

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.17/3.Rev1
November 6, 2015

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington D.C.
Thursday, November 12, 2015

Agenda Item 3

PPCR SEMI-ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the documents, PPCR/SC.17/3/Rev.1 *PPCR Semi-Annual Operational Report* and PPCR/SC.17/4 *PPCR Results Report* and welcomes the progress made in new PPCR countries in undertaking initial steps to develop the strategic plans for climate resilience (SPCRs).

In this regard, the PPCR Sub-Committee invites the new PPCR pilot countries and the MDBs to explore synergies between the PPCR and other SCF programs in developing and implementing these investment plans, exploiting any programmatic and operational efficiencies that may exist.

PPCR Semi Annual Operational Report:

The Sub-Committee notes that the PPCR does not currently have sufficient resources to finance all the projects in the pipeline and the SPCR for the new pilot countries. The Sub-Committee encourages contributor countries in a position to do so, to make additional contributions to the PPCR.

The PPCR Sub-Committee thanks the European Space Agency - European Space Research Institute (ESRIN) for hosting the PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting held on July 19-23 in Frascati, Italy and notes with appreciation the participation of new PPCR countries and PPCR observers in the meeting.

The PPCR Sub-Committee welcomes the progress made on gender related issues and notes the update and gender section provided in the reports regarding gender-related issues in PPCR investments.

PPCR Results Report

The Sub-Committee welcomes the PPCR Results Report and notes with appreciation the progress made in advancing PPCR results reporting, in particular the 100 percent reporting rate achieved.

The Sub-Committee also welcomes the recommendations of the *2015 PPCR Results Report*, in particular the continued support by the MDBs and the CIF Administrative Unit to countries with specific monitoring and reporting needs, and the planned stocktaking of the PPCR toolkit in response to issues raised, with a view to enhance its usefulness and effectiveness.

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1 Introduction

1. This document provides an update on the status of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the portfolio of the PPCR-funded programs and projects under the endorsed investment plans, and related activities. The report covers the period from **January 1 to June 30, 2015**.
2. Following the guidance of the PPCR Sub-Committee¹, a new section updating gender related issues, knowledge management and implementation improvements, has been included in the Semi-Annual Operational Report.

2 Strategic Issues

2.1 Overview of Strategic Objectives and Expected Achievements

3. The PPCR was established in 2008 and to date has received pledges of USD 1.2 billion making this the largest adaptation fund in the world. The PPCR was developed to primarily support countries in shaping and informing their adaptation strategies and planning processes; strengthen institutional and stakeholder capacity to effectively mainstream climate resilience into development planning; and pilot innovative public and private sector investments to address pressing climate-related risks. The PPCR has remained the only funding mechanism that both encourages and provides the significant resources needed to help countries develop and implement a programmatic approach through both planning and investment. Upon completion of Phase I, the PPCR succeeded in being active in nine (9) pilot countries and two (2) regional programs, which included nine (9) small island developing states. In May 2015, Phase II of the PPCR commenced with an additional ten (10) countries invited to prepare strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCR).
4. The PPCR extended resources of up to \$1.5 million for the programming phase. This enabled countries to undertake necessary analyses, diagnostics, outreach, and capacity development activities to ensure that investments identified for PPCR funding would meet country needs and dovetail with country priorities. As such, the development of the SPCR would be based on a solid analytical and participatory process. For the majority of the first phase of PPCR countries, the PPCR programming phase has set the foundation for the development of the SPCR, facilitated its timely completion, and improved their overall readiness to implement the program of investments and supporting activities.
5. All of the first phase of PPCR countries have now moved into project preparation and implementation. The PPCR has allocated \$1.1 billion for 74 projects and programs, expecting co-financing of \$1.5 billion from different sources. The PPCR Sub-Committee

¹

http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/PPCR_co_chairs_summary_final_5_28_2015_0.pdf

has approved 51 projects for \$863 million PPCR funding of which 48 projects receiving \$816 million in PPCR funding have been approved by MDB Boards. As of June 2015, PPCR \$106 million has been disbursed.

6. Early estimates made during project preparation were that over 30 million people would be supported by PPCR in 17 countries over the lifetime of the implementation of 41 approved projects. Of these, an estimated 50 percent are women. As of December 31, 2014, more than 900,000 people have been directly supported by 10 PPCR projects as reported by seven countries. Of these, more than 450,000 are women and about 800,000 are poor.
7. As the implementation of strategic plans for climate resilience (SPCR) progresses, and new PPCR pilot countries are entering Phase 1 activities, a number of strategic issues are emerging. For the current reporting period, two (2) key issues have been identified and are further discussed herein:
 - a) Resource availability in the PPCR
 - b) Synergies across programs in the CIF
8. Based on these issues, PPCR Sub-Committee guidance is requested on:
 - a) Mobilization of additional resources to fund new SPCRs for the new PPCR countries
 - b) Measures to enhance synergies between the programs of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) when countries participate in the PPCR, Forest Investment Program (FIP), and/or Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP), including a possible option of preparing one investment plan when a pilot country is participating in more than one CIF program and preparing investment plans under more than one program simultaneously.

2.2 Resource Availability in the PPCR

2.2.1 Review and Update

9. Responding to a request by the PPCR Sub-Committee, the CIF Administrative Unit, working with the Trustee and the MDBs, conducted a thorough analysis of the resource availability in the PPCR. The document, *Resource availability in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)*, was circulated to the PPCR Sub-Committee on June 16, 2015.
10. The CIF Administrative Unit has also provided an update on the resource availability across all CIF programs in a separate information document (see Annex 2).
11. As of September 30 2015, the PPCR's \$222 million funding requirements exceed the \$56 million resources available for programming by \$166 million (see Table 2 in Annex 2).

These funding requirements include a pipeline of projects from endorsed investment plans and PSSA which will be submitted for TFC approval.

2.2.2 Funding for New Pilot Countries

12. At its meeting in May 2015, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved ten (10) new pilot countries to be supported under the PPCR: Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Uganda, and Rwanda.
13. USD 1.5 million was made available to each new pilot country to enable country governments to take a leadership role in working with MDBs and other stakeholders to develop their SPCRs. At present, the PPCR lacks sufficient funding to finance the projects and programs that may be proposed in the new SPCRs. In light of this, the new pilot countries are expected to design their SPCRs to attract funding from other sources, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), in addition to any resources that may become available in the PPCR.
14. During the PPCR pilot countries meeting held from July 19-23, 2015, in Frascati, Italy, representatives from these ten countries expressed their commitment to move expeditiously in the SPCR preparation process and underlined the need for financial resources to implement projects identified under their SPCRs. They highlighted challenges in receiving urgently needed financial resources in general, and stressed the specific need for guidance on the scale of resources that countries could expect in the future from the PPCR, notwithstanding the leverage from other sources such as the MDBs and other multilateral funds. Finally, they requested guidance as to the nature of the plan they should propose for approval from the PPCR Sub-Committee (whether it should be a resilience plan or a package of investments for climate resilience).

2.3 Synergies across SCF Programs

15. Following the FIP and PPCR Sub-Committees decisions in May 2015 to bring in new countries, three (3) countries were invited to develop both an investment plan under the FIP and a SPCR under the PPCR: Honduras, Rwanda, and Uganda. These countries present a unique opportunity for creating synergies between the PPCR and FIP investment plans. Options, described herein, include holding joint PPCR and the FIP scoping and joint missions and creating a joint investment plan.

2.3.1 Joint Phase 1 Process

16. A joint process for developing investment plans could reduce transaction costs associated with organizing and holding scoping missions, joint missions, and stakeholder consultations and strengthen the programmatic approach across the two programs.

17. Following a series of discussions with the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDB Committees for the PPCR and FIP have agreed that as a first step, the MDBs would communicate with the coordinating ministry (finance, planning, or equivalent) and engage other ministries and stakeholders that may be of relevance to the FIP and PPCR. The lead MDB, if already nominated by the government, or one of the participating MDBs would propose a scoping mission that would bring all the relevant entities together (government agencies and all implicated MDBs), including existing focal points of other relevant multilateral or national programs. This scoping mission would introduce a conversation on potential synergies between the national FIP and PPCR programs, as well as the SREP if there is an ongoing program or one in preparation.
18. Moreover, it was proposed to allow the host government to decide, in consultation with the MDBs during the scoping mission on the following topics:
- a) Whether there should be one process or two separate processes for investment plan preparation
 - b) Whether there would be a single investment plan prepared for the two programs
 - c) How investment plan preparation grants (IPPGs) would be treated (separately or jointly)
 - d) Which MDB will be the lead MDB, if not previously agreed
19. There are advantages and disadvantages of having one investment planning process and, ultimately, one investment plan with multiple programs. Benefits of a joint investment plan could potentially include reduced transaction costs, stronger ties between national adaptation and mitigation programs, and opportunities for leveraging funds. On the other hand, a joint investment plan preparation process could result in investment plans that are too broad and unfocused or dilute the principles of the PPCR or the FIP. However, these risks could be mitigated by a well thought-out process that engages all relevant stakeholders and involves all relevant ministries. The CIF Administrative Unit seeks guidance from the Sub-Committee on these issues.

2.3.2 Leveraging Countries' CIF Experience

20. Countries new to the PPCR but experienced in other SCF programs can take advantage of systems and resources already in place. Such synergies can ease the learning curve for developing the SPCR, as the teams responsible for the FIP and/or the SREP would be able to provide guidance to the new PPCR team. Additionally, existing country coordinating agencies and systems could be tapped into for developing the SPCR.
21. Of the new PPCR countries, Ethiopia and Honduras have endorsed SREP investment plans. Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, and Uganda are currently developing their SREP investment plans (see Table 1).

Table 1: SCF Programs in New PPCR Countries

New PPCR Pilot Country	FIP	PPCR	SREP
Honduras			
Rwanda			
Uganda			
Bhutan			
Ethiopia			
Gambia			
Kyrgyz Republic			
Madagascar			
Malawi			
Philippines			

New FIP country

FIP IPPG only

Endorsed FIP IP

New PPCR country

SPCR endorsed

Endorsed SREP IP

SREP other

3 Status of the PPCR

3.1 Portfolio Overview and Trends

22. The pledge volume to the PPCR as of June 30, 2015 is USD 1,214.5 million². The PPCR Sub-Committee has approved USD 863 million (78 percent of PPCR funding) for a total of 51 projects and programs. The MDBs have approved USD 816 million (73 percent of PPCR funding) for a total of 48 projects and programs. Table 2 provides an overview of the PPCR portfolio in terms of approvals throughout the CIF project cycle.

