

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.21/3
December 5, 2017

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington D.C.
Tuesday, December 12 – Wednesday, December 13, 2017

PPCR OPERATIONS AND RESULTS REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the document, PPCR/SC.21/3, PPCR Operations and Results Report, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of the PPCR in the pilot countries.

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

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1 Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) was established in 2008 to support developing countries and regions in building their resilience to the impacts of climate change. It provides financing to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk management and adaptation objectives into core development planning.
2. Overall, there are 28 countries and two regions participating in PPCR. The original group of pilots comprises nine pilot countries and two regional programs (Caribbean and South Pacific) involving an additional nine individual pilot countries.¹ In May 2015, a group of 10 new PPCR pilot countries was selected.²
3. This Operational and Results Report identifies key strategic issues of the PPCR, and provides a status update on its portfolio of programs and projects and progress made in achieving PPCR objectives through its established results indicators.
4. The operational status update covers all pilot countries and regional programs during the period January 1 to June 30, 2017 (with additional updates to end of October, 2017 as a measure to facilitate discussion and decision-making during the December 2017 PPCR Sub-Committee meeting). The results reporting covers cumulative achievements as of December 31, 2016, for the original pilots only.
5. Annexes to this report can be found in separate document, Annexes to the PPCR Operations and Results Report [here](#)

2 Strategic issues

2.1 Overview

6. As of June 30, 2017, the PPCR portfolio comprises 66 projects for a total funding allocation of USD 1,029.4 million. These include 59 projects under the endorsed strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCRs) of the original pilot countries and seven projects under the PPCR private sector set-aside (PSSA). Out of the 66 projects, 62 projects have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee for a total funding of USD 977.8 million, leaving only four more projects for approval.³ As the projects start to mature, disbursement continues to progress, reaching USD 310 million by June 30, 2017 which is equivalent to 32 percent of MDB-approved funding totaling USD 966 million.
7. The original pilot countries are now in different stages of advancing in the implementation of projects as agreed in their SPCR, including three projects completed by the end of the reporting period. A total of 33 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

¹ The original group of PPCR pilots comprises Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia, and two regional programs for the Caribbean (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and the Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga).

² These include Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda.

³ From July to October 2017, two more projects (Bolivia and Jamaica) and additional financing for a project in Papua New Guinea were approved, meaning just two projects remain to be approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee.

climate data and information for planning and decision making, develop tools and models for climate risk assessments, implement climate-smart agriculture and natural resources management approaches and integrate adaptation measures in infrastructure design particularly in the transport, water, and energy sectors.

8. With the lessons and knowledge from maturing PPCR projects, the PPCR is poised to continue to identify additional good practices and impact stories on climate change adaptation and make this widely available, not only to PPCR countries, but to countries worldwide. It will also be useful to identify specific elements of these experiences and stories that drive PPCR success, be it innovative institutional arrangements, pioneering technologies, or other factors.
9. Given the pilot nature of PPCR activities, the experiences and lessons from its implementation have laid the foundations for countries to learn along the way and apply this learning in preparing and designing project proposals to access larger scale financing from other climate finance mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF). A number of PPCR countries are scaling up the foundational work of the PPCR to a national and regional level.⁴

2.2 Resource availability

10. As of September 30, 2017, the PPCR funding envelope stands at USD 1.16 billion. Cumulative funding commitments have reached USD 1.1 billion resulting in an unrestricted fund balance of USD 46.3 million.⁵
11. Following consultations between the CIF Administration Unit and Trustee, two new line items have been added to the SCF program-level calculations of available resources:
 - A. Administrative Expense Reserve: At the CIF's inception, investment income was anticipated to exceed administrative expenses. However, due to low interest rates and declining trust fund balances investment income has been and will continue to be insufficient to cover the estimated SCF administrative expenses.
 - (i) The June 2017 Trustee Report incorporated three years of estimated administrative expenses of the CIF AU, MDBs and Trustee but this was reported at the SCF Trust Fund level and not reflected in the available resources of the three SCF programs.
 - (ii) The CIF AU and Trustee deem it prudent now to set aside the equivalent of a five-year administrative expenses reserve (net of forecasted investment income) to meet the need for resources for the operations of the CIF AU, MDBs and Trustee as they continue to ensure the implementation of the SCF programs into the future. The impact of this reserve is reflected in the current Trustee report.
 - (iii) In accordance with the SCF Contribution Agreements, administrative expenses must be allocated to all SCF Programs on a pro rata basis based on the fund balance in each SCF Program. These expenses must be paid with grant resources. Given the existing funding situation in the SCF programs, by FY22 the FIP is

⁴ These include Tajikistan, Zambia, Cambodia, and Grenada. A regional proposal was submitted to the GCF to upscale the PPCR Tajikistan CLIMADAPT project.

⁵ Unrestricted fund balance pertains to PPCR financing resources available for commitment.

expected to be the only program with a fund balance. The pro-rata allocation requirement will therefore impact the FIP disproportionately going forward, as it will be required to fund all SCF administrative expenses for as long as it remains the only program with an outstanding fund balance.

(iv) The PPCR has been apportioned USD 2.4 million of a total USD 53.1 million of the SCF administrative expenses for FY19-23.

B. Country Programming Reserve: an estimated allocation, for the approved FY18 and projected FY19-23 Country Programming budget amounts, has been added to the Trustee report. PPCR has reserved USD 2.5 million for country programming for FY18-23.

12. As of September 30, 2017, PPCR had an unrestricted fund balance of USD 41.3 million after incorporating the reserve for administrative expenses and country programming budget.
13. Total anticipated commitments for projects amount to USD 29.5 million. This includes a pipeline of three projects (from endorsed SPCRs of the first group of pilot countries) for PPCR Sub-Committee approval. PPCR therefore has USD 11.8 million of available resources as of September 30, 2017.
14. If expected contributions of GBP 12million (USD 16.1 million as of September 30, 2017) are received and the of currency risk reserves amounting to USD 2.0 million are not needed to mitigate further declines in the GBP, the PPCR has potential available resources amounting to USD 29.8 million, divided between USD 11.0 million in non-grant and USD 18.8 million in grant financing (see Table 1).
15. In the previous PPCR semi-annual report, it was noted that PPCR had a shortfall of available resources to fund projects in the pipeline requiring grants. Given the cancellation of an approved project in Yemen, grant resources amounting to USD 17.42 million was returned resulting to availability of additional grant resources for the PPCR. Detailed information on the resources available for PPCR activities is provided in Annex 1.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule
(as of September 30, 2017, USD million)

		Total	Non Grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		46.3	32.1	14.2
Future Programming Reserves		4.9		4.9
<i>Proposed FY18 Country Programming Budget</i>	0.5			
<i>Projected Country Programming Budget Reserve FY19-23</i>	2.0			
<i>Admin Expenses-Reserve for FY19-23 (net of estimated investment income)</i>	2.4			
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves		41.3	32.1	9.2
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)		29.5	23.1	6.4
<i>Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs</i>	29.5			
Available Resources (C-D)		11.8	9.0	2.8
Potential Future Resources (E)		18.0	2.0	16.1
<i>Contributions Note Yet Paid a/</i>	16.1			
<i>Currency Risk Reserves b/</i>	2.0			
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)		29.8	11.0	18.8

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

b/ 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.

2.3 PPCR Pipeline Management Policy

16. In January 2017, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved the new PPCR Pipeline Management Policy,⁶ which provides a framework for the implementation of the existing Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) policy and enhanced pipeline management. It serves as a useful tool to actively manage the program and project pipeline in a manner that maximizes the efficient and effective use of available PPCR resources over time.
17. The 10 new pilot countries accepted to the PPCR in May 2015 were expected to submit their SPCRs for endorsement no later than June 2017. Ethiopia and Uganda SPCRs were submitted and endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee in June 2017. The remaining eight countries were granted an extension of submission deadline, which would allow the SPCRs to be considered at the December 2017 PPCR Sub-Committee meeting.
18. The policy requires PPCR Sub-Committee approval of project funding 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 exceeded the deadline as of January 2017, were to be cancelled by September 2017 unless a request for extension was approved by the Sub-Committee. With the policy in effect, the following PPCR projects were cancelled:

⁶ PPCR/SC.19/5.Rev.1. The PPCR Pipeline Management Policy.
https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_19_5_rev.1_decision_by_mail_pipeline_management_policy_final_revised.pdf

- Bolivia: Inclusive Finance to Improve Climate Resilience of Bolivian Agricultural Producers, USD 5 million (non-grant), IDB
 - Mozambique: Lurio Sustainable Forestry Project, USD 11 million (non-grant), AfDB
 - Nepal: Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards, USD 5 million (non-grant), IBRD
19. In May 2017, Niger and Zambia submitted requests updates in their SPCRs to shift the administration of one of their respective PPCR projects remaining in the pipeline from IFC to IBRD and to shift resources from the private to the public sector. Both requests were approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in June 2017. These projects are expected for approval by November 2017.
- Niger: Community Action Project for Climate Resilience, USD 9.597 (non-grant), IBRD
 - Zambia: Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia, USD 1.1 million (grant); USD 13.5 million (non-grant), IBRD

2.4 Availability of funding for new pilot countries

20. While two of the anticipated 10 new SPCRs have been endorsed by the Sub-Committee, no funding is available for any of the new pilot countries to support the preparation and implementation of projects and programs under their SPCRs once endorsed. This remains a serious concern for the new pilot countries, and they continue to seek the support of the CIF donors to identify potential sources of funding, particularly for preparing and designing projects.
21. In addition, country governments continue to closely collaborate with the MDBs to attract funding from other adaptation funding sources, such as the GCF, Global Environment Facility (GEF), and MDB's own resources.

2.5 Knowledge management and country engagement

22. As the PPCR portfolio continues to mature, projects are increasingly advancing in implementation and starting to report on achievements as well as challenges. This creates an opportunity for knowledge sharing among pilot countries and regions.
23. Since June 2016, the PPCR has organized a series of Regional Dialogue and Knowledge Exchanges to facilitate peer-to-peer learning among PPCR countries and regional pilots. These events have been conducted in the Pacific (June 2016), Asia-Pacific (October 2016), Africa (February 2017) and Latin America and the Caribbean (September 2017). In October 2017, the PPCR launched its first country-to-county knowledge exchange between Cambodia and Zambia. The pilot countries have found these events extremely beneficial as opportunities to speak about their PPCR experiences, learn from one another, and deepen understanding of climate change issues and development challenges.
24. The CIF Administrative Unit is tracking and evaluating the effectiveness of the PPCR Regional Dialogues and 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.

