POLICIES

A key aspect of the CIF programmatic approach is linking investments to policy and regulatory reforms supported directly by the CIF or through complementary interventions led by the MDBs with support from other sources. By linking policies and investment through the public and private sectors, CIF-financed activities are helping to create strengthened enabling environments that are critical to achieving transformational change. This is happening both directly, as a result of CIF financing for policy or regulatory work, and indirectly, such as when CIF-financed investments test the effectiveness of new regulations.

Land use planning at the community level in Mozambique (left) and Lao PDR (above).

STRENGTHENING LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In **Lao People's Democratic Republic,** the Forestry Strategy to the Year 2020 and other national policies are working to turn the tide on forest degradation and loss. FIP financing of $12.8 million implemented by the World Bank is supporting ongoing measures to promote sustainable forest management nationally and community participation locally. A key component is strengthening the legal and regulatory frameworks surrounding these efforts. This includes providing advice for forest landscape management, enhanced monitoring of timber management and salvage logging, and secure communal tenure to participating villages.

Working with the Department of Forest Inspection, the project is supporting a number of key policy issues, such as village forestry, concessional and salvage logging, and

regulations to support timber benefit-sharing. To raise public awareness and build capacity, numerous training sessions and experience sharing and networking activities have been conducted.

COLLABORATING ON REFORMS

In **Mozambique**, PPCR technical assistance and investment financing complements and coordinates with a programmatic Development Policy Lending series implemented by the World Bank. Together, these activities support national reforms that build resilience into development planning and investment in several sectors, including roads. Mozambique's road network regularly suffers damage following severe flooding.

PPCR $15.8 million is designed to help build resilience into future roads development. This includes supporting surveys and inventories of climate risks to road networks in vulnerable areas, piloting climate resilient road designs, and assisting the development of climate resilient road standards for use nationwide. In 2015, the government decided to introduce mandatory climate risk screening of all new classified roads projects, a reform the World Bank has been supporting with PPCR funding.

In **Kazakhstan**, the EBRD and IFC worked with the government to create the legal and regulatory framework for renewable energy that culminated in the passage of the Renewable Energy Law in 2013. It includes feed-in tariffs for renewables, an essential foundation for attracting investments. With CTF support, IFC continues to advise the government in the design of its regulations and permitting requirements for renewable energy projects, standardized power purchase agreements, and grid-access procedures to improve the enabling environment for private sector investments in renewable energy.

The EBRD and CTF are now supporting the country's first two large-scale renewable energy investments: CTF €18 million for the 50 MW Yereymentau wind farm and CTF €13.8 million for the **50 MW Burnoye solar project**. They will help road-test the new regulations. From a baseline of just 117 MW installed renewable energy capacity in 2012 (of which 99 percent was from old hydropower stations), the Kazakh government aims to install approximately 1,000 MW of new renewable energy capacity by 2020.

Devastating flooding in Mozambique's lower Limpopo Valley in 2013 caused an estimated $183 million in damages to the road infrastructure in Gaza province, leaving many communities inaccessible and paralyzing the transportation of goods.

PPCR EXPERIENCE YIELDS LESSONS ON RESILIENCE PLANNING

Neglecting climate resilience in development planning can result in financial losses and missed opportunities. Most countries recognize the peril, but many do not know how to achieve climate-smart planning. Drawing on the experiences of PPCR country planners and MDB partners, the World Bank Group's "**Key Lessons from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience: Shaping Climate Resilience for Transformational Change**" offers practical guidance on "how to do" and "what to avoid" in resilience planning and implementation. These are the top 10 lessons:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The expectation of linked and leveraged funds at scale through formal MDB collaboration and PPCR grants and concessional loans for project implementation was pivotal for country buy-in.
4. Many strategic plans for climate resilience are fostering transformational investments and policy reforms going beyond project 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.
5. Mandatory and documented stakeholder engagement built ownership and support for the planning and investment selection process.
6. The periodic dedicated learning and exchange fora among PPCR pilot countries build credibility and professionalism of participants while sharing practical experiences and engendering shared South-South experiences.
7. Upfront technical assistance and targeted advisory services have 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.
8. The five core resilience indicators for PPCR monitoring and reporting are seen as a practical and viable framework and several countries are beginning to see the benefits of tracking overall national progress toward resilient development.
9. The PPCR'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.

*Source: World Bank Group, **"Key Lessons from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience: Shaping Climate Resilience for Transformational Change,"** 2015.*