² Pledges/contributions are valued on the basis of exchange rate as of June 2015. This includes indicative allocation from the UK contribution (Nov. 2014) and may change depending on the requirements of the different programs under SCF.

Table 2: Overview of PPCR Portfolio

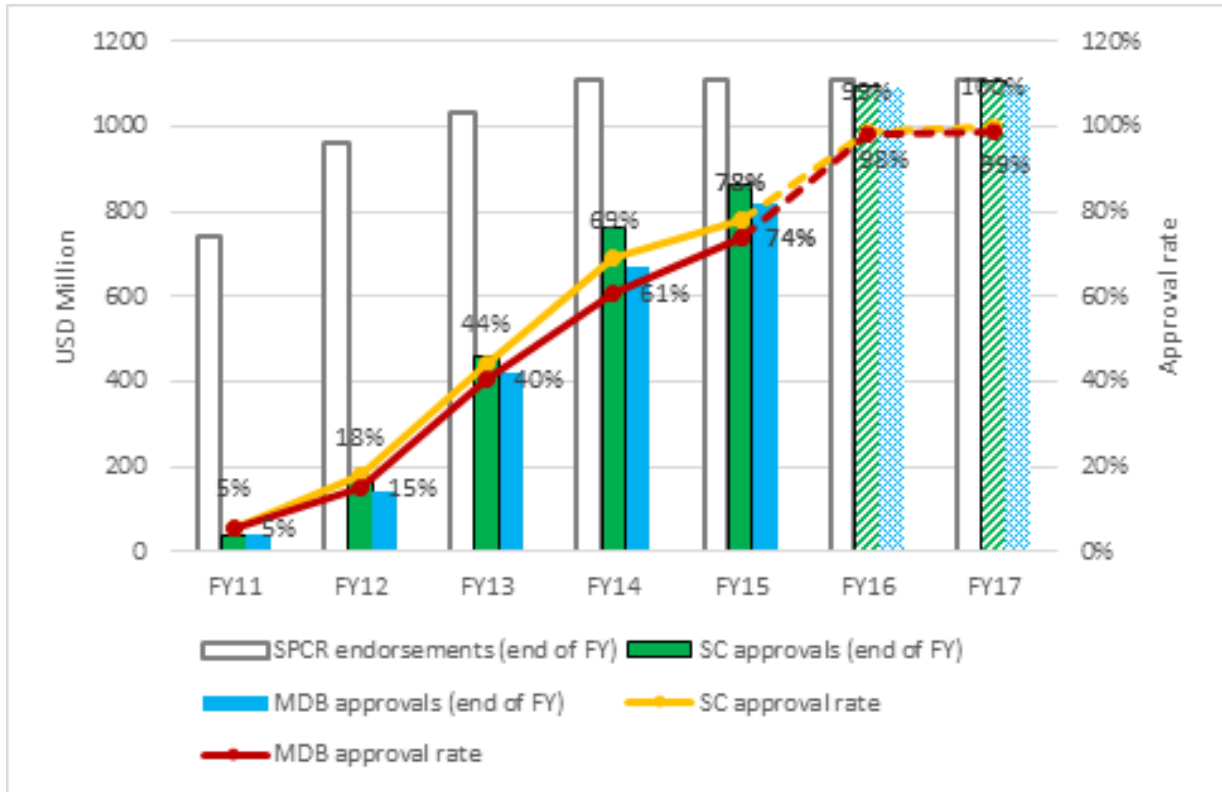
	Endorsed investment plans (20)	Endorsed PSSA concepts	Total endorsed	Approved PPCR funding ³	MDB approved	Disbursement as of December 2014
USD M	1,034.4	70.4	1,104.7	862.88 (78%)	816.1 (73%)	90.7
No. of projects & programs	63	11	74	51	48	-

Note: Total endorsed funding does not include SPCR preparation grant, including that of the new countries.

23. Figure 1 shows the rate of approvals by the PPCR Sub-Committee by fiscal year, including the projections for FY16 and FY17. The approval rate has steadily risen since the first approvals, which occurred two years after creation of the PPCR, and since the first SPCR endorsements

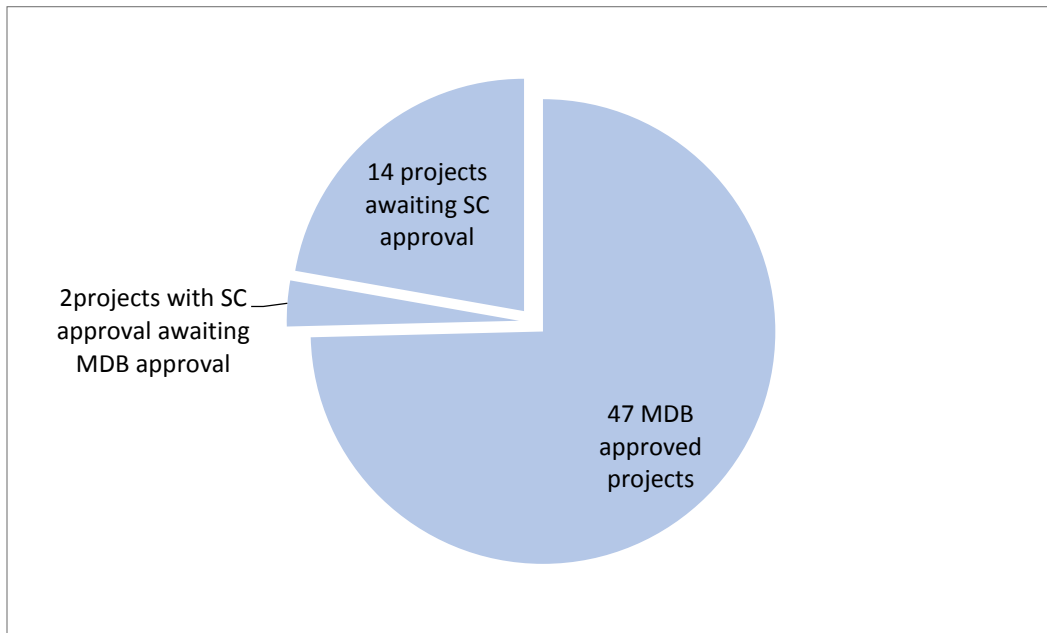
³ Includes Project Preparation Grants, amounting to USD 11.67 million

Figure 1: Trends in Rates of Approvals by the PPCR Sub-Committee



24. The SPCRs for the original group of nine (9) pilot counties and two (2) regional programs, including the nine (9) countries under the regional programs, have been endorsed. The PPCR portfolio currently contains a total of 74 projects and programs, with 63 projects and programs agreed in the endorsed investment plans and 11 projects supported under the PSSA. Figure 2 shows the number of projects included in endorsed SPCRs that have received MDB approval, those awaiting MDB approval, and those awaiting PPCR funding approval.

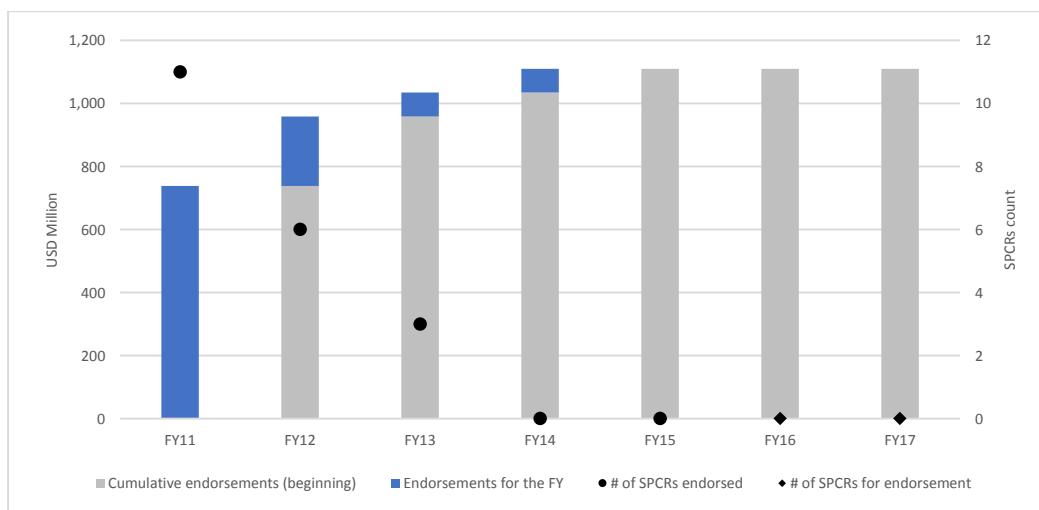
**Figure 2: SPCR Project Approval Status
(as of June 2015)**



Note: This figure includes only projects endorsed under SPCRs and does not reflect PSSA projects.

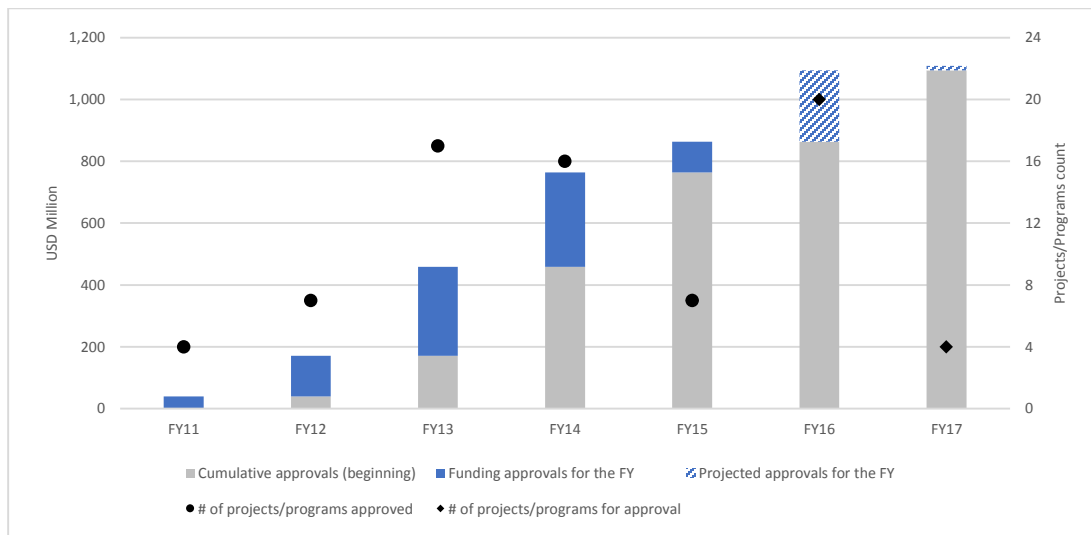
25. Figure 3 shows the trends in SPCR endorsement. The SPCRs for the original group of PPCR pilot countries and regional programs were endorsed during a three-year time period. Most SPCRs were approved by FY12, and the last approvals occurred in FY13.

