



PPCR: CLIMATE-RESILIENT PEOPLE

An in-depth analysis of the type, volume, and robustness of climate resilience results achieved for targeted populations, men, and women in the PPCR portfolio

// March 2024

RESULTS DEEP DIVE SERIES//

CIF Program: Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

TOPICS

- Results and Impact
- Climate Resilience
- People

CLIMATE RESILIENCE RESULTS FOR PEOPLE



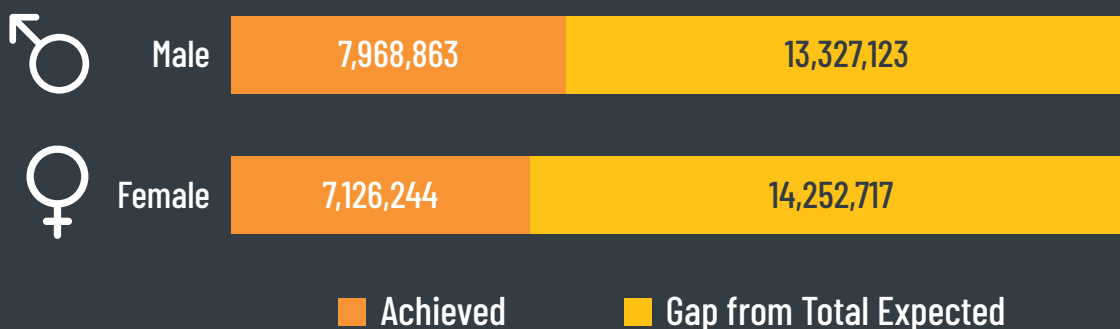
15.1 Mn

people supported to cope with the effects of climate change

OVERVIEW OF THE TYPE, VOLUME, AND ROBUSTNESS OF PPCR RESULTS FOR PEOPLE:

Type of Results Achieved for People in PPCR	Number of Beneficiaries Supported (i.e., Volume)	Robustness of Resilience-Building for People	Key Features
Result Type 1: Catchment Areas for Infrastructure	▲ High	▼ Low	Soft or hard infrastructure; Passive benefits
Result Type 2: Landscape-Level Livelihoods Development	▬ Medium ▲ to High	▬ Medium ▲ to High	Targeting by sub-group; Varies by region; Commonly focused on agriculture and water
Result Type 3: Sector-Specific Benefits with Integrated Features	▬ Medium	▬ Medium ▲ to High	Targeted but flexible
Result Type 4: Decentralized Local Solutions and Physical Protection	▬ Medium	▬ Medium ▲ to High	Common in SIDS; Modular solutions with collective reach; Hazard-specific
Result Type 5: Adaptive Capacity-Building and Training	▼ Low	▼ Low to ▬ Medium	Highly targeted; Public and private sector; Specialized technical objectives

PEOPLE SUPPORTED THROUGH PPCR (MALE/FEMALE):¹



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Design

Art Direction: Andrea Carega

Graphic Design: Luis Liceaga

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RESULTS DEEP DIVE SERIES

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is committed to rigorous and inclusive monitoring and reporting (M&R) on investments' contributions toward net-zero emissions and adaptive, climate-resilient, just, and socially inclusive development pathways. The M&R Results Deep Dive series is a supplement to CIF's annual results reports—while annual M&R provides a systematic synthesis of portfolio performance against each program's core indicators, the Deep Dives provide in-depth reviews of these results within specific thematic or developmental dimensions of climate change. As such, they offer greater granularity on the drivers and implications of various performance characteristics.

1. INTRODUCTION

People—individuals, groups, and populations around the world—are at the center of the climate crisis. As global temperatures rise and risks from droughts, floods, heatwaves, sea-level rise, cyclones, wildfires, and other extreme weather events increase in frequency and severity, many of the most prominent effects are directly felt by people. Climate change has been shown to drive, intensify, or compound existing socio-economic and humanitarian challenges, such as poverty,² public health,³ conflict,⁴ migration,⁵ and gender inequality.⁶ It is also leading to new challenges for people and populations, such as the need for: climate information services, loss and damage from anticipated climate events, and managed retreat from inhospitable areas. Moreover, both effects and vulnerabilities related to climate change are deeply inequitable within and across populations. Certain populations face increased threats due to geographic circumstances, socio-economic profile, dependency on natural resources for livelihoods, and other factors, while specific groups and individuals within populations also

face disproportionate vulnerability or effects from climate change due to gender, poverty, disability status, socio-cultural context, and other factors. Men and women, in particular, experience the impacts of climate change in different ways due to the critical role that socio-economic structures play in determining their overall vulnerability and exposure to climate risks.

Launched in 2008 under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the \$1.1 billion Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and accompanying Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP)⁷ have been supporting climate-vulnerable individuals, groups, and populations in 17 countries and two regional tracks for nearly 15 years.⁸ PPCR's country-led Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and related investments have aimed to strengthen adaptive capacity and build resilience across sectors, leading to a range of adaptation benefits for men, women, and targeted populations to date. PPCR tracks the “number of people supported to



Discussing a community action project for climate resilience

cope with the effects of climate change” as a core indicator of progress toward the program’s main results objectives, along with other supplemental people-related results, such as the “number of persons receiving climate-related training.”⁹

In addition, PPCR places people at the center of results measurement itself. Representatives from diverse stakeholder groups in each PPCR country are directly involved in participatory monitoring and reporting of the country’s resilience agenda and PPCR investment outcomes. PPCR countries have customized this monitoring approach to their own institutional context and report results to the CIF Secretariat, in coordination with the multilateral development banks (MDBs), as implementation progresses. In practice, this approach has led to significant learning, knowledge-generation, and implementation feedback loops within PPCR countries. The tailored approach has also led to significant challenges in systematically measuring and assessing PPCR’s results for people across country cases.¹⁰

This Results Deep Dive aims to fill an important analytical gap in CIF’s annual results reporting by dissecting and interpreting the results achieved for targeted populations, men, and women across the PPCR portfolio in greater detail. It draws from the available quantitative evidence base reported by countries in the program¹¹ and pairs this information with project-level data and qualitative insights collated from project documents published by the MDBs. After a brief presentation of total program-level results achieved, this Results Deep Dive seeks to deepen understanding of: the type, volume, and robustness of support provided to people through PPCR, which group(s) received this support, and the gendered dimension of results achieved at the country level. The Results Deep Dive ends with a reflection on methodological limitations and considerations for the way forward—both for PPCR and for the field of resilience results measurement more broadly.



