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# Fourteen Developing Countries Advance on Transformational Climate Action

*Climate Investment Funds endorse new pilot programs for renewables and forests and preparation grants for climate resilience*

**WASHINGTON, D.C., June 24, 2010—**At meetings of the multilateral Climate Investment Funds (CIF) governing bodies here this week, three groups of low income and developing countries received support to engage in climate action which will transform their approach to development and poverty reduction. The three groups were selected under the target programs of the CIF Strategic Climate Fund (SCF).

**Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Maldives, Mali, and Nepal** were chosen to undertake pilot programs to scale up renewable energy, transform their energy sectors and shift the market toward renewables. These low income countries are the first to be selected as pilots by the **Program for Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP)**. They were chosen on recommendation of an independent Expert Group, on the basis of their willingness to undertake a transformational program for renewable energy development, their potential capacity for implementation, and suitable conditions for scaling-up renewable energy.

*"We are very pleased that the SREP Sub-Committee has recommended these countries as the first pilots for the SREP,"* stated Mafalda Duarte, African Development Bank representative. "*These countries have an abundance of renewable resources but – at the very time when they are in dire need of such energy services for their development – they do not have the means or the capacity to develop them into a real source of sustainable energy. With their commitment to undertake these pilots, they are taking on a bold challenge, and we believe the SREP support to these low income countries is central to their success. Furthermore, we will welcome the momentum toward building a global knowledge base which these countries' work will generate."*

**Brazil, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Mexico** also got the go-ahead to serve as pilots for the **Forest Investment Program (FIP**), to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable management of their forests. They join Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Peru as pilots already selected by a FIP independent expert group, because of their potential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions due to deforestation or forest degradation (REDD), or to lead to further conservation, sustainable forest management or enhanced forest carbon stocks.

Finally**, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Tajikistan, and Yemen**– which are already undertaking activities under the **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)** – were each awarded **$1.5 million** to begin preparation of their national-level Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and build capacity for implementing them. The SPCR will define the needed portfolio of investments for each country to undertake integration of climate risk and resilience into their core development planning and implementation, scale up climate action, and initiate transformational change toward climate resilient development.

"*The combined set of endorsements during these CIF meetings sends a powerful signal that climate action is truly getting underway in low income countries through the CIF*," said Christoffer Bertelsen, Denmark, co-chair of the PPCR Sub-Committee. "*The momentum is shifting now away from the conference room table and toward project implementation, which is also strongly needed. Over the coming year, we will hopefully begin to hear more directly about results on the ground as the work of the CIF ramps up and we begin reaping early knowledge*."

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The **Climate Investment Funds** are a unique pair of financing instruments designed to support low-carbon and climate-resilient development through scaled-up financing channeled through the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank Group. The two CIF funds are the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) and the Clean Technology Fund (CTF).

For more information, please visit
www.climateinvestmentfunds.org

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

## BACKGROUND ON PILOT COUNTRY SELECTION

### Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP)

#### ETHIOPIA

**Rationale for selection**: In its submission to the Expert Group, Ethiopia demonstrated that it has 2% rural access to electricity, a very large un-served population and potential for hydro, geothermal and solar PV. Hydro development is reasonably well supported; geothermal exploitation can draw on Kenya's experience beginning with fields proven under earlier programs; off-grid solar PV potential has been demonstrated and could be unlocked with access to financing and minor regulatory improvements.

#### HONDURAS

**Rationale for selection**: In its submission to the Expert Group, Honduras demonstrated that it has an active private sector in small scale hydro development supported by a large number of recent concessions; opportunity with funding to move from public sector photovoltaic (PV) programs to heavier private sector engagement; and potential to provide a strong regional model for renewable energy utilization in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

#### KENYA

**Rationale for selection:** In its submission to the Expert Group, Kenya demonstrated that it has a vibrant private sector in all renewable energy sectors; growing independent power producer (IPP) experience with geothermal a strong focus; the largest unsubsidized solar PV market but only 5% rural access to electricity; the potential that the Kenyan experience provides a strong regional model for others to follow.

