

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

July 16, 2009

**PROGRAMMING AND FINANCING MODALITIES FOR THE SCF
TARGETED PROGRAM, THE PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE
RESILIENCE (PPCR)**

I. PPCR Objectives and Design Elements

1. PPCR aims to help countries transform to a climate resilient development path, consistent with poverty reduction and sustainable development goals. In its nature as a pilot program and supporting learning-by-doing, PPCR implementation ultimately aims to result in an *increased application of knowledge on integration of climate resilience into development*¹. The PPCR will complement, yet go beyond, currently available adaptation financing in providing finance for *programmatic* approaches to upstream climate resilience in development planning, core development policies, and strategies.

2. Importantly, the PPCR is designed to catalyze a transformational shift from the “business as usual” sector-by-sector and project-by-project approaches to climate resilience. The PPCR will promote a participatory approach towards development of a broad-based strategy to achieving climate resilience at the national level in the medium and long-term. The process will involve a broad range of stakeholders from cross-sectoral government departments, non-government actors, including civil society groups and highly affected communities, and the private sector. The PPCR aims for an equal effort from all development partners to cooperate, engage in dialogue, and align behind this strategic approach as a common platform.

PPCR Objectives

3. The PPCR objectives have been laid out in the PPCR design document (PPCR/SC.1/CRP.1) and are summarized here:

- (a) pilot and demonstrate approaches for integration of climate risk and resilience into development policies and planning²;
- (b) strengthen capacities at the national levels to integrate climate resilience into development planning;
- (c) scale-up and leverage climate resilient investment, building on other ongoing initiatives;
- (d) enable learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons at country, regional and global levels.

4. In addition, regional PPCR pilots will aim to strengthen cooperation and capacity at the regional level to integrate climate resilience into national and appropriate regional development planning and processes³.

PPCR Expected Outcomes

5. The expected PPCR intermediate outcomes on the program level are⁴:

¹ See also PPCR Performance Framework.

² This could include public and private sector investment planning, as well as approaches to enhance the enabling environment for investments towards climate resilience, such as through regulatory reforms.

³ See *Guidance Note on PPCR Regional Programs* (April 6, 2009) for details on the regional PPCR pilots, including the aim to strengthen capacities of relevant regional institutions.

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

6. While outcomes 5(a)–(c) above focus on results in the participating countries, outcome 5(d) relates to both country level and the overall aim of PPCR at the global program level.

7. The PPCR is designed to provide lessons over the next few years that can be taken up by countries and regional groupings, the development community, and the future climate change regime, including the UNFCCC’s Adaptation Fund. Underlying principles state that the PPCR should: (a) be country-led and country driven; (b) build on the National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs); (c) complement the existing adaptation funds and be supportive of the emerging operations of the Adaptation Fund; and (d) support actions that are both an outcome of a comprehensive planning process and consistent with the countries’ development and poverty reduction goals.

8. The PPCR program is based on pilot programs to be carried out in a set of selected countries. Following completion of the country selection process, the program will be carried out in two Phases. Phase 1 will initiate a series of tasks in each respective country⁵, including facilitation of a cross-sectoral dialogue process to arrive at a common vision of climate resilience in the medium and long-term, and formulation of a strategic approach for climate resilience. During Phase 1, a *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*, outlining an underlying investment program, will be developed. Endorsement by the PPCR Sub-Committee (PPCR-SC) of the Strategic Program for further development marks the transition to Phase 2. Phase 2 will focus on implementing the Strategic Program through actions such as support to policy reform, institutional capacity building, and scaling-up other investments in key sectors (see figure 1).

II. Selection of Pilots

9. The design of the PPCR provides for the appointment of an independent Expert Group to make recommendations to the PPCR-SC on the selection of countries to be financed under the PPCR.

⁴ *Note:* these are anticipated outcomes of the overall program, (including both phases of programming - as explained later in the text); these will be adapted within the design of *specific* country/regional pilots.

⁵ The present paper assumes that all programming steps pertaining to a single country pilot are in principle the same for regional pilots, unless otherwise noted. A guidance note for regional pilots has been approved by the PPCR-SC (Guidance Note on PPCR Regional Programs, April 6, 2009).

10. Based on an open and transparent process, the PPCR-SC finalized its selection and appointment of the Expert Group members at its meeting in November 2008. The Expert Group was comprised of eight individuals with scientific, economic, social, environmental, development, policy and/or governance/institutional expertise, as well as climate-related knowledge.

11. At its meeting held in Washington, D.C., in January 2009, on the basis of the recommendations presented by the Expert Group, the PPCR-SC agreed to invite the following eight countries to participate in the PPCR as pilots: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Niger, Mozambique, Nepal, Tajikistan, and Zambia.

12. To ensure that all regions are represented in pilots and to enhance the generation of new knowledge from implementing the PPCR both as individual country programs and as regional programs, the PPCR-SC requested the Expert Group to undertake further analysis of the countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and of two regional pilot programs for the Caribbean and the Pacific and to recommend a country from the MENA region to be included in the PPCR and a small cluster of countries to be included in each regional program. At its meeting in May 2009, the PPCR-SC decided to invite Yemen to participate in the PPCR. For the selection of target countries within the Caribbean and the Pacific regions, the Sub-Committee took note of the recommendations of the Expert Group and provided further guidance on the process to be followed for the final selection of the participating countries within the two regional pilots.

13. In all, the PPCR-SC has agreed to include eleven pilot programs: nine individual pilot country programs and two regional pilot programs.

14. The PPCR-SC invited the Expert Group to finalize and consolidate its reports for publication and, as part of this process, to refine further and complete, under the guidance of an ad hoc working group of Sub-Committee members, the analytical work on vulnerability assessment criteria underpinning the Expert Group's recommendations on country selection. In the view of the PPCR-SC, this work will be a particularly valuable PPCR knowledge product and may help inform work in other contexts on frameworks for adaptation financing.

