

Report on First Meeting of Pilot Countries of the PPCR (PPCR SC.4/3)

– Experience Exchange and a Shared Understanding

Presentation to PPCR Sub Committee
October 28, 2009
Washington D.C.

Report back

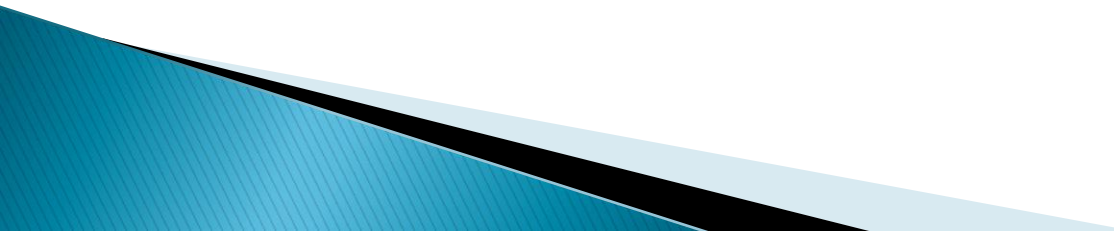
- ▶ Part 1: 10 themes from PPCR lessons learning meeting
- ▶ Part 2: Feedback from pilot countries

Part 1:

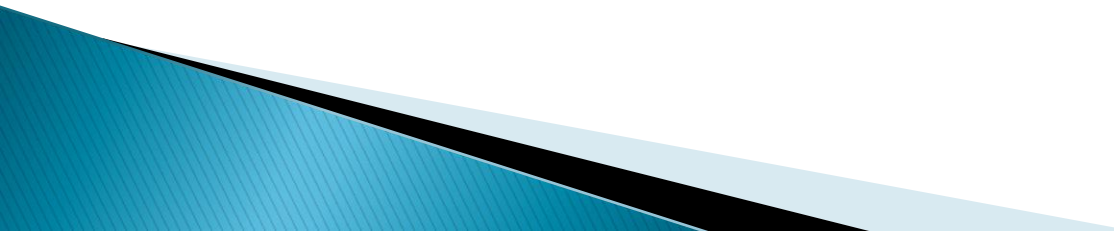
Ten Themes from PPCR Lessons Learning Meeting October 26–27, 2009

Presentation to PPCR Sub-Committee, October 28, 2009
James Radner
School of Public Policy & Governance
University of Toronto

#1: Diversity

- ▶ Countries and regions have diverse:
 - Adaptation challenges
 - Plans and planning processes
 - Institutions and capacities
 - Resources and bottlenecks
 - ▶ Challenges also differ within countries:
 - e.g., coastal and mountainous areas
 - ▶ And within regions
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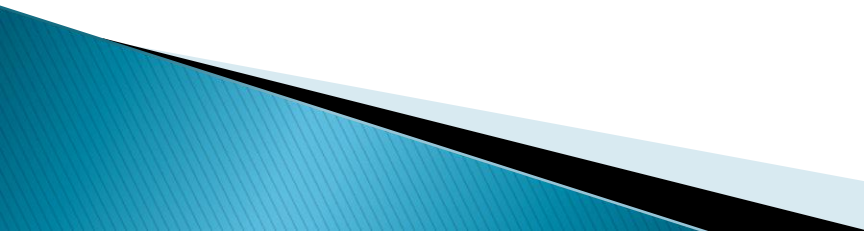
Diversity (cont'd)

- ▶ Because of diversity PPCR must:
 - Design a tailored approach with each country or region, based on where each country or region currently is
 - Avoid “one-size-fits-all”
 - Select right mix of planning, capacity building, technical assistance, financing
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#2: Existing Country Planning

- ▶ As PPCR enters, each country has existing plans and planning processes:
 - NAPA
 - Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategies
 - Planning cycles: e.g. five-year strategy
- ▶ So PPCR should:
 - Build on existing plans and processes
 - Avoid duplication, accelerate work (e.g. NAPA-PPCR)
 - Fit timing to planning cycles (e.g. 5-year horizons)
 - Move quickly to implementation where possible: programs and projects are often available

