# Adaptation Planning in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience: Taking the lessons forward

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## Outline

- What is the Pilot Program of Climate Resilience?
- Key Features of the PPCR
- Key Lessons of Relevance to NAPs, NDCs and beyond

Relevant points/ lessons for NAPs/NDCs flagged in pink box throughout presentation

Climate Data and Knowledge Platforms

## **CIF Programs**









DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING \$508.5 MILLION

DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING

\$92.4

MILLION

Honduras, Kenya

Mali, Nepal

Scaling up the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low carbon technologies in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable transport

#### CTF COUNTRIES

Chile Kazakhstan South Africa Thailand Colombia Mexico Egypt Morocco Turkeu India Nigeria Ukraine Indonesia Philippines Vietnam

Middle East and North Africa Region (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisial

SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY IN LOW INCOME COUNTRIES PROGRAM

low income countries SREP COUNTRIES

Armenia

Benin

Bangladesh

Cambodia

Honduras

Ethiopia

Ghana

Kenya

Haiti

Demonstrating the economic, social, and

Kiribati

Liberia

Lesotho

Malawi

Mali

Nepal Pacific Region (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu)

Maldives

Mongolia

Madagascar

environmental viability of renewable energy in

Nicaragua

Sierra Leone

Rwanda

Tanzania

Uganda

Yemen

Zambia



DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING

MILLION

Mainstreaming resilience in development planning and action investments



DEDICATED PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDING MILLION

Brazil, Ghana, Mexico

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainably managing forests, and enhancing forest carbon stocks

#### **FIP COUNTRIES**

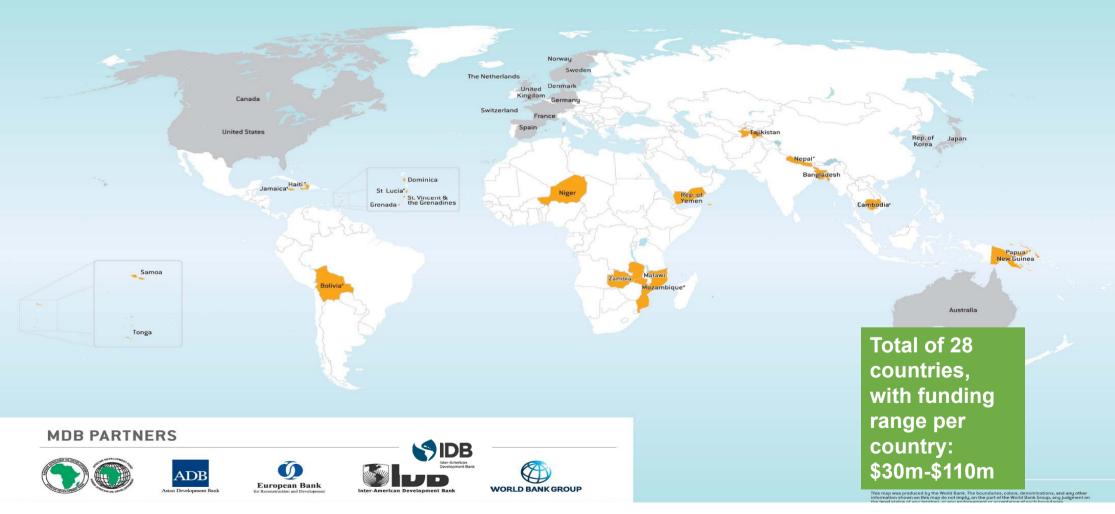
Brazil Burkina Faso Democratic Republic of Congo Ghana

Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Mexico Peru

† Fund pledges are based on exchange rates provided by the CIF Trustee in December 2014.



# PPCR in Action – Round 1





# PPCR – from Objective to Outcomes of the Program

#### **PPCR Overall Objective**

mainstream climate resilience into core development planning for transformation at scale

What are the expected outcomes of PPCR?

- (a) Improved capacities for the *integration of climate resilience* into planning, processes, and implementation (as appropriate to each country);
- (b) increased *consensus on an approach to climate resilient development* appropriate to each country;
- (c) increased *finance availability* (e.g., scaled-up investment commitment) in approaches to climate resilient development;
- (d) enhanced *learning and knowledge sharing* on integration of climate resilience into development, at the country, regional and international levels.