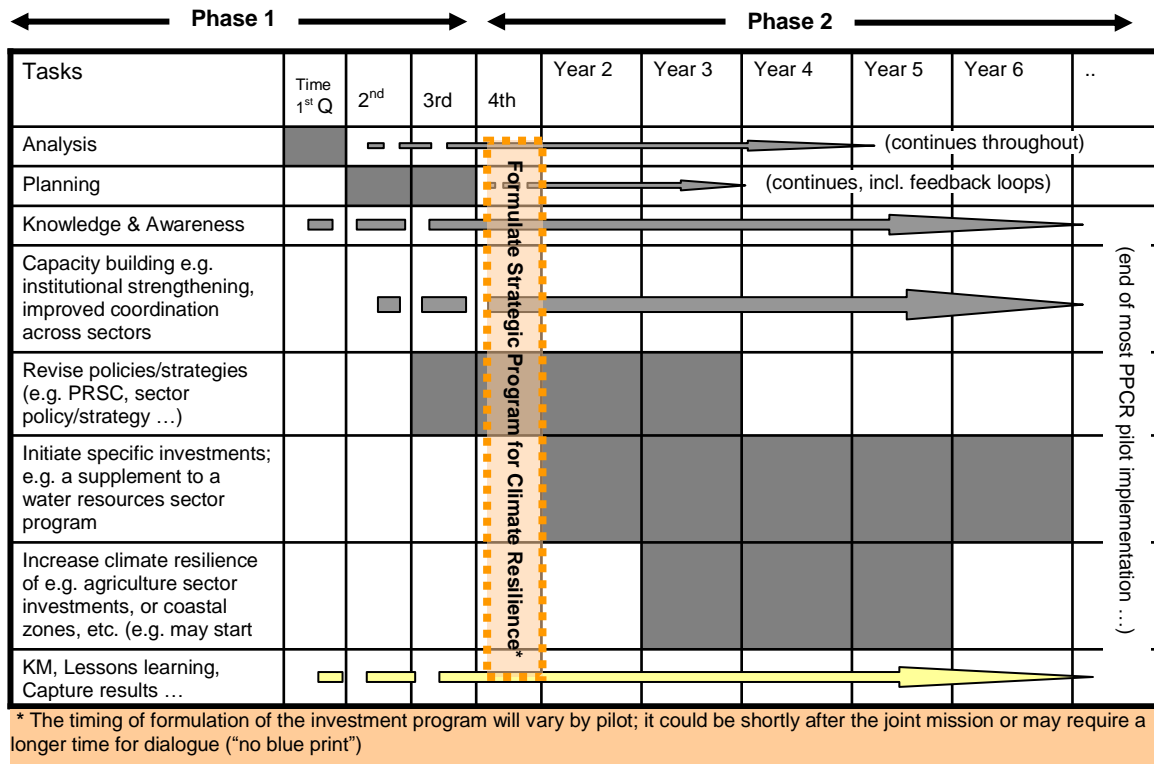
III. Phase 1: Development of a Strategic Approach for Climate Resilience

15. The participating countries in the PPCR are at very different stages in addressing climate risks to their development planning and budgeting processes. Therefore, the PPCR process needs to be flexible and in all cases should take account of and build on existing efforts, such as existing climate change and/or adaptation strategies.

16. The time required to complete Phase 1 should respond to country needs and readiness. An indicative range of 3–18 months is suggested, with an understanding that most countries will choose and be able to achieve the aims of this process in less than a year's time (from the time of the joint mission).

17. The key tasks in Phase 1 are outlined in the following sections: (a) initial joint mission; (b) tasks during phase 1; (c) second joint mission; and (d) output of phase 1. It is important to note that extracting lessons learned will be a continuous effort from the beginning of PPCR. Figure 1 below provides an overview of the timing of expected activities.

Figure 1: Illustrative outline of phase 1 tasks of PPCR and transition to phase 2



Initial Joint Mission

18. An initial joint mission will be organized, led by the government working together with the respective MDBs. Mission preparation will be facilitated by cooperation and collaboration across MDB teams. Development of a PPCR strategic program should be an inclusive process and should serve as a platform for strengthening collaboration with other development partners working in the country. Solid mission pre-work, therefore, is expected to ensure that the joint mission team will be able to involve and consult with a range of stakeholders during the mission, including: relevant government agencies; NGOs, academe and other civil society groups; private sector groups (e.g. through the local business council or directly with strategic players); other country-based development partners, such as UN agencies, bilaterals, and international finance institutions/regional development agencies, carrying out complementary programs.

19. Detailed guidance on the joint mission is set forth in a separate guidance note (*Guidelines for Joint Missions to Design PPCR Pilot Programs (Phase I)*, June 18,

2009). The output of the joint mission should include a proposal detailing a workplan, timeline, and budget for supporting Phase 1 activities leading to the formulation of the *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* (as outlined in detail in the joint mission guidelines). The government will submit this proposal to the PPCR-SC⁶ for approval of the proposed workplan and budget.

20. It is important to emphasize that the PPCR country programs are expected to be implemented through the MDBs alongside their lending and technical assistance portfolio. Hence, it is expected that the proposal for developing the Strategic Program will identify the roles and responsibilities of each MDB, and arrangements for collaboration and coordination with other development partners in supporting the government in the development of the Strategic Program. For the preparation of the Strategic Program, the government may choose to: (a) ask the MDBs concerned to have an equal partnership role in assisting the government, or (b) ask one of the MDBs to assume a lead administrative role to assist in administering the PPCR funds for preparation of the Strategic Program. Other interested development partners may support specific areas of work during Phase 1 through their ongoing program (see Section VI).

Overview of Initial Tasks

21. The development of the *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* during Phase 1 will entail a range of tasks, such as: analysis of climate risks, an institutional analysis, knowledge and awareness raising, key capacity building actions, and a consultative planning process to agree on a common vision and strategic approach for climate resilience and to define priority actions and investment needs to implement this approach (see Box 1).

22. The extent and length of Phase 1 tasks is expected to vary among pilot countries depending on previous and ongoing efforts in the respective countries. For example, some countries will have solid information available to assess scenarios and options within key sectors or sub-regions to address climate change impacts. Others will need time to first acquire such information before being able to launch a cross-sectoral dialogue and planning discussion on options to address impacts. Similarly, in countries where the NAPA or a similar process has already created a platform for analytical work and exchange, the process of moving forward should be expedited.

⁶ Through the CIF Administrative Unit

Box 1: Illustrative range of initial tasks contributing to development of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

While the extent and length of Phase 1 activities will be dependent on country circumstances, the following list provides an illustrative list of possible activities. There should be no duplication of previous efforts, and not all countries will need to address all points, while others may choose to add other activities.

Analysis of Climate Risks:

- (a) Using appropriate modeling tools and existing assessments, to identify
 - i. climate risks to key national economic sectors (such as agriculture, hydropower, tourism, etc.); sub-regions within the country (such as coastal zones, glaciers and steep mountain areas, etc.); specifically vulnerable groups, and natural resources and ecosystems.
 - ii. priorities sectors and themes for adaptation interventions based on the analyses obtained above.
- (b) Rapid vulnerability assessments targeting various levels and using a range of approaches.

Institutional Analysis:

- (a) Identify and initiate a cross-sector coordination mechanism suitable in the specific country context⁷ to support the priority sectors and themes identified above.
- (b) Identify cross-ministerial/sectoral institutional gaps and overlaps, resource needs, recommendations to promote sectoral coordination to promote/build climate resilience.
- (c) Identify gaps, knowledge, and institutional capacities to build climate resilience through participatory processes.
- (d) Assess adequacy or possibilities for strengthening participatory processes.

