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2014 PPCR RESULTS REPORT



PPCR PILOT PROGRAM
FOR CLIMATE
RESILIENCE

2014

PPCR RESULTS REPORT



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1. Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two trust funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The PPCR provides scaled-up programmatic finance (loans and grants) to support countries' efforts to integrate climate resilience into development planning and implementation. This is done through a country-led programming process which results in an investment plan (known as the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience - SPCR) with inter-related projects and programs implemented by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)¹.

2. There are eleven pilots participating in the PPCR spanning nine stand-alone country pilots and two regional programs, which cover an additional nine countries. Since the launch of the PPCR in 2008, investment plans for all pilots have been endorsed for a total of USD 1.034 billion. Additional USD 0,07535 billion were allocated for projects and programs endorsed under the PPCR private sector set-aside mechanism which aims at incentivizing private sector engagement in climate resilience and adaptation.

1.1. Scope and Purpose of the Report

3. The objective of the 2014 PPCR Results Report is to provide an overview of the progress that has been made with advancing the PPCR results agenda (Section 2). The report provides a status update on monitoring and reporting on the PPCR (Section 2.1) and presents analysis of the data and information provided at the time of the endorsement of the PPCR investment plans to achieved results as of March 31, 2014 (section 2.2). It also outlines challenges encountered during the reporting round (Section 3) and next steps to further enhance PPCR results reporting (Section 4). The annex presents country results factsheets based on the context information provided by each PPCR pilot country.

2. Progress Made with Advancing the PPCR Results Agenda

2.1. The PPCR Results Measurement System at a Glance

4. The purpose of the PPCR results measurement system is to track progress towards climate-resilient development at the national level and to monitor, report and learn from the implementation of PPCR activities at country and project levels. In addition, the system will help build the capacity of PPCR countries to monitor progress and evaluate the impact of climate resilience activities supported by the PPCR and other climate finance sources.

5. In 2010, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved the initial PPCR logic model and results framework containing 22 indicators as a basis for future monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the impact, outcomes and outputs of PPCR-funded interventions. However, when it was time to apply the framework in each pilot, initial feedback from PPCR pilot countries and MDBs showed that monitoring 22 indicators proved challenging for many.

6. In response to these challenges, the PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed and approved a revised PPCR results framework in November 2012. The revised results framework (Annex 1) comprises **five core**

¹ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Finance Corporation (IFC), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

indicators and six optional indicators. The five core indicators are to be measured and tracked across all pilot countries and reported annually. These core indicators are:

Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning;

Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience;

Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested;

Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change; and

Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

7. Based on the revised PPCR results framework, the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs and pilot countries, developed and tested through a participatory and iterative process the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit in 2013.

8. The *PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit* provides guidance for each core indicator, including information on:

- reasons for its use,
- technical definitions and methodology,
- data sources and data collection,
- responsibilities for monitoring and reporting, and quality assurance.

9. The PPCR toolkit is designed to encourage and support PPCR country focal points and in-country stakeholders, in collaboration with the MDBs, to lead the assessment of progress, at both, the investment plan level (core indicators 1 and 2) and the project/program level (core indicators 3, 4 and 5). Data collected at the project/program level are to be aggregated and synthesized at the level of the PPCR investment plan for reporting results.

10. The PPCR result measurement system cannot provide a complete and comprehensive picture of all results achieved with PPCR support. In addition to the five core indicators, each project/program

Box 1: Key principles of PPCR Result measurement system.

❖ Use of mixed methods

The PPCR monitoring and reporting (M&R) system combines quantitative and qualitative methods to collect and analyze data, and generate knowledge and lessons in implementing PPCR investments. Core indicators 1, 2, and 3 are qualitative in nature. Core indicators 4 and 5 are quantitative.

❖ Country ownership

The monitoring of the five PPCR core indicators is a country-driven and participatory process, entirely managed by the pilot countries through their PPCR focal point and supported by the MDBs. Country focal points are responsible for collecting, aggregating and submitting their reports annually to the CIF Administrative Unit.

❖ Stakeholder engagement

Empowering stakeholders and ensuring their active contribution to the monitoring and reporting process is a key feature of the PPCR result measurement system. The PPCR monitoring and reporting system is rooted in the desire to maintain a programmatic approach in the implementation of the investment plans through projects and programs. It aims to engage PPCR stakeholder groups, including government institutions at national, sub-national and local levels, as well as civil society, local communities and the private sector, in discussing progress with the implementation of PPCR investments. The monitoring and reporting process on the PPCR five core indicators is also used to share lessons learned and discuss the challenges encountered with a view to identify feasible solutions.

❖ Learning by doing

Everyone recognizes that monitoring and reporting in the PPCR is an iterative learning process. This year's reporting round already shows improvements in quality. It is expected that the quality will improve even further over time as countries gain experience.

supported under a PPCR investment plan has its own results framework, which usually contains additional project specific indicators. All project/program-level indicators are monitored and evaluated by the MDBs.

11. In addition, there are ongoing discussions on modalities and incentives to include “**Approaches to Evidence Based Learning² into the CIF project cycle**”, including PPCR. The goal is to increase the number of project/programs that include evidence-based approaches as part of their design. Benefits include improving project selection, strengthening project design, identifying where mid-course corrections are needed and enhance results. These approaches are intended to support real time learning and accountability, but also to complement the data gathered during the annual monitoring and reporting cycle.

2.2. The PPCR Monitoring and Reporting System in Practice: Initial Observations

12. The PPCR system for results monitoring and reporting has been developed with the aim to provide a flexible and streamlined approach for tracking PPCR’s contribution to progress towards climate resilient development in PPCR pilot countries and regions, which have diverse and often complex country and regional circumstances. The reporting cycle is annual.

13. Monitoring and reporting on climate resilience initiatives is still relatively new. Therefore there is little experience available to build on. It must also be considered that building a monitoring and evaluation system in a country is a long term and iterative process. Therefore the PPCR monitoring and reporting system has been developed under the general approach of “try, adapt, learn, and adjust “, the “Learning by doing principle”. This allows for periods of learning and adjustment to allow time for best process and practice to be implemented.

14. After only two years³ (2013 and 2014) of implementation of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system by the pilot countries in collaboration with the MDBs, initial observations of progress using this approach are highlighted below:

- **Country ownership, including stakeholders engagement is fully embraced**

15. The PPCR toolkit, through the use of scorecards, provides a relatively new approach to the monitoring and reporting on climate resilience and adaptation. The approach puts as much emphasis on the learning (by agreeing on the scores through a participatory stakeholder engagement processes) as on the results (though scores) and qualitative narratives. This leads not only to more credible data to be reported to the CIF Administrative Unit, but also to stakeholder participation, transparency and accountability within the PPCR pilot country.

² A detailed description of “Approaches to Evidence Based Learning throughout the CIF Project Cycle” is available on <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/14512>

³ PPCR pilot countries in collaboration with the MDBs will have the opportunity to report back on the relevance, utility and feasibility of the results measurement system to the PPCR Sub-Committee in November 2016 to allow for mid-course corrections.

16. In 2013, the first year of reporting on the PPCR, many countries did not have stakeholder consultations to score baselines and targets. In the 2014, nine countries⁴: **Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cambodia, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Niger, Nepal, Tajikistan⁵ and Zambia**, with the support of the MDBs, organized national stakeholder consultations to provide scores for core indicators 1 and 2. Consultations were documented comprehensively in form of a report describing the stakeholder engagement processes, the definition of their scoring criteria, and some analysis of the scores. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines conducted a data analysis and synthesis and submitted it together with the scorecards and reporting tables. This work goes beyond the requirements for PPCR results reporting, but is valuable for the country and the wider community involved or interested in the PPCR.

17. Nepal's Climate Change Program (CCP) which comprises all climate change related projects in the country, including the PPCR, adopted the five core indicators as the monitoring framework for tracking programmatic and institutional change arising from implementation of the CCP.

Box 2 : Examples of country stakeholder consultation meetings to score core indicators 1 and 2

❖ **Niger**



In Niger, 35 stakeholders from government, the private sector, research institutions, and civil society organizations participated in the PPCR scoring workshop from June, 22 to 28 2014.

Source: Niger 2014 Results Monitoring Report

❖ **Cambodia**



In Cambodia, the PPCR monitoring and reporting stakeholder meeting held on May 28, 2014 for scoring indicators 1 and 2. The Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, and Ministry of Planning played a leading role in facilitating stakeholder involvement in monitoring and reporting in Cambodia. Previous stakeholder consultations were held in September and December 2013 to define the criteria for the scoring process.

Source: Monitoring and reporting of Core indicators for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Cambodia – A Scoping Exercise

⁴ Countries listed here are those that submitted, along with their 2014 result reports, proof of the organization of the stakeholder meeting. It is likely that other countries, not on this list, followed the process, but we do not have the evidence. It is excellent to have a report on the scoring workshop, but this was not a requirement.

⁵ A blog describing Tajikistan's scoring process is available at <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/blog/galleries-and-buses-engaging-stakeholders-tajikistan%E2%80%99s-ppcr-scorecards>

- **Capacity for the PPCR monitoring and reporting system at country level needs to be further enhanced.**

18. Building country capacity is critical for the sustainability of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system. Although some initiatives have been undertaken by the CIF Administrative Unit to strengthen country capacity (see Box 3), many countries highlighted in their report the need for more assistance. The Cambodia 2014 results report provides: “Participants had difficulty understanding the scoring process for Monitoring and Reporting the PPCR core indicators. Organizing additional Monitoring and Reporting workshops for different groups and key sectors at the national, provincial, district and commune levels will increase the level of awareness and familiarity on the PPCR M&R concepts, tools and processes, and will derive feedback and lessons learned that will further improve the scoring process and criteria for scoring the PPCR core indicators”.

19. Capacity building for monitoring and reporting on PPCR results will be further discussed in the issue and challenge section (section 4) of this report.

Box 3: Initiatives to support the pilot countries to fulfill their annual results reporting requirement.

❖ *Enhanced Targeted Support for Monitoring and Reporting on PPCR Core Indicators.*

USD 2 million was set aside in financial year 2014 to support the MDB’s engagement in M&R activities at country and regional level, often through recruitment of local or international consultants. This responded to the need for support expressed by pilot countries who had requested targeted technical and financial support for monitoring and reporting at the level of the investment plan. Several countries benefited from this enhanced targeted support (see Table 1)

❖ *The PPCR Results Community of Practice*

CIF Administrative Unit initiated this community in April 2014 in response to (i) pilot country requests for guidance on monitoring and reporting in the relatively new field of climate resilience and (ii) to promote continued south-south learning through the sharing of country challenges, concerns, and successes while implementing the PPCR results framework. During the reporting period the community provided weekly guidance and tools to facilitate the monitoring and reporting process in country. The community of practice also collected and shared questions, insights and experiences from the ground. Approximately 130 practitioners, including country focal points and M&E specialists, MDB focal points, consultants, and task team leaders have so far joined this community. -<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/network-practitioners>)

❖ *Training*

The Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist of the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with IBRD, held a half day workshop about monitoring and reporting in the PPCR in St. Lucia in May, in which all Caribbean PPCR pilots participated.

3. 2014 PPCR Results Reporting

3.1. Reporting Status

a. Pilot Countries

20. In 2013, pilot countries were requested to retrospectively assess their baselines at the time of the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan and to submit baselines and expected results on the five core indicators.

21. In 2014, pilot countries were requested to cumulatively report on operational results⁶ achieved since the endorsement of their investment plans (baseline) up to March 31st, 2014.

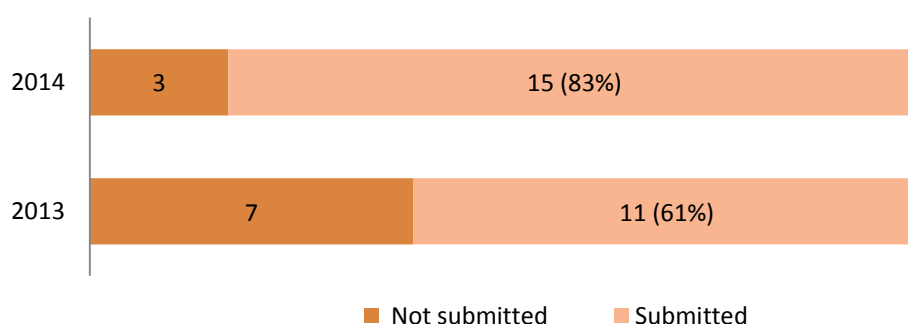
22. Depending on the progress with the implementation of the investment plans, countries were grouped into two categories:

- a) Category I pilot countries, with at least one project/program approved by the MDB at the time of reporting needed to report on all the 5 core indicators.
- b) Category II pilot countries, which do not have MDB approved projects yet, needed to report on core indicators 1 and 2 only.

23. As of October 2014, 15 out of the 18 pilot countries (83%) had submitted their reporting documents compared to the 61% submission rate in 2013 (Figure 1).

24. Three of the seven pilot countries which did not report in 2013, successfully submitted baselines and expected results in addition to their Operational results reports in 2014: Mozambique, Tajikistan, and Nepal.

Figure 1: Reports received from PPCR pilot countries



25. During the FY 14, USD 1,378,300 of the USD 2 million that had been allocated for enhanced targeted support to pilot countries was disbursed to the MDBs. 15 PPCR pilot countries benefited from these resources. Despite receiving enhanced targeted support, three countries did not report during the 2013 and 2014 reporting rounds:

⁶ The term “operational results” refers to results greater than zero.

26. **Bangladesh** has not submitted its report for two consecutive years. This delay was caused by the fact that Bangladesh has limited capacity to establish and maintain a monitoring and reporting framework for climate change. Additional PPCR resources in the range of USD 100,000 were allocated to Bangladesh through ADB for enhanced targeted support. This was approved in April and only disbursed in June 2014. Consultants have since been recruited. Bangladesh is expected to report in 2015.

27. **Papua New Guinea (PNG)** has not submitted its report for the two consecutive years. This delay was caused by the fact that PNG is still preparing the PPCR investment project, and that the country has limited capacity for monitoring and reporting. Additional PPCR financing totaling USD 125,000 have been allocated to PNG to support the establishment of a PPCR monitoring and reporting system. This enhanced targeted support was approved in April and was only disbursed in June 2014. Consultants have been recruited and the reporting will start next year.

28. **Tonga** postponed its PPCR activities, including monitoring and reporting, to next year due to the emergency caused by the cyclone that had hit the country in early 2014. Consultants have been recruited and the reporting will start next year.

Table 1: Submission Status of PPCR Countries

#	Country	Category (I or II)	2013 Report	2014 Report	Lead MDB ⁷	M&R ⁸ Enhanced Targeted support (Amount in \$)	Request approval date
1	Bangladesh	Category I	not submitted	not submitted	ADB	100,000	04/09/14
2	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Category II	submitted	submitted	IBRD		
3	Cambodia	Category I	submitted	submitted	ADB	160,000	04/09/14
4	Dominica	Category I	submitted	submitted	IBRD	74,000	12/05/13
5	Grenada	Category II	submitted	submitted	IBRD	74,000	12/05/13
6	Haiti	Category II	submitted	submitted	IBRD		
7	Jamaica	Category II	submitted*	submitted	IDB	100,000	04/22/14
8	Mozambique	Category I	submitted*	submitted	IBRD	50,000	02/10/14
9	Nepal	Category I	submitted*	submitted	ADB	90,000	12/05/13
10	Niger	Category I	submitted	submitted	IBRD		
11	Papua New Guinea	Category II	not submitted	not submitted	ADB	125,000	04/09/14
12	Saint Lucia	Category II	submitted	submitted	IBRD	74,000	12/05/13
13	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Category I	submitted	submitted	IBRD	74,000	12/05/13
14	Samoa	Category I	submitted	submitted	IBRD	75,000	
15	Tajikistan	Category I	submitted*	submitted	ADB	102,000	04/09/14
16	Tonga	Category I	not submitted	not submitted	ADB	100,000	04/09/14
17	Yemen	Category I	submitted	submitted	IBRD	80,300	12/05/13
18	Zambia	Category I	submitted	submitted	IBRD	100,000	12/05/13
Total						1,378,300	

*Report submitted in 2014

Category I: Country with MDB Board approved projects by March 2014

Category II: Country without MDB Board approved projects by March 2014

⁷ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Finance Corporation (IFC), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

⁸ M&R stands for monitoring and reporting

b. Regional Program Tracks

29. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, and the regional organizations leading the two regional program tracks developed a new toolkit for the regional program track⁹ with the objective to address the specific needs for results reporting. The toolkit has been designed to allow the organizations implementing the PPCR regional tracks, in collaboration with the MDBs, to monitor, report results and share lessons learned for the benefit of the wider PPCR community at the country and regional levels, and beyond.

30. The regional toolkit was discussed during a meeting organized at the 2014 CIF Partnership Forum in Montego Bay, Jamaica in June 2014. Feedback received from the participants allowed the CIF Administrative Unit to further improve the toolkit, including the reporting templates.

31. In addition to the development of the regional toolkit, the two PPCR regional program tracks were encouraged to submit their first results report in 2014. While the Pacific regional program track submitted a report, no report was received for the Caribbean regional track. The Caribbean regional track is still in development and is expected to receive funding approval from PPCR Sub-Committee by the end of 2014. A first report is expected in 2015.

Table 2: submission status of PPCR regional tracks

#	Regions	2014 Report	M&R Enhanced Targeted support (Amount in \$)	Lead MDB
1	Caribbean Regional Track	not submitted	0	IDB
2	Pacific Regional Track	submitted ¹⁰	0	IBRD

c. Methodology for Monitoring and Reporting on the Five PPCR Core Indicators

32. Table 3 provides an overview on the methodology for monitoring and reporting on the five PPCR core indicators and some relevant background to help better understand the results reported by the pilot countries in section 2.1. More detailed information on the methodology is available in the PPCR monitoring and reporting toolkit¹¹.

⁹ The aim of the two regional program tracks is to strengthen cooperation and capacity to integrate climate resilience into national and regional development planning and processes. The regional program tracks provide significant benefits beyond the pilot country programs.

¹⁰ This report was received on October 15, 2014 only. Therefore the information is only included in the annex.

¹¹ www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-results-framework-and-monitoring-toolkit

Table 3: Brief overview on the methodology for monitoring and reporting on the five PPCR core indicators

#	Core Indicators	Rationale	Type of indicator	Level of data collection	Data collection instrument
1	Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning	This indicator is designed to capture the extent to which considerations of climate resilience (risks, opportunities) are integrated into planning processes at national and sectoral levels.	Qualitative / country self-assessment	National level / scoring workshop	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
2	Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	This indicator is important to demonstrate that the PPCR's support to pilot country governments results in improved institutions and institutional frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience.	Qualitative / country self-assessment	National level /scoring workshop	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
3	Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested	This indicator estimates (as best as possible) the extent to which the PPCR is identifying and implementing climate responsive investment approaches, by documenting the instruments and models that have been developed and tested with PPCR support and assessing their quality.	Qualitative / project self-assessment	Project level data, aggregate at National level	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
4	Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change	This indicator measures the extent to which the PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacities of target stakeholders in a particular country or region, by measuring their uptake of climate responsive tools, instruments, strategies, and activities that the PPCR is supporting.	Quantitative	Project level data, aggregate at national level	Table: numeric data
5	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	This indicator determines whether PPCR projects/programs for climate resilience action reach and support people on the ground as intended. This It estimates (as best as possible) the number of people directly supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change in a particular country.	Quantitative	Project level, and aggregate at national level	Table: numeric data

3.2. Analysis of Results

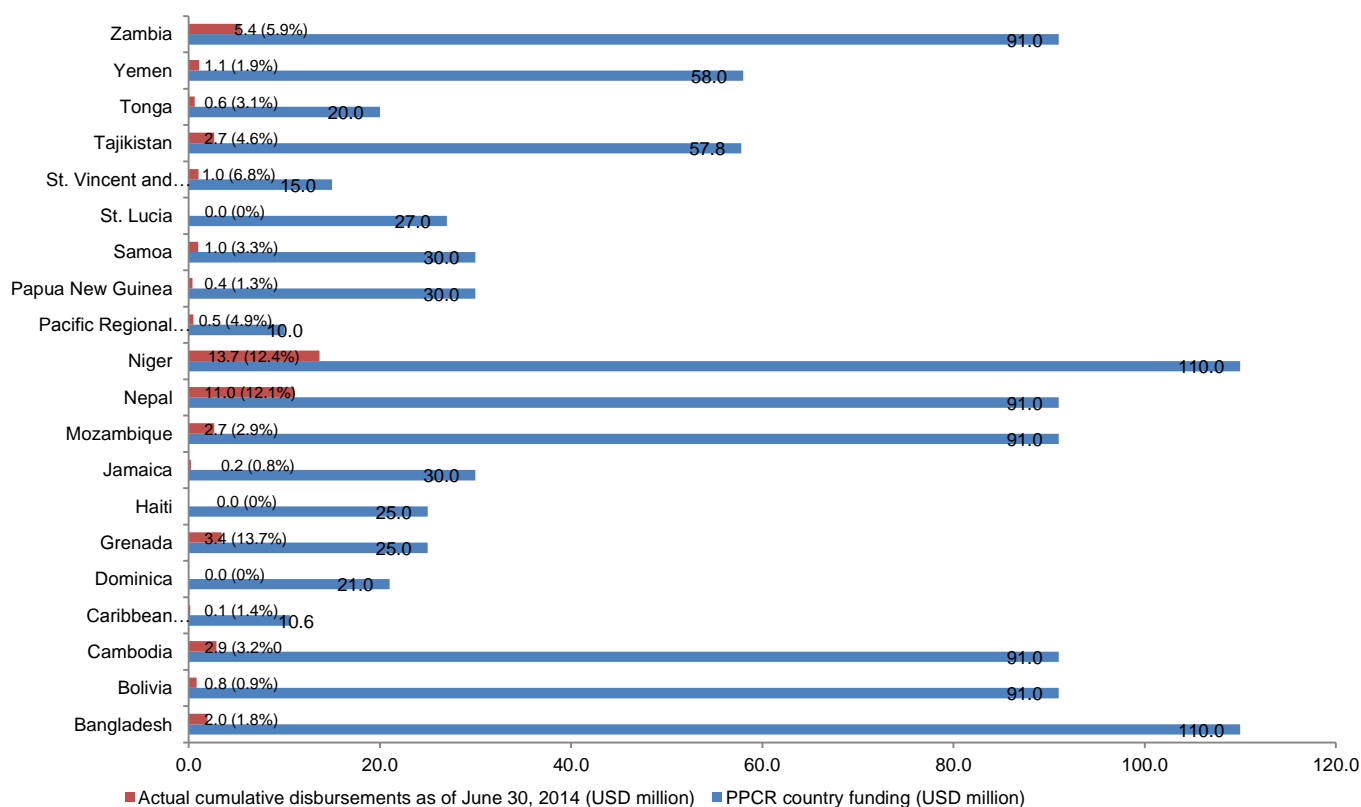
a. Status of the Implementation of PPCR Investment Plans and Emerging Results

33. The results achieved by pilot countries are analyzed in the broader context of the status of implementation of their PPCR investment plans. The semi-annual operational report provides the latest update of the implementation of the PPCR (PPCR/SC.15/3¹²).

34. The achievement of results is closely tied to the implementation status of projects and disbursements. The project disbursement rate is used as a proxy to assess the status of implementation of PPCR projects in the pilot countries.

35. Figure 2 shows that the disbursement rates of PPCR resources in the pilot countries are still low. This indicates that most of the projects are still in preparation or in early stages of implementation. Consequently only a limited number of outputs and outcomes can be expected for the 2014 reporting period. This observation is critical for the analysis of the reported results. In particular, reporting on the indicators 3, 4, and 5 rely on the disbursement of resources.

