Lessons from the PPCR and GFDRR

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In a recent critique of adaptation in the IPCC…

" Adaptation to climate change is transitioning from a phase of awareness to the construction of actual strategies and plans in societies"

Chpt 15 AR5

Have our realities diverged?

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPCR

"To demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing activities."

Started	Early 2009 (9 countries selected & 2 regions selected – 6 more countries)
Resources	Initially $960 Million – now $1.3 Billion
Approved Programs	$757 Million (more approved recently)
	48 approved 32 in advanced planning

IPCC - Missed opportunities e.g. The PPCR

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

- A program initiated by the MDBs, to pilot what was to become the Green Climate Fund
- Greatly exceeds any other singular adaptation program financing in total amount and amount per supported country
- All countries to prepare an SPCR (Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience) – linked to national development plans
- Approaching 6 years of experience – many lessons – good and bad – especially for the development of NAPs and the GCF – comprehensively documented
- *Mentioned substantially in only **one** chapter of the AR5*
- There is a string of PhDs to be had!

Overview of PPCR Phase 1

PPCR Principles

Country led & driven

Supported by stakeholder consultations

Built on & complement existing studies & adaptation/resilience efforts

Investment plans output of a comprehensive, inclusive planning process & consistent with countries' development & poverty reduction goals.

Phase 1 Activities

- Analysis of climate risk
- Institutional analysis
- Knowledge & awareness raising
- Capacity development
- Consultation processes
- Setting up or enhancing a multi-sectoral committee

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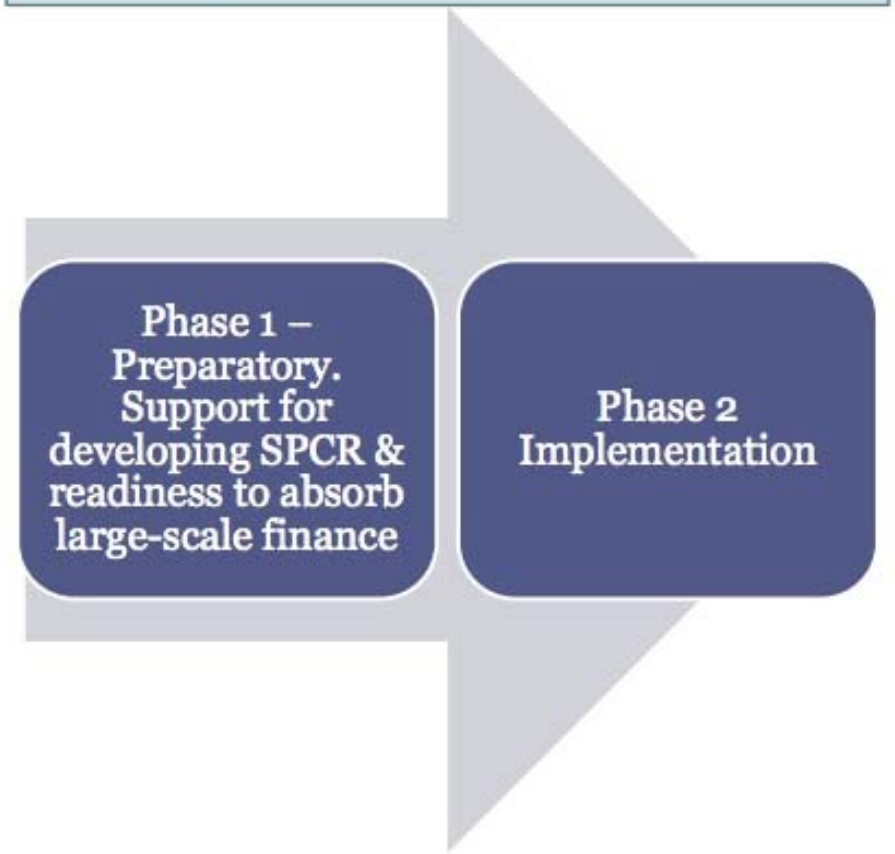
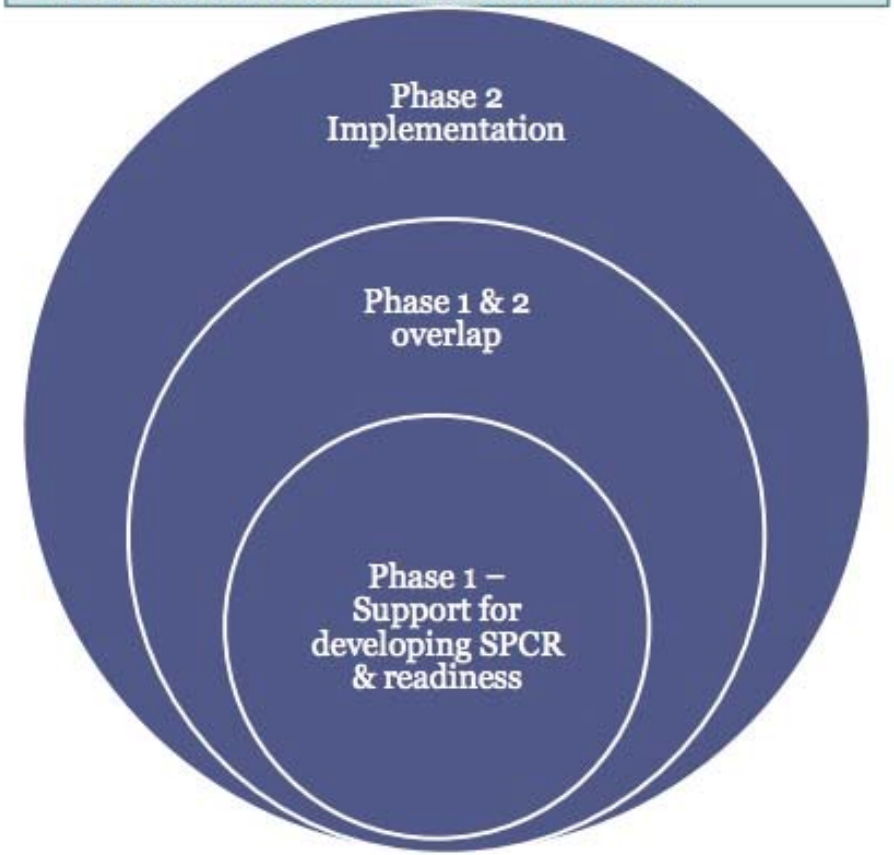
The evolution of Phase 1 support