Knowledge and Awareness Raising:

- (a) Disseminate key messages and discuss the outcomes of the analytical studies and institutional gaps and needs analysis with a broad range of stakeholders and through communication channels such as the media and other networks, such as industry associations.

Capacity Building:

- (a) Develop relevant capacity building modules to address critical capacity constraints where filling these capacity gaps are prerequisite to a meaningful identification of climate risks and vulnerabilities as well as options for priority actions these should be carried out early on in phase 1 of PPCR (*note: longer term institutional strengthening and support for policy reform and implementation needs are better implemented through a well designed technical assistance program in phase 2. Phase 1 could be used to identify the key elements and agree on implementation mechanisms.*)

Consultation Process:

- (a) Ensure a socially inclusive process during consultations to provide inputs from a wide range of actors, such as NGOs and other civil society groups, specifically vulnerable

⁷ It will therefore be important that the country-based PPCR process be led by a ministry with a mandate for cross-sectoral coordination, planning, and budgeting.

groups, academe, and the private sector. Specific attention should be given to ensuring that women, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities and other vulnerable social groups are consulted and their views on solutions to climate risks are considered.

- (b) Within government, ensure that the consultation process leads to a common understanding and agreement on a long-term approach to climate resilience.
- (c) As the countries' economies are based on private sector investments, from small farmers to large global companies, the private sector will be a key partner in understanding vulnerabilities and in development of options.
- (d) Ensure that issues raised during consultations are sufficiently addressed in the identification of investment priorities, including assuring donor coordination.
- (e) Conduct regular consultations with relevant stakeholders, identified in a stakeholder analysis, throughout the PPCR process to ensure broad ownership. The Strategic Program for Climate Resilience should be understood as a living document that can benefit from new science and global experience, and local knowledge.

Definition of Priority Action Needs, including Investments:

- (a) In conjunction with country stakeholders (including NGOs and other civil society, and private sector) use a participatory approach to develop and prioritize alternative climate resilient development interventions within the identified priority sectors and themes, including the definition of roles of different stakeholders under different options (e.g. public sector, private sector, NGOs). Action needs could include activities that do not necessarily require substantial investments and are within the current scope of activities, such as, redefining of building codes by an association of engineer's, agricultural institutes liaising with ongoing global crop modeling efforts and initiating analysis on agricultural resilience, etc.
- (b) Identify policies, strategies, development plans, and regulations that need to be updated in order to achieve climate resilience (PPCR main entry points will be the countries' development and poverty alleviation plans, while also taking account of previous, ongoing and planned efforts to support climate resilience in the country (including countries' NAPAs)).
- (c) Define key agencies to address risks and long-term coordination structures.
- (d) Identify non-government interventions that need to be addressed in order to adapt to climate change (e.g. the provision of finance to allow private sector stakeholders, such as small businesses, to adopt new technologies or make necessary investments.)
- (e) Discuss division of labor among government, MDBs, and other partners, including the private sector, in terms of finance, implementation and phasing.
- (f) Estimate the notional investment costs and identify co- and parallel finance.
- (g) Develop an overall, high level results framework with key performance indicators to track progress.

23. Framing the main climate risks, impacts and adaptation options will be based on a socially inclusive, broad based consultative process within the country. This will ensure that PPCR supported actions will build on local experiences and reflect the views and needs of a range of stakeholders, including specifically vulnerable groups and sectors (such as small farmers, women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other vulnerable groups).

24. Capacity building and raising awareness will be part of the initial tasks of Phase 1 especially in those countries where knowledge and awareness of the extent of climate impacts is still limited and cross-sectoral mechanisms for coordination to address the impacts of climate change are weak. A capacity gaps and needs analysis, which is part of PPCR support, should be used to design a longer term comprehensive support program for institutional strengthening and policy reform as part of the Strategic Program implementation. Essential technical assistance work may already be part of support programs by other development partners,⁸ in which case PPCR will build on and not duplicate these efforts. Cooperation with other development partners in the design and implementation of the *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* is outlined in Section VI.

25. While it is realized that mainstreaming climate resilience in development planning will require time and effort to achieve successful high level policy coordination, it is important to stress that the initial tasks in Phase 1 can only *initiate* this process. To be sustainable, cross-sector coordination and institutional strengthening require longer term strengthening processes that should be an important component of the investment program, with other investment implemented in parallel.

26. Actions towards climate resilience on the policy level are necessary, but not sufficient to achieve climate resilience. Therefore, PPCR is designed to deliver financial support for scaled-up investments on the ground. The range of investments will depend on the country context and should be focused on one to three sectors or themes, or could be focused on a key sub-region of the country. This decision needs to be based on a solid analytical and participatory process during Phase 1, including assessment of climate risks on specifically vulnerable groups, natural resources or ecosystems, as well as the private sector (including small farmers). Focus of activities on a limited number of priority actions will lead to higher impact and measurable shifts.

Second Mission

27. A second joint mission should be carried out involving the appropriate MDBs, irrespective of their specific involvement in Phase 1, prior to the submission of the Strategic Program by the government to the PPCR-SC. The mission should involve and cooperate with country-based development partners (including UN agencies, bilateral and other development agencies, and other relevant non-government partners).

28. This mission should serve to finalize the *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*. The Strategic Program should indicate the MDBs' respective roles, division of labor, and co-finance of components of the investment program through MDB resources and/or other development partners. It should also confirm agreement on cooperation with other partners, including parallel and co-financing of identified priority actions (see Section VI below).

⁸ This may be relevant for other investments besides technical assistance. In all instances these ongoing activities should be part of the strategic approach, while being financed by respective development partners.

29. During the mission the government, together with the MDBs, will convene a meeting of key development partners (including UN and bilateral agencies, country-based NGOs and the private sector) to present the draft of the Strategic Program and solicit final inputs prior to submission. A final draft of the *Strategic Program* will be made available in-country for review and comment at least two weeks prior to submission to the PPCR-SC.

Phase 1 Output: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

30. In summary, the initial tasks within Phase 1 should lead to the formulation of a *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*. The preparation of the *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* is a key process towards concretizing the main objective of the PPCR to initiate transformation in the approach to development planning, budgeting, and investments so as to include considerations of climate resilience. The Strategic Program should outline the government's agreed long-term vision to achieve a climate resilient development trajectory and a critical path to get there. This should include consideration of vulnerable economic sectors, specific social groups (including women, youth, indigenous peoples, and local communities), and ecosystems. The Strategic Program will summarize the country driven strategic approach to climate resilience, building on related relevant efforts, and define the underlying investment program proposed for PPCR support.