#### MALDIVES

**Rationale for selection:** In its submission to the Expert Group, Maldives demonstrated that it has a unique opportunity to move to a carbon neutral economy; well defined strategy and plan; clearly enunciated goals and commitment; strong private sector in energy sector; significant advance possible with moderate funding; a model for small island states.

#### MALI

**Rationale for selection:** In its submission to the Expert Group, Mali demonstrated that it has less than 4% rural access to electricity; a sound institutional base for solar PV implementation; positive track record to date; potential for productive use of energy in agriculture and small commercial entities; sustainable biomass and biodiesel programs in place.

#### NEPAL

**Rationale for selection:** In its submission to the Expert Group, Nepal demonstrated that it has an established policy and regulatory background; long term private sector involvement in sector; extensive opportunities with small and medium scale hydro to provide power in rural areas; good experience with community owned installations

**Forest Investment Program (FIP)**

# BRAZIL

**REDD+ potential**

Being the host of approx. 1/3 of the remaining tropical forests area, Brazil has the highest emission of GHG from deforestation and forest degradation. The annual emissions for the period 2000-2005 are estimate to 213 MtCO2e, and represent about 20% of the global emissions from deforestation and degradation in total. Changes in the forest carbon stock also accounts for ¾ of all GHG emissions in Brazil.

Not only are the actual emissions levels high in Brazil, but the country has also taken a leading role in international efforts to reduce emissions from forests. In addition to the federal government, several Amazon states have become very active players on the international arena. Both the federal and state governments have taken a large number of policy initiatives to realize the REDD+ potential. The Expert Group believes these efforts within Brazil can be further strengthened through the assistance of FIP.

**Potential to initiate transformational change**

Brazil has over the past two decades taken significant steps towards reducing deforestation. Yet, a number of challenges remain. The traditional conflict between "developmental" and "environmental" agencies remains strong. Sectoral programs within the areas of energy, infrastructure and agricultural credits stimulate crop and cattle expansion, and undermine environmental policies. Thus there is a need for better consistency and intersectoral coordination and policy harmonization. Further, there has been a strong drive of forest decentralization, with states and municipalities increasingly involved in forest management. Yet, state and local governments are characterized by limited institutional capacity, and lack of sustained funding remains concern. A third area relates to further tenure reform and clarification of land rights: a large area of the Amazon is characterized by unclear and contested land rights, for example, public land being illegally occupied by individuals (including squatters).

Brazil has generally welcomed and facilitated international funding for REDD+, as exemplified by the establishment of the Amazon Fund in August 2008. While the further policy reforms and steps towards transformational change will largely be driven by domestic political forces, international funding can become a critical in further changing basic economic incentives and capacities, and thereby strengthening these efforts.

**Potential of mainstreaming FIP investment**

The government of Brazil has taken a number of initiatives and established new forums for better inter-sectoral coordination of policies that directly or indirectly affects deforestation. These provide an opportunity for further mainstreaming of REDD+ (and FIP) into development policies. The Amazon Fund is located within the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), and is a mechanism to channel international funding to REDD+ projects. While BNDES have received some critique for its funding of projects which have stimulated deforestation, the location of the Amazon Fund within BNDES also hold the potential for better mainstreaming REDD+ operations into the overall strategy of the Bank and the Brazilian government.

**Country preparedness for REDD+**

The MRV capacity of Brazil is among the best developed in the world. The National Institute of Space Research (INPE) produce coarse land use change information semi-monthly, while more high-resolution data are being produced on an annually basis. The capacity at local levels, including on the ground work and better biomass data, still needs to be strengthened. The federal and state governments have launched ambitious goals and initiatives to curb deforestation. A goal of an 80% reduction in deforestation by 2020 (compared to the average of the 1996-2005 period) was launched before COP15 in 2009. An active research and civil society has been pushing the REDD+ agenda within the country, and also promises well for future work.