Figure 2: Project disbursement rate by PPCR countries



(%) Disbursement as a percentage of country total funding.

Source: Disbursed funding is based on the Trustee disbursement report¹³ as of June 30, 2014. Calculation of the disbursement rate is by CIF Administrative Unit.

¹² www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_15_3_PPCR_semi_annual_operational_report_rev.1.pdf

36. The findings below are based on the analysis of 15 countries' results reports which submitted their country results reports in 2014¹⁴. The quality of this analysis relies on the quality of the data and the completeness of the information provided by the PPCR countries¹⁵. Data limitations observed in some of the results reports are further discussed in the Issue and Challenges Section 4 of this report. When available, information gathered from these reports was triangulated with information from other sources (project appraisal documents, implementation status reports, etc.) to enhance the robustness of this report.

37. The results analysis below presents a summary assessment of the progress pilot countries have made with achieving expected results using the five PPCR core indicators. The analysis draws on the scorecards and reporting forms received from PPCR pilot countries, which have been summarized in results factsheets¹⁶ for each pilot country (annex 2).

38. Despite the fact that the core indicators are designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the status of resilience-building at the country-level, limiting the number of indicators to five may pose a challenge to that mandate. More contextual information will be necessary to better understand progress with resilience-building and adaptation in a country. Therefore work on evidence based learning aims at complementing the routine annual monitoring and reporting. See Section 2.1 earlier in this report.

b. Indicators Measured at Country Level

39. Core indicators 1 and 2 are qualitative indicators measured at the country level through a participatory scoring exercise (see Table 1). The scoring process, which is a self-assessment, is country specific and based on the particular criteria defined by each country. Scores can therefore only be fully understood in conjunction with the country's specific narrative and qualitative description¹⁷. For this reasons, scores cannot be aggregated and compared across countries.

40. In addition, emerging results cannot be attributed to the PPCR alone. Indeed, PPCR programs support National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other national development programs and plans. The PPCR interventions contribute to create an enabling environment for mainstreaming climate change and demonstrate on the ground climate action in the pilot countries.

Indicator 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning

41. Integrating climate change measures into institutions and sectors is important to safeguard the existing and future development progress in the PPCR countries in light of the impacts of climate variability and change.

42. Indicator 1 is a qualitative self-assessment by pilot countries to capture the extent to which considerations of climate resilience (risks, opportunities) are integrated into national, including sector planning processes.

¹³ The Trustee disbursement report is issued twice a year (June 30 and December 31)

¹⁴ Reports submitted by PPCR pilot countries can be found on www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data

¹⁵ The PPCR country focal point is responsible for the quality of the country report. He or she is supported by the Lead MDBs (see PPCR toolkit).

¹⁶ Individual results factsheet were developed based on raw data coming from the country results report.

¹⁷ Narratives and qualitative descriptions are available in each country's report on

www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data

43. Figure 3 (see below) provides radar charts for the 14 PPCR pilot countries which reported in 2014. These charts show progress made by the pilot countries in mainstreaming climate change into their development planning since the endorsement of their investment plans.

44. Figure 3 suggests that the level of integration of climate change into national planning has slightly increased in 2014, over the PPCR endorsement date baseline in all the pilot countries. The country self-assessed scores range from 13% - 50% (at baselines) to 13% - 64% in 2014

45. In general, pilot countries justify this progress by different initiatives undertaken during the reporting period. These initiatives range from the adoption of new adaptation strategies to the availability of robust scientific evidence and effective decision making on climate change. Selected few examples below support this trend.

46. In **Dominica**, the progress in the scores is the result of the adoption of strategic policy documents such as the National Plan for Climate Adaptation Policy, and the Dominica Low Carbon Climate Resilient Strategy.

47. In **Saint Lucia** progress is justified by the adoption of a revised National Climate Change Policy and Plan that incorporates new and emerging issues. The increase in score is also attributable to efforts made on a new Climate Change Adaptation Policy, which is expected to be endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers before the end of 2014.

48. In **Tajikistan** the slight increase between the baseline and the 2014 report reflects the approval of the National Action Plan on the Reduction of the Consequences of Climate Change in June 2013.

49. This trend is less obvious when it comes to mainstreaming climate change into specific priority sectors. Depending on the countries, some sectors experience good progress while others received less attention or had not been considered yet.

50. For example, in **Tajikistan** the increase of the score in the agriculture sector (from 2% in 2010 to 12% in 2014) reflects the embedding of climate resilience measures into the new Tajikistan's Agriculture Sector Reform Program for 2012-2020.

51. In **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** the disaster management sector experienced the greatest improvement. The scores in this sector increased from a revised baseline figure of 30 percent to 58 percent, supported by the mobilization of a national disaster risk reduction plan, the incorporation of

Box 4: Example of PPCR intervention that supports the integration of climate change into development planning Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience

In Niger the World Bank is supporting the Government of Niger to mainstream climate change into development planning with a project funded by the PPCR. The development objective of this project is to improve the resilience of the population and of production systems to climate change and variability in targeted communities. One of the three components of this project particularly focuses on mainstreaming climate resilience into development strategies at national and local level.

To date this project is under implementation and initial results are emerging. The Project collaborated with the Ministry of Health to mainstream climate change related aspects into the National Health Sector Strategy, which has been completed and validated through a wide stakeholder validation workshop. Activities are still on going for the water and transport sector strategies.

Mainstreaming of climate variability and change into local development planning is quite advanced. 12 local development plans have been revised and validated using the specific tool developed by the project for the integration of a climate change dimension; another 25 local development plans have already been revised and are awaiting validation.

climate and disaster risk management into the National Economic and Social Development Plan and the use of revised building codes that take climate change adaptation into account.

52. In **Yemen**, more work needs to be done on the health sector which received a low score of 5%. This indicates that this sector, although affected by the climate change, has not yet embedded climate risk considerations into strategic policy documents and activities. Since the health sector is one of Yemen's priority sectors, it is expected that with the support of the PPCR issues will be addressed and that therefore in the coming years the score will go up.

53. In summary, mainstreaming climate change into development planning is still in early stages in most PPCR countries. Although some progress, mostly at the national level (as opposed to the sector level) has been made since the endorsement of PPCR investment plans, further work needs to be done, including the improvement of countries' adaptive capacity by creating an enabling policy environment, especially at the sector level. Significant progress will be expected once more or all PPCR investments and technical assistance projects will be under implementation.

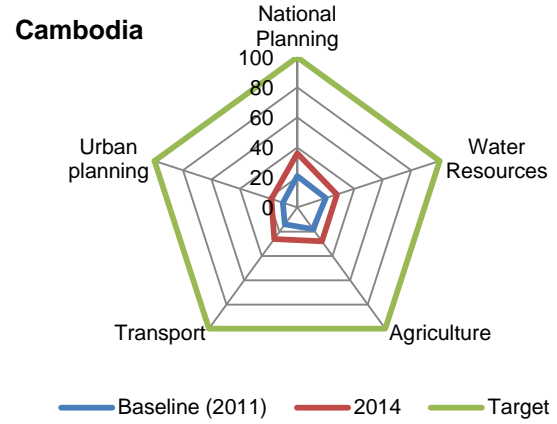
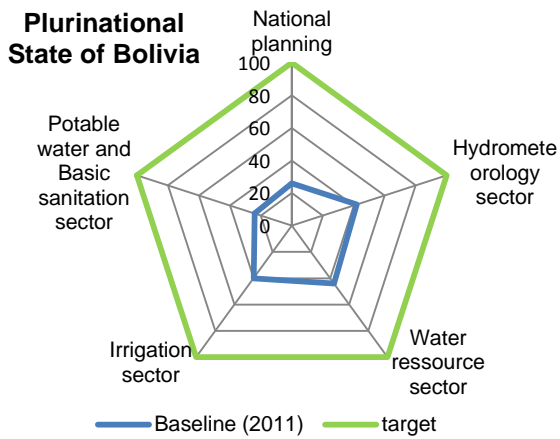
Box 5: Example of PPCR intervention supporting the integration of climate change into development planning.

Project: Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management into Development in Nepal

In Nepal, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Government to integrate climate change adaptation into its development strategies with projects funded by the PPCR. A project with USD 7.2 million of PPCR funding is providing technical assistance to government departments in upgrading urban and rural design standards for greater resilience to projected climate change impacts. The project will also train district development committee planning officers on community-based vulnerability assessment, risk assessment and adaptation planning.

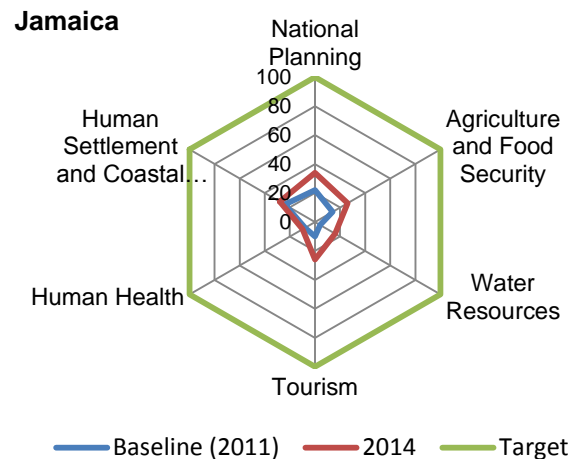
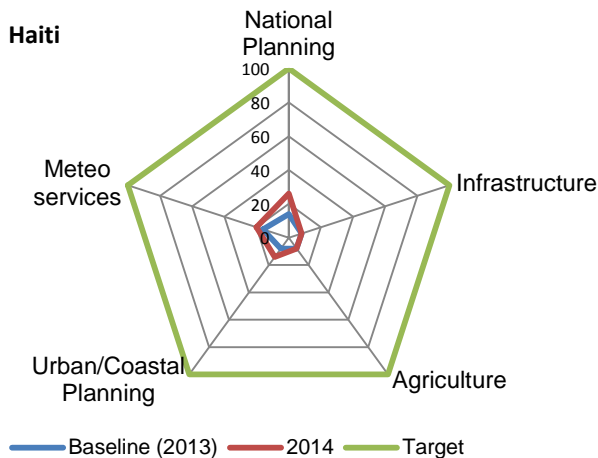
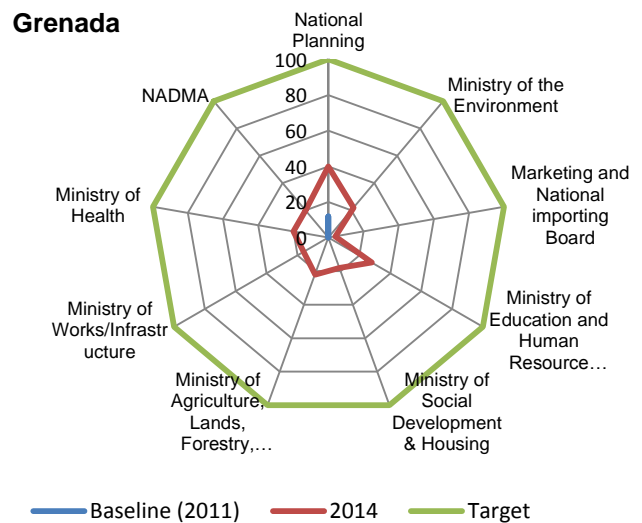
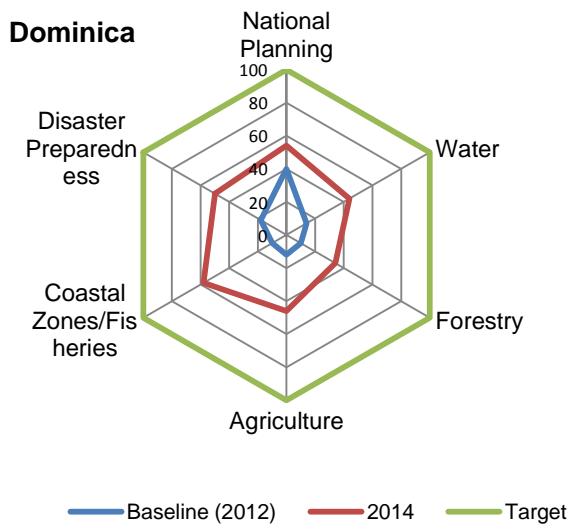
Approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in October 2011 and ADB's Board in December 2011 this project is under implementation. Activities under each output are being carried out as planned. Consultants have completed field visits for sector baseline studies, prepared sector district baseline study reports including vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning reports. District training on climate change and community based adaptation planning and the study on indigenous practices for climate change adaptation are currently being completed (Source: ADB).

Figure 3: Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning by country



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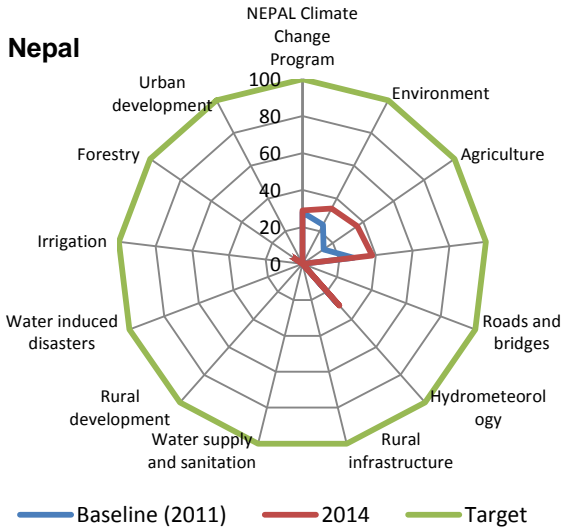
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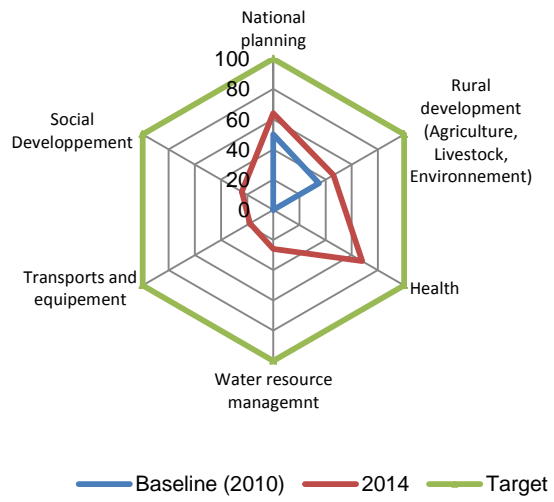
¹⁸ Plurinational State of Bolivia submitted an update version of its baseline data submitted in 2013. Actual results achieved will be provided in the next reporting round.

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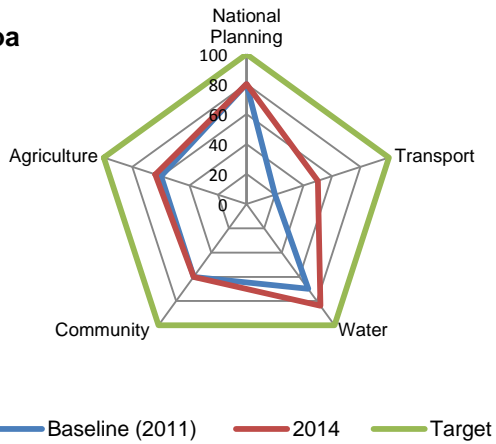
Nepal



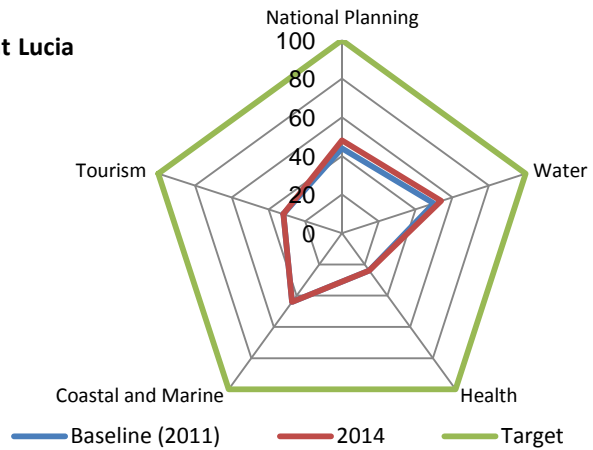
Niger



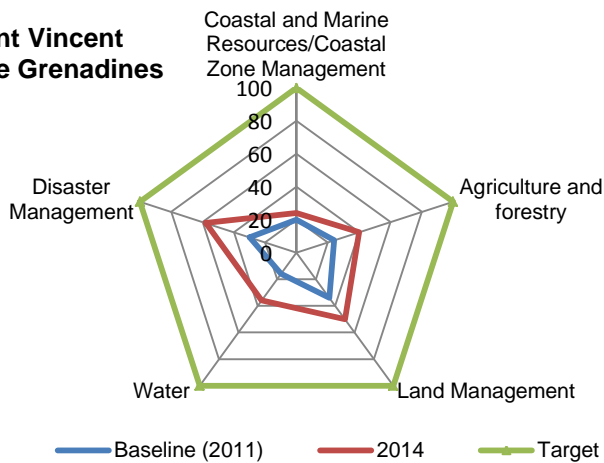
Samoa



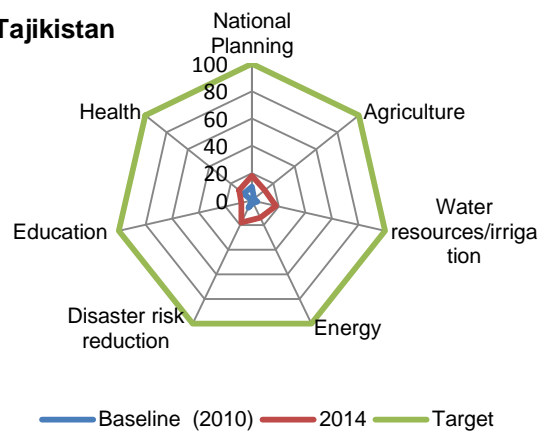
Saint Lucia



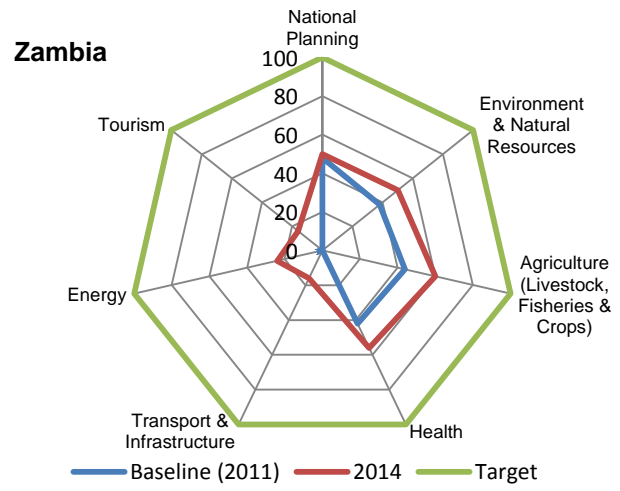
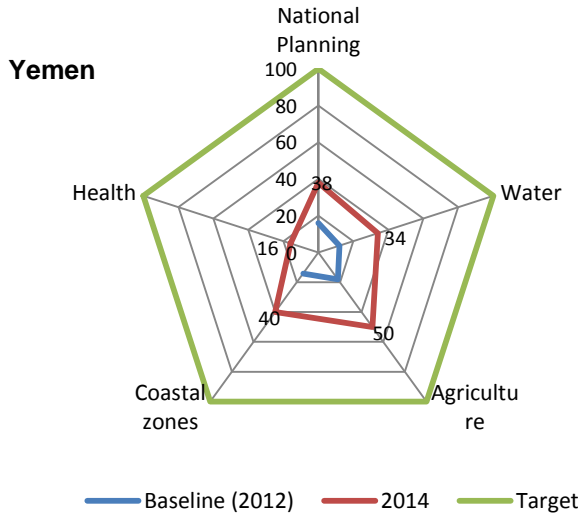
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Tajikistan



2014 Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Results Report



Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience

54. Reporting on this indicator aims to demonstrate that PPCR support to pilot country governments results in improved institutions and institutional frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience.

55. The indicator calls for the measurement of two distinct components:

- strengthened government capacity to mainstream climate resilience; and
- strengthened coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

a) Strengthened government capacity to mainstream climate resilience

56. Figure 4 provides radar charts for 14 PPCR pilot countries which reported on this indicator in 2014. These charts show progress made by the pilot countries in strengthening government capacity to mainstream climate resilience since the endorsement of their investment plans.

57. Efforts to strengthen government capacity to adequately consider climate risks and climate resilience into national decision making processes are underway. The status in the pilot countries provides a mixed picture. The range of scores reported varies from 21% to 45% at the national level.

58. **Haiti's** work to build capacity around climate resilience is progressing slowly. There is, however an increase reported on the capacity of providing meteorological services from 10% to 28%. This increase is evidenced by the availability of an assessment of meteorological services that was undertaken in partnership with the World Bank. Other studies are underway in additional sectors, though government capacity in the infrastructure and urban and coastal planning sectors remains limited.

59. In **Nepal**, as part of the investment plan preparation process, the capacity of stakeholders to adapt to climate change was assessed and capacity gaps and needs were identified within vulnerable communities and households, vulnerable sectors (e.g., water, forestry, health, agriculture), and key government agencies. A PPCR technical assistance project¹⁹ is currently under implementation to fill the gap.

60. In **St. Vincent and the Grenadines** there was a sizable increase in the scores of government's capacity to mainstream climate resilience, from 38 % in 2013 (baseline) to 52 % in 2014. This shows that studies, expertise and incentives are now being utilized. Further work needs to be done on their effectiveness. Training and the provision of adequate equipment to undertake climate risk management allowed increasing capacity and this is reflected in the score.

61. In **Yemen** the process of developing the investment plan has helped to strengthen government capacity with a reported increase from 20% in 2012 (baseline) to 40% in 2014 as authorities have identified capacity gaps and have scheduled related training. In Yemen's water sector, capacity has improved from 25% to 43% as a number of sector-specific draft policies and legislative incentives now explicitly address climate change and resilience.

¹⁹ Nepal Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development

62. In **Saint Lucia**, the government capacity has increased from the 2011 baseline (43%) to 2014 (48%) due to improved availability of climate information to facilitate decision making. For example, post Hurricane Tomas, a study assessed all health facilities, schools, and community centers to determine needs in terms of safety and climate risk mitigation. In the water sector, capacity has increased from 40% to 48% as a result of current mapping of infrastructure, improved capacity to work with a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to facilitate building climate resilience, and training on climate change for water resource managers. The health sector also saw an improvement (from 35% to 38%) due to training of health personnel on climate change and disaster risk reduction. No changes were reported for the coastal, marine and tourism sectors.

Box 6: Example of PPCR intervention that support effort to strength government capacity to mainstream climate resilience

Strengthening Climate Resilience in Zambia and the Barotse Sub-Basin

In Zambia, the World Bank is supporting the Government to strengthen Zambia's institutional framework for climate resilience and to improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the Barotse sub-basin. The project has three components. The first component is strategic national program support. This component aims to strengthen the national institutional and financial framework for climate resilience for providing the basis for long-term transformational change in Zambia. Approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in February 2013 and IBRD's Board in May 2013, implementation of this project is well underway. Its disbursement rate currently stands at 11%. Under component 1, the Zambia National Climate Change Secretariat (ZNCCS), as the interim coordinating mechanism for all climate change-related activities in Zambia, now has a core staff that manage the secretariat and coordinate work under each of the components.

Source: World Bank (ISR)

b) Strengthened coordination mechanism capacity to mainstream climate resilience.

63. Overall, there is growing awareness of the threats that climate variability and change poses to development in the PPCR countries. All the 14 PPCR countries that reported on this indicator, have a national coordination body established which is designated to lead the national response to climate change. More work needs to be undertaken to make these mechanisms fully functional. Moreover, the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders such as NGOs, civil society, including youth and women, and the private sector in the national coordination mechanisms still needs to be improved in most countries, but we are making progress in this area.