25. Through the Evaluation & Learning (E&L) Initiative, the PPCR has entered a learning partnership with Oxford Policy Management Limited (OPM Ltd) to create and facilitate a dynamic knowledge and learning network among the PPCR community of practitioners, including recipient countries, MDBs, and other stakeholders. The goal is to generate and share practical, evidence-based learning to advance climate resilience goals both in the PPCR and globally. OPM Ltd, in consultation with PPCR countries, the CIF Administrative Unit, and other stakeholders, will develop an overall strategy and implementation plan for a PPCR knowledge network. OPM will also facilitate a PPCR online learning platform, to promote continuous open engagement and knowledge sharing among PPCR practitioners, and development of focused publications, such as rapid response briefs, blogs, case studies, research briefs, and infographics, to improve adaptation practices in specific areas.
26. The CIF has also entered a partnership with the Global Delivery Initiative (GDI), a collaborative effort to create an evidence base of delivery know-how that can be used to inform development practice and improve implementation. The GDI and its partners support practitioners on the ground to adapt to dynamic contexts and solve stubborn delivery challenges. In October 2017, the CIF officially joined the GDI partnership as its 40th member. A series of six CIF project case studies is being developed in collaboration with the MDBs, including two case studies of PPCR projects. The case studies will be undertaken in 2018 utilizing the GDI methodology

2.6 PPCR M&R system revisions

27. During the first half of 2017, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with MDBs and PPCR countries, conducted a stocktaking review of the PPCR monitoring and reporting (M&R) system. The review examined how to enhance the system's effectiveness and usefulness and addressed issues identified in implementation over the last three years, mainly related to consistency and reliability of data and access to more granular and project level data. This participatory and successful exercise was completed with the endorsement of the *PPCR M&R Stocktaking Review Report*⁷ by the PPCR Sub-Committee in June 2017.
28. The CIF Administrative Unit has started implementing the following recommendations of this review:
 - For the first time, results data from MDBs were collected for PPCR projects. This has allowed for more comprehensive reporting on PPCR achievement this reporting cycle.
 - The CIF M&R team is currently updating the *PPCR M&R Toolkit* for the country reporting system with technical improvements identified in the stocktaking exercise. The new toolkit will be launched during the next PPCR pilot country meetings in April 2018.
 - A PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Country Capacity Building Program is under development and will be implemented in 2018. The CIF Administrative Unit is welcoming requests from PPCR pilot countries for training sessions on the revised PPCR M&R toolkit and developing country expertise and ownership of M&R information.

⁷ https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/ppcr_20_4_report_on_ppcr_monitoring_and_reporting_stocktaking_review_0.pdf

3 Status of the PPCR

3.1 Portfolio at a glance

29. As of June 30, 2017, USD 1.03 billion has been endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee as indicative allocations to the original pilot countries, totaling 66 projects included in SPCRs and the PSSA. Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status.

Table 2: Overview of PPCR portfolio (as of June 30, 2017, USD million)

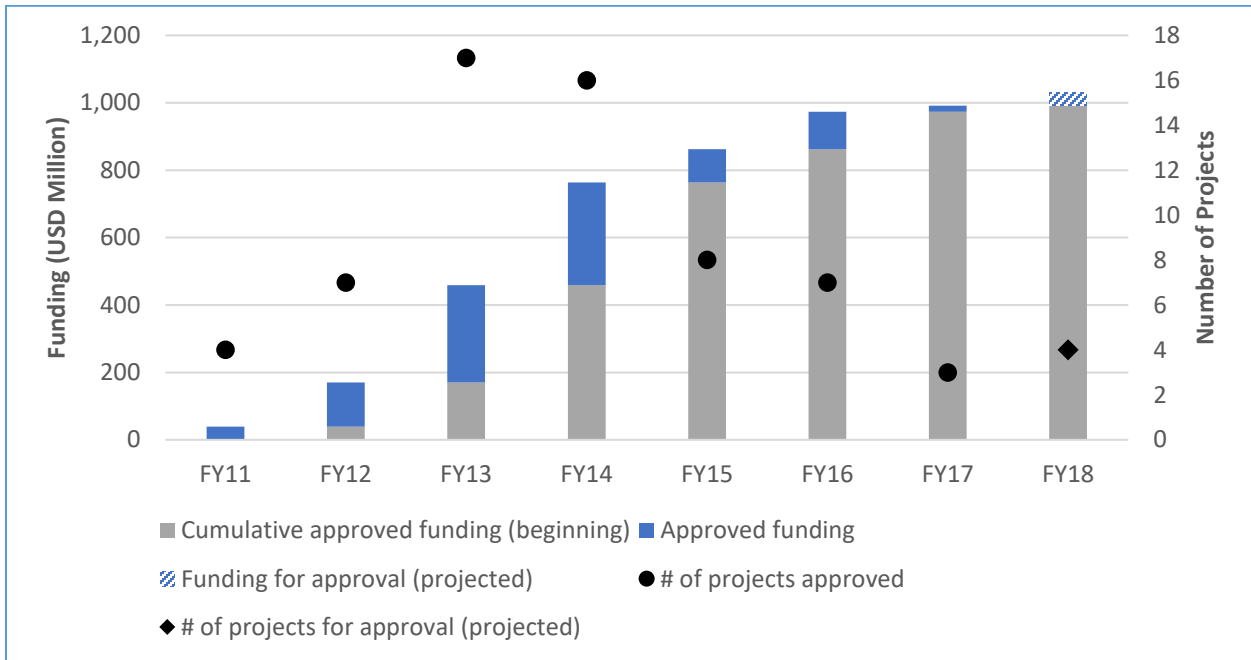
	Indicative pipeline allocation			Approved funding		Disbursement
	TOTAL	IP	PSSA	Committee	MDB	
PPCR funding (in USD M)	1,029.4	988.7	40.7	977.8	966.2	310
Number of projects	66	59	7	62	60	53

Note: Includes PPG and, for disbursements, also includes grants for SPCR preparation

30. Sixty two out of the 66 projects have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee for a total funding of USD 977.8 million leaving only four more projects to be approved.⁸ Sixty out of the 62 PPCR Sub-Committee-approved projects have been approved by the MDBs for a total funding of USD 966.2 million. Figure 1 shows the funding amount and number of project approvals per year for the PPCR, including projections for FY2018.

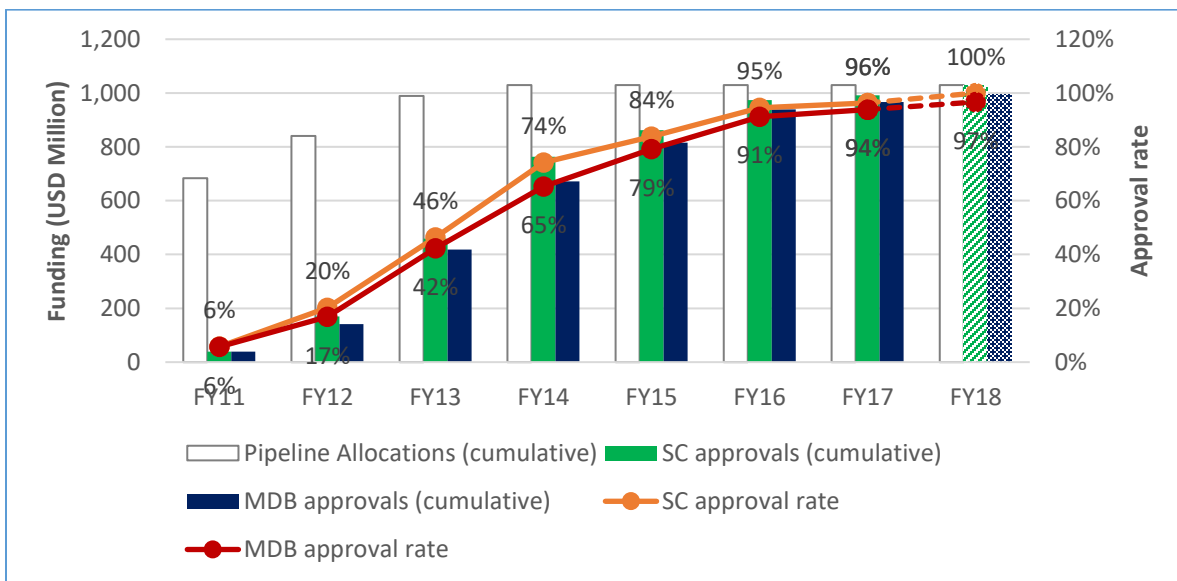
⁸ The PPCR Sub-Committee approved two more projects after the reporting period, so as of October 2017, only two projects remain for approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee; one for Niger and one for Zambia.

Figure 1: Project approvals by PPCR Sub-Committee by fiscal year (projections for FY18)



31. Cumulative funding approvals have risen steadily since endorsement of SPCRs and PSSA concepts as shown in Figure 2. The PPCR Sub-Committee approval rate has reached 96 percent and the MDB approval rate is 94 percent. By end of FY2018, the PPCR Sub-Committee approval rate is projected to reach 100 percent and the MDB approval rate 97 percent.

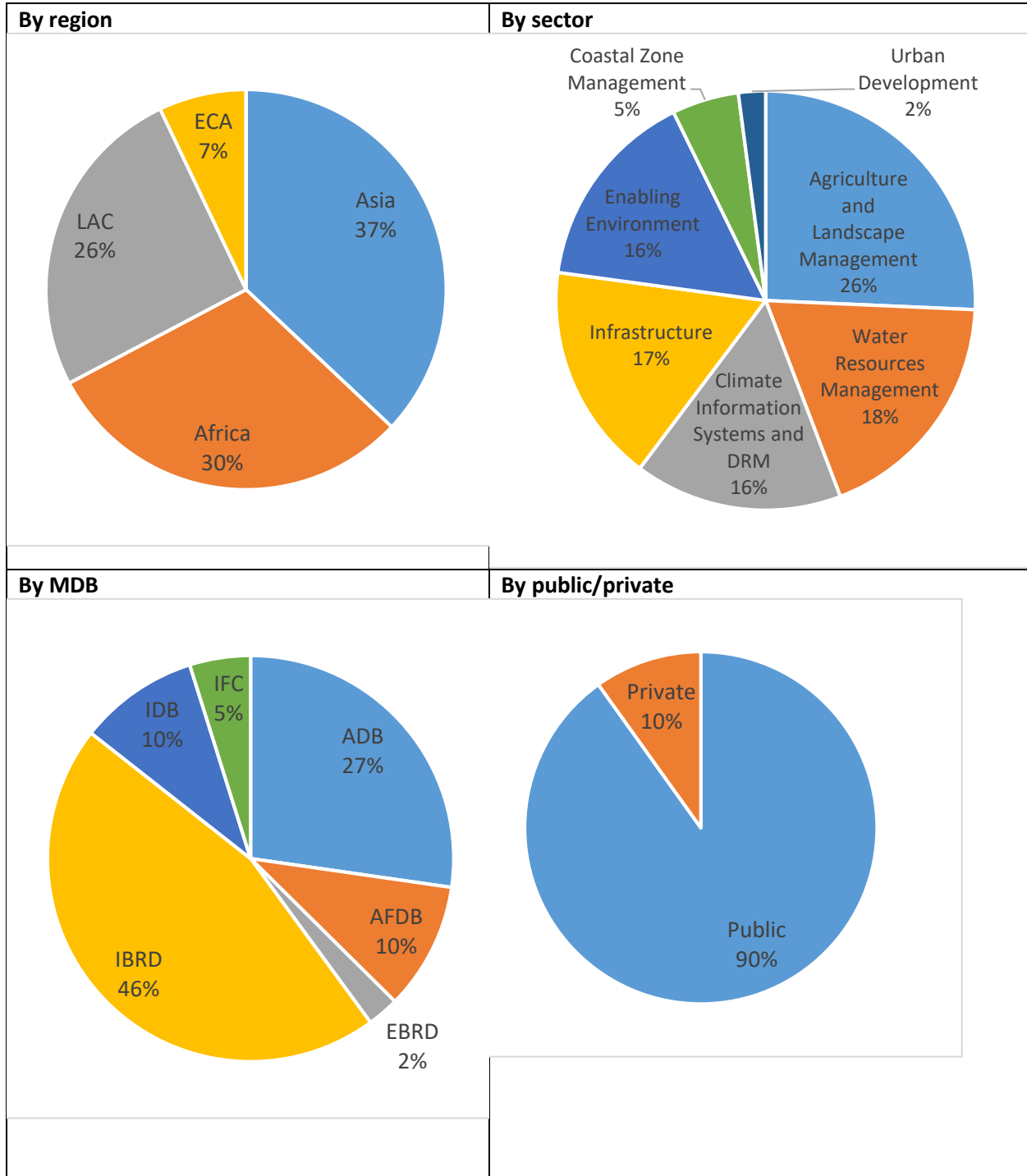
Figure 2: PPCR funding approval rates by fiscal year (projections for FY18)



