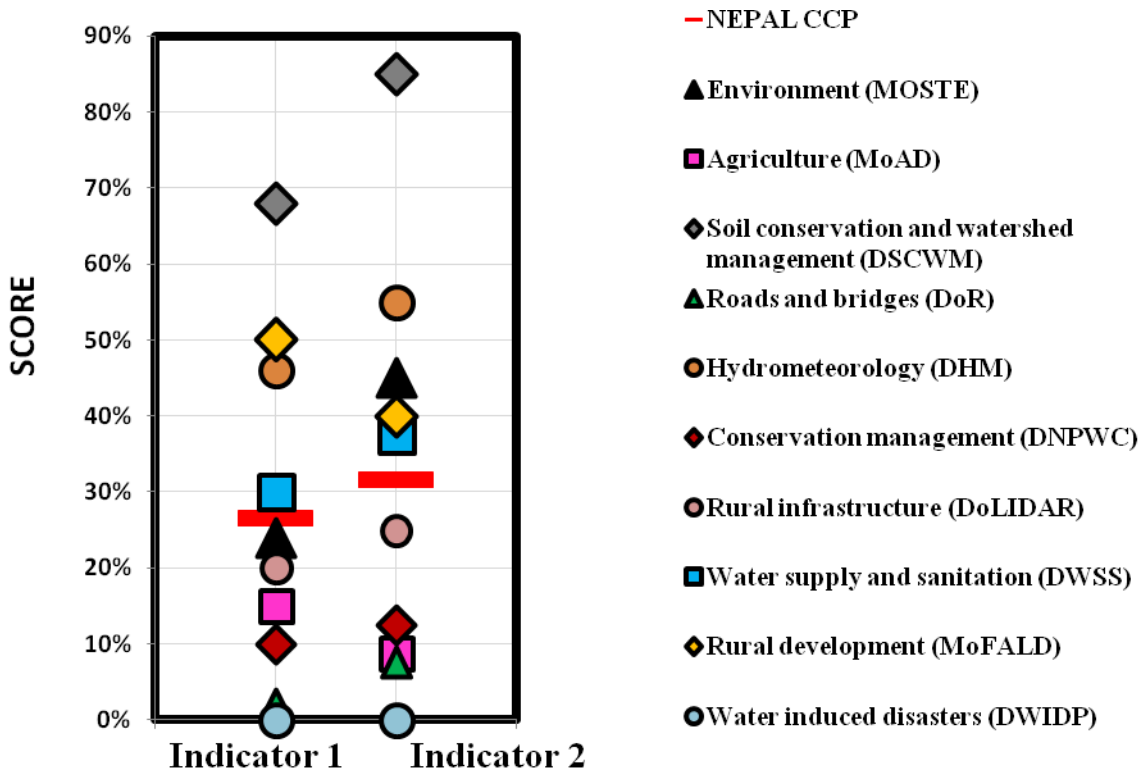


Figure 10: Capacity of the coordination mechanism



67. Nepal is the only PPCR pilot country, where all climate relevant ministries used scorecard 1 and 2 to self-assess their degree of climate change into national, including sector planning (indicator 1) and the government capacity to mainstream climate resilience (indicator 2). Please see Figure 11 below.

Figure11: Example Nepal



Sector/department	Indicator 1	Indicator 2
NEPAL CCP	27%	32%
Environment (MOSTE)	24%	45%
Agriculture (MoAD)	15%	9%
Soil conservation and watershed management (DSCWM)	68%	85%
Roads and bridges (DoR)	2%	8%
Hydrometeorology (DHM)	46%	55%
Conservation management (DNPWC)	10%	13%
Rural infrastructure (DoLIDAR)	20%	25%
Water supply and sanitation (DWSS)	30%	38%
Rural development (MoFALD)	50%	40%
Water induced disasters (DWIDP)	0%	0%
Irrigation (DoI)	0%	0%
Forestry (DoF)	0%	0%
Urban development (DUDBC)	0%	0%

Indicator 3¹⁹: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

68. This qualitative indicator estimates the extent to which the PPCR is identifying and implementing climate responsive investment approaches. It documents the instruments and models that have been developed and tested with PPCR support and assesses their quality.