Rural population benefiting from irrigation in Niger

2. OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

PPCR has supported approximately **15.1 million people**¹² to cope with the effects of climate change across 54 projects in 16 countries.¹³ This includes nearly **8 million men and boys** (52.8 percent of total)¹⁴ and more than **7.1 million women and girls** (47.2 percent of the total).¹⁵

Although most PPCR countries have not reported new achieved results after 2018, the current totals reported represent 35.4 percent of the total target (approximately 42.7 million people),¹⁶ 37.4 percent of the male target (approximately 21.3 million),¹⁷ and 33.3 percent of the female target (approximately 21.4 million).¹⁸ This relatively low achievement rate

for PPCR is largely a symptom of the results data availability gap the program has faced in recent years,¹⁹ in combination with ambitious target-setting in some country settings. Program-level achievement rates should thus be interpreted with caution. While efforts are currently underway to fill these data gaps using available MDB project documents, this Results Deep Dive utilizes the quantitative results officially reported from PPCR countries (per design of the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting System) primarily as an entry point to deepen understanding of the *nature* of results already achieved on the ground.

An **additional 775,000+ people**²⁰ are expected to be supported to cope with the effects of climate change through the Business Development Resilience Program (BDRP), a small-scale technical support window developed under the PPCR in 2020 to deploy the program's remaining resources. The proportion of people expected to be supported under BDRP is approximately 50.9 percent men and boys, as compared to 49.1 percent women and girls.²¹

By country, Mozambique has supported the highest absolute number of PPCR beneficiaries (5.4 million), followed by Bangladesh (nearly 3.1 million), Jamaica (2.7 million), and Niger (nearly 1.4 million). Five countries have met or exceeded the targeted total number of people they expected to support through PPCR: Zambia (which has achieved 259 percent of its total target);²² Haiti (117 percent); Grenada (100 percent); Jamaica (100 percent); and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (100 percent). See Figure 1 for more information. Gender-disaggregated results are discussed in more detail in Section 3.2.



Building a more climate-resilient marketplace in Bangladesh

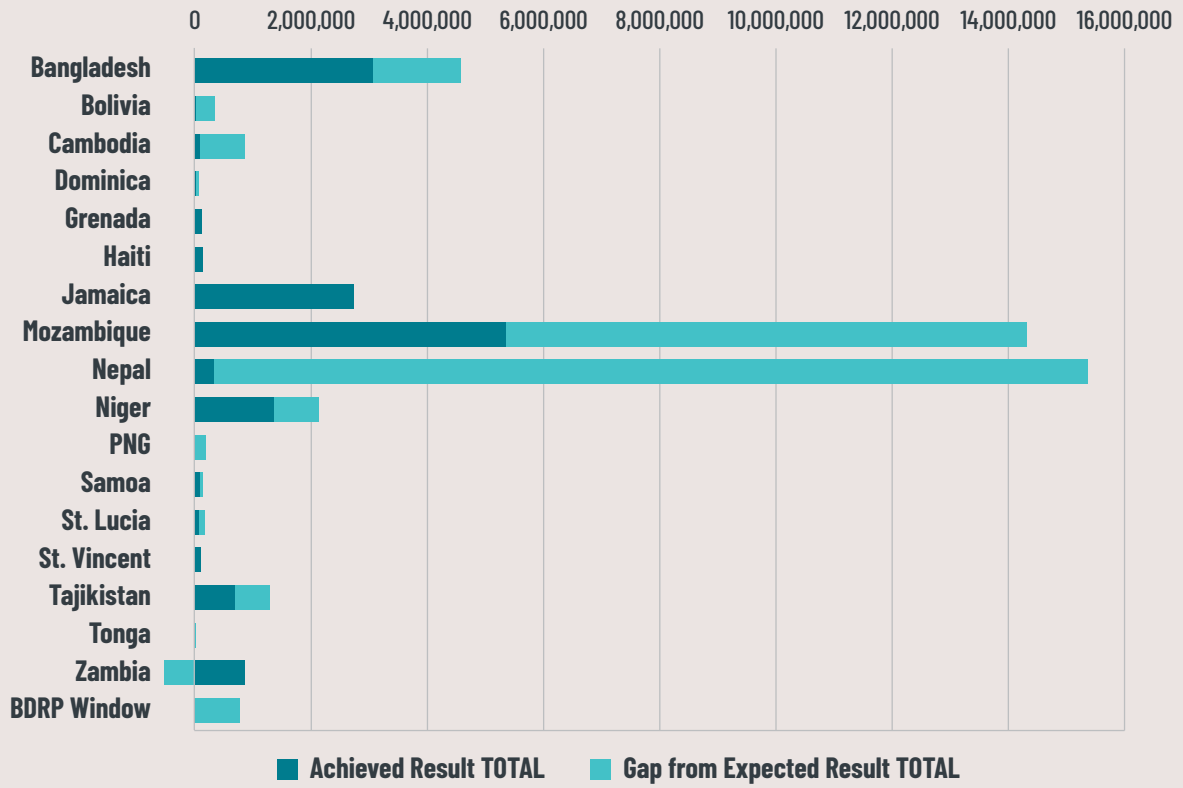


FIGURE 1. PCR – Total People Supported by Country

Source: Authors, based on PCR country-reported data

3. DEEP DIVE RESULTS: CLIMATE-RESILIENT PEOPLE

This section uncovers in-depth insights on results achieved for targeted populations, including the type of resilience results achieved for people, the number of people reached (i.e., volume of support), and the robustness of resilience-building (Section 3.1). The discussion then turns to the gendered dimensions of the results achieved through an analysis of country-level gender gaps (Section 3.2).

