

# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.20/3  
May 12, 2017

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Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee  
Washington, DC  
Thursday, June 8, 2017  
Agenda 3

## PPCR SEMI-ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REPORT

## **PROPOSED DECISION**

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the document, PPCR/SC.20/3, *PPCR Semi-Annual Operational Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of the PPCR in the pilot countries.

The Sub-Committee welcomes the analysis conducted by the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, on achievements and results, resource availability, pipeline review, and portfolio updates.

The Sub-Committee took note of the challenges affecting implementation and encourages MDBs and the PPCR pilot countries to take all possible measures to expedite the implementation of projects and the disbursement of funds.

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## 1. Introduction

1. This semi-annual report identifies key strategic issues for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), highlighting elements of the decisions taken inter-sessionally by the PPCR Sub-Committee and providing a status update on its portfolio of programs and projects. The report covers the period July 1 to December 31, 2016 and all pilot countries and regional programs. Some contents of the report particularly those related to resource availability and pipeline management cover up to March 31, 2017 to facilitate discussion and decision-making during the upcoming meetings of the PPCR Subcommittee in June 2017.
2. This document also presents projections on future approvals of projects, status of strategic program for climate resilience (SPCR) preparation for the second group of pilot countries, and key factors that contribute to overall progress. This includes a focus on issues that contribute to the slower-than-anticipated pace of preparation and implementation of SPCRs and projects in the country and regional portfolios.

## 2. Strategic issues

### 2.1 Overview of PPCR implementation

3. The PPCR is a funding window of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) for climate change adaptation and resilience building. Through a programmatic approach, the PPCR works closely with national governments in integrating climate resilience into development planning and project implementation across sectors and stakeholder groups. Overall, there are 28 countries and two regions participating in the PPCR (see Figure 1). The original PPCR pilot group comprises nine countries<sup>1</sup> and two regional programs<sup>2</sup> (Caribbean and South Pacific), which include nine individual countries. In May 2015, a group of 10 new pilot countries<sup>3</sup> were selected to prepare their SPCRs.

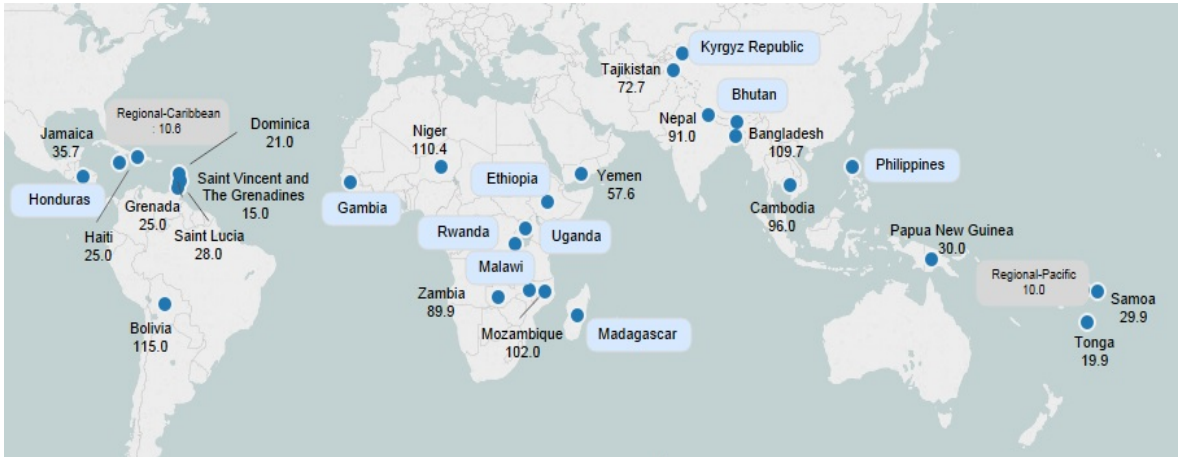
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<sup>1</sup> These include Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, and Zambia.

<sup>2</sup> The two regional programs are for the Caribbean and South Pacific Regions. Participating countries in these regional programs include: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines for Caribbean; and Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga for South Pacific.

<sup>3</sup> These include Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda.

**Figure 1: PPCR pilot countries and indicative endorsed funding (in USD million)**



*Note: The map shows indicative funding allocation for the first group of pilot countries and regions to implement their SPCRs. Countries included in the map without indicative funding are the new pilot countries, which were granted only financing of \$1.5 million to prepare their SPCRs.*

4. The PPCR Subcommittee has endorsed all the SPCRs of the original pilot countries for a total funding allocation of USD 1,034.4 million and nine concepts under the PPCR private sector set-aside (PSSA) in the amount of USD 56.8 million. This gives a total indicative PPCR allocation of USD 1,091.1 million. Overall, the PPCR Sub-Committee has approved USD 973.8 million for the current PPCR portfolio comprising 59 projects. Disbursement continues to progress reaching USD 244.9 million by December 31, 2016, which is equivalent to 26 percent of MDB approved funding of USD 949 million.
5. The pilot countries are now in different stages of advancing implementation of projects as agreed in the SPCRs, including two projects completed by the end of the reporting period. Forty-four projects have also started to deliver and report results from the ground. PPCR projects have so far supported countries to mainstream adaptation and climate resilience in development planning and sector plans, improve capacity to make use of climate data and information for planning and decision making, develop tools and models for climate risk assessments, and integrate adaptation measures into infrastructure design.
6. The new group of pilot countries are expected to submit their SPCRs between May 2017 and November 2017. To date, however, no funding is available for the new pilot countries to fund the preparation and implementation of projects and programs. This remains a serious concern to new pilot countries.

## 2.2 Resource availability

7. As of March 31, 2017, total anticipated commitments for programs and projects amount to USD 50.75 million. This includes a pipeline of 10 projects<sup>4</sup> from endorsed SPCRs of the first group of pilot countries and the PSSA for PPCR Sub-Committee approval. Considering a total unrestricted fund balance of USD 46.48 million, expected contributions of USD 14.94 million, and assuming the release of currency risk reserves amounting to USD 1.83 million, the PPCR has potential available resources totaling USD 12.5 million (see Table 1). Annex 1 provides further details on the resources available for PPCR activities.

<sup>4</sup> One project in Nepal and two projects in Yemen totaling USD 43.6 million has been dropped from the pipeline. Also, one project in Mozambique amounting to \$11 million is likely to be dropped. These projects were not counted anymore as part of the project pipeline.

**Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule**  
(as of March 31, 2017, USD million)

<b>Unrestricted Fund Balance (A)</b>			<b>46.48</b>
<b>Total Anticipated Commitments (B)</b>	a/		<b>50.75</b>
<b>Available Resources (A - B)</b>			<b>(4.28)</b>
<b>Potential Future Resources (FY17-FY21)</b>			
<i>Contributions Not Yet Paid</i>	b/	14.94	
<i>Release of Currency Risk Reserves</i>	c/	1.83	
<b>Total Potential Future Resources (C)</b>			<b>16.77</b>
<b>Potential Available Resources (A - B + C)</b>			<b>12.50</b>

a/ Total anticipated commitments have excluded projects that are dropped and/or due for cancellation.

b/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 12 million.

c/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency.

### 2.3 PPCR pipeline management policy

8. At its meeting in June 2016, the CIF Strategic Climate Funds (SCF) Program Sub-Committees encouraged the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and pilot countries to take all possible measures to expedite program and project implementation, and fund disbursement. The CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs and Trustee, prepared a pipeline management and cancellation policy for the SCF programs. The policy pertaining to the PPCR was presented to the PPCR Sub-Committee during the December 2016 meeting and was approved in January 2017.<sup>5</sup> It provides an update to the November 2011 policy and a framework for the implementation of the existing SCF policy for the FIP and PPCR and an annex with specific details that reflect the PPCR's unique nature and requirements.
9. With the updated policy, new pilot countries should submit their SPCRs for endorsement within a 24-month timeframe. So far, eight out of the 10 new PPCR pilot countries indicated a target date beyond the 24-month deadline. These countries will be required to submit a request for extension for the approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee by June 2017.
10. With regards to projects in the pipeline, the policy requires PPCR Sub-Committee approval within 24 months of SPCR endorsement or a request to the Sub-Committee for an extension no later than three months before the deadline. Projects that have already exceeded the deadline as of January 2017 will be cancelled by September 2017 unless a request for extension is approved by the Sub-Committee. To date, all projects in the pipeline have gone beyond the 24-month grace period. Every project has indicated a submission date before or by September 2017, except one private sector project in Zambia that is "to be determined." Annex 2 presents the list of PPCR projects that have exceeded the 24-month deadline.

