

Pilot Program for Climate Resilience: The PPCR Monitoring and Reporting System

1. Context

► Programmatic context

The USD 1.2 billion **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)** is a targeted programme of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), one of two funds within the **Climate Investment Funds (CIF)**. Established in 2008, the PPCR provides programmatic finance to support countries' efforts to integrate climate resilience into development planning and implementation. This is done through a country-led programming process, which results in an investment plan (i.e. the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience – SPCR). Projects are implemented through Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). The PPCR currently comprises 28 countries¹ including 10 newly selected in 2015² and two regions (Caribbean and South Pacific)³. To date, USD 939 million (about 80% of PPCR funding) has been approved for 58 projects. A revised results framework was approved in November 2012 to support the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of PPCR-funded interventions.

¹ Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, and Zambia.

² Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda.

³ Caribbean: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines ; South Pacific: Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga.

► Purpose of the Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) System

The purpose of the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting System is to track progress towards climate-resilient development at the national level and to monitor, report, and learn from the implementation of PPCR activities at country and project/programme levels. The system does not cover routine project-level monitoring, which is the responsibility of the MDBs, or the evaluation function, which is led by the CIF Evaluation and Learning Initiative. It is also expected that the system will guide countries and MDBs in further enhancing their own results frameworks, ensuring that PPCR-relevant results and indicators are integrated into their country's monitoring and evaluation systems.

► Scale: level of application and aggregation

The system operates at **country, regional, and PPCR programme levels** over the investment plan's implementation period.

2. Content

► Establishment process

An initial results framework containing 22 indicators was approved in November 2010. Based on feedback from the PPCR pilot countries and MDBs, this was later streamlined to five core indicators in 2012. A PPCR



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M&R Toolkit was developed and tested over six months to support pilot countries and released in July 2013 with updates in 2014 and 2016 in response to implementation feedback.

M&E Guidebook for national adaptation M&E systems

An M&E guidebook by GIZ & IISD (2015) in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group outlines key considerations for the development of country-specific adaptation M&E systems. This factsheet is structured along its four building blocks:

- **Context:** what is the policy context and purpose of undertaking M&E?
- **Content:** what information is required to address the purpose?
- **Operationalization:** how will the information be gathered and what are the institutional arrangements?
- **Communication:** how is the generated information used and disseminated?

► Focus and approach

The PPCR M&R system is based on **four principles:** country ownership, stakeholder engagement, use of mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative), and learning-by-doing. The revised results framework contains **11 indicators, five of which are core indicators and six of which are optional indicators.** Among the five core indicators, two track progress on climate resilience mainstreaming at the national level, whereas the remaining three track progress at the project level and are aggregated at the investment plan (programmatic) level. Country results on these five core indicators are aggregated and synthesized annually. The remaining six

optional indicators (see figure 1) may be used along with other country and project-specific indicators.

► Indicators

The five core indicators are as follows:

1. **Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning** (data collection: at national level, scorecard method, baseline data needed).
2. **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism** to mainstream climate resilience (data collection: at national level, scorecard method, baseline data needed).
3. **Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested** (data collection: at project/program level, scorecard method).
4. **Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities** to respond to climate variability and climate change (data collection: at project/program level, data table).
5. **Number of people supported by the PPCR** to cope with the effects of climate change (data collection: at project/program level, data table).

► Implementation process

Each PPCR pilot country, in collaboration with the MDBs, has been implementing the revised results framework since 2014. PPCR countries have completed three results reporting cycles to date (2014, 2015, and 2016).

Figure 1 PPCR Revised Logic Model and Results Framework (five core indicators in yellow, the rest are optional indicators)

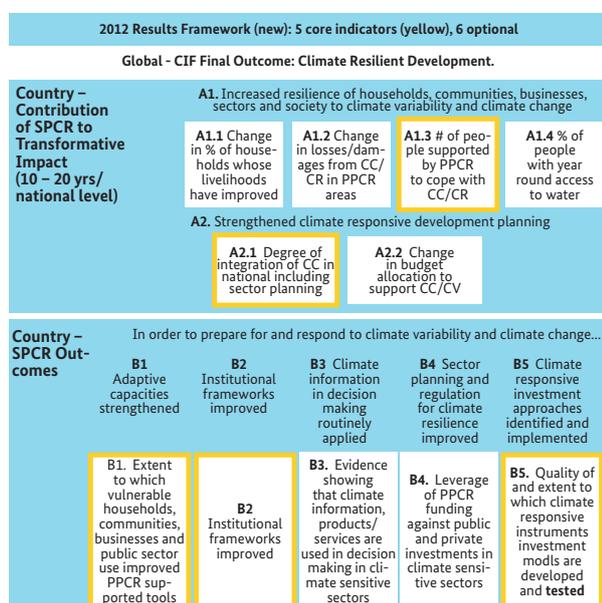
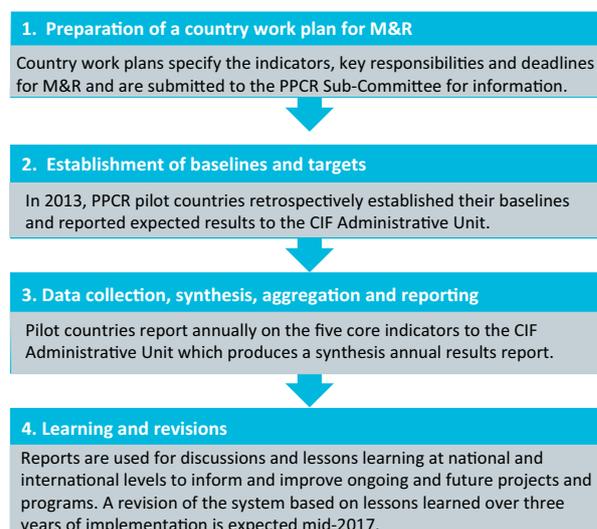


Figure 2 Simplified version of the implementation process



Source: PPCR (May 2013): PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting. Monitoring & reporting: core indicators.