64. In **Zambia**, an Interim National Climate Change Secretariat has been established as a transition to the formation of a permanent Secretariat of the National Climate Development Council. The Interim Secretariat is currently responsible for coordinating all climate change related activities in the country in support of the Draft National Climate Change Response Strategy and the forthcoming Climate Change Policy. Participation of key stakeholders, especially of the private sector has remained a challenge. According to Zambia's report, this can be improved by more sector engagement and awareness raising and sensitization on the climate change program. Also, participation, especially by the private sector could be enhanced if there were incentives that would explicitly address climate change and resilience.

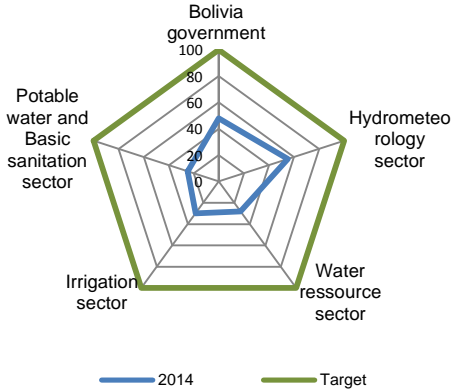
65. In **Yemen**, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) is the central coordinating unit. An Implementing Committee dedicated to PPCR and the Environment Protection Authority Board also coordinates with the IMCCC on PPCR and other climate related activities. There is a plan to involve a broad set of NGOs and stakeholders in the coordination mechanisms, including the National Climate Change Forum Agricultural Union and the Fisheries Union.

66. In 2012, the government of **Nepal** recognized that successful implementation of climate change adaptation activities required a new institutional body with the capacity to convene and coordinate across government ministries, and a wider group of projects than just the Nepal PPCR. This led to the design and approval of a Nepal Climate Change Program Coordination Committee (CCPCC) and its supporting Technical Working Group (TWG) in 2013. Since their establishment, CCPCC has met once and the TWG has met 5 times providing government stakeholders from across 12 different line agencies with an opportunity to regularly review progress made in the implementation of the PPCR activities.

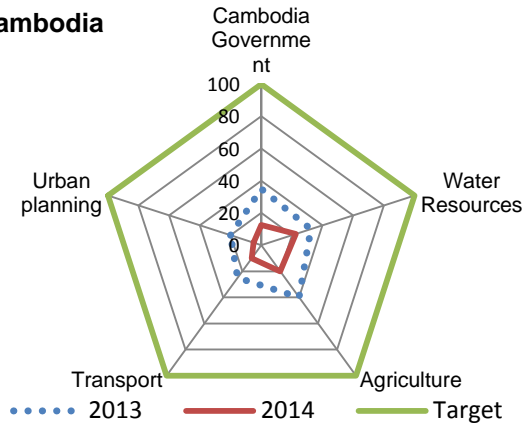
67. **In Samoa**, a PPCR coordination unit (CRICU) was established in 2011 in the Ministry of Finance reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Ministry. The CEO had identified coordination and needs-based allocation of resources as a key issue for managing access to resources more effectively based on the country's past experience with aid effectiveness having been hampered due to lack of coordination and collaboration among sector ministries and technical agencies. The experience with CRICU has been so positive that the CEO of the Ministry of Finance will soon extend the mandate of the unit to coordinate all incoming climate finance for Samoa. This achievement will greatly bolster Samoa's ability to match available financial resources with climate action identified by other stakeholders, including the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development and the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure. CRICU now maintains an established leadership role for the PPCR and provides guidance and regular communication to all stakeholders.

Figure 4: Strengthened Government capacity²⁰

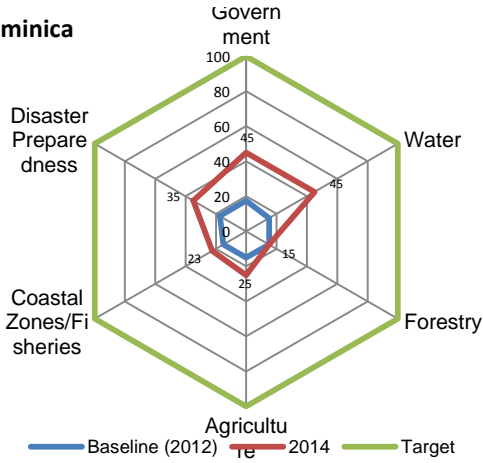
Plurinational State of Bolivia



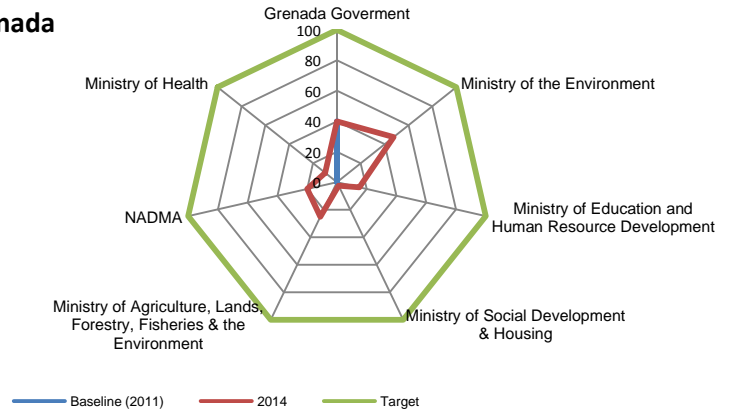
Cambodia



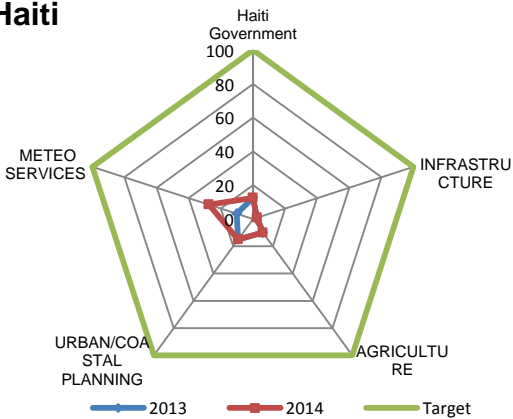
Dominica



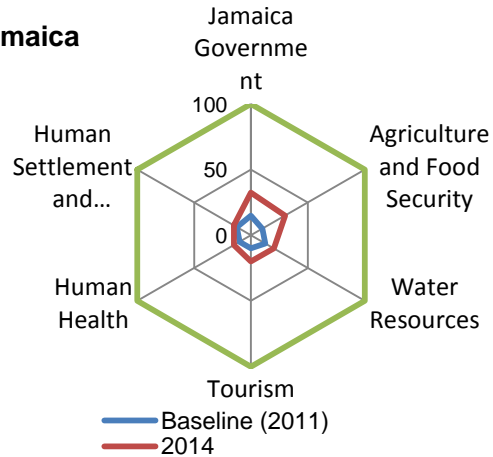
Grenada



Haiti



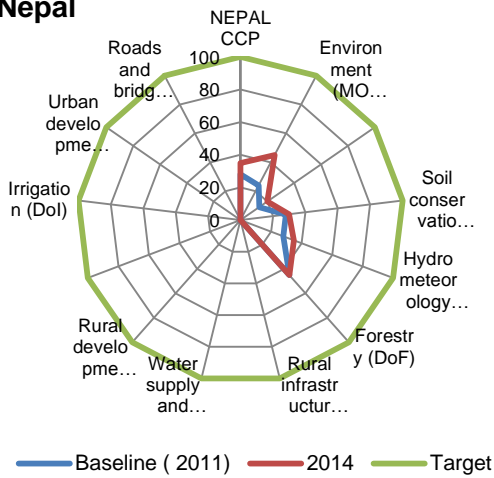
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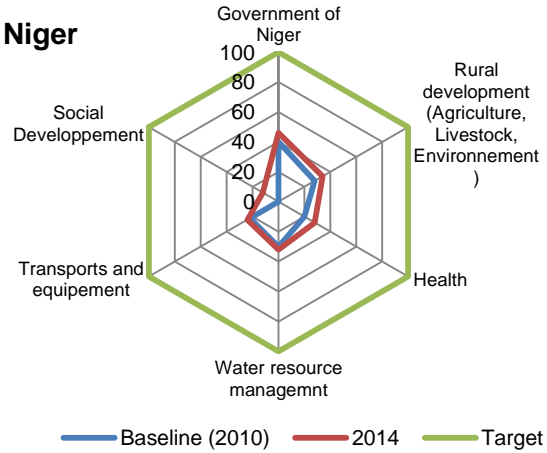
²⁰ In some instances, e.g. Zambia/Cambodia/Samoa the baseline scores are bigger than the scores for 2014. This is probably due to being unfamiliar with the scoring process in the first round of reporting, most likely also because the criteria of the scores were not properly defined. Countries will be invited to revise their baseline scores where necessary.

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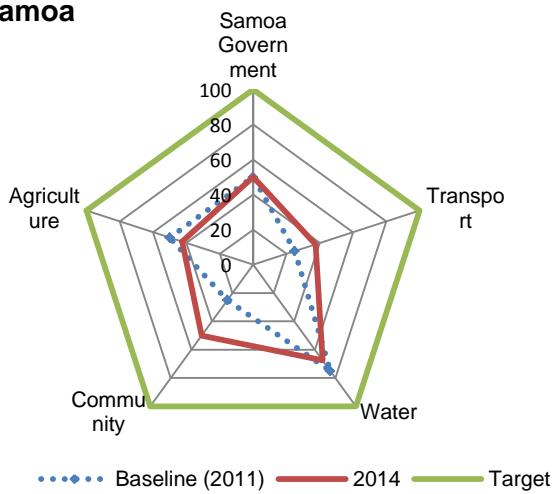
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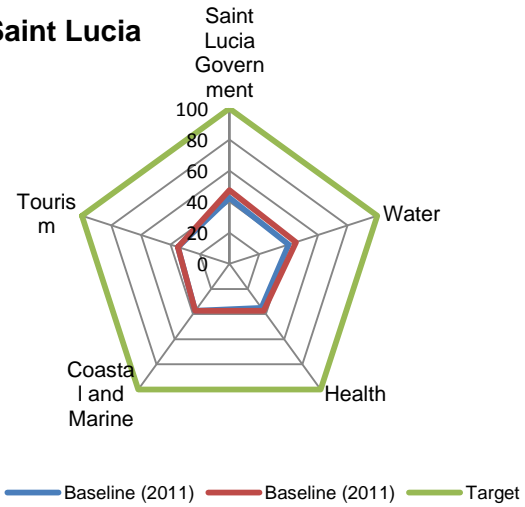
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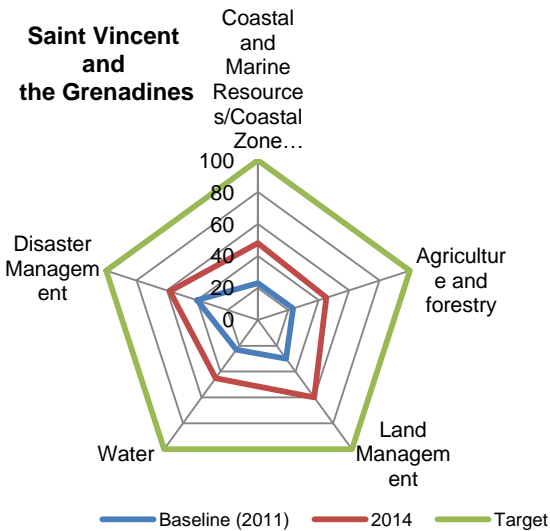
Samoa



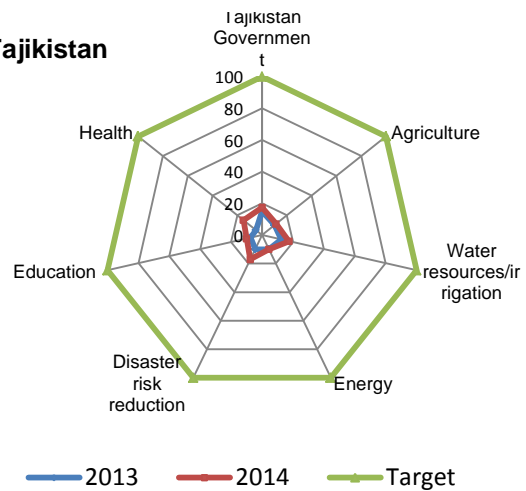
Saint Lucia



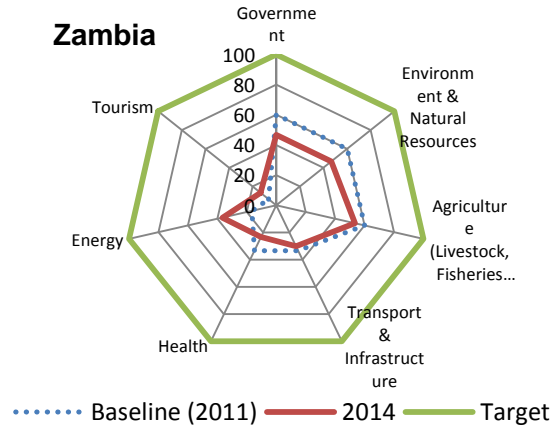
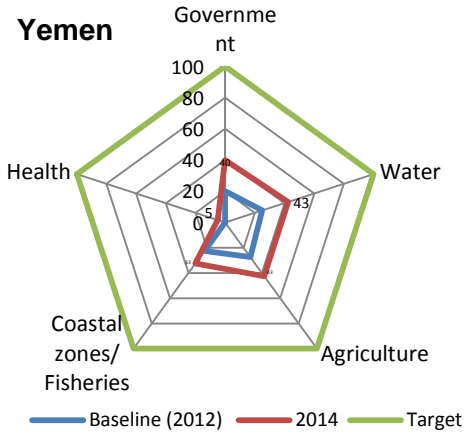
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Tajikistan



2014 Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Results Report



c. Indicators Measured at Project Level

68. Core indicators 3, 4 and 5 measure progress at the PPCR project/program level. The PPCR focal point then aggregates data from all the projects to the level of the investment plan. As stated earlier in this section, performance achieved by these core indicators is closely related to the status of implementation of the projects.

69. Twelve countries, which have MDB approved projects, were requested to report on these three core indicators. These countries are: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominica, Grenada, Mozambique, Nepal, Tajikistan, Yemen, Samoa, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Zambia. However, it also needs to be pointed out that there is a lag time between MDB approval and actual start of implementation and therefore not all approved projects can show already results.

70. Core indicator 3 complements core indicator 4. Whilst indicator 3 focuses on instruments and investment models that have been developed and tested, indicator 4 focuses on how and to what extent they are being used by different stakeholders. For this reason the analysis for both indicators is done simultaneously.

Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

and

Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

71. The aggregate numbers provided in this section, which are intended to support the analysis, are compiled from the data provided by pilot countries. The depth and extent of this analysis depends, however, on the quality of data provided. In addition, pilot countries used their own definitions of “household” and “community”. These definitions are different from country to country.

72. Currently only eleven countries with projects under implementation have reported on these indicators. Table 4 presents the actual operational and expected results for the use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change.

73. As shown in Table 4, 26 approved projects reported on 198 tools / instruments. These tools / instruments fall into five broad categories: analysis and knowledge assets (83), technology and infrastructure (39), public awareness platforms (38), public and community services (24), and financial instruments (14).

Box 7: Category of tools/instruments

A **climate responsive tool, instrument, strategy or activity** is one that incorporates climate variability and climate change considerations or can be applied to enhance the climate resilience of people, products, or services, such as:

- **Technologies or infrastructure investments** (e.g., improvements to buildings, agricultural, coastal, hydro-meteorological, transport, water, drainage, information and communication technology, and energy systems);
- **Data, analytical work, technical studies, and knowledge assets** (e.g., climate scenarios, forecasts, vulnerability assessments, climate risk/impact analyses, maps, needs assessments, guidelines/manuals);
- **Public awareness platforms** (e.g., information dissemination platforms, media campaigns, weather information, knowledge sharing events, stakeholder networks, websites, educational curricula and training);
- **Financial instruments** (e.g., micro/insurance, micro/finance, small grants, loan facilities);
- **Public/community services** (e.g., water and sanitation, transport, flood protection, irrigation, early warning, social protection, education, health)

Source: PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit (page 21)

Table 4: Tools/investment models identified by countries in their results reports

	Number of approved projects	PPCR Supported Instruments/Tools per Category					
		Financial instruments	Technologies or infrastructure investments	Data, analytical work, technical studies, and knowledge assets	Public/community services	Public awareness platforms	Total number of instruments/tools
Plurinational State of Bolivia	1		0	15	0	1	16
Cambodia	5	3	3	5	2	4	17
Dominica	1		5	6	1	0	12
Grenada	1		4	3	4	3	14
Mozambique	5	2	12	9	7	2	32
Nepal	4	2	8	13	3	4	30
Niger	1		0	3	0	0	3
SVG	1		0	12	1	4	17
Tajikistan	4	5	4	14	4	13	40
Yemen	1		1	0	0	5	6
Zambia	2	2	2	3	2	2	11
Total	26	14	39	83	24	38	198

74. As Table 5 shows, in most of the countries, due to the early implementation stage of most projects, climate-responsive instruments/investment models have either not been identified or have not been tested yet. Estimates from the MDB approved 26 projects suggests that over the course of the projects' lifecycles, 680,263 households, 4,116 businesses, and 4,699 public-services entities in 5,979 communities are expected to use and benefit from PPCR supported climate responsive tools/instruments. As more PPCR projects get approved, this number will grow.

Box 8: Example of PPCR projects with innovative tools/instruments/investment models

Tajikistan: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector

This project, implemented by EBRD, has resulted in a highly innovative investment model in the hydropower sector. Detailed analysis of projected climate change impacts on future hydrology was used to inform the design of a major hydropower facility in order to ensure that power generation and dam safety are optimized across the range of hydro-climatic conditions that may be expected over the coming decades.

This is the first time that in-depth climate change analysis has been used to inform investment planning in the hydropower sector outside the OECD, and had created a transferable investment model that could be replicated in other climate-sensitive countries in Central Asia and beyond.

Table 5: Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

#	Country	Number of approved project	Number of tools/instruments	Household		Community		Business		Public sector		Observations
				Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	
1	Plurinational State of Bolivia	1	16	NA ²¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	7	The project was approved by the PPCR sub-committee in October 2013. World Bank's Board approval took place in July 2014. The project is in early stages of implementation.
2	Dominica	1	12	0	tbd ²²	0	tbd	0	tbd	0	tbd	Approved by the PPCR sub-committee in March 5, 2014 and by World Bank's Board on May 1, 2014. Effectiveness is expected in September 2014. The project implementation has not started. As a result, none of the 12 instruments/ investment models identified in the preparation phase has yet been developed and tested.
3	Cambodia	5	32	0	38,340	0	65	0	19	0	16	Five projects have been approved. All five projects are in early stages of implementation. In most cases, project consultants have been or will be recruited to support implementation of the projects. At this very early stage of project implementation most of the climate responsive instruments identified during preparation have not been developed or tested.
4	Grenada	1	14	0	86,130	0	142	0	265	0	179	Implementation of the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Project (RDVP) is well underway and there are no anticipated impediments towards achieving the project development objective. However, no actual results have been reported yet.
5	Mozambique	5	25		44,650		537		1700		55	Four of the Mozambique projects approved in 2012 are under implementation, but no operational results have been reported yet. One project which was approved in 2013 only became effective in July 2014.

²¹ NA = not available

²² tbd = to be determined

Table 5: Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change (continued)

#	Country	Number of approved projects	Number of tools/instruments	Household		Community		Business		Public sector		Observations
				Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual	Expected	
6	Nepal	4	30	0	46,500	NA	NA	0	10	0	8	The three public sector PPCR projects in Nepal which were approved in 2011 and 2013 are under implementation. The first private sector investment project under the PPCR Nepal, Promoting Climate Resilience Agriculture Program, received PPCR funding approval in September 2012 and IFC approval in January 2013. The project currently under implementation is promoting climate smart agriculture reaching out to farmers (especially women rural workers).
7	Niger	1	3	15,523	298,605	35	38	38	3,650	3,650	3,650	Although four projects have been approved in Niger, data provided here is sourced from the World Bank's Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR). The others which were approved in 2012 became effective only recently and have just started implementation.
8	SVG	1	17		39,295		902	942			75	One of the two projects, which were approved for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG), is under implementation; the second one was only approved by the World Bank Board in May 2014.
9	Tajikistan	4	40	0	59,603	0	184	0	436	0	100	Two of Tajikistan's projects approved in 2011 are under implementation. The two others, which were approved in 2013 and 2014, have recently started implementation. According to Tajikistan's results report, implementation of projects is at initial stage and it is difficult to determine actual annual data at the level of households, communities, businesses and the public sector.
10	Yemen	1	6		30,000	0	4000		500		600	Approved in 2013, the project is in early stages of implementation. Staff for the coordination unit has been recruited and trained. Despite small progress made with implementation, to date, no households, communities, businesses, or public sector services have yet been reached.
11	Zambia	2	11	0	37,140	0	111	0	206		9	Implementation is underway for one project with 11% of the funds disbursed. The second project which was approved in July 2014 has just started implementation.
	Total	26	198	15,523	680,263	35	5,979	0	4,116	3,653	4,699	

NA: Not Available

Core indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

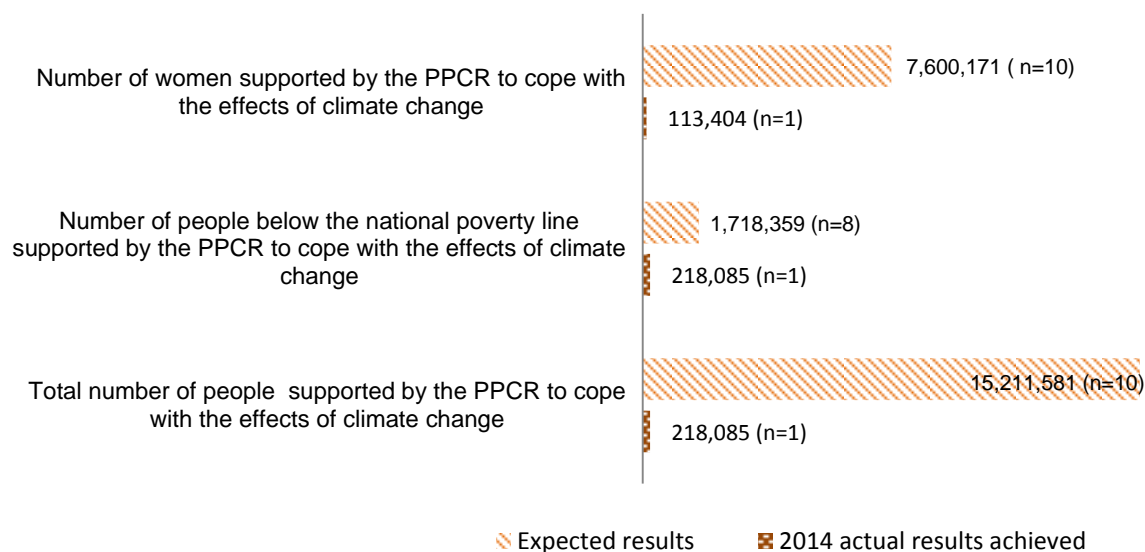
75. This indicator determines whether PPCR projects/programs reach and support people on the ground as intended.

76. Ten countries with a total of 22 approved projects reported on this indicator (Annex 3). All countries except one reported expected results. Niger reported expected results as well as operational results achieved so far. The other countries did not report operational results achieved for this indicator because projects are at early stages of implementation.