<sup>5</sup> The SCF Pipeline Management Policy (PPCR) is available at [https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/ppcr\\_19\\_5\\_rev.1\\_decision\\_by\\_mail\\_pipeline\\_management\\_policy\\_final\\_revised.pdf](https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_19_5_rev.1_decision_by_mail_pipeline_management_policy_final_revised.pdf)

## **2.4 Availability of funding for project implementation of new PPCR countries**

11. The 10 new PPCR pilot countries have each received funding approval for USD 1.5 million to prepare their SPCRs. All 10 countries have been conducting scoping and joint missions to consult with stakeholders and potential partners to prepare and finalize their SPCRs. Two SPCRs will be presented at the June 2017 PPCR Sub-Committee meeting, and the remaining are expected to be finalized by the end of 2017.
12. In preparing the SPCRs, the countries are able to specify objectives and projects to adapt to climate change and enhance resilience, including indicative funding requirements to support the implementation of projects and programs. No funding is available to finance the preparation and implementation of projects and programs. The countries are seeking support through the CIF to prepare projects identified in their SPCRs to ensure they become operational.
13. Recognizing the uncertainty of funding for new PPCR pilot countries to implement their SPCRs, country governments continue to collaborate closely with the MDBs to attract funding from other adaptation funding sources, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and MDB's own resources. Increasingly, the CIF has been engaging in dialogue with the GCF to discuss potential coordination efforts and complementarity issues.

## **2.5 Knowledge sharing and country engagement**

14. The PPCR portfolio is starting to mature, given that some approved projects have started to deliver outputs and initial lessons can be harvested on the ground. This offers an opportunity for the PPCR to share challenges and lessons learned among new and more experienced pilot countries (see Section 4.2).
15. The PPCR has embarked on several regional knowledge exchange programs to facilitate dialogue and peer-to-peer learning among PPCR countries. Knowledge exchanges have been conducted in the Pacific (June 2016), Asia-Pacific (October 2016), and Africa (February 2017). An exchange in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region is tentatively scheduled for July 2017. Pilot countries found these events useful in providing an opportunity for them to better understand climate change issues and development challenges and share experiences and lessons learned from the PPCR process. These exchanges have resulted in requests from four countries to engage in specific learning opportunities with each other, as well, increased, direct dialogue among all PPCR countries.
16. Through the CIFs newly launched Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative the CIF Administrative Unit is tracking and evaluating the effectiveness of PPCR knowledge exchanges to identify gaps and improve future similar activities. The results of the evaluation are expected to feed into the design of the PPCR pilot countries meeting and other knowledge-related events and products. They will also be shared with other multilateral climate funds.
17. Also, through the E&L Initiative, PPCR is seeking to engage a Learning Partner, either a think tank or firm, to help create and facilitate a dynamic, actively-engaged knowledge and learning network among the PPCR community of practitioners. These include recipient countries, MDBs and other stakeholders to generate and share practical, evidence-based learning to advance climate resilience goals both in the PPCR and globally. The Request for Expressions of Interest have been concluded and a short list created. The Learning Partner will likely be on board by July 2017.

### 3. Status of the PPCR portfolio

#### 3.1 Portfolio updates

18. As of December 31, 2016, the contributors had pledged USD 1.15 billion to the PPCR and paid in USD 1.13 billion.<sup>6</sup> Almost USD 1.09 billion of these funds have been allocated to finance projects and programs identified in endorsed SPCRs and through the PPCR PPSA funding window. An additional USD 15 million has been allocated to support SPCR preparation of the new group of pilot countries.
19. The PPCR portfolio currently contains a total of 72 projects, with 63 of these projects being part of the SPCRs submitted by the original group of nine PPCR pilot countries and two regional programs. The remaining nine projects are supported under the PPCR PSSA funding window.
20. Of the total 72 projects, the PPCR Sub-Committee has approved 59 projects worth USD 973.8 million comprising 89 percent of total endorsed indicative funding for projects. The MDBs have also approved 59 projects for a total of USD 949 million, which is 97 percent of approved funding by the PPCR Sub-Committee.<sup>7</sup>
21. Table 2 provides a summary on the status of PPCR portfolio, including amounts and number of projects approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs, and total disbursement. For more details on disbursement, see section 3.4.

**Table 2. Overview of PPCR portfolio** (as of December 30, 2016)

	Indicative pipeline allocation			Approved funding		Disbursement
	TOTAL	IP	PSSA	Committee	MDB	
<b>PPCR funding (in USD M)</b>	<b>1,089.0</b>	<b>1,032.2</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>973.8</b>	<b>949.4</b>	<b>244.9</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>52</b>

<sup>1</sup> Private sector projects, even those comprising more than one subproject, are considered as MDB-approved once the first subproject is cleared by the MDB board.

#### 3.2 Portfolio overview

22. Figure 2 presents the distribution of PPCR portfolio by region, sector, and MDB, and whether projects are for the public and private sector.

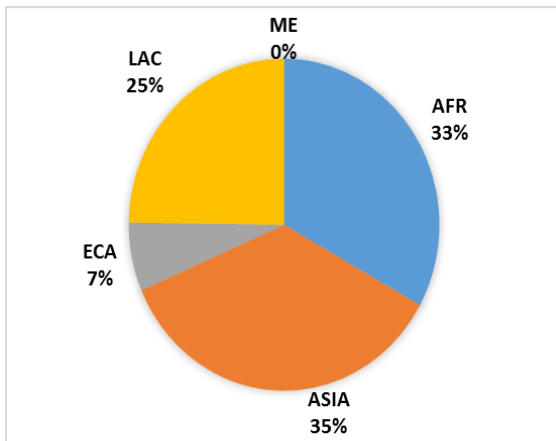
<sup>6</sup> Pledges/contributions are valued on the basis of exchange rate as of December 2016.

<sup>7</sup> While the number of projects approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs is the same, 59 projects, the total amount of approved funding differs. This is due to the fact that certain private sector projects counted as single projects actually encompass several sub-projects. Only the first sub-project approved by the MDB board is included in the MDB-approved project count; however, funding for every sub-project is included in MDB-approved funding totals.

