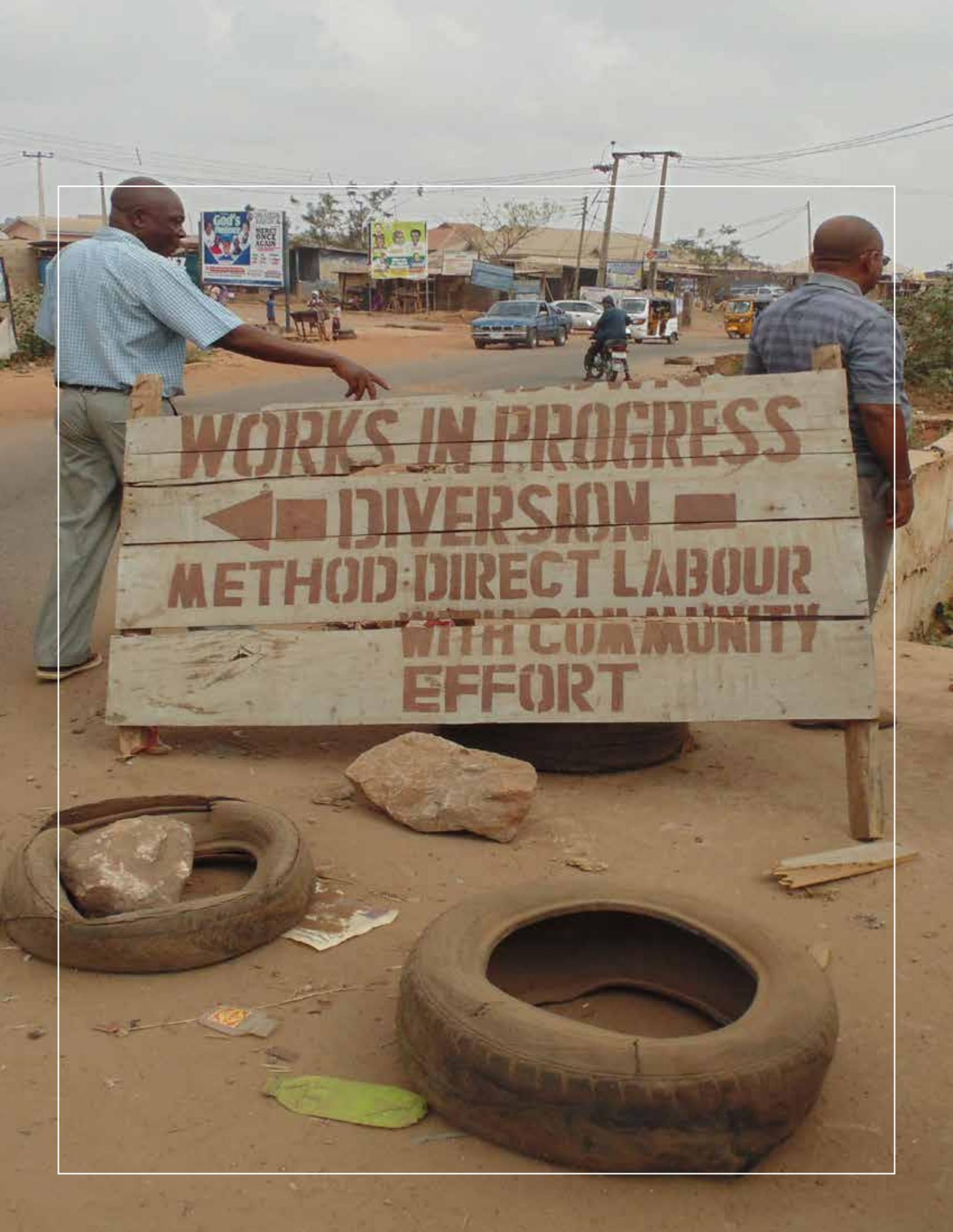


WORKS IN PROGRESS
← DIVERSION →
METHOD: DIRECT LABOUR
WITH COMMUNITY
EFFORT



INSTITUTIONS

Strong institutions with the mandate and capacity to plan, enable, and manage policies and investments that support climate-smart development are an essential building block of low carbon, climate resilient societies. The CIF programmatic approach facilitates a process of high-level coordination across relevant ministries and sectors, as well as collaboration among national and subnational actors including civil society groups and other stakeholders. CIF programming also involves capacity building to strengthen institutions and stakeholder participation.



