

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington, D.C.
November 1, 2013

**UPDATES FROM PPCR PILOT COUNTRIES
MAY 2013**



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BANGLADESH

Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.	
Institutional arrangements	<p>The institutional arrangements governing overall management of PPCR interventions in Bangladesh follows a somewhat similar structure to the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) whereby the office of the Joint Secretary, Development, at the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) maintains overall responsibility for overseeing implementation of the SPCR program.</p> <p>Respective MDBs (ADB, IFC, and World Bank) maintain responsibility for providing technical and operation support to the GoB implementing agencies for the SPCR interventions.</p> <p>To facilitate cross-learning between implementing agencies, MDBs and beyond, the World Bank collates quarterly progress reports on the various interventions and circulates broadly.</p>
Capacity building	<p>The respective MDBs continue to provide targeted technical support to facilitate design and implementation of the various SPCR interventions. GoB implementing agencies are being equipped with hands-on experience in climate change adaptation related procurement and financial management skills.</p> <p>MDBs have helped to identify and support GoB staff working on the SPCR interventions to attend and share Bangladesh's experience with addressing climate change. For eg. the Project Director for the proposed <i>Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP)</i> attended the CIF Partnership Forum and delivered a presentation on: 'Landscape Approach - Addressing Mitigation, Adaptation and Poverty Reduction in One Go' on a panel with international experts on climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>ADB under the TA on 'Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management' is working with the MoEF to set up of central web based portal on climate change information and knowledge management (IKM) network to be housed in the MOEF 'Climate Change Trustee Board'. With the support of ADB, MoEF organized a national level expert consultation meeting on 23 February 2013 and plans to organize a 'hackathon' during 1st week of May 2013 to reach a consensus on design, architecture and detail ToR of the proposed central web based IKM network on climate change. A trial set up set up of the portal is targeted for August 2013 and a full launch by November 2013.</p> <p>Under the TA on 'Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management' ADB is currently conducting capacity needs assessment (CNA) on climate change adaptation to identify the priority areas of capacity building on adaptation. Based on the recommendations of the CNA, about 4-5 short trainings will be organized for the officials of</p>

	<p>relevant ministries and line agencies.</p> <p>Also the PPCR Focal Points (ERD, MoF and MoEF) organize project implementation debriefing sessions with government and donor counterparts as and when required.</p>
<p>Analytical work and technical studies</p>	<p>To address specific knowledge gaps under the SPCR interventions, MDBs jointly with the GoB Implementing agencies have launched and supervised a series of analytical work and technical studies.</p> <p>For example, during the preparation of the CEIP project, an extensive modelling was undertaken to account for the possible impact of climate change on the Bay of Bengal and to improve the design of the embankments. While the modelling was done the following parameters were included : a 50 cm sea level rise, a 10% increase of tropical cyclone intensities for a rise in sea surface temperature of 2 °C in wind speed and a 20% increase in extreme precipitation by 2050.</p> <p>For the ADB supported Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project (approved in September 2012), a climate change and adaptation assessment was undertaken. The project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) conducted detailed climate assessment of the project areas and developed an Adaptation Strategy covering design guidelines for climate-resilient rural infrastructure for roads, embankment and bridges, and markets. A framework for expanding institutional learning and knowledge management on climate resilience principles for design, construction and maintenance of rural infrastructure was developed.</p> <p>During preparation of the BAN-Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project, a detailed analytical study on ‘Strengthening the Resilience of the Urban Water Supply, Drainage, and Sanitation to Climate Change in Coastal Towns’. The study looked at impacts of climate change on urban water supply, sanitation, drainage systems, water availability and salinity; practical options for the location of water-intake works; appropriate design of drainage systems, urban wastewater discharge and the location of sanitation infrastructure; and prioritization of options through participatory approaches. The findings of the study would be incorporated into BAN-Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project. The study methodology included amongst others deriving climate scenarios for sea level rise, rainfall intensity, cyclones, storm surges for 2030 and 2050 using as reference the 4th report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and best professional judgment.</p> <p>ADB under the TA on ‘Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management’ is currently conducting a rapid ‘knowledge gap assessment’ (KGA) to assess the current knowledge gap on climate change adaptation (CCA). ADB will commission about 5-6 small research/studies on priority areas of CCA based on the rapid KGA study and available TA funds.</p> <p>IFC commissioned a scoping study to assess the current climate vulnerability, risks, and the adaptive capacity of agriculture and farmer</p>

	<p>livelihoods in the 12 coastal polders of Bangladesh (as defined in the SPCR) spread across southern coastal Bangladesh. Based on a number of parameters (e.g land types, bio-physical and socio-economic characteristics and climatic stress conditions, supply chains, and availability and access to key agricultural inputs), the study recommended that rice, selected vegetables, edible oils, and pulses are suitable interventions that can help improve agricultural productivity in the polder areas. Specific project components of the "Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security" will focus on: 1) capacity building and training of farmers and agricultural supply chain members on techniques for better productivity; 2) piloting and demonstrating innovative technologies and risk-mitigation systems to improve farmer resilience and reduce farmer risk to climate change; 3) strengthening market linkage and supply chain of climate-smart products and technology that are economically viable in the polder areas; 4) enhanced early warning system to protect and reduce risk of communities, businesses and field crops from climate change; and 5) facilitating better access to finance for farmers and companies involved in agri-business.</p> <p>Catalyzing private sector engagement to respond to productivity and food security challenges is the overall purpose of the project.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>During preparation of Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project, ADB extensively consulted the stakeholders targeting both supply-side (service providers) and demand-side (beneficiaries). A similar consultative process would be adopted for the BAN-Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project</p> <p>Following the PPCR pilot country meetings in October-November 2012, Focal Points have organized debriefing meetings with the World Bank, and IFC and have also met with key Government representatives on the multisectoral group to share updates from the meetings and to foster collaboration in the way forward.</p> <p>IFC's extensively engaged with stakeholders at three levels: a. During the scoping study, the study team engaged with key stakeholders from both public and private sectors; b. Following the findings of the scoping study, IFC organized a stakeholder workshop to present key findings of the scoping study with key government agencies, agribusiness companies, NGOs, and other development partners to seek feedback and validate the findings. IFC also informally engaged with key stakeholders on one-to-one basis to develop the PPCR program.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>Procurement and consultants recruitment under ADB supported Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project are ongoing. ADB has taken advanced actions under a project design advance to recruit the detailed design consultants under the BAN Coastal Town Infrastructure Improvement Project. Mobilization of the detailed design team is expected in Q4 2013. The consultant team has an international climate change specialist.</p>

	<p>ADB recruited a team of consultants comprising one international and three national consultants in December 2012 to support MoEF in implementing the TA on Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge management. Subsequently MoEF appointed Project Director from MoEF and two counterpart staff from Climate Change Trust (CCT) in March 2012 to coordinate the TA implementation.</p> <p>IFC has requested for Expression of Interest for conducting the Pilot Program of Climate Resilient Housing in the Coastal Region Feasibility Studies. The TOR will be finalized in consultations with MOEF and released along with the Request for Proposal. The Studies are expected to start by June, 2013.</p> <p>IFC is planning to submit for PPCR-SC approval its PPCR project package by June, 2013.</p>
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<p>IFC consultants have conducted site visits to several polders and provided initial feedback regarding target communities and opportunities and challenges to implementation. IFC has finalized the PPCR program document for submission to the PPCR Subcommittee; approval expected in May 2013.</p> <p>Design of ADB's web based portal on climate change is on-going and will be ready by Nov 2013. CAN and KGA is also April 2013.</p> <p>Coastal Embankment Infrastructure Project (CEIP) Phase-1: The World Bank intended to finance US\$ 400 million (IDA credit US\$ 375 million and PPCR grant US\$ 25 million) for the implementation of CEIP Phase-I. A DPP of BDT 328000.00 lakh has been prepared and submitted to planning commission on 24 April, 2012. An Inter-ministerial meeting on DPP of the "Coastal Embankment Improvement Project" will be held on 30 April, 2013. World Bank issued an invitation for negotiation on 23 April, 2013. Negotiation between the Bangladesh government will be held on 15 May 2013 at the World Bank Country Office in Dhaka.</p>

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	Maintaining joint implementation and oversight arrangements for all climate change activities in Bangladesh through the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) helps to facilitate knowledge sharing across all program, and to also promote a streamlined approach for mainstreaming new knowledge in climate change adaptation in GoB development planning.
Stakeholder capacity	Financial institutions are not aware of the risks and opportunities of climate change impacts and the needs of affected communities to adapt to changing conditions in all sectors (e.g. housing, agriculture, etc.). Capacity building of financial institutions and intermediaries is required to ensure that attractive financing is available to farmers, affected coastal

	<p>communities, and private sector.</p> <p>Since many development partners (DP)¹ are interested in capacity development on climate change, coordination and resource harmonization would be relevant. ADB recommends accelerating such efforts through Local Consultative Group (LCG)-‘Environment and Climate Change’ and ‘LCG-Disaster’ meeting and regular dialogue as means to avoid duplication of efforts.</p>
Data availability	<p>Due to the remote locations of the polders, it is difficult to find polder-specific secondary data and information for IFC operations. Primary data will be required to adequately design and monitor field programs.</p> <p>Some of the climate data and information is not freely available for the users and that is why a market place for data and information could be created.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>Stakeholders should be engaged at all levels to facilitate coordination and transparency</p>
Coordination	<p>Until recently, IFC was primarily coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) on the PPCR project. However, the External Resources Division under the Ministry of Finance in consultation with MoEF and the MoA communicated that IFC should also coordinate mainly with the MOEF since it is the primary PPCR coordinating Ministry.</p>
Financing	<p>The main challenge is with the generally limited funds allocated by the PPCR program for coordination and knowledge sharing. Judging from its immense importance, the CIF AU may have to reassess the budget earmarked for coordination to help optimize PPCR’s added value of cross-learning, knowledge sharing within Bangladesh, regionally and across other PPCR pilot countries.</p> <p>CIF may reconsider the terms regarding committing the concessional loans provided through PPCR. The ground reality is that the market needs to be sensitized and seed companies in particular need to build their capacity to productively invest in climate change adaptation. Engaging companies in risk-prone areas will require that financial institutions are aware of climate change impacts and sectoral opportunities in the polders, identifying credit worthy clients (companies, farmers, coastal residents), and identifying fund distribution modalities (e.g. direct investment, financial intermediary, financial institution with distribution network in the polder areas, etc.). In addition, given that the recent political instability, it is not realistic to expect commitment of investment for financial markets within 9 months and real sector projects within 12 months of project commencement.</p> <p>Successful distribution of \$10 million of investment money through IFC will require staff dedicated to the task.</p>

¹ Currently ADB, WB, DFID, UNDP, DANIDA, FAO and GIZ have taken initiative in the capacity building and knowledge management of climate change

Mainstreaming	Project start may be delayed and subsequently the mainstreaming of climate change in overall development due to potential delays in approval of DPP/TPP, and delays in procurement, as well as cumbersome consultant recruitment process, slow disbursement, civil service management system and so on.
Other	Implementation of SPCR activities may not be smooth in view of uncertainties obtain now in the political arena. Flexibility will be required during project implementation, without compromising the overall project results.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- To effectively monitor SPCR project activities small grant could be provided to the BCCRF Secretariat which coordinates with different implementing agencies. The grant could be used for hiring of staffs to assist the Secretariat. The grant money could also be used for field visits for monitoring purposes.
- Preparation of project documents for Investment projects for building climate proofing of major infrastructure will need a long gestation period. The long waiting time for kick off the investment projects should be taken in good grace.