31. The Strategic Program should also include a range of technical assistance and other investment components to support the implementation of the strategic approach. Activities included in the Strategic Program should:

- (a) be embedded in the broader context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation as elaborated in the Strategic Program, and not a stand-alone design (except on an exceptional basis);
- (b) aim to be ambitious and innovative in their objectives towards climate resilience;
- (c) strengthen collaboration and complementarity with other development partners and seek to identify other sources of financing;
- (d) build on existing efforts supporting climate resilience (including NAPAs), taking care not to duplicate;
- (e) outline how lessons learned will be captured and widely shared; and
- (f) be inclusive through provision of mechanisms to ensure that voices and needs of a wide range of stakeholders are taken into account.

32. The PPCR design recognizes that creating an enabling environment, including integration of climate resilience considerations into development/sectoral planning and strengthened institutions, is essential for successfully responding to climate risks by the public and private sector. Therefore, PPCR will be opportunistically ambitious. For example, in a country where a revision of the PRSP is planned, the PPCR should work within the PRSP revision process and support integration of climate resilience considerations in the revised PRSP.

33. The program will include a performance framework laying out ways to allow the country to measure progress towards achieving the agreed long-term vision. For example, the Strategic Program may include proposed core metrics and/or may outline how the specific indicators for components of the investment program may be aggregated on a national level. These indicators should be captured in the overall PPCR results measurement as outlined in the PPCR Results Framework.

34. Each Strategic Program will vary depending on the participating country and on prior processes on which the country has embarked and to which it can refer, such as existing climate change/adaptation strategies. The goal of Phase 1 is to support a broadly owned process for greater climate resilience and not to produce a lengthy document. See Annex 1 for a proposed outline of overall topics to be addressed in a Strategic Program.

Review and Endorsement of the Strategic Program

35. The PPCR-SC is to review the Strategic Program and to endorse it as a basis for preparing program and project proposals for additional PPCR financing. In endorsing the Strategic Program, the PPCR-SC should consider the country's vulnerabilities and long term goals for strengthening its climate resilience in light of those vulnerabilities, how and whether the proposed investment program is realistically supporting the mainstreaming of climate resilience in policy environments and whether the scaled-up investments will lead to measureable improvement in climate resilience.

36. Such review should consider the soundness of the process followed in preparing the program as well as the performance framework and metrics to measure progress towards the goals and how progress will be reported over time.

37. A set of structured guidance questions to aid the PPCR-SC in its consideration of a Strategic Program within the specific country context has been developed (see Annex 2).

IV. Phase 2: Implementation of the Strategic Program

38. Once the Strategic Program has been endorsed by the PPCR-SC and financing approved for program and project preparation, a preparation grant will be made available to the respective participating country to enable detailed preparation of the components of the program. Preparation and implementation of the investment program will follow the respective MDB procedures.

39. An illustrative list of examples of initiatives and actions contributing to climate resilience that could be supported by PPCR is provided in Box 2.

Box 2: Illustrative examples of possible actions for PPCR support in participating pilots

Support to technical assistance such as for human capacity building, institutional strengthening, and policy reform processes may be supported. PPCR also provides an opportunity to, for example, add the climate dimension for redesign and addressing climate risk in existing and planned infrastructure for water storage serving water supply, irrigation, flood protection, and/or hydropower production, including for public-private partnerships in such operations.

In general, PPCR supported actions may include a range of activities, such as:

- (a) Engagement of policy-makers and/or other key stakeholders, including economic decision-makers, planners, academia, NGOs and the private sector, in knowledge building activities on climate impact scenarios – including seminars/workshops and other events for the dissemination of applied research findings – to strengthen their understanding of how climate change will affect economic development and growth.
- (b) Analytical capacity and provision of solid information inputs. This could include, establishment or rehabilitation of hydromet networks, flood & drought early warning systems and their linkage to pre-emptive humanitarian responses; and R&D (e.g. research and development of crops that would suit the local characteristics and new climate conditions, benefiting numerous small farmers). This could be through public and/or private actors, supported by grants resources that would cover the additional costs of mainly ‘public good’ benefits.
- (c) Institutional strengthening and revisions of relevant policies, strategies, plans and/or regulations to integrate climate resilience into development planning and policy reform across sectors. PPCR is to be opportunistically ambitious in taking advantage of ongoing policy reform efforts (e.g. such as upcoming revisions of PRSPs, sector policies and strategies, etc.). It should also contribute to improving the enabling environment and/or access to finance for the private sector to invest in adaptive measures (including innovative adaptation technologies).
- (d) Investments to support climate resilience in key/priority sectors and/or in important eco-systems and/or addressing particularly vulnerable groups. This may include, for instance, enhancing linkage between disaster risk management and proactive adaptation measures; implementation of measures for integrating climate resilience within infrastructure design and spatial planning processes, or modifying building construction standards/codes along with designation of ‘no-construction’ areas.
- (e) Concessional financing, to attract private sector investments that may on their own not deliver the required rates of return, but where blending highly concessional

loans with conventional financing to the private sector can help buy-down the additional costs and risks of private sector investments that would bring significant contribution to increasing national climate resilience. Some examples include:

- i. guarantees and risk mitigation (e.g. first loss may be necessary to cover the risk of a bank lending to small scale farmers for water conserving irrigation technologies);
- ii. monitoring and data collection programs (e.g. weather and yield patterns in strategic agricultural crops where the benefits are both private and public but where only blending with concessional finance would provide a private company with the incentive to invest in the project);
- iii. additional costs that address climate uncertainties in public-private partnerships.

Approval of PPCR financing for Programs and Projects

40. The *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* will include proposed activities or program components for PPCR financing, including technical assistance and other investments involving the public and/or private and non-sovereign entities. Short descriptions of each activity will be included in the Strategic Program submitted for endorsement (see Annex 1). Detailed preparation of each activity will be pursued in accordance with the procedures of the MDB(s) partnering with the country on the activity. A specific activity or program component may involve one or more MDBs and possible co-financing by other development partners.

41. The PPCR-SC will:

- (a) provide comments on draft project concept notes⁹ during the review of the Strategic Program and approve project preparation grants for the proposed activities;
- (b) approve PPCR financing for specific PPCR projects and programs at pre-appraisal stage; and
- (c) receive the final project appraisal document¹⁰ for information when such final document is circulated to the MDB Board¹¹.

V. Financing Modalities

42. The PPCR is designed to provide both grants and highly concessional loans to implement the Strategic Plans contributing to the broad range of financing instruments available through the MDBs (see section on financing instruments below). The PPCR design document recognizes that “a significant portion of funding under the PPCR is

⁹ The terminology differs slightly among MDBs, e.g. in IDB the equivalent to a *Project Concept Note* is a *Technical Cooperation Profile*.

¹⁰ The terminology differs slightly among MDBs, e.g. in IDB the equivalent to the Project Appraisal Document is called the Project Operational Plan.