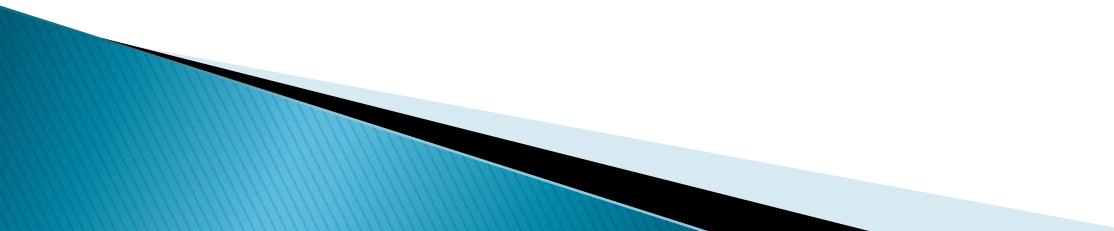
#3: Cross-Cutting Problem – Cross-Cutting Solutions

- ▶ Adaptation is a multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional problem
 - ▶ Need strong coordination at level of national government, across Ministries and agencies: whole-of-government approach
 - ▶ Plans cut across sectors
 - ▶ Foster culture of coordination, build capacity to coordinate
 - ▶ Avoid “coordination paralysis” – look for quick action steps, “early wins” as you go
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Cross-Cutting Solutions (cont'd)

- ▶ Integrate adaptation into budget planning
- ▶ Set up dialogue: climate change \leftrightarrow disaster response
- ▶ Architecture differs by country, but good experience with some form of Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, Ministry of Finance or Planning in lead, Ministry of Environment as Secretariat
- ▶ Also take advantage of existing coordination structures
- ▶ Coordination needs run broader and deeper than national government, from communities to regions, and across sectors: see next slides

#4: Opportunity for Donor Coordination

- ▶ MDB's coordinating in PPCR: valuable
 - ▶ Also link with bi-lateral donors, UN and other international agencies
 - ▶ Important to clarify expectations up front – what government will do, what MDB's will do, where capacity bottlenecks are, to prepare planning process
 - ▶ But: Vital to assure full country ownership, responsibility for plans and programs
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#5: Local Communities, Anti-Poverty

- ▶ Reducing poverty reduces vulnerability
- ▶ Need to connect adaptation with fighting poverty
- ▶ Focus on the most vulnerable, the poor, women and children
- ▶ Food security, access to safe water
- ▶ Link to MDG's
- ▶ Begin with link to affected communities, from the start – build from there
- ▶ Overcome literacy constraints
- ▶ Early community engagement → community ownership → sustainability

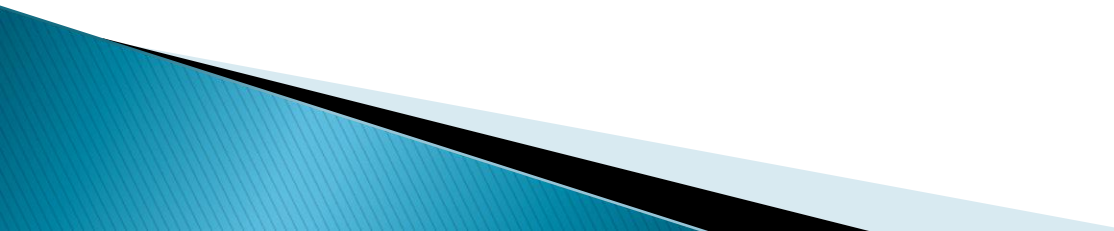
#6: Multi-Sector, Multi-Stakeholder

- ▶ Engage with civil society, private sector:
 - Regionally, nationally, locally
 - Early in planning process
 - Foster dialogue
 - Country ownership of plans
 - Financial support for outreach and engagement
- ▶ Also engage with governments and institutions across national boundaries