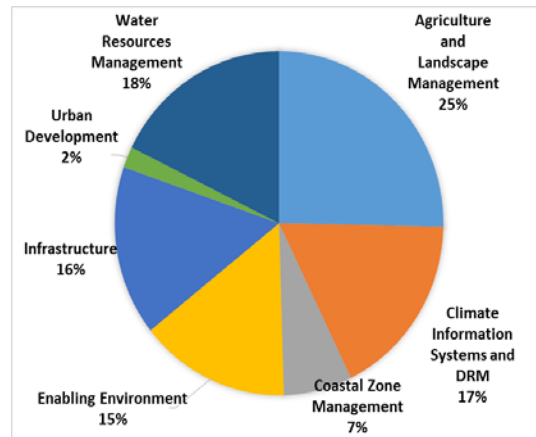


**Figure 2: PPCR portfolio-at-a-glance**

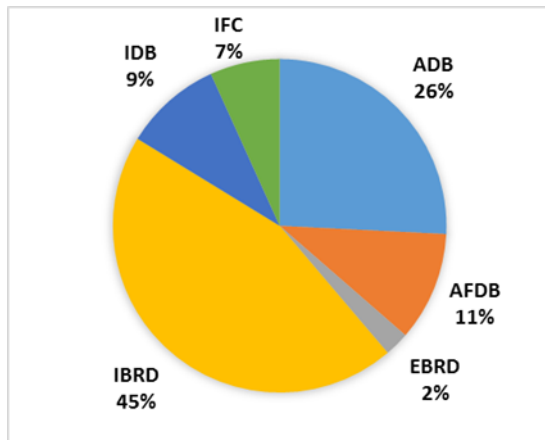
**By region**



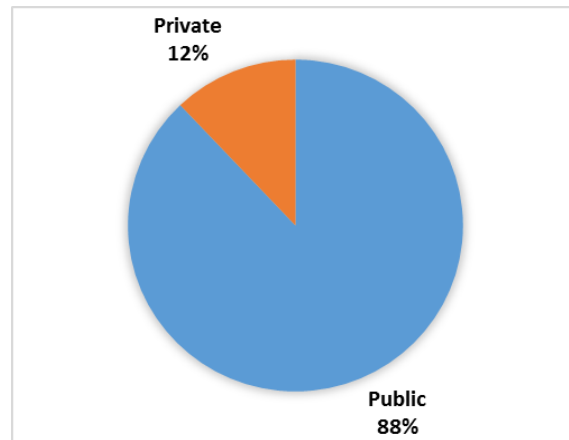
**By sector**



**By MDB**



**By public/private**



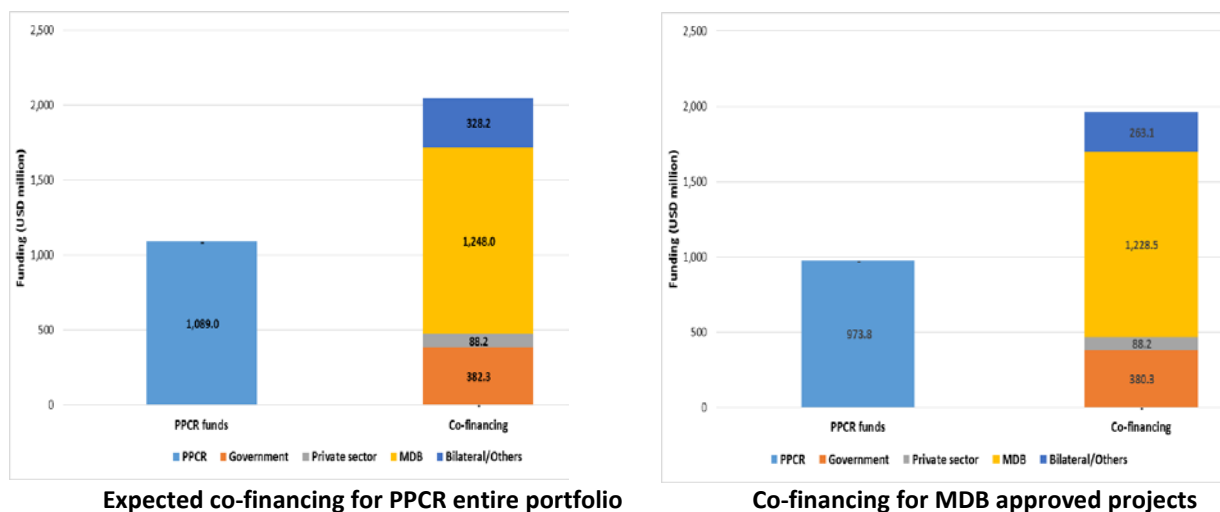
Note: IDB refers to IDB Group

23. *Portfolio by pilot country/region:* Annex 3 details the PPCR indicative funding allocation at the time of SPCR endorsement and the funding approved for each pilot country and region for first group of pilots. Nineteen out of the initial group of 20 PPCR pilots have received PPCR funding approval for more than 50 percent of the indicative funding allocation endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee. Ten 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, nine have received MDB approval for their entire indicative allocation (Cambodia, Tajikistan, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Caribbean Regional Track, Samoa, Tonga, and Pacific Regional Track). For Yemen, which has received less than 50 percent funding approval, two projects remaining in the pipeline (totaling USD 38.6 million) have been dropped due to security and conflict situations in the country.
24. *Co-financing sources:*<sup>8</sup> Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio amounts to USD 2,047 million, which translates to a co-financing ratio of 1:1.9. For all MDB approved projects, total

<sup>8</sup> Projected co-financing is based on the most updated information available to the CIF (i.e., investment plans for projects that are under preparation, project documents for Sub-Committee-approved projects, and Annex G provided by the MDBs to the CIF

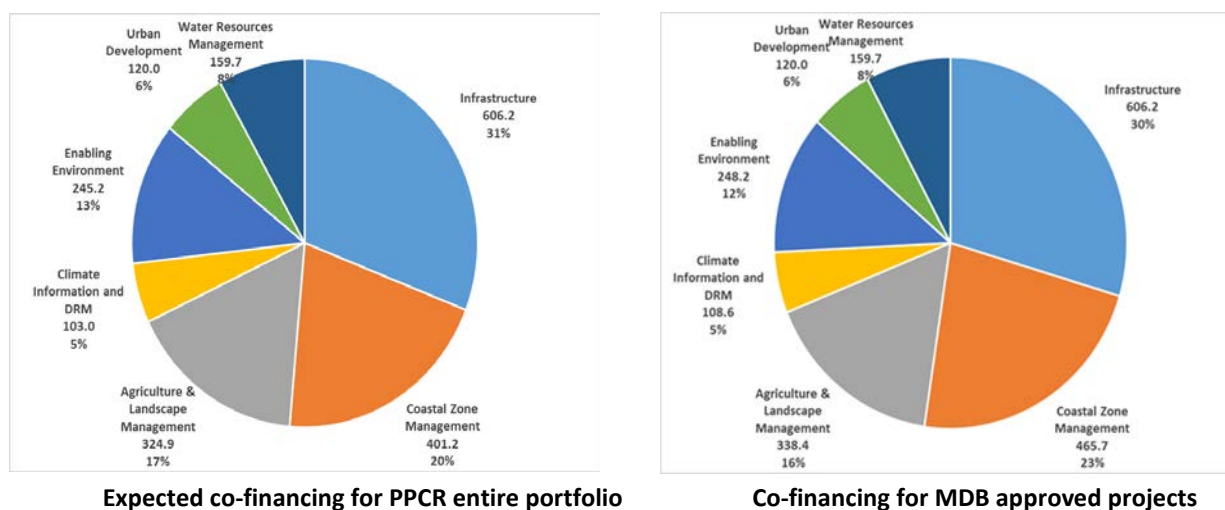
expected co-financing is expected to reach USD 1,960 million or a ratio of 1:2. In both cases, the largest co-financing partners for PPCR projects and programs are the MDBs, followed by recipient governments, bilateral/other donors, and the private sector (see Figure 3).

**Figure 3: PPCR co-financing shares by source: entire portfolio and MDB approved projects**



25. Projects related to the infrastructure sector received the largest share of co-financing, followed by coastal zone management and agriculture and landscape management (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4: PPCR co-financing shares by sector: entire portfolio and based on MDB approved projects**  
(million USD, percent share)



Trustee for MDB-approved projects).

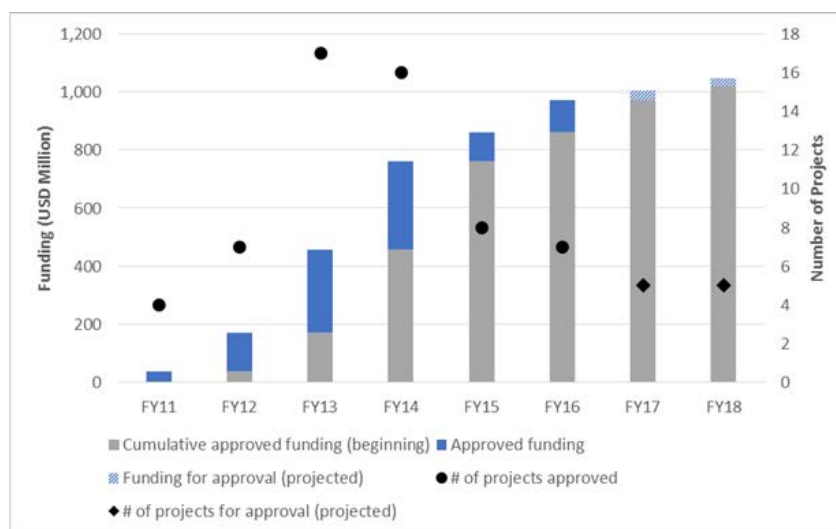
### 3.2.1 Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience

26. By end of 2013, the PPCR Sub-Committee had endorsed the SPCRs of all the original pilot countries and regional programs. In May 2015, 10 new pilot countries were added in the program with a USD 1.5 million funding allocation to prepare their SPCRs within a two-year timeframe. All the new pilot countries have completed their scoping missions and first joint missions. Uganda and Ethiopia have completed and submitted their SPCRs to CIF AU for endorsement at the Sub-Committee meeting in June 2017. The remaining countries will request a deadline extension to submit their SPCRs to the Sub-Committee for endorsement by November 2017.
27. Annex 4 provides summary status updates on the SPCR preparation process for the new pilot countries. It also shows indicatively the potential priority sectors under the SPCRs the new pilot countries will prepare. Additional details on completed missions can be found on each country page on the CIF website.

### 3.2.2 PPCR Sub-Committee approvals of projects and programs

28. The PPCR Sub-Committee did not approve any projects during the reporting period.<sup>9</sup> The total amount of funding approved by the PPCR Subcommittee remains at USD 973.8 million. So far, more than 89 percent of total endorsed funding has been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee. Five projects are expected to be approved during the rest of FY17.<sup>10</sup> Figure 5 shows PPCR funding approval by the Sub-Committee by fiscal year, including projections. Annex 5 provides a status updates of all PPCR projects in the pipeline for PPCR Sub-Committee approval.