Phase 1 – as originally envisaged



Evolution of Phase 1 into longer term support 'sustenance' mechanism



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Key Lessons:
Developing a Programmatic Approach

country ownership, capacity building, coordination, consultation, private sector

- **Institutional and inter-governmental coordination is essential.** Anchoring the PPCR in a strong lead ministry (Finance or Planning) is one of the most reliable measures for ensuring inter-governmental cooperation
  - Harness or enhance existing institutions – e.g. Cambodia, Nepal
  - Establish new institutions – e.g. Tajikistan, Samoa, Mozambique

- **Consultations undertaken during Phase 1 enhanced engagement and communication among stakeholders and increased ownership across all pilot countries**
  - **Challenges** – consultations versus consensus, stakeholder consultation fatigue, managing stakeholders' expectations, need for additional time and effort to ensure stakeholders fully understand the issues and discussions.

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Recommendations - Programmatic approach

- Maintain a flexible approach
- Ensure programs are nationally driven
- Emphasize a highly consultative process
- Allow sufficient time and resources for analysis
- Ensure sustainability of institutional support
- Develop necessary institutional and human resources capacities
- Support public-private sector dialogue and interactions

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I DON'T BELIEVE IN
GLOBAL WARMING

But what does the ‘Big picture show’?

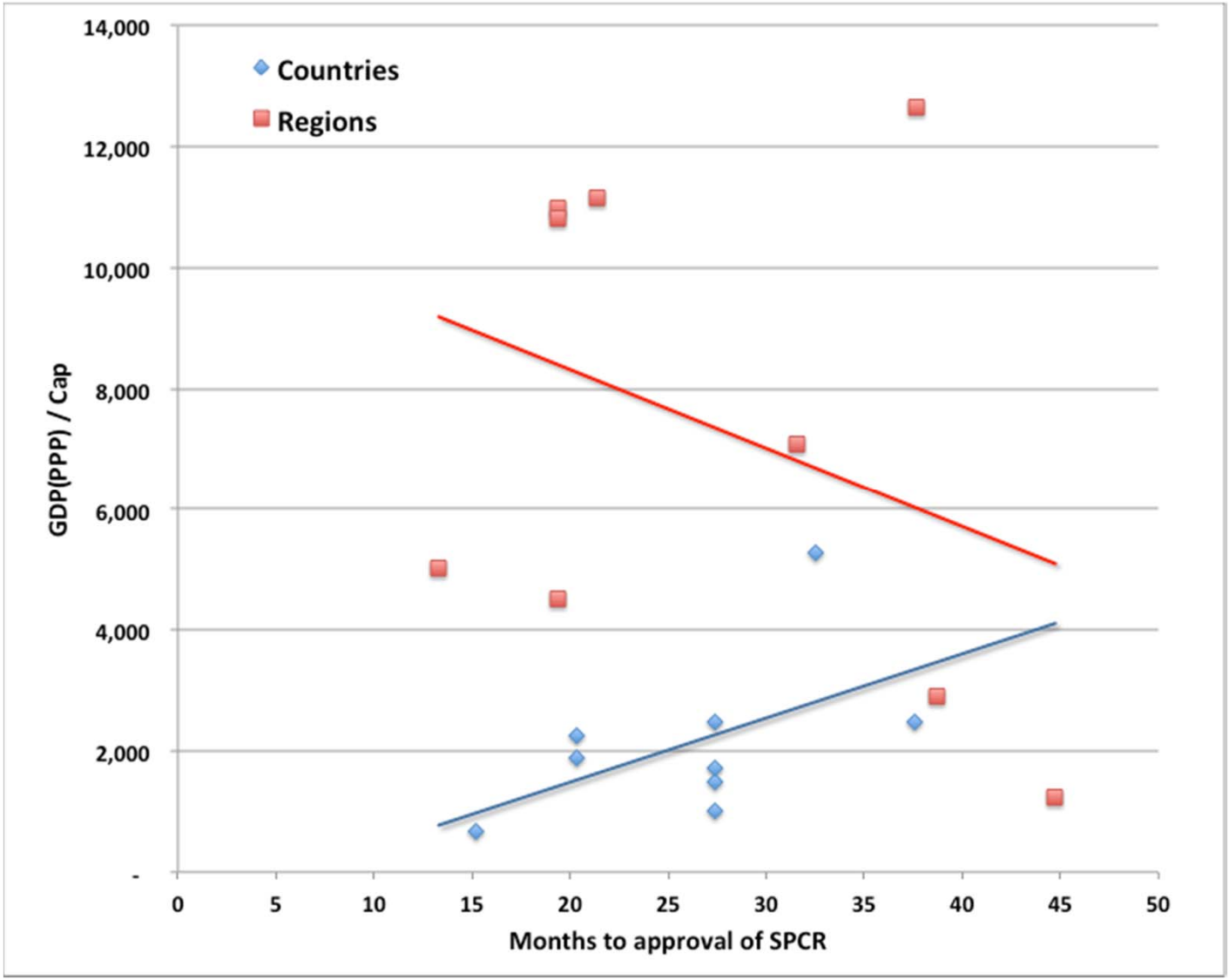
How much do

- Country capacity
- Lead agencies within country
- Influence of the MDBs involved
- What is being supported