3.1 Type, Volume, and Robustness of Climate Resilience Results for People

PPCR has supported a significant number of people around the world to cope with the effects of climate change (approximately 15.1 million). Relying on this figure alone, however, masks variation in the type, volume, and robustness of resilience-building benefits the program has achieved for people over

time. PPCR's focus on *piloting* tools, instruments, strategies, and approaches to building climate resilience in countries with diverse climate risk profiles has led to multiple permutations of social support with distinct implications in terms of the number of people reached versus the robustness of resilience-building. While several taxonomies for *types* of adaptation have been put forth in the literature (see B. Biagini et al. 2014),²³ the approach here is not to produce an exhaustive typology of adaptation interventions, but instead to rapidly assess dimensions and trade-offs of common empirical benefits PPCR has achieved for end beneficiaries through the lens of available results data measuring people.²⁴

Result Type 1 – Catchment Areas for Infrastructure.
By volume, PPCR projects that provide new or improved access to infrastructure tend to reach the



Supporting mangrove rehabilitation in Samoa's coastal communities

most people, albeit with more mediated, less robust resilience-building effects. Many of these projects use a “catchment area” approach to measure beneficiaries who reside within a geographic area serviced by the infrastructural intervention, regardless of whether the people targeted make use of the infrastructure in practice.²⁵ These types of projects can involve either hard infrastructure, such as climate-proofed roads and buildings, or soft infrastructure, such as climate information services.

For example, the Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Project in Mozambique (IBRD) has led to more than 4.6 million people²⁶ having improved access to an all-season road (representing the highest volume of beneficiaries reported among all PPCR projects). The project’s interventions in maintenance, rehabilitation, and upgrading have contributed to an approximately 18.3 percent increase in road access among the rural population since the project’s baseline,²⁷ not only climate-proofing the road works infrastructure itself, but also enabling increased mobility for the population during different climate and weather conditions. The Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project in Bangladesh (ADB) follows a similar trend, having supported nearly 2.6 million people in 12 rural coastal districts through a package of infrastructural improvements, namely roads, bridges and culverts, cyclone shelters, and rural markets. Such interventions are presumed to benefit the general population residing in the area.

The installation or enhancement of climate information service systems has further demonstrated PPCR’s potential to reach a large number of beneficiaries residing in a defined catchment area. For instance, the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project in Jamaica (IBRD) covers the geographic extent of the island. The entire 2.8-million-person population of the country²⁸ has therefore benefited from more accurate meteorological predictions, better warnings, and more

accessible hydromet and agromet data. In Niger, the Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (AfDB) has enabled the dissemination of weather forecasts and other meteorological products that take into account floods, droughts, sandstorms, and increasingly extreme temperature warnings. The total coverage area spans nearly 4.4 million indirect beneficiaries,²⁹ out of whom 265,000 are agricultural producers (177 percent of the project’s target for producers). Similar broad, distributed benefits from strengthened climate information services have accrued through the Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards Project in Nepal (IBRD), which sought to support more than 11.4 million people, and which was estimated in a survey to have benefited approximately 74.5 percent of the Nepalese population as of 2019.³⁰

Result Type 2 – Landscape-Level Livelihoods

Development. Integrated, landscape-level approaches to building the resilience of people through new, improved, or diversified livelihoods have proven a critical feature of PPCR’s targeted support at the individual and household level.

Many of these projects help ensure resilient income-generating activities in populations that depend on climate-vulnerable natural resources for their economic security (e.g., rain-fed agriculture, pastoralism, fisheries, etc.)—often in a defined geographic territory with a common set of climate risks. The resilience-building interventions involved typically provide a deeper level of support for strong resilience outcomes (i.e., robustness) compared to interventions where beneficiaries simply reside in a catchment area.

Although their quantitative reach may vary, in general, these PPCR approaches to resilience-building have demonstrated the ability to support a substantial volume of people combined with targeted support to specific groups, including poor and marginalized sub-groups. The Community Action Project for

Climate Resilience (IBRD) in Niger reached the greatest number of people from an integrated, livelihoods-based approach: approximately 3.4 million benefiting from a combination of agricultural support (35 percent), support for pastoralists (25 percent), forest-related support (22 percent), and social protection activities in poor households (18 percent). The project further supported the creation of *Maisons des Paysans*, gender-responsive platforms that helped improve smallholder female farmers' access to agricultural inputs and equipment, finance, and technology, in addition to providing other integrated services.³¹ Two other notable cases include the Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project in Tajikistan (IBRD)—which supported 323,393 people from village interest groups (70 percent), pasture user unions (15 percent), and water user associations (15 percent)—and the integrated agricultural and community-based livelihoods support for 853,878 people in Zambia's Kafue and Barotse sub-basins (IBRD, AfDB).

Result Type 3 – Sector-Specific Benefits with Integrated Features. Other PPCR investments have adopted more sector-specific, yet still integrated, approaches to building the resilience of people and communities. They demonstrate significant robustness relative to climate stressors in the targeted sector(s). For example, in the water sector, Bolivia's Climate Resilience – Integrated River Basin Management Project (IBRD) has illustrated how an integrated approach can successfully address multiple dimensions of resilient livelihoods. In total, the project has supported 60,000 people (50.2 percent male/49.8 percent female and 429 percent of the project-level target) through a series of subprojects focused on irrigation, flood protection, infrastructure, and other river basin management approaches. These interventions have resulted in a positive overall impact on beneficiaries' livelihoods by “building adaptive capacity, enhancing water security, improving agricultural productivity, and

reducing impacts of droughts and floods, which [in this context] harm crop yields, housing, critical infrastructure, and [can] lead to water scarcity and trigger social unrest.”³² The Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto (IDB) has complemented this approach to climate-resilient water security with its additional focus on increasing household access to potable water (targeting 198,000+ people) and farmers' access to irrigation (targeting 313,000+ people).³³

Result Type 4 – Decentralized Local Solutions and Physical Protection. Another type of PPCR support for people that is common in—but not limited to—Small Island Developing States (SIDS) reflects a more direct, significantly robust form of climate resilience, based on a combination of decentralized local resilience solutions and the physical protection of people and communities from well-defined natural hazards and climate shocks (e.g., hurricanes, cyclones, and floods). Under this result type, the number of people supported per intervention tends to be smaller than with other forms of PPCR support, but a larger collectivity can be reached through the aggregation of multiple small-scale interventions. For instance, in Saint Lucia's Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (IBRD), 16 different groups of people have benefited from locally targeted interventions out of 146,543 people supported in total, including from improved water supply during hurricanes, public civil works, and their use of schools, a community center, and a national skills development center.³⁴ In St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada together, approximately 110,000 people were supported in total. Out of this total, at least 27,297 people benefited from reduced risk of road and bridge failure due to natural hazards, 1,093 people from reduced risk of public buildings failure due to natural hazards, 425 people with reduced risk to flooding, and 41 low-income households relocated to a safer area. Out of the 110,000 people supported in total, approximately

27,297 people benefited from reduced risk of road and bridge failure due to natural hazards, 1,093 people from reduced risk of public buildings failure due to natural hazards, 425 people with reduced risk to flooding, and 41 low-income households relocated to a safer area. Haiti’s Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project (IBRD), in comparison, has emphasized direct physical protection objectives, leading to nearly 10,000 people benefiting from reduced flood risk in Cap Haitien.³⁵

A similar approach is evident in SIDS contexts beyond the Caribbean. In the Pacific Region, Samoa’s Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities Project (IBRD)³⁶ has benefited approximately 141,842 people through decentralized village- and district-level sub-projects deploying both engineered and nature-based resilience solutions: more resilient water supply; multi-cropping/resilient agriculture; coastal resilience from fish reserves; mangrove rehabilitation; access to safe havens and improved roads for evacuation during cyclones and tsunami; flood management; sustainable agro-forestry; watershed improvement; and more.