**Figure 5: PPCR project approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee (number and value)**



### 3.2.3 MDB approvals

29. During the reporting period, MDB approvals comprised only one project: *Building Resilience of Mozambique's Power Sector through Private Sector Investment* (see Box 6. It was approved for USD

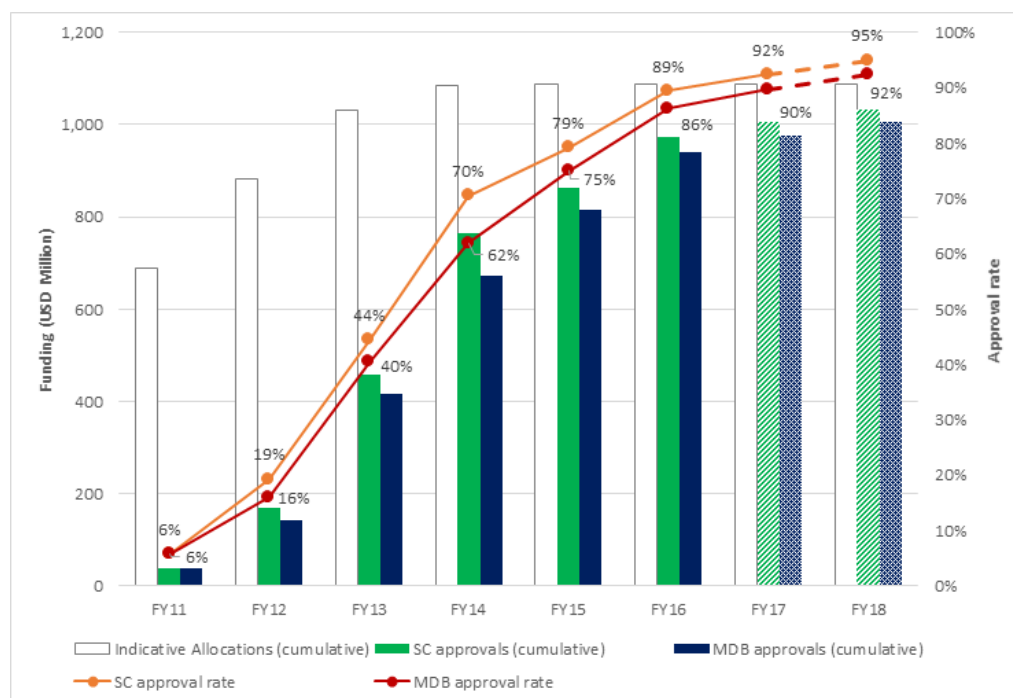
<sup>9</sup> The project, *Bolivia: Financial Risk Management for Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector* was approved in January 2017 in the amount of USD 10 million.

<sup>10</sup> These include the Bolivia project approved in January 2017 (see Footnote 9). Also, an additional financing for *Papua New Guinea: Building Resilience to Climate Change Project* is expected for approval by FY 2017.

10 million and will be implemented by IFC. This brings the total number of MDB approved projects to 59 for a total allocation of USD 939.4 million.

30. Figure 6 shows PPCR funding approvals by fiscal year, including projections. Cumulative funding approvals have risen steadily since endorsement of SPCRs and the PSSA concepts. By the end of December 2016, the PPCR portfolio achieved a Sub-Committee approval rate of 89 percent, with a slightly lower percentage for MDB approval (87 percent).

**Figure 6: PPCR funding approval rates by fiscal year and projections**



### 3.2.4 Project implementation and completion

31. Out of the 59 projects approved by the MDBs, two projects have been completed as of December 31, 2016 as reported in the previous PPCR semi-annual report.<sup>11</sup> Fifty-two projects are currently ongoing and disbursing PPCR funds. These include 46 from the public sector and six from the private sector.

### 3.3 Project pipeline tracking

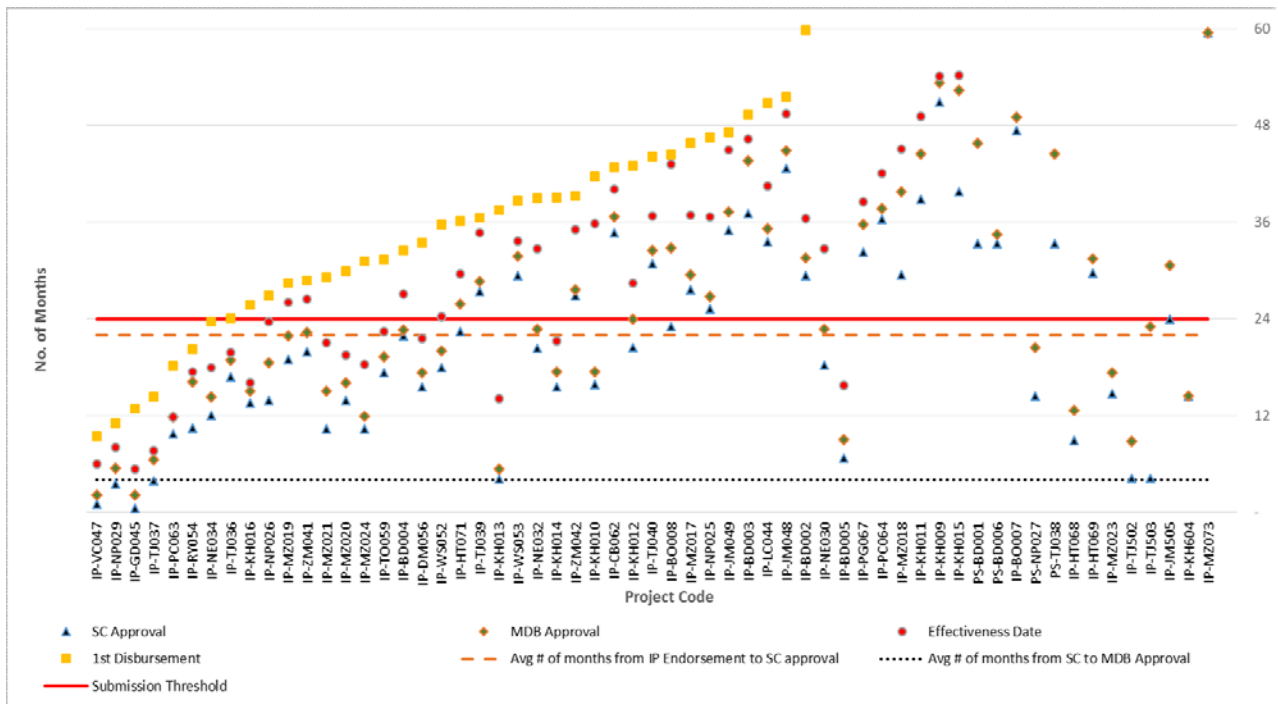
32. The CIF Administrative Unit keeps track of the status of the endorsed portfolio in order to monitor project approval delays in two stages: 1) time elapsed between SPCR endorsement or PSSA concept endorsement and Sub-Committee approval and 2) time elapsed between Sub-Committee approval and MDB approval.
33. On average, the 59 projects approved so far by the PPCR Sub-Committee have taken 22 months between SPCR endorsement and PPCR Sub-Committee approval. Twenty-four of these projects have

<sup>11</sup> One project, *Nepal: Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development*, implemented by ADB was completed in March 2017.

exceeded the 24-month benchmark of securing PPCR Sub-Committee approval from the time of SPCR endorsement.

34. For the 59 projects approved by the MDBs, an average of four months elapsed between PPCR Sub-Committee approval and MDB approval. Projects are generally well prepared and documented before they are submitted to the PPCR Sub-Committee, so MDB approval can usually proceed without significant delay.
35. Figure 7 illustrates the number of months taken by projects from the point of Sub-Committee approval through MDB approval to effectiveness date (or MDB equivalent) and date of first disbursement. For these approved projects, it has taken an average of five months from MDB approval to effectiveness and 13 months from MDB approval to first disbursement.
36. Projects for water resources management took the longest time from MDB approval to effectiveness. Projects on coastal zone management recorded the longest time from MDB approval to first disbursement followed by infrastructure and water resources management projects. Delays in disbursements are mostly attributed to procurement and bidding issues, government restructuring, or disasters.

**Figure 7: PPCR timeline analysis**  
(based on PPCR Sub-Committee-approved projects as of December 31, 2016)

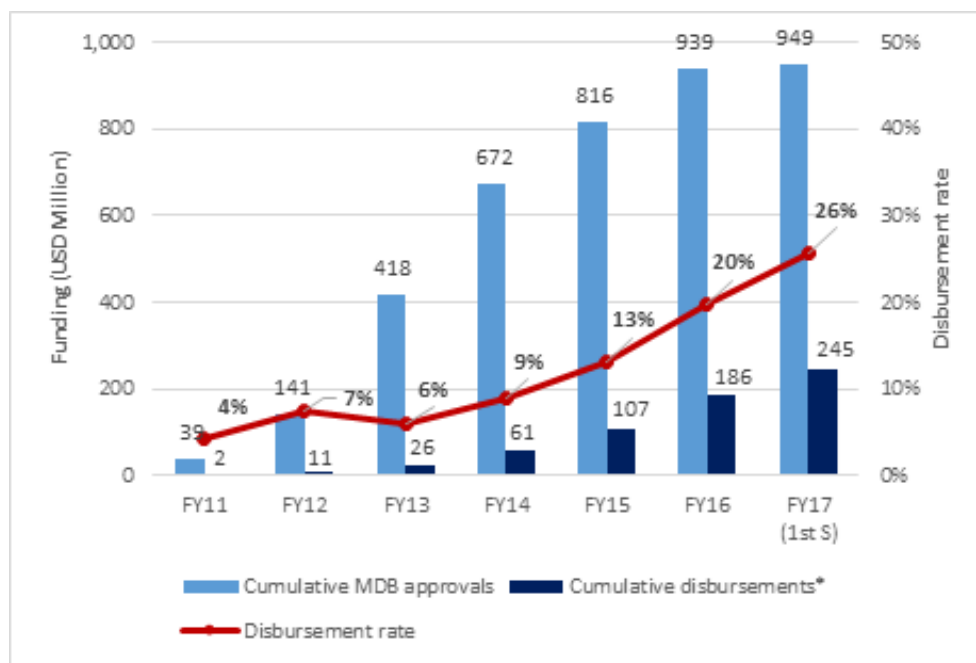


### 3.4 Disbursement analysis

37. PPCR continues to show an upward trend in disbursements with a total disbursement amount of USD 244.9 million. These include disbursements for SPCR grant worth USD 12.1 million, project

preparation grants in the amount of USD 13.0 million, and disbursements from projects of USD 219.9 million by end of December 2016. The total disbursement is equivalent to 26 percent of the total amount of MDB-approved funding and an increase of 67 percent from end of 2015. Fifty-two of the 58 projects approved by MDBs have already disbursed PPCR funds.<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 8: PPCR disbursement trends**



### 3.5 Implementation highlights

38. This section highlights implementation status of PPCR projects that are in a more advance stage of implementation compared to the rest.