77. The early estimates made during project preparation were that over fifteen million people would be supported by PPCR in ten countries over the lifetime of the implementation of the 22 projects. Of these, country data suggest that an estimated 52% of the supported people live below the poverty line and 50 % are female.

78. To date, according to reports submitted, 218,085 people - as reported by Niger -have been directly supported by the PPCR. This number will increase substantially once more projects are in full implementation.

Figure 5: Expected²³ and actual number of people supported by PPCR



*n= number of country that reported on this indicator

²³ Across MDB approved projects.

4. Issues and Challenges

79. This section highlights key challenges that have emerged from the current 2014 reporting round.

4.1. Quality and Purpose of Reporting

80. Ensuring good quality data is an overarching and long term goal of all monitoring and reporting systems. In this second reporting round the quality of some reports submitted has still room for improvement. Key issues observed are as follows:

81. **Clarity on the role and importance of PPCR results monitoring and reporting at the country level.** Most reports seem to suggest that PPCR M&R is not fully integrated in national monitoring systems and the use of these reports remain to be discussed.

82. **Scoring criteria:** Some of the pilot countries have not established scoring criteria for the qualitative indicators 1, 2, and 3. Hence, scores are currently subjective.

83. **Baseline scores:** Some countries established their scoring criteria during the current reporting year but did not revise their baseline scores accordingly.

84. **Evidence on scores:** Countries were asked to justify or provide evidence on their scores using examples that support the change in score. This needs to be done systematically by all countries.

85. **Accuracy of data reported for quantitative indicators 4 and 5:** These indicators require project level data that can be aggregated to the level of the investment plan. The data should have been cross-checked with the project team, including the MDBs before submission.

86. **Quality control of the report:** The PPCR focal points, supported by the lead MDB, are responsible for the quality of the report. There is need to further strengthen the capacity of the PPCR focal points and MDB teams to support this reporting process. Roles and responsibilities need to be clear and a process for reporting established.

87. **Aggregation challenge:** Although, the PPCR Toolkit provides detailed technical definitions, some countries face difficulties to report on indicator 4 (number of household, communities, business, public entities) and on indicator 5 (number of people). The main challenge is to avoid double-counting. In addition “coverage” (who are direct beneficiaries?) needs to be better defined.

4.2. Stakeholder Participation

88. Engaging stakeholders at the country level in monitoring and reporting on the five core indicators is one of the key principles of the PPCR results monitoring system. Although, there is a growing number of countries that have used this approach in the current reporting round, some of them have not yet involved all relevant stakeholders, in particular civil society organizations and the private sector.

4.3. Country Ownership and Capacity Building

89. It is important that the experience gained with the use of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system is discussed and used in the countries. Where international consultants have been used, it is vitally important that capacity is built in country to ensure the sustainability of the system. In Niger for example, a local monitoring and evaluation specialist has been recruited to support the PPCR.

4.4. Late Submission of Reports

90. Each calendar year the CIF Administrative Unit commissions the results reporting on March 31 with a submission deadline of June 30. On June 30, 2014, only three countries²⁴ had submitted their reports. The last submission was received on October 15, 2014. This makes the analysis at portfolio level difficult.

91. It is important that the PPCR focal points, supported by the MDBs, respect the submission deadline. This will allow the CIF Administrative Unit to review the reports and work with the MDBs to provide in-depth feedback to the countries. These are important and necessary steps that could help improve not only the quality of the country reports, but also the quality and coverage of the synthesis report.

92. *The CIF Administrative Unit will collaborate closely with the PPCR pilot countries and the MDBs to address the challenges highlighted above. Section 5 below outlines next steps, which, once taken, shall lead to an improved reporting round in 2015.*

5. Next Steps

93. In the coming year the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs and the PPCR pilot countries, will do further work to address the challenges identified in chapter 4, especially those related to the quality of the reports. Among other initiatives, the CIF Administrative Unit intends to:

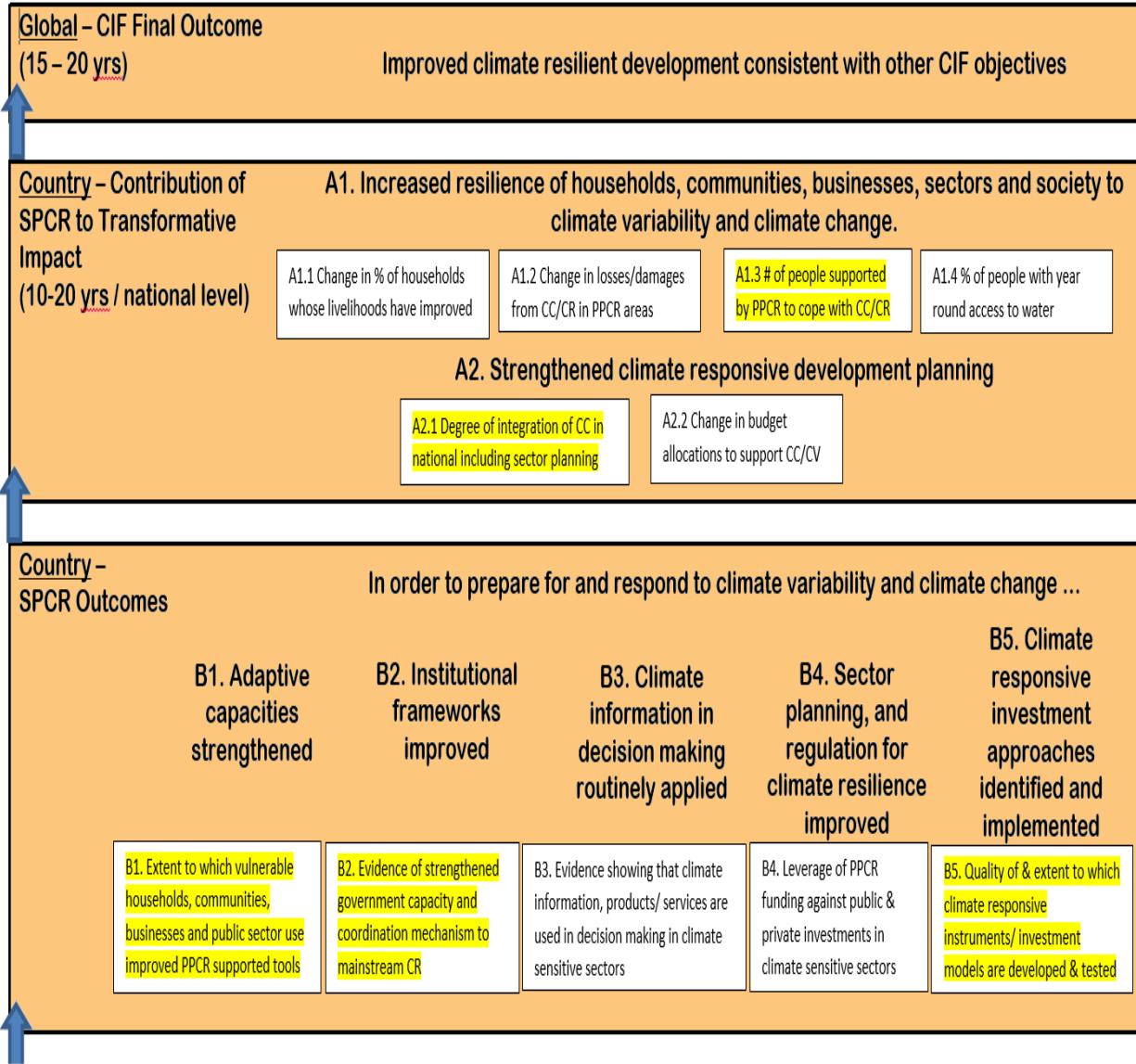
- a) Provide individual feedback to PPCR countries, before the next reporting round, on the quality of their results reports, provide guidance for further improvement, and share best practices to all PPCR countries;
- b) Revise the PPCR toolkit to enhance guidance on issues which have led to misunderstandings, especially those related to indicators 3,4, and 5; also address the subjectivity of the scoring process, which is a qualitative self-assessment by developing uniform guidelines for scoring criteria;
- c) Require pilot countries to submit with their results reports the scoring criteria and the description of the stakeholder engagement process;
- d) Clarify the roles and responsibilities for the PPCR monitoring and reporting agenda at the country level and establish a clear process as part of the MDB programming guidelines;
- e) Provide training of trainers sessions for MDB representatives on monitoring and reporting on the PPCR. The intention is that MDB representatives will provide better individual support to the task teams and the countries;
- f) Explore the need for additional resources for: (i) the recruitment of local M&E staff in each PPCR Country Strategic Coordination Unit and (ii) for capacity building of this personnel.
- g) Further enhance the capacity of PPCR pilot countries to monitor and report through regional or country workshops;
- h) Use the pilot country meetings as a venue for PPCR countries to exchange their experiences with monitoring and reporting;

²⁴ Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan

- i) Provide more guidance on how lessons learned by pilot countries can be systematically collected and reported; and
- j) Revive the PPCR M&R community of practice and make further improvements: make it more interactive and inclusive, more participants, better two-way flow of information, supportive of south-south learning etc.

Annex I: PPCR Revised Logic Model and Results Framework
 (five core indicators in yellow, the rest are optional indicators)

PPCR Revised Logic Model with Indicators



Annex II: Country Results Factsheets

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Plurinational State of Bolivia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Latin America. Gradually rising average temperatures and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events negatively affect the economy, ecosystems, and welfare of the people, particularly the poor.

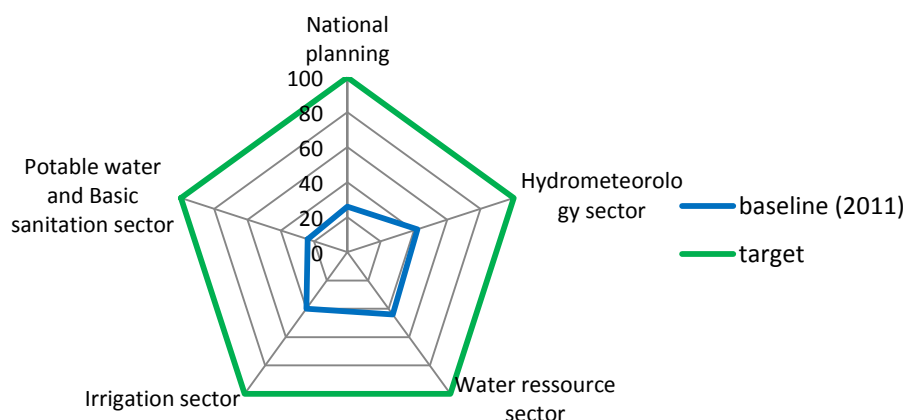
The objectives of the PPCR investment plan²⁵ of the Plurinational State of Bolivia include increasing the country's capacity for climate resilience around water provision, agriculture, irrigation, and flood prevention; as well as strengthening the integration of resilience in national and sector development strategies, plans, and policies. The PPCR investment plan was endorsed in November 2011 and the total PPCR funding allocated for the Plurinational State of Bolivia is USD 46 million which is expected to leverage USD 48.3 million in co-financing. Plurinational State of Bolivia's investment plan is implemented through four projects, one of which has been approved.

The approved project is the **Climate Resilience-Integrated Basin Management Project**, implemented by the World Bank. The project received PPCR funding approval in October 2013 and World Bank funding approval in July 2014. The project is in the early stage of implementation.

A brief analysis of Plurinational State of Bolivia's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on information provided by Plurinational State of Bolivia's results report "Updating of the baseline for the five CIF indicators" submitting during the reporting year 2014 (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>).

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



For this indicator, no new data was reported for 2014. Plurinational State of Bolivia provided an update of the baseline data reported in 2013.

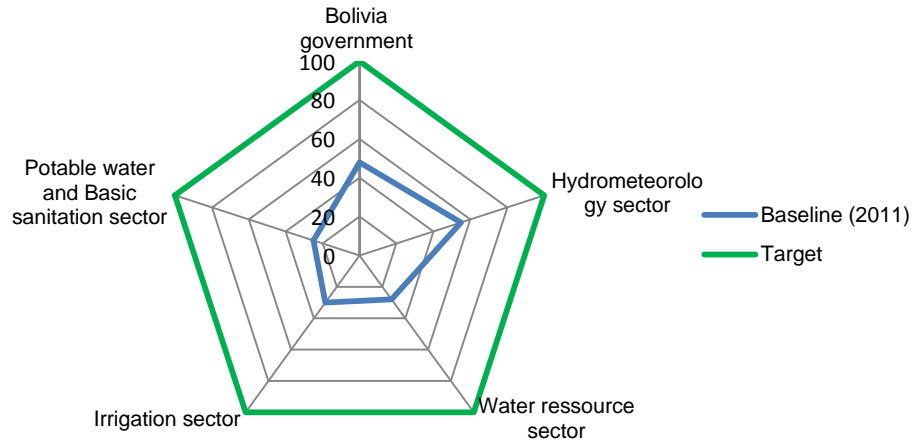
As shown in Figure 1, the level of integration of climate change into national planning got a score of 26% as in 2011. The potable water and basic sanitation sector was similarly reported at 24% integration, noting that policy instruments related to the efficient use of water were being developed. Other sectors reported higher levels of integration: hydrometeorology (42%), water resources (44%), and irrigation (40%).

²⁵ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Strengthened government capacity

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



For this indicator, no new data was reported for 2014. Plurinational State of Bolivia provided an update of their baseline data from 2013.

In 2011, the level of government capacity to mainstream climate resilience was reported at 48, reflecting to some degree strengthened government capacity. The hydro meteorological sector reported 55% given mechanisms that incorporate climate change adaptation into sectoral activity via institutional regulations. The remaining sectors reported capacity at the following levels: water sector (28%), irrigation sector (30%), and potable water and basic sanitation sector (25%).

Coordination mechanism

There is no officially established coordination mechanism. Coordination is limited to informal actions only.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

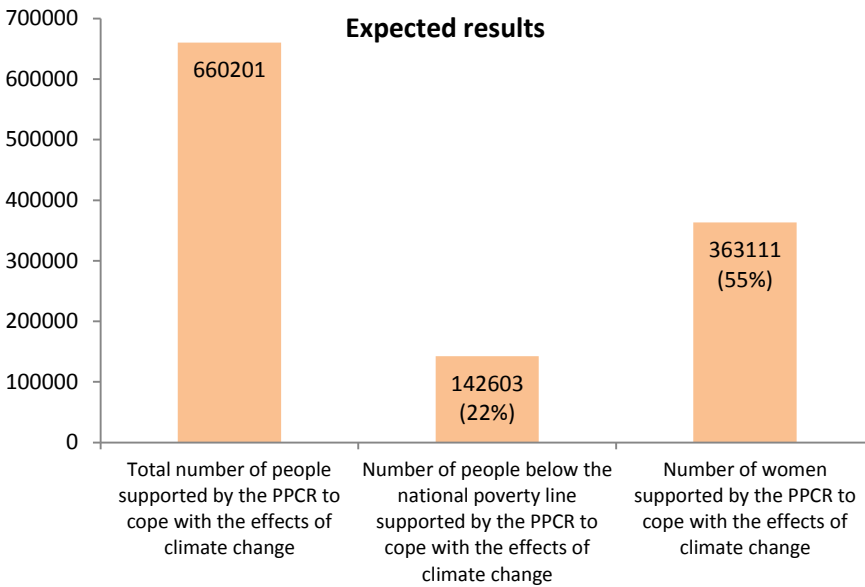
There have been several studies and trainings (e.g., on water resources management), models developed (e.g. on early warning systems), and databases built or updated (e.g., the national meteorological services database): On the whole, development and testing of these and other project instruments is approximately half complete.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

As of 2014, seven public sector service industries have received technical training in the area of water resource management, hydrological models, and water delivery models; three public sector services have used climate change modeling to analyze climate change scenarios; and several other public sector

services are using other tools and instruments, such as technical studies, an involuntary resettlement framework, and an environmental management framework.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



To date, nobody has yet been supported due to the early stage of implementation of the projects.

The original estimates made during the project planning phase were that 660,201 people would be supported by PPCR over the lifetime of implementation of the project. Of these, an estimated 22% live below the poverty line and 55% are female.

Cambodia, in Southeast Asia, has a population of nearly 15 million. Cambodia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability due to the high dependence of its economy on climate-sensitive sectors, particularly agriculture and water resources management.

The objective of Cambodia's PPCR investment plan²⁶ is to support investments to improve the climate resilience of Cambodia's core water management, agriculture, and rural infrastructure, as well as provide financing to enhance the capacity of Cambodia's institutions to effectively mainstream climate resilience into development planning. The PPCR investment plan was originally endorsed in June 2011 and a revised investment plan – to meet current needs better - was endorsed in February 2014. The total PPCR funding allocated for Cambodia is USD 91 million and it is expected to leverage USD 408 million in co-financing. Cambodia's investment plan is implemented through eight projects, four of which have been approved. The approved projects are:

1. **Provincial Roads Improvement Project - Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces (Component 3-Project 1)**, implemented by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in November 2011 and ADB approval in December 2011. The project is in the early stage of implementation. Consultants were hired in March 2014 and are working on project planning.
2. **Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat and Kratie Provinces (Component 1-Project 2)**, implemented by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in October 2012 and ADB approval in December 2012. The project is in an early stage of implementation. The Project was declared effective on 23 June 2014 and recruitment of the Project Implementation Consultants and procurement for goods is ongoing.
3. **Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program**, implemented by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in March 2013 and ADB approval in June 2013. The project is in an early stage of implementation. The project became effective on 13 November 2013 and the Program Implementation Consultant is being recruited and is expected to be mobilized by October 2014.
4. **Climate Proofing Infrastructure in the Southern Economic Corridor Towns (Component 3-Project 2)**, implemented by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in October 2012 and ADB approval in December 2012. The project is in the stage of implementation. Consultants have been hired and an inception report is expected in September 2014.

A brief analysis of Cambodia's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline²⁷ (2011) and in 2014²⁸ Cambodia results reports.

(<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

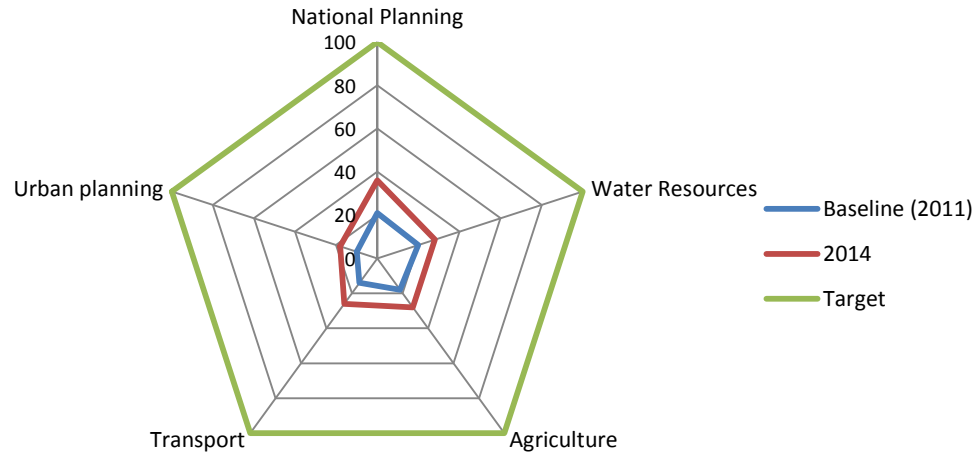
Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

²⁶ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

²⁷ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

²⁸ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).



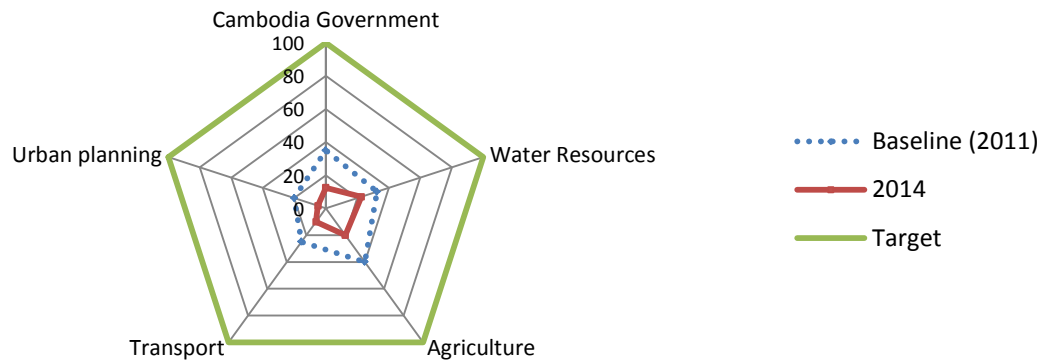
As shown in in Figure 1, since 2011, Cambodia’s integration of climate change into national planning has increased from 21% to 36%. The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023 was officially launched in November 2013 and sectoral climate change strategic plans are in place within nine priority ministries. To operationalize the strategies, ministerial action plans will be developed for the next five years. Climate Change is also one of the cross-cutting issues for the new National Strategic Development Plan 2014-18 and in sector development plans of relevant ministries.

To date, integration into planning has advanced modestly (increases of 8-15% respectively since the 2011 baseline) across each of the priority sectors, with plans for further integration in accordance with the sectoral climate change strategic plans.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Strengthened government capacity

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



Baseline scores provided for this indicator by the 2013 Cambodia results monitoring reports are not aligned with the 2014 report. The country is expected to refine its baseline data based on the scoring criteria established. For some readers this may be confusing, but in 2013 countries were not very familiar with the scoring process. Only later they realized that scoring a high baseline was not in their favor as they would wish to show progress over time and had maybe overestimated the achievements at baseline date.

Coordination mechanism

In Cambodia, the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is responsible for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Government’s policies, strategies, regulations, plans and

programmes in response to climate change issues. The Climate Change Department (CCD) serves as a Secretariat to the NCCC. There is still a need to review institutional structure, promote inter-ministerial coordination and implementation of CCCSP, and identify climate change response measures.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

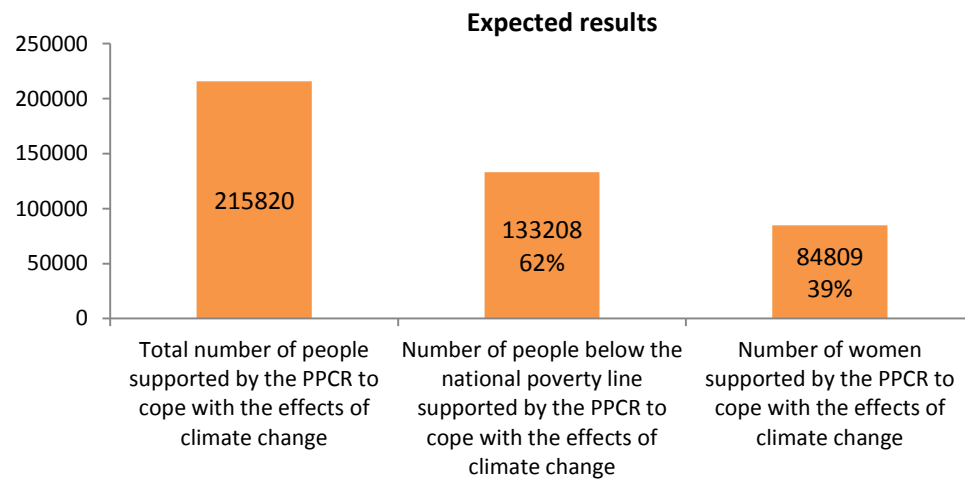
All five of the approved projects are in the early stage of implementation, and the projects instrument/investment models have not yet been developed and tested. Therefore data are not yet available on progress since the baseline for this indicator.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

No households, communities, businesses, or public sector services have yet been reached, because the projects are in early stages of implementation.