Figure 3: Trends in SPCR endorsement



26. Figure 4 shows PPCR funding approvals by the Sub-Committee by fiscal year, including projections. Cumulative funding approvals have risen steadily since endorsement of SPCR and the PSSA concepts. Taking into account that project approvals began in the same year as SPCR endorsement, it is apparent that the PPCR Sub-Committee approvals occur quickly.

Figure 4: Trends in PPCR Sub-Committee Approvals (actual)



27. A semi-annual breakdown of SPCR endorsements and PPCR funding approval rates can be found in Annex 3.

3.2 Portfolio Updates

3.2.1 Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience

28. Of the ten (10) countries newly selected to receive PPCR support, nine (9) have indicated focal points to begin Phase 1 activities. These countries are Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Philippines, Uganda, and Rwanda.

29. The MDBs have requested advance budgets to cover the immediate costs of initiating dialogue and scoping missions jointly with other MDBs in all ten new pilot countries (Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Uganda, and Rwanda). Table 3 lists country scoping mission dates that fall after the reporting period.

Table 3: Country Scoping Mission Dates

Country	MDB	Date	Comments
Uganda	AfDB, IBRD	Oct-19 – Oct-23	Joint with FIP
Kyrgyz Republic	EBRD	Oct-19 – Oct-23	Planned
Honduras	IDB, IBRD, IFC	Oct-26 – Oct-29	Joint with FIP
Bhutan	ADB, IBRD, IFC	Oct-26 – Oct-30	Planned
Rwanda	IBRD, AfDB	Nov 2015	Planned
Malawi	IBRD, AfDB	Nov 2015	Planned
The Gambia	IBRD, AfDB	Nov/Dec 2015	Planned
Ethiopia	IBRD, AfDB	TBD	Planned
Philippines	IBRD	TBD	Planned
Madagascar	IBRD, AfDB	TBD	Planned

3.2.2 Sub-Committee Approvals

30. During the reporting period, nine (9) projects and programs were approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee for a total of USD 63.8 million (see Table 6).

**Table 6: PPCR Sub-Committee Approved Projects and Programs
(January 1 to June 30, 2015)**

Country	Project Title	MDB	PPCR Funding (USD M)	Approval Date
Grenada	Additional Financing to the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	IBRD	8.8	January 2015
Haiti	Strengthening Hydromet Services	IBRD	5.0	March 2015
Caribbean Region	Investment Proposal for the Caribbean Regional Track	IDB	10.4	March 2015
South Pacific Region	Pacific Resilience Program	IBRD	5.8	May 2015
Tajikistan	Additional Financing to the Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods	IBRD	2.0	May 2015
Bangladesh	Climate Smart SME Financing	IFC	10.0	April 2015

Jamaica	Improving Climate Data and Information Management	IBRD	6.8	May 2015
Mozambique	Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project	IFC	0.6	May 2015
Nepal	Building Climate Resilient Communities Through Private Sector Participation- Expansion of Strengthening Vulnerable Infrastructure Project	IFC	14.4	June 2015
		Total	63.8	

31. After the reporting period, the following projects were approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee for a total of USD 45.25 million:

- a) South Pacific-Papua New Guinea: *Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea* (ADB, USD 24.25 million) in July 2015
- b) Cambodia: *Climate resilient Rural Infrastructure in Kampong Cham Province (as part of Rural Roads Improvement Project (RRIP-II))* (ADB, USD 16 million) in September 2015
- c) Cambodia: *Rainwater Harvesting and Drip Irrigation for High-Value Crop Production in Cambodia* (ADB, USD 5 million) in September 2015

3.2.3 MDB Approvals

32. During the reporting period, six (6) projects were approved by their respective MDB boards for a total of USD 40.5 million (see Table 7).

**Table 7: MDB Approved PPCR Projects and Programs
(January 1 to June 30, 2015)**

Country	Project Title	MDB	PPCR Funding (USD M)	Approval Date
Cambodia	Component 2-Project 1- Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Mondulhiri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project	ADB	7.4	March 2015
Grenada	Additional Financing to the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	IBRD	8.8	June 2015
Haiti	Strengthening Hydromet Project	IBRD	5.0	June 2015
Caribbean-Region	Investment Proposal for the Caribbean Regional Track	IDB	10.4	May 2015
South Pacific Region	Pacific Resilience Program	IBRD	5.8	June 2015
Tajikistan	Additional Financing to the Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods	IBRD	2.0	June 2015
		Total	49.4	

33. After the reporting period, the following projects were approved by the respective MDBs for a total of USD 7.4 million:

- a) Caribbean: *Jamaica, Improving Climate Data and Information Management* (IBRD, USD 6.8 million) in July 2015
- b) Mozambique: *Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project* (IFC, USD 0.58 million) in July 2015

34. After the reporting period, the following PSSA project was cancelled:

- a) Cambodia: *Climate-resilient Rice Value Chain Community Project* (ADB, USD 5 million, endorsed in June 2014)

3.3 Cross-cutting Issues

3.3.1 Update on Knowledge Management

35. **A PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting** took place from July 19-23, 2015, organized in cooperation with and hosted by the European Space Agency-European Space Research Institute (ESA-ESRIN) at their Frascati, Italy campus. The meeting brought together representatives from both existing and newly accepted PPCR countries and included a day-long orientation session to familiarize new countries with the PPCR and the process of developing a SPCR. The meeting benefited from the expertise of ESA-ESRIN, which hosted an earth observation (EO) for development advocacy event showcasing specific examples of how EO satellites can help to support climate monitoring at the country and regional level; and enhance resilience to climate variability and change. ESA has prioritized climate resilience for future potential EO activities and showed interest in working with PPCR countries to develop EO applications in support of their resilience agendas.
36. The meeting also included a dedicated workshop on climate services. It brought in external experts from the UK Met Office, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), among others, to exchange with country representatives on the latest science developments in the area of climate services.
37. The complete agenda for the meeting is provided in Annex 4 and for further information, including the presentations given during the meeting, please visit the Pilot Countries Meeting webpage^[1].
38. **Key Lessons from the PPCR Knowledge Product:** In an effort to capture and share lessons learned from the design and early implementation of the PPCR, the World Bank PPCR team, with the support of the CIF Administrative Unit, published a knowledge product distilling the top 10 lessons from the PPCR. Available as both a detailed presentation with case studies and a brochure, the publications aim to demonstrate the relevance of the PPCR experience to mobilizing climate resilience through existing, new, and emerging programs and instruments to initiate transformation at scale⁴. These lessons will benefit the new PPCR pilot countries and can serve to inform larger strategic planning processes, including multi-sectoral resilience plans, country partnership frameworks, and even national development plans.

3.3.2 Update on Gender

39. **Gender Review of Portfolio:** A full portfolio review was undertaken in the first half of 2015 across all four CIF programs at investment plan and project levels to identify baseline and program progress figures on gender “quality at entry” at design stage. Presence of

^[1] <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/ppcr-pilot-country-meetings>

⁴ <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/10-key-lessons-pilot-program-climate-resilience>

three “scorecard” indicators were reviewed in each investment plan and project: a) sector-specific gender analysis; b) gender-disaggregated indicators at core, co-benefit, or additional “non-CIF” levels; and c) women-specific activities. The portfolio was analyzed in relation to two different time periods: cumulative performance from inception in 2008 until December 31, 2014; and performance in the most recent period under review, July 1-December 31, 2014. Baseline figures for the portfolio as of June 30, 2014 were also identified to allow for program performance assessment on gender following the July 2014 implementation of the CIF Gender Action Plan.

40. Overall, PPCR’s cumulative portfolio performed well among SCF programs at both investment plan and project level. Key findings in the PPCR include the following:

- a) 65 percent of investment plans and 30 percent of projects since inception have sector-specific gender analysis, compared to SCF averages of 60 percent and 35 percent respectively.⁵
- b) 70 percent of investment plans and 53 percent of projects host women-specific activities, compared to SCF averages of 43 percent and 49 percent respectively.
- c) 20 percent of investment plans and 23 percent of projects host gender-disaggregated indicators, compared to around half of investment plans and projects on average across SCF.

41. The three PPCR projects approved during the period under review (July 1-December 31, 2014) were higher-performing on gender than the baseline⁶, with 100 percent of projects approved during the period including women-specific activities (compared to a baseline prior to the Gender Action Plan of 50 percent), and 67 percent of projects having sector-specific gender analysis and gender-disaggregated indicators (compared to baselines of 27 percent and 21 percent respectively).

42. **Learning and Knowledge Management:** A session on “Incorporating Gender Concerns in the Resilience Agenda” was organized as part of the July 2015 PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting⁷. The session featured presentations by the CIF Administrative Unit and representatives from the World Bank, FAO, IFAD, and the Government of Tajikistan PPCR Secretariat’s Chief Technical Adviser. Addressed were approaches to thinking about gender and social dimensions of climate vulnerability, and the need to strengthen adaptative capacity at multiple scales. Presenters emphasized the need to identify and plan for enhancements to women’s assets, participation in decision-making, and skills in the context of adaptation planning and programming, and offered tools and methods to do so.

⁵ These figures refer to the overall PPCR portfolio from inception to December 31, 2014.

⁶ Baseline figures refer to the portfolio since inception through June 30, 2014. Note also that no PPCR investment plans were approved during July 1- December 31, 2014.

⁷ Gender presentations available at <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/ppcr-pilot-country-meetings>.