¹¹ At the same time as being circulated to the MDB board.

expected to be provided in the form of grants, while the PPCR may also consider the option of additional concessional lending that may be blended with existing sources of concessional funding and national resources to increase the climate resilience of existing development priorities. PPCR funding for additional costs directly associated with technical assistance and institutional adjustment should be provided through grants.”¹²

43. It is expected that *grants* will be available to finance:

- (a) preparation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (Phase 1);
- (b) project preparation; and
- (c) additional costs necessary to make an investment climate resilient.

44. A more detailed proposal on financing products, terms and fees will be submitted to the PPCR-SC for approval consistent with the following general principles.

(a) *Grant finance to prepare the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (Phase 1):*

45. A grant amount of up to \$1.5m will be available for Phase 1 activities for single country pilots. The amount will be approved by the PPCR-SC based on a workplan and budget for Phase 1 to be submitted by the participating country. Regional pilots may request additional finance in order to adequately cover the additional transaction costs in a regional pilot program.

(b) *Preparation grants for detailed preparation of activities in the Strategic Program (Phase 2)*

46. When the *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* is submitted to the PPCR-SC for endorsement, a request will be made for approval of preparation funds to further develop the program and project concepts to be endorsed by the PPCR-SC. Once the preparation funds are approved, the country will be provided with grant financing for the detailed preparation of the endorsed program. An envelope of \$1.5 million in preparation funds is estimated for each participating country (for a single country pilot). The government, in dialogue with the MDBs, will provide a proposal to the PPCR-SC detailing how these funds will be used.

(c) *Grant financing, to the extent it is available, may also be used to cover the additional costs associated with mainstreaming climate resilience into investments*

47. The PPCR is designed to deliver additional finance to countries for integrating climate resilience into development planning and investments, including the blending of grant and highly concessional loans with domestic public and private financing.

¹² The Pilot Program for climate Resilience under the Strategic Climate Fund, paragraph 18, November 18, 2008.

48. Both grants and concessional loans will be available to finance the additional costs necessary to make a project climate resilient. Countries may choose to only access PPCR grant resources. When concessional loans are provided, the grant element of the loan should be sufficient to cover the additional costs of climate resilience. Financing terms for concessional loans will be determined by the PPCR-SC and are expected to be equal to, or more concessional than, IDA terms.

*Determination of financing for pilot programs*¹³ (Phases 1 and 2):

49. Based on current pledges, the average funds available per pilot program range from \$US 30-60 million, with approximately half the funds available for grant financing and the other half available as highly concessional loans. In considering the financing of each pilot, the PPCR-SC should take into consideration the needs of the country or countries as presented in the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience and the proposed program of activities. This will allow countries proposing activities with a greater potential for a transformational shift of approaches and scaled-up action, innovation, and/or co-finance to have enhanced opportunities for accessing resources.

Methodology

50. *Grant amount:* A grant financing envelope will be agreed by the PPCR-SC on the basis of the *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*. While principally needs based, each pilot should be able to access at least 5% and up to a maximum of 10 % of the total grant amount available in the PPCR (a range of between 12 – 25 million based on the current number of 11 pilots and the current pledged grant amount). This should ensure that adequate resources are available for pilot programs independent of time of submission.

51. *Concessional finance:* In view of the uncertainty as to the need for, and interest in, accessing concessional loans, an initial ceiling is agreed of 20 % of the total available concessional finance amount per pilot program. This ceiling will be kept under review and will be reevaluated after the submission of the first three to five Strategic Programs.

Financing Instruments

52. PPCR financial support to participating countries will be provided in accordance with MDB procedures. A range of financing modalities that are amenable to support a programmatic approach will be employed. Diversity in financial instruments used should contribute to lesson-learning as to how best MDBs may work with countries to address climate resilience.

53. Recognizing slight differences in detailed MDB modalities, financial instruments may include budget support/development policy lending, coordinated investment programs across key sectors, and blending with national financing and/or existing international support mechanisms targeted at the public and/or private sector, which may,

¹³ Both single country and regional pilots

for example, include credit lines and partnerships with financial intermediaries, guarantees, and equity based operations. The choice of specific instruments should be made case-by-case taking into account specific country circumstances and the financing requirements and goals of the specific activity with an emphasis on financing instruments that promote programmatic approaches, country ownership, and broad cooperation and support by a number of development partners.

54. As the PPCR is designed to integrate climate resilience into development plans, PPCR funded actions should, as an overall practice, not be free-standing and should be blended with MDB resources and/or other parallel and co-financing, including government and/or private sector resources. Stand-alone program components could be allowed as an exception and will require a detailed justification. Integration of PPCR activities and financing in larger programs will provide for larger impacts and sustainability and are more likely to achieve scaled-up activities and a transformational shift of development approaches consistent with the goal of PPCR.

MDB fees

55. Cost recovery for the MDB expenditures relating to managing the project cycle should be based on MDB fees approved by the PPCR-SC. The MDB fee will reimburse the MDBs for the incremental staff, consultant, travel, and related costs of project development, appraisal, implementation support, supervision and reporting.

VI. Cooperation among Development Partners

56. Cooperation with a range of development partners throughout the development and implementation of the pilot programs is an inherent element of efforts to achieve a transformative shift to a climate resilience development path and to create broad support and ownership. The composition and nature of these partnerships in participating countries will depend on country circumstances and will therefore evolve on a case-by-case basis. Key partners are likely to include UN agencies, bilateral and regional development agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. Furthermore, the knowledge and information management goals of the PPCR should usefully include an exchange of a wide range of experience and learning among development partners (see Section VII).

57. Cooperation should be initiated during the preparations for the initial joint mission. Provision should be made for a meeting with development partners working in the country early in the mission to provide an overview of the PPCR process, review on-going activities on which to build a Strategic Program and to identify opportunities for cooperation.¹⁴ The aim of the outreach is to be build constructive synergies with partners.¹⁵ Partners should be invited to contribute to:

¹⁴ Details of the joint mission process are outlined in the respective guidance note.

¹⁵ Partners include UN agencies, NGOs, private sector, bilateral agencies and other development organizations (e.g., could also include regional climate centers and programs). In terms of the UN agencies, the UN resident coordinator's/UNDP resident representative's office in the participating country will be the entry point for cooperation with the UN agencies.

- (a) shaping the long-term strategic approach and investment program;
- (b) analytical work in Phase 1;
- (c) identification of gaps and needs;
- (d) identification of opportunities for synergies and co-finance for Phase 1 and Phase 2 implementation of the investment program.

58. The *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* may set programmatic goals and activities beyond those that can be financed through the PPCR. Other partners may decide to finance and implement certain strategic components of the program. This would lead to mutually reinforcing efforts to support the country. Furthermore, co- and parallel finance of PPCR activities by bilateral, UN agencies, and IFI's/regional development banks should be strongly encouraged. For example, UNDP is implementing a related program on adaptation in the Africa region ("Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa"). This program may be a vehicle through which a range of capacity building activities within Phase 1 and, potentially, Phase 2 could be financed.