CAMBODIA

<i>Please describe advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPCR focal points from key ministries held regular meetings during the Phase 1 workshops in January and March 2013. • A Climate Change Technical Team (CCTT) is in operation to support the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) with the Prime Minister as honorary chair. • PPCR Monitoring and Evaluation working group has been formed with representatives from key ministries. • Terms of reference for counterpart staff from the Ministry of Environment for SPCR coordination have been nearly finalized. • Identification and mobilization of personnel for the SPCR Coordination team is underway. Some members were identified.
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several workshops and training activities were conducted as part of Phase 1 in January, March and April 2013. • Awareness of key stakeholders on mainstreaming climate resilience at national and sub-national levels has improved. • Several capacity building related documents were prepared as part of Phase 1. • Dissemination workshops in Phase 1 continued the process of 'Learning by Doing' and the process will continue in Phase 2.
Analytical work and technical studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical reports on vulnerability to climate risks in 4 provinces were prepared and presented at Phase 1 workshop in January. • Five policy briefs were prepared and translated into Khmer. They will soon be posted on CIF web site. • Analytical work on M&E arrangements for SPCR and prospects for integrating PPCR M&E indicators into national and sectoral development planning is underway.
Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key stakeholders from the government, civil society including academia, private sector and development partners were involved PPCR Phase 1 dissemination workshops held in January, March and April 2013. • Discussions with the Ministry of Planning took place in March on suitable ways to strengthen M&E arrangements for SPCR. • Discussions with the Ministry of Women Affairs took place in March on ways to operationalize master plan on gender and climate change, which was developed as a product of Phase 1. • Several CSO representatives have been informed of the plans for launching the civil society support mechanism by October 2013. The civil society support mechanism will fund a limited number

	<p>of community-based adaptation projects on a competitive basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for strengthening coordination between SPCR and other climate change adaptation initiatives such as Cambodia Climate Change Alliance have been discussed at various donor coordination meetings.
Procurement and recruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of project implementation consultants for the first approved SPCR investment project “Provincial Roads Improvement Project” is in final stages. • Recruitment of a consulting firm for SPCR TA – Mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning – is in initial stages (submissions closed 16 April). 26 firms expressed interest and six have been shortlisted. They will be invited to prepare full technical and financial proposals. • Recruitment of project implementation consultants is in initial stages for the other PPCR SC and MDB approved SPCR projects (GMS Corridor Towns Development Project; and GMS Flood and Drought Management Project).
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An International Technical Advisor was engaged to finalize the Phase 1 completion documents by 30 April. • Preliminary discussions took place in March on allocation of additional \$5 million to various activities to strengthen implementation of SPCR.

<i>Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating a smooth transition arrangement from Phase 1 to 2. • Delays in formation of SPCR coordination team due to delays in nomination of representatives from line ministries.
Stakeholder capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity of national implementing agencies to execute adaptation projects. • Capacity for mainstreaming, especially at sub-national level. • Capacity of community based organizations to implement adaptation projects on the ground.
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited availability of baseline data for PPCR core indicators • Limited willingness to share data among agencies. • Limited availability of hydro-meteorological data – Upgrading of equipment, training and improved access to data is crucial.
Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement of line ministries (including creation of incentives) to build ownership of mainstreaming processes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement of vulnerable communities, women and youth in phase 2 activities. • Effective engagement of the private sector in climate resilience activities.
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of counterpart staff to effectively coordinate various investment projects needs to be strengthened, perhaps by providing additional project management support. • Effective coordination of different adaptation initiatives by various development partners within the country.
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional financing to strengthen M&E arrangements is critical. • Additional financing to support community-based adaptation projects will help in further mainstreaming of climate concerns at local level.
Mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and capacity of agencies to mainstream climate resilience into development planning at both national and sub-national levels needs to be strengthened. • Further efforts to identify effective means of mainstreaming climate resilience are critical.
Procurement and recruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in recruitment of project implementation consultants for the base project also affects recruitment of consultants for the PPCR component.
Sustaining momentum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a smooth transition from Phase 1 to Phase 2. • Sustaining momentum built in phase 1 into phase 2 and beyond.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

The Completion Report for Phase 1 will be finalised by 30 April and will contain a more detailed description of both lessons learned and recommendations arising from the Phase 1 implementation, operations and management. This Report will be forwarded to the CIF following necessary approvals.

- **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**
Adequate technical assistance should be made available to the Project Team in the Ministry of Environment to avoid possible delays in implementation as experienced in Phase 1.
- **LINE MINISTRY COLLABORATION**
Sufficient time should be available for line ministries to know and understand more clearly the implications of climate change and the value of climate resilience to effectively influence policy and provide guidance to the sub-national level (mainstreaming).

DOMINICA

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>Preparation and mobilization of key staff for the PCU is underway with the preparation of TORs and the finalization of where the PCU will be located – either the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Environment. Initial funds could be used from SPCR phase 1 grants to mobilize key staff. It has been suggested that the establishment of a Project Steering Committee representing the various line ministries and agencies involved across sectors is relevant and helpful to the successful execution of the process and of the project at large.</p> <p>The MoE informed the Bank team of the urgency for a public awareness component as the PPCR is already receiving substantive media attention. The Bank team suggested equipping the PCU with such public awareness capacity. The environmental and social assessments will also comprise public awareness outreach efforts for the project.</p>
Capacity building	<p>Upon filling the critical positions within the PSC, the financial management and Procurement specialist will be identified to participate at any relevant training and workshops that would add and improve expertise and competencies in enhancing work efficiency and effectiveness</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>The preparation of the DVRP/PPCR is progressing well. The Bank has successfully completed preliminary assessments of Dominica's Procurement and Financial Management systems, as well as the project's environmental and social aspects. Most of the analytical work and technical studies are being conducted by the Bank. The Environmental Coordinating Unit within the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Physical Planning & Fisheries in partnering with the Ministry of Finance coordinates all national activities across all sectors, agencies and departments.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>A new public procurement bill (Public Procurement and Contract Administration Act) was approved by the Parliament on November 27, 2012. The enactment of the new public procurement act has been an important step in the establishment of a sound public procurement system working in accordance with the principles of efficiency, fairness and transparency. According to the new public procurement act three important procurement authorities will be established: (i) the Procurement Policy Advisory Committee; (ii) the Central Procurement Board (the Board); and (iii) the Central Procurement Unit. The implementation of the new public procurement act would require some additional resources, staff, capacity building and time.</p>
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<p>In continuing the partnership with Ministry of Education, Physical Planning Division and Dominica State College, the Bank team agreed to help in building a grassroots community of mappers. On November 13, 2012, 10 students from Dominica State College volunteered in mapping</p>

	<p>locations and attributes of schools. The Bank team trained students on using mobile technology to collect data using devices ranging from GPS, smartphones and GPS camera. After providing introduction on GPS technology as well as current technology and practice of mobile data capturing using more accessible smartphone, the students were able to collect location and physical characteristics of the school buildings. At the end of the day, they had collected data from more than 15 school buildings in and around Roseau, Dominica. The community will be collecting data of all the schools in Dominica during the course of this year. This helps in mobilizing collective power of community in building asset database in the country as well as providing a strong grass root activity that will help understand about the assets, natural hazard and risks.</p>
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Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	<p>The main challenges would include the location of the PCU and its composition; TORs need to be completed, vacancies have to be advertised, an evaluation committee need to be set up with the task and responsibilities of reviewing, screening and interviewing potential applicants and final selection of successful candidates.</p>
Data availability	<p>There is a lack of or insignificant data in the relevant appropriate format within most or all agencies to substantiate and justify project proposals submitted for funding consideration. There is the need for upgrading of equipment, training and improved access to planning and hydro-meteorological data in order to provide a sound basis for future disaster risk works and climate resilience activities.</p>
Financing	<p>The Bank requested guidance from the Ministry of Finance on whether the government would be utilizing IDA resources for this project, and if so, the amount. This would enable the Bank to determine the scope of the project and appraise investments accordingly. So far 16M has been confirmed from the CIF, with IDA funding pending as mentioned. The additional \$5 million in PPCR financing is being discussed in conjunction with the Bank.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>With the establishment of the three important procurement authorities, (i) the Procurement Policy Advisory Committee; (ii) the Central Procurement Board (the Board); and (iii) the Central Procurement Unit, with respective roles and responsibilities, it is still unclear how each may/will function.</p>
Sustaining momentum	<p>The Bank team proposes the next technical mission take place in May to discuss progress on items discussed during the March mission. The Environmental Coordinating Unit partnering with the Ministry of Finance will continue all the on the ground activities relevant for establishing the PCU composition.</p>

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Dominica is still in the preparatory phase of the PPCR.
- Dominica will leverage PPCR funding to institute projects from the SPCR

HAITI

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>Envisaged partnership between hydromet services and the World Meteorological Organization in Haiti in order to strengthen those services.</p> <p>Planned cooperation between stakeholders in order to work together on specific topics foreseen in the SPCR (i.e. Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Public works in the field of rural roads).</p>
Capacity building	<p>In January 2012, participation of PPRC and SEMANAH (Marine service involved in SPCR program) at a workshop in Barbados on « Climate change modelling and adaptation in the Caribbean », organised by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and the University of West Indies, under the Global Climate Change Alliance auspices.</p> <p>A multi stakeholder consultation was held in Mirebalais (Haiti) on 18-19 March. The purpose of this workshop was to share the GoH's vision for an integrated and sustainable economic development in the "Center-Artibonite Loop" (one of the two main geographical focus areas for the PPCR) and to invite all relevant stakeholders and development partners active in the region to communicate their plans so that, in turn, CIAT could contribute to strengthening coordination and tap synergies between different projects. The workshop has largely contributed to the finalisation of the SPCR document. As a result of a sustained dialogue with development partners and local authorities, criteria for selection of specific intervention sites have been fine-tuned, and the investment plans targeting the Center-Artibonite Loop have been restructured in a way coordination with other on-going initiatives would be facilitated.</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Works related to digitization of main part of national hydromet data are being implemented.</p> <p>It was noted during the Mirebalais multistakeholder dialogue that a number of projects active in the Centre-Artibonite were producing valuable information for other stakeholders and for local authorities. CIAT has committed to take stock of existing material (reports, maps, assessments, etc.) relevant to programme planning in the Centre-Artibonite Loop and to facilitate information exchange and data availability.</p>

Stakeholder engagement	<p>Whole development community in the country endorsed final version of SPCR. They produced valuable comments on the documents and made commitment to help in the implementation of the projects from SPCR.</p> <p>World Meteorological Organization expressed willingness to work with SPCR's hydromet project in order to help strengthening hydromet services in the country.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>A programme coordinator for the SPCR/PPCR implementation has been recruited by CIAT and has progressively taken over his responsibilities.</p> <p>An administrative staff has been recruited and is working on the respect of procedures.</p>
Other	<p>The SPCR has been analyzed and commented by the external reviewer, finalized and submitted for endorsement by the PPCR Sub-Committee in April 2013.</p>

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	<p>In the latest phase of the SPCR formulation process some concerns are arising around how to respond to the challenge of coordinating at technical level a number of stakeholders (including NGOs, bilateral agencies, UN agencies, MDBs, etc.) and sector-specific initiatives that are all relevant to the implementation of the PPCR. Technical assistance is an important component of the SPCR in Haiti and efficient articulation of external assistance will be a challenge for the Technical Unit set up within CIAT for this purpose.</p>
Stakeholder capacity	<p>Embryonic knowledge about climate change and know how to deal with it. Progressively, partners are improving their knowledge and knowhow by participating in workshops and discussing about climate change issues</p>
Data availability	<p>Unavailability of accurate data on climate evolution in Haiti ; This results in an appreciation of climate evolution based mainly on general studies and observations.</p>
Coordination	<p>The coordination, after an orientation period, is finding the correct angle for the implementation of the program, by working with others and learning from experiences made by its partners.</p>

Sustaining momentum	<p>It is not always obvious to sustain momentum, because the search of the consensus between different stakeholders. However, this search of consensus results in more considered decision.</p> <p>Regional integration and consolidation of a Program Implementation Unit within CIAT remain the main challenges for effective coordination.</p>
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Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Haiti is entering the preparatory phase of the PPCR.
- Once the SPCR is endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee (expected date May 2013), the development of each the four investment projects in the program will start, under the coordination of CIAT and leadership of each specific sector national institution, and in close partnership with MDBs and other relevant stakeholders identified at national level.