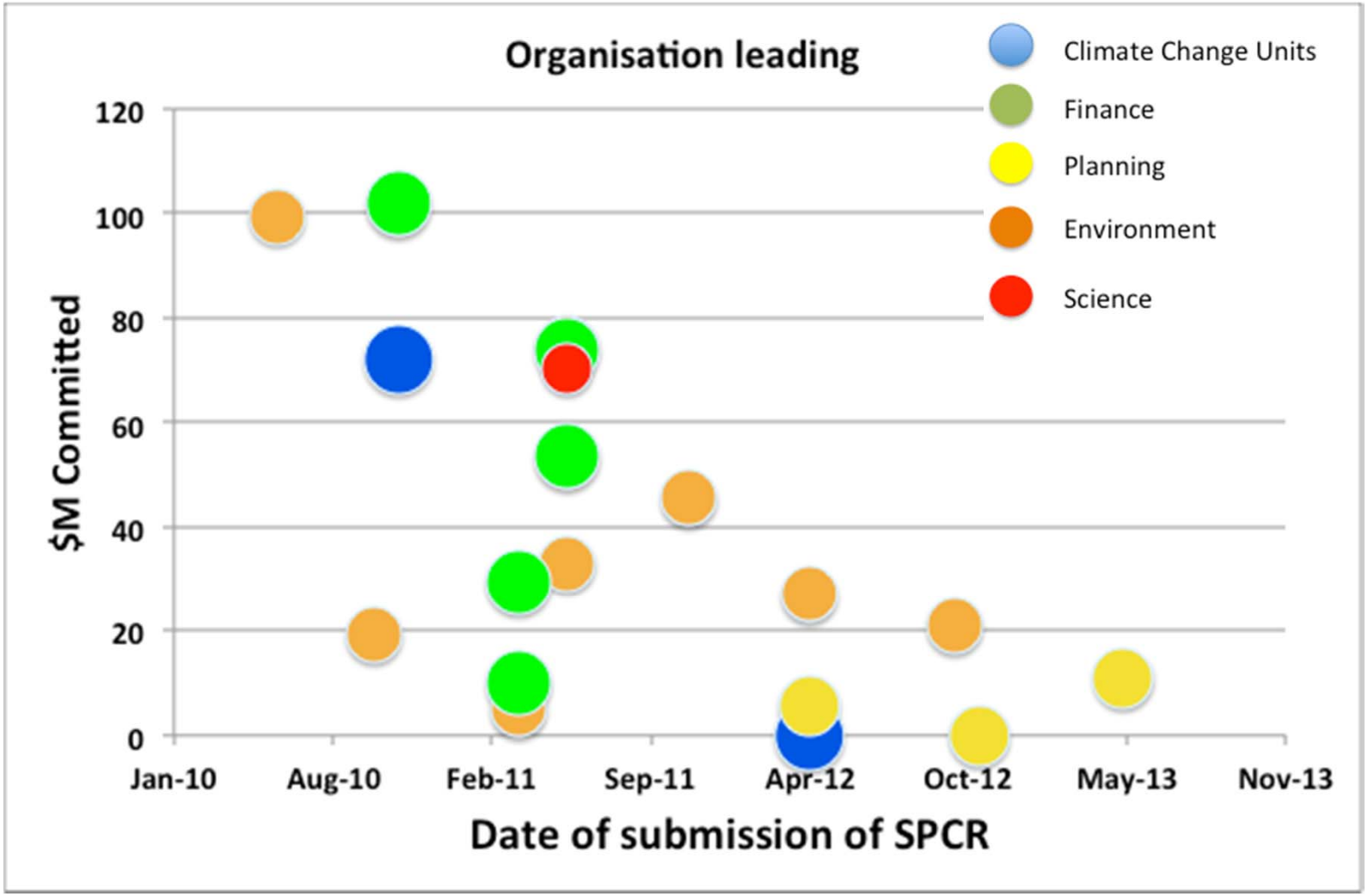
affect outcomes – especially
the preparation of the SPCR?
(Plan: each country received $1 million and had about a year to complete the SPCR)

By the numbers…

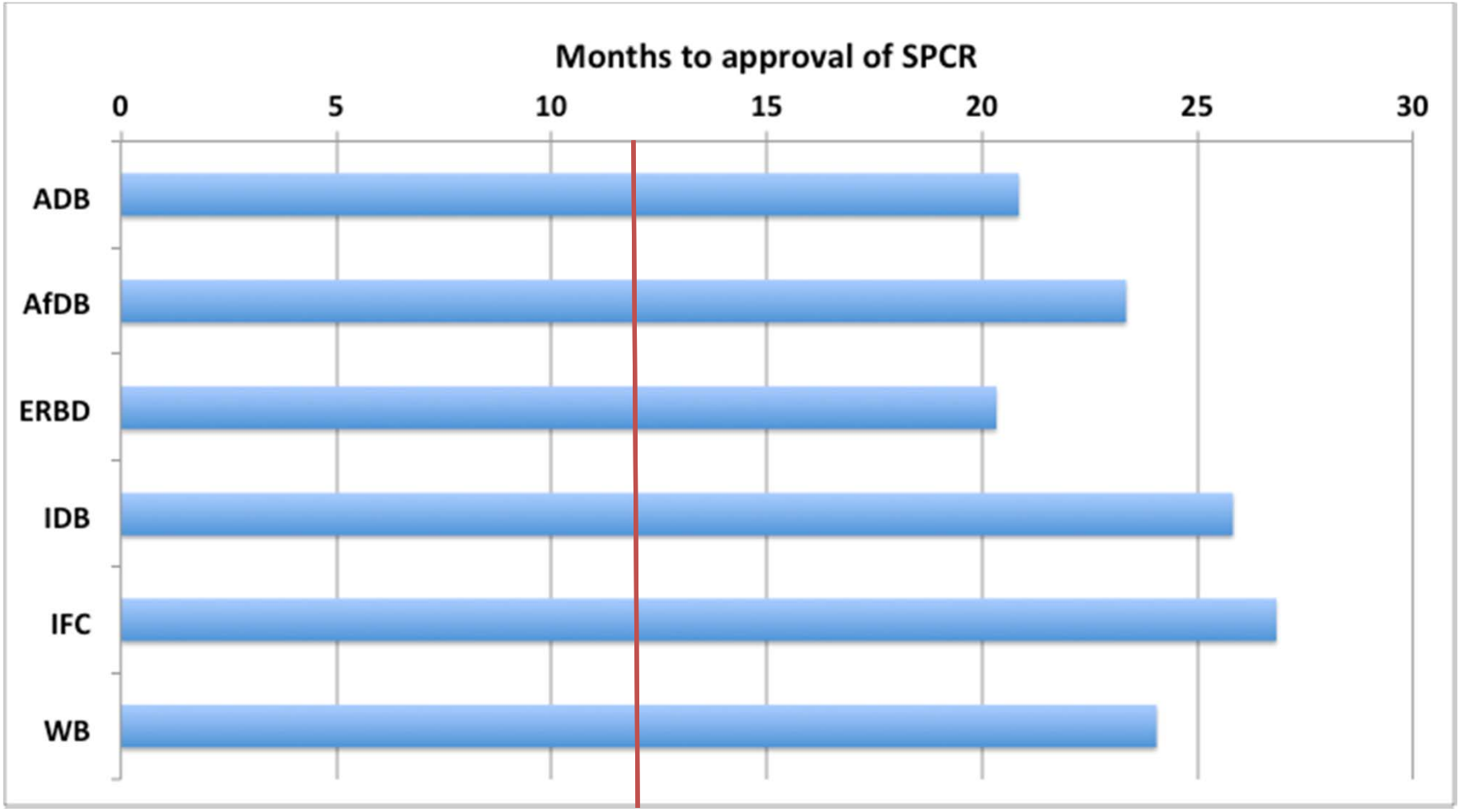
Did time to approval of SPCR vary with the income of the recipient country?



