

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.8
June 28, 2011

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Cape Town, South Africa
June 28 and 29, 2011
Agenda Item 3

PPCR Pilot Country Meeting

Highlights of Discussions

Cape Town, South Africa
June 23, 2011

Process of developing SPCRs

- The PPCR has required governments to be on the driving seat. There has been an evolution in the level of leadership by different governments in through the process of developing SPCRs
- Flexibility with defining transformation allows national circumstances to define the scope of SPCRs. This flexibility is of particular relevance to the PPCR given its cross-sectoral nature
- Design and implementation of SPCRs have required significant efforts on coordination among different government agencies, sectors and stakeholders given the cross-sectoral nature of climate change. This has been done through working groups, committees and a large number of consultations
- Communication with sectors and stakeholders has been fundamental for the process of identifying priorities and actions

Challenges

- General coordination of the process given the substantive and political complexities associated with climate resilience.
- Identifying and setting priorities, relevant to a wide range of sectors and stakeholders
- Involving civil society and the private sector
- Uncertainties and lack of information to assess vulnerability and plan activities relevant to address adaptation

Civil society

- Governments have interacted with a diverse set of stakeholders with different capacities, vulnerabilities and interests. Engagement should be characterized by:
 - Efforts to know civil society and understand its needs
 - Participation not limited to information, and also covering the whole cycle of planning, implementation and M&E
 - Use of existing networks and organizations; it is easier to involve constituencies which are identifiable
 - Establishment of platforms and communication tools to help civil society participate
- The provision of information is fundamental for civil society to undertake adaptation action. Some governments are working on information platforms that target certain (e.g. agriculture)

Private sector

- Barriers prevent private sector from engaging (“short termism”, lack of awareness and data, regulation, etc)
- Governments (and SPCRs) could address those barriers through information (e.g. climatic), regulation (e.g. standards) and finance (microfinance, concessional loans)
- The selection of financial instruments depends on who the client is (its vulnerability, capacity, size, interests), being aware of the need for sustainability
- In some countries private sector is willing to participate and co-invest, but the potential for leveraging could be further exploited through better communication
- Examples of engagement include housing, insurance, weather indexing, seed development,

M&E

- National M&E systems should be used, but in most cases these need to be strengthened.
- Institutional arrangements are needed for monitoring and evaluation; these should track, deliver and communicate progress and results at the national level
- A coordination mechanism may be needed to effectively monitor and evaluate results and bring in results from sectors and projects.
- Countries will need support with:
 - Financial and technical assistance for national M&E systems and linkages to sectors.
 - Capacity building for M&E systems at various levels. Participants referred to staff from national agencies
 - Toolkits to facilitate measuring and monitoring variables relevant to climate resilience

Other strategic issues

- Maintaining government leadership throughout the whole process of the SPCR (formulation and implementation)
- Setting up an institutional framework (lead agency, tasks and responsibilities) to ensure that implementation of the SPCR is effective and responds to the priorities identified during the design.
- Building a strong partnership between governments and MDBs
- Promoting gender equity by addressing gender issues starting from the design of SPCRs; several countries have done so by looking at vulnerable groups of women, addressing health issues like HIV, household roles and realities and others
- Acquiring a robust scientific basis supported by good quality data