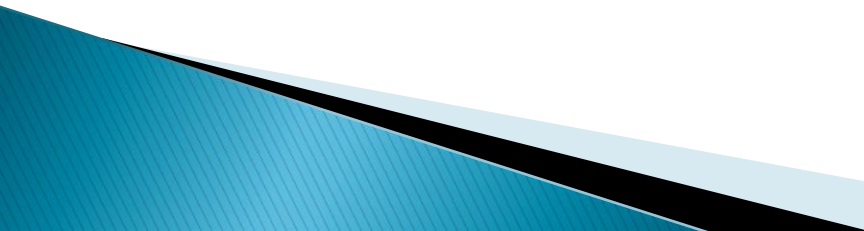
#7: Build and Share Knowledge

- ▶ Adaptation still relatively new
 - ▶ No one has all answers, all need to build knowledge and capacity
 - ▶ Rich, complex network of knowledge to share:
 - Local, traditional knowledge – share across communities, to national, regional and global levels
 - Technical knowledge, projections, assessments, scenarios
 - ▶ Education – of public and in schools – to empower people with knowledge, link to poverty reduction
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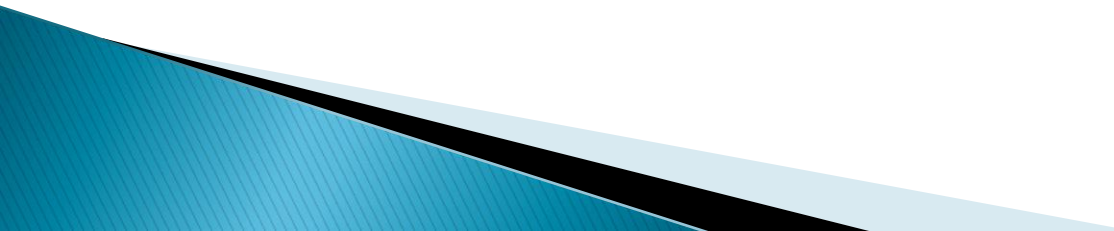
Knowledge (cont'd)

- ▶ Educate by sector, e.g. farmers
 - ▶ Develop systems to gather and share data
 - ▶ Build on existing knowledge base
 - ▶ Identify and fill knowledge gaps
 - ▶ Evaluation and monitoring
 - ▶ Sharing lessons: good practices AND bad
 - ▶ National or regional centers of excellence
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#8: Full Policy Cycle

- ▶ Raise awareness within government – across sectors, even those not now thinking about adaptation – and across civil society and private sector: communicate, communicate, communicate
 - ▶ Build institutional capacity
 - ▶ Move from policy to legislation to implementation, including regulation and enforcement
 - ▶ Opportunity to improve capacity to deliver programming to rural people: national and local capacity
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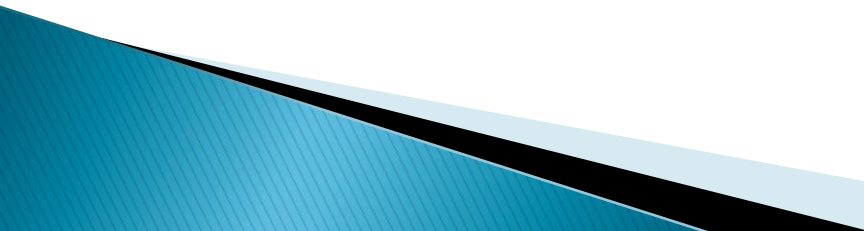
Full Policy Cycle (cont'd)

- ▶ Combine effective short-term steps (low-hanging fruit) with links to long term
 - ▶ Climate uncertainty, so must plan not for individual events (disasters), but holistically
 - ▶ Adaptation not a one-time process: will be with us for foreseeable future
 - ▶ Re-assess, adjust, improve based on experience
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#9: Insurance – A Private Sector Example

- ▶ Developing countries major potential market for insurance companies – now relatively little activity
- ▶ Create enabling environment
- ▶ Regulation and incentives
- ▶ Micro-insurance (and consider micro-finance as route to alternative livelihoods, but can be costly)
- ▶ Avoid moral hazard, link insurance to incentives to reduce vulnerability
- ▶ Disaster in Florida increases re-insurance rates in Caribbean