JAMAICA

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Jamaica's SPCR	<p>Investment Project 1 (IP1) - Improving Climate Data and Information Management (World Bank)</p> <p>Investment Project 2 (IP2) - Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Local, Sectoral and National Plans, and implement Integrated Adaptation Strategies in targeted River Basin Planning and Management (IDB),</p> <p>Investment Project 3 (IP3) - Financing Mechanisms for sustained Adaptation Initiatives by the public and private sectors, and community-based organizations (IDB).</p> <p>Phase 1 has been completed and Phase 2 is slated to commence late in the 2013/14 financial year.</p>
Institutional arrangements	<p>The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) continues to provide overall supervision for the implementation of the SPCR. The Institute is responsible for the development of plans and programmes to facilitate sustainable development in Jamaica and serves as the National Focal Point for Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan. In addition, the PIOJ is Focal Point for the PPCR, National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund and co-manager for the GOJ/EU/UNEP Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Project.</p> <p>An inter-agency Steering Committee has been established for SPCR implementation, comprising the PIOJ and organizations with policy, regulatory, programme implementation, data management and forecasting roles and functions. The Steering Committee is responsible for proving quality control, technical input and advice in support of the development and implementation of the SPCR.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the newly created Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change (MoWLECC) will increasingly play a role in the implementation of aspects of the SPCR.</p>
Capacity building	<p>Phase 1 PPCR provided direct technical support to three key institutions in Jamaica's Climate Change Programme as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaica Met Service – Upgrading of the climate monitoring network. PPCR resources used to procure 20 automated weather stations; 1 server (with support UPS and adaptive appliance); 2

	<p>laptops for Jamaica Met Service. This support will facilitate increased access to climate data leading to improved sector-based and national planning; improved accuracy of climate modelling; and improved service delivery to the public and private sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resources Authority (WRA) – Improvement of the climate monitoring capacity of the WRA. PPCR resources used to procure dedicated hydrometric software for the systematic analysis of organized data in: hydrologic assessment; field scale equipment to analyse in-situ physio-chemical properties of water; and GPS mapping Units • Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management Improvement of the disaster response capacity of the ODPPEM. PPCR resources used to support the development of electronic User/Reporter Tools for Situational Assessment following major disaster events. The tool was developed for use on the mobile platforms of Samsung Galaxy Tablet; iPad; and computers. <p>The production of a significant body climate change baseline (as manifested in the technical studies) represented another capacity effort of the PPCR (See section on Analytical work and technical studies).</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Five Technical studies/reports completed in Phase 1 to provide baseline data to assist the country in mainstreaming climate change into priority sectors; facilitate sector-based adaptation measures; strengthen policy/institutional arrangements; building capacity for planning and forecasting; and improving climate change education and awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012 State of Jamaican Climate, Information for Resilience Building and 2012 State of Jamaican Climate, Information for Resilience Building – Summary for Policymakers; • Socio-economic and Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook for Jamaica; • Communication for Climate Resilience 2012 – 2017, A National Strategy and Action Plan; • Report on Climate Change – Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavioural Practice Survey; • Review of Policy, Plans, Legislation for Climate Resilience in Jamaica. <p>All of the studies/reports have been delivered to the MoWLECC for use in climate change policy, programme development and the mainstreaming activities. The Minister of WLECC will shortly table the 2012 State of the Jamaican Climate, Information for Resilience Building and the 2012 State of the Jamaican Climate, Information</p>

	for Resilience Building for Policymakers in Parliament. The studies have also been disseminated islandwide via country's network of parish libraries.
Stakeholder engagement	<p>Stakeholder participation has been an on-going feature Jamaica's programme since the SPCR process began in 2010 of the PPCR policy, programme and project development. Some of the most recent activities include two community meetings held recently in PPCR target communities in the Rio Minho River Basin to obtain inputs and feedback in the development of agricultural adaptation measures as part of the development of IP2.</p> <p>At another level, the input of key stakeholders was sought in a series of workshops held to review all of the technical studies. In addition, stakeholder inputs are sought on an on-going basis for draft outputs related to the design of IP 2</p>
Procurement and recruiting	Design of Investment project 1: Data and Information Management is to begin shortly. As such, TORs have been prepared and positions advertised for a Programme Development Specialist, Hydromet Specialist, and a Social and Environmental Management Specialist.
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty (20) automatic weather stations installed in various parts of the island. • Jamaica's PPCR was recently the subject of a media discussion organized by the Jamaica Information Service. • Site visit conducted to the PPCR project area – Rio Minho River Basin, Clarendon.
Other	<p>Data from study for climate projections have been: (i) incorporated in the GOJ/EU CCADRR Project public education and awareness programme being rolled out to Local Authorities, schools and communities; (ii) used in the Forestry Department's prog and (iii) in the design of the GOJ/AF programme.</p> <p>Information also used to inform inclusion of cc in a number of country strategy programmes.</p> <p>SPCR targets form part of the Medium Term Socio-Economic Framework 2012-15.</p>

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Mainstreaming	Absence of a climate change policy framework to facilitate deliberate and targeted interventions based on the outputs of the PPCR Phase 1.
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Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Key to prioritize use of limited resources for enhancing resilience via use of improved climate data and information.
- Key to build local capacity for mainstreaming resilience in development programs.
- Need for a policy framework to facilitate deliberate and targeted actions.

MOZAMBIQUE

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	The interim institutional arrangement which stemmed from the PPCR phase one activities gradually evolving into a more concrete arrangement with the approval in November 2012, of the National Climate Change Strategy. Therefore, the National Climate Change Unit is under establishment to coordinate and monitor climate change across sectors and country. The establishment of this unit is part of the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy approved late November, 2012 and is one of six reforms supported by the World Bank's First Climate Change Development Policy Operation.
Capacity building	Implementation support for the SPCR is being provided through the Climate Change Technical Assistance Project (CCTAP) and this includes capacity building for staff of the emerging National Climate Change Unit. Staff is now being contracted for this unit and will be a primary beneficiary of CCTAP-supported training. It is anticipated that the unit will considerably strengthen coordination capacity across government. The Terms of Reference for four key positions namely: National Climate Change Coordinator; Procurement Specialist; Financial Management Specialist and; M&E Specialist have been developed and are currently under review. The four positions are expected to be filled latest by June 1, 2013.
Analytical work and technical studies	Six studies are planned. Three studies (the Limpopo Vulnerability Assessment, weather index insurance study and Beira green infrastructure mapping) will be ready to start next before May 10). Two other studies (Strategic environmental and social impact assessment and private sector adaptation) are at the contract negotiation stage, and the tender for the climate resilient road survey inventory has been launched. All studies will be completed by October 2013. In addition, analytical work commissioned by other international development partners has also contributed to a gradually improving evidence base for the SPCR. This has included a scoping study on climate change and health issues, and an analysis of options for enhancing the contribution of social protection systems to climate resilience - both funded with DFID Trust Fund support to the CCTAP under Pillar 3 of the SPCR. The National Institute of Disaster Management has also just completed a second phase of analytical studies on various aspects of the climate change in Mozambique. DFID Trust Fund support to the CCTAP analytical work to explore barriers to scaling-up conservation agriculture in Mozambique will be commissioned shortly as will a Poverty and

Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

	<p>Social Impact Analysis and Strategic Environmental Assessment of institutional and poverty reforms under Pillar 1 of the SPCR.</p>
<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Stakeholders’ engagement in the implementation of the PPCR is a continuous process. This is to further consolidate and guarantee the impetus created during the development of the SPCR which witnessed extensive stakeholders’ participation. Following from this, the already approved projects of the SPCR largely involved the consultation and the participation of the various stakeholders. It is expected that the implementation of these projects will further enhance the stakeholders’ engagements.</p> <p>Through consultation (regional, national, sector) and working groups (technical groups: the cross-sector Climate Change Inter-institutional working group, the donors grouping Environmental Working Group, the DRM Technical Council CTGC and the Sustainable Development Technical Council CT-CONDES)) various stakeholders were engaged in the preparation of the National Climate Change Strategy, approved by Government in November, 2012. Other sector consultations are included in the preparation and discussion of sector reforms under the Development Policy Operations (DPO). A new consultation cycle has started for discussion of the terms of reference for the creation of the Climate Change Unit. Further consultation will be launched for the discussion of the TORs for the preparation of the National M&E System, the TORs and decree for the establishment of the Climate Change Knowledge Management Centre.</p>
<p>Procurement and recruiting</p>	<p>Ongoing procurement activities are related to the contracting for the Phase I studies as listed above.</p> <p>Recruitment process is under way for staff required to support the implementation of the three projects of PPCR Phase II that are already approved namely: the two AfDB projects that are being implemented in the Limpopo River basin by the Provincial Government of Gaza, and the WB CCTAP project that will be implemented by MICOA and will support part of the activities of the Climate Change Knowledge Management Centre.</p>
<p>On-the ground activities (please specify)</p>	<p>SPCR Pillar 1: Policy and Institutional reforms: The First Climate Change Development Operation (DPO 1) was approved by World bank board in January 24 2013 and included support for six policy and institutional reforms under Pillar 1 of the SPCR. The reforms promote the integration of DRM and climate</p>

Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

change into sector planning processes and were completed in 2012. Reforms included those in environment, agriculture, social protection, disaster management, meteorology and energy sectors. Preparation of the second series of institutional and policy reforms (DPO 2) has been initiated.

SPCR Pillar 2: Transformational investment pilots:

Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project and the *Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Change Project*: the grant and loan agreements have been signed by the GoM and the AfDB. The fulfilment of grant and loan conditions which will guarantee the launching of the two AfDB supported Projects are being pursued by the relevant agencies. The Projects are expected to be launched later in the second quarter of the year. The launching will trigger the disbursement of funds for projects' implementation.

Transforming Hydrometeorological Services Project has been endorsed by the PPCR sub-committee and will be presented to the World Bank board on 25 April 2013. The Nordic Development Fund has agreed to provide €4.5 million of co-financing for capacity-building and improving local level early warning solutions - in addition to a total commitment of \$15 million of PPCR financing.

Cities and Climate Change Project (CCCP): PPCR-supported additional financing for the CCP will be submitted for approval in June/July 2013 and will focus on building urban climate resilience through investment in the restoration and improved management of green infrastructure assets in the climate-vulnerable city of Beira. The Nordic Development Fund has agreed to provide €3.8 million of co-financing for this project to build municipal capacity for drainage.

Climate resilient roads project in the Zambezi valley is currently delayed to 2015 due to a delayed processing schedule for the third phase of the Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Project: Adjustable Program Loan 3 (APL 3).

Private sector investments projects: market studies to inform private sector investments on credit lines in local banks and sustainable forest/woodland management are being undertaken by international consulting firms. Draft reports have been produced and will be finalized during May 2013. Thereafter, engagement with private sector clients to structure potential investments will commence.

Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

	<p>SPCR Pillar 3: Program and Knowledge Management: The Climate Change Unit is now being established as well as a Knowledge Management Center under the National Commission on Science. TOR's for the former are under discussion and the TOR's and Decree for the latter have been drafted waiting for discussion by the technical boards before endorsement by the National Sustainable Development Council (CONDES). Additional support for Pillar 3 activities will be required in addition to the support being provided by the PPCR DFID Trust Funds.</p> <p>A National Climate Change M&E system is under preparation for which TOR's have been drafted. The design of the M&E system will be supported with PPCR funds and additional financial and technical support is envisaged from the DFID - supported Tracking Adaptation and Monitoring Development initiative.</p> <p>Discussions are also underway with World Bank for financing to address flood damage caused by the January 2013 Limpopo floods, and these may provide an opportunity to apply experience from PPCR designs to ensure that re-instated infrastructure is developed to climate resilient standards.</p>
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Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	Need to bring together DRM and Climate Change coordinating platforms. This was possible through the consultation process where joint meetings were held between DRM Technical Council- the CTGC and Sustainable Development Technical Council (CONDES) for discussion of the National Climate Change Strategy.
Stakeholder capacity	Need for external support for the documentation and preparation of the National Climate Change strategy. Three consultants (national and international) were hired to facilitate the preparation of the strategy. However, a cross-sector working group, GIIMC has facilitated the whole process. The strategy was finalized and approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2012.
Data availability	Relevant data are available in different institutions. However, data need to be gathered and its accuracy checked. Data availability and quality will be important considerations during the design of the national M&E system.
Stakeholder engagement	No particular challenges were encountered. Relevant stakeholders

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

	have been engaged using the existing consultation mechanisms for DRM and Climate change issues, as presented above and consultation processes will feature prominently throughout the design of the national M&E system.
Coordination	No problem was encountered. Phase I has been jointly and swiftly coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs.
Financing	The implementation of the SPCR activities has direct financial support for the CIFs and DFID through a WB-executed trust fund that is co-financing the SPCR CCTAP project. This funding has been used to support the preparation of the National Climate change Strategy, by hiring the national and international consultants. There is also potential additional support from a DFID-funded initiative on 'Tracking Adaptation and Monitoring Development' that will support the design of the national M&E framework. As mentioned above, Nordic Development Fund is also contributing substantial co-financing for two of investment pilots, totaling €8.3 million.
Mainstreaming	Climate change and DRM mainstreaming is being facilitated by the policy and institutions reforms supported by the WB Development Policy Operation series. Achievements in 2012 are already described above (in "Others"). At least eight sectors vulnerable to climate and disaster risks are engaged in these reforms
Procurement and recruiting	A procurement assistant has been recruited in August and is actively helping the PIU based at the Ministry of Planning and Development to move the procurement process forward.
Sustaining momentum	All sectors are actively engaged in the implementation of climate change and DRM activities. Impetus has been given with the approval of the National Climate Change Strategy and the ongoing Climate change and DRM policy and institutional reforms involving eight sectors most vulnerable to climate and disaster risks.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on activities, impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Cross-sector engagement in CC and DRM discussions for the design of the national climate change strategy and sector policy and institutional reforms
- National consensus reached during the preparation of the national climate change strategy that climate and disaster resilience a national priority beyond low carbon development
- National consensus that implementation of the national climate change agenda, and

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on activities, impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

particularly, M&E design, coordination and knowledge management will require additional expertise and financial resources.