In conclusion, the Expert Group views Brazil to hold a unique REDD+ potential, both based on its current high forest emission and the preparedness for further REDD+ actions.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**REDD Potential**

The large extent of the Congo Basin forests means that the area has continental and global importance in terms of its function as a "green lung". The Congo Basin, through the inclusion of its largest country, DRC, should be recognised for its strategic continental and global importance. DRC has well advanced in its readiness planning and is the first country in the Congo Basin that has an approved Readiness Preparation Plan in the FCPF. The introduction of FIP funds will thus be based on a provisional REDD-strategy that is now being in a process to be established. It is felt further that economies of scale will be demonstrated visibly in on the example of the DRC and that the introduction of FIP funds will help to build capacity at national level. The potential of the area to demonstrate good results, particularly in managing existing carbon stocks, is relatively high as there is full political commitment of the country. The large extent of the country and the associated governance challenges, however, are negative factors that need to be considered.

While the political will and reasonable institutional capacity for REDD activities exist, there may be a need for additional technical assistance to make optimal use of possible FIP funds. It appears that DRC has clear understanding of the limitations of the technical skills they already have and those which they still require assistance with. This acknowledgement is seen as a positive enabling environment to ensure that adequate and appropriate support is provided to optimize the contribution which the FIP funds could make.

**Potential to initiate transformational change**

Some areas of in the vast country may be classified as high forest cover, with high deforestation rates, whilst other areas are more likely to be classified as highly forested but with low deforestation. FIP pilot funds may have a strategic role to play complimenting other scarce resources that have been flowing to DRC. There is potential to build on planned and on-going investments through the MDBs, and there exists some probability of leveraging funds from the private sector or other sources of investments. It is noted that several private sector initiatives are being undertaken in DRC already. FIP funding, (which may not be a large source of funding in absolute terms considering the huge size of the country and its forest estate), could play a transformational role through harmonisation of the roles and role-players in DRC. The opportunity to institute a REDD+ agenda using FIP pilot funding would greatly assist DRC in developing appropriate methodology and technology needed to address the REDD+ agenda. It is also felt that investments accessed through FIP would allow DRC to position and strengthen its position for implementing a REDD+ strategy.

The Expert Group noted DRC has received approval of its Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP) in the framework of FCPF in April 2010. We also note that UN-REDD is operating in the DRC already. FCPF and UN-REDD will jointly implement the R-PP with an estimated budget of about 6 million US$. Investment of FIP resources in DRC would complement the work which has already begun through FCPF/UN-REDD at the level of readiness. 36

**Country preparedness for REDD**

There appears to be a willingness and consensus to move towards a strategic approach to REDD+ and to integrate the role of forests into national sustainable development strategies. This can also have demonstrative effects to the other Congo Basin countries. A question mark does arise, however, about the ability of DRC to absorb additional FIP fund to complement approved funding from FCPF/UN-REDD and existing support through the Congo Basin Partnership Fund.

In DRC, the extraction of natural resources is at the core of the country's development, but also of the country's governance problems. On the one hand, inefficient government institutions are impediments of the country's economic development. The risk embedded to invest in a country with unreliable institutions is high and often drives investors away. On the other side, contributing to improved institutions and governance, as the readiness and the REDD-strategy process imply, would positively affect both, the forest resources and the investors that count on them.

**Potential for mainstreaming FIP investment**

The EG is aware that there are various other resources going into the Congo Basin countries, and in particular to DRC, but remain convinced that a FIP investment would be a strategic utilisation of the funds. A FIP pilot may initiate transformational change in that it may allow for greater harmonisation of the roles of the various players DRC. Yet, there is still a danger that the additional funds may not make a large impact on its own due to the scale of forestry activities in DRC and governance questions. However, the EG feels that a FIP investment could represent a financial/investment action which will unlock the potential for other investments by the government and non-governmental sectors and substantively address the REDD+ agenda in DRC.