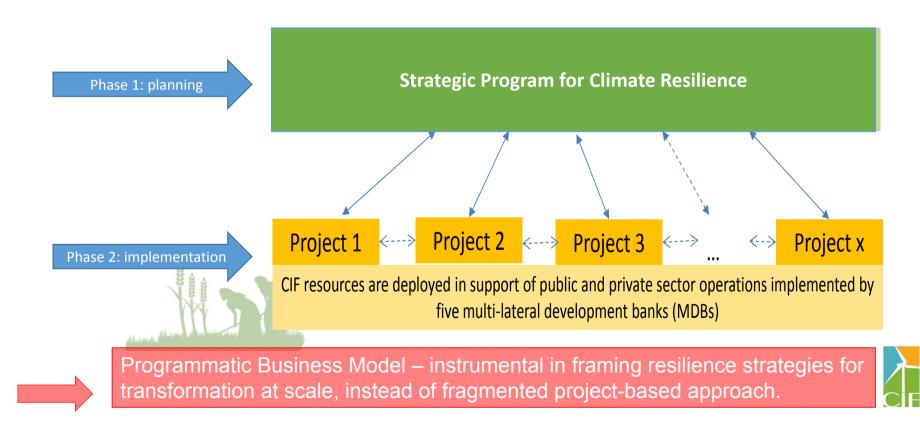


With **national development goals as starting point** – PPCR process supports transparent, inclusive, and agreed strategic vision and investment plan to support resilience mainstreaming.



#### **PPCR – Programmatic Business Model**

**Business Model/Approach**: two phase process to support the development & implementation of Strategic Program for Climate Resilience





# PPCR: Diverse range of Investments

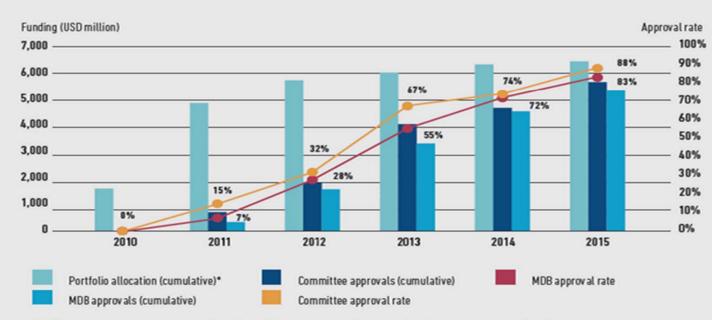


#### SECTORS SUPPORTED BY PPCR

# Urban Development Infrastructure Enabling Environment (including capacity development, policy, and regulatory work) Coastal Zone Management Climate Information Systems and Disaster Risk Management Agriculture and Landscape Management

Approved and under implementation

#### **PPCR APPROVAL TREND**



\* Allocations to country and regional investment plans and private sector umbrella programs.

Allocated and under devel Investments across multiple sectors — respond to each country and the sectors in the sector in the sector

USD million

Investments across multiple sectors – respond to each country's strategic program; monitored through 5 core (PPCR) indicators – charting annual progress on resilience.

#### TOP 10 Lessons

of the PPCR are clear, and not only relevant to resilience programs but reflect the essence of good development.





 Coordination across multiple sectors supported with leadership from the highest levels of government was the most effective approach for shaping a program of resilient investments, and is promising for implementation effectiveness and anticipated scaling up.



All countries were able to shape investment plans and priorities based on their experiences and evidence with current climate variability and impacts. The PPCR continues to be instrumental in bolstering the evidence base of knowledge for future impacts; a critical factor for accelerating resilient development.



3. The expectation of linked and leveraged funds at scale through formal MDB collaboration and Phase 2 grants and concessional loans was pivotal for country buy-in. Planning grants alone would have been insufficient. Both linked investments and leveraged investments were instrumental in advancing and catalyzing countries resilience pathways.



Many SPCRs are fostering transformational investments and policy reforms going beyond Phase 2 investment funds. This advanced partnering with bilateral and country-based funding sources, spurred policy reforms, and furthered the incorporation of resilience at the national, regional and local levels.



Mandatory and documented stakeholder engagement built ownership and support for the planning and investment selection process. The PPCR built new pathways in some countries and enhanced existing structures in others; already enhancing positive relationships during implementation of specific investments.



6. The periodic dedicated learning and exchange fora among PPCR pilot countries have proven especially valuable. These help build credibility and professionalism of participants while sharing practical experiences and engendering shared South-South experiences.



Upfront technical assistance and targeted advisory services has been critical for overcoming barriers to engaging the private sector on climate resilience. This includes piloting new modalities of climate adaptation, validating their commercial viability, and creating an enabling environment for successful investments.