NEPAL

In general, SPCR3 has been under implementation since July 2012, while the remaining 4 SPCR projects are near completion of the project design phase.

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>New leadership for SPCR in MOSTE: Following some changes in staffing, a new MOSTE Secretary and NPD were appointed by the Government of Nepal in November 2012 and have taken over direction and oversight of the SPCR.</p> <p>Coordination committee established and TOR under review: Draft TOR for the Climate Change Program Coordinating Committee (CCPCC) – the main body established by MOSTE for coordinating SPCR activities with three other major CC adaptation efforts under the ministry – has been circulated with comments received from each SPCR component. Draft is under review from MOSTE.</p> <p>MOSTE Core group established to improve integrated cross-sectoral CC mainstreaming: MOSTE has established a ‘core group’ of technical specialists from nine government sector agencies² comprising senior divisional engineers to support sector agencies in: (i) building capacity to assess climate vulnerability of their planning and implementing activities, and (ii) coordinating efforts on CC mainstreaming across government departments. The core group will help MOSTE in mainstreaming climate resilience activities.</p> <p>MOSTE has established a working modality to integrate climate change into the national educational system. MOSTE has identified Focal Persons and established committees to integrate climate change learning into the education system at secondary and tertiary level.</p>
Capacity building	<p>Integrated Climate Change Vulnerability and adaptation Assessment training: MOSTE facilitated a week long training workshop on vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning (CCVA) for 40 representatives including the MOSTE Core Group. The training was held in Chitwan District (7-12 Feb 2013) and</p>

²DWSS – Dept. Water Supply and Sewage, DoR – Dept. of Roads, DOLIDAR – Dept of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads, DoI –Dept. of Irrigation, DUDBC – Dept. of Urban Development and Building Construction, DWIDP – Dept. of Water Induced Disaster Prevention, MoFALD – Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, DHM – Dept. of Hydrology and Meteorology and MOSTE – Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

	<p>combined - a series of presentations from technical specialists under PPCR 3 (on Climate change assessment methodologies, CC threat analysis for Nepal, International experience with CC for water induced disaster prevention, transport and irrigation sectors), together with group working sessions, site inspections, district stakeholder consultations and pilot CCVA for four infrastructure components (district level bridge, drinking water supply system, rural market place, and irrigation intake).</p> <p>The main outcome of the workshop was the critical review of international CCVA methodologies and the development of a Nepal-specific CCVA. The refined methodology will be further tested for sector vulnerability assessments under PPCR3. Once completed it will be distributed by MOSTE to all sectors in the form of a vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning guidance for infrastructure development planning and implementation.</p> <p>Training on Climate Change modelling and threat quantification: Through the PPCR MOSTE has trained six hydrologist engineers from the Dept. Hydrology and Meteorology (Hydrology division) in the development and use of two catchment hydrological models. The training was conducted over two weeks in February and focussed on developing a lumped and a distributed hydrological model for the East Rapti River Basin for use in quantifying climate change threats (the first step in catchment-level CCVA) and assessing the suitability of the two modelling approaches to the Nepali context.</p> <p>The models will be used by DHM and MOSTE to quantify changes in climate threats in the eight case study districts, including custom-built modules developed for flash floods, landslides as well as flooding and changes in the catchment water balance.</p> <p>DHM with support from the SPCR is currently developing a further seven pilot catchment models and a second training focussing on verification, simulation and data processing is scheduled for mid-2013 upon their completion.</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Review of international sector experience with climate change: Under the PPCR, a review and documentation of international experience with climate change has been made for three sectors: (i) irrigation, (ii) roads and bridges, and (iii) water-induced disaster management.</p> <p>The reviews identified the key climate threats and impacts facing the sector, historic trends in the development of the sector</p>

	<p>internationally and drew together key lessons for CC adaptation response in Nepal. Reviews for rural and urban WATSAN and urban planning are under going.</p> <p>Institutional analysis reports have been prepared for each of nine sectors, including: water supply and sewage, irrigation, transport, local development, water induced disasters, urban development and building design, environmental risk management together with hydrology and meteorology.</p> <p>Baseline district profiles have been prepared for eight case study districts selected for the CCVA under PPCR. The baseline profiles document experience with past climate variability, damages to infrastructure incurred and sector development trends. Complementary district Socio-economic and gender profiles have also been drafted for review.</p> <p>Climate Change and Vulnerability Mapping in Watersheds in the Middle and High Mountains of Nepal was written by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) as analytical work for SPCR 1 and is available at: http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/projdocs/2012/44214-023-nep-tacr.pdf</p> <p>Assessment of climate change on the hydrology of the West Seti Sub-basin of Nepal was also written by IWMI to analyze the downscaled climate projections for SPCR 1 and assess the impact of proposed watershed interventions on the hydrology in the project area. This will be posted on adb.org.</p> <p>Workshop on Integrating Climate Change into Grades 9 & 10. MoSTE collaborated with the Ministry of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre to hold a 2-day workshop on how to improve learning on climate change in environmental sciences education. The workshop brought together climate change experts and national curriculum officers and textbook writers for a series of presentations and small group work to launch the process of revising CC content for national curriculum.</p> <p>Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy and Action Plans has been drafted for SPCR 1 and 3 and are under review.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>SPCR 1: District and community-level consultations were held in the project area frequently from June 2012 to February 2013, and another round will be held in June-July 2013. ADB and DSCWM conducted a multi-stakeholder seminar in February 2013, presenting</p>

	<p>the draft project design.</p> <p>SPCR 2: The first national preparatory workshop to create a National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS), a key activity under this project, was conducted in Kathmandu in July 2012. The workshop was attended by the range of stakeholders from national and local government, the private sector and community-based organizations. The stakeholders affirmed DHM as the authoritative source of climate information and how to use the NFCS as the means of sharing climate knowledge and know-how and identifying user requirements for climate information. A high priority for the NFCS is transformation of climate information into forms understandable by individual users and communities.</p> <p>SPCR 3: Main stakeholder engagement has been through the MOSTE Core group. In addition the TA international and national consultants have carried out regular one-to-one meetings with government agencies and departments.</p> <p>SPCR 4: Key private sector companies and financial institutions for partnership have been selected. Three lead firms for agri-business have been selected as the primary partners for implementation of Project 1³. Project 2⁴ is focussed on improving efficiency of hydropower turbines under flow regimes with increasing sediment loads, with proposal for co-financing floated to three private sector firms.</p>
<p>Procurement and recruiting</p>	<p>SPCR 1: The work of the main design consultant team has been completed, but new consultants are being fielded for May-July to prepare detailed designs for the first batch of subprojects. Requests for expressions of interest for the project implementation support teams are expected to be publicly released in September or October 2013.</p> <p>SPCR 2: Project negotiations were successfully completed in November, 2012 and the WB's Board of Directors approved the Project in January 2013. The project is expected to be signed on April, 30, 2013. Both implementing agencies (DHM and MoAD) have commenced key procurement activities as per the agreed procurement plans.</p> <p>SPCR 3: EoI has been publicly announced for:</p>

³Project 1: Public and private sector collaboration to enhance food security through promoting climate resilient agriculture

⁴Project 2: Climate-proofing vulnerable infrastructure

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and environment training package on Community based CCVA for 61 districts. 15 consortiums have expressed interest and 6 are short-listed. • Documenting traditional and indigenous adaptation practices in Nepal. 12 consortiums have expressed interest and 3 are short-listed. • RfP submission and evaluation is expected in May. <p>SPCR 4: Project 1 approved by IFC Management. Invitation for EoI was publicly announced with submissions collected by IFC in March 2013. Negotiation on business terms underway with the selected firm for project implementation.</p> <p>SPCR 5: Project preparation is underway.</p>
<p>On-the ground activities (please specify)</p>	<p>SPCR 1: District, community and national-level stakeholder consultations and field work (as above)</p> <p>SPCR 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Integrating Climate Change into Grade 9 & 10 Science was held from 8 – 9 Nov 2012. • Inception Workshop for SPCR 3 was held in December 2012 which provided government agencies an opportunity to review and comment on the draft inception report and help on scheduling of SPCR3 activities. • CCVA training workshop in Chitwan District (see above) • Climate Change hydrological modelling training • Baseline field investigations have begun in Chitwan and Banke districts <p>SPCR 4: National Level Stakeholders Workshop on findings of Diagnostic Report-“Scoping Study on Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security, Nepal” was held on on 3rd October, 2012.</p> <p>Signed Memorandum of Understanding with 4 private sector agribusiness lead firms to provide extension services to farmers.</p>
<p><i>Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of SPCR pilots.</i></p>	
<p>Data availability</p>	<p>Climate projections: Nepal has been identified by the IPCC as a “white spot” in climate change modelling, where the availability of existing data presents a real challenge for the development of climate models. This is compounded by the complexity of the country’s terrain which makes interpolation between data stations</p>

	<p>difficult. In 2012 DHM together with ADPC down scaled five Global Circulation Models for Nepal using three different Regional Circulation Models. Reports have been posted on the DHM Web Portal.</p> <p>Cross-institutional data sharing: Working with many government agencies represents a challenge in sharing and making available data between agencies and for use in integrated climate change assessments. Purchase of data will be required and should be done for the SPCR as a whole not for individual projects. Work under SPCR 3 to develop a Management Information System (MIS) has made clear the importance of this sharing.</p>
Coordination	<p>Coordination of different climate change related interventions is central to effective CC mainstreaming; however, balancing the need for inclusion of all stakeholders with the practicalities of establishing effective and meaningful coordination mechanisms is a challenge in the Nepali institutional context. Consultations with government agencies on the formulation of TOR for a coordination committee (CCPCC) have resulted in a number of additional CC adaptation initiatives outside the SPCR requesting inclusion in the committee. This presents a challenge for MOSTE in trying to balance including all CC initiatives within various Government of Nepal programs, and limiting the scope of the committee to a manageable size. To date eight projects are included under the coordination committee. The implementation of the PPCR is the basis for piloting a coordination mechanism. The committee can later be expanded to include more CC projects in subsequent phases once the mechanism is found to be successful.</p>
Financing	<p>The Government of Nepal has decided not use loan financing for certain sectors – including climate change. PPCR 2 includes credit as part of its financing but the financing plan for SPCR 1 has been revised accordingly. The Government has also decided that the additional \$5 Million grant made available to Nepal shall be allocated to SPCR 1.</p>
Public awareness	<p>Communication of a coordinated, positive message to the public presents a challenge: Climate change adaptation activities maintained a high profile in Nepali media during the last six months due to: (i) wide public understanding of Nepal’s high levels of vulnerability, (ii) public discussion on the high levels of adaptation investment by the Government of Nepal – including through the PPCR, and (iii) the two year anniversary of the NAPA presenting a milestone for review of progress to date. The SPCR comprises one of the major initiatives by the government to build on the NAPA</p>