Does it matter who leads?



Or with the MIEs involved?



12 to 18 month preparatory phase
– c. $1M per country

What type of work is being supported?

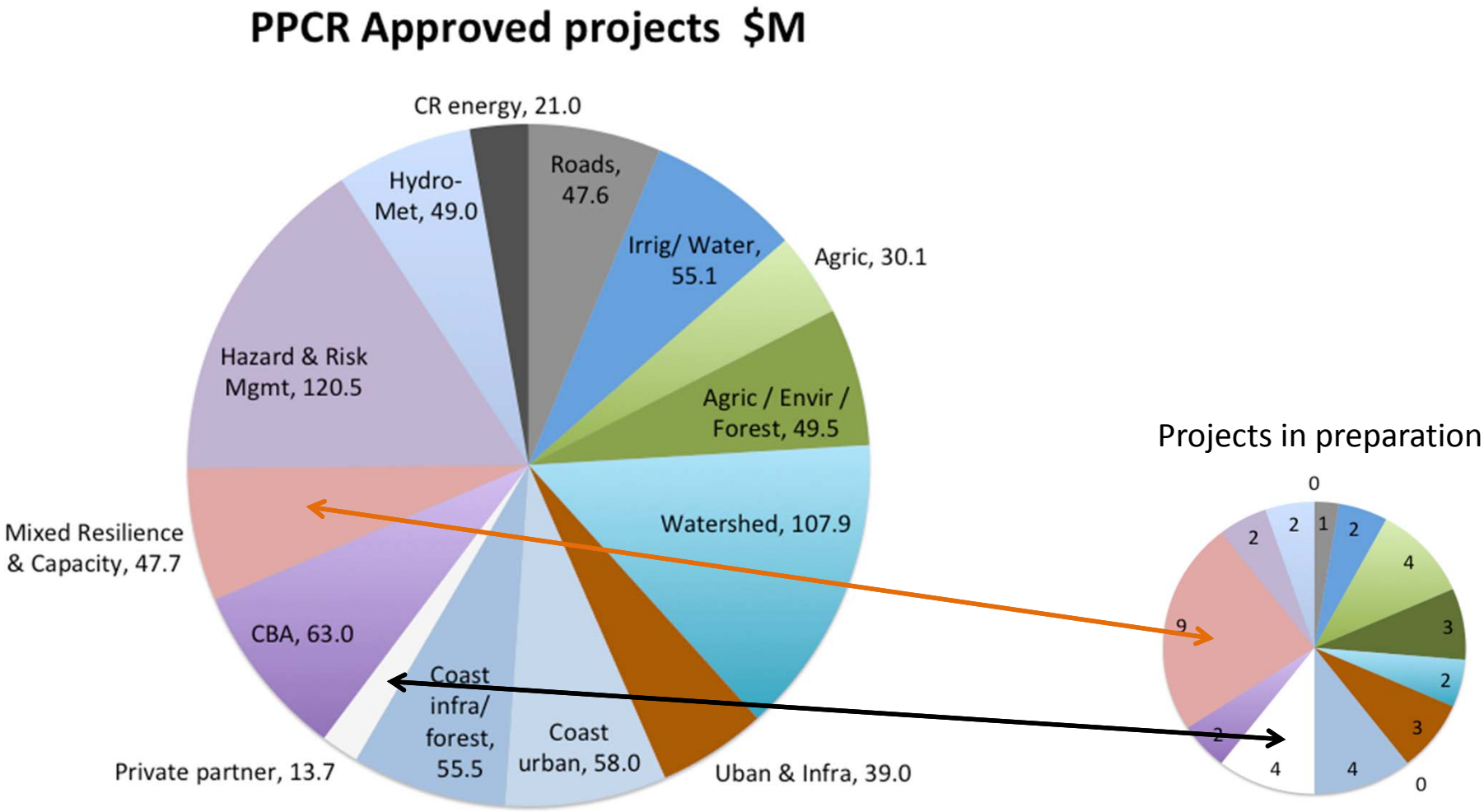
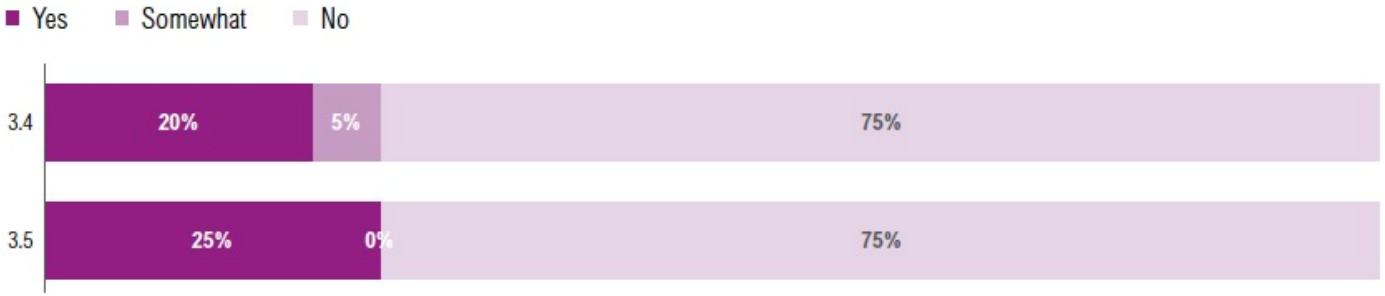