## MEXICO

**REDD+ Potential**

Mexico has the third largest area of forest in Latin America, after Brazil and Peru. Rural communities own the majority of that forest. The forests are roughly evenly divided between coniferous and tropical broad leaf forests. There are also large areas of shrubs and woodlands. The country suffered rapid deforestation and degradation in the 1970s and 1980s, but the rate of net forest loss has gradually diminished since then. Traditionally, most land cleared of forest ended up as pasture or maize fields. At present the outcomes are more diverse. Unsustainable logging, forest fires, grazing in forests, fuel wood harvesting, and shifting cultivation are the main direct causes of forest degradation. Various factors helped to reduce forest loss in recent years: Greater government support for forestry and conversation; declining agricultural subsidies, low agricultural prices, and massive rural out-migration; poor suitability for agriculture of most remaining forest lands; among others. One cannot necessarily assume these trends will continue.

Mexico is a promising candidate to use international funding to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. It has greater capacity to implement community forestry and environmental service programs and to monitor land use 38

change than many other countries. A significant minority of communities actively manage their forests and it should be possible with appropriate support to greatly increase the area under management and improve the quality of management. Opportunity costs for much of the forest land are relatively low. Since deforestation and degradation rates are already declining, REDD+ efforts can consolidate and re-enforce the trend.

**Potential to initiate transformational change**

Mexico has an established land tenure system that puts most forest areas under local communities or ejidos management, though there is some private tenure arrangements in some locations. This land tenure system has resulted in clear linkage between the various benefits and values of forests and local communities and beneficiaries. From a business perspective this tenure and management system, wherein community structures make decisions, has proven challenging from a commercial perspective. Notwithstanding the challenges the ejido system faces, and current national government challenges (negative influence of narcotics trafficking, particularly in the 39
north), there is a strong community basis upon which to build for REDD+, with strong benefits to civil society, in addition to generally strong governance at the national level, strong leadership on climate issues at the government (led by CONAFOR, the forest agency), a strong and interested NGO sector, and both civil society and commercial interests that are supportive of REDD+. The World Bank and the Inter American Development Bank as well as bilateral supporters and special programs such as FCPF, UN-REDD, GEF all are making, or are supportive, of continuing, complementary investments.

**Potential of mainstreaming FIP investment**

Various non-profit and for-profit organizations have already placed some REDD+ investments in Mexico and there is strong interest to continue, with each organization differing in focus from a geographic or implementation type investment. Interactions of Mexico with development banks indicate continuing and strong interest in REDD+ and other forest-related investments. The country continues to rank positively in terms of the investment climate (though again, there are concerns about the negative influence of the narcotics trade, particularly in the north). Based on the observations related to this and the previous criterion, the stage seems set for the various interests to come together in support of a strong REDD+ effort in Mexico, and transformational change matching to FIP objectives.

**Country preparedness for REDD+**

Mexico is now working through the R-PP process with the FCPF. A review of the most recent (January 2010) draft of the R-PP demonstrates that Mexico has been gradually putting in place the fundamental elements at the national level and there is strong support and leadership on the part of CONAFOR. One of the gaps of the effort so far has been the involvement of the critical agriculture, planning and other development-related agencies in the R-PP process, something that has already been identified as an issue that will come up in the forthcoming R-PP review. There are also on-the-ground efforts through the work of various NGOs and their collaborators (e.g. Plan Vivo, ProNatura, Reforestamos Mexico, TNC, Conservation International, Rainforest Alliance, etc.) focused on improved forest management, forest conservation, agroforestry, and restoration (riparian zones, etc.) – some initiatives have been in place for years but lacking consistent financial support; others are new. Mexico has a strong foundation of trained professionals to contribute to these efforts; with some enhanced strategic input of international specialists where necessary.