	<p>and SPCR has supported MOSTE through: development of a communications plan, finalisation of an SPCR brochure, and dissemination of press releases marking project achievements and events. MoSTE has also updated the Nepal SPCR web site and is posting articles and publications from key milestone events.</p> <p>The role of the private sector in the SPCR is not well understood. SPCR 4 involves working primarily through the private sector and represents a departure from conventional donor TA work. Loan financing to the private sector through the SPCR is not well understood within the government agencies implementing the SPCR and could present a point of confusion in the public discussion of the SPCR. In discussion with SPCR4 it was agreed that some communications effort is needed to explain clearly and simply the modality of how the project will be implemented and the benefits of the lead firm approach in improving rural economies and household livelihoods. These efforts are currently being designed further.</p>
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Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- The Nepal SPCR was presented and discussed as a case study during the South Asian Evaluation Conclave meeting in Nepal (February 2013)

NIGER

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>Les actes administratifs formalisant les arrangements institutionnels ont été adoptés et les différents organes de mise en œuvre du PSRC mis en place. Toutefois, il ressort quelques difficultés dans l'application de certains textes. La première session 2013 du Comité National d'Orientation et de Pilotage du PSRC tenue le 25 avril 2013 à Niamey, a recommandé la révision de ces textes pour plus de cohérence avec les documents fondamentaux et juridiques du programme.</p> <p>Organisation de la première session 2013 du Comité National d'Orientation et de Pilotage (CNOP) du PSRC pour l'adoption des documents de bilan du plan d'actions 2012 et programme de travail et budget annuels 2013.</p>
Capacity building	<p>Organisation d'un atelier national d'internalisation des procédures et outils opérationnels de mise en œuvre du projet PACRC. Cet atelier a regroupé tous les acteurs directement impliqués des niveaux central et local.</p> <p>Mission d'appui à la formulation des microprojets communautaires au niveau des 38 communes d'intervention du projet PACRC.</p> <p>Organisation d'un atelier d'information et de sensibilisation à l'endroit des organes de médias y compris les animateurs des radios communautaires pour un partenariat stratégique avec le PACRC et le PSRC en général.</p> <p>Participation à 18^{ème} COP UNFCC Doha 2012.</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Etude pour l'élaboration des outils opérationnels de suivi et évaluation du PACRC.</p> <p>Atelier d'élaboration de module de formation sur le « Guide national d'élaboration des plans de développement communaux » prenant en compte les risques et la résilience climatiques.</p> <p>Etude sur la cartographie d'occupation des sols au niveau des cinq (5) communes d'intervention du projet PACRC.</p> <p>Elaboration d'un manuel de procédure pour les activités de filets sociaux (transfert monétaire, bon d'achat, HIMO) dans les communes du PACRC.</p>

	Révision des Plans de Développement Communaux en vue d'intégrer les questions de résilience aux changements climatiques dans 7 Communes.
Stakeholder engagement	Mise en place des « Unités techniques opérationnelles » et nomination des chargés de projet et points focaux au niveau des Agences nationales d'exécution des projets PPCR. Processus de recrutement de pools de prestataires privés (ONGs, Cabinets privés, Ass. Dev, prestataires privés individuels).
Procurement and recruiting	Dotation des Agences nationales d'exécution du projet PACRC en fournitures et consommables de bureau et équipements informatiques. Recrutement du personnel additionnel de l'Unité de Gestion Fiduciaire du projet PACRC.
On-the ground activities (please specify)	Signatures et mise en œuvre de 57 conventions de financement des microprojets communautaires résilients dans le cadre du programme d'urgence initié au profit de 6 communes d'intervention du projet PACRC victimes des inondations d'octobre 2012. Signatures de 336 conventions de financement des microprojets communautaires au titre du programme de travail 2013 au profit des communes d'intervention du projet PACRC. Mise en place des commissions de protection sociales dans les communes d'intervention du projet PACRC.

<i>Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	Respect des rôles et attributions des différentes institutions publiques et privées impliquées dans la mise en œuvre du PSRC.
Stakeholder capacity	La mise à disposition par l'Etat, d'agents qualifiés pour l'encadrement technique des communes.
Data availability	Renforcement des capacités des acteurs sur toute la chaîne de production, collecte et traitement des données (du niveau central au niveau communautaire).
Stakeholder engagement	Création des conditions minimums de motivation des agents mis à la disposition du programme.

Coordination	Faire converger les actions de toutes les parties prenantes vers l'atteinte des objectifs du programme.
Financing	Le déblocage effectif de la contrepartie de l'Etat. Relever la capacité de consommation des communes.
Mainstreaming	Motivation et mobilisation des agents chargés d'assurer le suivi.
Sustaining momentum	Faire face aux préoccupations des parties prenantes qui sont à la fois multiples et diverses.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Difficultés de faire une planification opérationnelles des interventions du fait du caractère imprévisible du phénomène (inondations dans des zones habituellement sujettes à des sécheresse).
- Le retard dans le démarrage des autres projets du PSRC (PROMOVARE et PDIPC) est source de difficulté pour la synergie, la complémentarité et l'évaluation des performances du programme.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political-will to drive the Climate Change agenda with the creation of a new Ministerial Portfolio in the Ministry of Climate Change and Development. • Effective collaboration and networking with key government Departments through the Adaptation, REDD+ and MRV Technical Working Groups. • An inclusive policy has been developed and awaiting Government endorsement. • Setting up of Provincial Climate Change Committees/Offices.
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on human capacity.
Analytical work and technical studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the idea of Public Private Partnership is gaining momentum. Example, the Ministry of Climate Change has an existing MOU with Digicel – a private telecommunication company. • Have an MOU with the University of Technology to carry out analytical work and technical studies.
Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement through the 3 Technical Working Groups mentioned above. • On-going provincial and local level government consultations – have covered 15/20 provinces so far. • We have advanced so much in this area – though it’s a new area of public policy, the people in the rural communities have come to acknowledge the advent of climate change and its impacts on their livelihood. • Public awareness is gaining momentum.
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NGOs are at the moment playing an active role in the communities.

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data acquisition, storage and retrieval is the biggest problem in PNG.
Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having to understand the science of climate change is difficult when you deal with 50% of the population still being illiterate – need to strategise the approach.

Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic economic problem of limited financial resources and unlimited wants, that is, compelling demands for visible expenditure by elected representatives and not so much investment in long term DRR and CCA. • Need to legislate and build it into the budgetary processes.
Mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it comes to mainstreaming & implementation, the issue of compliance and enforcement is a problem in a country like PNG.
Sustaining momentum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the global attention, there was a lot of donor interventions but the question of long term sustainability comes into play – this leads to government and institutions of state taking ownership of the program.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

Please note:

As much as we would like to contribute, we have yet to reach that stage. The information provided above is based on our initial discussions and our own experiences working in the Ministry of Climate Change and Development. We have not participated in earlier PPCR Pilot Countries Meetings in Zambia or Istanbul and we may probably be late on the scene. The PPCR Sub-committee endorsed the Papua New Guinea SPCR on 1st November 2012. We intend to actively participate in any way we could and learn from the lessons learned and experiences of other countries to emulate. Thank you so much.

SAINT LUCIA

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>Saint Lucia's strategic programme areas under its SPCR (focused on climate change adaptation (CCA) are closely interwoven with the broader fabric of disaster risk reduction (DRR). Thus, co-financing under the PPCR will be achieved through a synergistic blend, with financial resources made available under the national and regional components of a World Bank-implemented Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP). The PPCR-DVRP is therefore managed accordingly, with the Sustainable Development Environment Division (SDED) of the Ministry of Sustainable Development Energy, Science and Technology leading on technical matters and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs, Planning and Social Security leading on fiduciary matters. This was already in operation since the last meeting.</p> <p>Terms of Reference have also been prepared for the hiring of a Climate Change Specialist/Coordinator (to serve as Monitoring Officer), a Communications/Liaison Officer and an Administrative Officer under the Project to operate from the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy and Science & Technology.</p> <p>A Project Management Committee was also established since the last meeting for the review of the projects submitted for consideration by various governmental agencies.</p> <p>The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the Cabinet Appointed entity to oversee all climate change programmes on the island will also have oversight over the implementation of the SPCR. This will be accomplished through a Climate Resilience Sub-Committee (CRSC) which will embrace additional partners, especially those from Civil Society. Allocation has been made under the project to facilitate the scheduling of these meetings.</p>
Capacity building	<p>Capacity Building under the Project has largely occurred through the Geonode component under Phase 1, where workshops were held with key entities. It is the intention under Phase 2 for Geonode to be extended/upgraded, as appropriate. There are also capacity building components under some of the projects submitted by entities.</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Terms of Reference have been prepared for various feasibility studies and requirements under the Project Preparation Advance (PPA) component of the Project. This is inclusive of exploratory and</p>

Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

	<p>investigative work on the Climate Change Adaptation Loan Facility (CALF). As a World Bank requirement, a Rapid Analysis is expected to be undertaken on the CALF (through a World Bank and national effort), the results of which are expected to lead to a more detailed and thorough feasibility study being conducted by a consultant. The evaluation process has also been undertaken for the hiring of environmental and social safeguards consultants as part of a World Bank requirement under the Project.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>All stakeholders continue to be apprised of the current state of affairs under the Project. Some agencies have been asked to make final amendments to proposals.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>Terms of Reference have been prepared for the hiring of a Climate Change Specialist/Coordinator, a Communications/Liaison Officer and an Administrative Officer under the Project to operate from the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy and Science & Technology.</p> <p>The evaluation process has also been undertaken for the hiring of environmental and social safeguards consultants as part of a World Bank requirement under the Project.</p> <p>Following a Rapid Analysis of the CALF to be undertaken through a World Bank and national effort, a more detailed and thorough feasibility study is to be conducted by a consultant that will inform the design and operation of the CALF.</p>
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<p>On-the-ground activities have been delayed due to internal processes for project approval. Approval of projects at the national level was granted by the Minister of Finance in March 2013. Only visits to the various sites where interventions are planned have been undertaken with technical agencies during World Bank Missions.</p>

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	<p>Some of the momentum gained with institutions during Phase 1 of the PPCR has been lost due the delay in project preparation/approval. There have been challenges in continuity arising from a new (political) administration, changes in Permanent Secretaries of both of the national executing agencies and decrease in the size of the climate change team operating at SDED vis-à-vis increasing workload. However, with the recent approval granted by</p>
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<i>Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
	the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, steady progress is anticipated.
Stakeholder capacity	Some stakeholders have had difficulty in costing project activities and also in justifying activities in the context of CCA and DRR. However, they have been assisted accordingly members of the Project Management Team.
Data availability	Some momentum gained with Geonode under Phase 1 has also been lost, including liaising with various technical agencies in acquiring data to populate the site. It is expected that once a Geospatial Data Coordinator is hired under Phase 2 (along with a GIS specialist), the process of data storage, collection, enhancement, manipulation, will progress.
Stakeholder engagement	The delays in the process meant that the planned meetings of the NCCC and CRSC to be regularly scheduled (oversight, advisory, reporting, etc) had to be largely postponed. However, stakeholders were kept apprised of the current status of the project, largely through smaller, more informal sessions. With the PPA expected to take effect this year, stakeholder engagement will be expected to proceed as originally planned.
Coordination	Phase 1 of the PPCR was largely coordinated by SDED, whereas in Phase 2, coordination on administrative and financial matters is being led by the PCU, while technical matters are being handled by SDED. This presents a learning curve for SDED and PCU that have traditionally both largely managed their own projects. However, the regularly scheduled meetings between the two national executing agencies have and will continue to assist in the smooth operation of the Project.
Financing	The approval of the PPA and the PPCR-DVRP as a whole was granted by the Minister of Finance in March 2013. As such, before then, there was no clear confirmation of the allocation of the funding for the various activities under the Project.
Procurement and recruiting	This has been delayed by the lengthy period awaiting administrative clearance on the PPCR/DVRP from the Ministry of Finance, that is, the focal point for World Bank implemented projects. This approval was granted in March 2013. As such, procurement and recruitment of the PPA activities are expected to proceed as per the Bank-approved Procurement Plan, which outlines in great detail, the specific activities to be financed with the PPA. Some of the TORs