<sup>12</sup> As mentioned, two projects have been completed as of the end of December 2016.

## Box 1

### Tajikistan: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector



**PPCR Financing:** USD 21 million

**Co-financing:** USD 50 million (loan from EBRD) and USD 4 million (technical cooperation grant from EBRD Shareholders Special Fund and UK DFID)

**MDB:** EBRD

**Objectives:** Enhance the climate resilience of Tajikistan's hydropower-dominated energy sector through a multilayered approach. Enhance access to social services across 12 rural coastal districts, resulting in better health, education, and economic opportunities.

The project is upgrading the infrastructure and resilience of the Qairokkum hydropower plant to address the energy security needs of 2.4 million people in the northern Sughd region vulnerable to increasing climatic variability.

The project has used best international practices in hydro-meteorological data and climate change analysis and projections for updating operational rules and reservoir planning. It also involved Tajik agencies twinning with hydropower experts from Canada, a country that has made significant advances in managing climate risks in the hydropower sector. The findings of the modeling work were used to inform the selection of turbines, spillway, and dam safety monitoring equipment capable of coping with the projected increase in variability of climatic conditions in the Syr Darya river basin.

Based on the project's climate change impacts analysis, a dedicated engineering design team has completed the detailed modernization plan for the hydropower plant. The physical works be underpinned by longer-term support for building technical capacities to improve climate risk management in the operations of Qairokkum and other hydropower facilities, institutions, and providers in Tajikistan.

A second phase of the project was approved for co-financing by the GCF in April 2017.



**Box 2****Niger: Community Action Project for Climate Resilience****PPCR Financing:** \$63 million**MDB:** IBRD**Objective:** Improve the resilience of the populations and production systems to climate change and variability in targeted communes. Develop innovative approaches to protecting the poorest and most vulnerable households

The project aims to mainstream climate resilience into development strategies at national and local levels and integrate climate resilience practices into agro-silvo-pastoral systems and local populations' social protection measures.

Increased efforts have been made during the past semester to implement 550 subprojects, moving the disbursement rate from 44 percent to 58 percent in a six-month period. Project interventions led to a 53 percent increase in crop yield and 61 percent increase in forage yield. More than 25,000 tons of animal food supplements were produced. Climate change dimension and related adaptation measures were integrated in 38 community development plans and in the national health strategy. Progress is also being made for integrating climate resilience in the national water resources management strategy and the transport strategies, expected to be delivered by March 2017. The project rehabilitated 238 facilities, including classrooms, health centers, and wells and boreholes identified as vulnerable to effects of climate risks. This has benefited 17,097 households. Forty-two climate resilience knowledge products have been developed and disseminated and an estimated 1.5 million people were sensitized to climate issues. A total of 10,516 hectares of silvo-pastoral land benefited from scaling-up improved sustainable land and water management practices.



**Box 3****Bangladesh: Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project****PPCR Financing:** USD 30 million**Co-financing:** USD 110 million**MDB:** ADB**Objectives:** Reduce poverty and raise incomes in the rural coastal districts of Bangladesh through fostering rural connectivity and climate-proofing basic infrastructures. Enhance access to social services across 12 rural coastal

The CCRIP is benefitting 12 climate vulnerable coastal districts through innovative climate resilient interventions. Some 130 kilometers of upazila roads and 780 meters of bridges and culverts are being climate-proofed by raising road embankment above highest flood level by an extra 200 mm for an anticipated sea level rise over the standard 600 mm freeboard. Improved drainage structures are also being provided to handle added run-off projected by future climate scenarios. Special bio-engineering measures are being taken to protect the interventions from tidal surge, while the most vulnerable sections are being protected by reinforced cement concrete pavement. Silted canals are being excavated to increase flow during high tide surcharge and flooding.

The project is upgrading 88 growth centers and large markets through paved trading areas, sheds, water supply, drainage and sanitation facilities, and market offices, with 15 percent of space allocated to women. The designs of market and associated infrastructures are also resilient to the impacts of climate change, with features such as concrete plinths raised above the maximum normal monsoon high-tide level and maximum sea level rise, with an additional 250 mm free board. Since project inception, at least 151 training sessions on climate proofing rural infrastructure have been organized. The CCRIP plans to develop a climate change adaptation strategy and a climate-resilient rural infrastructure management plan considering field experiences and lessons learned.

#### Box 4

### Nepal: Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development



**PROJECT COMPLETED** in March 2017

**PPCR Financing:** USD 7.16 million

**Implementing Agency:** ADB

**Objective:** Enhance government capacity to integrate climate change risk management in program, policies, and projects. Sensitize and build awareness of climate change impacts and risks at national and local levels and within vulnerable sectors and population groups

The project developed climate risk screening tools and climate risk assessment guidance for the infrastructure sector in Nepal. Risk screening tools and processes were developed and applied for 97 infrastructure systems in eight districts for irrigation, flood protection, roads, water supply and sanitation, and urban development. In addition, a Climate Change Risk Management Framework was developed but not yet adopted by the government. The project rolled out a district level climate change training program. A total of 1,608 local planners (35 percent women and 65 percent men) were trained in climate change and community-based adaptation. Community Adaptation Plans were developed in 61 communities in the districts where the training took place. The project was completed on March 31, 2017.

#### Box 5

### Grenada: Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction Project



**PPCR Financing:** USD 16.2 million

**Co-financing:** USD 10 million

**MDB:** IBRD

**Objectives:** Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts by climate proofing key infrastructure, increasing the capacity of the National Disaster Management Agency to quickly respond to adverse natural events, and improving the capacity of the Physical Planning Unit to conduct climate monitoring and hazard planning.

The project involves delivering a package of climate smart infrastructure projects and capacity building components. Both implementation and disbursement have been advancing satisfactorily and according to plan. Civil works have been completed with issued certificates

of completion: Lance Bridge, landslip mitigation works at Market Square, landslip mitigation at River Road, landslip mitigation at Constantine, rockfall mitigation works at Sendall Tunnel and water tanks at Chemin and Observatory Road. Works ongoing at La Sagesse and Beausejour communities and construction of St Patricks's school are all near completion. Upcoming project works include the following: Lance Bridge, Holy Cross RC School (for which the procurement process is underway and works completion expected in January 2018), and the St Johns River Flood Mitigation (for which technical studies were completed in November 2016 and construction is expected to commence in August 2017 and be completed by November 2018).

Consultants with expertise in LiDAR surveying, geodesy and hydromet have been hired to aid the local technical working groups in determining end-user needs, undertaking technical assessment, and developing technical specifications and training required. . The design for the modernization of the national geodetic survey network is ongoing and the terms of reference for the LiDAR survey is being finalized with the survey to be conducted in May 2017.

## **4. Cross-cutting themes**

### **4.1 Gender**

#### *4.1.1 Gender strategy*

39. The CIF Gender Action Plan – Phase 2 was approved by the CTF-SCF Joint Trust Fund Committee in December 2016 for implementation through 2020. Building on the progress under Phase 1, the Phase 2 Plan seeks a deliberate shift from ‘gender mainstreaming’ processes alone, to an emphasis on outcomes framed under a more ambitious gender-transformational goal of “women’s improved asset position, voice, and livelihoods status through access to benefits from CIF-funded investments.” Phase 2 will deepen CIF efforts on policy, technical support, evaluation and learning, and stakeholder engagement, including elaboration of a CIF Gender Policy and a scaled-up analytical and knowledge agenda. The new phase focuses on three pillars of gender interventions in relation to 1) CIF-wide and program governance, 2) local and national institutions, and 3) green growth and sustainable livelihoods. Phase 2 results will be tracked under a new set of impact indicators, in addition to those already in place at the level of outputs.

## Box 6

### Gender integration in private Sector solar PV investment in Mozambique



**PPCR Financing:** USD 10 million

**Co-financing:** USD 74 million

**Implementing Agency:** IFC

**Objective:** Increase the resilience of Mozambique's power sector by supporting private sector investments that can diversify the country's sources of power generation, and help decentralize the power system by building localized generation capacity in the Zambezi region.