**Pilot countries to receive Phase 1 preparation grants for country-based Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)**

## CAMBODIA

## Project Description

**Key development challenges** (vulnerability) related to climate change/variability

- Increased severity and frequency of flood and drought events and their negative impacts on agriculture, particularly on rice production;
- Increased rainfall variability impacts surface and ground water availability including potable water supply, flood protection and irrigation
- Changes in hydrological flow regimes in seasonality, timing and duration adversely affect sensitive and economically productive wetland ecosystems such as Tonle Sap and fisheries productivity, a major livelihood.
- Damage to infrastructure, especially rural, from excessive rainfall

**Areas of intervention**

- Integrating climate resilience into policies and plans at national and sub-national levels
- Climate resilient rural infrastructure investments
- Addressing vulnerabilities in the agriculture sector
- Eco-system and community based adaptation investments
- Strengthening the provision of scientific information for climate risk management

**Proposed outcome**

- Climate resilience mainstreamed into key national and sub-national policies, plans, processes and investments in the key vulnerable sectors
- Communities adaptive capacity improved through access to relevant information on weather forecasting and climate patterns, increased access to risk management options and livelihoods that are less vulnerable to climate risks

**Key results**

- Planning, budgeting and investment proposals of key ministries include consideration of climate resilience
- Investments at sub-national level in local governance, local development and natural resources management include climate resilience concerns
- Vulnerable groups, such as subsistence farmers and fisher folk, have more stable sources of income
- Early warning systems that provide daily weather predictions and reliable seasonal forecasts

## TAJIKISTAN

## Project Description

**Key development challenges** (vulnerability) related to climate variability and change:

- Tajikistan is the most vulnerable country in Central Asia to the projected impacts of climate change.
- Recent droughts and weather extremes have pointed out inadequacies in the climate resilience of major sectors. Threats to agricultural production and rural livelihoods (from degradation of arable land, forests, pastures and rangeland) will increase with projected higher temperatures, reduced rainfall, melting glaciers, and increased frequency of extreme events such as floods, droughts and storms.

- Tajikistan is heavily dependent on hydropower yet only 5% of its capacity is being tapped. Hydropower development can relieve domestic energy shortfalls and be helpful for regional power integration and exports though international waterways matters are complex. Climate change can add uncertainties.
- The country has limited institutional and human capacity to mainstream climate change adaptation in development plans, programs and policies
- Tajikistan has worked successfully with international and bilateral partners on projects which do have the potential for augmentation to increase climate resilience.

**Areas of intervention**

- Focus on national priority areas: awareness raising and capacity building, energy security, sustainable land management and river-basin water management.
- Six technical assistance activities are proposed for financing under this Grant ProposalU to both feed into and compliment the SPCR (which is the major product from Phase 1). The PPCR anticipates that the SPCR would be ready for consideration at the November 2010 PPCR Sub Committee meeting. Some technical assistance activities of Phase I will however be extend through much of CY2011, though the results from such activities will still be able to influence the design and/or implementation of Phase 2 investments which would then be at a formative stage.

### Proposed outcomes

- Improved understanding of current institutional arrangements to develop adaptation response and integrate climate change into national policies and programs
- Enhanced scientific evidence and understanding of Tajikistan's climate vulnerabilities and especially the potential for transformative investments to guide specific activities in water, energy, land and other sectors in the Phase 2 PPCR

### Key results

- Development of a pragmatic SPCR reflecting consultation with all key PPCR stakeholders, including government, MDB's, donors, international organizations, academia and civil society.
- Assessment of Tajikistan's institutional, technical and human capacity at the national and local levels to mainstream climate change considerations in key policy areas, with particular focus on the requirements for taking forward the SPCR
- Assessment of Tajikistan's capabilities for projecting future climate scenarios and consequent impacts on various sectors and resources, and roadmap for further development and use of climate change information
- Initial awareness raising events on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation for policy makers and other stakeholders and training of trainers for future awareness raising activities
- Assessment of the climate vulnerability of the hydropower sector and roadmap to increase sector's resilience and Tajikistan's energy security
- An inventory and analysis of sustainable land management activities and associated land policy issues to identify investment projects and policy support program for PPCR Phase
- Development of a replicable methodology to identify and enhance climate resilience on priority investments, at the river basin level, in vulnerable areas of Tajikistan