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

	and Bidding documents have been finalised and bidding processes have already been launched for some of the activities to be financed under the PPA.
Sustaining momentum	See previous sections.
Other	Administrative delays caused by changes in the political administration as well as changes in leadership of both national executing agencies.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on activities, impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

With the PPA expected to take effect in June, lost momentum is expected to be regained. The PPA will finance activities to support project preparation to enhance Project readiness and allow for smooth and rapid implementation of activities soon after Project Effectiveness. PPA activities will include, *inter alia*: PCU and SDED staffing (including the position for the Climate Change Specialist/Coordinator (fulfilling role of Monitoring Officer), Social and Environmental Safeguards assessments, hiring of a GIS Coordinator, technical assistance to executing ministries, feasibility study for the CALF and designs for works that will be financed under the PPCR/DVRP.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>Project Management A procurement assistant has been recruited bringing the procurement team to three (3) officers. This has enhanced the capacity of the project coordination team.</p> <p>Coordination The project coordination team has synchronized RDVRP interventions with those being implemented by partner agencies to limit duplication of activities thereby reducing cost.</p>
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<p>Analytical work and technical studies</p> <p>The procurement of several technical studies is underway.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scope Definition and Development of a Work Plan for the elaboration of the National Physical Development plan 2. Hydrology/Hydraulic modelling and Geotechnical Site investigation for Bridges, fords and Rivers. 3. Hydrology/Hydraulic modelling and Geotechnical Site investigation for watershed pilot area – Arnos Vale. 4. Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment for Georgetown Coastal Defence. 5. Consultancy to Establish Hazard and Risk Modelling Database. 6. Health Service Analysis for relocation of the Milton Cato Memorial Hospital. 7. Structural Assessment of emergency shelters. <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Two officers each from the Meteorological Office and Central Water and Sewerage Authority (CWSA) have commenced (March 2013) training in forecasting. The training is being provided by the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology.</p> <p>In conjunction with the HTERP, a training workshop coordinated by the Ministry of Housing, Informal Settlements, Land and Surveys and Physical Planning was conducted on the week of April 8, 2013 for GIS technicians. Sixteen (16) officials from National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO), 8 agencies were trained in</p>

	<p>developing hazard map models for the pilot areas of Kingstown and Georgetown.</p> <p>Data analysis</p> <p>During the GIS training workshop the trainees developed storm surge and flash flood models for Kingstown and Georgetown, respectively. These will be replicated in at least seven (7) other vulnerable communities.</p> <p>In addition, the officers were trained in the use of the GeoNode and GIS software, data collection and metadata input, and the production of hazard maps from same. The trainees are expected to produce other hazard maps (Fire, Land Slide, and Earthquake).</p> <p>Scope Definition (Union Island Pilot Area)</p> <p>The activities to be undertaken in Union Island were reviewed. The activity, <i>Replanting of Mangrove in Selected Areas</i> was cancelled as this was already being done by the environmental non-profit organisation, The Nature Conservancy (TNC). TNC was also funding activities aimed at physical modelling of storm surges and its impacts on the coastal environment. In addition, the “<i>Implement appropriate shoreline numerical and physical modelling techniques on Union Island</i>” and “<i>Geological assessment of Union Island as a single drainage basin inclusive of soil testing, ground water assessment and monitoring</i>” were also cancelled.</p> <p>Further consultation with stakeholders identified the most urgent needs: (i) drainage, (ii) water catchment/reservoir improvements and (iii) upgrading the community centre to hurricane resistant shelter standards. The programming of these activities is pending.</p>
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Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Stakeholder capacity	<p>Many of the challenges in this area are being addressed through the capacity development activities of the SPCR. In addition, the CPD has been working with the agencies to mainstream the SPCR/RDVRP activities into their work plans.</p>
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Stakeholder engagement and maintaining momentum	<p>Some partner agencies appear to be unclear as to the extent of their roles and responsibilities in project implementation. In response, the CPD will convene information sharing/gathering meetings with stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on the activities • Remind agencies of roles and responsibilities • Obtain feedback on issues and constraints
Procurement	<p>Scope definition – difficulties in getting partner agencies to articulate their needs e.g. especially for some capacity building activities, defining ToRs etc. In response, the CPD will provide simplified guidelines for detailing specifications and preparing and reviewing ToRs. Training will also be provided to relevant partner agencies in these areas.</p>
Sustaining momentum (response to challenge of)	<p>The CPD is working with agencies to more closely mainstream the RDVRP activities into the agency work programmes.</p>

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Harmonisation of similar activities across agencies is critical and increases operational efficiency.

SAMOA

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>The Climate Resilience Investment Coordination Unit (CRICU), which was established through PPCR Phase 1, has now been fully mainstreamed in the Ministry of Finance (MOF) with absorption of staff and an allocation in the MOF 2013/14 budget. Going forward, the Unit will have operational responsibility for the coordination of all climate resilience activities in Samoa, including the two investment projects under the second Phase of the PPCR, and is the Secretariat for the PPCR Steering Committee.</p> <p>The PPCR Steering Committee, which is a high level inter - Ministerial body comprising CEOs (Permanent Secretaries), meets on a regular basis and ensures sound inter-sector coordination of PPCR activities.</p>
Capacity building	<p>Through the PPCR, the capacity of MOF, MNRE and key stakeholders in terms of knowledge of climate change issues and financing has been strengthened significantly through the project. For example, CRICU staffs are now better able to articulate climate change related issues in open forums.</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Analytical work and technical studies for Phase 1 and Investment Project 1 (West Coast Road) have been completed. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation Analysis – provides information that can guide efforts to effectively integrate and coordinate climate change risk management across vulnerable sectors and relevant ministries, and support the investment programmes that will be implemented under the PPCR; • Capacity Assessment and Enhancement Study – provides guidance on how civil society in Samoa can be engaged and empowered to build long-term climate resilience; • National Climate Change Programme and Plan – a medium- and longer-term strategic climate change programme and plan for Samoa, building on the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and other frameworks, including the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS); • Mainstreaming Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in Policy, Planning and Budgetary Processes – analysis and plan to implement approaches for the integration of disaster and climate risk management into core development policies, planning, budgeting and implementation; and • Architecture for a Climate Change Trust Fund –

	<p>recommendations for establishment including organizational and governance arrangements as well as an Operational Manual</p> <p>A study to better understand the gender differentiated impacts of climate change is in progress.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>A PPCR Phase 1 High Level Forum was held on 3 April 2013 for Government to review the recommendations of the studies, jointly hosted by MOF and the World Bank. Opened by the Minister of Finance, the Forum was attended by 95 senior officials from government and representatives of civil society, including the private sector and Samoa's Development Partners. The Forum also identified and proposed actions that address gaps and unidentified opportunities.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>After much delay, a consultant firm has now been contracted to undertake the detailed preparation work for the second investment project (Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities).</p>
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<p>Implementation of the West Coast Road project is now underway with preliminary survey activities being carried out, including further consultations with communities situated along the road.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the detailed preparation work for the second investment project is also underway.</p> <p>The gender study will focus on developing a gender monitoring framework which will consider the socioeconomic impacts and vulnerabilities to climate and disaster risks to inform community consultations and local engagements, and will engage community leaders from several PPCR districts in consultations. The approach will be to consider gender from the aspect of vulnerability, incorporating demographics, such as age, socioeconomic status, and poverty, to understand where men, women, boys, and girls may be affected through the implementation of programmes and projects. The development of the monitoring framework will try to coordinate approaches among ministries, CSOs, NGOs, and donors to improve efficiency of project implementation and consistency in reporting to ministries and donor agencies.</p>

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	<p>For all vulnerable sectors, initiatives to increase resilience through DRR and CCA should be reflected in the corporate plans and management plans of relevant implementing/responsible agencies.</p>
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	Samoa's higher education and other relevant institutions, such as the Civil Society Support Programme, should be encouraged, through funding and other means, to provide research opportunities and risk management training for government staff, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society groups.
Stakeholder capacity	There have been some improvements as a result of the consultations and workshops held during PPCR Phase 1. One of the studies was aimed specifically at assessing the capacity of CSOs. The recommendations will be implemented through the second component of the Coastal Resilience Project under PPCR Phase 2 which is aimed at strengthening civil society participation in climate resilience activities.
Data availability	Summary information on current and anticipated risks, including the consequences, should be published in accessible and user-friendly forms. This should include maps and other graphics, as well as guidance on managing the risks, with links to more detailed information. Briefing papers on complex issues that may not be well understood by communities should be provided by government ministries in plain English and Samoan, well in advance of community consultations.
Stakeholder engagement	There have been extensive consultations under the PPCR and together with other donor supported activities communities are now reporting consultation fatigue. This increases the importance of quickly moving from project planning to implementation on the ground.
Coordination	More effort should be given to ensuring CCA and DRR initiatives include a coherent balance between government- and community-led actions. Although there have been extensive consultations with communities, many government efforts in the past have promoted a top-down approach. The PPCR hopes to reverse this trend and achieve a better balance between top-down and community led activities.
Financing	A decision is awaited from government on the utilization of the additional US\$5M resources provided by the PPCR. Additional sources of cofinancing for the second investment project are also being sought.
Mainstreaming	This is in progress as highlighted by the Phase 1 study on mainstreaming which provided practical recommendations for integrating climate resilience into legislation, policies, plans, budgets and operations.

Procurement and recruiting	Lack of relevant technical expertise in country and cost of services in the region delays procurement.
Sustaining momentum	The institutionalization of CRICU will greatly facilitate sustaining momentum. Moreover, the Bank team is following up closely with regular support missions.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- More stakeholders have become involved and increased their knowledge as a result of the PPCR. This also means seeing climate change as a development issue and impacts development gains and its integration in the development process. Example, infrastructure sector.
- Samoa's PPCR has also resulted in the Chamber of Commerce's deeper involvement in climate change issues and interest in seeking a climate change advisor to assist its members better understand impacts of cc in their different sectors.

TAJIKISTAN

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>SPCR results framework is being revised, a new Monitoring and Evaluation form is being established.</p> <p>A Coordination Mechanism is established in Tajikistan which consists of several groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-ministerial Group to approve and endorse recommendations made by the Steering Group; • Steering Group comprising from representatives of every PPCR involved Government Institutions, Civil Society, donor agencies and mass media. The Steering Group in the course of its regular meetings discusses pending issues and develops recommendation on the improvement of PPCR implementation mechanism for Inter-ministerial Committee for approval; and • PPCR Focal Point with the assistance of Secretariat coordinating implementation of projects in Tajikistan by providing guidance, consultation and assistance to MDBs, national Executive Agencies and international consultants/firms. <p>On 25 April 2013, PPCR Secretariat held the next regular PPCR Steering Group meeting and discussed the first draft of the PPCR Work Plan for 2013. Along with many other comments on the improvement of coordination process the Steering Group members also requested to consider more intensive involvement and collaboration with the Civil Society of Tajikistan in the implementation of PPCR and Monitoring and Evaluation process.</p>
Capacity building	<p>Capacity Development Technical Assistance (CDTA) is an ADB led component of Phase II. It is comprised of two components from Phase I “Building Capacity for Climate Resilience” and “Climate Science and Modelling Program”. Last month as a result of tender conducted by ADB in consultation with the Government of Tajikistan an international company was selected to carry out this important component of PPCR. Under this component all the components of PPCR in Tajikistan will be monitored and in cooperation with PPCR Focal Point, Secretariat and MDBs annual progress reports will be prepared.</p> <p>PPCR Secretariat is also continuing capacity building activities with government sector. From time to time it is holding meetings with</p>