The original estimates made during the early phases of project planning were that, over the course of the projects' lifecycles, 38,360 households, 10 businesses, and 16 public-services entities in 65 communities would benefit from a combination of waste water and sanitation investments, flood protection investments, small grants to communities, and weather-indexed crop insurance schemes.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



No people have yet been supported. The original estimates made during the early phases of projects planning were that 215,820 people would be supported by PPCR over the lifetime of implementation of all projects. Of these, an estimated 62% of the supported people live below the poverty line and 39% are female.

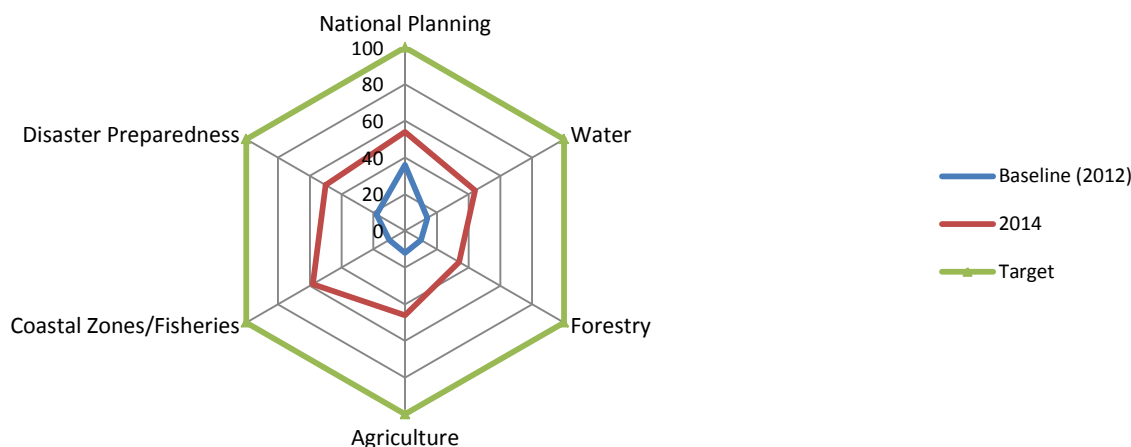
Dominica is a small island developing state (SIDS) in the Caribbean. Given its susceptibility to natural disasters and its ecological and economic fragility, Dominica is extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts. Dominica is a country participating in the Caribbean regional program under the PPCR.

The objective of Dominica's PPCR investment plan²⁹ is to demonstrate viable interventions that address climate change risks within the context of a national development framework which puts the country firmly on the path to a green economy. Dominica's investment plan was endorsed in November 2012. The total PPCR funding allocated for Dominica is USD 21 million and it is expected to leverage USD 16.5 million in co-financing. The investment plan is implemented through one investment project: **Disaster Vulnerability Reduction** Project implemented by the World Bank: The project received PPCR funding approval in March 2014 and World Bank Board approval in May 2014. The project is in its early stage of implementation. The Government of Dominica and the World Bank signed the project legal documents on June 10, 2014 and it is expected to be effective in September 2014.

A brief analysis of Dominica's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline³⁰ (2011) and in 2014³¹ Dominica results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



Since the endorsement of Dominica's PPCR investment plan in 2012, the level of integration of climate change into development planning has slightly increased from the baseline figure of 40% to 54%. This progress is due to the adoption of strategic policy documents such as: the National Plan for Climate Adaptation Policy, and the Dominica Low Carbon Climate Resilient Strategy and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.

On average, as Figure 1 demonstrates, integration of climate change in Dominica's five priority sectors have moved from mere intention in 2012 to at least recognition stage. The coastal Zone/ fisheries sector

²⁹ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)

³⁰ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

³¹ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

experiences the greatest increase (29% in 2013 to 54% in 2014). This is partly due to the integration and use of climate screening tools for investments in this sector.

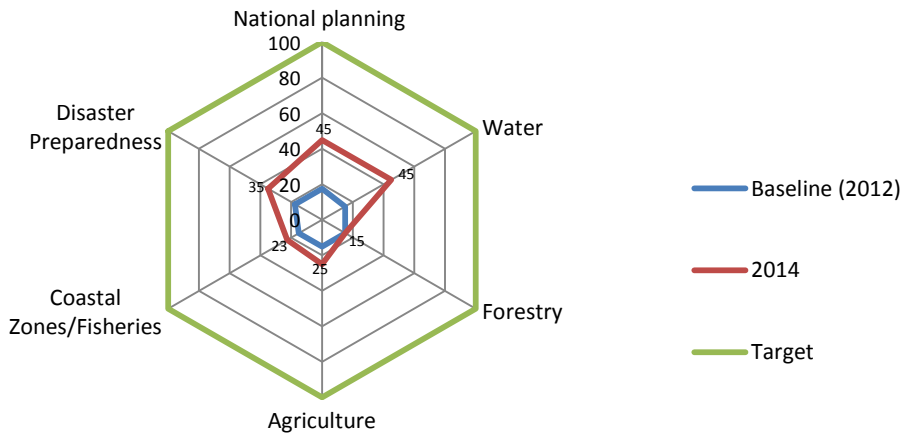
Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Strengthened government capacity

Efforts to strengthen Dominica’s government capacity to adequately consider climate risks and climate resilience in national decision-making processes are underway. As Figure 2 shows, the capacity has notably improved since the endorsement of SPCR in 2012 (18%) to 45% in 2014. This progress is mostly driven by actions undertaken by the government to fill the gap of available information on climate change and impacts in the nation. These include studies such as the National Capacity Assessment and the Dominica Low Carbon Climate Resilience Strategy.

At the sector level, on average, capacities of the different sectors to mainstream climate change are still low. The scores vary from 15% (forestry sector) to 35% (disaster preparedness) in 2014. As shown in Figure 2, some sectors, such as disaster preparedness experienced a slight increase from the baseline compared to the others. In this sector, a vulnerability map is now available with indicative data. Other sectors do not have studies available. In terms of climate change expertise in the government, only one person has been designated for this area. With support of the PPCR through the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, the government envisages among other activities to train data specialists across the different sectors. These should then be able to utilize tools to consider the impact of climate variability and change on their sector and tools to improve decision making for climate conscious interventions.

Figure 2: Strengthen government capacity



Coordination mechanism

In Dominica, three entities are part of a climate change coordination mechanism which was established in the context of the SPCR: the Ministry of Environment through the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is responsible for administration; the Ministry of Finance has the fiduciary role and the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP) steering committee. This coordination mechanism is not fully functional at the moment. The project coordinator for the PCU has been contracted recently and the recruitment of the staff is ongoing.

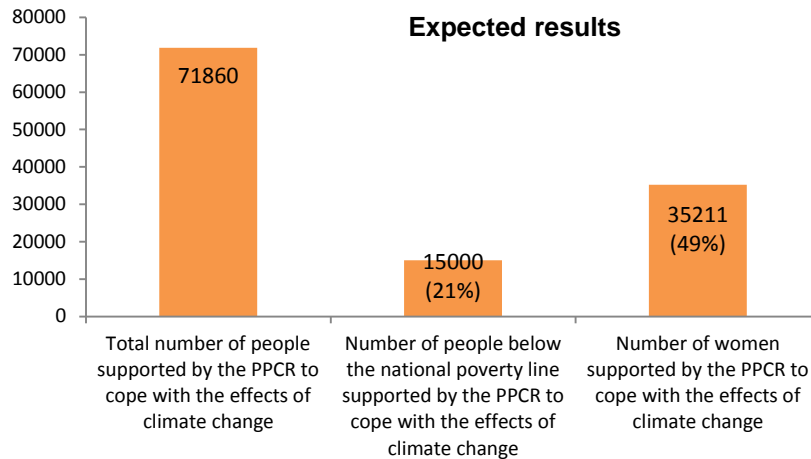
Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

According to Dominica’s M&R report, the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project plans to develop 12 tools/investment models. These tools range from infrastructure development such as the rehabilitation of non-rural roads to the installation of 12 Meteorological stations across the island. These stations will provide the meteorological office and other government agencies with data for weather forecasting, improvement of seismic monitoring capacity and early warning systems for the Dominicans. Approved by the World Bank Board in May 2014, the project is at early stage of implementation. As a result, none of these instruments/ investment models have yet been developed and tested.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

Due to reasons mentioned above (core indicator 3), there is no uptake of the instruments and tools by the beneficiaries of the PPCR investments at this stage yet.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



As shown in figure 3, the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project is expected to directly support 71860 people to cope with the impact of climate variability and change in Dominica over the lifetime of its implementation. An estimated 21% of the targeted people supported by the PPCR lives below the national poverty line and almost half are female (49%). To date, no people have been supported due to the early stage of project implementation.

Grenada is a small island developing state (SIDS) characterized by fragile ecosystems and a population of approximately 106,000. For a nation already susceptible to natural hazards, including hurricanes and other extreme weather events, climate change exacerbates Grenada’s vulnerability. Grenada is a country participating in the Caribbean regional program under the PPCR.

The objective of Grenada’s PPCR investment plan³² is to build climate resilience capacity, particularly in the areas of infrastructure, water resource management, coastal and marine resources, human health, and agriculture. The PPCR investment plan was endorsed in April 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for Grenada is USD 25 million which is expected to leverage USD 14 million in co-financing. Grenada’s investment plan is implemented through two projects, one of which has been approved, the **Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project**, implemented by the World Bank. The project received PPCR funding approval in May 2011 and IBRD approval in June 2011. Project implementation is underway and the Mid-term Review conducted in May 2014 concluded that the project is on track to meet its objectives.

A brief analysis of Grenada’s reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline³³ (2011) and in 2014³⁴ Grenada results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



A National Climate Change Policy for 2007-2011 has guided the climate change and disaster risk management strategy; however, the Policy needs to be updated. Developments since 2011 (the PPCR baseline) include a national imperative to address climate resilience with responsibility currently unofficially assigned to the Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation. Thus the level of integration shifted from 12% in 2011 to 40% in 2014. Still, a comprehensive program to address climate resilience on a broader national scale has yet to be developed.

Planning on climate change is occurring in each of the relevant ministries/agencies at least to some extent. (There is no baseline comparison for the level of integration because the baseline data were reported

³² In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

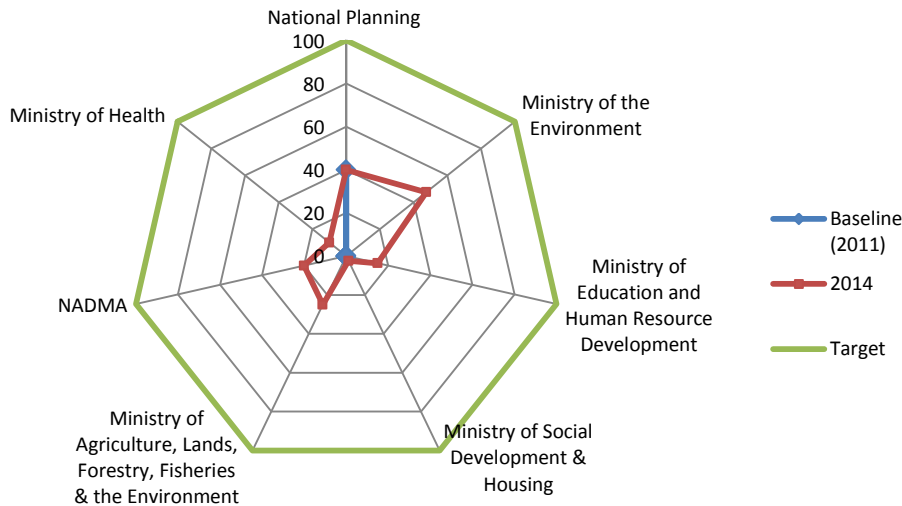
³³ The 2013’s report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

³⁴ The 2014’s report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

according to different sector categories than in 2014 and a comparison is not possible.) In 2014 the level of integration of climate change into sector planning ranges from 4% (the Marketing and National Importing Board) to 28% (Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development).

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



At the national level, there has been no reported change in strengthened government capacity overall since 2011 although numerous studies are available on, for example, the economic impacts of climate change. Expertise has grown but largely within the private sector (not public sector), and a legislative and incentive framework has yet to be developed.

Capacity within the relevant Ministries/agencies ranges from low capacity 3% (Ministry of Social Development and Housing) to moderate capacity of 48% (Ministry of Environment). (There is no baseline comparison for the level of integration because the baseline data were reported according to different sector categories than in 2014 and a comparison is not possible.). This Ministry of Environment’s score level is justified by the establishment of a local documentation center to provide information on climate change to the public.

Coordination mechanism

Coordination is currently inactive because the National Climate Change Committee, the body responsible for coordinating all activities surrounding climate change is not functioning and needs to be revitalized.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

Some sub-components of the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project are being implemented, and others are still in the design stage, thus the models are in the process of being either tested or

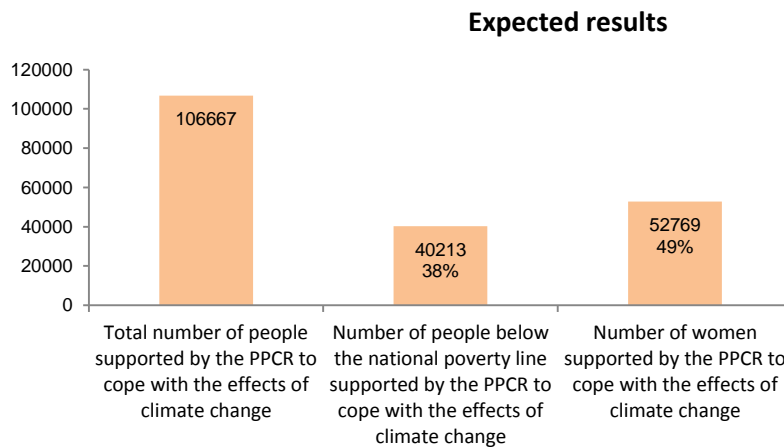
developed. The work implemented thus far primarily involves building climate-resilient infrastructure, such as a tunnel for pedestrians and motorists at a rock fall site, and designing other sub-projects, such as landslip sites along busy motorways, flood mitigation infrastructure along the St. Johns River, and redesigning bridges to be climate resilient. Testing of the instruments will advance quickly as implementation progresses over the next phase of the project.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

To date, the sub-components of project are not yet completed/fully implemented and therefore no households, communities, businesses, or public sector services have yet been reached.

The estimates made during the project planning were that, over the course of the project’s lifecycle, approximately 50,000 households, 250 businesses, and 175 public-services entities (mostly schools) in 150 communities would benefit from a combination of infrastructure designed to improve public safety and reduce climate risk, flood mitigation, strengthened capacity at the airport to reduce risk for regional interconnectivity, school safety improvements, increasing disaster risk management capacity, and other services.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



To date, nobody has yet been supported because the project is in the early stages of implementation.

The estimates made during project planning were that 106,667 people (the entire population of the country) would be supported by PPCR over the lifetime of implementation of the project. Of these, an estimated 38% of the supported people live below the poverty line and 49% are female.

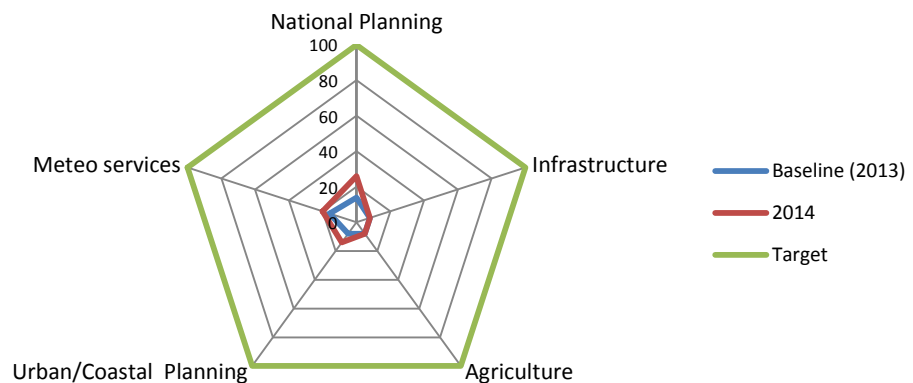
Haiti is a small country occupying the western half of the Island of Hispaniola which it shares with Dominican Republic. Much of this densely populated island of eighth million resides near the coast, and population pressure has led to extreme environmental degradation, with an estimated 98% of forests cleared for fuel. Haiti is extremely vulnerable to repeated natural disasters, including hurricanes, flooding, droughts, and earthquakes – and still recovering from the 2010 earthquake. Haiti is a country participating in the Caribbean regional program under the PPCR.

The objectives of Haiti's PPCR investment plan³⁵ are to protect the environment in an integrated manner; to improve people's incomes and living conditions through economically promising activities; to strengthen institutional capacity and the legal framework; and to support and consolidate progress made in the area of climate resilience. Haiti's investment plan was endorsed in May 2013. The total PPCR funding allocated for Haiti is USD 25 million and it is expected to leverage USD 110 million in co-financing. Haiti's investment plan is expected to be implemented through four projects which are all in the preparatory phase: (1) The Haiti Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project; (2) Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop; (3) DRM and Reconstruction - PPCR Additional Financing; and (4) Strengthening Hydro-Met Services.

A brief analysis of Haiti's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline³⁶ (2013) and in 2014³⁷ Haiti results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



Since the endorsement of Haiti's PPCR investment plan in 2013, the level of integration of climate change into national planning has slightly increased from the baseline figure of 14% to 26% in June 2014. As shown in Figure 1, integration of climate change in Haiti's other priority sectors shifted slightly from 8% in 2013 to 14% in 2014 in the areas of urban/coastal planning and from 16% in 2013 to 20% in 2014 in the area of meteo services. There was no reported shift in integration for the agricultural and infrastructure

³⁵ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

³⁶ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

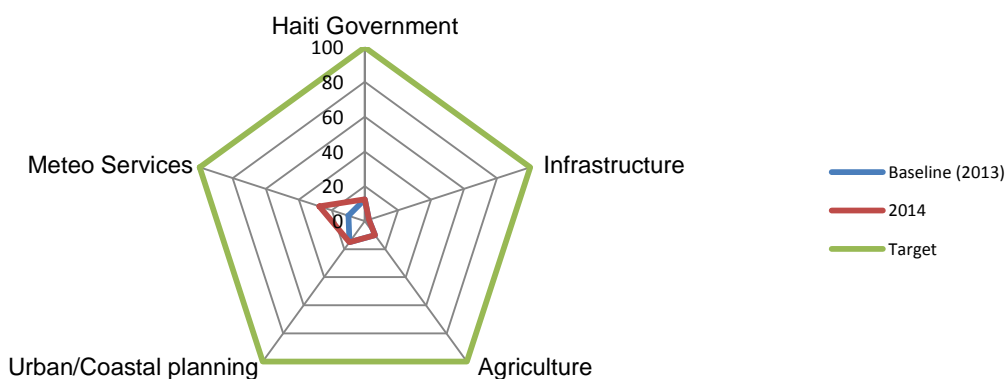
³⁷ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

sectors between the 2013 baseline and 2014 in both sector plans recognize climate change either directly (agriculture) or indirectly (infrastructure in hurricane-prone areas) as a threat.

On the whole, climate resilience as such has not been prioritized by the Government of Haiti; however, building resilience (in particular with regards to disaster risk management in urban areas) has become a priority for Haiti’s Strategic Plan for Development, which has a 2030 goal of reducing the country’s vulnerability to heavy rains and hurricanes.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



On the whole, Haiti’s work to build capacity around climate resilience is progressing slowly, with no shifts reported between 2013 and 2014 with the exception of the meteo services sector, which is reported to have increased its capacity from 10% to 28%. An assessment of meteo services has been undertaken in partnership with the World Bank as part of the Phase I implementation of the PPCR investment. Studies are underway in other sectors, though government capacity in the infrastructure and urban and coastal planning sectors is currently limited.

Coordination mechanism

The Comite Interministeriel d’Aménagement du Territoire (CIAT) is Haiti’s government agency overseeing the country’s strategic long-term land use planning, The CIAT’s Climate Resilience Sub Committee is responsible for climate resilience. Since 2013, coordination work has been undertaken, including dissemination of resilience information to the public.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

This indicator is not applicable because no projects have been approved yet.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

This indicator is not applicable because no projects have been approved yet.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

This indicator is not applicable because no projects have been approved yet.

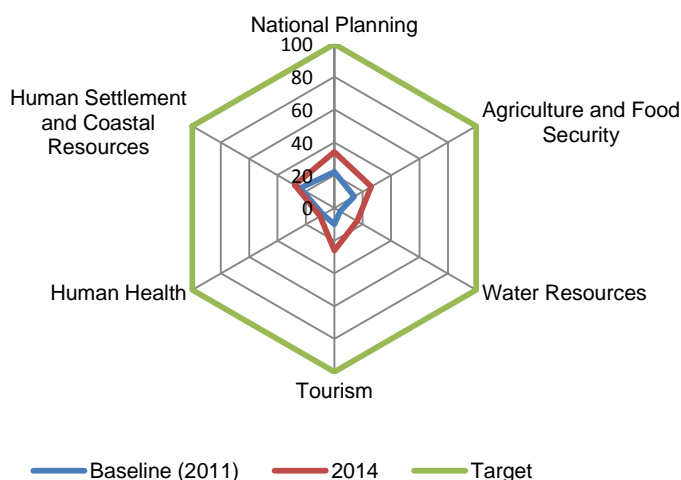
Jamaica is an island nation located in the Caribbean. 60 percent of the current population (estimated 2.7 million) resides within 2 kilometers of the coast and a majority of the country's GDP is generated in coastal areas. A substantial portion of the population lives in rural areas and relies directly or indirectly on agriculture to sustain their livelihood. The agricultural sector employs a significant part of the work force. Considering these physical and socio-economic attributes, the island—both the hinterlands and coastal areas—are extremely vulnerable to climate change. The threats include: increases in extreme rainfall events and drought; sea level rise; storm surges; more intense hurricanes; and increased temperatures. These events have already been adversely impacting the country. Urgent and sustained interventions are needed to reduce these trends and the severity of the impacts

Jamaica's PPCR investment plan³⁸ is one of the current initiatives which will assist in climate-proofing the country's development. This investment plan is aligned to "Vision 2030 Jamaica", and also builds on gaps and challenges identified in Jamaica's Second National Communication (SNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The areas of focus are: water resources; human health; agriculture and food security; tourism; terrestrial resource and biodiversity; coastal resources and human settlements; and financial resources. Jamaica's investment plan was endorsed in November 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for Jamaica is USD 30 million and it is expected to leverage USD 5.5 million in co-financing. Jamaica's investment plan is expected to be implemented through four projects which are all in the preparatory phase: (i) Improving Climate Data and Information Management (ii) Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Jamaica (iii) Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of Jamaica (iv) Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector.

A brief analysis of Jamaica's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided in the 2011³⁹ (baseline) and 2014⁴⁰ Jamaica results reports.

(<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning
Figure 3. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



³⁸ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

³⁹ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

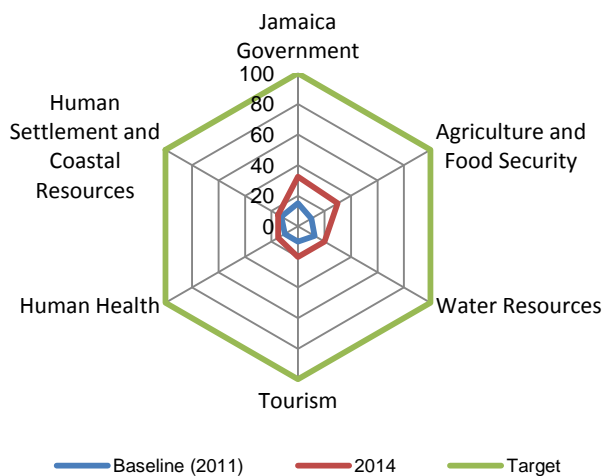
⁴⁰ The 2014's report collected data on cumulative results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

Since the endorsement of Jamaica’s PPCR investment plan in 2011, the level of integration of climate change into national planning has slightly increased from the baseline figure of 22% to 34% in June 2014. This has been evidenced by the availability of a draft climate change policy and also by the availability of the regional plan “*Delivering Transformational Change 2011-21 by Implementing the CARICOM Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change*”.