Coordinated efforts in Nigeria (left) and Zambia (above).

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL COORDINATION

Coordination units led by ministries of finance are particularly successful in CIF countries, as they are able to exert influence at the highest levels of government, exercise authority over major sector ministries, and have experience utilizing MDB finance. This is the case in **Zambia** where the Ministry of Finance established the Interim National Climate

Change Secretariat with PPCR support. The interim secretariat now coordinates all climate change activities in Zambia and credits the PPCR for empowering the country to access climate finance from other sources.

With the Ministry of Finance at the helm, Zambia has mainstreamed climate resilience measures into the country's Sixth National Development Plan. Strong political buy-in for the PPCR in Zambia translated into a three-fold additional national budget allocation for PPCR-specific investments in fiscal year 2015 compared to fiscal year 2014.

Zambia is using this coordination structure established under the PPCR to oversee the development of new investment plans under the SREP, to which it was admitted in 2014, and under the FIP, to which it was admitted in 2015. Zambia is not alone. Other CIF countries that joined the FIP, PPCR, and the SREP at the same times are also exploring how to take advantage of established coordination units, past CIF experience, and learning.

DEEPENING UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE RISKS

Consistent with its objective of mainstreaming climate risk management into development, the PPCR is supporting all pilot countries in improving their awareness of climate risks and vulnerabilities to prioritize resilience investments and better manage the likely impacts of climate change to key sectors (see page 29). The PPCR extends a grant of up to

ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE FROM EVALUATION

To complement annual monitoring and reporting across the CIF and the MDB's independent evaluation work, the CIF is now preparing a new strand of work to enhance the generation and sharing of knowledge from evaluation. In 2015, the CIF governing bodies approved \$9.3 million to support evidence-based learning activities^{vii} designed to shed more light on real-time CIF learning. This includes systematically capturing and disseminating evidence and lessons learned at different levels of the CIF—project, program, thematic, and portfolio—to inform current and future climate finance investments. A CIF-wide advisory group on knowledge from evaluation and learning has been created to support this work.

\$1.5 million for a programming phase to enable countries to undertake necessary analyses, diagnostics, outreach, and capacity development activities to ensure that investments meet country needs and dovetail with country priorities.

Assistance provided by the initial PPCR programming phase helped **Tajikistan** to produce its first set of statistically downscaled general circulation models. They offer a reliable picture of expected climate change for over 70 percent of the country throughout the next century, and have formed the analytical and methodological base for Tajikistan's PPCR investments.

Ten new PPCR countries are now entering the programming phase to prepare their strategic programs for climate resilience. Initial missions to the new countries in 2015 have highlighted the need for science-based information, supported with reliable projections, to better understand medium to longer term impacts on key economic sectors.

Rwanda, for example, will use its PPCR programming phase grant to undertake additional climate impact analysis in key sectors such as agriculture, water, disaster risk, and energy and transport infrastructure.

IMPROVING MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CLIMATE ACTION

To ensure accountability, learning, and progress toward investment goals, the CIF requires all countries to **report annually on progress toward results**. In many countries, the CIF results framework represents the first time they have engaged in programmatic monitoring and reporting for a sector or across sectors. It is challenging, often pioneering, work and the CIF offers countries support to carry out monitoring on their own.

The FIP and PPCR monitoring and reporting approaches are particularly groundbreaking. In addition to quantitative data, they also utilize qualitative indicators and involve stakeholder groups outside the government in a scoring workshop to assess progress. This participatory, inclusive process enhances transparency and contributes to the creation of a social accountability mechanism.