3.2 Portfolio overview

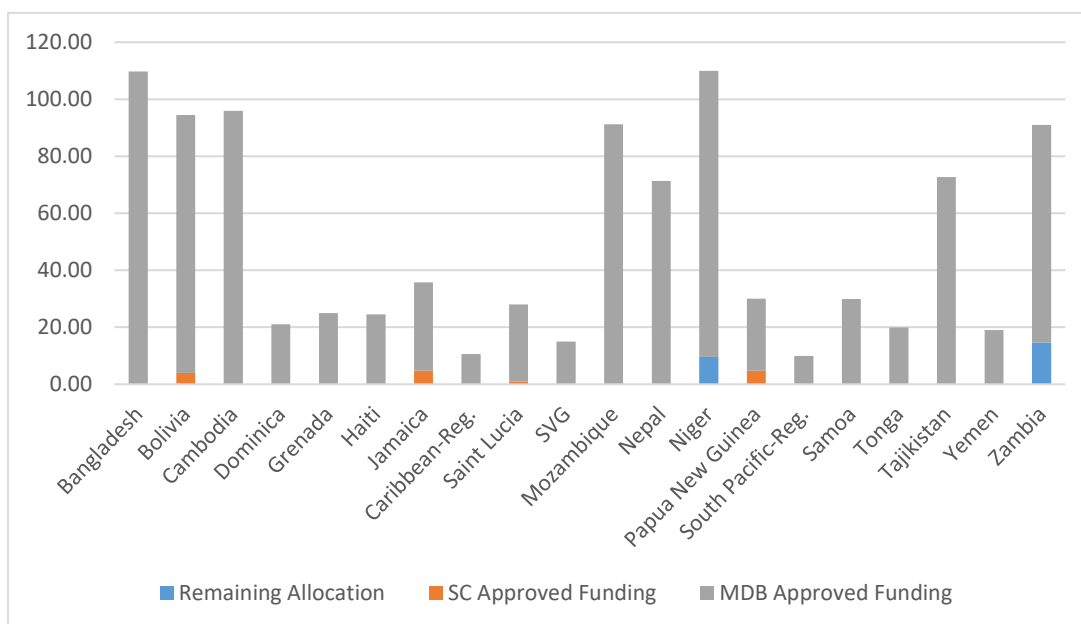
32. Figure 3 presents the distribution of PPCR portfolio amounting to USD 1.03 billion by region, sector, and MDB, and whether projects are for the public and private sector.

Figure 3: PPCR portfolio distribution (as of June 30, 2017)



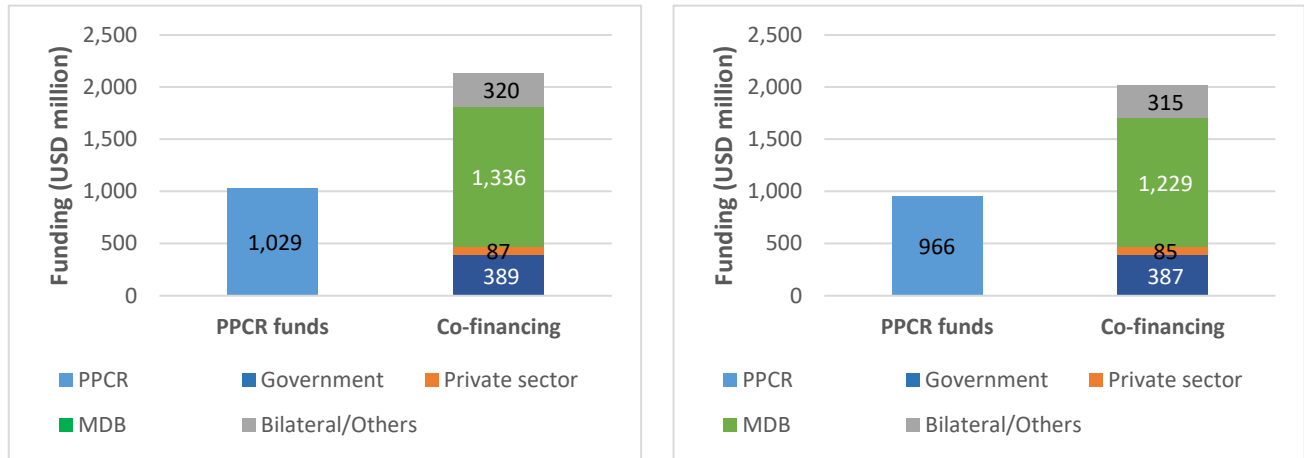
33. Figure 4 details by country the total funding amount approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs and the remaining allocation. This graph accounts for the projects that were removed from the pipeline. The Yemen project that was approved for \$19 million is reflected in this table but this project has been pre-terminated and grant funds were returned in the amount of USD 17.41 million. As indicated, the PPCR Sub-Committee has approved project funding for most countries and all regions. Only Niger and Zambia have remaining funding allocations for one project each due for approval by November 2017. Bolivia, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Papua New Guinea each have one project recently approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and are working on MDB approval.

Figure 4: PPCR funding approval and indicative allocations by country
(as of June 30, 2017, USD million)



34. Co-financing sources: Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio of 66 projects increased from USD 2,047 million in FY2016 to USD 2,132 million in FY2017, which translates into a co-financing ratio of 1:2.1. For all MDB-approved projects, total expected co-financing also showed an increase from USD 1,960 million to USD 2,016 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 5).

Figure 5: PPCR co-financing shares by source: Entire portfolio and MDB-approved projects

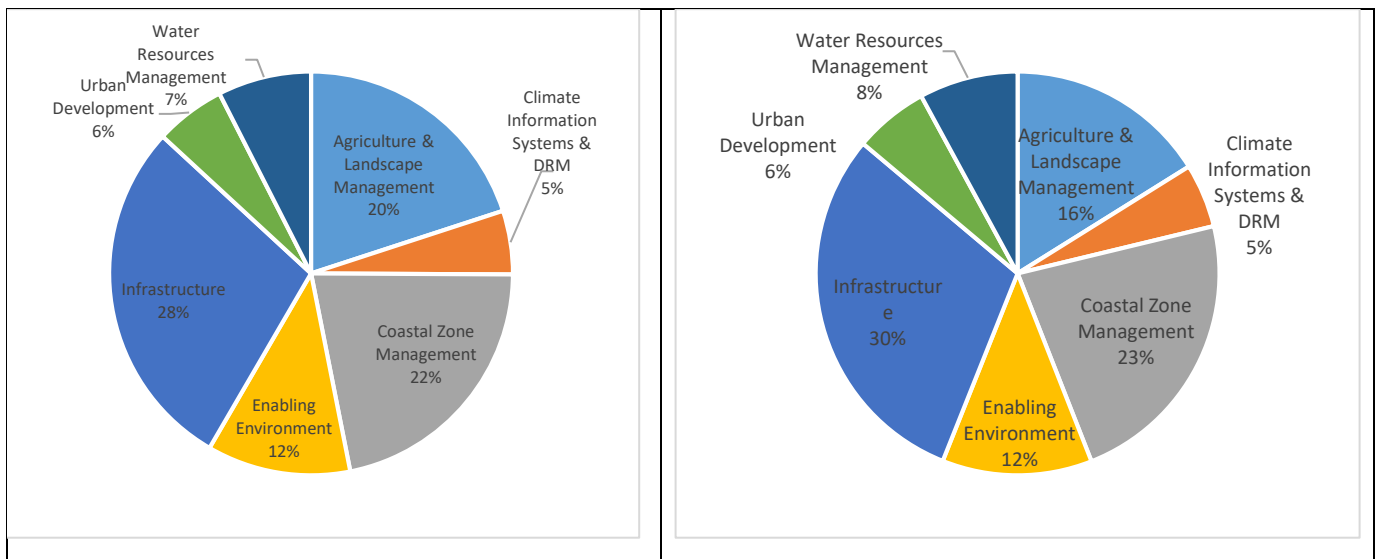


Entire PPCR portfolio

MDB approved PPCR projects

35. Figure 6 shows PPCR co-financing by sector share. Projects related to the infrastructure sector received the largest share of co-financing, followed by coastal zone management, and agriculture and landscape management.

Figure 6: PPCR co-financing shares by sector: Entire portfolio and MDB approved projects



Entire PPCR portfolio

MDB approved PPCR projects

3.3 Portfolio updates

3.3.1 SPCRs

36. In June 2017, the PPCR Sub-Committee endorsed the SPCR for Ethiopia and Uganda, encouraging their governments and the MDBs to actively seek resources from other bilateral or multilateral sources to fund the SPCR. As of June 2017, the PPCR Sub-Committee has

endorsed a total of 22 SPCRs, including all 20 original pilots (18 individual countries and two regional programs for the Pacific and Caribbean).

37. The remaining eight countries that joined the PPCR in May 2015 are expected to submit their SPCRs for PPCR Sub-Committee endorsement by December 2017.

Box 1: Uganda's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience



The Uganda SPCR was developed through an inclusive and consultative process under the responsibility of the Ministry of Water and Environment and in collaboration with the World Bank and AfDB. It is designed to help Uganda implement its Nationally Determined Contribution and attain the Sustainable Development Goals. Based on stakeholder engagement and consultations, the SPCR focuses on five key priority investment areas:

1. Promoting and scaling-up climate-resilient agriculture
2. Fostering institutional strengthening to address climate change coordination and mainstreaming
3. Promoting climate resilient approaches to landscape and watershed management and building resilience of rural communities
4. Strengthening hydro-meteorological networks and advisory services
5. Promoting climate resilient urban development and infrastructure

Uganda is also participating in the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and has identified synergies between PPCR and the FIP in areas related to landscape and watershed management.

3.3.2 PPCR Sub-Committee approvals

38. As shown in Table 3, during the reporting period, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved funding for one public sector project and two private sector projects for a total of USD 17.8 million (USD 7 million grant and USD 10.8 million non-grant).

Table 3: PPCR Sub-Committee-approved projects and programs (January 1-June 30, 2017)

SPCR/ PSSA	Country	Project title	MDB	Project Funding		Approval date
				Grant	Non-grant	
PSSA	Bolivia	Financial Management of Climate Change Risk through Agricultural Insurance	IDB	-	10.0	Jan-17
SPCR	Haiti	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project	IBRD	7.0	-	May-17
PSSA	Saint Lucia	Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia	IDB	-	0.8	Jun-17
TOTAL				7.0	10.8	

3.3.3 MDB approvals

39. One project and two private sector sub-projects were approved by their respective MDB Boards during the reporting period for a total of USD 20.7 million. See Table 4 for an overview and Box 2 for more on Haiti’s project for urban resilience.

Table 4: MDB-approved projects and programs (January 1-June 30, 2017)

SPCR/ PSSA	Country	Project title	MDB	Project funding		Approval date
				Grant	Non-grant	
SPCR	Bangladesh	SEAF Bangladesh Ventures LLC subproject (as part of Climate Smart SME Financing)	IFC	-	10.00	Feb-17
SPCR	Haiti	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project	IBRD	7.0	-	June-17
SPCR	Nepal	Nepal BO2 subproject (as part of the Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation Program)	IFC		3.7	Feb-17
TOTAL				7.0	13.7	

Box 2: Helping municipalities enhance urban resilience in Haiti



Project: Haiti Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project

PPCR Financing: USD 7 million (grant)

Implementing Agency: IBRD

Objective: improve the capacity of six municipalities in the metropolitan area of Cap-Haïtien to plan, finance and deliver basic municipal services and reduce climate risks and urban flooding in the city of Cap-Haïtien

This project will contribute to sustainable and resilient urban development of the metropolitan region of Cap-Haïtien by improving access to basic infrastructure to promote a better quality of life and local economic development. It will invest in large-scale flood risk reduction measures and support capacity building of municipalities for better urban management and enhanced accountability.