43. The PPCR Tajikistan Pyanj River Basin Project was presented as a case of good practice in gender mainstreaming. Multi-stakeholder planning (including women's associations); linkages to the national women's machinery; gender-sensitive social mobilization and institutional development in land and water management for multiple-use; and clear gender targets in employment, training, and governance are leading to strong results on the ground. The project reaches 35,000 households and has improved water storage infrastructure in this climate-vulnerable basin with the result that women's water collection time has reduced by 75 percent.
44. **Gender in PPCR Monitoring and Reporting:** The PPCR core indicators do not currently require pilot countries to report on the number of direct beneficiaries, in a gender-disaggregated fashion; nonetheless pilot countries are doing so (see 2015 PPCR Results Report). The monitoring toolkit guidance further suggests to countries that they should score themselves regarding the quality of men's and women's participation in the PPCR "coordination mechanism" and the extent to which the PPCR instrument/investment model incorporates the needs of both women and men in design and implementation. Reporting on these last two elements is less common among countries.

3.3.3 *Update on Monitoring and Reporting*

45. Having recognized that monitoring and reporting on climate resilience initiatives is still relatively new, especially at programmatic levels, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs have made efforts to support PPCR countries. The following activities were undertaken:
- a) USD 2 million in enhanced targeted support for PPCR monitoring and reporting have been made available and used by PPCR countries to facilitate in-country capacity building.
 - b) The PPCR M&R Country Capacity Building Program was initiated in 2015 to complement the enhanced targeted support. In the current reporting round, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, conducted two training workshops in Jamaica and Haiti to support specific monitoring and reporting needs of these countries.⁸
46. These different initiatives have resulted in an increased reporting rate (100 percent), better quality of country reports, and the use of the PPCR country-led and participatory monitoring and reporting approach to raise awareness and facilitate in-country dialogue around the climate resilience agenda. For example, in Haiti, the PPCR scoring workshop facilitated the first-time meeting of the different Project Implementation Units (PIUs) composing Haiti's SPCR. They discussed complementarity, synergy, and worked to develop a common vision toward achieving the goal of improving climate resilient development in Haiti.

⁸ See <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/measuring-results/ppcr-measuring-results>

47. The **2015 Results Report**⁹ reflects these efforts. Specifically, the report outlines the progress made and cumulative results achieved by the PPCR as of December 31, 2014. It also provides an overview of the progress that has been made toward strengthening and improving the PPCR monitoring and reporting systems in pilot countries.

48. As of December 31, 2014, it is worth noting the achievement of the following key results:

- a) Pilot countries are taking positive steps towards inclusion of climate change into key national and sector planning documents. As of December 2014, seven (7) out of 16 PPCR countries that reported on this indicator have developed or revised their key national development strategy documents to embed climate change considerations. 21 out of the 67 identified priority sectors have climate change considerations embedded in their sector-based strategic plans/documents; and work is underway to integrate climate change into other countries national and priority sectors strategic plans/documents with the support of the PPCR.
- b) PPCR has been instrumental in supporting the establishment of institutions to address climate risk in all PPCR pilot countries. Through Phase 1 and early implementation of Phase 2 activities, the PPCR has been able to help build policy and institutional capacities and working arrangements.
- c) Thirteen PPCR countries with 29 approved projects reported on 212 tools or instruments that have been developed or are under preparation. The majority are geared toward climate information and early warning systems (26 percent), building physical infrastructure (23 percent) and developing the enabling environment (20 percent).
- d) Early estimates made during project preparation were that over 30 million people would be supported by PPCR in 17 countries over the lifetime of the implementation of 41 approved projects. Of these, an estimated 50 percent are women. As of December 31, 2014, more than 900,000 people have been directly supported by 10 PPCR projects as reported by seven countries. Of these, more than 450,000 are women and approximately 800,000 are poor.

4 Portfolio Analysis

4.1 Project Delivery Tracking

Of the 24 projects in the PPCR pipeline being prepared for PPCR funding approval by the Sub-Committee, 11 projects have been or will be (based on the estimated approval date) in the pipeline for more than 24 months, four projects have been or will be in the pipeline for more

⁹ <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/workingdocuments/18981>

than 18 months, and six projects for less than 18 months during the reporting period. The MDBs did not provide an estimate of when they would seek PPCR funding approval on three projects. Table 8 provides an overview of the status of projects and programs in preparation for PPCR funding approval.

Table 8: Status of Projects and Programs in Preparation for PPCR Funding approval

	18 months or less after IP endorsement (TLS indicator=Green)	18 - 24 months after IP endorsement (TLS indicator=Yellow)	24 months or more after IP endorsement (TLS indicator=Red)	No data provided
Number of projects and programs	6	4	11	3
PPCR resources (USD millions)	50.30	23.94	161.35	10.00

49. Eleven (11) projects are expected to surpass 24 months since SPCR endorsement. The explanations received from some MDBs, explaining why these delays have occurred, are as follows.

50. **Cambodia:** Climate resilience of rural infrastructure in the Kampong Cham Province as part of *Rural Roads Improvement Project (RRIP-II)* (ADB, USD 11 million).

Update: This project was approved¹⁰ by the Sub-Committee on September 25, 2015.

51. **Papua New Guinea:** *Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea* (ADB, USD 24.25 million).

Update: This project was approved¹¹ by the Sub-Committee on July 10, 2015.

52. **Haiti:** *The Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop Project* (IDB, USD 4.5 million) is being approved as part of a larger IDB investment loan operation that is currently going through the approval process. The initial project profile was approved and the full loan proposal was completed after identification and analysis missions.

Update: The project was sent to the PPCR Sub-Committee in September 2015 and is expected to go to the IDB's Board of Directors for approval in late November 2015.

¹⁰ http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/CAM%20RRIP%20II_PPCR-ADB-Approval%20Notification.pdf

¹¹ <http://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/country/papua-new-guinea/papua-new-guineas-ppcr-programming>

53. **Bolivia:** *Climate Resilience Program for the Water and Sanitation Systems of the Metropolitan Areas of La Paz and El Alto* (IDB, USD 42.5 million).

Update: The Project was approved by the Sub-Committee on October 13, 2015. The Committee was requested to note that the United States did not join the consensus to support this project, but did not block the decision to award PPCR funding. The CIF Administrative Unit is currently facilitating discussions between the IDB and the USA to address concerns¹².

54. **Zambia:** *Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience Project* (IFC, USD 13.5 million).

Update: IFC has identified a client for investment projects and discussions are underway with them to determine if their proposal will be compatible with Zambia's SPCR.

55. **Haiti:** *Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project* (IBRD, USD 7.5 million). At the SPCR endorsement stage, this project was initially conceived as the *Haiti-Climate Change Adaptation in the Coastal Cities of the Gulf of La Gonâve Project*.

Update: After careful consideration and discussion with the government of Haiti, the suggestion was to redirect the PPCR allocation of USD 7.5 million to the new *Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project* to leverage USD 30 million IDA financing through a blended PPCR-IDA operation, and to address urban resilience in a more effective way. The PPCR activities proposed under the new operation would be consistent with those outlined in the Haiti SPCR (although the geographic area has been changed based on feasibility studies).

The Project Concept Note Review meeting for the *Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project* took place on June 25, 2015, authorizing the task team to advance with project preparation. The appraisal is expected for early March 2016 and delivery before the end of FY16. Discussions are underway to include the Project in the Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI) proposal for Green Climate Funds (GCF) financing, for an amount of USD 15 million. The World Bank team has been working with key country counterparts, including CIAT as PPCR focal point to continue project preparation.

56. **Yemen:** *The Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities Project* (IBRD, USD 20 million) had an identification/preparation mission held Dec 2014.

Update: The tentative approval date moved out to May 2016 due to ongoing extended country conflict. The security, political and humanitarian situation in Yemen has unfortunately deteriorated and the WB task team has not been able to work remotely or engage with the client during this time. When the situation improves, WB team will reassess jointly with the client.

¹²http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/Multipurpose%20Drinking%20water_IDB%20Approval%20_Notification.pdf

57. **Yemen:** For the *Climate Resilience of Rural Communities Project* (IBRD, USD 18.6 million), a pre-appraisal mission scheduled for February 2015 was postponed because of the ongoing crisis.

Update: Tentative approval date moved out to May 2016 due to current country situation. Once this situation improves and authorization is provided to resume Bank activities in Yemen, assessment will be conducted jointly with the client and timeline to complete preparation and approval will be updated accordingly.

58. **Jamaica:** The Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of Jamaica Project (IBRD, USD 5 million) The PCN review meeting was held on January 6, 2015. The project preparation process was halted until April 2015 due to the Government's request to all MDBs to suspend missions during their budget review exercise.

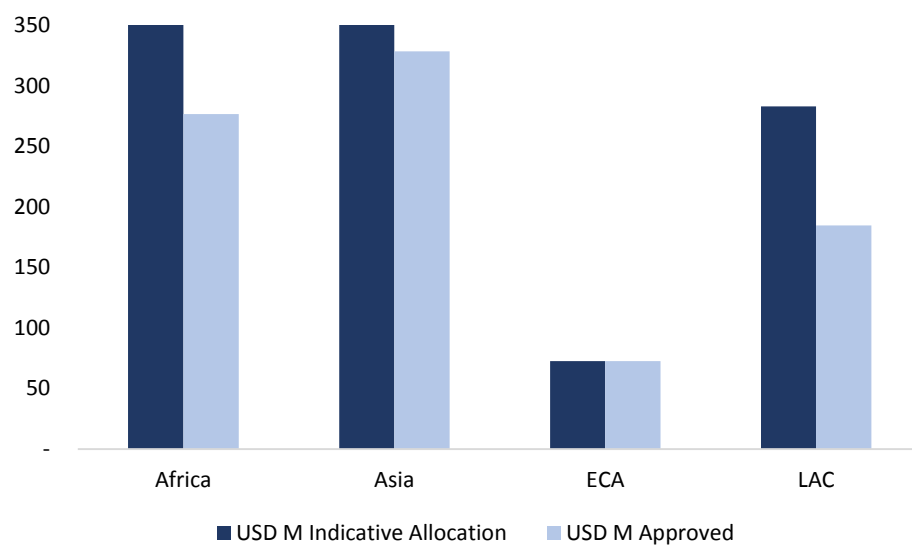
Update: The PPG agreement is now ready for signing. Estimated Sub-Committee approval is updated to December 2016, and Board approval to March 2017.

4.2 Portfolio Breakdown Analysis

4.2.1 Portfolio by Region

59. Figure 5 shows PPCR funding distribution across regions. The Sub-Committee has approved the entire indicative allocation to the Europe and Central Asia region, representing only Tajikistan. Africa is at 77 percent approval rate, Latin America and the Caribbean is at 65 percent, and Asia is at 84 percent.