As shown in Figure 1, from 2011 (baseline) to 2014 the integration of climate change in Jamaica’s other priority sectors shifted slightly from 14 % to 26% in the agriculture and food security sector, from 4% to 16% in the water resources sector, from 10% to 26% in the tourism sector, from 8% to 10% in the health sector and 24% to 28% in the human settlement and coastal resources sector.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 4. Strengthened government capacity



The overall capacity of Jamaica’s government is reported to have increased from 15% in 2010 to 33% in 2014. This has been evidenced by the availability of information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, climate variability and climate resilience such as climate change vulnerability studies undertaken during the PPCR phase 1 and a regional (CARICOM) implementation plan to guide the delivery of the ‘Regional Framework to Achieving Development Resilient to Climate

Capacity has been strengthened to a modest extent in all the priority sectors. In the agriculture and food security sector, the score rises from 15% in 2011 to 30% in 2014. Similarly levels of improvement in capacity (from 10% in 2011 to 20% in 2014 in the case of Tourism sector and from 13% to 20% the water resource sector) were realized in other sectors.

Whilst there is some limited climate change expertise available at the national level, this expertise is lacking in the different priority sectors. Hence, relevant line ministries lack climate change expertise.

Coordination mechanism

A Thematic Working group (TWG) “PPCR Vision 2030 Jamaica” was established to coordinate PPCR activities in the different sectors. The TWG meets on a regular basis to support climate change related activities in the country.

Core indicators 3, 4 and 5 are not applicable because no projects have been approved yet

Mozambique

Mozambique is one of the poorest and most climate vulnerable countries in the world. The bulk of Mozambicans inhabit rural areas prone to weather and climate shocks, have low adaptive capacities, and are heavily reliant on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture and livestock. Droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones pose a particular threat to coastal communities, transport infrastructure, and livelihoods dependent upon rain-fed agriculture. In 2000, floods in Mozambique killed around 800 people, displaced 540,000, and inflicted costs of around 10% of annual GDP.

The objectives of Mozambique's PPCR investment plan⁴¹ are to provide investments to support infrastructure upgrades, better resource management, enhanced climate services, and the development of local and national capacities for climate resilient planning and action. The PPCR investment plan was endorsed in June 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for Mozambique is USD 91 million which it is expected to leverage USD 280 million in co-financing. Mozambique's investment plan is implemented through height projects, four of which have been approved.

1. **Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program-APL2:** The project was approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in October 2013 and by the World Bank Board in December 2013, and it became effective in July 2014. The rehabilitation works relating to floods of the rainy season of 2011/12 in seven provinces of Mozambique have all been completed.
2. **Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-meteorological Services:** The project became effective in September 2013 and its implementation is well underway. Between April 27 and May 6, 2014, a supervision and mission took place in Maputo and in the lower Limpopo River basin of Mozambique.
3. **Sustainable Land and Water Management:** The project was approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in August 2012 and by the AFDB Board in October 2012. The first steering committee meeting has already taken place and project is in early stages of implementation.
4. **Baixo Limpopo Climate Resilient Agriculture Report (BL-CRAP):** The project was approved by PPCR Sub-Committee in May 2012 and by AFDB Board in September 2012. The project started implementation this quarter with supply of Goods (Supply of Standby generator, Rehabilitation of the drainage network, Supply of 40' cold storage, vegetable washing machines, dish packaging, supply of Office equipment and Supply of ten Motorcycle...), preparation of procurement works, and processing the payment of signed contract.
5. **Climate Change and Technical Assistance Project (CCTAP):** The project was approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in May 2012 and by the IBRD Board in June 2012. CCTAP is supporting the development of a national monitoring and evaluation system for climate change response and good progress has been made so far.

A brief analysis of Mozambique's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on information provided by the 2014 Mozambique results report.

(<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>).

Baseline data (2011) is not available.

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Mozambique's 2014 results report only provides scores for the degree of integration of climate change into national planning. Integration of climate change into the priority sectors has not been assessed.

According to this report, integration of climate change into national planning is still low (16%). The National Adaptation and Mitigation Climate Change Strategy (ENAMMC) was approved by Council of Ministers in

⁴¹ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

2013. This strategy is being implemented and all sectors are requested to integrate climate change responses in their plans. The design process of a national climate change M&E system is ongoing.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Mozambique's 2014 results report provides an assessment of the government's capacity to mainstream climate resilience, but the capacities of the priority sectors were not assessed. According to their report, the government capacity to address climate challenges is weak (20%). Some government personnel are aware of climate change issues, but overall, awareness is limited, in terms of both, numbers of staff knowledgeable of climate change issues and depth of knowledge. Climate change is still seen by many as an environmental issue.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

On the whole, the testing of the investment models is just beginning. 32 instruments/investment models have been partially or completely developed, but not tested yet.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

To date, no households, communities, businesses, or public sector services have yet been reached yet. Estimates from project planning are that over the course of the lifecycles of the projects 44,650 households, 1,700 businesses, and 55 public-services entities in 537 communities would benefit from a combination of financial instruments(2), technologies or infrastructure investments (12), data, analytical work, technical studies, and knowledge assets (9), public/community services (7) and public awareness platforms (2).

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

No data was provided for this indicator.

Nepal

Nepal is a South Asian nation with a population of nearly 28 million. It is considered one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world due to its harsh geography, largely poor and resource dependent population, and weak institutional capacity to manage the climate challenges.

The objectives of Nepal's PPCR investment plan⁴² include improving resilience through enhanced capacity to predict and respond to climate-related hazards and improving access to reliable water resources. The PPCR investment plan was endorsed in June 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for Nepal is USD 77 million which is expected to leverage USD 5.5 million in co-financing. Nepal's investment plan is implemented through five projects with four have been approved before March 31st 2014. These four projects are:

1. **Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Systems** administered by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in August 2013 and ADB approval in September 2013. The project is in the early stage of implementation, with an inception report underway, consultant contracts being negotiated, and the formation of a Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group.
2. **Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards** administered by IBRD. The project received PPCR funding approval in August 2012 and IBRD approval in January 2013. The project is in its second year of implementation with data collection and other activities underway.
3. **Nepal: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture Program** administered by IFC. The project received PPCR funding approval in September 2012 and IFC approval in January 2013. IFC is working with the country's private agribusiness companies to promote improved agricultural and water management practices, as well as, introduce new farming techniques to smallholder farmers.
4. **Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development** administered by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in October 2011 and ADB approval in December 2011. Project implementation is underway including strengthening the generation, management, and sharing of knowledge on Nepal's climate resilience and formal establishment of focus groups in each of the project's seven sector agencies.

A brief analysis of Nepal's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline⁴³ (2011) and in 2014⁴⁴ Nepal results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

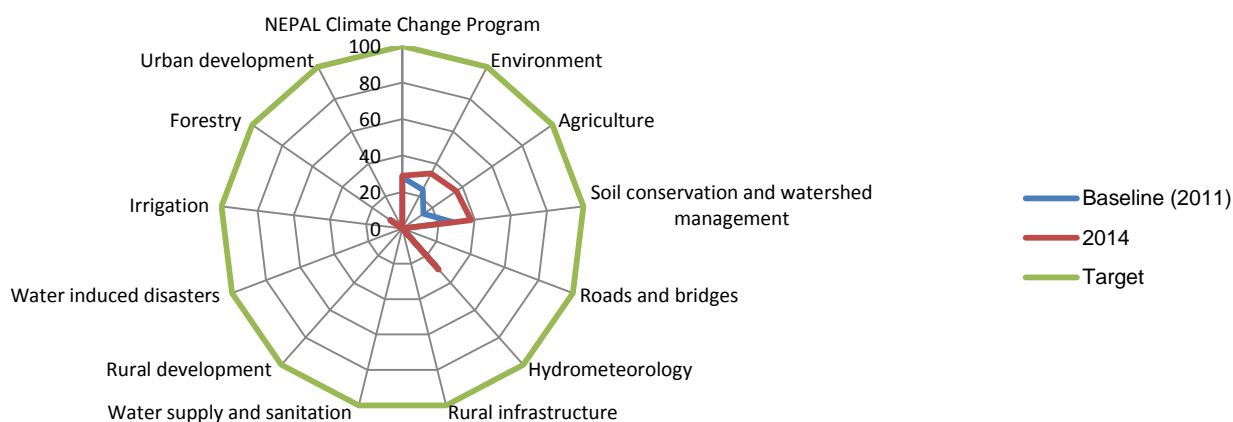
⁴² In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

⁴³ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

⁴⁴ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

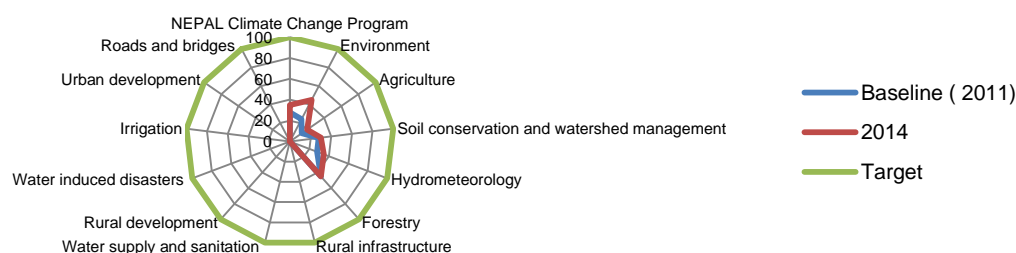


Twelve sector agencies are involved in the implementation of seven projects that are part of Nepal’s Climate Change Program. Of these twelve sector agencies, five are leading one or more of the Climate Change Program projects. These five agencies have reported on progress towards climate change integration since the baseline (2011). (Data are not available for the other agencies⁴⁵.)

The overall score for the Climate Change Program increased only marginally from an average baseline score of 28% in 2011 to 29% by 2014. Other core sectors, the Department of Hydrometeorology increased over this time from 28% to 30%; the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management increased from 28% to 38%; the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment increased from 24% to 34%; the Department of Forestry remained at 8%; and the Ministry of Agriculture saw the largest improvement from 14% to 36% due to policy-level advancements within the Ministry.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



As shown in Figure 2, in terms of strengthened government capacity to mainstream climate resilience, the Ministry of Science, Technology, and the Environment improved the most, from 24% to 45%, with the completion of studies and research providing the latest information on climate change threat and vulnerability.

⁴⁵ The other agencies are the Departments of Roads and Bridges, Rural Infrastructure, Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural Development, Water Induced Disasters, Irrigation, and Urban Development.

In the other sectors, the Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management improved from 28% to 30%; and the Department of Hydrometeorology improved from 28% to 35%; the Ministry of Agriculture improved from 14% to 20%; and the Department of Forestry remained constant at 45%. Scores the other seven sector agencies were not available.⁴⁶

Coordination mechanism

Since June 2011, the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment has designed and initiated a number of important inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms which have been operating informally in 2012 and were formally approved by the Ministry in June 2013. These bodies include a Climate Change Program Coordination Committee (CCPCC) and CCPCC Technical Working Group. Areas of improvement for these bodies have already been identified, especially in terms of meeting frequency, but their existence has been a contributing vehicle for improved climate change coordination.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

There are instrument/investment models in the Climate Change Program which can be grouped into hardware (physical infrastructure and technological equipment); knowledge (data products, studies and technical assessments); awareness, information, and training platforms; financial instruments; and sector service delivery. The greatest progress has been made in the Mainstreaming Climate Change Resilience into Development project, which was also one of the first programs to start. It is estimated that delivery of nine of its 12 instruments are over halfway completed.

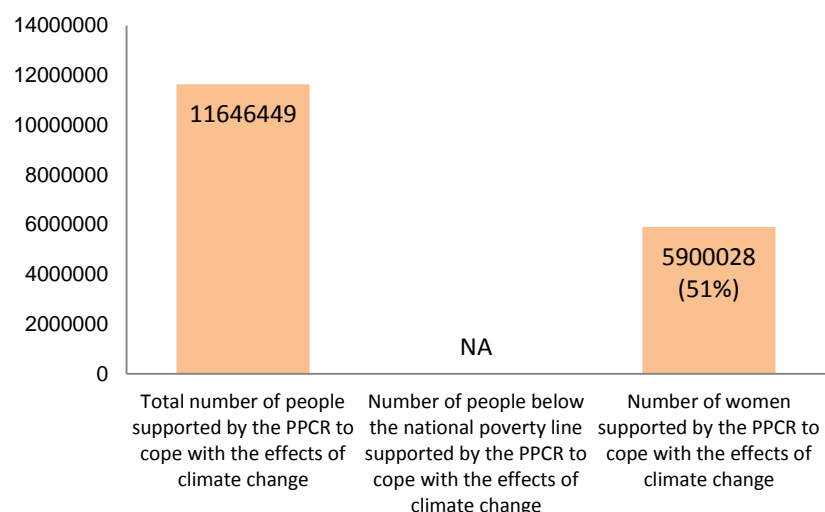
Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

The Climate Change Program offers a broad coverage of the stakeholder types with tools such as climate services primarily focusing on agriculture-based communities living under high climate-induced disaster risk. Most of the work has not been completed. Therefore, actual use tools or instruments by beneficiaries is quite limited and is not reported here pending further implementation and reporting in future years.

From the project planning estimates, the number of beneficiaries across all projects (to be served over the life time of the projects) included 11.65 million people (40% of the population of the country) living in the 25 pilot districts; an additional population of 62 districts expected to indirectly benefit from trainings in community-based adaptation methodologies.

⁴⁶ These agencies are listed in the previous footnote.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



NA= Not available

To date, nobody has yet been supported due to the early stage of implementation of the projects.

From the baseline project planning estimates, approximately 11.65 million people were to be supported over the course of the lifetime of the projects, and of these 51% would be women. Data on the number of people to be supported who live under the poverty line were not available.

Note: Information included in this box was not part of the 2014 Nepal results report received from the PPCR focal point. It was provided by the IFC directly to the CIF Administrative Unit after the cut-off date for data submission for pilot countries focal points (September 30th), and has therefore not been included in the main body of the report. This information will be included in the 2015 Nepal results report.

Early results achieved by the Nepal Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture Program.

This project aims to benefit 15,000 farmers and increase the productivity of their farms by 20 percent. The following main activities have been implemented by the date of this report:

- A Package of Practices has been developed for the three leading agribusiness companies of Nepal which identifies climate smart practices/technologies to be disseminated among farmers, firms and extension workers. A total of 2,848 farmers (1,118 women) have been trained in better farming practices including climate adaptive technologies such as adoption of high yielding and stress tolerant seeds, more efficient and improved irrigation systems, among others.
- Given that about a quarter of Nepalese households are headed by women and that women make up a majority of agricultural labor force, the project team has developed a training delivery model, logistics, and training content to address the needs of women farmers. To date, the project has recruited several female extension officers and oriented them on the gender sensitive training approaches, adjusted the training schedule to meet women's specific needs, and are connecting the women farmers with input suppliers and offtakers.
- Training of Trainers (TOT) has been developed and conducted for the technical coordinators, extension officers and lead firms technical experts. In addition to delivering the technical knowledge, TOT also develops the capacity of the extension teams and training methodologies to enable them to develop and deliver effective training to the farmers. A total of 34 site demonstrations have been carried out at firm-level as well as for specific crops (sugar and rice).

Niger is one of the world's poorest and most climate vulnerable countries, ranking second to last on the UNDP Human Development Index. High variability in terms of rainfall patterns makes the 80% of the population, whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and livestock-based activities, extremely vulnerable to climate-related hazards. Rapid population growth, droughts and floods, soil erosion and degradation, and poorly developed social protection and insurance mechanisms drive persistent economic and food insecurity and endemic poverty. Niger's strategy for climate resilient growth and poverty reduction targets investments in the nexus between climate-related risks, food security, and sustainable land and water management

The priority objectives of Niger's PPCR investment plan⁴⁷ are to implement climate resilient land and water management programs at scale; to incorporate them into the structures of local and national government planning and budgeting mechanisms; and to improve the quality and accessibility of weather and climate. Niger's investment plan was endorsed in November 2010. The total PPCR funding allocated for Niger is USD 110 million and it is expected to leverage USD 2.25 million in co-financing. Niger's investment plan is being implemented through eight projects, including three approved projects. The approved projects are:

- **Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)**, implemented by the World Bank. The project received PPCR funding approval in November 2011 and World Bank's Board approval in January 2012. The project implementation is ongoing and early results are emerging. As of October 2013, 396 micro-projects (agriculture: 69; livestock: 76; natural resource restoration: 54; safety nets: 107; infrastructure rehabilitation: 90) had been awarded financial support for a total of US\$1.8 million. As of April 2014, the Project has also provided funding for 59 new projects aiming at increasing the resilience of the agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems during the period from January to April 2014.
- **Project for the Improvement of Climate Forecasting Systems and Operationalization of Early Warning Systems (PDIPC)**, implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The project received PPCR funding approval in May 2012 and AfDB's Board approval in September 2012. Project is in early stages of implementation.
- **Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (PROMOVARE)**, implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The project received PPCR funding approval in November 2010 and AfDB approval in September 2012. The project is in early stages of implementation.

A brief analysis of the data Niger reported on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline⁴⁸ (2010) and in the 2014⁴⁹ Niger results reports.

(<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

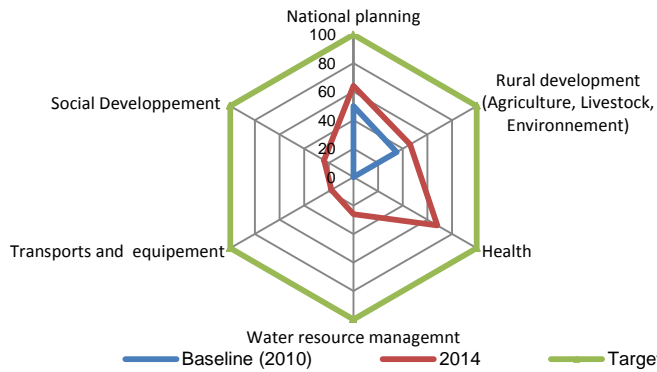
Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

⁴⁷ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

⁴⁸ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

⁴⁹ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

Figure 5. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

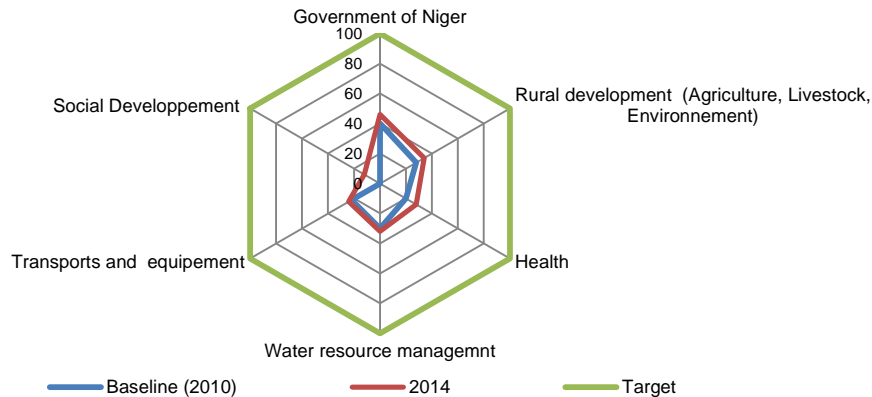


The degree of integration of climate change into national planning has increased from the baseline (in 2010) of 50% to 64% in 2014. This is due to the issuance of the Decree No. 2011_057 / PCSRD / PM of 27/01/2011 that mandates the integration of climate change into national planning and the adoption of the Niger’s National Plan for Climate Change in 2012.

The health sector has experienced the greatest increase in score since 2010 (baseline) from 0 to 68%. The Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR) is assisting the Ministry of Health to mainstream climate change related aspects into the National Health Sector Strategy. In 2013, the Niger Health Development Plan was amended to include an annex about resilience of the health system to climate change. This annex provides guidance on how to mainstream climate change in the health sector. Furthermore, a focal point was designated in the Ministry of Health to coordinate climate change activities. Modest improvements were seen in the integration of climate change in other sectors. For example, in agriculture, the scores increased from 35% in 2010 to 46% in 2014.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 6. Strengthened government capacity



Government capacity has been strengthened to a modest extent at the national level. The overall capacity of the Niger government is reported to have slightly increased from 40% in 2010 to 46% in 2014. In Niger, there is a limited number of climate change experts whose capacity needs to be strengthened. Some

knowledge products have been developed to inform the National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC.

Similarly, levels of improvement in capacity in the different sectors are modest (28% to 34% increase in the case of rural development and 20% to 28% increase in the case of health). In most of the sectors, there is no or little climate change expertise available and a lack of incentives to mainstream climate change in the sectors prevails.

Coordination mechanism

In Niger, the National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Office is responsible for coordinating national policy on environment and sustainable development including climate change adaptation and mitigation. The coordination mechanism is established and functional. However, it has shortcomings including those related to the diffusion of climate change information. PPCR supported activities are supposed to help address these shortfalls.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

Only one project, the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR), reported data on this indicator. Due to the early stage of implementation of the other two approved project, climate-responsive instruments/ investment models have not yet been identified or have not yet been tested. Three climate policy planning instruments have been developed in this current reporting round.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

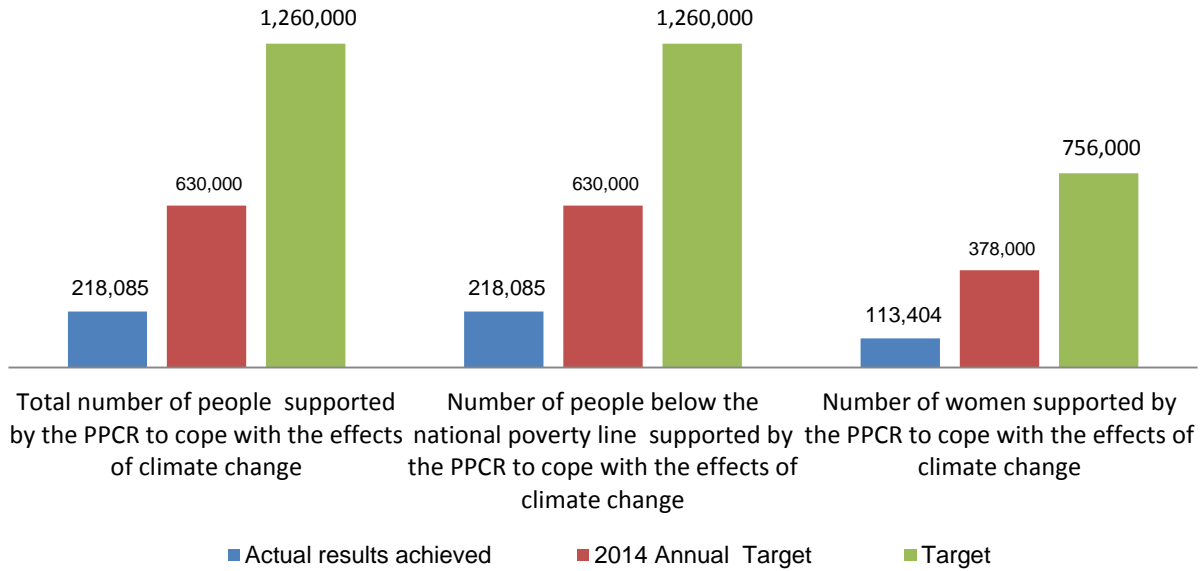
Only one project, the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR), reported data on this indicator.