59. The CIF are designed to be implemented through the MDBs. It would be possible, if a country and the MDB agree, to designate other development partners as executing entities (such as UN agencies or NGOs) to execute certain interventions, such as technical assistance activities. Such arrangements are provided for in the MDB procedures (i.e., through a contractual relationship in accordance with the respective MDB procurement rules).

60. The text below highlights the potential role of a number of key development partners that may collaborate with the country and the MDBs to achieve the goals of the Strategic Program. This list is to provide a number of examples, and it is not an exhaustive list. Other potential partners, such as regional climate centers, may have a very important role to play in specific actions at the country and regional levels.

Cooperation with UN Agencies

61. A range of UN agencies are supporting activities that are crucial for making development more climate resilient. This includes programs and projects supporting agriculture and fisheries, food security, disaster risk management, health services, natural resource management, and development of institutional and human capacity for the management of climate risks. A key entry point for collaboration with UN agencies in specific countries is the UN country team coordinated by the UN coordinator/UNDP resident representative.

Cooperation with UNDP

62. While a range of UN agencies are relevant to decreasing vulnerability within a country, it is worth noting the lead role that UNDP is playing through its existing and emerging programs on mainstreaming adaptation. Close alignment of the PPCR program

and UNDP programs on the country level, specifically in the Africa region (see Box 3 below), will lead to synergies and greater impacts. The UNDP program (through parallel finance) has the potential to contribute substantially to the development of the strategic approach and a range of the initial tasks in Phase 1, such as analytical work, awareness raising, and capacity building efforts.

63. Furthermore, both UNDP and the World Bank are engaged in the Adaptation Learning mechanism, a mostly web-based effort for dissemination of knowledge and lessons learned. The Global Support Program of the PPCR, described in section VII below, should create collaborative linkages with this effort.

Box 3: UNDP Adaptation Program in Africa:

Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation

Under its \$92 million program, “**Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa,**” supported by the Government of Japan, UNDP will assist 21 countries across the African continent in incorporating climate change risks and opportunities into national development processes to secure development gains under a changing climate. The program will help countries establish an enabling environment and develop the capacity required at local and national levels to enable them to design, finance, implement, monitor and adjust long-term, integrated and cost-effective adaptation policies and plans that are robust within a wide range of possible changes in climate conditions. UNDP will engage the World Food Program, the United Nations Children’s Fund, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in the execution of some activities under this program. The program is also expected to lay the foundations for follow-up investments by the World Bank and other national, regional and multilateral financial institutions; as well as forge cooperation with other ongoing adaptation programs at the national, regional, and global level, e.g., programs supported by the EC, the GEF, and bilateral donors.

Cooperation with the Adaptation Fund

64. The PPCR has been designed to provide lessons over the next few years that might be taken up by countries, the development community, and the international climate change regime, including the Adaptation Fund (AF). To promote continuous interaction with the AF, the AF Board is invited to designate one of its members as a member of the PPCR-SC.

65. The Knowledge Management and Learning Component of PPCR (described in Section VII below) will extract and disseminate lessons regularly to key stakeholders. Global learning events and meetings –such as the Partnership Forum – will include a broad-based meeting of stakeholders, including the Adaptation Fund, donor and eligible

recipient countries, MDBs, UN and UN agencies, GEF, UNFCCC, bilateral development agencies, NGOs, private sector entities, and scientific and technical experts. The Partnership Forum will be convened annually to provide a forum for dialogue on the strategic directions, results and impacts of the Climate Investment Funds.

Cooperation with the GEF

66. PPCR resources will complement other multilateral financial mechanisms, such as the GEF and the Adaptation Fund, and bilateral sources of financing and seek co-financing where appropriate. Within LDCs, it will build on the NAPAs and the experiences gained in the NAPA formulation process.

67. The GEF has piloted a range of actions and gained a broad set of experiences in financing adaptive measures through the Strategic Program for Adaptation, the Least Developed Country Fund and the Strategic Climate Change Fund, which will provide valuable lessons and potential opportunities on which the countries should build their Strategic Program.

Cooperation with NGOs

68. Country-based NGOs should be important contributors to the development and implementation of the Strategic Program, and in particular, to the learning agenda. National, regional and global NGOs are traditionally key partners at the global, regional and national levels in actions such as knowledge dissemination, organizing community based consultations, providing training, and enhancing agricultural and health extension services, and they should be strong partners in knowledge exchange and support of south-south learning mechanisms. NGOs should also be invited to contribute to results measurement mechanisms, especially community-based organisations on the local level.

69. NGOs may choose to cooperate with PPCR actions as part of their on-going activities, and they may be contracted by the government to carry out targeted activities within components of the Strategic Program.

Cooperation with the Private Sector

70. The private sector is the foundation of economic growth and stability and job creation. Private sector companies should have the ability to adapt to climate change in order to maintain economic and social prosperity and stability. In order to effectively contribute to climate resilience, private sector companies will need to have the knowledge, capacity and financial incentives necessary to undertake appropriate and timely climate change interventions.

71. While some larger private companies will have the knowledge and expertise to assess and implement appropriate actions, many private sector companies might not have the expertise or resources necessary to elaborate and interpret appropriate climate models. This may be particularly true for medium and small private sector actors (e.g., small

farmers). The analysis of climate risks in Phase 1 should, therefore, include an analysis of risks to the private sector and possible impacts on the economy and human welfare.

72. Public sector interventions may be needed to manage uncertainties, to catalyze the private sector to adapt, and to guide new investments (e.g., by leading impact analyses on various climate scenarios, establishing procedures for the evaluation of climate risks, developing adaptation options and disseminating knowledge among those companies/sectors most at risk). Once investment needs are identified, financing and incentives may be needed to enable private sector operators to undertake necessary investments.

73. Similarly, appropriate regulation may be necessary to ensure private sector adaptation actions and enhance climate resilience (e.g., requirements for climate risk and adaptation assessments or development of new building codes). Given the dynamics of climate and adaptation related research and information, the above processes need to be continuous and reiterative.

VII. Learning and Knowledge Management

74. The PPCR was designed to generate learning and lessons from its implementation and to transfer lessons to other ongoing and emerging mechanisms for adaptation, such as the Adaptation Fund and the GEF-administered UNFCCC funds. To achieve the learning objective of the PPCR, implementation will require that lessons are captured continuously, which will start with capturing lessons of the initial joint missions and carry through to final program evaluation.

75. This kind of targeted learning and dissemination of experiences requires that designated resources be set-aside within the PPCR program at a global level and that knowledge and management learning efforts are fully integrated in all pilots. It is proposed that the PPCR program provide for the establishment of a Global Support Program within the CIF Administrative Unit to provide the “glue” to bring together all of the individual pilot programs and to promote learning among them. This Program would support frequent exchanges and dialogue among pilots, provide tools and expertise to the participating countries, and disseminate lessons among a broad range of stakeholders within and beyond the immediate PPCR community of practice. It is expected that the Global Support Program would eventually be expanded to cover other SCF programs as they become operational. A more detailed outline of the Global Support Program activities and costs implications will be developed and presented to the PPCR-SC for approval.