The 'Building Resilience of Mozambique's Power Sector through Private Sector Investment' project, implemented by IFC, uses USD 10 million of PPCR concessional finance to co-invest in a private sector 40 MW utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) plant in the region of Zambezia, where 70 percent of households live below the poverty line. The project will help diversify the country's sources of power supply; improve reliability of energy supply by reducing reliance on the climate-change-vulnerable hydropower sector; and stimulate local economic and social activities by increasing local generation capacity.

As solar PV is only in its infancy in Mozambique, this first-mover private-sector developed solar PV project is supported through long-term concessional and commercial finance that allows for balanced project economics and a reduction in tariffs charged to end users therein improving affordability of generated power. Such a tariff reduction is expected to positively impact the budget and economic wellbeing of households in the project area, of which 26 percent are female-headed and many are chronically poor. Increased availability of electricity in the area is expected to power basic social service infrastructure and livelihoods in the area, including hospitals, street lighting, as well as productive uses at the household level, all which support women's reduced time poverty, health, and economic opportunities. The project will support the expansion of electricity services to up to 173,000 people.

The project will also adhere to IFC's Environmental and Social Performance Standards, which are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts, including assessing and addressing gender specific issues as they relate to the project. Moreover, increased availability and reliability of electricity that will result from the project are expected to

- Power basic services such as hospitals and public lighting, that can help improve maternal health and safety, allowing women to participate in activities outside the home after dark
- Facilitate provision of water for drinking and agricultural uses and can reduce the time spent by women and girls fetching water
- Increase economic opportunities by lengthening opening times for economic activities and businesses in which women are involved.

#### *4.1.2 Gender program support and learning*

40. In November 2016, support was offered to the EBRD CIF focal point team working on PPCR Kyrgyz Republic to ensure improved attention to gender institutional issues as part of the SPCR preparation process. In addition, the CIF Administrative Unit supported the EBRD task team in preparing a successful bid for CIF Evaluation and Learning funds to investigate the intersection of gender, private sector development, and institutional change in Tajikistan.

#### **4.2 Knowledge management**

41. The CIF continues to engage PPCR countries and development partners to generate lessons, facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote good practice on climate change adaptation.

##### *4.2.1 PPCR Africa Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange, February 28-March 2, 2017*

42. Following Asia and the Pacific PPCR Regional Exchanges held in 2016, the CIF Administrative Unit, together with the World Bank Group and AfDB, organized a regional exchange for the original and new African PPCR countries in Zambia. The event started with site visits to community-based adaptation projects in Sesheke District. Participants were able to witness PPCR project progress and interact with community members to discuss their experience and specific challenges in implementing PPCR-funded projects. The second day was devoted to special sessions on communicating climate change effectively, ecosystem-based adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods. Participants were able to learn new concepts and approaches to addressing climate vulnerabilities and promoting climate resilience. Distinguished external speakers were invited to lead different sessions. The last day was devoted to networking and sessions on monitoring and reporting and an overview of the AfDB's proposed Adaptation Benefits Mechanism.
43. Following every regional exchange (see Table 3), the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to track each country at 1, 3, and 6-month intervals to determine what, if, and how knowledge or lessons shared during these exchanges have been implemented once participants return home. The CIF Administrative Unit will also identify gaps in its support to countries. The regional exchanges will culminate at the PPCR Pilot Country meeting in October 2017, when the CIF Administrative Unit will present its findings and a PPCR learning platform will be launched.



**Table 3. PPCR regional dialogues and knowledge exchange events**

Region	Participating Countries	Date and Venue	Theme
Pacific Regional Exchange	Tonga, Samoa and Papua New Guinea	June 1-4, 2016 Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga	M and R
Asia-Pacific Regional Exchange	Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tajikistan and Tonga	October 16-19, 2016 Colombo, Sri Lanka	Urban Resilience
Africa Regional Exchange	Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia	February 28-March 2, 2017 Livingstone, Zambia	Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Community Livelihoods and Climate Change Communication
LAC Regional Exchange	Bolivia, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines	July 2017 Grenada	Coastal Resilience and Drought

#### 4.2.2 PPCR south-south exchanges

44. As a result of the PPCR regional dialogues and exchanges, two requests for further and specific knowledge exchange opportunities, in the form of south-south exchanges, have been submitted to the CIF Administrative Unit. The Zambia to Tajikistan South-South Exchange (IBRD) aims to observe and learn about the successful CLIMADAPT financing facility and seek ways to design and develop a similar program for Zambia. Also, the Zambia to Cambodia South-South Exchange (AfDB) is being planned to learn more about successful PPCR climate-smart agriculture programs.

#### 4.2.3 PPCR Learning Series

45. In January 2016, the PPCR Focal Point Team of the World Bank Group launched the PPCR Learning Series to share knowledge with task teams designing and implementing activities related to climate resilience. The series offers valuable insights into recent academic research; interesting discussions on hot topics, such as climate smart agriculture, urban resilience, or the use of climate services; as well as networking opportunities beyond participants' own area of expertise<sup>13</sup>. The goal is to familiarize development practitioners with the complex challenges of effective planning for climate

<sup>13</sup> All key information, presentations, and a full recording of each learning event are available on the PPCR Learning Series Portal (<http://globalpractices.worldbank.org/climate/Pages/SitePages/PPCR%20Learning%20Series.aspx>).

resilience. Each learning session features a specific theme<sup>14</sup> and provides a unique opportunity to learn from and discuss with academic researchers and professionals that are experts in their field. Attendance ranges from 50 to 80 participants with about a third of participants usually joining remotely.

#### 4.2.4 *External partnership*

46. The European Space Agency, working in partnership with IBRD, has provided an opportunity to share the cutting-edge Earth Observation solutions that could be applied in strengthening climate services and climate resilient planning. ESA partners have supported the IBRD with need assessments for Bhutan, Ethiopia, and Malawi, which have the potential to inform the SPCR development process in these countries.
47. In addition, with the support from the CIF Special Initiative, the IBRD PPCR Focal Point team is working with the International Research Institute (IRI) at Columbia University to develop a map-based tool for intuitive access to drought monitoring and forecasts, based on reliable and tested methodology applied globally, which can serve as the starting point for more tailored information at the regional-to-national level. The methodology is based on the use of a robust and tested climatic index, the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI).

#### 4.2.5 *Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative*

48. An E&L Call for Proposals successfully engaged a range of CIF entities, generating 11 evaluation and learning proposals from MDBs, recipient countries and Observers. Particularly, the process is intended to leverage the extensive experience, expertise, and insights of the MDBs and CIF stakeholders to help develop evaluation and learning activities that can contribute important learning to the wider CIF community and climate finance sector.
49. Out of 11 submitted proposals, nine came from PPCR projects. After extensive reviews by the Advisory Group and CIF Administrative Unit, six proposals focused on the PPCR were approved by the E&L Initiative Advisory Group to undertake evidence-based evaluation studies on the effectiveness of the CIF as a learning laboratory (see Table 4). PPCR proposals addressed various topics relating to the four priority learning themes highlighted in the CIF Business Plan. The geographic scope of the proposed activities range from single country to global, and cover three continents: Africa, Asia, and South America. Furthermore, with an exception of one proposal, all include significant levels of co-financing put forward by submitting entities or collaborators.

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<sup>14</sup> Session 1 focused on climate resilience and migration (January), session 2 explored climate resilience in the urban context (February), session 3 analyzed the importance of climate resilience for landscape approaches (March), session 4 examined the impacts of El Niño on food security (April), session 5 discussed the potential of modern earth observation for facilitating climate resilient development planning (September), and session 6 focused on livelihood vulnerability analysis in Ethiopia and adaptive social protection mechanisms in the Sahel (January 2017).

**Table 4. PPCR-related evaluation and learning proposals from MDBs, recipient countries and CSOs**

<b>Evaluation &amp; Learning Proposal Name</b>	<b>Type/Submitting Entity</b>	<b>CIF Program</b>	<b>USD Funding requested/ Approved</b>	<b>Approximate Timing of Deliverables</b>
1. Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities, <b>Zambia</b>	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	150,000	Approximately early/mid-2018
2. Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa (CHASA): The Case of <b>Uganda</b>	NGO and Government of Uganda PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	150,000	Approximately December 2018
3. Local Stakeholder Engagement and Benefits under CIF Investment in <b>Cambodia</b> : Case studies of PPCR and SREP	Observer: Live and Learn Cambodia, SREP CSO Observer and PPCR Cambodia Implementing CSO	PPCR/SREP	149,182	Approximately mid-2018
4. Evaluating operational pathways used for modernizing national hydrological and meteorological organizations and delivering weather, water and climate services in <b>Mozambique, Nepal and Uruguay</b>	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	150,000	Approximately January 2018
5. Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-sensitive Climate Resilience Development in <b>Tajikistan</b>	MDB: EBRD PPCR Focal Point team	PPCR	150,000	Approximately March 2018
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>\$749,182</b>	

### 4.3 Monitoring and reporting (M&R)

50. The 17 countries and 2 regional programs of the PPCR have reported on results from 44 projects under the PPCR Portfolio using the five PPCR core indicators. It was difficult for Yemen to report because of security issues in the country. Countries are expected to report more tangible results on the ground for the next reporting period (January to December 2016) as the approved projects continue to mature. Box 3 provides an illustration of some results on the ground of PPCR activities in Zambia.