To date, 12 local development plans have been revised and validated using the specific tool developed by the project for the integration of a climate change dimension; another 25 local development plans have already been revised and are awaiting validation.

As of October 2013, 396 micro-projects (agriculture: 69; livestock: 76; natural resource restoration: 54; safety nets: 107; infrastructure rehabilitation: 90) had been awarded financial support for a total of US\$1.8 million. In addition the project had also provided funding for 59 new micro- projects aiming at increasing the resilience of the agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems during the period from January to April 2014.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

Figure 7: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



To date, according to reports submitted, only 218,085 people (17%) have been directly supported by the PPCR out of the 1,260,000 people targeted over the lifetime of the approved projects. 100% of this 218,085 supported people live below the poverty line and 52 % are female.

Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a population under 200,000. Saint Lucia faces many development challenges, including limited geographic space, a vulnerable economy, fragile ecosystems, limited human and institutional capacity, and vulnerability to natural phenomena, such as extreme weather and slow onset events. Saint Lucia is a country participating in the Caribbean regional program under the PPCR.

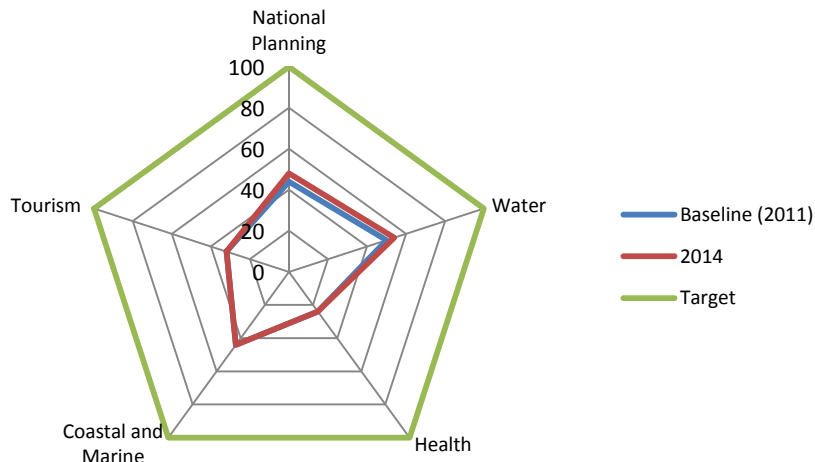
The objectives of Saint Lucia's PPCR investment plan⁵⁰ are to scale up investment in climate resilience measures and to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and investments. Saint Lucia's investment plan was endorsed in June 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for Saint Lucia is USD it is expected to leverage USD 15 million in co-financing. Saint Lucia's investment plan is expected to be implemented through two projects:

- Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, implemented by IBRD. The project received PPCR funding approval in April 2014 and IBRD approval in June 2014. The project is in preparatory stage of implementation.
- Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia, implemented by IDB. This project has not been approved yet.

A brief analysis of Saint Lucia's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline⁵¹ (2011) and in 2014⁵² Saint Lucia results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



The baseline (2011) for national planning in Saint Lucia was already relatively strong (44%) given the establishment of the interagency National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) in 1998 and the adoption of a National Climate Change Policy and Plan in 2002, among other commitments and actions. In the past few years, the National Climate Change Policy and Plan has been revised to incorporate new and emerging issues and it is envisaged that the new Climate Change Adaptation Policy, which is expected to be

⁵⁰ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

⁵¹ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

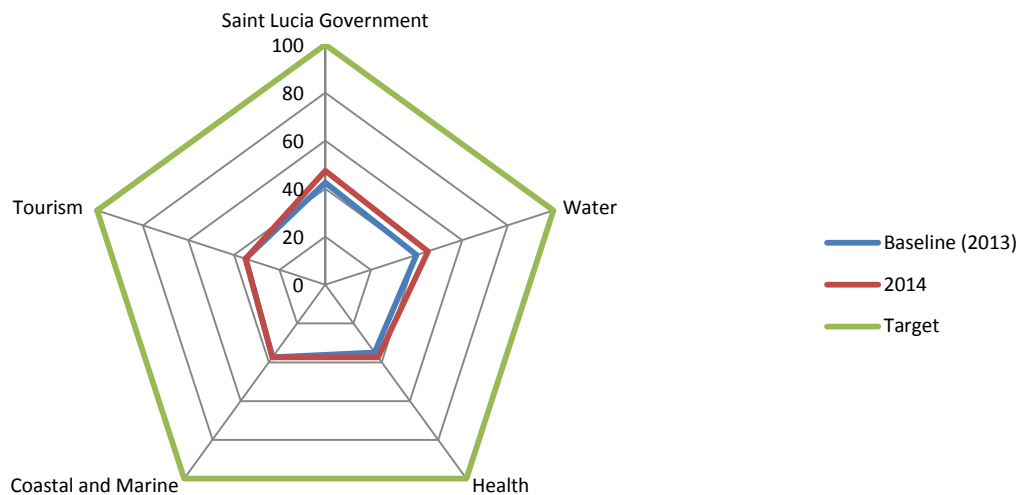
⁵² The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers before the end of 2014 – will shift to 48% integration in 2014. This new Climate Change Adaptation Policy supports actions such as identifying a suitable mechanism for strengthening the nexus between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and building the capacity of the NCCC to regularly monitor and evaluate the Policy’s implementation.

Although integration of climate change into the other four priority sectors was already well underway in 2011 (with integration ranging from 24% in the health sector to 50% in the water sector), progress since 2011 on integrating climate change further has been slow, with no substantial progress reported in the past few years except in the water sector. In the water sector, since 2011, a number of priorities have been identified in the wake of Hurricane Tomas and a GIS Platform to facilitate effective management of the water sector has been established. Thus the level of integration since the baseline has shifted from 50% to 54%.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



At the national government level, government capacity has increased from the baseline (43%) to 2014 (48%) due to improved availability of information to facilitate informed decision making. For example, post Hurricane Tomas, a study was conducted assessing all health facilities, schools, and community centers to determine needs in terms of safety and climate resilience. In the water sector, capacity building has increased from 40% to 48% as a result of current mapping of infrastructure, improved GIS capacity to facilitate building climate resilience, and training on climate change for water resource managers. The health sector also saw improvement (from 35% to 38%) due to training of health personal on climate change and disaster risk reduction. No changes since the baseline were reported for the coastal and marine or tourism sectors.

Coordination mechanism

The NCCC is the primary coordination mechanism. It well established (in operation since 1998) and recognized by relevant agencies, and as such, participation of members is high. The pending Climate Change Adaptation Policy will advance coordination further by:

- Formalizing the relationship between the NCCC and the National Environment Commission;
- Providing the NCCC with the necessary legislative mandate to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of adaptation measures across sectors and agencies and at all levels of society; and
- Strengthening the NCCC through broader participation of the private sector, community groups, vulnerable groups, and other appropriate stakeholders.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

This indicator is not applicable because no projects have been approved yet.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

This indicator is not applicable because no projects have been approved yet.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.

This indicator is not applicable because no projects have been approved yet.

Samoa is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with a population of 190,000 located in the southwest Pacific Ocean. Like other SIDS, Samoa is especially vulnerable to climate change due to its small size, poverty, food and water insecurity, dependence on imported foods and fuels, and fragile ecosystems.

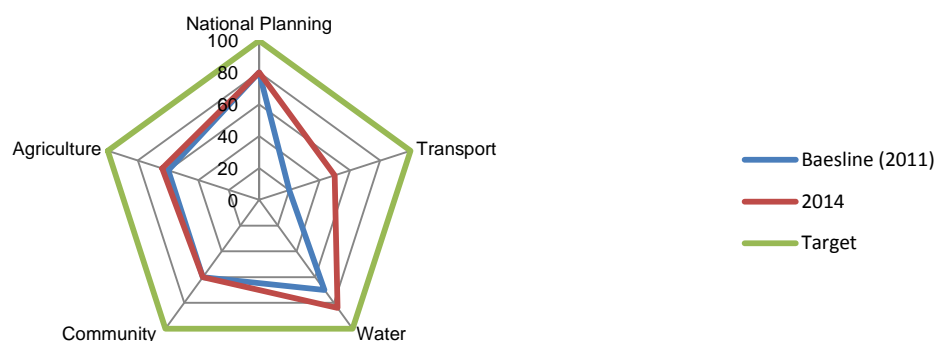
The objectives of Samoa's PPCR investment plan⁵³ include improving climate resilience of coastal communities, resources, and infrastructure and improving the capacity of government agencies to coordinate, manage, and implement investments that enhance the Samoa's climate resilience. The PPCR investment plan was endorsed in March 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for Samoa is USD 30 million, which is expected to leverage USD 2.22 million in co-financing. Samoa's investment plan is implemented through two approved projects:

- 1. Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road (Apia to Airport)**, implemented by IBRD. The project received PPCR funding approval in October 2012 and IBRD approval in December 2012. The project is in the early stage of implementation, with procurement for the design and supervision contract under Component 1 expected to be awarded by the end of the 2014 calendar year.
- 2. Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities**, implemented by IBRD. The project received PPCR funding approval in October 2013 and IBRD approval in December 2013. The project is in the early stage of implementation, with procurement of project management services and other consultancies underway.

A brief analysis of Samoa's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline⁵⁴ (2011) and in 2014⁵⁵ Samoa results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



At the national level, climate change integration into planning has shifted in some respects since the 2011 baseline but has remained constant at an 80% level of integration on the whole. Samoa has a 2007 Climate Change Policy which is currently being reviewed and also a current Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012-2016 which has Climate and Disaster Resilience as priority outcome.

⁵³ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

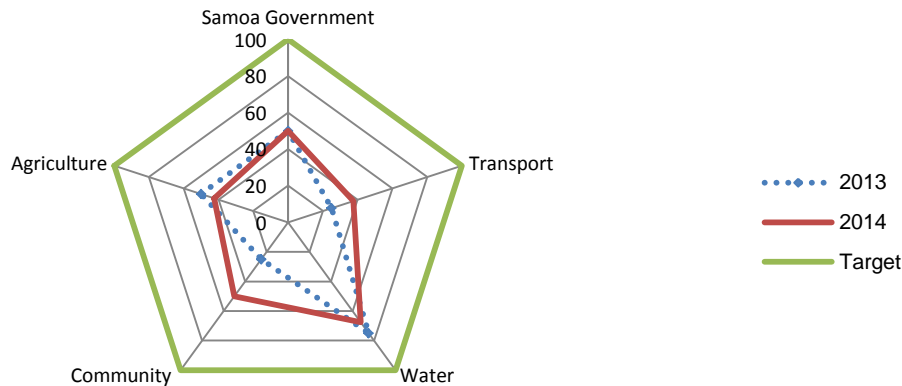
⁵⁴ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

⁵⁵ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

Climate resilience strategies are woven into national or sector strategies. Priority sectors have increased integration of climate change between 2011 and 2014 as follows: transport (from 20% to 50%), water (70% to 84%), community (2011 and 2014 both at 60%), and agriculture (from 60% to 64%).

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity⁵⁶



Government capacity has remained constant overall at 50% since the 2011 baseline. The expertise in the Samoan context is yet to be identified and there are no incentives or legislative policies in place to address climate resilience, hindering capacity building at this level.

At the sector level, capacity has increased between 2011 and 2014 as follows: transport (25%-38%, and community (25%-50%).

Coordination mechanism

The PPCR coordination unit (CRICU) was established in 2011 in the Ministry of Finance reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Ministry. The CEO had identified coordination and needs-based allocation of resources as a key issue for managing access to resources more effectively based on the countries past experience with aid effectiveness having been hampered due to lack of coordination and collaboration among sector ministries and technical agencies. The experience with CRICU has been so positive that the CEO of the Ministry of Finance will soon extend the mandate of the unit to coordinate all incoming climate finance for Samoa. This achievement will greatly bolster Samoa’s ability to match available financial resources with climate action identified by other stakeholders, including the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development and the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure. CRICU now maintains an established leadership role for the PPCR and provides guidance and regular communication to all stakeholders.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

Both projects are in the early stage of implementation, and the projects instrument/investment models have not yet been developed or tested. Therefore data are not yet available on progress since the baseline for this indicator.

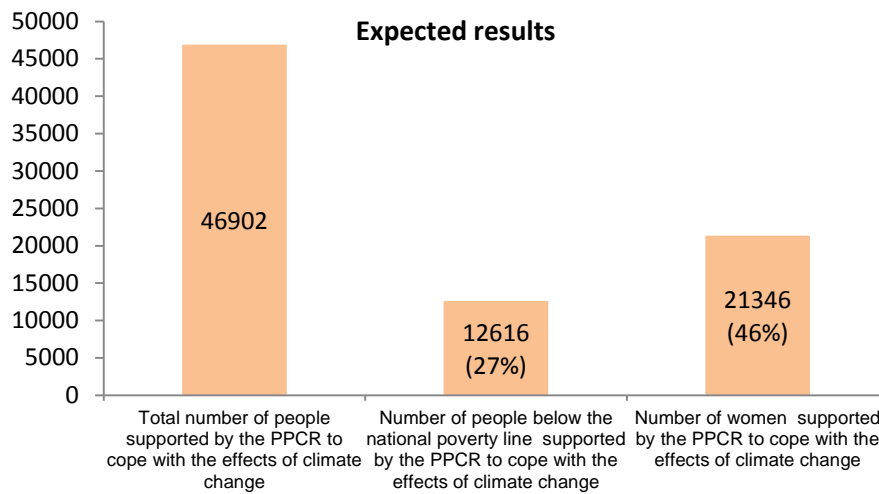
⁵⁶ Some baseline scores are higher than the actual scores reported. Samoa need to revised theses baseline scores or provide more explanations of this reverse trend.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

To date, no households, communities, businesses, or public sector services have yet been reached due to the early stage of project implementation.

The original estimates made during the project planning phase were that, over the course of the projects' lifecycles, 21 businesses and 6 public-services entities would benefit from a combination of codes and standards, training, and vulnerability assessments.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



To date, nobody has yet been supported due to the early stage of project implementation.

The original estimates made during the project planning phase were that 46,902 people would be supported by PPCR over the lifetime of implementation of both projects. Of these, an estimated 27% of the supported people live below the poverty line and 46% are female.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) is an archipelago of approximately 32 islands and Cays. The majority of the critical infrastructure and population of about 100,000 are located on or near the coast. The vulnerable coastlines of this Small-Island Developing State (SID) are particularly vulnerable to increased climate variability and change.

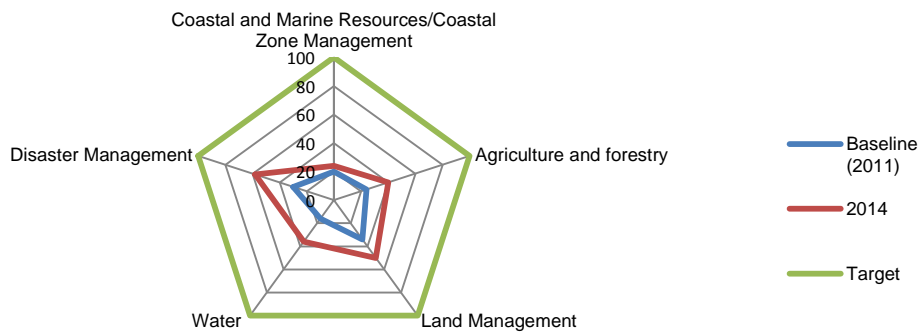
The objective of SVG'S PPCR investment plan⁵⁷ is to build climate resilience capacity, particularly in the areas of physical infrastructure; natural ecosystems; regulatory and legislative tools; and knowledge management. The PPCR investment plan was endorsed in April 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for SVG is USD 15 million which is expected to leverage USD 12.92 million in co-financing. SVG's investment plan is implemented through one project: the **Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project**, implemented by the World Bank. The project received PPCR funding approval in May 2011 and World Bank approval in June 2011. Project implementation is underway and the Mid-term Review conducted in May 2014 concluded that the project is on track to meet its objectives.

The analysis below is entirely sourced from the report produced by the Government of SVG in support of their 2014 results reporting. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Based on the responses from the interviewees, the level of integration of climate change integration into development planning increased from the revised 2013 baseline figure of 29 percent to 42 percent, signaling that, on average, integration planning and responsibilities have moved from mere intentions to at least draft stages. Of major importance is the identification and prioritization of specific measures/ investments to address climate change. There were notable improvements in this category for all five sectors of focus.

Figure 1: Climate Change Integration in Development Planning



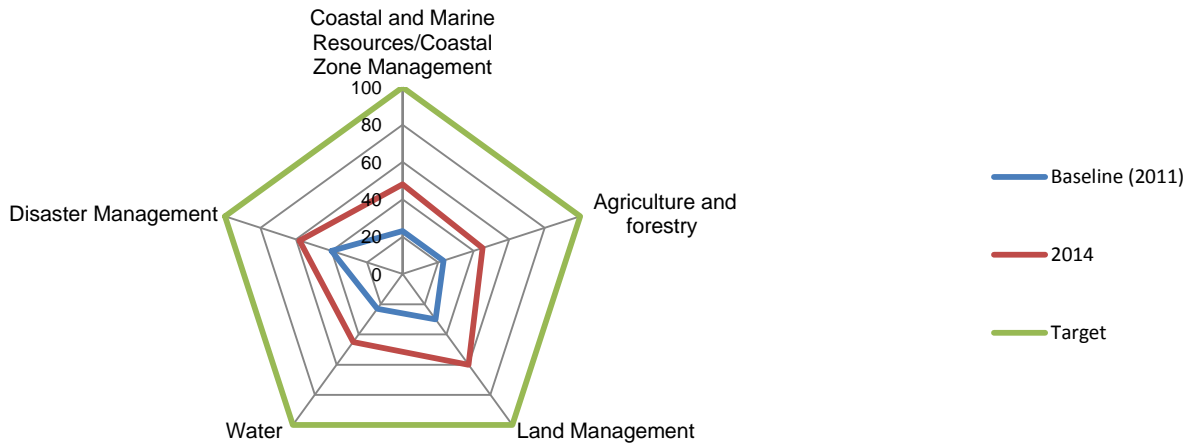
In general, as Figure 1 demonstrates, the Disaster Management sector experienced the greatest improvement. The sector improved from a revised baseline figure of 30 percent to 58 percent, supported by the mobilization of a national disaster risk reduction plan, the incorporation of climate and disaster risk management into the National Economic and Social Development Plan and the use of revised building codes that take climate change adaptation into account.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience

⁵⁷ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

Based on the interviewee’s response, there was a sizable increase of government’s capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience, from 38 percent in 2013 to 52 percent in 2014. This signals that studies, expertise and incentives are available, but are weak on their effectiveness. This increase was largely aided by a drive to increase the level of climate change expertise through training and the provision of adequate equipment to complement climate risk management. Nonetheless, respondents indicated that the existing expertise should be more appropriately deployed

Figure 2: Evidence of Strengthened Government Capacity to Address Climate Change



The respondents seem to be more aware of cross sectoral collaboration to address climate risk management and have even highlighted their membership on a few of these mechanisms. Also important is the Cabinet’s decision to appoint a cross sectoral committee to address coastal zone management. The land management sector and the disaster risk management sector experienced the greatest improvements due to a number of RDVRP supported training initiatives during the last year specifically targeting climate risks modeling and GIS hazard mapping.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

Based on the interviews, it appears that work has recently commenced on the development of climate change models. There have been lessons learnt from the PPCR but an insignificant amount to date. Respondents also believe that PPCR results can be replicated elsewhere. Given that the PPCR activities are still at beginning stages, no assessments have been undertaken on the impact on watershed and coastal zones. PPCR Activities in their design and implementation have catered for more than 75 percent of the needs of males, females and vulnerable groups (See Appendix 5 in the report). As part of the RVDRP requirements, social assessments must be conducted to ascertain the likely impacts on residents. As such, the design of the PPCR initiatives and the implementation of these initiatives must cater for gender specific needs and vulnerable populations.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

On average, the respondents indicate that hazard maps are available but only used occasionally. Respondents also indicated that minimal levels of RVDPR infrastructural improvement works were undertaken. These works, however, are only expected to marginally improve the level of climate change resiliency for households, communities, businesses and the public sector. In addition, the PPCR implementation could be supported by targeted public awareness campaigns.

Core indicator 5: Number of people supported by PPCR to cope with climate change and climate variability.

The PPCR programme is administered in three (3) geographic areas in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, namely, Georgetown, Arnos Vale and Union Island. Given that the implementation of the activities is still in embryonic stages, the level of effectiveness on communities and residents are very low and seen in Appendix 3. Less than 10 percent of communities and residents in PPCR supported communities have reduced their vulnerabilities to climate change. Nonetheless, in Union Island, activities identified and earmarked to be conducted through the PPCR initiative was taken up by other agencies and conducted. These include hazard mapping, mangrove replanting and the improvement of potable water supply on the island.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan is a mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia with a population of seven million. Tajikistan is one of the poorest countries in the region, and it is considered the most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change among the 28 Central Asian states.

The objectives of Tajikistan's PPCR investment plan⁵⁸ are to build capacity for climate resilience; improve weather, climate, and hydrological service delivery; and build capacity for enhanced climate science, sustainable land management, and energy sector resilience. Tajikistan's investment plan was endorsed in November 2010. The total PPCR funding allocated for Tajikistan is USD 58 million and it is expected to leverage USD 75.73 million in co-financing. Tajikistan's investment plan is being implemented through four approved projects and six projects that are in the preparation phase. The approved projects are:

- **Building Capacity for Climate Resilience**, administered by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in April 2012 and ADB approval in June 2012. The project is in preparatory stage of implementation.
- **Improvement of Weather, Climate, and Hydrological Service Delivery**, administered by IBRD. The project received PPCR funding approval in March 2011 and IBRD approval in May 2011. The project is being implemented – a Mid-Term Review was conducted in May 2014.
- **Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods**, administered by IBRD. The project received PPCR funding approval in March 2011 and IBRD approval in May 2011. The project is in the early stage of implementation where consultants are being hired.
- **Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin**, administered by ADB. The project received PPCR funding approval in June 2013 and ADB approval in July 2013. The project is in the early stage of implementation where consultants are being hired.

A brief analysis of Tajikistan's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline⁵⁹ (2010) and in 2014⁶⁰ Tajikistan results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

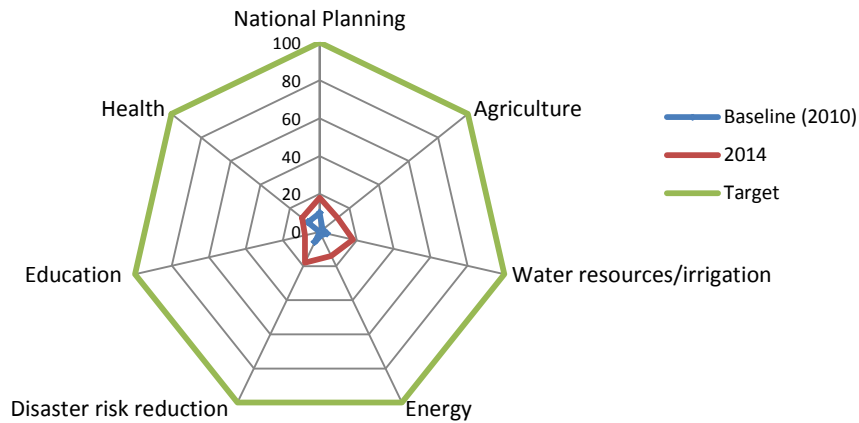
Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

⁵⁸ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

⁵⁹ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

⁶⁰ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

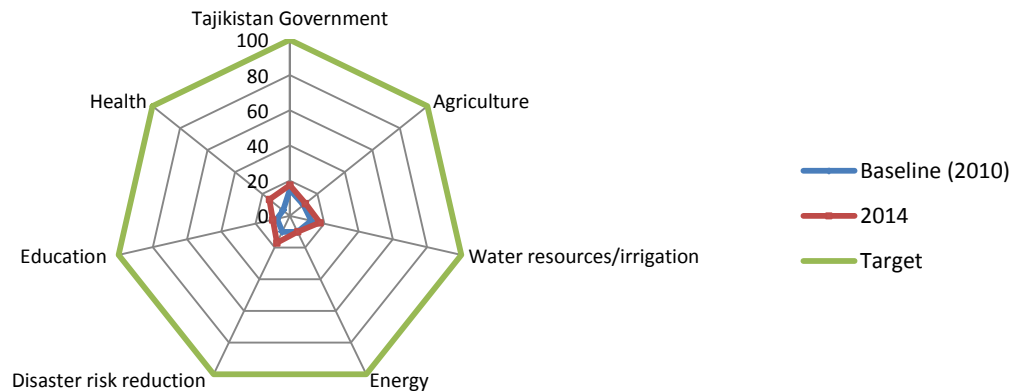


The degree of integration of climate change into national planning has increased from the baseline (in 2010) of 10% to 18% in 2014 following the approval of The National Action Plan on the Reduction of the Consequences of Climate Change in June 2013.