3.3.4 Project implementation and completion

40. During the reporting period, the Nepal project, Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development (ADB), was completed, bringing the total number of PPCR projects completed to three. Fifty-three MDB-approved projects are currently ongoing and disbursing PPCR funds. These include 47 from the public sector and six from the private sector. Box 3 highlights PPCR implementation progress in Jamaica.

Box 3: Jamaica better prepared to respond to flood threats



Project: Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project

PPCR Financing: USD 6.8 million (grant)

Implementing Agency: IBRD

Objective: Improve the quality and use of climate-related data and information for effective planning and action at the community and national levels

This project has substantially strengthened Jamaica's weather and climate monitoring capacity by supporting upgrades to hydromet stations and equipment managed by the Meteorological Service of Jamaica (MSJ) and the Water Resources Authority (WRA) and capacity building of their staff. The country is already benefitting from more accurate predictions and early warning of extreme weather events.

During the heavy rains in May 2017, WRA was able to monitor the water level of the rivers in real time and relay information to the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) to trigger early warnings to the public and enforce the closure of the Bog Walk Gorge, preventing any incidents of vehicles and persons trapped in flooded waters.

Upgraded hydromet stations and equipment were selected based on efficiency and geographical needs to maximize the investments between MSJ and WRA. In total, the project installed 35 automatic weather stations, retrofitted 16 hydrological monitoring stations, and developed a platform to access data from these stations in real time. Equipment includes:

- Ten CTD divers and eight SDX pressure sensors to monitor ground water
- Three surface water velocity radars to measure river velocity, especially after periods of heavy rainfall, and inform calculations on river water volume
- Anemometers, radar level sensors for surface water monitoring, intensity rain gauges, shaft encoders for surface water level monitoring, hydra-probes for soil moisture, salinity, and temperature monitoring
- Standby generators at MSJ and WRA to ensure operational continuity

Next up, a new Doppler Weather Radar and a sea level tide monitoring station will be installed. This project continues to contribute to increasing Jamaica's capacity to interpret climate change scenarios and translate them into sectoral planning processes. It is also increasing public awareness of the climate change impacts.

3.3.5 Projected submissions of remaining projects in the pipeline

41. Table 5 lists the remaining two projects that are expected to be approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee by the November 2017, totaling USD 24.2 million.

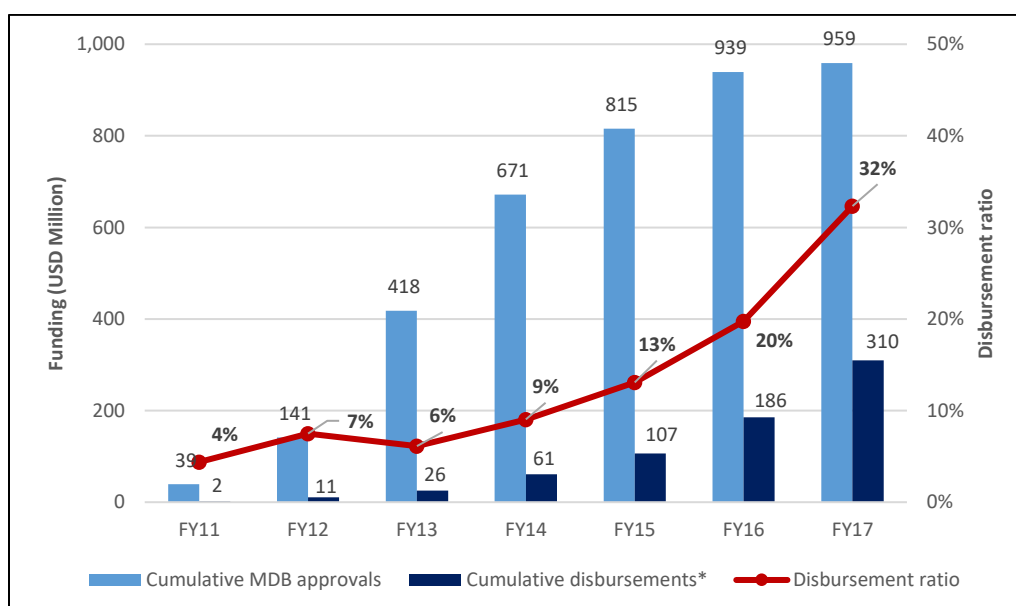
Table 5: Projects for PPCR Sub-Committee approval (as of October 2017)

SPCR/ PSSA	Country	Project title	MDB	Project Funding		Expected approval date
				Grant	Non-grant	
SPCR	Niger	Niger Community Action for Climate Resilience Project	IBRD	-	9.6	Nov-17
SPCR	Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia	IBRD	1.1	13.5	Nov-17
TOTAL				1.1	23.1	

3.4 Disbursement

42. The PPCR is making significant progress in disbursements with a total amount of USD 310 million by the end of the reporting period (see Figure 7). As of June 30, 2017, PPCR disbursements include SPCR preparation grants worth USD 13.6 million, project preparation grants in the amount of USD 13.0 million, and project disbursements totaling USD 283.4 million (USD203.4 million grants and USD 80 million concessional loans). The total disbursement is equivalent to 32 percent of the total amount of MDB-approved funding. This is a 67-percent increase from end of FY2016. Fifty-three of the 60 projects approved by MDBs have already disbursed PPCR funds.

Figure 7: PPCR disbursement trends by fiscal year (as of June 30, 2017)



4 Cross-cutting themes

4.1 Knowledge management

43. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, continues to support increased dialogue between all PPCR stakeholders. A comprehensive knowledge management and learning process is being undertaken using a range of approaches, such as regional and country-to-country dialogue and exchanges with evidence-based evaluation. This effort helps PPCR countries improve results and promotes efficiency and good practices across the PPCR program.
44. **PPCR Latin America and Caribbean Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange, September 17- 20, 2017, Saint George's, Grenada** The LAC dialogue and knowledge exchange followed those held in the Pacific, Asia-Pacific, and Africa regions. These events were organized to promote knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning among the PPCR pilot countries in each region. The LAC event was organized in close collaboration with IBRD and IDB. For the first two days, participants visited the project sites to examine water resources management issues and observe measures being taken to climate-proof vulnerable infrastructure. For the remaining two days, interactive discussions among PPCR countries, MDBs, and selected regional experts focused on the water-energy nexus in agriculture, blue economy, coral reef management for blue infrastructure, and water resources management.
45. As in the other regional exchanges, PPCR Learning Partner OPM Ltd participated in this event to track and assess the effectiveness, value, and usefulness of these exchanges. The results of the evaluation of these regional exchanges will be presented at the PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting tentatively scheduled for April 2018.
46. **Cambodia-Zambia Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange, October 2-6, 2017, Cambodia.**⁹ Building on increased inter and intra-regional dialogue, ADB and IBRD, in very close collaboration with the CIF Administration Unit, organized this country-to-country exchange to give 18 representatives from the Government of Zambia (GOZ) a closer look at Cambodia's progress in developing climate adaptation projects in the agriculture and natural resources sector and implementing community-based approaches to building resilience. The activity aimed to help Zambia identify opportunities for replication and adoption of best practices in developing climate-smart agricultural programs and more robust sub-national level, community-driven development projects to benefit the most vulnerable rural communities.
47. The GOZ delegation also participated in a two-day workshop on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) organized by the Government of Cambodia and ADB with the support from the CIF Administrative Unit.¹⁰ The workshop was intended as a knowledge sharing event between Cambodia and its neighboring countries to impart novel approaches for sustainable management of gender-responsive and inclusive community-based disaster

⁹ Insights from Cambodia and Zambia Reveal How Local Communities Can Cope with Climate Disasters. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/insights-cambodia-and-zambia-reveal-how-local-communities-can-cope-climate-disasters>

¹⁰ CIF/PPCR Supports Regional Conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management. <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/cifppcr-supports-regional-conference-community-based-disaster-risk-management>

risk and to enhance understanding of the strong linkages between community-based adaptation and CBDRM. Some members of the GOZ delegation served as workshop speakers and session moderators to share their in-country experiences implementing CBDRM initiatives and approaches.

48. The country-to-country exchange also involved a two-day site visit to five PPCR project sites in Cambodia. the GOZ delegation had an opportunity to engage in meaningful dialogue with PPCR beneficiaries and stakeholders. Before the end of the event, Zambia invited the Government of Cambodia to come to Zambia so that they too can learn from Zambia’s PPCR experience. This invitation speaks to the success of the exchange as both countries acknowledged and appreciated the benefits they reaped from the inter-country dialogue and corresponding site visits. A feature story on the Cambodia-Zambia exchange is available at <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/strengthening-resilience-promise-time-climate-change>.
49. Table 6 below summarizes the Regional Dialogues and Knowledge Exchanges organized by the CIF Administrative Unit since 2016. The next is the PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting scheduled for April 2018.

Table 6. PPCR knowledge exchange events (from June 2016 to October 2017)

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 & R Coastal Resilience
Asia-Pacific Regional Exchange	Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tajikistan and Tonga	16-19 October 2016 Colombo, Sri Lanka	Urban Resilience
Africa Regional Exchange	Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia	February28-March 2, 2017 Livingstone, Zambia	Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Community Livelihoods and Climate Change Communication
LAC Regional Exchange	Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines	September 17-20, 2017	Blue Economy, Water Resources Management
Cambodia-Zambia Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange	Cambodia and Zambia	October 2-6, 2017	Climate-smart agriculture, community-based adaptation and disaster risk management

50. Through **the CIF E&L Initiative**, the first call for proposals resulted in a proposal from Saint Lucia being approved by the E&L Advisory Board during the reporting period. The proposal aims to capture lessons learned from private sector participation in the PPCR and other

relevant initiatives in Saint Lucia and identify effective mechanisms to facilitate private sector investment in climate change adaptation in the country. This proposal brings the total number of PPCR-focused E&L activities to six (See Table 7). A second call for proposals was launched at the end of August 2017, and several PPCR-related proposals are expected to be submitted.

Table 7. PPCR-related E&L proposals from MDBs, recipient countries, and CSOs

E&L proposal title	Type/Submitting entity	CIF program	USD funding requested/ approved	Approximate timing of deliverables
1. Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities, Zambia	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 Uganda	NGO and Government of Uganda PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	50,000	Approximately June 2018
3. Local Stakeholder Engagement and Benefits under CIF Investment in Cambodia : Case studies of PPCR and SREP	Observer: Live and Learn Cambodia, SREP CSO Observer and PPCR Cambodia Implementing CSO	PPCR/SREP	149,182	Approximately June 2018
4. Evaluation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Innovative Financing to Enhance Climate Resilience and Food Security in Bhutan	PPCR Focal Point; Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC)	PPCR	150,000	Approximately early/mid-2018
5. Evaluating operational pathways used for modernizing National Hydrological and Meteorological organizations and delivering weather, water and climate services in Mozambique, Nepal and Uruguay	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	150,000	Approximately June 2018
6. Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan	MDB: EBRD PPCR Focal Point team	PPCR	150,000	Approximately March 2018
7. Saint Lucia's Experience: Private Sector Participation in Response to Climate Change	Government of Saint Lucia (Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development)	PPCR	100,000	May 2018
Total			849,182	

4.2 Gender

51. PPCR portfolio of projects approved by the Sub-Committee from January 1 – June 30, 2017 was reviewed to identify program progress regarding gender ‘quality at entry’. The three “scorecard” indicators regarding presence of (i) Sector-specific Gender Analysis; (ii) Women-Specific Activities; and (iii) Sex-disaggregated Indicators were reviewed for each project. Two-thirds of PPCR projects approved during the period under review were found to host sector-specific gender analysis, gender-disaggregated indicators and specific activities targeted at women, compared to less than one-third of projects at the baseline in June 2014. Box 4 sheds light on improving gender-responsive project implementation in Tajikistan and Annex 2 provides examples of good performance on gender design in PPCR projects.