## YEMEN

## Project Description

**Key development challenges** (vulnerability) related to climate change/variability:

- Exacerbation of water scarcity due to increased incidence of droughts, floods, rainfall variability
- Reduced crop harvests due to irregular rainfall and reduced water supply
- Increased threat to fisheries, coastal and marine ecosystem and coastal communities
- Reduced female education due to increases in water transport duties
- Increased food insecurity due to decreased agricultural income from reduced crop harvests

- Increased frequency of natural disasters (floods, storms, ) both in the hinterland and coastal areas

### Areas of intervention

- Climate Change Information System and Awareness Raising
- Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience into National Development Planning
- Formulation of Yemen's SPCR and Identification of Phase II Interventions
- PPCR Program Coordination
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### Proposed outcome

- Broaden and strengthen the existing MOU for establishing a shared mechanism for climate data collection and management by relevant agencies, including greater public awareness.
- Equip line agencies to integrate climate and other risk considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policy, strategy and plans.
- Develop Yemen's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and identify potential interventions for preparation and implementation under Phase 2
- Enhance the capacity of the EPA as the technical secretariat of IMCCC to coordinate the preparation and coordinate the implementation of PPCR (under Phase 1 and 2) and to provide technical guidance.

### Key Results

- • The 4th Five Year National Development Plan (2010-2015) incorporates climate resilience as a smart growth strategy in key sectors
- A clear road map for key line agencies on how to mainstream climate resilience, based on in depth institutional assessments, needs and gaps, including identification of priority actions that need to be addressed.
- Agreement on a joint, shared mechanism for climate information management in place, and a short, medium and long-term plan for Yemen to address this issue as a foundation for response to climate change and climate variability.
- Fully functioning mechanisms to effectively address climate change at the policy, institutional, and implementation levels.

## MOZAMBIQUE

## Project Description

**Key development challenges** (vulnerability) related to climate change/variability:

- Mozambique is subject to extreme weather events that can ultimately take the form of drought, flooding and tropical cyclones and ranks third amongst the African countries most exposed to risks from multiple weather related hazards. During the past 50 years, the country has suffered from 68 natural disasters, which have killed more than 100,000 people and affected up to 28 million. As much as 25 percent of the population is at risk from natural hazards. The country's economic performance is already highly affected by frequent drought and flood and rainfall variability. An analysis over the period 1981-2004 suggests that GDP growth is cut by 5.5 percent in average when a major water shock occurs, and many of these are the direct result of an extreme weather event.
- Assuming a major disaster occurrence every five years, there is an average GDP growth loss of 1 percent per year due to the impacts of water shocks. The 22 Global Circulation Models (GCMs) approved by the International Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) used to predict potential climate futures predict anywhere from a decrease o 31 percent of the average rainfall over, to a 16 percent increase in rainfall by 2050 compared to historical averages.
- The future temperature of Mozambique is estimated to increase between 1oC and 2oC by 2050 and appears to be relatively consistent between all of the IPCC approved GCMs. As a result of increased inter annual rainfall variability, extreme weather events may become more common which translates into increased frequency of

flood and drought periods as well as tropical storms. At the sectoral level, preliminary analyses (from the Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change) show that rain-fed agriculture, coastal towns and transport infrastructure are sectors that are the most vulnerable to droughts, floods and cyclones. The health sector has not been assessed.