Figure 8 | **Risks from the Impacts of Climate Change**



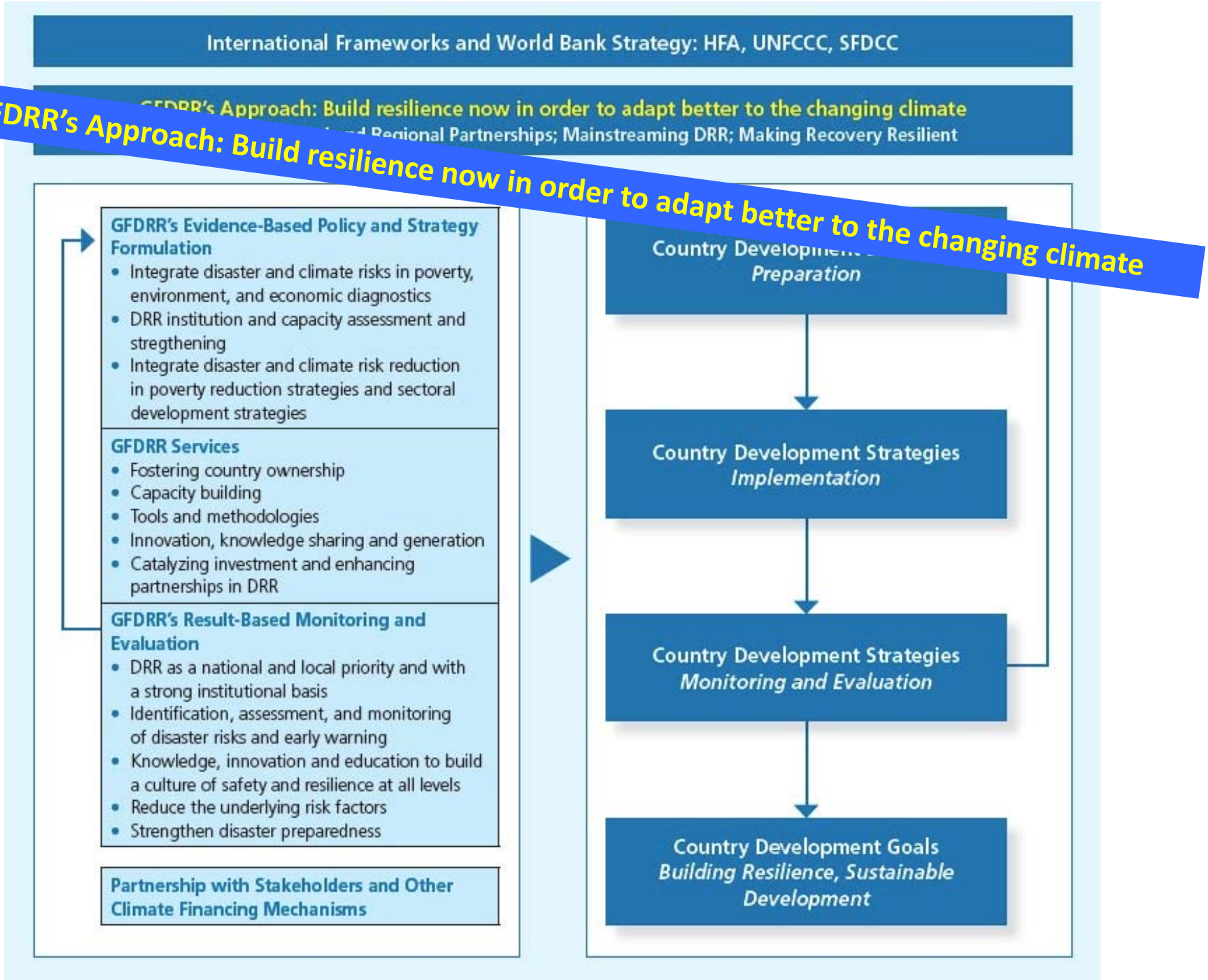
3.4 Has there been an assessment of vulnerability to and risk from climate change impacts?

3.5 Have actions been taken to address the identified risks from climate change impacts, including through the use of concessional climate finance; if so, what are they?

LINKING CLIMATE RESILIENCE, DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Stockholm Plan of Action for Integrating Disaster Risk and Climate Change Impacts in Poverty Reduction 2007

1. Enhance institutional and policy coordination at the level of individual countries, regions, and global institutions
2. Identification and measurement of risks stemming from disasters and climate change
3. Integration of disaster and climate change risk analysis into national planning processes
4. Factoring disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in key sectors
5. Capacity building at local, national, regional, and global levels