Box 5: Gender and access to climate resilience financing: Lessons from Tajikistan



Transitioning from a centrally planned to a market economy requires additional efforts to ensure women and men have equal access to opportunities and benefits from economic growth. In Tajikistan, high rates of male out-migration have left women concentrated in primary-sector employment in agriculture and natural resource management. In 2016, EBRD launched an innovative Climate Resilience Financing Facility (CLIMADAPT) in Tajikistan to support the uptake of climate resilience technologies by the private sector, particularly small businesses, farmers, and households vulnerable to climate change. After success in Phase 1 (see Box 10), CLIMADAPT Phase 2 in Tajikistan aims to encourage more women sub-borrowers to adopt climate resilience technologies.

EBRD conducted a study to understand the connection between gender and climate finance. The objective of the study was to develop operational recommendations for partner financial institutions (PFIs) that on-lend CLIMADAPT funding and establish cooperation with CSOs in Tajikistan working on gender to promote climate resilience technologies among women. The study examined activities at both PFI and portfolio/sub-borrower level to assess how PFIs work with female clients and identify issues and challenges faced by women borrowers. The study found that microfinance institutions have greater experience with women clients than the larger institutions, and more needs to be done to recruit more female staff and improve gender outreach and design under the programs.

Analysis of the CLIMADAPT portfolio showed that 29 percent of the sub-borrowers are women, but, due to smaller loan amounts, women's loans represent just 14 percent of the total portfolio by value. Additionally, there is a difference in loan purpose: 81 percent of loans requested by female sub-borrowers are for residential use (compared to 58 percent of loans requested by men). In contrast, men are more likely than women to request commercial loans. Of the total number of loans requested by women, only 19 percent are commercial (compared to 42 percent of the loans requested by men). There was not a significant gender difference regarding the share of the loans by branch or regions.

The EBRD recommended gender-based activities be incorporated to improve gender-responsive implementation, including training PFI staff, implementing a new incentive schemes for PFI loan officers to integrate gender targets, establishing a partnership with the National Association of Business Women of Tajikistan to raise awareness on gender and enterprise finance, and improving data reporting on a sex-disaggregated basis. A gender awareness workshop in September 2017 brought together the CLIMADAPT team and 40 participants from PFIs to improve their understanding of the female customer segment and how to integrate gender considerations in the financial products offered.

5 Results

5.1 Background

52. This section on PPCR results corresponds to the period January 1 to December 31, 2016 and

draws on two sources of information: annual results reports submitted by 14 original pilot countries and two regional programs and project-level reports submitted by the MDBs. It covers 55¹¹ MDB board approved projects.

53. Annual results reports measure and report on the five agreed-upon PPCR core indicators.¹² This reporting cycle, they were submitted by the two regional programs (Caribbean and Pacific) and the following 14 original pilot countries, organized by region:
- Africa: Mozambique, Niger, and Zambia
 - Asia-Pacific: Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga
 - ECA: Tajikistan
 - LAC: Bolivia, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, and Dominica
54. The following four original pilot countries did not submit¹³ annual results reports this round:
- Yemen did not submit a report due to the ongoing conflict in the country.
 - Nepal, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea did not respond to repeated requests to submit their PPCR results reports this year. No official reasons were provided to the CIF Administrative Unit to justify these non-submissions.
55. This reporting cycle marks the first time project-level reporting templates were submitted by the MDBs in order to leverage the data already being reported in the MDBs' results frameworks and implementation status reports and improve aggregation of project- and output-level indicators at the PPCR fund level. This additional reporting pillar is one key result from the stocktaking exercise that the CIF Administration undertook in coordination with the MDBs and PPCR countries in 2017.
56. Rigorous analyses were applied to both country and MDB data to provide the most accurate representation possible of PPCR's overall results. This methodology is described in Annex 3.

¹¹ Only projects that reached MDB board approval as of December 31, 2016, were considered for reporting

¹² **Core Indicator 1:** Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning

Core Indicator 2: Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience

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

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

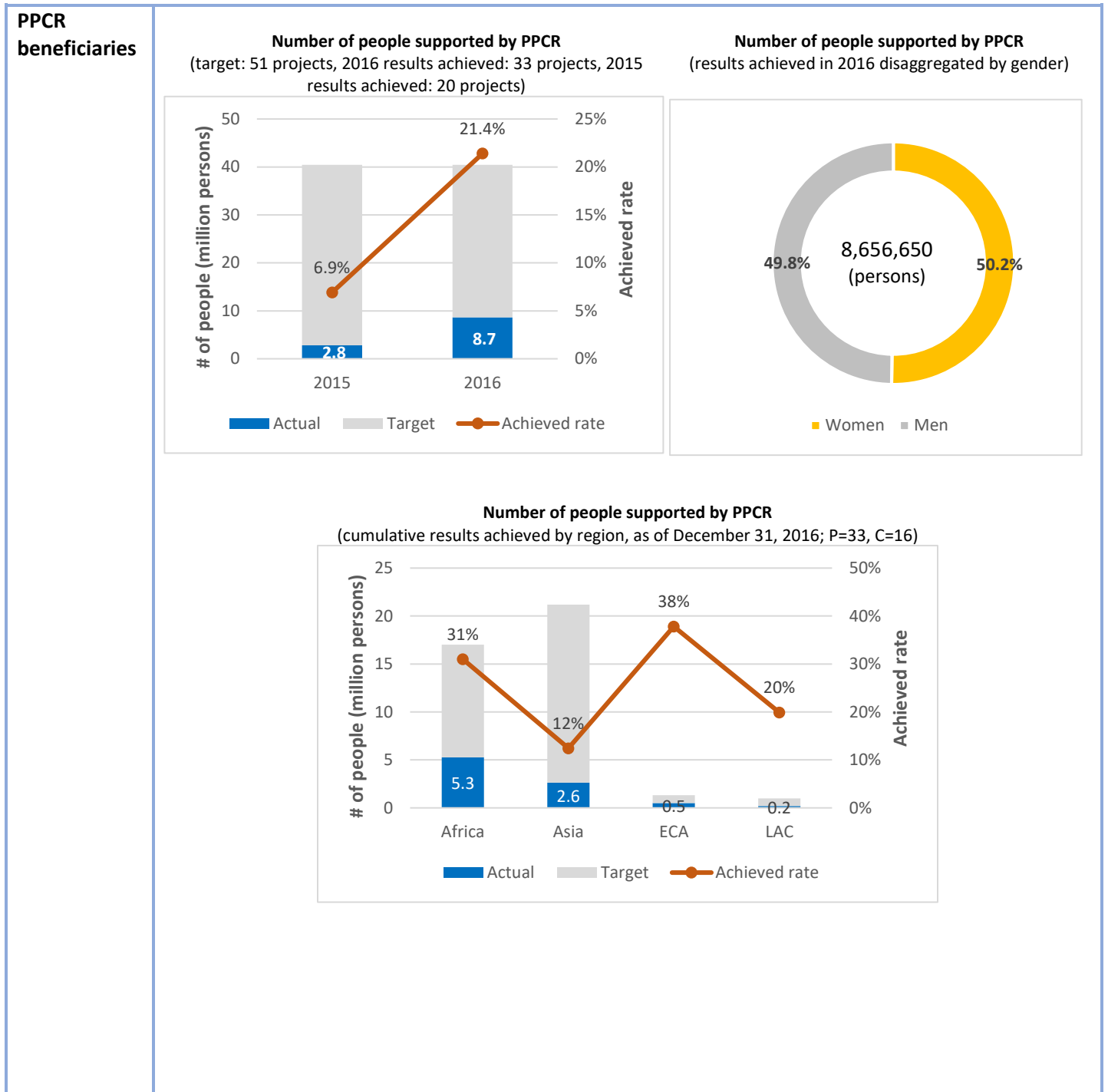
Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

¹³ For the countries that did not submit reports this year (except Yemen), the data reported last year were carried over to the current reporting period.

5.2 Global results overview

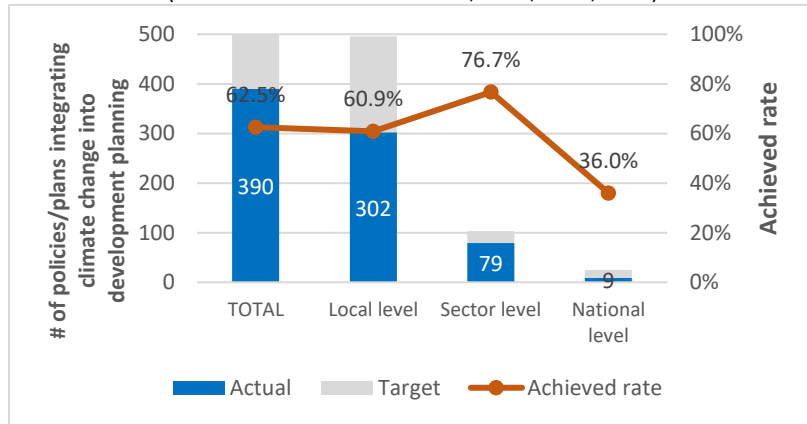
57. Illustration 1 provides an overview of PPCR progress toward achieving targets in specific areas during the 2016 results reporting period, cumulatively, and compared against 2015 achieved results.

Illustration 1: PPCR results overview (as of December 31, 2016,)

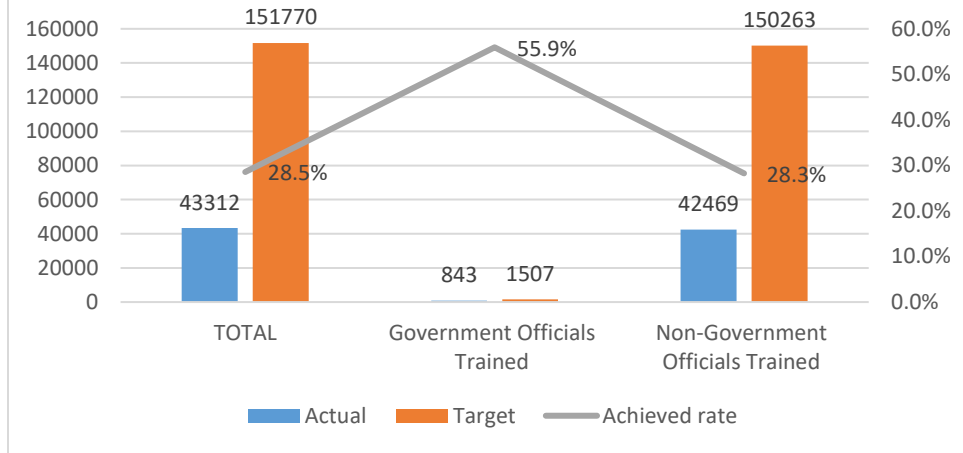


Enabling environment

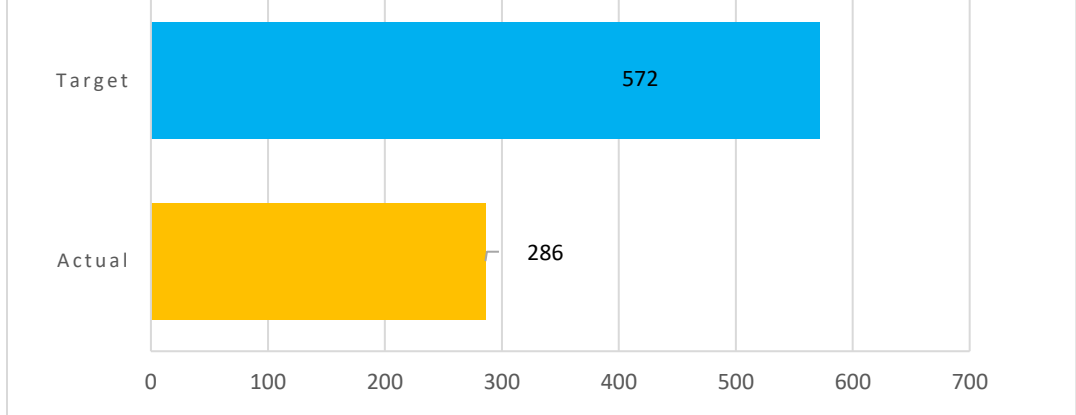
Integration of climate change into development planning by level
(cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=28; C=14)