	<p>national focal points from Government institutions to update them about latest progress made under PPCR and other climate related activities in the country and outside Tajikistan.</p>
<p>Analytical work and technical studies</p>	<p>So far the following components made significant progress in analytical work and technical studies, which was followed by technical support missions to Tajikistan:</p> <p>Building climate resilience in the energy sector. Feasibility study for this component, under EBRD guidance, has commenced its work in November 2012. One of the key aspects of the rehabilitation will be to increase the resilience of Kairakkum dam against climate change effects over the operating time of the next turbine generation, some 50 – 60 years. The design of the new power plant will consider the uncertainty regarding climatic change, refurbishment of the HPP, reinforcing the dam and increase the current power generating of the HPP from 126 thousand Kw/h to the minimum of 150 thousand Kw/h. Climatic change will be reflected in the inflow hydrographs to the reservoir, most of all.</p> <p>Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods. Project Appraisal Document for this component was prepared by the World Bank team in close cooperation with the Committee of Environmental Protection. This will be a joint PPCR and GEF initiative to be implemented by the Committee for Environment Protection of Tajikistan under the World Bank coordination. The overall Project Development Objective and is to enable rural people to increase their productive assets in ways that improve natural resource management and resilience to climate change in selected climate vulnerable sites. This project will comprise of three sub-components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Production and Land Resource Management Investments • Knowledge Management and Institutional Support • Project Management and Coordination <p>The project was approved by the PPCR Sub-committee in February and the Board of the World Bank Directors in March 2013. Commencement of the project is expected in June 2013.</p> <p>Project Preparatory Technical Assistance for “Building Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin” component. This is an ADB led component. The PPTA has finished carrying out technical assistance and is about to provide the final document to ADB and the Government of Tajikistan for the inception of investment Phase. The impact of the investment project will be improved livelihoods of</p>

	<p>Pyanj river basin communities vulnerable to climate variability and change. The outcome of the project will be reduced adverse effects of climate variability and climate change on communities in 18 priority jamoats across 8 target districts within the Pyanj River basin.</p> <p>The project is estimated to cost \$21.550 000USD, which comprises of three prioritized activities of the projects:</p> <p>(i) improved access to water resources through climate proofed infrastructure for irrigation, drainage, water supply and storage;</p> <p>(ii) increased resilience to climate extreme events through flood protection, early warning systems and risk transfer mechanisms; and</p> <p>(iii) improved access to information and financial resources in particular for women.</p> <p>Project approval is expected in June 2013, and commence its activities in the third quarter of 2013.</p> <p>Improvement of weather, climate and hydrological services. This is the World Bank led component that has started investment Phase early in 2012. The component is well in progress and latest technical advancement made is assessment of the possibilities and assist in digitizing existing Tajik hydromet archive data. The leading specialists of this project participated in study tours conducted in Vladivostok city, Moscow and Saint Petersburg cities of Russian Federation. Both trainings were organized under CAHMP projects, financed by PPCR and IDA. This was part of a series of study tours planned in the project to China and Russian Federation hydrometeorology services. The purpose of study tour was acquaintance with the experience of National Hydrometeorology Services of Russian Federation (Roshydromet) on the installation of hazardous hydrometeorology warning systems, establishments of various client service systems and institutional strengthening of the system. Under this project an agreement was signed between the Tajik State Administration for Hydrometeorology and the Russian hydromet services on experience sharing and preparation of specialists. Accordingly 15 students were sent to the Hydrometeorology University of Saint Petersburg to obtain master's and technical degrees in meteorology, hydrology climatology. Upon the World Bank missions visiting the Project Implementation Unit the following results were achieved as well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of requirements to form an improved Procurement Plan for 2013, • Development of recommendations to improve interactions between the General Consultant and PCU, • Development of the priority next steps to expedite the Project implementation.
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	Project is expected to run till 2017.
Stakeholder engagement	<p>PPCR Secretariat under the overall guidance of PPCR Focal Point is responsible for stakeholder engagement in PPCR process.</p> <p>In close collaboration with ADB consultant PPCR Communication Strategy was developed which includes detailed plan of knowledge management and stakeholder engagement. Making use of this strategy the PPCR secretariat will be able to more effectively manage and disseminate knowledge to address the needs of stakeholders.</p> <p>PPCR Secretariat webpage has been launched to keep the stakeholders and general public informed about the latest achievements.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>An international company was selected for the implementation of Capacity Development Technical Assistance. Currently the company is signing a contract with ADB and is to start the task starting from 13 May 2013.</p> <p>iC Group was selected by EBRD to carry out feasibility study for the energy component of PPCR. The first outcomes of the study will be presented at a workshop at the end of May this year.</p> <p>Also under the “Improvement of weather, climate and hydrological services” project of the World Bank procurement plan for 2013 was developed. The procurement plan mainly includes purchase of office maintenance equipment. In addition a consulting company was selected for the development of concept paper on “hydrometeorology service development until 2030”. A tender is announced to purchase vehicles for hydromet services.</p>

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	<p>Accepted coordination mechanism with all PPCR stakeholders including the Government of Tajikistan and MDBs sometimes does not coincide with the rules and procedures of CIF, MDBs and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Sometimes difficult to find consensus with the ministries and other stakeholders with prioritization. Climate resilience have wide mean. In place doing adaptation project stakeholders asking some investment projects, buildings and machineries one of the examples.</p>
Stakeholder capacity	The capacity of stakeholders engaged in the PPCR is varied, this is due to the level of engagement as well. Depending on the level of engagement knowledge of stakeholders about PPCR remains

	<p>different.</p> <p>PPCR is a rather long-term action and people involved from various agencies tend to change which keeps the general level of stakeholder knowledge about PPCR low.</p> <p>A clear distinction need to be made between active or key stakeholders and others.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>This section very closely relates to “Stakeholder capacity” section. PPCR is a cross-sectoral process which involves experts from various backgrounds.</p> <p>Lately there is a tendency of weakened interest of civil society and NGOs in PPCR process. One of the key reasons maybe they are not directly involved in the implementation process.</p> <p>After several active participation of civil society in PPCR meetings, the PPCR Secretariat following their recommendations put every efforts and is continuing to ensure transparency of carried out activities.</p>
Coordination	<p>How to ensure that the Government, in particular the Focal Point is informed about planned activities of MDBs prior to any activity has started?</p> <p>Ensuring single channel of communication with Government institutions, although with different Ministries and agencies but through one contact point, preferably the country Focal Point (or Secretariat if available).</p>

TONGA

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. PPTA mobilised in early February 2013. Their Inception Report was produced in March 2013.
2. A workshop attended by both government and civil society was held to discuss the potential activities under each SPCR Component was held in February 2013.
3. Results of the initial investigations by the PPTA are being included in the Interim Report is currently due for completion in early May.

Challenges:

1. Finalising agreement on the operational arrangements for a Climate Change Trust Fund.
2. Considering and evaluating priorities for a wide range of sectoral and geographical proposals which merit funding under the SPCR.
3. Producing a draft design for SPCR in a limited time, i.e. by end May 2013.

Lessons learned:

1. Need for close cooperation between government agencies (and donors) as most have some elements of CCA and/or DRM in their remit or activities.
2. There is a mass of data available on many of the potential activities being studied.
3. The relative small size of the country means that the overall situation can be relatively quickly grasped and potential solutions rapidly targeted.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

- The continued participation of a wide range of agencies, donors, civil society groups and communities in the planning process.

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

The Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP) is the Executing Agency. The Ministry for Lands, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MLECCNR) and the Ministry of Infrastructure (MoI) are currently the Implementing Agencies.

It is expected that there will be a Program Management Unit (PMU) (based in MLECCNR) to assist in coordinating and monitoring the SPCR component activities. Each Ministry with agreed SPCR project activities would become an Implementing Agency.

It is planned to set up a Climate Change Trust Fund to provide finance for criteria approved small community and medium scale projects. Current proposals are for an endowment fund

which would last beyond the life of the SPCR (5 years) and be available as an investment vehicle for other donors and other sources of climate change related income.

The MLECCNR will regularly report to the Cabinet Committee on Climate Change to provide updates on project implementation and administration. The JNAP Technical Working Group (TWG) for Climate Change, comprising experts from government, NGOs, and statutory boards, and the PPCR focal points at MoFNP and MLECCNR, will provide technical inputs during Project implementation.

Once the PMU is in place, there will be a need for more frequent and coordinated meetings to involve implementing agencies, the PMU and the JNAP-TWG to support and guide implementation.

If you have an endorsed SPCR, which of your projects have progressed the most in terms of preparation/implementation and what are the 3 main factors that have contributed to this progress?

1. The SPCR was endorsed in April 2012 and the Government and ADB have been working to produce the draft design which is scheduled for June 2013.
2. This short time scale can be achieved through strong commitment by Government and the willingness of agencies to cooperate and provide positive feedback to PPTA consultants.
3. The small size of the consultative environment and the thorough knowledge of those involved has also allowed for rapid discussion and consideration of issues and potential projects.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

1. Preparation of draft design in June 2013.
2. Consideration of draft proposals by the Government and the ADB.
3. Finalising of proposal by 3rd quarter of 2013.

YEMEN

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>Regular meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and in participation of the Ministers of all line-Ministries to ensure inter-sectoral coordination of PPCR activities as well as mainstreaming climate change into core development planning.</p> <p>Also during the ongoing National Dialogue continued and strong commitment by the GOY to the PPCR. Noticeable attention and support and follow up is given to the strategic programs and activities such as PPCR, as is also documented by wide media coverage. Such support reconfirms the high level importance of the PPCR to the country as a strategic cross-sectoral program.</p> <p>The PCU established under PPCR Phase I, located at the Environment Protection Authority, will be strengthened and equipped with additional staff to continue coordinating activities to support the three investment projects under Phase II. In addition two female experts have been seconded to join the PCU and targeted technical training will be provided.</p> <p>Continued collaboration as well as stakeholder consultations are being carried out as well as the donor community being consulted.</p> <p>The recently established Implementing Committee (IC) for investment I of SPCR consisting of representatives of the key implementing institutions is an additional step forward in the successful coordination and cooperation process.</p>
Capacity building	<p>The PPCR demonstrated a good example of capacity building through its comprehensive consultation process at all stages in which all stakeholders engaged and participated actively and for which targeted training and capacity building was provided. This process led to a noticeable increase in the level of knowledge and awareness of climate change issues. All of which is also noticeable in regular media clippings.</p> <p>One of the key activities within PPCR Phase I is the institutional capacity assessment study to identify the level of capacities, gaps and needs of related agencies. This study is at its final stage and has been accompanied by a range of national workshops.</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Several technical assessment studies and analytical work undertaken, including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness climate change strategy and materials. The objective of this activity is to support the Government to prepare a long-term

enabling strategy on how to prepare for climate change and strengthen resilience through the targeted awareness raising activities. The study is at the final stage of preparation for which a series of workshops and stakeholder consultation meetings have been carried out. A final national workshop to discuss the results and findings of this study was held on April 15, 2013.

2. Institutional capacity assessment study to identify the level of capacities, gaps and needs of related agencies. The objective of this study is to assess existing capacities of the line ministries and agencies and to identify short, medium and long term needs and requirements of relevant institutions in relation to their institutional, human, training, equipment, financial, regulatory and legislative capacities. This study is at its final stage. A final national workshop to discuss the findings of this study was held on April 24, 2013.
3. Rapid risk assessment of climate change on water, agriculture, health and coastal zones. The objectives of these studies are to undertake evaluation of climate change impact on these key sectors in a participatory approach with the vulnerable communities in selected pilot areas in order to determine the levels to which the communities are vulnerable to adverse climatic events, and identify options for adaptation measures through a participatory mechanism with local communities in the selected pilot areas. These sectoral studies are progressing well.
4. Climate Information System for Enhanced Climate Resilience. This study is focusing on assessment of developing a national framework for climate services, which identifies the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders providing or utilizing climate data and information which include among others establishment of a national standard for climate data and information systems, establishment of communication channels and cooperation mechanisms for data exchange, information dissemination and knowledge sharing; identification of hardware and software needs; and identification of training needs. This study is progressing well.
5. Assessment studies on mainstreaming climate change into the national and sectoral plans and strategies, integration of climate and risk into curricula and non-curricula activities, and assessment on how to include gender aspects across all investments in Phase II and develop a gender monitoring framework to monitor and evaluate in a regular basis the gender inclusion on the identified targeted training aimed at females.

Stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagement and participation in consultation meetings at national and regional levels is one of the key principles of PPCR in Yemen. Since the inception of PPCR Phase I, several workshops, meetings and round tables were held at national and sub-national levels. Such engagement and coordination with stakeholders at different stages proved its effectiveness and creates strong ownership, synergy and support for PPCR activities. Some examples of previous meetings can be found on the PPCR-Yemen web page. (www.ppcryemen.com).
Procurement and recruiting	PPCR Project Coordination Unit (PCU) has been undertaking all procurement and recruiting activities for Phase I following the World Bank guidelines. For Investment I of Phase II (Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination), necessary steps already undertaken to equip the PCU with additional procurement officer in order to ensure the smooth transition to Phase II.
On-the ground activities (please specify)	All above analytical and assessment studies and activities are undertaken through surveys, field visits and consultation meetings with stakeholders and local communities in the pilot areas. Therefore, engagement of vulnerable groups on the ground at this stage including community leaders, women, CSOs, NGOs will pave the road to involve them effectively in the implementation of all investments in Phase II.

<i>Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	At the onset of PPCR Phase I it was not clear on how institutional arrangement would be best carried out, given the fact that coordination between relevant institutions was not well defined. Now, it becomes evident that the PPCR process supported the preparation and executing of a clearer institutional arrangement and coordination mechanism. This included the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) and its Technical Secretariat and the set-up of the PPCR PCU. Also the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the participating entities of the Climate Information System and PPCR Coordination Investment I of Phase II for data sharing in addition to establishment of Implementation Committee IC provides good evidence for a well prepared and working mechanism.

Stakeholder capacity	PPCR Phase I contributed and provided opportunity to improve and build the capacities of stakeholders as a result of its comprehensive consultation process were needs and requirements for capacity building have been identified. Nevertheless, the challenge remains in order to meet the expectations and needs at all levels in terms of providing institutional, human, technical, equipment support and services.
Data availability	Data availability, accessibility and data sharing have been identified as one of the major challenges in the assessment studies undertaken under Phase I. The Climate Information System and PPCR Program Coordination Investment I of phase II will therefore supplement the ongoing efforts by enhancing the national observing network for weather and climate data relevant to the management of critical climate-sensitive sectors, improve sharing of data and coordination between all agencies involved in climate services through provision of a single entry point of contact and develop and disseminate targeted knowledge products that are relevant to a variety of stakeholders and provide better access to climate data and information.
Coordination and Stakeholder engagement	The PPCR process provides a successful model and demonstrates a solid coordination mechanism due to the comprehensive country wide consultation and extensive coordination meetings at different technical and political levels. This coordination mechanism created a strong ownership and encouraged stakeholders to participate and engaged actively in the PPCR process.
Financing	Yemen SPCR was designed from the beginning for the full amount of funding of USD 110M (grant and loan) suitable for a diverse country like Yemen in terms of population area, and extreme vulnerability. However, it will not be possible to cover all needs and requirements to build the resilience of all vulnerable sectors and communities within the available financial resources. It was therefore considered to select pilot areas to implement Phase II investments and activities which could be scaled up and replicated in other areas once more resources become available.
Mainstreaming	Assessment and analytical activities for mainstreaming climate change issues into national and sectoral plans, policies and strategies is undertaken during Phase I. The challenge in this respect is to what extent it would be possible to take into consideration and reflect the findings and recommendations of these assessments in the specific plans and policies as there would be, as always, different priorities from sector to sector.
Sustaining momentum	In order to sustain the momentum, the PPCR will continue to work closely with all stakeholders and communities in vulnerable sectors and areas and focus on longer term and coordinated set of interventions which address the challenges that climate change imposes and thereby aimed at enhancing climate resilience in Yemen.

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Although the PPCR still undertaking Phase I, it started significant preparation steps for Phase II investments to allow moving directly and smoothly from project preparation and planning to implementation.
- The Yemen PPCR is designed to interact with different sectors and to deal with several cross cutting issues for which many institutions are involved; consequently it was designed as a programmatic approach rather than project approach. This approach will allow maintaining synergy with ongoing and future activities and programs.

ZAMBIA

<i>Please describe any advances made in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.</i>	
Institutional arrangements	<p>On 16th October, 2012, the Government of the Republic of Zambia established an Interim Inter-Ministerial Secretariat for Climate Change comprising officials from key Ministries including: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Office of the Vice President, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Transport, Works Supply and Communication, and Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development. These are the key ministries that are affected by climate variability and change. In addition, a Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries and a Technical Committee of Government officials, Civil Society and Private Sector have also been appointed.</p> <p>This was a major milestone which will enable us to provide sustained coordination support for Climate Change actions in Zambia.</p> <p>The functions of the Secretariat include, (i) establishing the Long Term Institutional Arrangements for overseeing Climate Change programs in Zambia, (ii) Coordinating the implementation of climate change activities, (iii) Carrying over the functions of the Climate Change Facilitation Unit (which was previously serving as the Secretariat for Climate Change). While the Steering Committee of Permanent Secretaries will oversee the work of the Secretariat, while the Technical Committee will provide technical and policy guidance to the Secretariat.</p>
Capacity building	<p>In order to strengthen local capacity on project management and create awareness on climate change adaptation issues, Phase I of PPCR identified promising national champions for specialised on the job training. The training specifically focused on climate information and climate modelling - provided by the UKMet Office - and project management including use of software to help with project planning.</p>
Analytical work and technical studies	<p>Some major pieces of work were completed</p> <p>In order to ensure that the project investments are environmentally and socially sound, Phase I funding and the project preparation grant (jointly with AfDB and WB) supported the preparation of (i) a Strategic Environment and Social Assessment, (ii) an Environmental and Social Management Framework, (iii) a Resettlement Policy Framework. During the first week of May, 2013, the disclosure of the findings to various stakeholders will be undertaken in major districts of the Kafue and Barotse Sub-basins, the two projects that are with two MDBs.</p>

	<p>Consultants have been engaged to develop a Programme Operational Manual and the Project Implementation Manual. The assignment is expected to conclude by 30th June, 2013. A consultancy on detailed engineering study for the roads and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Kafue has also commenced and will continue throughout the second quarter of 2013.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>Stakeholder engagement was undertaken at different levels:</p> <p>(i) Institutional assessment for fiduciary capacity of district and provincial government systems to implement the project. The outcome of the assessment was the identification of training needs and mechanisms for allocating and disbursing resources,</p> <p>(ii) During the preparation of project investments, the Secretariat organized comprehensive visits to the Barotse and Kafue Sub-Basins by a multi-sectoral team which also involved civil society and private sector partners (finance, natural products exporter). The field visits focused on institutional assessments at the district level and qualitative vulnerability assessments at the ward level with a view to deciding on district and ward prioritization for Phase II.</p> <p>Private Sector and Civil Society representatives are members of a Technical Committee constituted by the Secretary to the Cabinet.</p> <p>Further engagements of the officials from the provincial and district level including the Barotse Royal Establishment for finalising project implementation arrangements.</p> <p>Engagement of Stakeholders will continue throughout and on the issues mentioned above through the second quarter of this year or end of Phase I.</p>
Procurement and recruiting	<p>In addition to the recruitment of a dedicated communications expert, participatory adaptation advisor, the PPCR recruited a financial management specialist to add to the staff supporting the core staff of the Secretariat.</p>
On-the ground activities (please specify)	<p>The Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Barotse Sub-Basin Project administered by the World Bank is scheduled for Board approval on 9th May, 2013. The implementation of activities on the ground will commence after the signing of the Grant and Loan Agreement set for end of May, 2013. The Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin administered by the AfDB will be appraised – including finalisation of the projects design and implementation arrangement - in May 2013 and is scheduled for Board approval on 4th, September, 2013 and implementation thereafter.</p>

Private Sector	The IFC is expected to finance private sector support to climate smart investments, climate information and indexed weather insurance in the Barotse and Kafue Sub-basins. Subsequently, various studies on the feasibility of these investments have been launched and continue through to the second quarter on 2013.
Complementary Projects	The Nordic Development Fund would finance climate –resilient transport infrastructure norms while the GiZ/KfW, the UN and IDA are expected to finance the upgrading of Zambia’s hydro-meteorological network and related data analysis. World Fish will provide complementary assistance to linking farmers with Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGAIR) Centres. The Zambia Climate Change Network will continue to partner with the PPCR in advocacy, monitoring the application of the budget tracking tool and climate information. NGOs are expected to partner directly with the PPCR in the target districts where they have ongoing operations. Concern World Wide has several community to district level activities that are complimentary to the Participatory Adaptation activities in Kafue and in Barotse.

Please describe any challenges encountered in the following areas, arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Institutional arrangements	The deployment of attached staff to the Secretariat has been slow. This is in part due to concerns about salary incentives and losing the career advancement opportunities provided by line Ministries. This aspect is expected to be progressively resolved by agreement on the appropriate Government salary top ups and by training and career opportunities offered by Phase II.
Stakeholder capacity	Climate Resilience is a relatively new and specialised field and much of the knowledge lies with individual experts, academic institutions and increasingly private sector and civil society organizations. This scenario does not respond well to the cost and quality based selection typically promoted by MDBs, which in the end tends to attract large, unspecialized firms. In part, as result of this, contract management under Phase I has not been easy for the Secretariat or for the MDBs. This is made more difficult by the requirement in procurement procedures to assemble multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder evaluation committees whose composition may not necessarily possess the required expertise.
Stakeholder engagement	NGOs have been active partners of the PPCR since inception. However, the planned contracting of an umbrella national NGO to facilitate sensitization has yet to materialise, in part due to Tender Committees lack of familiarity with NGO partnerships (should they be treated as contractors? Is there justification for single sourcing?). These contractual issues are expected to be resolved during Phase II as many of the partners

	active in the field also bring own resources to the partnership.
Coordination	<p>Harmonization of Government and MDB procedures (specifically AfDB and World Bank's) has been difficult and slow, particularly in the procurement of consultants undertaking studies on safeguards. Delays continue to affect key contracts, due to the need to obtain tripartite clearances.</p> <p>Clarification of lead institutional mandates remains problematic. Common to other countries, there have been disagreements on which Ministry should lead climate change in Zambia. Past experience, however, shows that external interference by donors or excessive pressure to expedite the agreement can easily back fire. With the establishment of the Secretariat, the process of national consensus needs to be allowed to reach its course and be properly supported by the Climate Change Strategy and Policy currently being finalised.</p>

Please provide any additional information you wish to share on impacts or lessons learned from the implementation of your SPCR.

- Awareness and Information Dissemination: Policy Makers, parliamentarians and other decision makers, when informed and sensitized, can help build institutional framework for a national climate change agenda. In the case of Zambia, the active involvement of Permanent Secretaries and Secretaries to the Treasury and Cabinet were key to the establishment of the National Climate Change Secretariat.
- Multi-Sectoral Collaborations: Strengthening cross sectoral collaboration is not easy, but ultimately it can provide multiple benefits in the form of complementary expertise, economies of scale, avoidance of duplication and fostering opportunities to complement funds and activities on the ground.
- Strengthening Institutional Coordination is slowly empowering Zambia to access climate change funds from multiple sources. This is evident in the recent Nordic Development Fund commitment to climate resilient transport norms; GIZ/KfW and UN support to the hydro-meteorological network; and UN and USAID support to mitigation.
- Investing in National Champions. Identifying and investing in national champions is critical to the long term sustainability of a climate change program. It is important that the cohort of champions be sufficiently broad-based and at their early-to-mid career levels, to avoid changes that tend to affect more senior-level positions.
- Mainstreaming needs to be in processes that matter: The mainstreaming of climate change resilience into the Sixth National Development Plan –achieved under Phase I – not only helped Zambia identify risks and opportunities resulting from climate change, but also gave staff from line Ministries a mandate to work on specific climate change programs within their

sector, as SNDP is tied to the budget. The same leverage is not achieved through stand alone documents such as the NAPA, which have no direct ties to the budget.

- The Role of Partnerships: from the early days, PPCR helped involve multiple partners in joint workshops and field visits. This included not only staff from various line Ministries, but also representatives of civil society, youth groups, academic institutions and other contributing partners. This process not only helped achieve consensus on the priority investments proposed for Phase II, but also enabled stakeholders that normally would work in sectoral or project silos to get to know each other and complement their roles in the field.
- Active collaboration between the Government and MDBs –active day-to-day collaboration between the Government and MDBs (both through Phase I as well as through the Project Preparation Grant) facilitated agreement on a common framework for all PPCR projects, and helped the Secretariat at the time when capacity was still weak.