69. As previously stated, none of the pilot countries was requested to establish baselines and targets of this indicator. The baseline is 0, because it only measures activities undertaken as a result of a PPCR intervention. The expected result is also implicitly set at 10. This recognizes the fact that the PPCR investments are working towards continuous improvement.

Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

70. This indicator measures the extent to which the PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacities of targeted beneficiary stakeholders in a particular country or region, by measuring their uptake of climate responsive tools, instruments, strategies, and activities that the PPCR is supporting.

71. This quantitative indicator is measured at the project/program level. Currently only five countries with projects under implementation have reported on this indicator. Table 10 presents the expected results for the use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change.

72. Six pilot countries have named and reported on 69 tools. These tools fall into five broad categories: data studies, analyses and knowledge assets; technology and infrastructure; public awareness platforms; public and community services; and financial instruments.

Table10: Expected Results for the use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

Country	Number of Tools/etc.	Number of Households*Targeted	Number of Communities* Targeted	Number of Businesses Targeted	Number of Public Sector Service Entities Targeted
Zambia	7	168,340	99	0	1
SVG ²⁰	17	39,295	902	942	75
Samoa	3	0	63	18	0
Niger	17	29,8605	38	0	3
Grenada	10	5,000	185	50	11
Cambodia ²¹	15	38,360	65	10	16
Total	69	549,600	1,352	1,020	106
<i>*Word of caution: Pilot countries use their own definition of household and community and explained them in their reporting. These definitions can be different from country to country.</i>					

¹⁹ This core indicator only applies if climate responsive instruments/investments are already being developed and tested.

²⁰ St. Vincent and the Grenadines

²¹ Cambodia provided preliminary program/project level data, which will be refined in the ongoing stakeholder consultation.

73. The range of tools used to cope with climate variability and climate change varies greatly from country to country. Countries most vulnerable to climate variability and related hazards have developed more tools or strategies than others e.g. small islands like Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Niger have deployed 17 tools each. It needs to be pointed out, however, that this is a very preliminary and not in-depth analysis. It needs to be considered that the quality of the individual tool being developed is equally or even more important than just the number of tools. More in-depth analysis of the reports on this indicator is planned for the coming years.

74. In total and as an indication, in six PPCR pilot countries²², which reported on aggregated expected results of approved projects, over 500,000 households, 1,300 communities, 1,000 businesses, 100 public sector services are expected to use the different tools etc. developed through the PPCR interventions to better respond to climate variability and climate change.

Box 6: Example of Grenada's reporting table for Indicator 4

<i>Notes to : Identify the proposed improved PPCR supported tool, instrument strategy..</i>
In Grenada HOUSEHOLD is defined a family of 2.61 people
Vulnerability Assessments: In this case community defined as - both the resident community as well as the school community since students from outside the named community attend. Communities are St Patrick, 262 people in St Patrick's school; 45 in Hillview home for the aged
Early Warning Systems: Emergency telecommunication assessment, consultancy being done by telecommunication specialist; Radio Communication equipment. Further work done is based on the outcome of the consultancy
Disaster Risk training: 20 people trained at a community level to then disseminate information. Specific training based on community needs. Subject to change. Communities nationwide
Regional Workshops: Households, communities and business information not included. The workshops focus on a national level through Ministry CTOs and other high level Government officials to share lessons learned and varied experiences. The four Governments benefitting are Grenada, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Dominica
School Safety Plans: 21 public secondary schools; 57 primary schools; 60 pre-primary schools. Also includes location vulnerability assessment coupled with shelter management
Infrastructure Improvement: includes flood mitigation works, bridge improvements, and community developments. Communities include Gouayave, River Road, Mourne Rouge, La Sagesse and Beausejour. Public Sector entities benefitting include Ministry of Works, Ministry of Tourism and National Disaster Management Agency
Water Reservoirs: The direct beneficiaries of the Observatory subproject are 4,300 residents or approximately 1000 households of which 1,831 are males and 2,469 are females. The beneficiaries are residents in the area, employees of more than 100 enterprises, occupants of two large malls, the meeting place and the headquarters for 6 major religious denominational churches servicing thousands of worshippers. The poor and vulnerable would particularly benefit from the increased water storage from the Observatory Reservoir. Water rationing occurs during the dry season and many of the poor and vulnerable populations do not have/cannot afford water storage tanks on their properties. The direct beneficiaries of the Westerhall subproject are 4000 households including businesses, (i.e. small and medium size enterprises), factories, tourist sites, accommodation facilities, manufacturing and production plants and schools
Public Building Rehabilitation:
Landslip Mitigation: Constantine Main Road facilities all commuters (motor and traffic) traveling from St Andrews in the East to St Georges. This is a critical link, therefore from this point of view as more than 100 communities will benefit from this subproject. A similar situation exists in the Gouyave Estate Road which is the main road for several in land communities that must pass through the Gouyave Estate main road to access the town of St Johns. These communities are estimated to be 12. Sendall Tunnel is the direct connection between the St Georges town and the Carenage areas. The communities in the immediate surroundings of the town of St George within a one mile radius will directly benefit. This is estimated to be 40 communities.