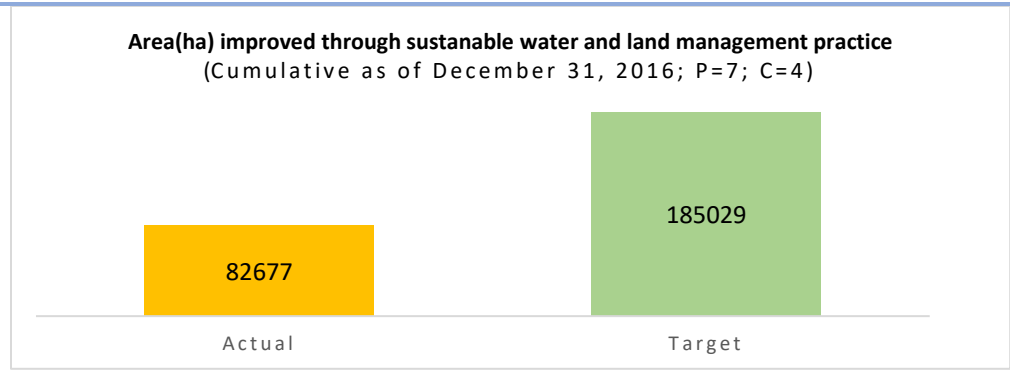
Number of people receiving climate-related training and capacity building
(cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=34; C=16)



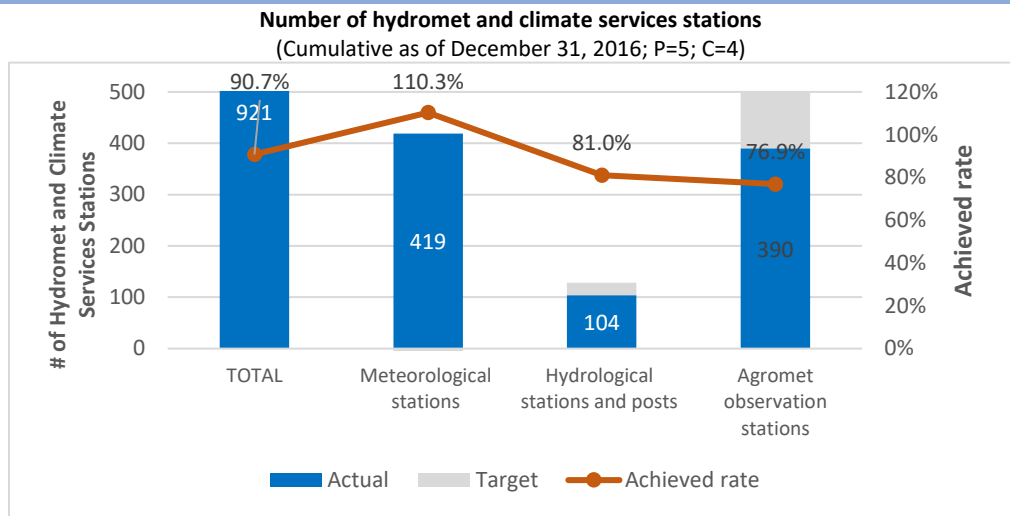
Number of knowledge products developed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=31; C=15)



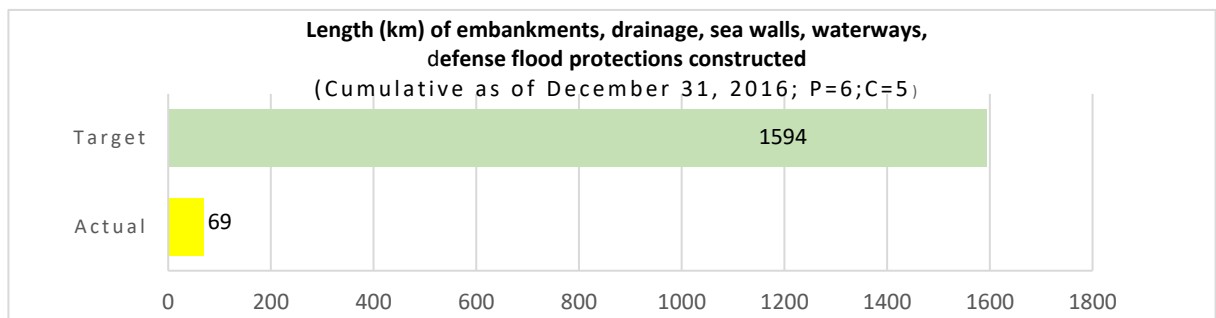
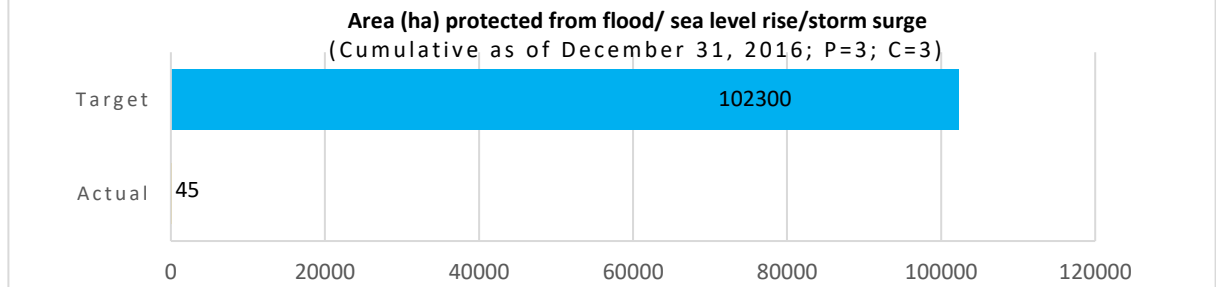
Agriculture

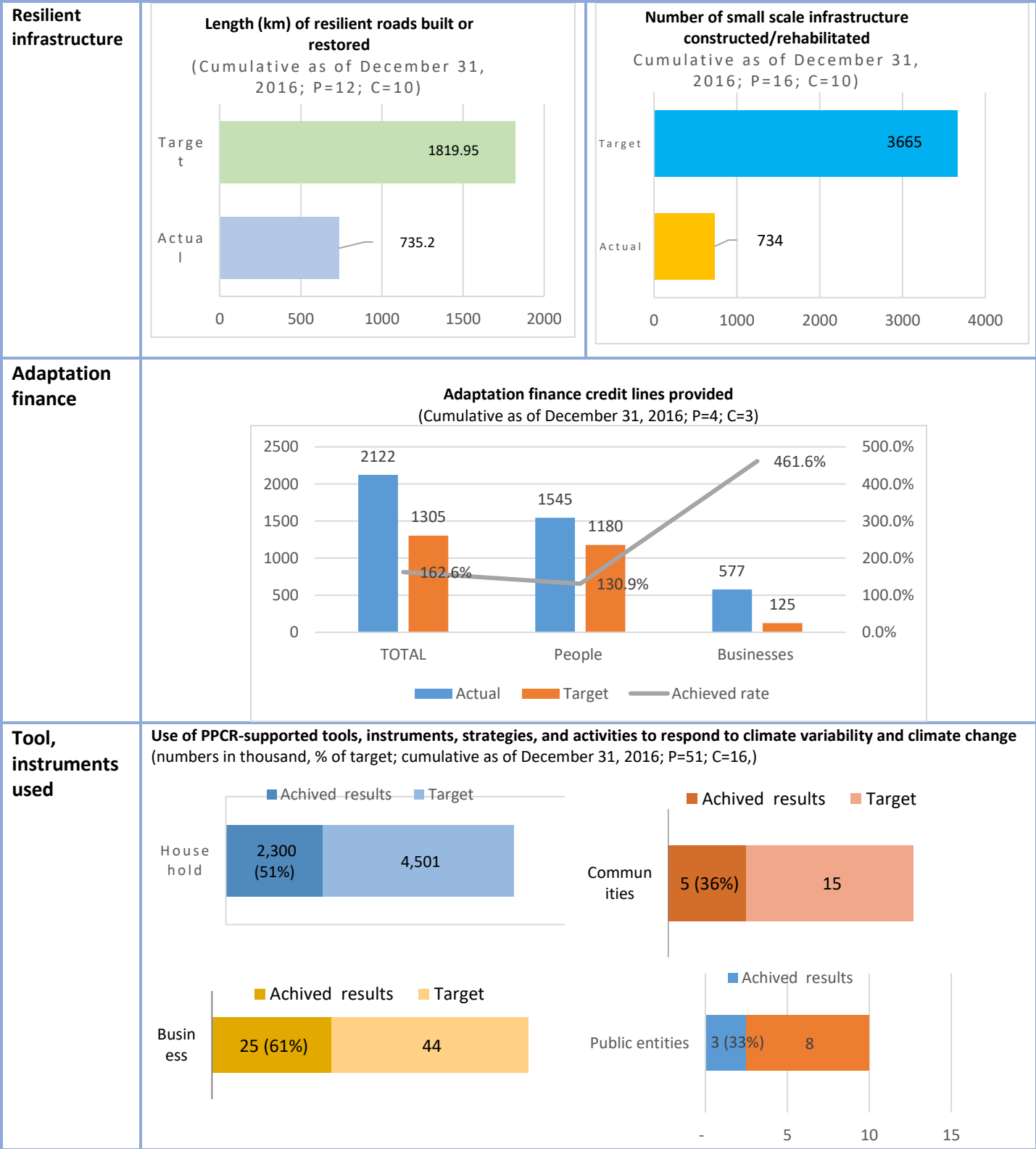


Hydromet and climate services



Coastal zones





Note: "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on the indicator.

58. PPCR has made substantial progress toward its program goals with different degrees of results achieved by December 31, 2016:
- The PPCR is projected to support 40.5 million people to cope with the adverse effects of climate change over the lifetime of the implementation of 51¹⁴ approved projects in 16 countries. Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 50 percent will be women.
 - As of December 2016, more than 8.6 million people, including 4.3 million women (50.2 percent), have been directly supported by 33 PPCR projects under implementation (21 percent of cumulative target).
 - Between 2015 and 2016, the number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change has increased by 5.8 million.
 - The mainstreaming of climate resilience into national and sector development planning (e.g., agriculture, transport and infrastructure, water resource management, environment and natural Resources) is progressing well as indicated by the trends in both country national data and MDB project data. As of December 30, 2017, the PPCR has contributed to the integration of climate change in 302 local/community development plans or strategies, 77 sectoral plans or strategies, and nine national development plans or strategies through 26 projects in 14 countries.
 - Government capacity to mainstream climate change is also improving with the support of the PPCR as evidenced by progress reported by countries. 34 approved PPCR projects have provided training on climate-related topics, already reaching more than 43,312 people or 29 percent of 151,770 people targeted. Training has targeted both government and non-government beneficiaries, such as CSOs, small business owners, and entrepreneurs, and has covered topics like drainage and waste water management techniques, forestry management techniques, bio-engineering, soil and water conservation, and gender mainstreaming in adaptation. In addition, more than 286 knowledge products/studies/platforms (almost 50 percent of the cumulative target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts.
 - The PPCR is supporting the development and delivery of climate innovations and technologies that help people at risk build their resilience and adapt to climate disasters, climate vulnerability, and climate change. The PPCR has, for example:
 - Transformed more than 8,2677 hectares (ha) of land and water (44 percent of 185,029 ha cumulative target) through sustainable land and water management practices;
 - Built or rendered functional 61 hydrological stations and 58 meteorological stations;
 - Supported the construction and rehabilitation of 735 km of roads (40 percent of 1,819.95 km targeted) and more than 734 climate-smart,

¹⁴ This indicator does not apply to four of the 55 approved projects.