In response to FIP country requests, in 2015 guidance was provided to Mexico on its scoring criteria and workshop, and in-country training was facilitated in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Training workshops were also conducted in Jamaica and Haiti as part of the new PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Country Capacity

Building Program, which was initiated to complement \$2 million in enhanced targeted support to PPCR countries for monitoring and reporting processes.^{viii}

Also in 2015, \$1.5 million from the SREP was approved to support an initiative with the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) that will help selected SREP countries integrate a new multi-tier framework under the Global Tracking Framework of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) into their SREP investment plans. Applying the framework will offer opportunities to measure energy access in a more comprehensive manner.

BUILDING STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY

The CIF's programmatic approach is designed to foster broad and inclusive consultation, information sharing, and partnerships across sectors and stakeholder groups within the government, civil society, private sector, and indigenous peoples and local communities. The CIF is supporting a variety of measures to ensure that stakeholder groups outside the government have the knowledge and capacity they need to meaningfully participate in and benefit from CIF interventions.



PPCR countries like Haiti are using the seven-step PPCR monitoring and reporting process that involves stakeholders every step of the way—from jointly developing criteria, to scoring progress against PPCR core indicators, to validating data, to learning from and adjusting projects.

In **Cambodia**, building the capacity of national and local stakeholders to withstand and adapt to climate change is a pillar of the country's strategic program for climate resilience under the PPCR. During the PPCR programming phase, the adaptation capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) was analyzed. Based on this work, a small grants scheme was established to encourage CSOs to implement community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects.

A call for proposals was launched in September 2015, and some 25 grants will be awarded to winning proposals in 2016. The scheme, administered by Plan International and supported by PPCR \$2 million implemented by the ADB, will help communities coordinate and better understand their climate

vulnerability and generate knowledge on approaches to community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction to inform future actions.

In addition to bringing climate change considerations to stakeholders on the ground, the CIF aims to raise the profile of traditional and indigenous knowledge and technology from the ground to inform climate solutions and deepen stakeholder engagement. In 2016, the CIF will launch a study to examine coping strategies and approaches developed by indigenous peoples and traditional communities to mitigate and manage the effects of climate change.



In 2015, Plan International Cambodia provided training to 35 local CSOs on preparing proposals for community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects, supported by a \$2 million grant from the PPCR.

EMPOWERING FOREST-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES

An estimated 1.3 billion people, or nearly 20 percent of the world's population, rely on forests and forest products for their livelihoods. Forest-dependent indigenous peoples and local communities are among a forest's most important stewards. Giving them a voice is a powerful way to protect these ecosystems that play a critical role in mitigating the effects of climate change.

The \$80 million **Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM)** is a one-of-a-kind program of the FIP designed and led by representatives from indigenous peoples and local communities. The DGM provides these communities direct access to climate finance so they can enhance their capacity to engage in and contribute to dialogue and actions on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promoting sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest stocks (REDD+).

The DGM is composed of country programs for 14 FIP pilot countries* and a global knowledge sharing project. In 2015, the DGM Global Steering Committee met for the first time. Members also presented at the UN Conference on Climate Change in Paris. In 2016, DGM project preparations will continue moving toward implementation in several countries:

- **The Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange Project** (\$5 million) will train representatives from indigenous peoples and local communities to take part in climate negotiations and to ensure their views are represented.
- **Brazil DGM** (\$6.5 million) will help finance agroforestry initiatives based on native and adapted fruits, support processing units for agriculture and non-timber forest products, and promote production and commercialization of handicrafts.
- **Burkina Faso DGM** (\$4.5 million) will support training in leadership development, conflict resolution, and negotiation skills, and will finance activities that help improve the income of targeted local communities and sustainable management of natural resources.
- **The Democratic Republic of Congo DGM** (\$6 million) will support capacity building and knowledge exchanges and promote community-led projects that enhance sustainable management of forest landscapes and rural livelihoods.
- **Peru DGM** (\$5.5 million) will help Amazonian groups in the country secure rights over approximately 20 million hectares of forest.



We have never had this kind of program before... we have the ownership of this program. This is a good opportunity for indigenous peoples to exercise our capacities in managing programs and also funding.

Mina Setra of Aliansi

Masyarakat Adat Nusantara, representing the Kalimantan region on the DGM Indonesia National Steering Committee

* Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Republic of Congo