3. Operationalization

► Data collection and analysis

The core indicators are measured in a participatory manner through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods using **scorecards** (Core Indicators 1, 2, and 3) and **data tables** (Core Indicators 4 and 5). Each scorecard lists 4 to 5 key questions that assess progress in implementing PPCR activities based on a score from 0 (none) to 10 (yes/completely). The scoring is informed by evidence, which is presented annually at a multi-stakeholder scoring meeting to reach agreement on the scores. Each PPCR country should establish its own relevant scoring criteria for each aspect of the scorecards (1-10), often a direct reflection of the steps in the development process that the country expects to take toward improved climate resilience.

► Resources needed

The CIF AU has had on average two M&E specialists to lead the M&R for all four funds of the CIF, including the PPCR, with additional support from three consultants. However, the CIF also functions through MDBs, which have their own M&E capacity, consultants, and independent evaluation departments. Some PPCR Country Focal Points have also recruited M&E expertise to help facilitate country-level reporting.

4. Reporting and outlook

► Outputs and reporting

The PPCR pilot countries report to the CIF AU on the five core indicators on an annual basis. Completed scorecards and tables are submitted to the CIF AU by June 30th, at which point the CIF AU aggregates and synthesizes the data, publishing individual country reports and a multi-country synthesis. Many countries have produced their own reports based on the PPCR M&R process, circulating them among govern-

ment agencies and external stakeholders for learning, knowledge generation, and decision-making.

► Lessons to date

The PPCR M&R System underwent a comprehensive stocktaking review in early 2017. This review, carried out by the CIF AU in coordination with MDB partners, donor countries, and PPCR countries, sought to assess the system's relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability after three years of implementation. Lessons learned from this review are as followed:

Successes

- The PPCR M&R System provides a flexible and streamlined approach. Using the same core indicators allows for some degree of comparability across countries. Yet, the system only indirectly measures resilience-building. Direct measurements would require in-depth assessments over time.
- The PPCR M&R system has been successful in keeping the programmatic nature of the PPCR alive from SPCR development through project and program implementation. The participatory, country-led annual scoring workshop has provided a practical platform for multi-sectoral collaboration, awareness-raising and capacity building at the government.
- The PPCR M&R system has also led to significant uptake and institutionalization. For examples, Samoa has integrated all five PPCR core indicators into the country's national planning framework for development and Nepal's Climate Change Program Results Management Framework uses the five core indicators to track progress on PPCR and non-PPCR (NAPA) projects at the programmatic level.

Challenges

- The predominant challenges identified related mostly to successful capacity-building and implementation of the system rather than its design and methodology. Many countries face weak M&E capacity,



frequent turnover of scoring workshop participants, and/or logistical challenges for inclusive, cost-effective data collection. Another common challenge was engaging non-state actors to participate in the workshops.

- The five PPCR core indicators, which are largely output-level indicators, cannot provide a comprehensive picture of the results achieved by the PPCR throughout the program cycle, especially during the early stages of project implementation. This has resulted in a reporting gap for the PPCR and its interim results.

► What's next?

Based on the findings and recommendations of the stocktaking review, a set of improvements to the PPCR M&R system was endorsed by the PPCR Sub-committee in June 2017. These are:

- An additional reporting template to leverage the data already being reported in MDBs' results frameworks and implementation status reports in order to generate more information on project- and output-level indicators.
- Update the PPCR M&R toolkit for the country reporting system with the technical improvements that were identified include more examples and higher technical clarity.

- Develop and implement a PPCR M&R Capacity-Building and Training Initiative.
- Develop an online Community of Practice (CoP) platform for participants to exchange experiences and case studies, create a brief best practice video and advocacy materials.

For further information

Emmanuel Kouadio, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (PPCR M&E Focal Point)
Administrative Unit, Climate Investment Funds
kkouadio1@worldbank.org

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- [Report on PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Stocktaking Review](#)
- [Blog: PPCR M&R: Looking back and moving forward](#)

This factsheet is part of a **series of factsheets about national adaptation M&E systems**. The series was initially published as part of the 2014 study '[Monitoring and Evaluating Adaptation at Aggregated Levels: A comparative analysis of ten systems](#)' by GIZ & IISD. All country factsheets are available on www.AdaptationCommunity.net under 'Monitoring & Evaluation'.

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Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15
I www.giz.de

Programme
Effective Adaptation Finance (M+E Adapt)

Contacts:
Julia Olivier, julia.olivier@giz.de
Timo Leiter, timo.leiter@giz.de

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