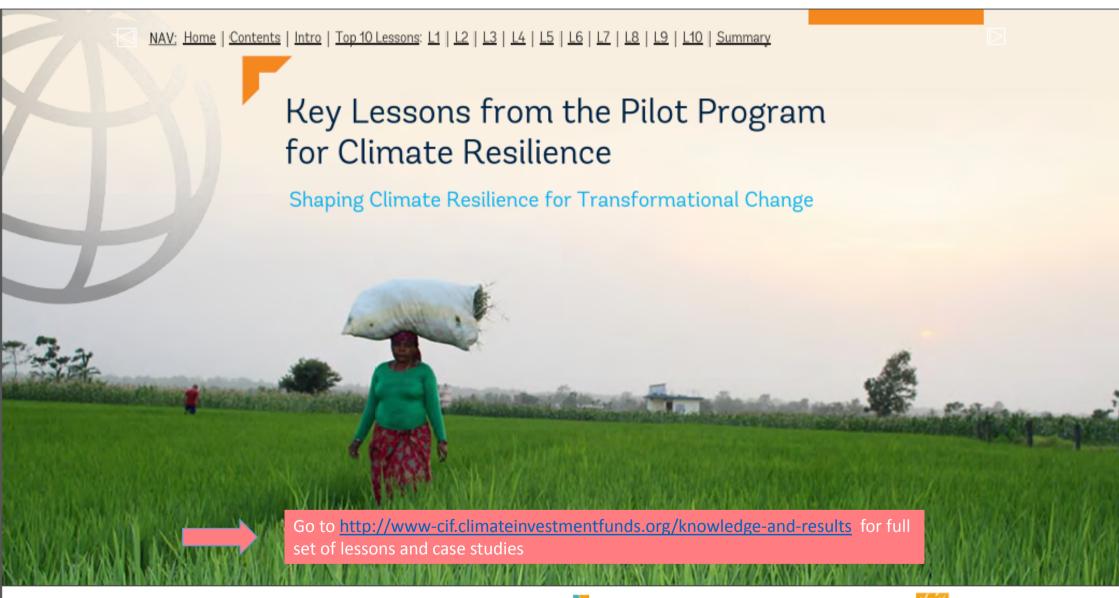
 The simplified set of 5 core resilience indicators for PPCR monitoring and reporting is seen as a practical and viable framework and several countries are beginning to see the benefits of tracking overall national progress towards resilient development.



 The program's ability to evolve and be responsive to country capacities, political structures, and overall development regimes was pivotal for acceptance. The PPCR played a catalytic role in countries whose adaptation planning was nascent.



10. Regional approaches have the potential for bolstering country-based programming with implementation synergies. National-level strategy linked with concrete investments ensured sustained engagement with countries.











# Expansion of PPCR - Round 2

PPCR – expanded to 10 new countries by the PPCR Sub-Committee in May 2015:

- Bhutan
- Ethiopia
- Gambia
- Honduras
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Philippines
- Rwanda
- Uganda

**Current global reach of PPCR: 28 countries** 





# Some takeaways lessons informing PPCR Round 2

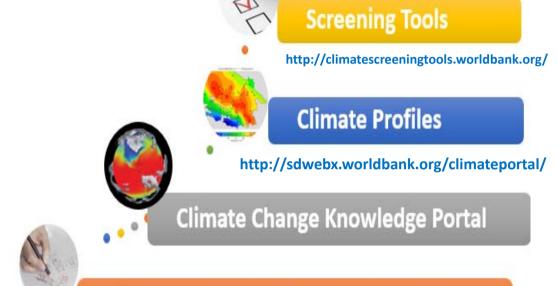
- Address holistic integrated climate risk management against development trajectories; implications for the economy
- Institutional coordination at the highest level key, including for sustainable budgetary support
- Go beyond current variabilities to address slow onset and longer term climate trends spatial and temporal dimensions are key
- Move beyond low regrets, win-win and incremental measures to build in climate risks management more explicitly into design
- Harness universal data, hydromet data and technological innovation to generate user-oriented customized climate services
- Shift from sectoral to multi-sectoral approach look at the nexus of sectors: linkages, synergies and trade-offs, regional
- Strengthen focus on policy reforms beyond singular projects allows scale up
- Address weak enabling context for private sector, otherwise engagement will continue to lag/absent
- Engage on emerging issues migration (forced displacement etc.), use of technology (ICT, EO, crowd-sourcing) and innovation,
- Strategizing & packaging financing (to CIF, GEF, AF, GCF, etc.) for coherence and leverage
- Agreed upfront M&R framework embed in national processes (core indicators) to enable progress to be measured and managed
- Climate Knowledge, Innovation, and Technology are a Critical pillar of Climate Resilience (and Low Carbon Economy)

Additional substantive takeaway lessons

#### Select World Bank Climate Decision Support Tools & Platforms

(with web links)

- Climate screening tools to enhance climate due diligence and mainstreaming at project level & national/policy level
- Climate Change Knowledge Portal: central hub for climate and climate related customized national Climate Profiles with downscaled AR5 data and climate derivatives
- Climate Smart Planning Platform: gateway to data, tools for Mitigation & Adaptation planning
- E-platform: Weather & Climate Services online course to enhance end to end deployment of customized climate services for resilient development



Climate Smart Planning Platform

http://www.climatesmartplanning.org/



E-platform: Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development: Policy Makers and Practitioners Guide

forthcoming

# Thank you

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