Result Type 5 – Adaptive Capacity-Building and Training. The last commonly occurring PPCR result type achieved for people includes activities that directly build adaptive capacity. While smaller in scale and typically less robust than other result types, PPCR’s capacity-building efforts illustrate more precise beneficiary targeting for technical training, including piloting or supporting the mainstreaming of climate resilience into community- and government-led planning efforts and private sector solutions. The targeting and inclusion of women in capacity-building efforts is also key for strengthening women’s resilience and building climate leadership, such as through increased confidence, knowledge, and skillsets.

Overall, more than **633,000 people** have already been trained through 44 PPCR projects in 17 countries, with significant variation evident along regional lines.³⁷ Most of the people supported are in the Asia-Pacific Region (79.4 percent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (19.6 percent), Africa (0.5 percent), and Europe and Central Asia (0.5 percent). See Figure 2.

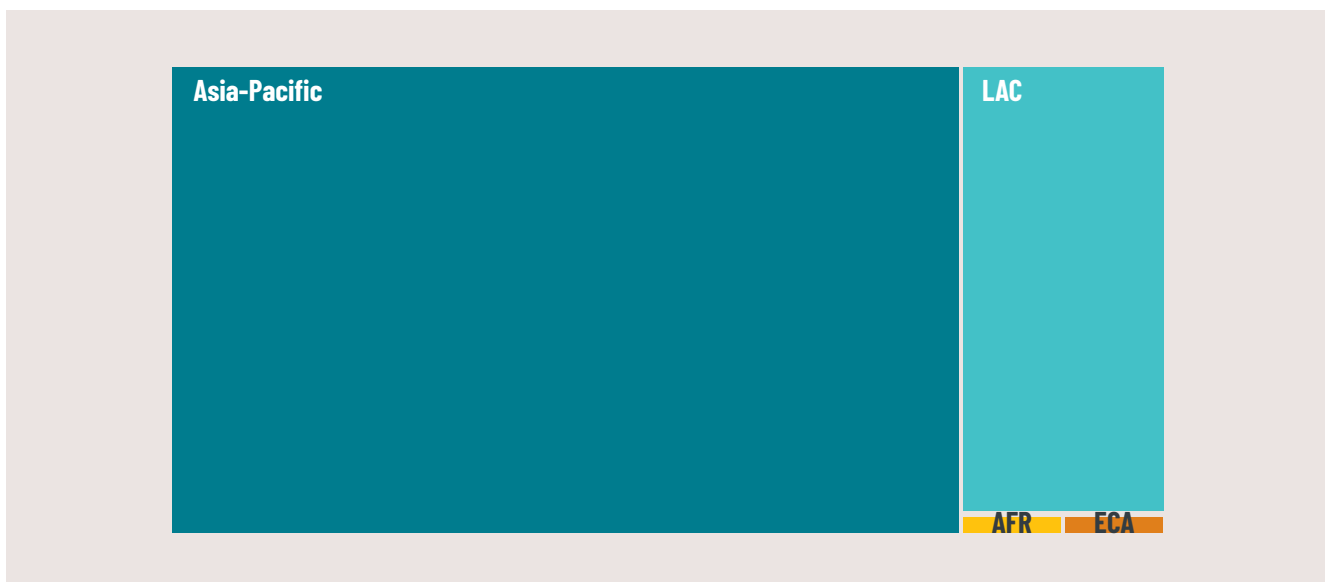


FIGURE 2. PPCR – People Trained by Region

Source: Authors, based on MDB-reported data



Strengthening climate-smart agriculture in Cambodia

The substantial volume of support for building the adaptive capacity of men and women in the Asia-Pacific Region is primarily driven by a focus on climate-smart agriculture, an activity that benefits from the broad-based capacity-building of rural people. The Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-Focused Adaptation project in Cambodia (ADB), for instance, is responsible for enabling the training of more than 334,000 farmers and rural residents on sustainable rice cultivation, the highest total reported among all PPCR projects measuring the number of persons trained. On the private sector side, the Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security Investment Project in Bangladesh (IFC) reached another 65,300 people, and the Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation project in Nepal (IFC) another 19,046.

PPCR's technical training support for local entities or government personnel has prioritized specialized climate resilience issues and focused on key technical staff and decision-makers rather than reaching a

large number of individuals per se. These types of activities are distributed widely across the portfolio and often integrated as a sub-component within a larger package of climate resilience interventions. In Tajikistan, for instance, the Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector project (EBRD) trained nine people on hydromet, while the Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility (EBRD) trained four key personnel on climate financing, and the Building Capacity for Climate Resilience project (ADB) trained 61 people on climate risk management. In Papua New Guinea, trainings involved broader awareness-building, as 303 provincial government and NGO staff were trained on climate change adaptation issues more generally (ADB).

3.2 Climate Resilience Results for Men and Women

PPCR positions gender equality at the heart of its expected results for people. Based on their overall targets for SPCRs, countries collectively aim to support nearly 42.7 million people, out of which approximately 21.4 million (50.1 percent) are expected to be women or girls and 21.3 million (49.9 percent) are expected to be men or boys (i.e., near gender parity).³⁸ A gender gap is evident, however, among the people PPCR has already supported to cope with the effects of climate change: approximately 52.8 percent are men and 47.2 percent are women, representing **a net difference of 5.6 percent between the proportion of men and women supported** respectively.