Modest improvements were seen in the integration of climate change in other sectors. For example, in agriculture, which increased from 2% in 2010 to 12% in 2014, climate change and resilience measures are reflected in Tajikistan’s Agriculture Sector Reform Program for 2012-2020. Other sectors increased integration as follows: Water resources/irrigation sector (from 4% to 18%); energy sector (from 2% to 14%); disaster risk reduction (from 6% to 18%); education (from 0% to 8%); and health (from 8% to 12%).

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



Government capacity has been strengthened to a modest extent in all sectors with the exception of energy, which reported no change from the baseline. The overall capacity of the Tajik government is reported to have increased from 15% in 2010 to 18% in 2014. Similarly levels of improvement in capacity (from 1% increase in the case of agriculture to 10% increase in the case of health) were realized in other sectors. In the health sector, within the framework of the Assessment of Vulnerability of the Population to Climate Change, a national level workshop financed by the World Health Organization was held. On the whole,

there are no sector incentives and legislation policies on adaptation yet, making more rapid progress on capacity building difficult.

Coordination mechanism

A Coordination Working Group was established to coordinate the work of the Republic of Tajikistan and PPCR. The absence of designated employees on the issues of climate change at sectoral levels inhibits coordination between sectors within the government. The Coordination Working Group works with the PPCR Secretariat, and engages NGOs that are involved in addressing environmental issues and partially climate change. Improved coordination within government and the gender balance of the Coordination Working group could be improved.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

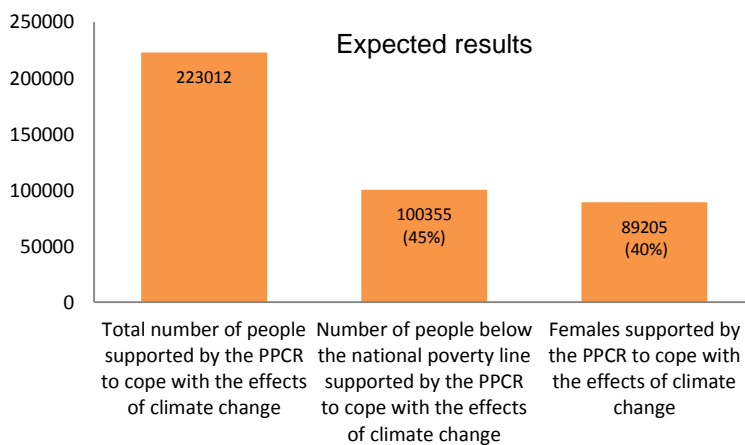
Due to the early stage of implementation of most projects, climate-responsive instruments/ investment models have either not yet been identified or have not yet been tested. Across the reported categories, the 2014 status was in the early/conceptual stage for this indicator.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

To date, no households, communities, businesses, or public sector services have yet been reached due to the early stage of project implementation.

The original estimates made during the early phases of project planning were that, over the course of the projects' lifecycles, 59,603 households, 436 businesses, and 100 public-services entities in 184 communities would benefit from a combination of rehabilitation and climate-proof flood / mud-flow protection, credit lines for agricultural improvements, and other services.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



To date, nobody has yet been supported due to the early stage of project implementation. The original estimates made during the early phases of project planning were that 223,012 people would be supported by PPCR over the lifetime of implementation of all projects. Of these, an estimated 45% of the supported people live below the poverty line and 40% are female.

Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, with approximately one third of its population of 24 million living in poverty. Given the low adaptive and institutional capacities of Yemen's populations and institutions, heavy dependence on fragile marine ecosystems for fishing, and severe scarcity of freshwater resources for agriculture, Yemen is extremely vulnerable to extreme weather and climate shocks.

The objectives of Yemen's PPCR investment plan⁶¹ are to building climate resilience into the water and agricultural sectors, and in so doing improve food security; and also to improve resilience of the coastal zones that are considered to be the three areas most at risk.

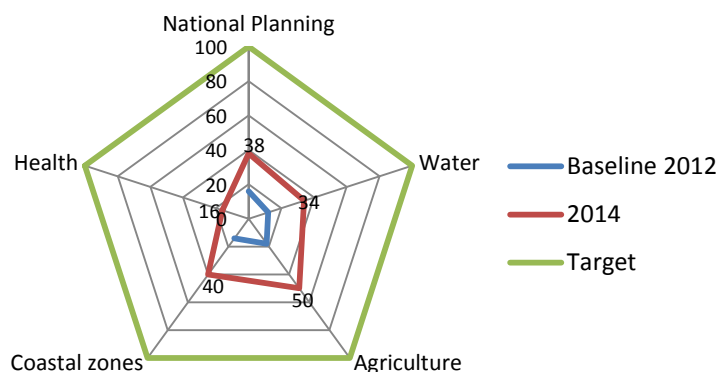
Yemen's investment plan was endorsed in April 2012. The total PPCR funding allocated for Yemen is USD 58 million and it is expected to leverage USD 5.10 million in co-financing. Yemen's investment plan is expected to be implemented through three projects:

- **Climate Information System and PPCR program Coordination**, implemented by the World Bank. The project received PPCR funding approval in March 2013 and the World Bank approval in September 2013. The project was formally launched in March 2014 and is in the early stage of implementation.
- **Climate-Resilience of Rural Communities**, implemented by the World Bank. This project is in the appraisal phase.
- **Climate-Resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management**, implemented by the World Bank. This project is in the preparatory phase and is expected to receive PPCR approval in December 2014.

A brief analysis of Yemen's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline⁶² (2011) and in 2014⁶³ Yemen results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



The integration of climate change into national planning has improved since the 2012 baseline, from 16% to 38%. Climate resilience is included in the National Environmental Strategy and the Five-Year National Socio Economic and Poverty Reduction Plan, and resilience strategies are being embedded into the central

⁶¹ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

⁶² The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

⁶³ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline). As well as expected results (at completion of the PPCR Investment plan on the five core indicators)

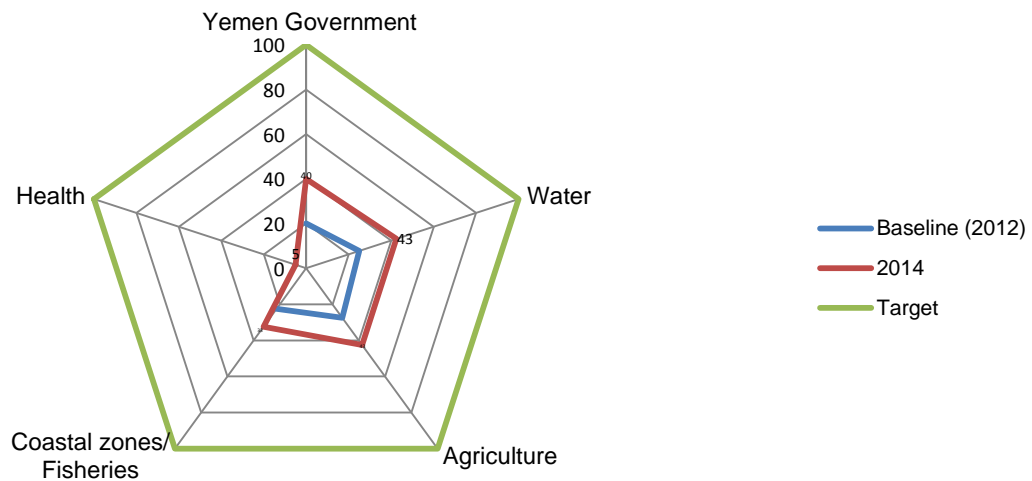
government's principal planning documents. The Ministry of Planning has also recently started to screen for climate risks in national planning processes.

Other priority sectors have also seen advancements in integration between 2012 and 2014. The water sector improved from 38% to 50%, agriculture improved from 18% to 50%, and coastal zones planning has improved from 14% to 40%. Health is a new sector being tracked as of 2014 with an initial integration rating of 16% as the Ministry of Health has started screening for climate risks.

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Strengthened government capacity

Figure 2. Strengthened government capacity



Yemen's investment plan (SPCR) has helped to strengthen government capacity with a reported increase from 20% in 2012 to 40% in 2014 as authorities have identified capacity gaps and have programmed training to address these gaps.

In the water sector capacity has improved from 25% to 43% as a number of sector-specific draft policies and legislative incentives now expressly address climate change and resilience. The agricultural and coastal zones/fisheries sectors are seeing similar improvements in capacity with changes from 28% to 43% and 23% to 33%, respectively. The health sector is being tracked for the first time in 2014, and it is starting with relatively limited capacity thus far rated at 5%.

Coordination mechanism

The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) is the central coordinating unit, considered to be improving coordination slightly since 2012 (from 28% to 32%). An Implementing Committee dedicated to PPCR and the Environment Protection Authority Board also coordinates with the IMCCC on PPCR and other climate related activities. There is a plan to involve a broad set of NGOs and stakeholders in the coordination mechanisms, including the National Climate Change Forum Agricultural Union and the Fisheries Union.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

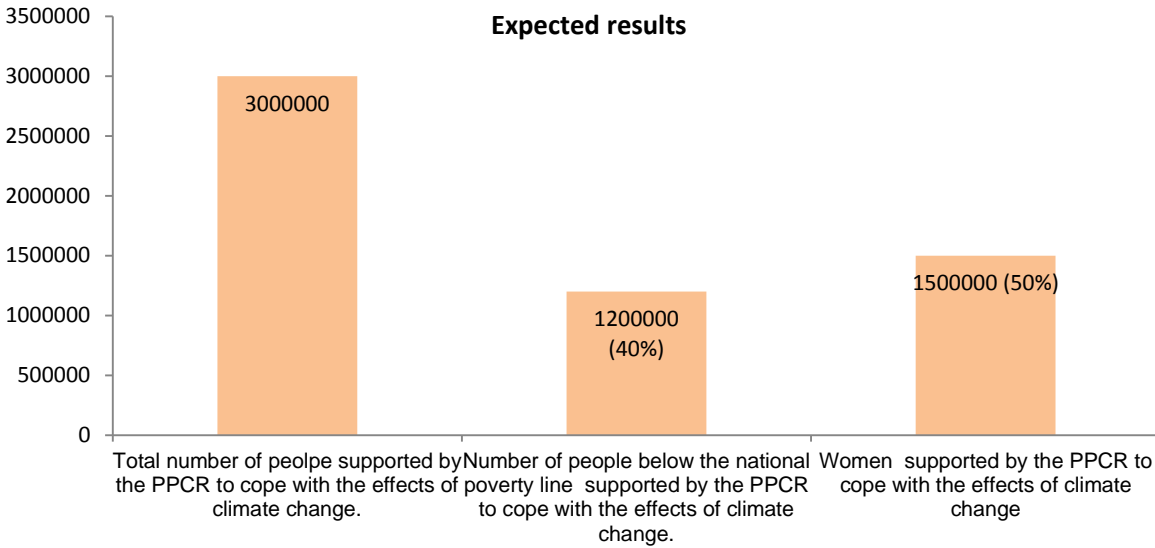
Despite limited financial resources, progress is beginning to be made with regard to developing and testing hydro-meteorological networks and capacity building, including community mapping, factoring in the needs of men and women, and considering the needs of vulnerable populations. These have moved from the conceptual stages to the planning and early development/testing stages.

Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

To date, no households, communities, businesses, or public sector services have yet been reached due to the early stage of project implementation.

Estimates from project planning are that, over the course of the projects' lifecycles, 30,000 households, 500 businesses, and 600 public-services entities in 4,000 communities would benefit from a combination of hydro-meteorological networks; weather, water and climate information services; capacity building and outreach; community mapping; and institutional arrangements (e.g., MOUs signed among relevant entities).

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



To date, nobody has yet been supported due to the early stage of implementation of the projects.

The estimates made during project planning were that 3 million people would be supported over the lifetime of implementation of both projects. Of these, an estimated 40% of the supported people live below the poverty line and 50% are female.

Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. It is extremely vulnerable to climate change due to the low adaptive capacity of its nearly 14 million people and high dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture.

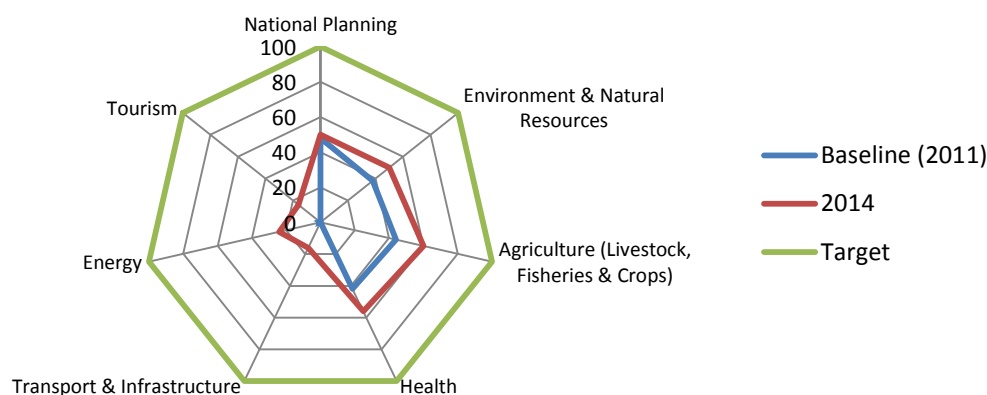
The objectives of Zambia's PPCR investment plan⁶⁴ are to mainstream climate change into the most economically and vulnerable sectors of the economy in order to ensure sustainable economic development toward attainment of the country's "Vision 2030". Zambia's investment plan was endorsed in June 2011. The total PPCR funding allocated for Zambia is USD 91 million which it is expected to leverage USD 14.22 million in co-financing. Zambia's investment plan is expected to be implemented through four projects, two of which have been approved and two of which are in the preparatory stage. The projects that have been approved are:

- **Strengthening Climate Resilience in Zambia and the Barotse Sub-Basin**, implemented by IBRD. The project received PPCR funding approval in February 2013 and IBRD approval in May 2013. Implementation of this project is well underway.
- **Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin**, implemented by AFDB. The project received PPCR funding approval in September 2013 and IBRD approval in October 2013. This project is in the early stage of implementation.

A brief analysis of Zambia's reported data on the five core indicators is presented below. This analysis is based on data provided for the baseline⁶⁵ (2011) and in 2014⁶⁶ Zambia results reports. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data>)

Core indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

Figure 1. Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning



At the national level, integration of climate change into planning has increased from 48% in 2011 (the baseline) to 50% in 2014. The National Climate Response Strategy is still in draft form, awaiting the approval of the pending Climate Change Policy; however, a number of its recommendations are being implemented.

⁶⁴ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

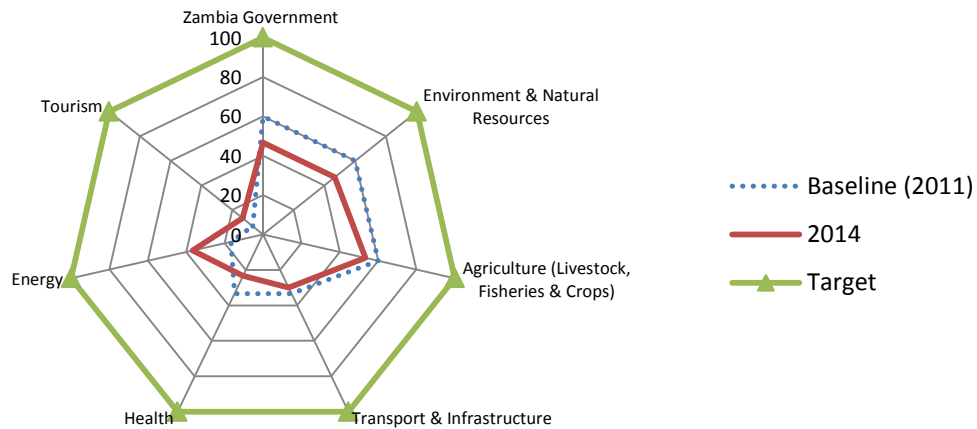
⁶⁵ The 2013's report collected data on baselines (date of endorsement of the investment plan) and expected results (at completion of the PPCR investment plan) on the five core indicators.

⁶⁶ The 2014's report collected data on actual results achieved since the endorsement of the PPCR investment plan (baseline).

The other priority sectors have each advanced their climate change integration between 2011 and 2014 as follows: environment & natural resources (38% to 50%), agriculture (livestock, fisheries & crops) (44% to 60%), health (42% to 56%), transport & infrastructure (0% to 16%), energy (4% to 24%), and tourism (0% to 16%).

Core indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.

Figure 2 Strengthened government capacity



The baseline scores for this indicator are bigger than the scores for 2014. This is probably due to being unfamiliar with the scoring process in the first round of reporting, most likely also because the criteria of the scores were not properly defined. Zambia is invited to revise its baseline scores.

Coordination mechanism

An Interim National Climate Change Secretariat has been established as a transition to the formation of a permanent Secretariat to the National Climate Development Council. The Interim Secretariat is currently responsible for coordinating all climate change related activities in the country in support of the Draft National Climate Change Response Strategy and the forthcoming Climate Change Policy.

Core indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested

On the whole, the testing of the investment models is in the early stages. Most instruments/investment models have been partially developed but not yet tested. For example, for the Barotse Sub-Basin project, community wards had been sensitized and the 3 eligible grants funded projects identified, however committees are yet to be formed and grants yet to be disbursed.

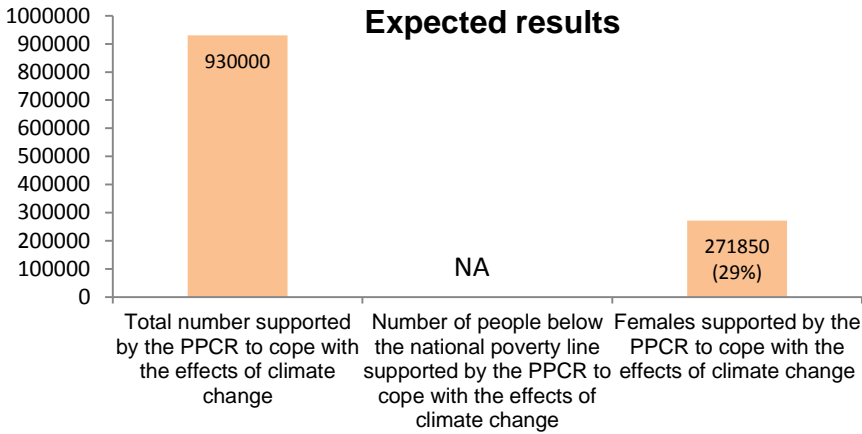
Core indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.

Even though the Barotse sub basin project is in the implementation stage, this project has not yet realized the longer-term benefits to the targeted populations.

The estimates made during the project planning for both the Barotse sub basin project and the Kafue project (combined) were that, over the course of the projects' lifecycles, approximately 34,000 households,

200 businesses, and five public-services entities in 51 wards/communities would benefit from a combination of two-way early warning systems, rehabilitation of canals, climate-resilient roads, and other benefits.

Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change.



NA : Not Available

To date, nobody has yet been supported due to the early stage of implementation of the projects.

The original estimates made during the project planning were that, for both projects combined, 930,000 people would be supported over the lifetime of implementation of all projects. Of these, an estimated 29% are female.

Data on the "number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change" was not collected; however, the living conditions survey from the Central Statistical office shows a total of 430 000 people in the PPCR target area were below the national poverty line as of 2010.

Pacific Program - Regional Track

Given their fragility, small size, relative isolation, highly dispersed populations and limited economies, many Pacific island nations are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather and climate events. The effects of climate change are expected to intensify the adverse implications of such events, which include droughts, floods, coastal erosion, sea level rise, and increases in cyclone intensity. This in turn will heighten the insecurity of Pacific islands communities' food and water supplies and threaten the lives and livelihoods of millions.

The investment plan⁶⁷ of the Pacific Program Regional Track will support more effective integration of climate change adaptation and related disaster risk reduction for Pacific island countries to become resilient to climate change and climate related disasters.

It will complement and build on three country investment plans (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga) that will tap a total of US\$80 million in financing from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). It will focus particularly, but not exclusively, on building capacity in the 11 Pacific island countries that do not have PPCR funding, and on sharing, replicating and scaling-up good practice and lessons learned from the PPCR pilot countries with the other 11 countries. The investment plan of the Pacific regional program track was endorsed in April 2012. The total PPCR funding allocated for the Pacific Program Regional Track is USD 10 million.

The Pacific Program - Regional Track's investment plan is expected to be implemented through two projects:

1. **Pacific Region: Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience** implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project received PPCR funding approval in February 2013 and ADB Board approval in April 2013. The project is in early stages of implementation.
2. **Identifying and Implementing Practical Climate Change Adaptation and related Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge and Experience**, implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and administered by the World Bank. This project is in the preparatory phase.

The Pacific PPCR Regional Track component implemented by SPREP was mobilized on November 1st 2013 and the inception meeting was held from 21 to 22 January 2014. A report describing actions taken by SPREP from the date of mobilization on November 1, 2013 through to March 31, 2014 was sent to CIF Administrative Unit on October 15, 2014⁶⁸

This report can be accessed on: www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-core-indicator-monitoring-data

⁶⁷ In the PPCR, the investment plan is called a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

⁶⁸ This report was provided by SPREP to the CIF Administrative Unit after the deadline for data submission for pilot countries and regional program tracks focal points (September 30th), and has therefore not been included in the main body of the report. This information is up to date and will be included in the body of the 2015 results report.

Annex III: Expected and Actual Number of People Supported by PPCR

		Total number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	Number of people below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	Number of women supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change
Plurinational State of Bolivia (n=1)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target	13,204	28,521	72,622
	Target	660,201	142,603	363,111
Cambodia (n=5)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	215,820	133,208	84,809
Dominica (n=1)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	71,860	15,000	35,211
Grenada (n=1)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	106,667	40,213	52,769
Nepal (n=4)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	11,646,449	tbd	5,900,028
Niger (n=1)	Operational results achieved	218,085	218,085	113,404
	2014 Annual Target	630,000	630,000	378,000
	Target	1,260,000	1,260,000	756,000
SVG (n=1)	Operational results achieved			
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	50,670	14,364	25,842
Samoa (n= 2)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	46,902	12,616	21,346
Tajikistan (n=4)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	223,012	100,355	89,205
Zambia (n=2)	Operational results achieved	0	0	0
	2014 Annual Target			
	Target	930,000	tbd	271,850
TOTAL (n= 22)	Operational results achieved	218,085	218,085	113,404
	2014 Annual Target			741,111
	Target	15,211,581	1,718,359	7,600,171
n= number of project that reported on this indicator				