#10: Challenges

- ▶ Move from planning to implementation as rapidly as possible
 - ▶ Balance speed vs. depth, “doing it right”
 - ▶ Keep PPCR streamlined: reduce administrative complexity, bureaucracy
 - ▶ Limited resources, so must set priorities – do that collaboratively
 - ▶ Need financially sustainable solutions, for long term
 - ▶ Policy making amidst uncertainty
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Also look for
opportunities, not just
problems



Part 2:

Feedback from Pilot Countries

Presentation to PPCR Sub-Committee, October 28, 2009
David Kaluba
Principal Economist, Economic Technical Corporation
Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Zambia

OUTLINE

- ▶ APPRECIATIONS
 - ▶ MESSAGES / CONCERNS
 - ▶ QUESTIONS
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First Meeting of Pilot Countries of the PPCR was
a worthwhile undertaking

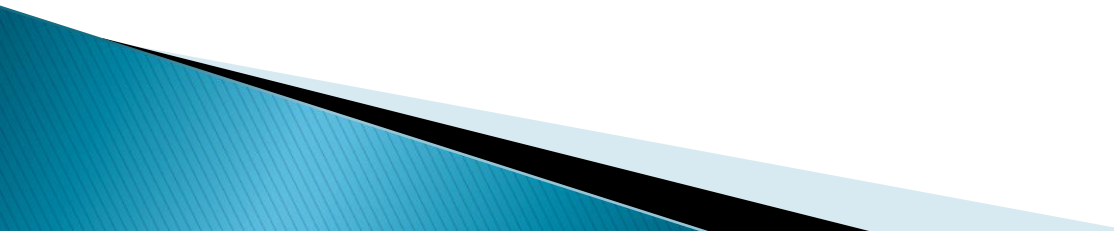
CIF ADMINISTRATION

APPRECIATION

JOB WELL DONE!!!!



MESSAGES / CONCERNS

- ▶ ADMIN. PROCEDURES
 - ▶ REGIONAL ASPECTS
 - ▶ GUIDANCE ON ALTERNATIVE PILOT COUNTRY
 - ▶ ALLOCATION OF GRANTS AND LOANS
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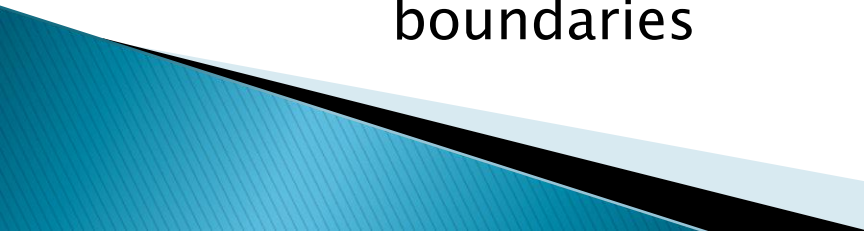
THE AWARD IS?????



Administrative Procedures

- ▶ Pilot Countries need administrative procedures that will capture:
 - Diverse nature of Pilot Countries
 - Will be flexible
 - Meet Country or regional specific needs
 - Examples:
 - Global Facility for Disaster Risk Management
 - Clean Technology procedures

Regional Aspects in Single Country Pilots

- ▶ What happens in one country affects another (e.g. Nepal area with close proximity to other countries)
 - ▶ The PPCR process must consider taking a regional approach in areas with strong linkages regarding Climate Change Impacts
 - in context of knowledge Management and lesson sharing
 - Early Warning Systems – not limited to political boundaries
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GUIDANCE ON ALTERNATIVE COUNTRY PILOT

- ▶ Can one country be replaced by another if conditions on the ground are not conducive

GRANT & LOANS

- ▶ Allocation of grants and loans
 - Why make a provision for loans on such a cross-cutting issue?
 - Climate Change issues may be with us for a long time. Won't countries drift into unsustainable debt positions such as prior to HIPC?
 - Concern from Togo, Bolivia, Zambia
- ▶ Observation: Credit no harsher than IDA terms, highly subsidized, long grace period (40 years est.)