51. After three years of M&R toolkit implementation, the CIF is undertaking a stocktaking review of the PPCR M&R system during the first half of 2017. The review examines how to enhance the effectiveness and usefulness of the system and addresses issues identified in its implementation over the last three years. The main issues are related to consistency and reliability of data and access to more granular and project-level data. The revised PPCR M&R system will be presented to the PPCR Sub-Committee meeting in June 2017.

#### Box 7

#### Strengthening Climate Resilience of Communities in Barotse Basin, Zambia



**PPCR Financing:** USD 37 million

**MDB:** IBRD

**Objective:** Strengthen Zambia's institutional framework for climate resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the Barotse sub-basin; facilitate participatory adaptation investments in the Barotse sub-basin through community adaptation sub-grants and adaptation contingency fund; and rehabilitation and strengthened management of traditional canals.

The pilot participatory adaptation component of the PPCR project in Barotse basin supports community-based climate resilient planning and small-scale investments. The component covers approximately 8 districts and 24 wards of the Barotse sub-basin. Small grants were made available to community groups to pilot test and demonstrate subprojects with clear adaptation co-benefits. The subprojects specifically target women-headed households, as well as households classified as extremely vulnerable. The project is making good progress and initially harvesting good results from the ground. More than 200 subprojects which vary in cost and size (US\$2,500 to US\$25,000) are now under implementation with a target of 400 more by the end of this year. Beneficiary communities have started to realize the impacts of adaptation subprojects in women and children in terms of livelihood opportunities, health, improved education and prevention of forced migration.

#### 4.4 Risk management

52. In December 2016, the CIF Administrative Unit circulated a Risk Report highlighting the impacts of currency risk exposures on available resources for each program/subprogram.
53. In May 2017, the CIF Administrative Unit posted a Risk Report updating the Trust Fund Committee and Subcommittees on the key risk exposures. This report highlights 12 PPCR projects which the CIF Administrative Unit has flagged for implementation risk (i.e., the risk that, after a project becomes

effective, it is not implemented in a timely manner). The 2017 Risk Report also outlines the next steps for continuing to implement the ERM Framework.

54. The CIF Administrative Unit, working with the MDBs and the Trustee, developed and operationalized risk dashboards for the three SCF subprograms to facilitate risk exposure monitoring and reporting. They were launched in May 2017, with information on these reporting platforms to be updated monthly.

## Annex 1: Resource availability in the PPCR in USD million (as of 31 March 2017)

<b>Cumulative Funding Received</b>	
<b>Contributions Received</b>	
Cash Contributions	1,126.0
Unencashed promissory notes	a/ 12.2
<b>Total Contributions Received</b>	<b>1,138.2</b>
<b>Other Resources</b>	
Investment Income earned -as of Feb 2016	b/ 18.8
Other income	
<b>Total Other Resources</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)</b>	<b>1,157.0</b>

<b>Cumulative Funding Commitments</b>	
Projects/Programs	1,024.6
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs	35.4
Cumulative Administrative Expenses	67.5
<b>Total Cumulative Funding Commitments</b>	<b>1,127.5</b>
<b>Project/Program Cancellations</b>	<b>c/ (18.8)</b>
<b>Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)</b>	<b>1,108.7</b>

<b>Fund Balance (A - B)</b>	<b>48.3</b>
<b>Currency Risk Reserves</b>	<b>d/ (1.8)</b>
<b>Unrestricted Fund Balance ( C)</b>	<b>46.5</b>

<b>Anticipated Commitments (FY17-FY21)</b>	
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs	50.8
<b>Total Anticipated Commitments (D)</b>	<b>50.8</b>

<b>Available Resources (C-D)</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>
<b>Potential Future Funding (FY17-FY21)</b>	
Pledges	-
Funding From Provisional Account	-
Contributions not yet paid (Receivable from UK)	e/ 14.9
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	1.8
<b>Total Potential Future Resources (E)</b>	<b>16.8</b>

<b>Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)</b>	<b>12.5</b>
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a/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 9.8 million.

b/ Prior to Feb 2016, investment income was recorded under individual sub-programs and are transferred to the Admin/Investment income account to cover the Admin Budget. After Feb 2016, the investment income is recorded for all SCF programs under a separate Admin/Investment Income account.

c/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the Committee. It also includes commitment cancellations to adjust changes to the previous approvals.

d/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

e/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 12 million.

## Annex 2: Projects Awaiting Approval from the PPCR Subcommittee for over 24 months

SPCR/ PSSA	Country	Project Title	MDB	Public/ Private	Grant	Non- Grant	Expected SC Approval Date	Pipeline Age
SPCR	Caribbean-Haiti	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project	IBRD	Public	7.50	-	May-17	48
SPCR	South Pacific-Papua New Guinea	Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	ADB	Public	4.80	-	May-17	54
PSSA	Caribbean-Saint Lucia	Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia	IDB	Private		.80	May-17	42
SPCR	Caribbean-Jamaica	Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of Jamaica	IBRD	Public	4.80	-	Jun-17	36
PSSA	Bolivia	Inclusive Finance to Improve Climate Resilience of Bolivian Agricultural Producers	IDB	Private		5.00	Jun-17	33
PSSA	Bolivia	Microfinance and Climate Resilience for Smallholder Farmers in Bolivia	IDB	Private		4.00	Jul-17	36
SPCR	Niger	Project for the Improvement of Climate Forecasting Systems and Operationalization of Early Warning Systems (PDIPC)	IBRD	Private	-	1.50	Sep-17	82
SPCR	Niger	Sustainable Management and Control of Water Resources (PROMOVARE)	IBRD	Private	-	2.50	Sep-17	82
SPCR	Niger	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)- Private Sector Investment to Build Climate Resilience in Niger's Agricultural Sector	IBRD	Private	-	6.00	Sep-17	82
PSSA	Mozambique	Lurio Sustainable Forestry Project	AfDB	Private	-	- (11.00)	to be dropped	

SPCR/ PSSA	Country	Project Title	MDB	Public/ Private	Grant	Non- Grant	Expected SC Approval Date	Pipeline Age
SPCR	Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards-Additional Funding	IBRD	Public	(5.00)	-	dropped	
SPCR	Yemen	Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities (CRCC)	IBRD	Public	(20.0 0)	-	dropped	
SPCR	Yemen	Climate Resilience of Rural Communities	IBRD	Public	(18.6 0)	-	dropped	
SPCR	Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience- Investment Component	IBRD	Private	-	13.50	TBD	
	<b>Total</b>				<b>16.60</b>	<b>33.30</b>		

*Note: Fund allocation for projects in Niger and Zambia will be transferred from IFC to IBRD.*

### Annex 3: Indicative allocation of PPCR funding and PPCR approvals by country/region, first group of pilot countries and regional programs

(as of December 2016, USD million)

Country	Number Projects	Endorsed Funding	Committee Approvals	% Approval	MDB Approvals	% Approval (vs Total Funding)	% Approval (vs Committee Approvals)
Bangladesh	6	109.75	109.75	100%	99.75	91%	91%
Bolivia	5	109.50	90.50	83%	90.50	83%	100%
Cambodia	9	95.96	95.96	100%	95.96	100%	100%
Mozambique	9	102.00	91.00	89%	91.00	89%	100%
Nepal	4	91.00	86.00	95%	71.60	79%	83%
Niger	6	110.40	100.40	91%	100.40	91%	100%
Tajikistan	7	72.73	72.73	100%	72.73	100%	100%
Yemen	3	57.60	19.00	33%	19.00	33%	100%
Zambia	3	89.88	76.38	85%	76.38	85%	100%
Caribbean-Dominica	1	21.00	21.00	100%	21.00	100%	100%
Caribbean-Grenada	1	25.00	25.00	100%	25.00	100%	100%
Caribbean-Haiti	4	25.00	17.50	70%	17.50	70%	100%
Caribbean-Jamaica	4	35.72	30.92	87%	30.92	87%	100%
Caribbean-Saint Lucia	2	28.00	27.00	96%	27.00	96%	100%
Caribbean-St. Vincent & The Grenadines	1	15.00	15.00	100%	15.00	100%	100%
Caribbean-Regional Track	1	10.60	10.60	100%	10.60	100%	100%
South Pacific-Papua New Guinea	1	30.00	25.20	84%	25.20	84%	100%
South Pacific-Samoa	2	29.89	29.89	100%	29.89	100%	100%
South Pacific-Tonga	1	19.95	19.95	100%	19.95	100%	100%
South Pacific-Regional Track	2	10.00	10.00	100%	10.00	100%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,088.98</b>	<b>973.78</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>949.38</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>97%</b>