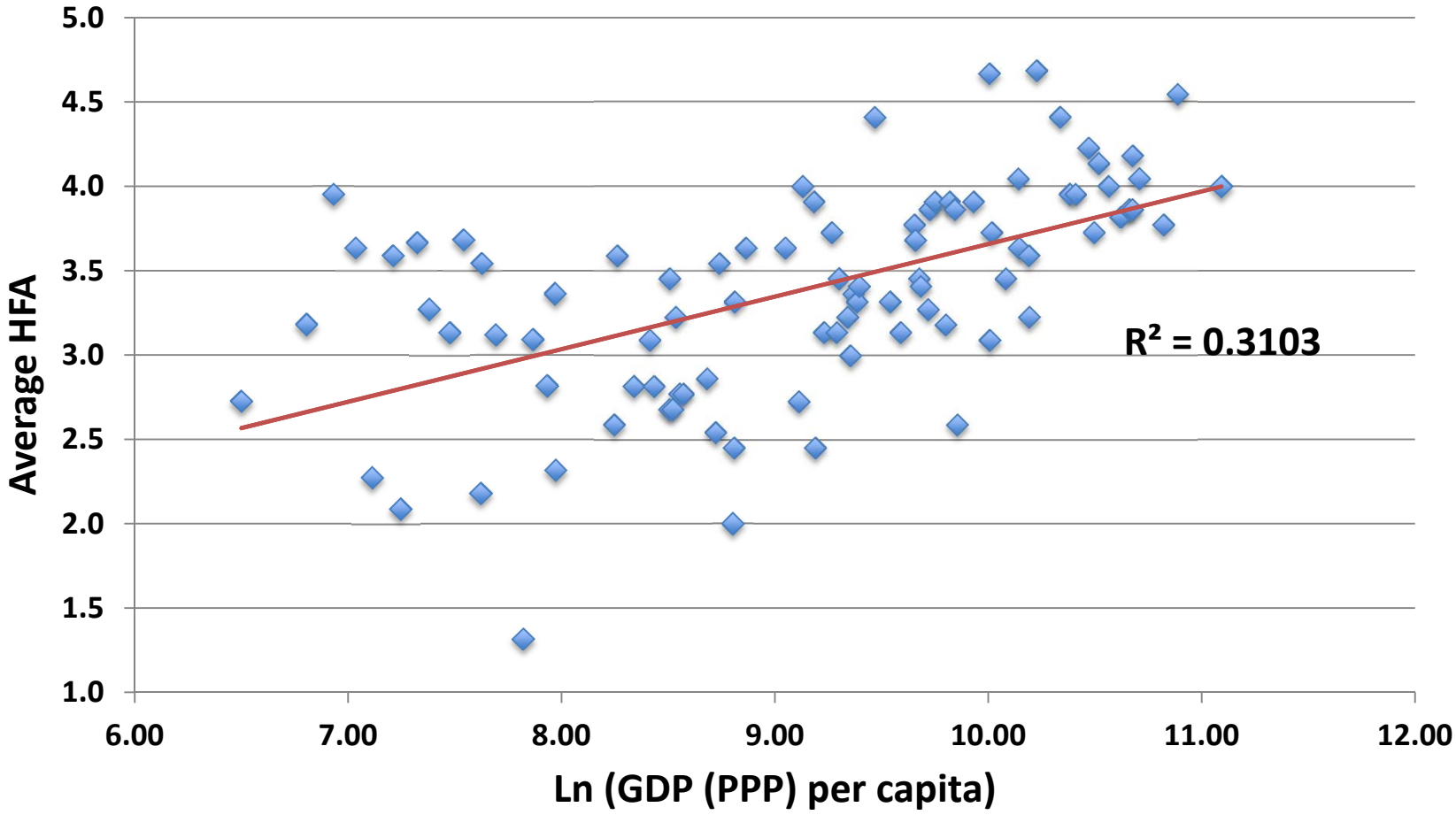

International Frameworks and World Bank Strategy: HFA, UNFCCC, SFDCC
GFDRR's Approach: Build resilience now in order to adapt better to the changing climate
Regional Partnerships; Mainstreaming DRR; Making Recovery Resilient
GFDRR's Evidence-Based Policy and Strategy Formulation
• Integrate disaster and climate risks in poverty, environment, and economic diagnostics
• DRR institution and capacity assessment and stregthening
• Integrate disaster and climate risk reduction in poverty reduction strategies and sectoral development strategies
GFDRR Services
• Fostering country ownership
• Capacity building
• Tools and methodologies
• Innovation, knowledge sharing and generation
• Catalyzing investment and enhancing partnerships in DRR
GFDRR's Result-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
• DRR as a national and local priority and with a strong institutional basis
• Identification, assessment, and monitoring of disaster risks and early warning
• Knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
• Reduce the underlying risk factors
• Strengthen disaster preparedness
Partnership with Stakeholders and Other Climate Financing Mechanisms
Country Development
Preparation
Country Development Strategies
Implementation
Country Development Strategies
Monitoring and Evaluation
Country Development Goals
Building Resilience, Sustainable Development