**Figure 4: Indicative Allocation of PPCR Funding and Approvals by Region
(as of June 2015)**



4.2.2 Portfolio by Country

60. Table 9 provides information on the indicative allocation of PPCR funding by pilot country at the time of SPCR endorsement and the funding approved by the Sub-Committee.

**Table 9: Indicative Allocation of PPCR funding and PPCR Approvals
(as of June 2015, USD M)**

PPCR pilot	SPCR endorsement date	24 month benchmark¹³	Total allocation	SC Funding Approvals	% Funding Approval
Bangladesh	Nov-10	Nov-12	110	110.00	100%
Bolivia	Nov-11	Nov-13	115	48.00	42%
Cambodia	Jun-11	Jun-13	100.96	71.96	71%
Mozambique	Jun-11	Jun-13	102	81.00	79%
Nepal	Jun-11	Jun-13	91	86.00	95%
Niger	Nov-10	Nov-12	110.40	100.40	91%
Tajikistan	Nov-10	Nov-12	72.75	72.73	100%
Yemen	Apr-12	Apr-14	58	19.00	33%
Zambia	Jun-11	Jun-13	91	76.41	84%
Dominica	Nov-12	Apr-14	21	21.00	100%
Grenada	Apr-11	Apr-13	25	25.00	100%
Haiti	May-13	May-15	28	13.00	47%
Jamaica	Nov-11	Nov-13	35.75	25.20	70%
Saint Lucia	Jun-11	Jun-13	33.1	27.00	82%
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Apr-11	Apr-13	15	15.00	100%
Caribbean - Regional Track	Apr-12	Apr-14	10.6	10.60	100%
Papua New Guinea	Nov-12	Nov-14	30	0.75	3%
Samoa	Apr-11	Apr-13	30	29.89	100%
Tonga	Apr-12	Apr-14	20	19.95	100%
Pacific - Regional Track	Apr-12	Apr-14	10	10.00	100%

61. Sixteen (16) out of the 20 PPCR pilots have received PPCR funding approval for more than 50 percent of the indicative funding allocation endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee. In addition, nine out of the 20 PPCR pilots have received PPCR funding approvals for 100 percent of the indicative allocation endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee. Of these, six (6)) have received MDB approval for their entire indicative allocation (Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Tonga, and the Pacific Regional Track.

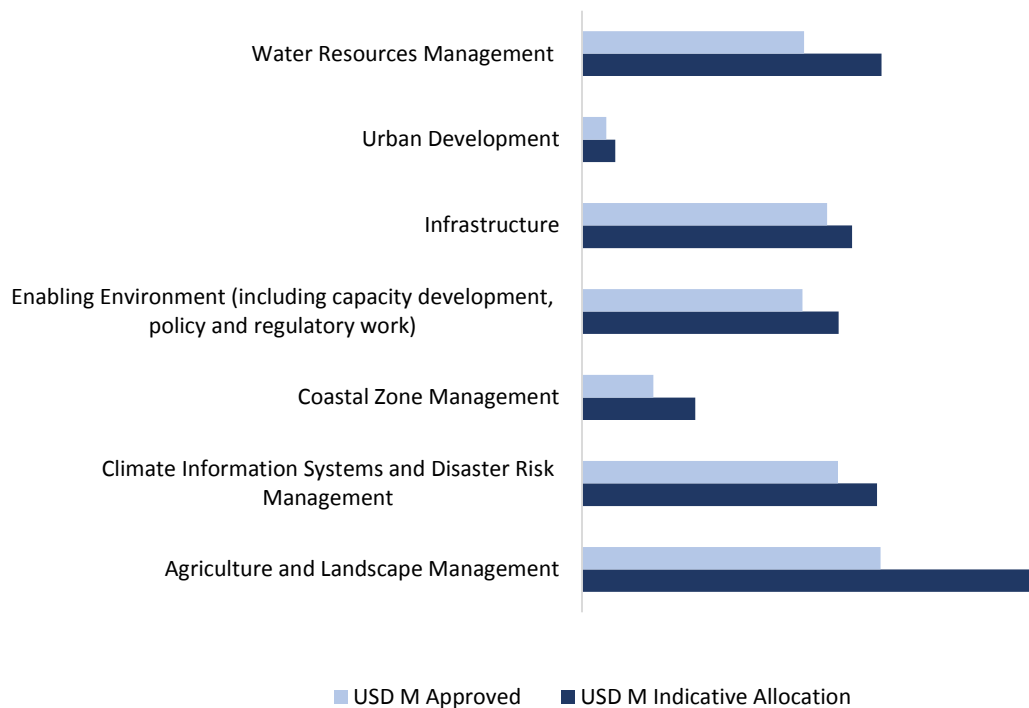
¹³ Benchmarks established according to SCF Policy on Pipeline Management.

62. There are four (4) PPCR pilot countries with endorsed SPCRs that have a PPCR funding approval rate below 50 percent: Bolivia, Yemen, Haiti, and Papua New Guinea.

4.2.3 Portfolio by Sector

63. Figure 6 provides information on the use of endorsed PPCR resources by sectoral focus. The largest share of approved funding is for agriculture and landscape management (22 percent) followed by climate information systems and disaster risk management (19 percent) and infrastructure development (18 percent).

**Figure 6: PPCR funding approvals by sector
(as of June 2015)**



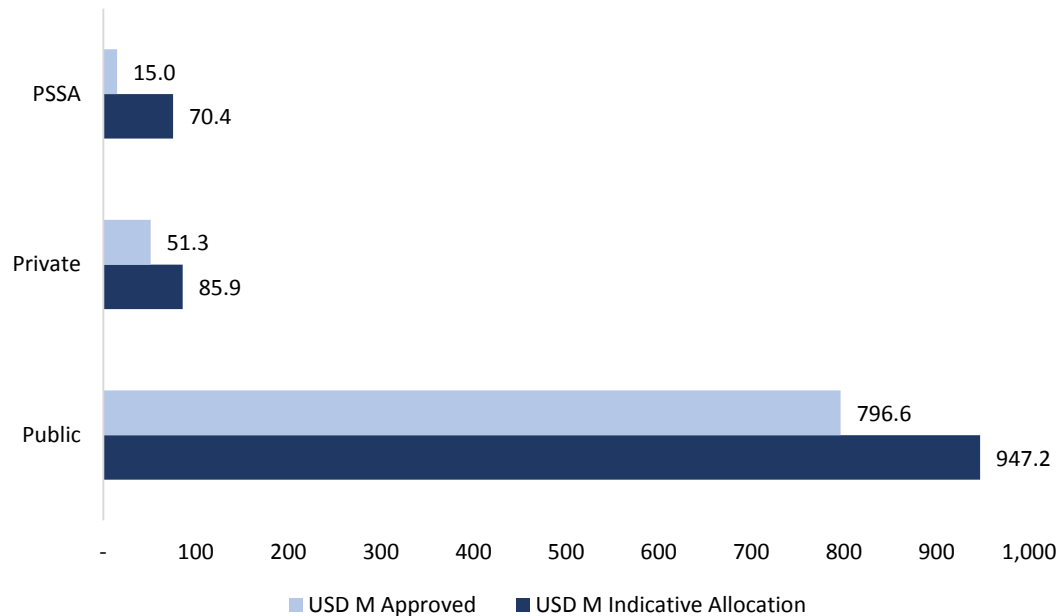
4.2.4 Portfolio by Public and Private Sector Share

64. Figure 7 provides a breakdown of PPCR funding allocation for public and private sector projects and programs in the PPCR portfolio disaggregated by mechanism (investment plan or PPCR private sector set-aside).

65. Of the 74 projects and programs currently in the PPCR portfolio, 22 are providing funding to private sector clients and 53 are public sector operations. The PPCR private sector set-aside mechanism succeeded in increasing the number of private sector investments in the PPCR portfolio from 10 to 22, contributing to a more balanced distribution.

66. Of the 51 projects and programs that have received PPCR funding approval by the Sub-Committee, six (6) are private sector operations and 45 are public sector investments.

Figure 7: Distribution of Approvals between Public and Private Sector Operations (USD M)



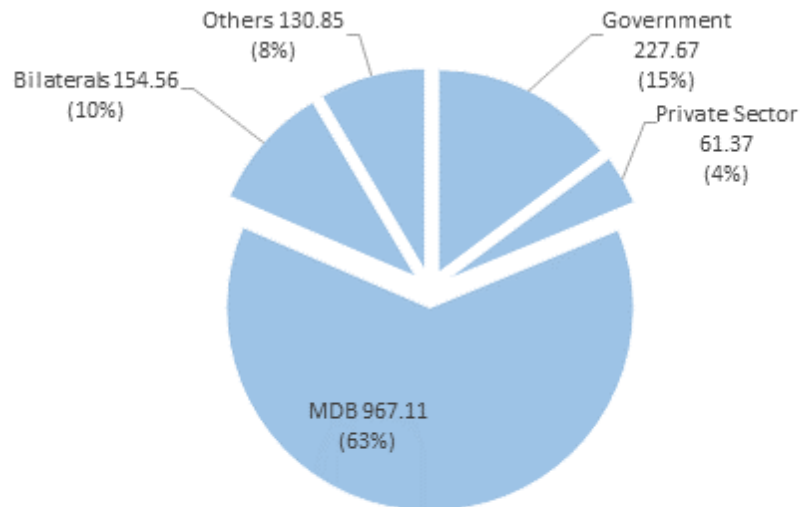
4.3 Co-financing

67. Figure 8 summarizes the total co-financing figures in the PPCR disaggregated by source, based on projections and actual figures. A detailed breakdown of co-financing on a country and project/program basis can be found in document PPCR/SC.17/Inf.3, *PPCR Pilot Country and Regional Portfolios*¹⁴.

68. The projected co-financing ratio at the time of the endorsement of the PPCR investment plans was 1: 1.4. The ratio of total PPCR funding to co-financing based on the most updated information available for approved projects is 1:1.4.

**Figure 8: Total Projected PPCR Co-financing Breakdown by Source (USD M)
(Total projected co-financing USD 1,541.56 million)**

¹⁴ <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/workingdocuments/18981>



69. In addition to pilot country governments and MDBs, major co-financing partners include: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Global Environment Facility, and bilateral partners from Australia, Korea, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

70. The largest co-financing partner for PPCR projects and programs are the MDBs. Projected co-financing by MDBs is USD 967.11 million or 63 percent of the total projected co-financing of USD 1,541.56 million. On approved projects, the share of co-financing for MDBs is 72 percent (USD 898.31 million out of the total USD 1,242.9 million). This is consistent with the CIF's mandate to build on existing or planned MDB operations and to use CIF resources to further enhance these operations in a way that they go above and beyond the business-as-usual (principle of "additionality").