This section covers a rapid assessment of the gender gap(s) in PPCR's results for people. In general, a gender gap can be defined as the "disproportionate difference between men and women and boys and girls, particularly as reflected in attainment of development goals, access to resources, and level of participation."³⁹ Here, more specifically, gender gap refers to the net difference in the relative proportion(s) of women and men supported by

PPCR to cope with the effects of climate, wherein a positive percentage refers to more men than women supported, 0 percent = perfect gender parity, and a negative percentage refers to more women than men supported (i.e., a reverse gender gap).⁴⁰

Basic demographic trends and the principles of statistics drive relatively even levels of support for men and women when large, population-level results (such as Result Type 1 or 2 in Section 3.1) are absorbed and aggregated at the portfolio level. However, notable variation can be observed across countries in terms of both expected and achieved results for gender parity, reduced gender gaps, and gender-specific performance against gender-disaggregated targets.

Seven countries both expected to achieve and actually achieved near-gender parity⁴¹ in their PPCR results for people, all of which are SIDS: Dominica

(a 2.0 percent gap achieved against 2.0 percent targeted); Grenada (2.0 percent achieved against 2.0 percent targeted); Jamaica (-1.0 percent achieved against -1.0 percent targeted); Nepal (1.0 percent achieved against -2.3 percent targeted); Samoa (1.8 percent achieved against 2.7 percent targeted); St. Vincent and the Grenadines (3.0 percent achieved against 3.0 percent targeted); and Tonga (0.0 percent achieved against 1.9 percent targeted). An eighth country, Tajikistan, achieved near-gender parity despite expecting to support significantly more women than men (1.6 percent achieved against -10.6 percent targeted). See Figure 3 and Table 1.

No PPCR country reported a 0 percent gender gap in its expected results, meaning that despite their differing baseline conditions with respect to gender, **all countries anticipated PPCR to elicit some degree of differentiated impacts on women and men (as opposed to an even 50/50 split) by design.** Some

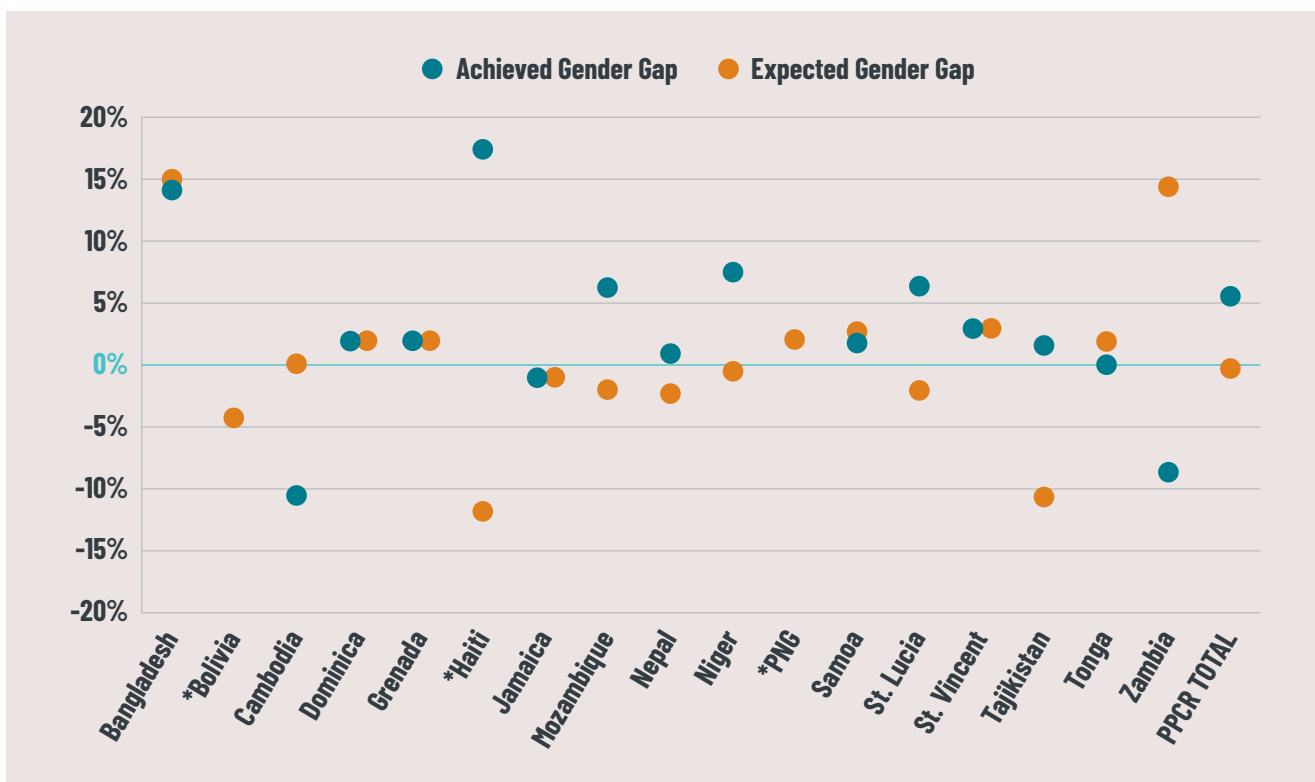


FIGURE 3. Visualization of Gender Gap Results by PPCR Country⁴¹

Source: Authors, based on PPCR country-reported data

countries expected their results gender gap to be relatively high, such as Bangladesh (15.3 percent target) and Zambia (14.5 percent target). Others expected it to be quite low, such as Cambodia (0.2 percent target) and Papua New Guinea (2.1 percent target). Notably, eight countries expected to support more women than men through the program: Bolivia (-4.3 percent target); Haiti (-11.9 percent target); Jamaica (-1.0 percent target); Mozambique (-2.0 percent target); Nepal (-2.3 percent target); Niger (-0.4 percent target); St. Lucia (-2.0 percent target); and Tajikistan (-10.6 percent target); in addition to PPCR’s program-level target (-0.2 percent).

In terms of achieved results, PPCR countries’ progress toward reduced gender gaps and gender-specific targets exhibits a trimodal pattern (i.e., three separate clusters of results). Five countries reported both a lower results gender gap than expected and a higher proportion of women supported against the women-specific target as compared to the equivalent proportion for men against the men-specific target

(Bangladesh, Cambodia, Samoa, Tonga, and Zambia). For example, Zambia has enhanced climate-resilient livelihoods for 463,619 women and 390,259 men (a gender gap of -8.6 percent) even though the country originally expected to support 141,000 women and 189,000 men (a gender gap of 14.5 percent), a trend evidenced through the strong leadership role women ended up playing to implement climate resilience solutions from community to national levels.⁴³ An additional four countries reached their expected results gender gap and made approximately equivalent progress on both women- and men-specific targets (Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent). Finally, seven countries’ results for people have a larger gender gap than expected and higher relative support for men (Bolivia, Haiti, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, St. Lucia, Tajikistan).