²² Cambodia, Grenada, Niger, Samoa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Zambia

Table 11: Example of Grenada’s reporting table for indicator 4

Monitoring and Reporting Table for PPCR Core Indicator 4 Expected Results									
PPCR Core Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change									
Date of Report: August 30, 2013									
Data Collection Method: Data collected for each project and compiled at the SPCR level									
Grenada Strategic Plan for Climate Resilience (SPCR)									
Country Aggregate Report									
SPCR Endorsement Date: April 19, 2011									
SPCR Completion Date: mm/dd/yy									
Only complete for the categories targeted by the tool, instrument, strategy, or activity									
a	b	Number of Households		Number of Communities		Number of Businesses		Number of Public Sector Service Entities	
		Expected Results at SPCR completion date	Describe how households will use this?	Expected Results at SPCR completion date	Describing how communities will use this?	Expected Results at SPCR completion date	Describe how businesses will use this?	Expected Results at SPCR completion date	Describe how public sector service entities will use this?
c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
1	Structural and Vulnerability Assessments of schools and homes for the aged		Schools, homes for the aged (coupled as emergency shelters) used by residents of the community as well as people outside of the community (students attending the school)	4	Vulnerability assessments done for schools and homes in 4 communities. Benefits are schools, homes for aged, use as a hurricane shelter and other community	0	-----	1	Emergency shelters upgraded/fulfilment of emergency response plan
2	Early Warning Systems								
3	Disaster Management Training	0	-----	20	Community level training in Disaster Management, training members of communities all across Grenada - the information detailed in these trainings is then disseminated to the communities through the trainees	0	-----	1	NaDMA
4	Regional Workshops	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----	4	Regional workshop best practice sharing across the participating OECS countries. Infrastructure information sharing, Building standards, flood mitigation using Grenada's experience, GIS training (one focused on GeoNode sharing platform).
5	School Safety Plans				Schools all over the island, looking at location vulnerability. Also develops detailed safety plan for each school	0	Applicable only to public school system	2	Ministry of Education and Ministry of Works key beneficiaries - corrective work to be done based on outcome of the assessment and recommendations
6	Forest Rehabilitation?								
7	Infrastructure Improvements			5	Communities benefit through flood mitigation works along the river	50	A lot of businesses particularly in the Morne Rouge area including hotels, malls, supermarkets, vendors market, restaurants, pharmacies - flood prone area that will benefit from the mitigation works	3	benefits to Ministry of Tourism. Works have benefits for businesses, tourism heavy area - flooding also affects beaches. Reduction in maintenance costs and improvements to public safety.
8	Water Reservoirs	5000	Increase of water storage capacity as a result of the project. Poor households particularly benefit as water rationing occurs in the dry season and many of the poor cannot afford water storage tanks on their properties		Increase of water storage capacity as a result of the project		Increase of water storage capacity as a result of the project		NAWASA and Ministry of Works key beneficiaries providing increased storage capacity to select communities and provide improved services
9	Public Building Rehabilitation			4					Improved and upgraded buildings will serve as emergency shelters
10	Landslip Mitigation			152	Constantine Main Road facilitates all commuters traveling from St Andrews to St George's (the capital). Similar situation in Gouayave Estate Road and Sendall tunnel, other sites				

Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

75. This indicator determines whether PPCR projects/programs for climate resilience action reach and support people on the ground as intended.