71. Table 10 provides information on total PPCR funding, total co-financing and the average co-financing ratio by thematic category.

Table 10: Total Projected Co-financing and Co-financing Ratio by Thematic Category

Project category	PPCR funding	Co-financing	Avg. ratio
Agriculture and landscape management	290.94	230.46	1:0.79
Climate information systems and disaster risk mgmt.	190.20	90.05	1:0.47
Coastal zone management	73.08	443.18	1:6.06
Enabling Environ. (including. capacity development, policy/regulatory framework)	165.49	33.56	1:0.20
Infrastructure	174.08	659.99	1:3.79
Urban development	21.50	0	-
Water resources management	193.19	84.315	1:0.44
Total	1,108.48	1,541.56	1:1.39

72. Co-financing ratios across projects within each sector vary depending on the sector and type of investment. Most projects focusing on the enabling environment and building climate information systems are stand-alone operations that do not attract much co-financing due to the nature of the investment. Coastal zone management and infrastructure operations are able to leverage more co-financing as more partners are able to collaborate and contribute to the investments.

4.4 Disbursements

73. Disbursements for the PPCR grew by 16 percent between December 2014 and June 2015 from USD 90.7 million to 105.8 million.

Table 11: Disbursements in the PPCR by Reporting Period and Fiscal Year

Reporting Period	Cumulative Disbursement (in \$M)		Disbursement by FY	
	PPCR	CIF overall	PPCR	CIF overall
Jun-15	105.8	1,450.8	45.09	533.0
Dec-14	90.7	1,257.7		
Jun-14	60.7	917.8	35.1	306.7
Dec-13	46.8	683.6		
Jun-13	25.6	611.1	15.0	342.6
Dec-12	17.1	383.2		
Jun-12	10.6	268.5	8.9	94.8
Dec-11	5.0	216.3		
Jun-11	1.7	173.7	1.7	173.7
Dec-10	0.4	116.5		

Annex 1: Scheduled Submissions of Projects and Programs for PPCR Funding Approval for FY16 (as of June 30, 2015)

Country	Project	MDB	Grant	Concessional Loan	Total PPCR funding
Q1					
Cambodia	Climate resilience of rural infrastructure in Kampong Cham province as part of Rural Roads Improvement Project (RRIP-II)	ADB	9.00	7.00	16.00
Papua New Guinea	Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	ADB	24.25	-	25.00
Bolivia	Financial Risk Management for Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector	IDB	-	10.00	10.00
Mozambique	Developing Climate Resilience in the Agricultural and Peri-Urban Water Sectors Through Provision of Credit Lines from Mozambican Banks-Investment Component	IFC	-	5.00	5.15
Mozambique	Developing Community Climate Resilience Through Private Sector Engagement in Forest Management, Sustainable Timber harvesting and/or tourism. Options include forest areas in Niassa, Gorongosa and central Mozambique	IFC	-	5.00	5.28
Cambodia	Rainwater Harvesting and Drip Irrigation for High-Value Crop Production in Cambodia	ADB	-	5.00	5.00
Haiti	Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop	IDB	4.50	-	4.50
Cambodia	Component 4-Cluster Technical Assistance: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning of Key Vulnerable Sectors	ADB	3.00	-	3.00
Jamaica	Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector	IDB	-	5.75	5.75
Q2					
Bolivia	Climate Resilience Program for the Water and Sanitation Systems of the Metropolitan Areas of La Paz and El Alto	IDB	42.50	-	44.50
Mozambique	Lurio Green Resources Forestry Project	AfDB	-	11.00	11.00
Bolivia	Inclusive Finance to Improve Climate Resilience of Bolivian Agricultural Producers	IDB	-	5.00	5.00

Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards-Additional Funding	IBRD	5.00	-	5.00
Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience-Investment Component	IFC	-	13.50	13.91
Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience-Advisory Component	IFC	1.09	-	1.09
Q3					
Papua New Guinea	Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	ADB	4.80	-	5.00
Haiti	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience	IBRD	7.00	-	7.50
Q4					
Yemen	Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities (CRCC)	IBRD	20.00	-	20.00
Yemen	Climate Resilience of Rural Communities	IBRD	18.60	-	18.60
Saint Lucia	Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia: provision of small to medium sized loans to farmers, farmer associations, distributors/wholesalers and processing companies. ¹⁵	IDB	-	6.10	6.10
Cambodia	Integrated Climate-Resilient Rice Value Chain Community Project	ADB	-	5.00	5.00
Haiti	Support for the building of a climate resilient sorghum supply chain in Haiti	IDB	-	3.00	3.00
Bolivia	Microfinance and Climate Resilience for Smallholder Farmers in Bolivia	IDB	-	4.00	4.00
Total	228.88				

¹⁵ For specific project updates, refer to Annex 4

Annex 2: Resource Availability in the PPCR (as of October 28, 2015)

The PPCR's \$222 million funding requirements exceed the \$56 million resources available for programming by \$166 million (see Table 1). These funding requirements include a pipeline of projects from endorsed investment plans and PSSA which will be submitted for TFC approval.

Table 1. PPCR Resource Availability
PPCR RESOURCE AVAILABILITY - as of September 30, 2015

Funding Classification	Commitment Items	PPCR
Unrestricted Funds in Hand	Cash and Investments	471.28
	Unrestricted & Unencashed Promissory Notes	280.22
	Total Unrestricted Funds in Hand	751.50
Outstanding Commitments ^{1/}	Outstanding Project and program commitments	673.11
	Outstanding Fee commitments	2.35
	Outstanding Administrative Budget commitments	0.13
	Total Outstanding Commitments Not Yet Transferred	675.59
	Uncommitted Funds	75.91
Pending and Projected Commitments ^{2/}	Administrative Budget Pending Commitment	(0.08)
	Projected Administrative Budget (FY17-FY21) ^{3/}	(19.87)
	Pending and Projected Commitments	(19.95)
	Funds Available to support CIF Programming - End Sept. 2015	55.96
Pipeline	Program/Project Funding (October 2015 onwards) ^{4/}	(200.34)
	MDB Project Implementation and Supervision Services (Fees) ^{5/}	(5.05)
	Funding Decisions (May 2015) - See Schedule 1	(16.54)
	Total Planned Pipeline	(221.93)
	Programming Surplus/(Shortfall) - exclusive of restricted funds	(165.97)
	Restricted Funds ^{6/}	49.45
	Programming Surplus/(Shortfall) - inclusive of restricted funds	(116.52)

1/ Outstanding commitments are legally binding obligations which have been recorded in the Trustee's ledger.

2/ Represents amounts recently approved by the committee but not yet recorded by the Trustee as a legal obligation.

3/ Projection for administrative budget includes resources for administrative services provided by the CIF AU, Trustee and MDBs.

4/ Projects/programs for submission to committee for approval based on recent updates from MDBs.

5/ Fee balances from existing projects.

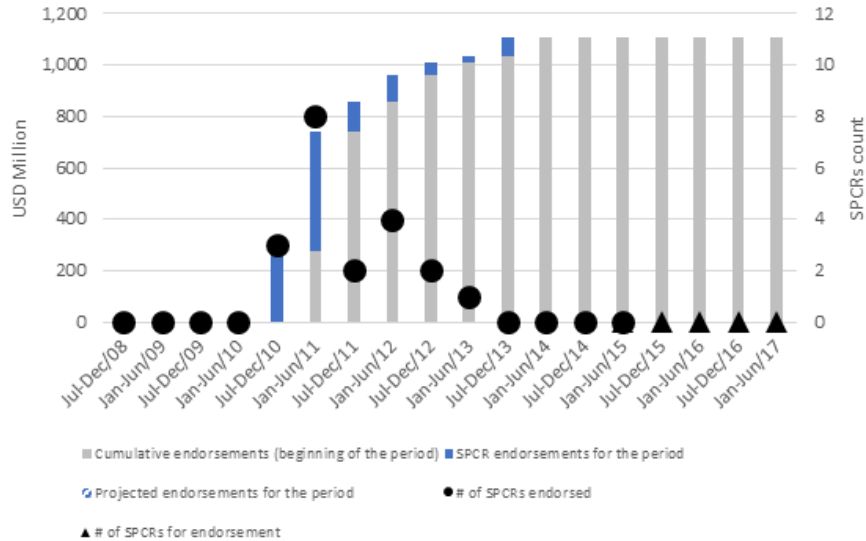
6/ This is to cover exchange rate fluctuations on the value of the outstanding promissory notes.

Table 2: Schedule for reconciliation with PPCR Semi-Annual Operational Report*Schedule 1*

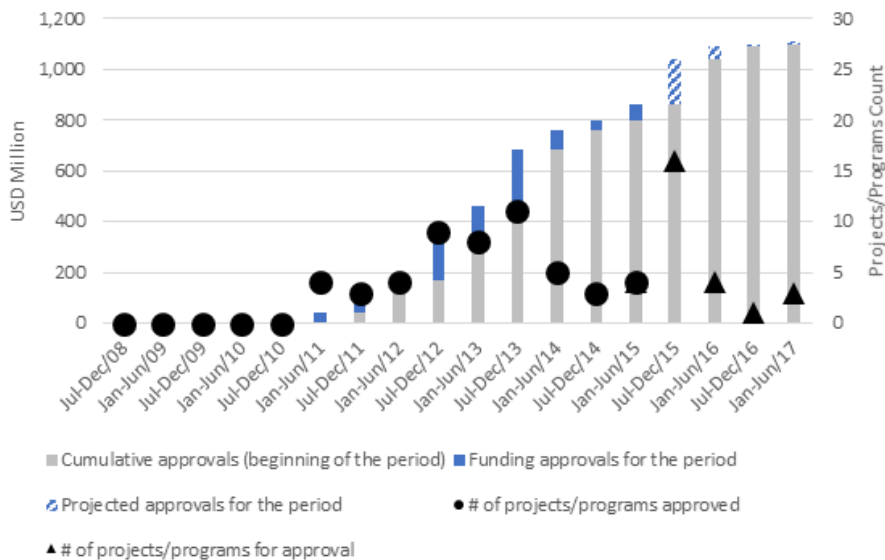
Funding Decisions during the May 2015 Meetings (in \$M)	
IPPG for New Countries (\$1.5M * 10)	15.00
Country Programming for New Countries (\$455K * 5)	2.28
TOTAL	17.28
Actual approvals (Jul-Sept 2015)	(0.74)
Net Allocation for Approval	16.54