HFA - 22 actions - progress scaled 0 to 5

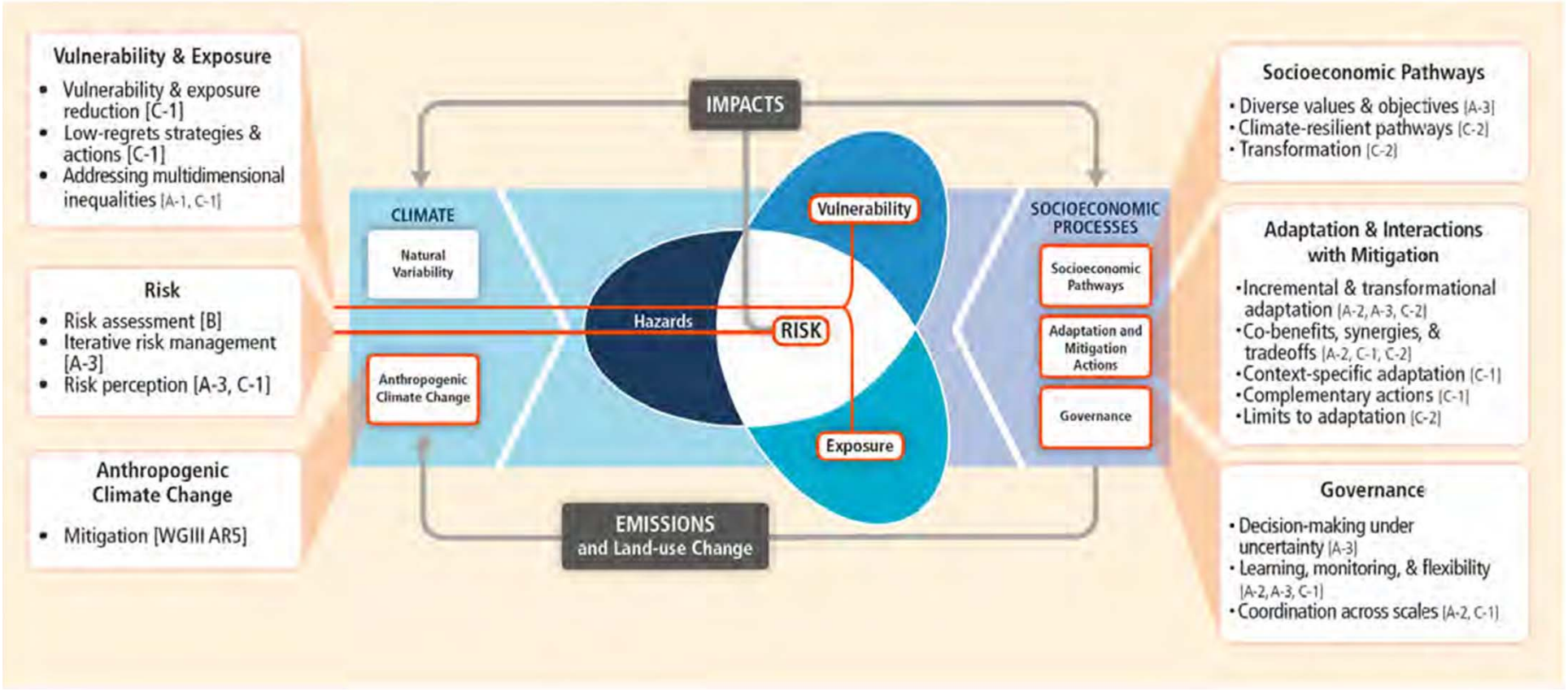
Hyogo Framework for Action

1.1 National policy and **legal framework** for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.
1.2 Dedicated and adequate **resources** are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels
1.3 Community Participation and **decentralisation** is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels
1.4 A national **multi sectoral platform** for disaster risk reduction is functioning.
2.1 National and local risk assessments **based on hazard data** and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.
2.2 Systems are in place to **monitor,** archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities
2.3 **Early warning systems** are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.
2.4 National and local risk assessments take account of **regional / trans boundary risks**, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.
3.1 Relevant information on disasters is available and **accessible** at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)
3.2 School curricula , education material and **relevant training**s include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.
3.3 Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.
3.4 Countrywide public **awareness** strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.
4.1 Disaster risk reduction is an **integral objective of environment** related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.
4.2 **Social development policies and plans** are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.
4.3 Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to **reduce the vulnerability of economic activities**
4.4 Planning and management of human settlements i**ncorporate disaster risk reduction element**s, including enforcement of building codes.
4.5 Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into **post disaster recovery** and rehabilitation processes
4.6 Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of **major development projects**, especially infrastructure.
5.1 **Strong policy**, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.
5.2 Disaster **preparedness plans** and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.
5.3 **Financial reserves** and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.
5.4 Procedures are in place to **exchange relevant information** during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Progress in HFA versus ln(GDP(PPP)/cap)



IPCC AR5's Link to DRM and the SREX Report



From CASs to CPFs

Country Assistance Strategies (3yr)

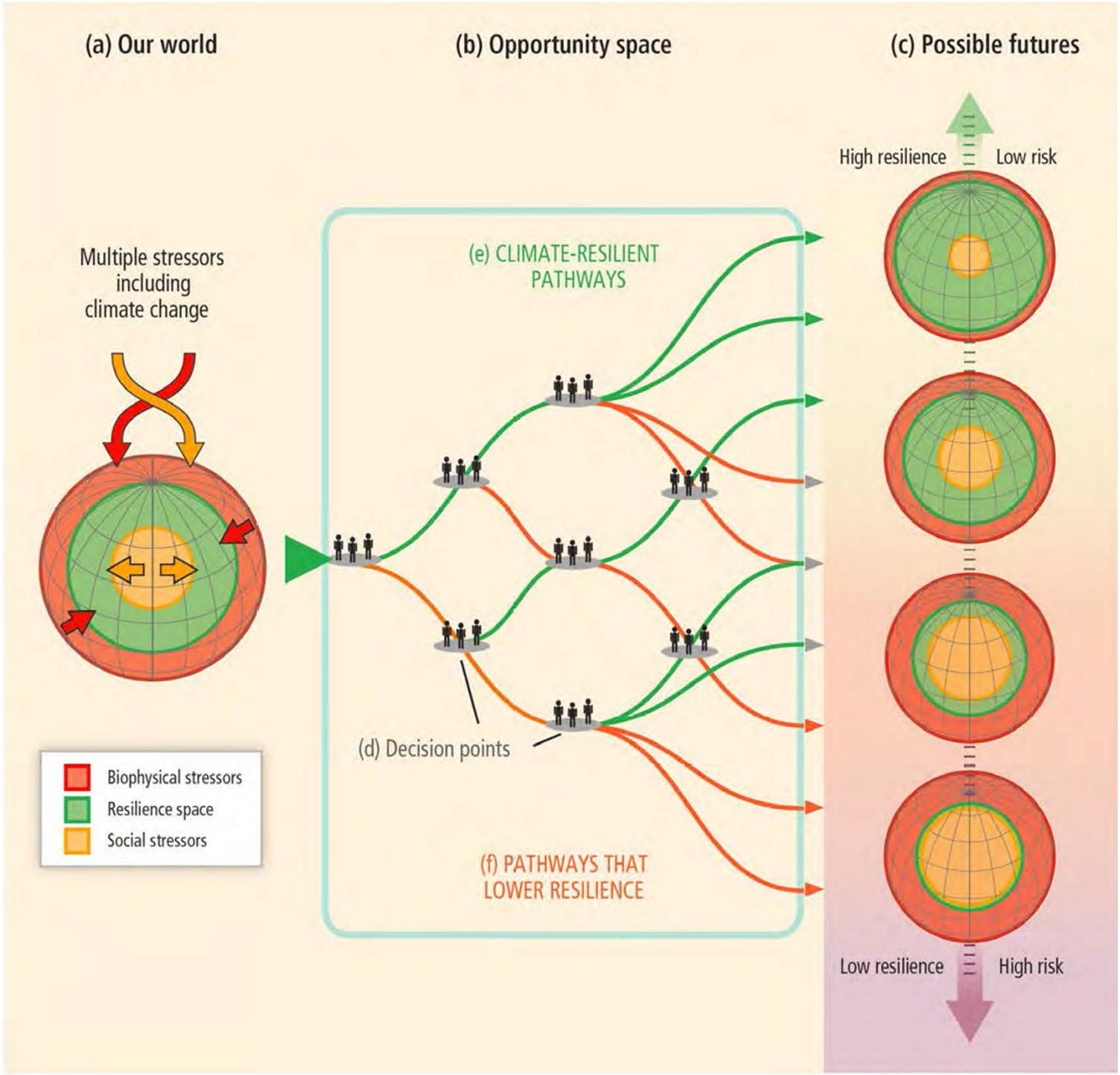
Replaced Early 2014 with

Country Partnership Frameworks (4 to 6 yr)