- small scale structures like schools, hospitals, and disaster shelters (20 percent of the 3,665 structures targeted;
- Supported the creation of climate adaptation financing facilities that have supported more than 1, 545 households (130 percent of the target of 1180) and 577 small businesses (461 percent of the target of 125)
- The uptake of these innovative tools or instruments is significant: As of December 31, 2016, more than 2,300,000 households; 25,000 businesses, 3,000 public sector service entities and 5,000 communities have used PPCR-supported tools/instruments

5.3 PPCR support to the most vulnerable and the poor to cope with the adverse effect of climate change

59. The success of the PPCR lies in effective outreach to those at risk, particularly poor and vulnerable people, and assisting them in acquiring the short-term tools and capacity they need to cope with extreme climate-related events and long-term climatic changes.
60. As Figure 8a shows, the current 51 MDB approved PPCR projects aim to reduce climate change risk and vulnerability of 40.5 million people in 16 countries.¹⁵ Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 50 percent are women. As of December 31, 2016, more than 8.7 million people (21 percent of target) have been directly supported by 33 PPCR projects under implementation. More than half of these beneficiaries are women (see Figure 8b).
61. The type and scope of support received by the beneficiaries depends on project objectives and targeted beneficiaries in the countries. In Mozambique, for example, support came in the form of 10,000 drought-tolerant cashew trees to 1,688 holder farmers and establishment of four hectares of conservation land to benefit 100 small-scale farmers. Box 5 explains how PPCR support is benefiting cassava farmers in Niger.
62. The total number of people supported by the PPCR has increased from 2.8 million reported in 2015 by 20 projects to 8.7 million in 2016 reported by 33 projects. This increase reflects the growing maturity of the PPCR portfolio with more projects starting implementation and even the first few projects reaching completion.

¹⁵ It should be noted that both direct and indirect beneficiaries are included in this number. In the newly revised PPCR M&R Toolkit, the beneficiary number will be divided into direct and indirect beneficiaries as this better describes the benefits reaching PPCR program beneficiaries.

Figure 8a: Number of people supported by the PPCR

(target: 51 projects, 2016 results achieved: 33 projects, 2015 results achieved: 20 projects)

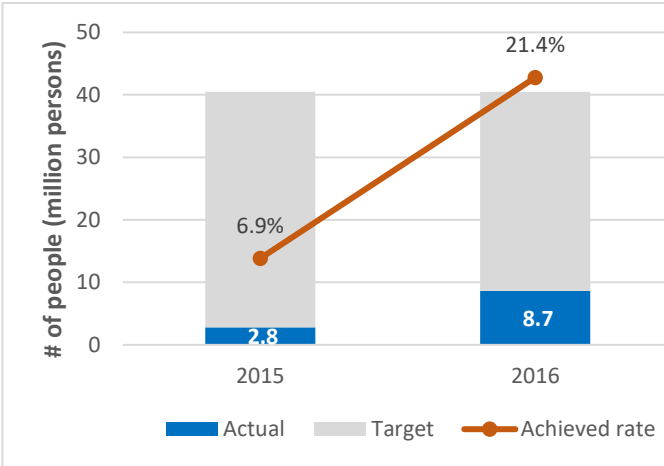
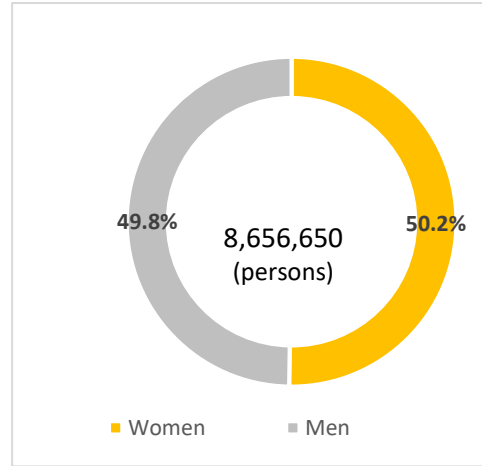


Figure 8b: Number of people supported by PPCR

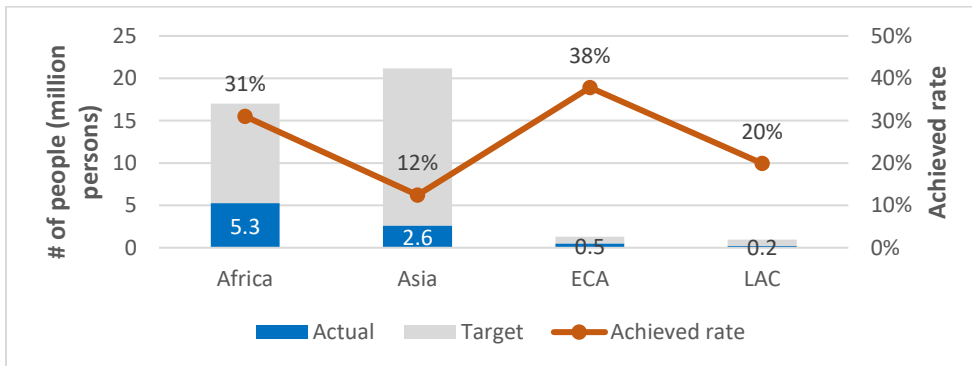
(results achieved in 2016 disaggregated by gender)



63. As Figure 8c shows, as of 2016, the PPCR has supported almost 5 million in Africa, 2.6 million people in Asia, and more than 700,000 in both Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Europe and Central Asia (ECA) countries.

Figure 8c: Number of people supported by PPCR

(cumulative results achieved by region, as of December 31, 2016, % of target)



Source: Country reports with calculation by CIF M&E Team; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

64. The case example of Niger below illustrates how the PPCR is helping vulnerable populations cope with the adverse effects of climate change.

Box 6: PPCR brings hope to rural Niger



Photo credit: Niger PPCR website

"I immigrated to Cameroon for a decade without any improvement in my living conditions. So, when I learned about the launch in my native village of the Cassava Cuttings Operation, I returned to my country to cultivate this crop. Today, thanks to God, thanks to this project, I'm able to support all my needs and those of my family. "

Moussa Ango dit Jadi, farmer from the village of Wourtchi, a rural commune of Kornaka

Jadi's route is similar to many young men and women from Bader Goula, Birni Lallé, Kornaka, or Kananbakaché, the four rural municipalities targeted in the PPCR-supported Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR) in Niger's Maradi region, one of the poorest and most climate-vulnerable regions in the country.

As part of its support of the Cassava Cuttings Operation, the CAPCR provided more than USD 200,000 to the four communes from 2015 to 2017. Two improved varieties of cassava that are resistant and can adapt to extreme climatic conditions, called "*Faran-mace*" and "*Dan-laka*" locally, were distributed to farmers in Kornaka. Tubers are not the only useful parts of the plant. The stems are sold as cuttings to those who want to start their business, and the leaves serve as substantial nutrients for livestock. These two varieties of cassava are also easy to grow and can be transformed into several other by-products (atchéké, gari, tapioka, and flour). Moreover, their cultivation rarely causes significant losses during the vegetative cycle, unlike other crops.

The market for cassava is widespread in Niger, with the substantial income generated by its sale (USD1,000-1,600 per cycle). For many farmers who grow cassava, it reduces extreme poverty and food vulnerability. According to these farmers, they no longer need to consume part of their supply of millet during the lean season (around the month of May), which was not the case in previous years during the same period.

According to the local authorities, improving the cassava crop in the region has helped stem the massive exodus that challenges the development prospects of these communes and the entire region. Based on the positive PPCR experience, regional authorities plan to scale up the project in more communes.

The Cassava Cuttings Operation is one of the PPCR's community-based adaptation initiatives. The USD 63 million CAPCR works in 38 rural communes across Niger to strengthen the adaptive capacity of poor rural communities and natural resources-based production systems (ecosystems) that are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

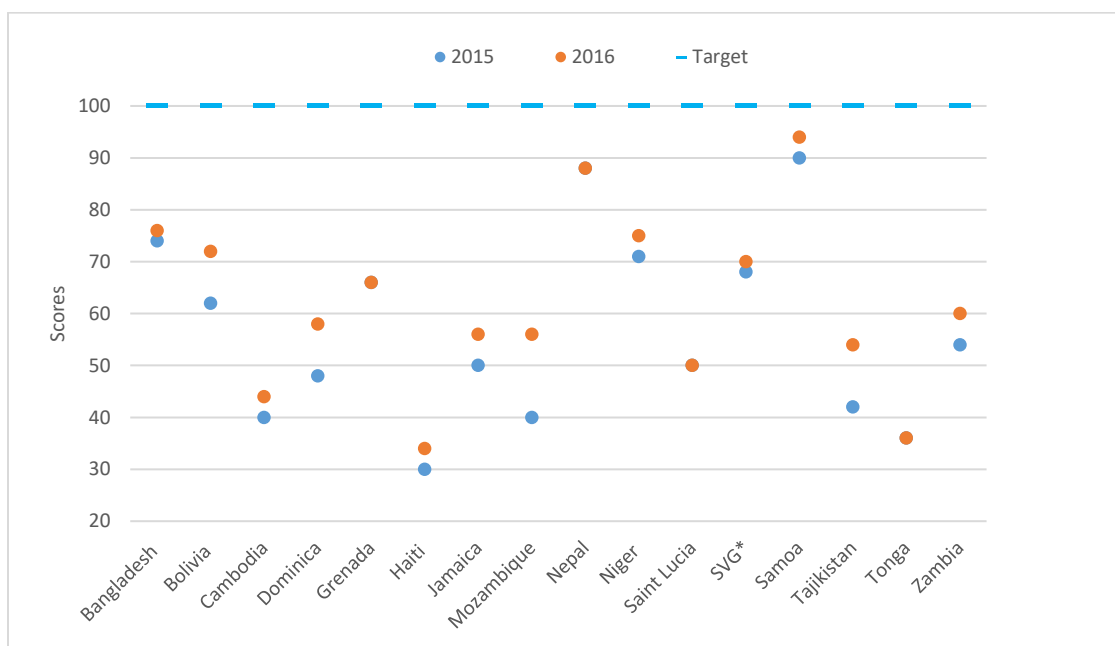
During the period from 2013 to 2016, this World Bank project directly benefitted more than **198,708 people**, transformed **3,000 ha** of farm land with sustainable practices, produced **35,216 t/year of animal food supplements**, and fully incorporated climate resilience into **eight sector policies** and **38 Local Development Plans**.