**Proposed outcome**

- The objective of the phase 1 activities is to prepare an initial strategic investment program for climate resilience for Mozambique, which focuses on learning by doing and results on the ground while also addressing key knowledge and capacity gaps related to the three themes mentioned above

**Objectives of SPCR for Mozambique**. The long term transformational goal of the SPCR has been stated as "increased resilience in society to potential climate variability and climate change" in the harmonization of CIF results frameworks draft paper (March 2010). The Mozambique SPCR proposed activities would contribute to the four key outcomes mentioned in the paper as follows:

- "integration of inclusive resilience into development plans" through adjusting public investment programs in key sectors such as transport and agriculture, and building the knowledge base for doing so in other sectors;
- "increased consensus on approach to climate resilient development" through "learning by doing" and sharing results on the ground in key territorial areas, through enhanced knowledge and by building awareness and stakeholder support for climate resilience in both the private and the public sectors;
- "scaled up finance for climate resilient development" through supporting resilience in selected poles where SPCR funding will significantly increase the funding compared to baseline;
- "improved coordination among stakeholders" through capacity building support to improved inter-government and local government coordination.

# BOLIVIA

## Project Description

**Key development challenges** vulnerability) related to climate change/variability:

- The systematic climate observation networks (mainly meteorological, hydrological, and hydro-geological) and governmental entities that generate information and knowledge lack sufficient specialized human resources, equipment, and capacity for processing, systematizing, and analyzing information, and to address the climate observation challenges in a country highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- The public planning and investment systems at national, regional and municipal levels, make reference to general strategies of risk management and climate change; however, there are no policies, norms or operative mechanisms to implement concrete actions that mainstream climate resilience.
- (Consultation processes have prioritized the most vulnerable sectors to climate change (water resources, food security, infrastructure, human settlements and risk management, mainly for investment; and the sectors of health, ecosystems, education, research and technology, mainly for capacity building). Recent climate change studies and scenarios, as well as projects and research, have generated information about the most vulnerable regions, human groups, and general and productive infrastructure which are exposed to gradual and extreme impacts of climate change. However, there no comprehensive systematization or diagnosis exists, neither a strategic national action nor investment plan of climate resilience.

**Areas of intervention**

- **Component 1: Strengthening the information system and database to support decision making**. This component includes: a comprehensive diagnosis of vulnerabilities, impacts, and adaptative capacity to

climate change; identification of the strengthening needs of the systematic observation networks; identification of needs for capacity building and strengthening of knowledge and information generating institutions (including the university system).

- **Component 2**: **Integration of climate resilience in planning, investment, and public management** through the definition and integration of policies, operational guidelines, and climate resilience tools in the new Plan of Economic and Social Development as well as in the Public Investment and Planning systems of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It also proposes the establishment of the Plurinational Council on Climate Change, as a platform of dialogue and consultation on climate change, including for the design of financing mechanisms and strategies to secure and assign resources for climate resilience.
- **Component 3: Sectoral, Territorial and National implementation strategy for climate resilience**. This component includes the formulation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience, which will have a Planning-Action approach and a corresponding investments plan (covering institutional capacity strengthening, policy reform, as well as investment proposals in prioritized sectors).

### Proposed outcomes

- Bolivian Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) to finance PPCR-Bolivia Phase 2 with CIF funds and/or other sources.
- National Plan of Social and Economic Development that integrates climate resilient policies and strategies.
- Comprehensive diagnosis of: climate change risk analysis, needs of institutional capacity building and strengthening strategies for climate resilience (for institutions in charge of the systematic climate observation networks, institutions responsible for generating knowledge and information, including the university system)

### Key results

- Systematization and analysis document of current and future climate threats.
- Institutional analysis and diagnosis of institutional capacity building/strengthening needs.
- Pilot model of university curricula with climate resilience thematic.
- Operational guidelines, tools and indicators for integration of climate resilience into the Planning and Public Investment Systems.
- Proposal document for the funding mechanism for climate resilience.
- Proposal document for the establishment of the Plurinational Advisory Council on Climate Change and its Technical Secretariat.
- Strategic Programs at Sectoral level for Climate Resilience (at least 3).
- Strategic Programs at Territorial level for Climate Resilience (at least 3).
- Studies for Investment Projects with climate resilience approach.