Annex 3: Trends in PPCR Approvals on a Semi-annual Basis

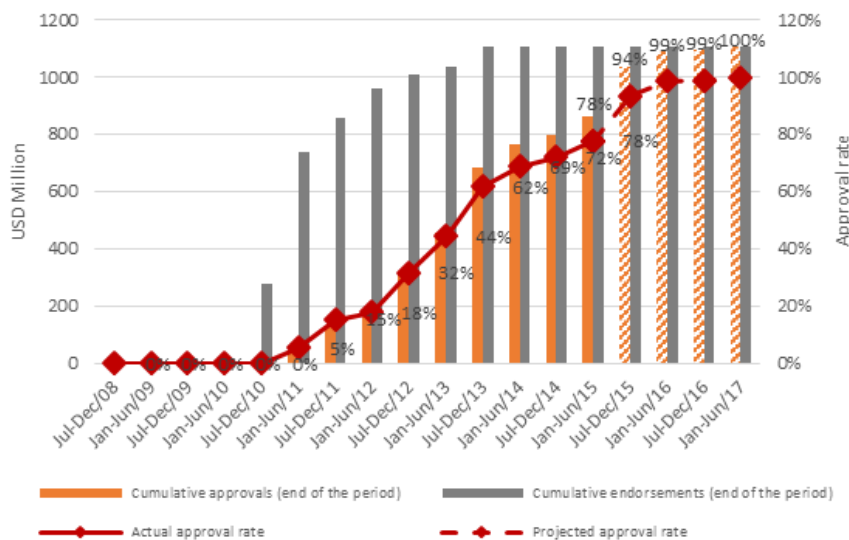
Trends in SPCR endorsement



Trends in Sub-Committee project approvals



Trends in rate of Sub-Committee project approvals



Annex 4: Private Sector Set Aside Progress Update

Country/ Region	Project Title	MDB	Total Request (USD million)	Public / Private	SC approval status	MDB approval status	Project Status/Remarks
Tajikistan	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	EBRD	10.00	Private	✓	✓	Consultancy services for the implementation of the Project are being procured by EBRD and Barki Tojik's Project Implementation Unit. The team responsible for providing technical support to the PIU has been selected and appointed by Barki Tojik. In parallel, EBRD is concluding the procurement of the expert team tasked with providing technical support on climate resilience issues to Barki Tojik and Tajik Hydromet, and this component of the project is expected to commence in Q3 2015. Barki Tojik is also expected to finalize soon the appointment of the team providing detailed engineering services, after which point physical works will commence.
Tajikistan	Small business climate resilience financing facility	EBRD	5.00	Private	✓	✓	Phase I of this project, entailed an extensive Market Demand Study and the detailed design of the Facility, completed in June 2014. This led to development of the project documentation for EBRD Board approval and the initiation of loan negotiations with the target Partner Financial Institutions (PFIs). As a result, EBRD Board approval was secured on 16 September 2015, and the first PFI loan is scheduled to be signed with Eskhata Bank by the end of September. In parallel,

							the Project Consultant team responsible for supporting Facility implementation has been appointed and are currently in the process of setting up the Facility head office in Dushanbe. EBRD intends to sign loan agreements with a further two PFIs by November, after which point the Facility will be officially launched with a Launch Event in Dushanbe.
Mozambique	Lurio Green Resources Forestry Project	AfDB	11.00	Private			Project is still under due diligence. Project sponsor has changed scope. Planned to redo appraisal. Revised expected submission for funding approval will be the second half of 2016.
Caribbean-Jamaica	Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector	IDB	5.75	Private	pending		The project has been presented to the Bank's private sector credit committee and has gone to the executing agency for final review of the term sheet. On 10/2/2015 it was sent to PPCR Subcommittee for approval. Once cleared by the subcommittee it will come back to MIF Donors for approval by short procedure.
Caribbean-Saint Lucia	Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector	IDB	6.10	Private			There has been a change in the borrower/executing agency which has caused significant delay but the team is still working towards completing the design of the project. A mission was undertaken early 2015 to identify new partners identified one credit union, the program is being reformulated based on the new context, size of request will likely be reduced to 1

							million. This has yet to be confirmed
Caribbean-Haiti	Support for the building of a climate resilient sorghum supply chain in Haiti	IDB	3.00	Private			This project is still under development due to a change in the borrower/executing agency. Thus far the team has completed the following: a) a viability/feasibility report assessing the potential microfinance partners, their need for agricultural financing, and recommendations for the preliminary project structure. b) a suggested term sheet for negotiation with potential borrowers c) a project abstract making the project “eligible” for approval in 2015.
Bolivia	Financial Risk Management for climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector	IDB	10.00	Public			Ministry of planning gave green light to private sector concepts. IDB teams are moving forward with proposal development, still need to discuss 1 project
Cambodia	Rainwater Harvesting and Drip Irrigation for High-Value Crop Production in Cambodia	ADB	5.00	Private	✓		
Bolivia	Microfinance and Climate Resilience for Smallholder Farmers in Bolivia	IDB	4.00	Private			Ministry of planning gave green light to private sector concepts. IDB teams are moving forward with proposal development, still need to discuss 1 project
Bolivia	Building Climate Resilience in	IDB	5.50	Private			Ministry of planning gave green light to private sector concepts. IDB teams are moving forward

	Small Livestock Producers in the Bolivian Chaco Region						with proposal development, still need to discuss 1 project
Bolivia	Inclusive Finance to Improve Climate Resilience of Bolivian Agricultural Producers	IDB	5.00	Private			Ministry of planning gave green light to private sector concepts. IDB teams are moving forward with proposal development, still need to discuss 1 project
			70.35				

Annex 5: Agenda for Pilot Countries Meeting for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), Frascati, Italy, July 19-23, 2015



PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting
European Space Agency - European Space Research Institute (ESRIN) Campus
Frascati, Italy
July 19-23, 2015

Objective: This meeting will orient new pilot countries to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and take stock of how PPCR pilot countries are using their strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCR) to advance the resilience agendas in their countries.

Agenda

Sunday, July 19, 2015

Orientation for New PPCR Countries

Villa Tuscolana

This day is targeted toward the 10 new countries that were provided resources in May 2015 to prepare SPCRs. Representatives from several PPCR pilot countries with programs already under implementation and observers to the PPCR will participate to share their experiences and lessons.

8:30 – 9:00 **Registration**

9:00 – 9:30 **Welcome and Introduction to Resilience Planning**

9:30 – 10:45 **PPCR Fundamentals**

This session will outline the PPCR portfolio, the broader context in which the PPCR operates and the fundamentals of the program, including the phased programmatic approach, the value of public and private sector participation, MDB collaboration, and the programmatic results framework.

Moderator:

- Jagjeet Sareen, Policy Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

Speaker:

- Kanta Kumari Rigaud, Lead Adaptation Specialist and PPCR Focal Point, World Bank

10:45 – 11:15 **Coffee Break**

11:15 – 12:45 **Lessons Learned from SPCR Preparation and Implementation**

Speakers will share 3-5 key pieces of learning from their experience of working collaboratively to develop and implement SPCRs. The session will be introduced with a framing presentation from the World Bank PPCR team on the top 10 lessons learned from the design and early implementation of the PPCR.

Moderator:

- Jagjeet Sareen, Policy Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

Speakers:

- Kanta Kumari Rigaud, Lead Adaptation Specialist and PPCR Focal Point, World Bank
- Representatives from existing PPCR pilot countries (Bangladesh, Haiti, Mozambique, Samoa and Zambia)

12:45 – 13:45 **Lunch**

13:45 – 15:15 **Country Ownership in the Development of the SPCR**

This session will take a deeper dive into country ownership, which is a pillar of the PPCR. Topics to be covered include interagency coordination mechanisms, priority setting, processes for stakeholder consultation, and private sector participation. Existing and new countries and PPCR Observers will exchange lessons on “how to do” and “what to avoid” to achieve stakeholder participation and buy-in in the development of the SPCR.

Moderator:

- Fisseha Abissa, Operations Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

Speakers:

- Representatives from existing PPCR pilot countries (remarks from Zambia on its interagency coordination mechanism, Mozambique on priority setting, Samoa on stakeholder participation, and Bangladesh on private sector)

15:15 – 15:45 **Coffee break**

15:45 – 16:45 **Listening and Learning: Resilience Baselines**

New PPCR pilot countries will speak about the initiatives already underway to advance the resilience agenda in their countries – the baseline from which they are launching their SPCRs.

Moderator:

- Martin Hall, Communications Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

Speakers:

- Representatives from Ethiopia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, The Philippines

16:45 – 17:15 Wrap up

Summarizing what has been discussed, addressing any outstanding questions, forum for clarification/explanation, and country feedback on key lessons learned. Conversations are expected to continue over the course of the next three days.

Moderator:

- Shaanti Kapila, Senior Knowledge Management Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

Monday, July 20, 2015

The 8th PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting

ESRIN

9:00 – 9:30 Welcome from the CIF Administrative Unit and European Space Agency - European Space Research Institute (ESRIN)

Speakers:

- Stephen Coulson, Head of Industry Section, Directorate of Earth Observation Programs, ESRIN
- Jagjeet Sareen, Policy Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

9:30 – 12:30 Lessons from SPCR Implementation

Countries will break into small groups to exchange experiences on SPCR preparation and implementation. Small groups will report back in plenary format.

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 15:00 Leveraging Resilience Finance

This session will explore how countries are using the SPCR as a framework to leverage and achieve complementarity with development financing and other sources of climate finance. Countries will explain how they have leveraged additional finance on the basis of the SPCR. Representatives from several development partners (FAO, GEF, IFAD) will share their approaches to financing resilience activities and co-financing with the PPCR. This session aims to help existing PPCR pilot countries to use their SPCRs as living documents to attract additional finance and to help new countries develop a strategic approach to utilizing the range of instruments available to support resilience efforts.