76. The indicator is also measured at project level. Therefore, only countries with projects under implementation report on it.

77. So far only 7 out of 66 (10, 6%) of the projects and programs in the PPCR portfolio have started to be implemented and have reported on this indicator. Those 7 projects/programs are expected to directly support over two and a half million over the lifetime of the implementation of the investment plan. This includes 1.16 million females (47%) and 0.6 million people (26%) living below national poverty levels. An additional 3 million people are expected to be indirectly supported.

Table 12: Expected results for Indicator 5 “People supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change”, calculated for projects that are already under implementation.

	People supported by the PPCR (Baseline for 7 projects under implementation)	
	Expected Result	%
People	2,503,392	100%
People below the national poverty level	640,188	26%
Females	1,166,996	47%

IV. NEXT STEPS

78. During the next few months, the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs and the PPCR pilot countries will do further work to ensure that in the first half of 2014 all PPCR Pilot Countries have a work plan for monitoring and reporting and report on baselines and expected results.

79. It is expected that from 2014 onwards all PPCR Pilot Countries and PPCR regional components will report annually on results.

ANNEX 1. PPCR Baselines and Expected Results

Indicators		Bolivia		Cambodia		Dominica		Grenada		Haiti		Niger		Saint Lucia		Samoa		SVG		Yemen		Zambia		
		Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	Baseline (average score)	Expected result (Target)	
Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national planning	National planning	3	10	4	10	5	10	1	10	1	10	8	10	4	10	8	10	4	10	2	10	5	10	
	Sector planning	4	10	2	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	4	10	5	10	3	10	1	10	2	10	
	National including sector planning	4	10	3	10	3	10	1	10	1	10	5	10	4	10	7	10	4	10	2	10	4	10	
Indicator 2 :evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	Government capacity	3	10	4	10	2	10	4	10	1	10	6	10	4	10	5	10	5	10	2	10	6	10	
	Coordination Mecanism	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	0	10	5	10	6	10	5	10	5	10	3	10	4	10	
Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested		0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	
Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change	Number of Tools/instruments used	n.a	n.a	0	15	n.a	n.a	0	10	n.a	n.a	0	17	n.a	n.a	0	3	0	17	n.a	n.a	0	7	
	Number of households	n.a	n.a	0	38,360	n.a	n.a	0	5,000	n.a	n.a	0	298,605	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	39,295	n.a	n.a	0	168,340	
	Number of communities	n.a	n.a	0	65	n.a	n.a	0	185	n.a	n.a	0	38	n.a	n.a	0	63	0	902	n.a	n.a	0	99	
	Number of businesses	n.a	n.a	0	10	n.a	n.a	0	50	n.a	n.a	0	0	n.a	n.a	0	18	0	942	n.a	n.a	0	0	
	Number of public sector service entities	n.a	n.a	0	16	n.a	n.a	0	11	n.a	n.a	0	3	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	75	n.a	n.a	0	1	
Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	Total number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	n.a	n.a	0	374,979	n.a	n.a	0	NR	n.a	n.a	0	1,260,000	n.a	n.a	0	99,366	0	62,097	n.a	n.a	0	3,802,000	
	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	n.a	n.a	0	335,979	n.a	n.a	0	NR	n.a	n.a	0	50,000	n.a	n.a	0	27,548	0	18,090	n.a	n.a	0	430,000	
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	n.a	n.a	0	169,974	n.a	n.a	0	NR	n.a	n.a	0	756,000	n.a	n.a	0	46,537	0	31,669	n.a	n.a	0	1,628,720	
n.a: not applicable																								
NR: Not Reported																								
October 6, 2013																								