Table 1 illustrates in more detail how each PPCR country performed along multiple dimensions related to country-level gender gaps in their SPCR: the achieved gender gap (%); the expected gender

TABLE 1. Dimensions of Gender Gap Results by PPCR Country

	Achieved Gender Gap	Expected Gender Gap	Gender Parity in Both Achieved and Expected Result (approx.)	Better than Expected Gender Gap Result	Women % Achieved > Men % Achieved ⁴³
Bangladesh	14.2%	15.3%	NO	YES	YES
Bolivia	95.6%	-4.3%	NO	NO	NO
Cambodia	-10.5%	0.2%	NO	YES	YES
Dominica	2.0%	2.0%	YES	SAME	SAME
Grenada	2.0%	2.0%	YES	SAME	SAME
Haiti	17.6%	-11.9%	NO	NO	NO
Jamaica	-1.0%	-1.0%	YES	SAME	SAME
Mozambique	6.3%	-2.0%	NO	NO	NO
Nepal	1.0%	-2.3%	YES	NO	NO
Niger	7.6%	-0.4%	NO	NO	NO
Papua New Guinea	NR	2.1%	NR	NR	NR
Samoa	1.8%	2.7%	YES	YES	YES
Saint Lucia	6.4%	-2.0%	NO	NO	NO
Saint Vincent	3.0%	3.0%	YES	SAME	SAME
Tajikistan	1.6%	-10.6%	ACHIEVED ONLY	NO	NO
Tonga	0.0%	1.9%	YES	YES	YES
Zambia	-8.6%	14.5%	NO	YES	YES



Women benefiting from PPCR in Mozambique

gap (%); whether approximate gender parity is reflected in both achieved and expected results (Yes/No); whether the achieved gender gap result is better than the expected gender gap (Yes/No); and whether the achievement rate for women supported against the women-specific target exceeds the achievement rate for men supported against the men-specific target (Yes/No).

Moving forward, CIF is leading new efforts to promote the adoption of gender equity approaches. These efforts not only ensure that women and men are equitably targeted and reached through climate resilience interventions; they further emphasize the incorporation of women-specific activities and gender-responsive considerations throughout the full project cycle. In PPCR's newer BDRP funding window, for instance, the Strengthening Climate Resilience of Women Engaged in Poultry project in India (ADB) is specifically targeting 10,000 rural women to receive training on climate-resilient poultry farming good practices adapted to women-specific needs and local contexts. The regional

Climate Resilience Capacity Building for Women in Feed Production and Poultry Farming project (ADB) aims to train another 5,400 women in Bangladesh, Myanmar, and the Philippines in climate-resilient poultry and 3,600 women in Bangladesh and the Philippines in climate-resilient fishing. As a result of this increased focus on women's activities, approximately 91.5 percent of all people expected to be trained for increased adaptive capacity under the BDRP window are women.

Assessing the specific drivers of gender-differentiated results is complex, as the implications of PPCR interventions for women, men, girls, and boys are specific to both the types of interventions planned and executed, and distinct social, cultural, and political dynamics. Relative performance is also strongly related to the ambition and technical accuracy of target-setting, which is not uniform across countries and projects. The rapid assessment of country-level gender gaps in this Results Deep Dive aims to provide a useful starting point for further focused studies and evaluative work in this area.

4. CONSIDERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Overall, methodology remains a significant challenge to systematically tracking and assessing PPCR’s support for people across countries and projects.

PPCR’s participatory, country-driven, and inclusive monitoring and reporting system has intentionally enabled countries to adapt the methodology and reporting standards to their own context. This approach puts countries and local stakeholders in the driver’s seat, ensuring that feedback on implementation progress and results flows from multiple stakeholder groups and individuals, and that monitoring and reporting promotes learning, knowledge generation, ownership of results, and capacity-building at the country level as an integral part of PPCR’s programmatic approach. This represents an important departure from traditional, donor-driven reporting approaches.

One major trade-off of the approach is that PPCR countries have set targets and tracked results using significantly different approaches, making cross-country comparisons and portfolio-level analyses fraught with caveats. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the maturing PPCR portfolio, many—if not most—countries have experienced reductions in capacity, staff turnover, closing projects, and other challenges⁴⁵ that have prevented them from sustainably implementing the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting System. As additional data on beneficiary results are reported at the project level through MDBs’ own implementation supervision and M&E systems, some of these gaps might be filled. However, an initial PPCR portfolio review conducted of MDB project results data available for people suggests that the methodologies of PPCR countries

and MDBs diverge widely, and opportunities for direct data triangulation could be limited.⁴⁶

More efforts are also needed to understand how youth and different vulnerable social groups have fared in the program.