Moderator:

- Jagjeet Sareen, Policy Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

Speakers:

- Collin Guiste, Ministry of Health and Environment, Dominica
- Elmi Nure Negewo, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia
- Doreen Bwalya, Interim Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Zambia
- Roland Sundstrom, Climate Change Specialist, GEF
- Gernot Laganda, Lead Technical Specialist, IFAD
- Rimma Dankowa, Senior Adviser, FAO

15:00 – 15:30 **Coffee Break**

15:30 – 17:00 **Attracting Private Sector Support for the Resilience Agenda**

This session will explore opportunities for new and existing PPCR pilot countries to scale up private sector action through the PPCR. The EBRD will share findings and examples from the study on *Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Engagement in Financing Climate Change Adaptation* which identifies a range of tools that can be used and the diversity of sectors and industries that can be explored to make private sector adaptation investments happen. Participants will then hear from a private sector agri-business company in Nepal that is benefitting from PPCR support provided by IFC to introduce new seed varieties and provide training to farmers to help them adapt to the changing climate. Participants will engage in a discussion around how their countries are addressing obstacles and opportunities for mobilizing private sector participation in resilience-building efforts.

Moderator:

- Joyita Mukherjee, Senior Operations Officer, IFC

Speakers:

- Marta Modelewska, Senior Policy Manager, EBRD
- Anand Bagaria, Nimbus Nepal

17:00 – 17:30 **Recap of Day One**

17:30 **Group Picture**

18:00 **Reception hosted by ESRIN**

Tuesday, July 21, 2015

The 8th PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting

ESRIN

9:00 – 9:15 **Overview of the Day Two Program and Check in**

9:15 – 10:45 **Incorporating Gender Concerns in the Resilience Agenda**

This session will explore the integration and mainstreaming of gender into the resilience agenda at both the national planning level (SPCRs and adaptation plans) and at the project level. The country presentation will focus on the

experience of designing and implementing PPCR projects to expand women's participation in project decision-making and implementation, and how such approaches can help bring a gender perspective to projects in order to better meet resilience objectives.

Moderator/presenter:

- Anne Kuriakose, Senior Gender Specialist, CIF Administrative Unit

Speakers:

- Margaret Arnold, Senior Social Development Specialist, World Bank
- Sibyl Nelson, Gender and Climate Change Specialist, Climate, Energy and Tenure Division, FAO
- Maria Hartl, Senior Technical Specialist, Gender and Social Equity, Policy and Technical Advisory Division, IFAD
- Jamshed Hasanov, Chief Technical Advisor, PPCR Secretariat, Tajikistan

10:45 – 11:15 **Coffee Break**

11:15 – 13:00 **Monitoring and Reporting Progress toward Transformation**

This session will reflect on countries' progress in applying the SPCR monitoring and reporting system to measure their transformation toward more climate resilient societies. Countries will share lessons on how they are integrating the PPCR M&R system into a national climate change monitoring and reporting system (in the case of Mozambique), mainstreaming the PPCR M&R system to encompass other climate resilience activities (Nepal), and learning from implementing a participatory M&R system at the country level (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). Countries will then engage in a broader discussion on their experiences implementing a programmatic M&R system.

Moderator/presenter:

- Emmanuel Kouadio, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, CIF Administrative Unit
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Speakers:

- Isidro Jose Fote, National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES), Mozambique
- Prasad Govinda Kharel, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Nepal
- Ronette Jordon, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

13:00 – 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 – 16:00 **Embedding Science and Technology into Decision-Making for Climate Resilience**

This session will explore the science-policy nexus: how policy and decision-makers utilize science to inform strategy and embed the science of resilience into their decision making and program implementation. The discussion will revolve around some key themes, including: how science can contribute to the evolution of a country's SPCR, how technology and innovation are being used on the ground to respond to the changing risk, and how science will shape development looking to 2030 and 2050. Approaches currently in place in PPCR countries as well as potential new approaches and innovations will be shared and discussed.

Moderator:

- Michael Taylor, Professor of Applied Physics, University of the West Indies

Speakers:

- Pierre-Philippe Mathieu, Earth Observation Applications Engineer, ESRIN: "Planetary Pulse"
- Julian Menadue, Senior International Development Manager, UK Met Office: "Science to Service Support into the Philippines"
- Georgiana Gordon-Strachan, Director, Mona Office for Research and Innovation, University of the West Indies
- Evan Thompson, Weather Branch Head, Meteorological Service, Jamaica

16:00 – 17:00 Wrap up, key takeaways, next steps

Speakers:

- Stephen Coulson, Head of Industry Section, Directorate of Earth Observation Programs, ESRIN
- Shaanti Kapila, Senior Knowledge Management Officer, CIF Administrative Unit

Wednesday, July 22, 2015

Earth Observation for Development Advocacy Event: Monitoring our Climate from Space

Organized by ESA-ESRIN



This Earth Observation (EO) for Development advocacy event aims to showcase how EO satellites can help support climate monitoring and service to better understand our planet and enhance resilience of our society to climate change and natural variability. In particular, innovative use of the new generation of satellite observations and the development of climate services in Europe will be highlighted during the event. With the recent launch of Sentinel-1, the first in the series of operational EO satellites, Europe has entered a new era for the development and exploitation of EO data. New types of partnerships between data providers and data users are needed to maximize the use of the data and derived information. In this context, this event will give a brief overview of ESA EO satellite missions, ESA activities with Multilateral Development Banks (eoworld, eotap), and European programmes in the field of climate monitoring, research and services.

9.00-10.00 The Big Picture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome & Opening talk on EO capability (Volker Liebig, ESA, tbc)• Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) - Stephen Briggs (ESA)• Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) - Jean-Noel Thepaut (ECMWF) <i>Q/A Climate Monitoring & Services</i>
10.00-11.00 Thematic Lightning Talks 11'	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water Observation Information System in Africa (Benjamin Koetz, ESA)• Transnational water information services to determine changes of vulnerable inland and coastal waters (Thomas Heege, EOMAP)• Monitoring of the coastal zones using EO for climate adaptation and resilience planning: examples from West Africa & Pacific Islands Tuvalu (Sophie Baudel, CLS)
11.00-11.30	Coffee Break
11.30-12.30 Thematic Lightning Talks 11'	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disaster Risk Management (Philippe Bally, ESA)• Climate Risks Screening for Transport Infrastructure (Silvia Huber, GRAS)• Transport infrastructure change in Asia Pacific: a view from space (D. Grandoni, E-GEOS) <i>Q/A Climate Risks and Infrastructure</i>

12.30-13.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling technologies for Climate-Health services: cross-disciplinary experts as a key factor (Simone Matovani, MEE0) • Interactive maps on historical floods in the context of climate resilience in Sri Lanka (Nicolas Dosseleare, Nazka) • On the use of EO in agriculture: project experiences (Francesco Holecz, SARMAP) • E-module for Capacity Building (PP Mathieu, ESA) <p><i>Q/A Climate Risks and Societal Impact</i></p>
13.30-14.30	Lunch
Note: The afternoon program is flexible and optional.	
14.30-15:30	VIP Visit to Missions Control (groups)

Reference Websites

EO Development ESA activities (EOworld, EOTAP)

- http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Observing_the_Earth/ESA_and_the_World_Bank_join_forces
- <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/sustainabledevelopment/brief/earth-observation-for-development>
- http://esamultimedia.esa.int/multimedia/publications/ESA_WB_Partnership_Report_2013_complete/
- <http://www.adb.org/ru/node/149688>
- http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Observing_the_Earth/Tapping_into_Earth_observation_data_for_international_development
- <http://esamultimedia.esa.int/docs/EarthObservation/EOTAP/overview.pdf>

ESA EO Programmes and Missions

- http://www.esa.int/ESA/Our_Missions
- <https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/climate-from-space>

Thursday, July 23, 2015
Climate Services event
Villa Tuscolana

Objective: The objective of the meeting is to provide a shared learning experience and exchange on the latest science developments in the area of climate services. The development, provision and utility of customized and timely climate services can contribute to climate resilient development.

The meeting will provide an opportunity for pilot countries, the scientific community, CIF and MDBs to discuss challenges and opportunities based on real-time experiences, and benefit from the participation of speakers from UNESCO's international scientific conference "Our Common Future under Climate Change."

8:30 – 9:00 **Arrivals and coffee**

9:00 – 9:45 **Intro and welcome**

- Opening remarks – why is this important and why is it important now?
- Run-through agenda
- Tour De Table
- Keynote address: Chris Hewitt, Head of Climate Service Development, UK Met Office

9:45 – 10:30 **The Rubik's Cube of Climate Services – Around the World in 45 minutes**

Hearing from the following stakeholders on how their roles contribute to the development, provision and utility of customized and timely services This – and the previous session – would aim to ground the rest of the day in a shared understanding of the diversity of actors and perspectives in the climate services sphere.

10:30 – 11:00 **Coffee Break and Networking**

11:00 – 12:30 **Participatory game activity on climate services**

Participants will take part in a game designed to convey the complexities, risks and opportunities of decision making in the context of climate services. The game will help participants realize the value and complexities of climate information, focusing on how forecasts can inform risk management decisions and development investments.

Facilitator: Margot Steenburgen, The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

12:30 – 13:30 **Lunch and Networking**

13:30 – 14:45 **Straight Talk and Bright Ideas**

Breakout groups to brainstorm around...

- Improving the use of climate services to improve development planning;
- How to go beyond the project life-cycle – making climate services sustainable;

- Teasing out the different needs and expectations of different sectors;
 - How to ensure maximum engagement with and benefits for end users;
 - How to most effectively involve the private sector in the provisions of climate services;
 - How to link learnings from the field to inform scientific/academic work – and vice-versa, also thinking through what incentives, structures and feedback loops need to be in place to ensure knowledge flows from one to the other
- Breakout group leads will report back in plenary. Captured learnings will be disseminated to group after event.

14:45 – 15:15 *Coffee Break and Networking*

15:15 – 16:45 *Turning Ambition into Action*

How can we foster drivers and resolve bottlenecks; what partnerships can we build and how to we move them forward? This session will highlight solutions to the improved delivery and use of climate services for decision-making, including:

- i. e-learning Platform on “Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development: A Value Chain Approach to Project Management” developed by the World Bank PPCR team. Speaker: Kanta Kumari Rigaud, Lead Adaptation Specialist and PPCR Focal Point, World Bank
- ii. ADB’s partnerships to provide climate services in Asia: regional climate services and data consortium and the public-private partnership Climate Services for Resilient Development. Speaker: Vidhisha Samarasekara, Senior Climate Change Specialist, Asian Development Bank

16:45 – 17:30 *Next Steps and Wrap-Up*

- What kind of day has it been?
- What are the key lessons and how do we intend to take them into our programs – how do we move from workshop to workplace?
- How will we continue the conversations and connections?