Knowledge Management and Lessons Learned within each Pilot

76. Each component of the country’s *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* will be requested to include, and budget for, knowledge management and learning activities. These will aim at reaching stakeholders within the country as well as across PPCR pilots and at the global level. Creative ways of both capturing as well as disseminating lessons

learned and relevant knowledge products should be piloted, building on existing country level efforts and using established mechanisms and institutions as appropriate. The CIF Administrative Unit, through the Global Support Program, would serve as the central advocate for promoting effective and robust implementation of such knowledge management and learning activities. These could include, among others:

- (a) continuously capturing and disseminating lessons learned, feeding information into the global support program and maintaining a website (in local languages and in English);
- (b) using of innovative and locally adapted media for knowledge dissemination (both text based and visual media to illustrate progress and lessons);
- (c) promoting south-south learning on shared climate threats and solutions, through exchanges among experts and practitioners among pilots with similar threats;
- (d) strengthening understanding and methodologies on specific issues, such as for assessing the costs and benefits of adaptation and enhancing metrics to monitor effectiveness of adaptive measures;
- (e) developing pilot specific training-of-trainers program and other relevant professional development programs targeting government staff, NGOs, others;
- (f) developing outreach and awareness campaigns within each country (aimed at e.g., public, policy makers, schools, private sectors), including media training;
- (g) establishing an expert support desk to provide just-in-time expertise, and facilitate dissemination of innovative tools and knowledge resources on national level (see also Global Support Program).

Global Support Program

77. The Global Support Program should ensure that lessons are captured and disseminated across the pilots and to other stakeholders at global and regional levels, that shared knowledge products, taking into account the needs and experiences of the pilot programs, are produced in a cost effective way, and that expertise and tools are provided to the participating countries as needed. Activities may include:

- (a) maintaining a global PPCR website to disseminate information on progress of the pilot programs supported by PPCR and providing information to teams in participating countries and beyond (building on and collaborating with existing global adaption learning efforts) and providing interactive tools for communication among country pilots (such as e.g., listservs, blogs for practitioners or a virtual help desk)
- (b) convening annual learning meetings of all pilot countries and inviting a range of related stakeholders to enrich the exchange and capture of experience¹⁶ (e.g., there may be yearly themes and/or parallel session);
- (c) enabling targeted common activities among participating countries with similar threats and experiences (e.g., recognizing similarities among the vulnerabilities

¹⁶ Including representatives from other regional and global programs relevant to climate resilience, such as the UNFCCC NEEDS program, experiences based on the HYOGO framework of action, and so forth.

- of small island states, the Global Support Program may explore how best to promote interregional sharing of lessons among small island states);
- (d) providing tools and knowledge resources to PPCR countries through an evolving ‘sourcebook.’ The sourcebook should be accessible virtually, designed in dialogue with countries and based on an analysis of specific gaps and needs. The sourcebook should include targeted information and knowledge designed for specific issues that are key for PPCR, such as vulnerability assessment tools for countries with similar threats and examples of successful integration of climate resilience in sector policies. Dissemination within the country of these resources and facilitation of use of innovative tools and approaches should be part of the design of each pilot;
 - (e) capturing progress and strengthening metrics/indicators for progress in terms of climate resilience across pilots through a variety of means and working with the teams in participating countries to promote robust measurement of results, and providing support to design of performance frameworks for the pilots;
 - (f) provide technical support/ just-in-time expertise to strengthen the expert support in each pilot program and to facilitate dissemination of innovative tools and knowledge resources to PPCR pilot programs (e.g., through training-of-trainers programs);
 - (g) cooperation with other global learning platforms and programs, such as the Adaptation Learning mechanism, and exchange of cutting edge and emerging knowledge and innovative efforts to address adaptation challenges. This should be designed as a two-way interaction with participating PPCR countries uploading experiences and lessons, as well as benefitting from the increasing global knowledge base.

78. The Global Support Program should be established at the beginning of FY10 to ensure that knowledge management and lesson learning is embedded in the pilot programs from the start. It should bring together representatives from the participating countries early in the process to exchange experiences and identify their needs for additional support through knowledge resources and expertise in the development of their *Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience*.

VIII. Reporting

79. For the PPCR objective of learning and dissemination of lessons, reporting on progress and disseminating this information widely and in a variety of media is of central importance. This should contribute to a spirit of transparency and collaboration among development partners. The CIF Administrative Unit will take a central role in this effort.

PPCR program level

80. Consistent with SCF and PPCR design, an annual portfolio and funds review will be prepared by the CIF Administrative Unit, based on inputs by the respective MDBs.

81. In addition, the CIF Administrative Unit, through the Global Support Program, will be the central point for capturing and disseminating lessons learned across participating countries, including interacting with and ensuring lessons are transmitted regularly to the UNFCCC, Adaptation Fund Board, and other relevant fora.

82. At the time of the annual portfolio reporting by the CIF Administrative Unit, the PPCR-SC will review the progress in implementing the PPCR portfolio. This review will provide an opportunity to explore major delays or barriers to implementation in the program. The PPCR-SC may consider establishing some benchmarks which, when not met, would trigger the need for an explanation from the country as to why benchmark has not been achieved, such as:

- (a) a *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* should be submitted within 18 months of the initial joint mission;
- (b) specific components within the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience should be submitted for approval (at pre-appraisal stage) no later than 12 months after the review of the Project Concept Note.

83. Based on the explanation submitted by a country, the PPCR-SC could consider what steps should be taken to improve performance or whether funds should be allocated to other PPCR activities.

Country (pilot program) level

84. On the country level (including the regional level for PPCR regional pilots) there will be various steps in the PPCR cycle that provide an opportunity for capturing progress and lessons, including the joint mission reports, the proposal for phase 1, the *Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience*, and regular reporting on implementation of the strategic programs both through MDB and in more detail through the country-based learning and knowledge management components of the program.

IX. Monitoring and Evaluation

PPCR program level

85. Regular reporting mechanisms have been agreed upon during PPCR design. The PPCR Results Framework provides a structure for designing program evaluations of the PPCR. Beyond the final program evaluation, intermediate thematic reviews may be considered to both enhance context specific lessons learning, such as on disaster risk management and adaptation linkages, and to identify, and allow for steps to address, bottlenecks to implementation of specific components at pilot level.

86. As the impacts and effectiveness of adaptation measures, including sustainability, are only apparent after the typical lifespan of interventions, it will be important to set aside funds for an ex-post evaluation of the program in the future.