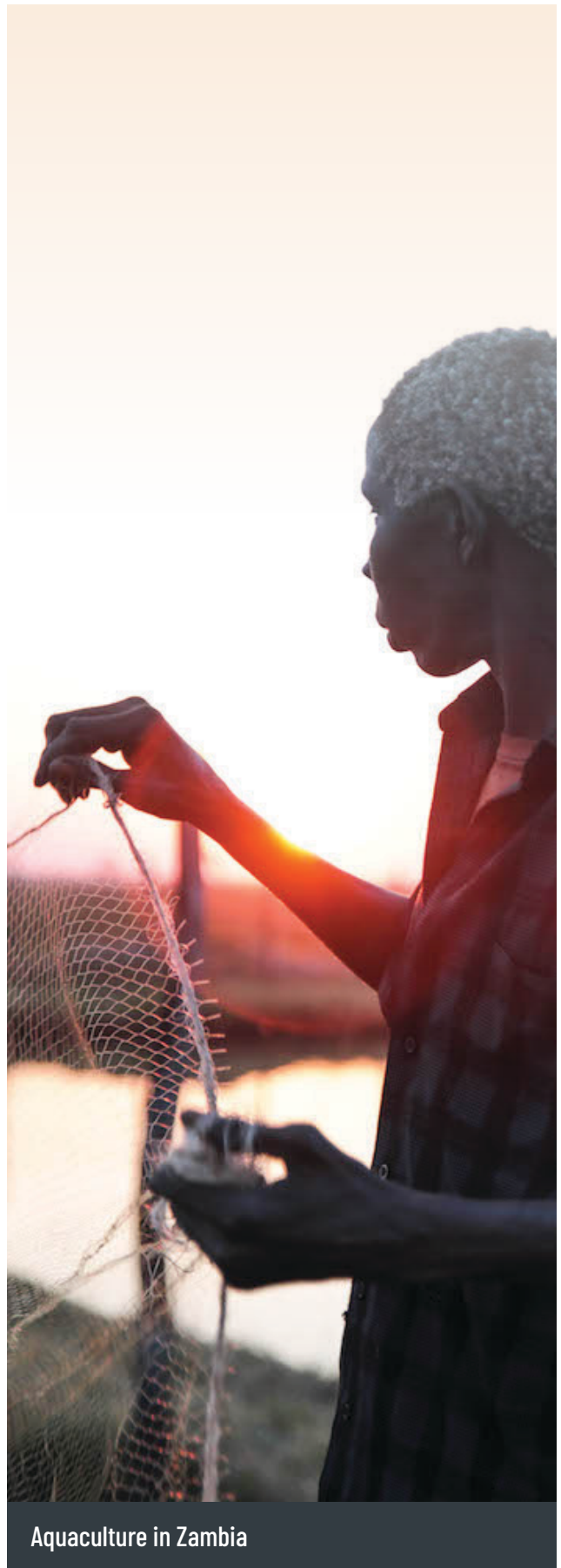
Youth stand to inherit the climate crisis as future victims and agents of change alike.⁴⁷ Among other individuals, vulnerabilities to climate change often mirror wider societal patterns of inequality. For instance, members of socially marginalized groups—such as female-headed households, children, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, landless tenants, migrant workers, displaced persons, sexual and gender minorities, and elderly persons—



Indigenous woman participating in a CIF-sponsored forum

tend to be the most acutely vulnerable.⁴⁸ As a result, individuals in societies stand to gain from adaptation support in diverse, intersectional, and locally rooted ways.

A lack of disaggregated data for such groups limits the analytical potential for assessing differential targeting and important distributional effects. From PPCR's inception, few countries were able to report the proportion of people supported by PPCR who live under the poverty line (one part of the PPCR M&R System's design). And yet, there are increased calls for the next era of climate finance investments to promote a just transition, including both "social inclusion" and "distributional impact" dimensions and intentionality during design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.⁴⁹ In response, CIF is taking steps in new programming areas to increase and strengthen data disaggregation in monitoring results for people and vulnerable groups.⁵⁰ CIF's integrated results framework approach⁵¹ creates further space to investigate these aspects through a suite of complementary tools, methods, and studies that will be used for integrated monitoring, evaluation, and learning from climate resilience investments.



Aquaculture in Zambia

5. CONCLUSION

People-centric approaches should be integrated across resilience solutions, whether men, women, boys, and girls are: beneficiaries simply by virtue of residing in a catchment area (Result Type 1), in need of more climate-resilient livelihoods (Result Type 2), prone to sector-specific climate challenges (Result Type 3), vulnerable to local climate shocks and physical hazards (Result Type 4), ready to gain increased technical adaptive capacity (Result Type 5), or subjects of other climate resilience benefits. Integrating gender-responsive investment design, monitoring, and reporting is an important step to ensure that differential targeting and distributional impacts by gender are adequately addressed and assessed. Efforts to design and deploy gender-transformative and socially inclusive resilience solutions must also take a holistic approach that seeks to address systemic and normative barriers to equality throughout the lifespan of projects.

This Results Deep Dive suggests an inverse relationship between a climate resilience intervention's target population size and the precision of sub-population or group targeting within the intervention. For large infrastructure interventions that reach many people, limited targeting is involved. For direct technical training interventions that reach a limited number of people, precise targeting is essential. Between these two extremes, the effects of resilience interventions on people can be highly variable in terms of the number of people reached and robustness. The complex, integrated nature of climate resilience belies straightforward categorization, and many projects combine—or do not fit cleanly within—the illustrative result types outlined in Section 3.1.