## Annex 4: Status of SPCR preparation of new PPCR pilot countries

Country	Lead MDB	(Target) Date of Completion						Priority sectors (see note)
		Scoping Mission	First Joint Mission	SPCR Funding Approval	Draft SPCR	Second joint mission	Expected Final SPCR Submission	
Bhutan	WB	Oct 26-30 2015	Late Jan/ Early Feb 2017	Mar 29, 2016	June 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Agriculture, hydropower, water resources management, disaster risk management, tourism, infrastructure and urban development, climate services, private sector
Ethiopia	WB	Feb 15-19, 2016	June 20-24, 2016	Apr 13, 2016	April 2017	Mar 30-31, 2017	May 2017	Focus is on the forest and agriculture sectors (including livestock), while taking into account relevant activities on water resources, irrigation, and energy, in the context of resilient landscapes; climate services and Earth observation information
Gambia	AfDB	Feb 1-5, 2016	21-25 Nov 2016	May 11, 2016	March 2017	April 2017	Aug 2017	
Honduras	WB	Nov 9-11, 2015	March 8-15 2016	Mar 16, 2016	June 2017	July 17, 2017	Sep 2017	Water security, food security, livelihood, climate information
Kyrgyz Republic	EBRD	Oct 19-23, 2015	April 18-22, 2016	Feb 9, 2016	May/June, 2017	June /July 2017	Nov 2017	Energy, agriculture, water resources management, transport, forest and biodiversity,

Country	Lead MDB	(Target) Date of Completion						Priority sectors (see note)
		Scoping Mission	First Joint Mission	SPCR Funding Approval	Draft SPCR	Second joint mission	Expected Final SPCR Submission	
								mining, public health, climate information systems, disaster risk management, buildings, private sector
Madagascar	WB	Nov 30-Dec 4, 2015	May 2-10 2017	Apr 6, 2016	June 2017	June/ July 2017	Oct 2017	Agriculture-livestock-fisheries, coastal zones, environment, water resources, disaster risk reduction, meteorology, infrastructure, land use planning
Malawi	WB	Feb 29-Mar 4 2016	Nov 30-Dec 6 2016	Jul 5, 2016	June 2017	June 5-9 2017	Sep 2017	Agriculture, energy, sustainable catchment systems, watershed development, hydromet and early warning systems, climate resilient livelihoods
Philippines	WB	Nov 23 - 27, 2015	April 24 – May 12, 2017	Jan 15, 2016	July 2017	July 2017	Sep 2017	Agriculture, tourism, fisheries, coastal ecosystem, coastal cities, better use of climate information
Rwanda	WB	Nov 23 - 27, 2015	15 to 18 May, 2017	May 13, 2016	Aug2 017	Sep 2017	Sep 2017	Agriculture; forest, food, water and energy security; tourism; climate information, knowledge and disaster risk



Country	Lead MDB	(Target) Date of Completion						Priority sectors (see note)
		Scoping Mission	First Joint Mission	SPCR Funding Approval	Draft SPCR	Second joint mission	Expected Final SPCR Submission	
								management systems
Uganda	AfDB	Oct 19-23, 2016	June 13-24, 2016	Jan 14, 2014	April 14, 2017	Oct 10-14, 2016	May 5, 2017	Agriculture and Landscape Management, Urban Development, Enabling Environment

*Note: Priority sectors may include: Agriculture and Landscape Management, Climate Information Systems and Disaster Risk Management, Coastal Zone Management, Enabling Environment, Water Resources Management, Urban Development, and Others.*

## Annex 5: Status Updates of Projects for PPCR Subcommittee Approval

Country	MDB	Project Title	Status
Caribbean-Haiti	IBRD	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project	On the institutional side, the team has increased the engagement at the local level to develop the “Municipal Investment Support and Capacity Building” Component (the Bank team has been enlarged on the ground). In addition, the Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities has designated a focal point in the Local Authorities Directorate to provide a closer follow-up to the preparation of this Component. Regarding the technical challenges encountered in the design of flood risk reduction works, the Government has (i) contracted a modeling firm to conduct the flood risk assessment and bathymetry of the Bassin Rhodo; and (ii) conducted a preliminary social assessment of the Bassin Rhodo to identify resettlement needs. Additionally, the Bank has expanded its team of experts to include a Senior Social Development Specialist with expertise in large resettlement projects and is also contracting morphology and sediments experts to support project preparation and the ESIA process. The hydrology expert has also been mobilized to provide close technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Works in the supervision of the firm that is developing the flood risk modeling and bathymetry of the Bassin Rhodo. The project was submitted for PPCR Sub-Committee approval in May 2017.
South Pacific-Papua New Guinea	ADB	Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	Consultants are mobilized in January 2017. Engineering options have been developed and will be presented to government for decision-making in March 2017. The feasibility design and due diligence documents are due to be completed by end-March/early April 2017. ADB is working to submit the project for PPCR Subcommittee approval in May 2017.
Caribbean-Saint Lucia	IDB	Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia	The re-organization of the IDB’s private sector arm caused some delays in the project cycle but IDB has been in discussions with the new team leader assigned to this project. The team have been on mission to Saint Lucia to touch base with government and the financial institution that had initially agreed to take on the loan under the private sector project that was presented. The project is back on track and was submitted to PPR Sub-Committee approval in May 2017.
Caribbean-Jamaica	IBRD	Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of Jamaica	The process is now moving at full speed and the task team expects to complete project preparation as soon as possible. Since the last reporting there has been no delay. The project is expected to be submitted for CIF approval in end May/early June 2017.
Bolivia	IDB	Inclusive Finance to Improve Climate Resilience of Bolivian	Negotiation with the client ongoing - Term sheet of loans not yet agreed

Country	MDB	Project Title	Status
		Agricultural Producers	
Bolivia	IDB	Microfinance and Climate Resilience for Smallholder Farmers in Bolivia	Financial regulator is delaying the registration of the two microfinance counterparties identified for the project. High level discussions with the PPCR focal point in the country, the CIF AF and IDB head of operations in the country.
Niger	IFC	Project for the Improvement of Climate Forecasting Systems and Operationalization of Early Warning Systems (PDIPC)	As noted in earlier semi-annual reports, business development in Niger has been a challenge and despite efforts by IFC over a long period of time, the prospects of a private sector investment that meets PPCR objectives and financial sustainability remains limited. Given that appropriate investment opportunities have not been identified, IFC has discussed with the government about the transfer of IFC's allocation to the World Bank PPCR program. This proposal was agreed to by the government and steps are underway to re-allocate the funds following the necessary clearances and protocols.
Niger	IFC	Sustainable Management and Control of Water Resources (PROMOVARE)	As noted in earlier semi-annual reports, business development in Niger has been a challenge and despite efforts by IFC over a long period of time, the prospects of a private sector investment that meets PPCR objectives and financial sustainability remains limited. Given that appropriate investment opportunities have not been identified, IFC has discussed with the government about the transfer of IFC's allocation to the World Bank PPCR program. This proposal was agreed to by the government and steps are underway to re-allocate the funds following the necessary clearances and protocols.
Niger	IFC	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)- Private Sector Investment to Build Climate Resilience in Niger's Agricultural Sector	As noted in earlier semi-annual reports, business development in Niger has been a challenge and despite efforts by IFC over a long period of time, the prospects of a private sector investment that meets PPCR objectives and financial sustainability remains limited. Given that appropriate investment opportunities have not been identified, IFC has discussed with the government about the transfer of IFC's allocation to the World Bank PPCR program. This proposal was agreed to by the government and steps are underway to re-allocate the funds following the necessary clearances and protocols.
Mozambique	AfDB	Lurio Sustainable Forestry Project	This project is likely to be dropped.
Nepal	IBRD	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards-Additional Funding	WB has decided to drop this project to focus on the successful implementation and completion of the ongoing Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards Project, as well as prioritize the implementation of ongoing Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project. The proposed project would require close engagement of implementation of ongoing project, the CMU do not want their attention being diverted with a burden for implementing another project.

Country	MDB	Project Title	Status
Yemen	IBRD	Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities (CRCC)	Due to the long-standing security concerns and deteriorating political situation, the CMU has decided to cancel WB's entire pipeline and portfolio of projects in Yemen, including this PPCR project. When the situation improves, WB will re-assess jointly with the client the immediate next steps.
Yemen	IBRD	Climate Resilience of Rural Communities	Due to the long-standing security concerns and deteriorating political situation, the CMU has decided to cancel WB's entire pipeline and portfolio of projects in Yemen, including this PPCR project. When the situation improves, WB will re-assess jointly with the client the immediate next steps.
Zambia	IBRD	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience-Investment Component	As noted in earlier semi-annual reports, IFC has been unable to develop a private sector investment that meets PPCR objectives and meets IFC's financial, credit, and environmental sustainability requirements. In light of the fact that appropriate investment opportunities have not been identified, IFC has discussed with the government about the transfer of IFC's allocation to the World Bank PPCR program. This proposal was agreed to by the government and steps are underway to re-allocate the funds following the necessary clearances and protocols.