Country (pilot program) level

87. On the level of single and regional pilots, the pilot-specific *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* will establish an overall framework for tracking progress aggregated on national level, including mechanisms to aggregate progress under the various components of the strategic programs as outlined in the PPCR Results Framework. Phase 1 will be important to establish a baseline and key indicators for national and regional pilots.

88. It is understood that metrics and approaches will differ depending on country and targeted sectors. Improving monitoring frameworks on the national level will be part of support and learning agenda of the PPCR. The MDBs and the Administrative Unit (through the Global Support Program) will work with counterparts in the participating countries to periodically (e.g., specifically at mid-term reviews) assess progress of individual components of the Strategic Programs towards the overall countries' agreed approach to climate resilience and to refine metrics for climate resilience. Progress of country pilots will be captured in the PPCR results monitoring and reflected in the annual portfolio and funds review.

Investment component level

89. For each project or program component under a Strategic Program, a detailed results based indicator framework will be established in accordance with MDB procedures. Biannual supervision of progress will be carried out by the MDB and specific reporting mechanisms established for each program component. Consistent with MDB procedures, mid-term reviews and completion reports will be key points for critically evaluating progress and effectiveness of interventions. Terms of Reference for the mid-term reviews will be reviewed by the CIF Administrative Unit and the MDB committee, and shared with the PPCR-SC for comment.

Annex 1

Guidance for drafting Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (proposed outline)

(Total of around 20- 30 pages main text plus annexes as outlined)

While part I mainly summarizes the government's vision and agreed approach towards climate resilience, part II, outlining a proposed program for investments for PPCR finance, is aimed at the PPCR-SC's review and endorsement of proposed investments for further development.

Part 1 – Background and Rationale

1. **Country circumstances**
2. **Development context and climate risks:** Identify key climate risks and vulnerabilities in key sectors, sub-regions, for specifically vulnerable groups, for the private sector, important eco-systems and natural resources (include data to support the argument)
3. **Overview and linkage to existing development plans and programs** (as immediately relevant) and to existing policies and strategies that address climate resilience (including supported by national, bilateral, multilateral funds) (provide references; attach short summaries for any immediately relevant ones (such as the country's climate and development strategy, if existing))
4. **Rational for PPCR support**, including (i) where can PPCR program add value?; (ii) what are country main priorities towards climate resilience (e.g. one or two sectors)?; (iii) what and why is PPCR support requested?; (iv) how does this support a shift in approach to development planning and scaled-up action towards climate resilience?; (v) what is the potential cost effectiveness of proposed actions? (vi) how is it sustainable?
5. **Institutional Analysis:** (i) list key agencies to address the risks (current set-up; gaps and needs that PPCR will support (X-sector coordination is of key importance); (ii) private sector role and potential to achieve climate resilience; (iii) implementation structure and associated risks of proposed investments for PPCR finance
6. **Outline of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience:** PPCR process/investment plan will require more than the time span and finance of PPCR alone. Therefore this outline should include a view on phasing of the needed actions and division of labor between PPCR and other actors. In that context, it should be described which of the components are suggested for PPCR finance (as part of long part process), as well as describe how this links with ongoing and/or planned MDB programs. A short overview to be provided on components financed and implemented by other partners should be provided in the text or in an annex.
7. **Participation process** – describe the participation process that led to the development of the Strategic Program, including details and list of meetings and stakeholders consulted in an annex)

Part 2 – Proposed Investment Program Components for PPCR finance

8. Summarize the overall programmatic approach and rationale for components in light of the country's agreed strategic approach to climate resilience. Provide a performance framework with country specific metrics. Attach more detailed descriptions of the components of the programmatic approach in an annex (3 - 6 page annex each):

- (a) Title
- (b) Background
- (c) Development and specific objectives
- (d) Key indicators and baseline
- (e) Anticipated components and activities incl. Learning and Knowledge Management activities)
- (f) Institutional Arrangements: options and risks; link and strengthening of cross-sectoral coordination mechanism within the country and support to sectoral climate units (as applicable); interim support structures during project preparation; link with the private sector
- (g) Risks
- (h) Investment costing: notional allocation (PPCR and co-finance (including counterpart finance)
- (i) Results and Performance Framework

Part 3 – Request for Project Preparation Funding

Annex 2

Guiding Questions to Aid the PPCR Sub-Committee in its Consideration of Strategic Programs

1. Climate Risk Assessment:

- (a) What are the key climate impacts in the country, by region? Including current impacts (0-5 yrs), medium (5-20 yrs) and long-term (20+ yrs).
- (b) How have vulnerabilities been assessed (in all relevant sectors, vulnerable populations, ecosystems, etc)?
- (c) How have the economic, social and ecological implications of climate change impacts been assessed?

2. Institutions / co-ordination:

- (a) What are the coordination arrangements to address climate change: cross-sectoral; between levels of government; and including other relevant actors (e.g., private sector, civil society, academia, donors, etc)?
- (b) What are the existing institutional mechanisms for disaster management? How do they relate to existing or emerging climate change institutional structures?

3. Prioritization:

- (a) What was the process for prioritizing, including stakeholders and co-ordination?
- (b) How does the prioritization take into account:
 - i. relevant development priorities, as reflected in national development and
 - ii. sectoral policies, etc;
 - iii. ongoing policy reform processes (e.g. PRSP revision);
 - iv. existing, relevant activities and strategies (incl. NAPAs, national
 - v. communications; other relevant sector programs).
 - vi. Climate risks.
- (c) In the development of the strategic approach, have you considered how climate impacts could reinforce or alter existing development priorities (currently, and over the medium and long term)?
- (d) What is the rationale for selecting PPCR-specific components of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience?

4. Gaps and Needs analysis (after prioritization; linked to identified PPCR components identified above):

- (a) What are the specific gaps that have been identified?
- (b) What are the needs that the PPCR can support, related to these identified gaps?
- (c) What are opportunities within the country to build on?

5. **Stakeholder engagement / participation:**

- (a) Who has been involved in developing the strategic approach?
 - i. How were stakeholders selected?
 - ii. How have non-government actors (e.g. civil society, private sector, academia, national/local NGOs) been involved?
 - iii. How have groups, which are specifically vulnerable to climate risks, been identified and consulted and their views on solutions to climate risks been considered, including women, youth, indigenous people and local communities and other vulnerable social groups?
- (b) How have the identified highly vulnerable groups participated in formulation of approaches and solutions?
- (c) Who had the lead in the preparation of the strategy?

6. **Awareness-raising:**

- (a) How has the public been made aware of predicted range of climate impacts on the country and the country's engagement within PPCR?
- (b) Has the draft Strategic Program been made publicly available?
- (c) What consideration has been given to the wider dissemination of background analysis?

7. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- (a) Does the Strategic Program identify some overall key results, indicator(s) and baseline(s)?
- (b) Is there an outline on how the country intends to develop a system that measure and aggregate results from interventions into climate resilience on a national level?