- Begin with a Country Diagnostic Analysis (6 months) – evidence based
- All risks (and opportunities) – financial, social, environmental, CC/DRM

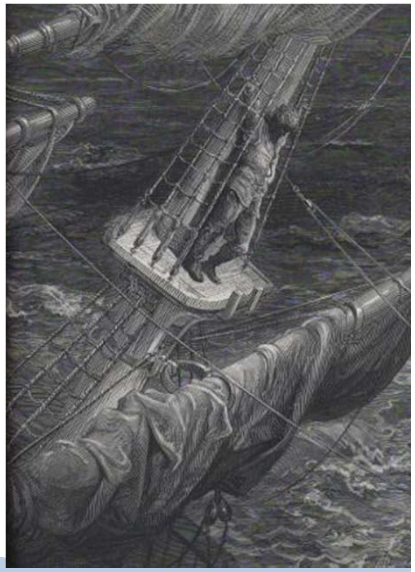
New Imagery

Linking adaptation to multiple stressors and the irreversibility of some decisions



Uncertainty, uncertainty everywhere, but nary a fact to think

Start by talking to people about what we/they know



First, learn what you know.

What do we know?

- Adaptation is essential - everywhere. But it is not the only issue, and often not the most important issue to both local communities and governments.
- Adaptation is about taking opportunities that will allow human livelihoods to continue to improve. Actions based on appropriate evidence based risk assessments.
- The most appropriate actions (if ever knowable) will be context specific.
- Engaging the full range of stakeholders in an informed and empowered way is the ideal – or at least try to get as close to that ideal as feasible.
- Actions must focus on both the short and long term. But Revisit, Re-assess and Revise.
- There are sufficient uncertainties that some form of iterative decision making or adaptive management will be needed (c.f. management of economies).
- Institutions must be structured such that these course corrections are not seen as failures.
- Adaptation is linked to DRM, local and global economies and development goals. It should an integral part of the broader societal debate and decision making process. We (the science community should be presenting and positioning it this way and not as a stand alone issue.
- 'Resilience' is a good idea and the debate was useful, but what is resilience? Maybe its time to erase the term and start thinking more concretely. (C.f. dropping of the term autonomous adaptation', and changing the very meaning of adaptation and maladaptation themselves).
- Etc. Etc. Etc.

Changing the definition of adaptation

AR4

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

SREX

In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

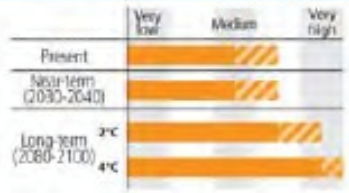
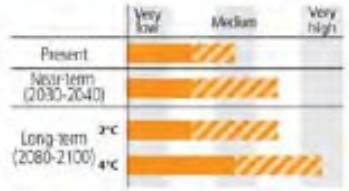
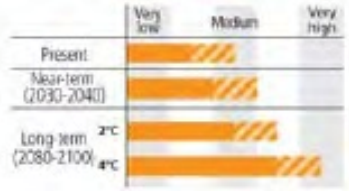
AR5

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

Subtle changes, but huge implications as to what might count as adaptation and be eligible for funding or being accounted as contributions.

Some “brave” summaries that will be used by decision makers

North America

Key risk	Adaptation issues & prospects	Climatic drivers	Timeframe	Risk & potential for adaptation
Wildfire-induced loss of ecosystem integrity, property loss, human morbidity, and mortality as a result of increased drying trend and temperature trend (*high confidence*) [26.4, 26.8, Box 26-2]	• Some ecosystems are more fire-adapted than others. Forest managers and municipal planners are increasingly incorporating fire protection measures (e.g., prescribed burning, introduction of resilient vegetation). Institutional capacity to support ecosystem adaptation is limited. • Adaptation of human settlements is constrained by rapid private property development in high-risk areas and by limited household-level adaptive capacity. • Agroforestry can be an effective strategy for reduction of slash and burn practices in Mexico.			
Heat-related human mortality (*high confidence*) [26.6, 26.8]	• Residential air conditioning (A/C) can effectively reduce risk. However, availability and usage of A/C is highly variable and is subject to complete loss during power failures. Vulnerable populations include athletes and outdoor workers for whom A/C is not available. • Community- and household-scale adaptations have the potential to reduce exposure to heat extremes via family support, early heat warning systems, cooling centers, greening, and high-albedo surfaces.			
Urban floods in riverine and coastal areas, inducing property and infrastructure damage; supply chain, ecosystem, and social system disruption; public health impacts; and water quality impairment due to sea-level rise, extreme precipitation, and cyclones (*high confidence*) [26.2-4, 26.8]	• Implementing management of urban drainage is expensive and disruptive to urban areas. • Low-regret strategies with co-benefits include less impervious surfaces leading to more groundwater recharge, green infrastructure, and rooftop gardens. • Sea-level rise increases water elevations in coastal outfalls, which impedes drainage. In many cases, older rainfall design standards are being used that need to be updated to reflect current climate conditions. • Conservation of wetlands, including mangroves, and land-use planning strategies can reduce the intensity of flood events.			

Risk and potential for adaptation

Wild-fire induced loss of ecosystem integrity, property loss, human morbidity and mortality as a result of increased drying trend and temperature trend (*high confidence*)