Yet, the nature and implications of these trade-offs are critical as the field of climate resilience evolves with increased urgency and new approaches. The first two principles of the Global Commission on Adaptation's *Principles for Locally Led Adaptation Action*⁵² call for “Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level” (Principle 1) and “Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, disabled, displaced, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized ethnic groups” (Principle 2). This will require more precise and nuanced understanding of which individuals and groups within a population benefit from adaptation actions, how they benefit, and to what extent. PPCR's 15 years of trailblazing support for over 15 million people provides a strong initial track record from which to learn and scale up resilience-building efforts. CIF's new investment areas can build on this experience, seizing new opportunities to generate results that matter for people of all kinds.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Most PPCR countries stopped reporting in 2020 (results achieved as of 2019) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a variety of challenges related to portfolio maturity and business continuity. This means that the most recently reported data from most PPCR countries was reported in 2019 (results achieved as of 2018). Please refer to the [PPCR Operational and Results Report \(June 2023\)](#), Section 2.5 for more information
- 2 Hallegatte, S, et al. 2016. *Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/aa3a35e0-2a20-5d9c-8872-191c6b72a9b9/content>
- 3 World Health Organization. 2023. "Climate Change – Impact." Website. https://www.who.int/health-topics/climate-change#tab=tab_2
- 4 UNFCCC. 2022. "Conflict and Climate." Website. <https://unfccc.int/news/conflict-and-climate#:~:text=And%20while%20conflict%20exacerbates%20the,desertification%20to%20rising%20sea%20levels>
- 5 Rigaud, K., et al. 2018. *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/2be91c76-d023-5809-9c94-d41b71c25635>
- 6 UNFCCC. 2022. "Dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of women as agents of change and opportunities for women. Synthesis report by the secretariat." Bonn: UNFCC. <https://unfccc.int/documents/494455>
- 7 A small-scale technical assistance financing window embedded under the PPCR. BDRP was launched more recently to strategically deploy remaining PPCR resources.
- 8 Additional countries are supported on a smaller scale through the BDRP window. They have not yet reported non-zero results and are hence not reflected in the core PPCR portfolio results numbers reported.
- 9 "Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change," from CIF's PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit, pg. 46. https://d2qx68gt0006nn.cloudfront.net/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/ppcr_en_monitoringreporting_toolkit.pdf
- 10 CIF. 2017. "Report on PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Stocktaking Review." https://d2qx68gt0006nn.cloudfront.net/sites/cif_enc/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_20_4_report_on_ppcr_monitoring_and_reporting_stocktaking_review_0.pdf
- 11 As the official achieved results reported to the CIF Trust Fund Committee, per the PPCR M&R System design.
- 12 15,105,082 people (achieved)
- 13 Latest data reported at time of publication as of December 2022. This total does not include Papua New Guinea, which had not submitted results as of the last reporting cutoff date. They have more recently submitted expected results, which are reflected in Figure 1 for illustrative purposes.
- 14 7,968,864 male (achieved)
- 15 7,126,244 female (achieved)
- 16 42,687,556 people (target)
- 17 21,295,986 male (target)
- 18 21,378,961 female (target)
- 19 Most PPCR countries stopped reporting in 2020 (results achieved as of 2019) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a variety of challenges related to portfolio maturity and business continuity. This means that the most recently reported data from most PPCR countries was reported in 2019 (results achieved as of 2018). Please refer to the [PPCR Operational and Results Report \(June 2023\)](#), Section 2.5 for more information.
- 20 775,372 people
- 21 Based on eight total projects (of which six reporting gender-disaggregated results).
- 22 In the case of Zambia, additional financing became available for new activities to be added to the scope of one PPCR project without a subsequent change in the target (following a reallocation from another project concept in the SPCR that ultimately did not move forward). This adjustment drove the disproportionately high achievement rate, along with otherwise strong project delivery on the ground.
- 23 Biagini, Bonizella, Rosina Bierbaum, Missy Stults, Saliha Dobardzic, and Shannon McNeeley. 2014. "A typology of adaptation actions: A global look at climate adaptation actions financed through the Global Environment Facility." *Global Environmental Change*. Volume 25: 97-108.
- 24 Indeed, most PPCR projects include an integrated package of adaptation intervention types (as enumerated by B. Biagini et al.), leading to a blend of effects felt in some manner (or not) by end beneficiaries. More evaluative work would be required to better understand such mechanisms.
- 25 It is important to note that this measurement approach could lead to an overestimation of the number of female beneficiaries and of the actual impact of interventions on gender outcomes, given that gender gaps in infrastructure access are a well-established issue in many PPCR countries.

- 26 4,660,000 people
- 27 Mozambique Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program – Phase II (IBRD)
- 28 Reported as of project completion; data from ICR
- 29 4,376,000 people
- 30 Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards (IBRD), ICR, pg. 12. Final achieved result not yet validated for CIF.
- 31 The Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (IBRD), ICR
- 32 Bolivia Climate Resilience – Integrated River Basin Management (IBRD), ICR, pg. 33
- 33 198,831 people. No achieved results reported by MDB at time of publication.
- 34 Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (IBRD), ISR, Dec 2022, pg. 10
- 35 9,974 people per ISR
- 36 Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities Project, IBRD, ICR, pg. 27
- 37 CIF. 2023. *PPCR Operational and Results Report*.
- 38 For the sake of simplicity, this section refers to “women” and “men,” whereas formal results measurements typically comprise all biologically female versus male individuals.
- 39 UNICEF, 2017, *Gender Equality: Glossary of Terms and Concepts*, pg. 4. <https://www.unicef.org/rosa/media/1761/file/Genderglossarytermsandconcepts.pdf>
- 40 The lower the absolute value of the percentage, the closer to gender parity.
- 41 “Near-gender parity” is defined in this results deep dive as a net gender gap of 3 percent or less. This means that the proportion of either male or female individuals supported falls somewhere within the threshold of 48.5 percent to 51.5 percent.
- 42 *Bolivia’s achieved gender gap, 95.6 percent, is an outlier that is not shown. This is largely due to a gap in available data for the country’s achieved results by gender. *Haiti has a significant proportion of beneficiaries for whom the gender has not been identified, distorting interpretation of its actual gender gap. *Papua New Guinea has only reported expected results at the time of publication.
- 43 SPCR-Zambia Results Poll. Zambia SPCR Close-Out in Lusaka, Zambia. January 2024.
- 44 Relative to women-specific and men-specific targets, respectively.
- 45 Please refer to the [PPCR Operational and Results Report \(June 2023\)](#), Section 2.5 for more information.
- 46 For instance, countries’ targets are ambitious and largely cover both “direct” and “indirect” types of beneficiaries. Countries also tend to define “people supported” more broadly than specific types of support articulated and measured in MDBs’ project indicators.
- 47 United Nations. Climate Action. Website. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/youth-in-action>
- 48 World Bank. 2023. “Social Dimensions of Climate Change – Context.” Website. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/social-dimensions-of-climate-change#:~:text=As%20the%20climate%20continues%20to,identity%2C%20and%20other%20related%20risks>
- 49 <https://justtransitioninitiative.org/about-just-transitions/>
- 50 See, for example, the [REI Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#) and the [ACT Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#). Other M&R toolkits are forthcoming at the time of publication.
- 51 See <https://cif.org/resource-collections/integrated-results-frameworks>
- 52 Global Commission on Adaptation, 2021, Principles for Locally Led Adaptation Action. https://gca.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Locally_Led_Adaptation_Principles_-_Endorsement_Version.pdf?_gl=1*ou50s3*_ga*MTA0NDYyMDI0OC4xNzAzMTgxMTgx*_up*MQ. CIF has endorsed this statement.

THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is one of the largest multilateral climate funds in the world. It was established in 2008 to mobilize finance for low-carbon, climate-resilient development at scale in developing countries. Fifteen contributor countries have pledged over US\$11 billion to the funds. To date CIF committed capital has mobilized more than \$64 billion in additional financing, particularly from the private sector, over 70 countries. CIF's large-scale, low-cost, long-term financing lowers the risk and cost of climate financing. It tests new business models, builds track records in unproven markets, and boosts investor confidence to unlock additional sources of finance. Recognizing the urgency of CIF's mission, the G7 confirmed its commitment to provide up to \$2 billion in additional resources for CIF in 2021.



The Climate Investment Funds
c/o The World Bank Group
1818 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Telephone: +1 (202) 458-1801
Internet: www.cif.org