This is an extract of one of the results stories that can be found on the Niger PPCR webpage: <http://psrcniger-ppcr.ne/index.php/a-propos/documentation/28-semesteriel-d-informations-du-psrc/127-bulletin-labaaru-n-007>

5.4 Integration of climate change into national and sector planning

65. Climate change risks will magnify development challenges for many least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) and will require changes to planning and budgeting to adapt to climate change and build resilience. The PPCR aspires to demonstrate how climate risk and resilience can be integrated into core development planning and implementation.
66. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into policy-making, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring processes at national, sector, and sub-national levels is an iterative process. It is a multi-year, multi-stakeholder effort that entails collaboration across a range of governmental, non-governmental, and other actors in the country.
67. The PPCR countries assess the progress of this multi-year effort during an annual multi-stakeholder scoring exercise (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Integration of climate change into national and sector planning
(self-assessment of progress by 16 countries as of December 31, 2016)



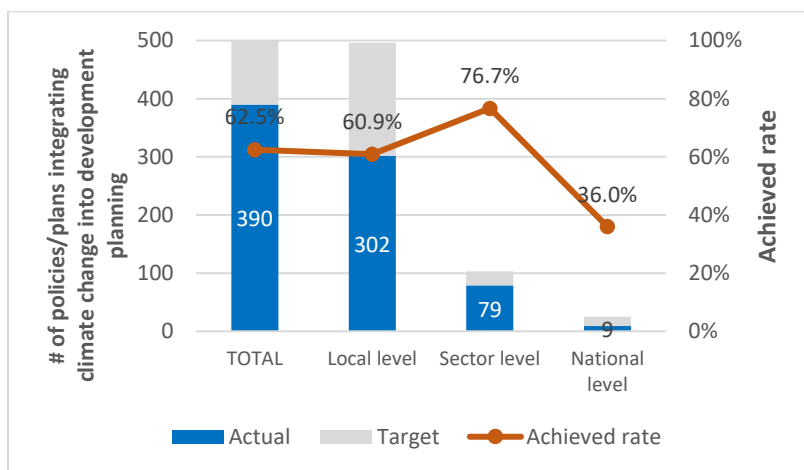
Source: Country reports with calculation by CIF M&E Team

68. Pilot countries are making progress in mainstreaming climate change into key national planning documents. For example, in Zambia, more sectors and ministries now have strategic plans with climate change considerations embedded in them (i.e., National Agriculture Policy; National Health Adaptation Plan) compared to the start of the PPCR. Moreover, most sectors and ministries now have budget allocation for climate change issues with an annual increase reported in these allocations over the years. Most sectors in Zambia also have a focal point, or are in the process of identifying one, to coordinate the mainstreaming of climate change issues.
69. The PPCR is contributing significantly to this national effort by providing institutional, technical, and capacity-building support, establishing a solid foundation for integrating climate change risks into national, sector, and local-level planning, policies, and strategies.

70. As Figure 10 shows, the PPCR has now contributed to the integration of climate change through at least 302 local/community development plans, 79 sectoral plans or strategies, and nine national development plans or strategies (reported across 28 projects in 14 countries). For example:

- In Mozambique, the Climate Change and Technical Assistance Project has integrated climate change adaptation into 6 sectoral plans (agriculture, hydro-meteorological services, energy, roads, social protection, and health). At the national level, the National Strategy for Climate Change was also developed and approved by the Cabinet.
- In Tajikistan, the Building Capacity for Climate Resilience Project has supported the development of Local Adaptation Plans in five districts and facilitated the integration of climate change science modules in the Tajik National University academic curriculum.

Figure 10: Integration of climate change into national and sector planning
(cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=28; C=14)



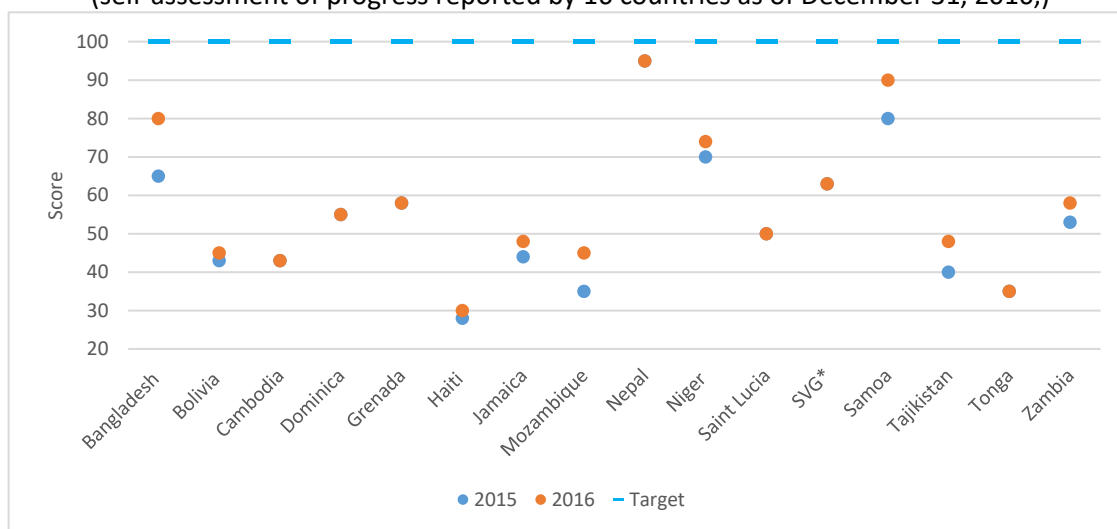
Source: MDB project reports with calculation by CIF M&E Team; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

5.5 Creating an enabling environment and strengthening government and non-government capacity to mainstream climate change

71. The process for successfully mainstreaming climate change includes both awareness-raising through knowledge-generation activities and capacity building through training and technical support to both governmental and non-governmental actors (i.e., NGOs, beneficiaries).
72. The PPCR countries assess the progress made in strengthening their climate resilience capacity during the annual multi-stakeholder scoring exercise.
73. Figure 11 illustrates the continued progress of PPCR countries in strengthening their capacity to mainstream climate change considerations. In most PPCR countries, there has been considerable progress reported in the availability of knowledge and information related to climate change, increased availability of climate change expertise, as well as sector participation in climate resilience-related activities. This is the case in Haiti, where steady

progress has been achieved between 2015 and 2016 as projects implemented by national or international organizations continue to produce studies and climate data. For example, a Haiti Climate Profile study and an assessment of the impacts of climate change were conducted in 2016.

Figure 11: Strengthening government capacity to mainstream climate change
(self-assessment of progress reported by 16 countries as of December 31, 2016,)



Source: Country report with calculation by CIF M&E Team

74. The PPCR is supporting pilot countries in their climate resilience capacity-building efforts through enhanced technical and institutional capacity development and knowledge generation activities.
75. As Figure 12a shows, 34 of the approved PPCR projects have conducted trainings on a variety of climate-related topics benefitting more than 43,312 trainees, including government officials, project beneficiaries, and local NGOs (29 percent of 151,770 people targeted). For example:
 - In Cambodia, the Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning Project has trained 84 technical staff, including 27 women from line ministries and CSOs on gender mainstreaming in adaptation.
 - In Dominica, the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project has provided training to 22 government officials on spatial data management and data analysis.
76. More than 286 knowledge products/studies/platforms (almost 50 percent of total target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts (See Figure 12b). In addition to Box 7 on climate-smart agriculture training in Nepal, the following few examples illustrate the wide range of products developed:
 - Under Samoa’s Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road (Apia to Airport) Project, several study designs and geotechnical studies were conducted to inform the pre-engineering of road protection and bridges rehabilitation.

- Under Samoa’s Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities Project, 16 bathymetry and topography maps were prepared and used to strengthen resilience to climate change in the cities of Upolu and Savai’i.
- Under Tajikistan’s Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector Project, staff of Barki Tojkik and Tajik Hydromet took a study tour to a leading hydropower operation in an OECD country. The study tour allowed Tajikistan’s hydromet staff to gain first-hand experience of international good practices in managing climate risks to hydropower operations.
- Many countries are developing online platforms and using social media tools (Facebook, Twitter) to share climate change knowledge and information, and promote PPCR project achievements and results (e.g., Niger’s PPCR website¹⁶, Tajikistan’s PPCR Facebook page¹⁷, Jamaica’s PPCR website¹⁸).

Figure 12a: Number of people receiving climate-related training and capacity building (cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=34, C=16)

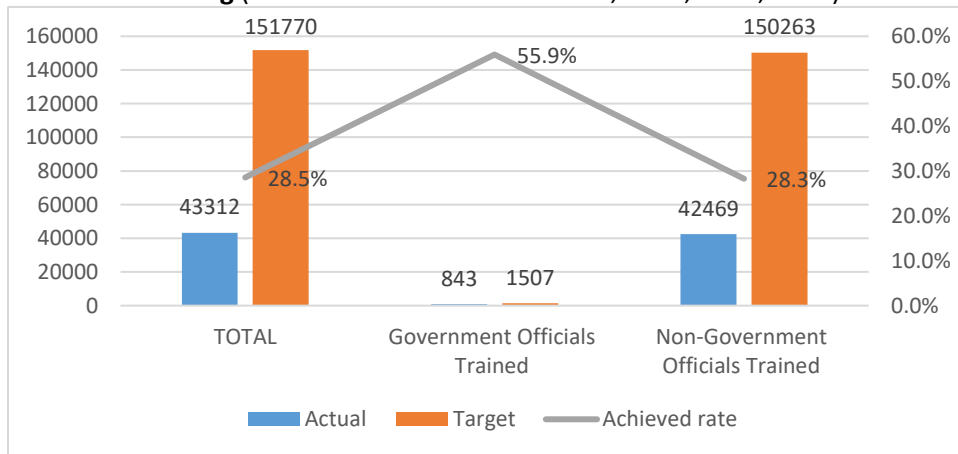
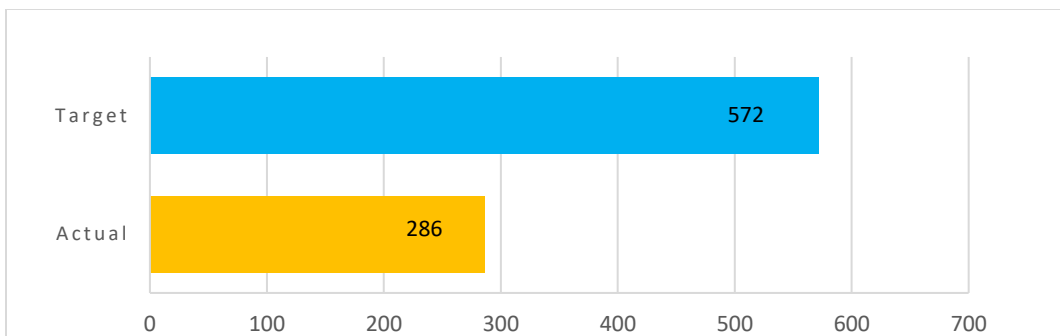


Figure 12b: Number of climate-related knowledge products developed (cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P= 31; C=15)



Source: MDB project reports with calculation by the CIF M&E Team; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

¹⁶<http://psrcniger-ppcr.ne/index.php/a-propos/documentation/28-semestriel-d-informations-du-psrc/127-bulletin-labaaru-n-007>

¹⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/ppcr.tj/>

¹⁸ <http://ppcrja.org.jm/>

Box 7: Training for growth and resilience in Nepal



Photo credit: Tristan Savatie

“Climate change risk is inevitable and inherent to all sectors. Prudent businesses see the urgency and opportunities in adopting resilient practices.”

Anand Bagaria, Managing Director NIMBUS Holdings P. Ltd.

Nepal is the fourth most climate-vulnerable country in the world. In a country where more than 68 percent of the population depends on agricultural activities for their livelihood, a suite of challenges, including lack of dependable weather systems and harsh terrains that limit farmer access to markets, sets a bleak stage in the face of increased high-intensity climate events. In response, IFC, with support from the PPCR, is working to help Nepal overcome these challenges.

The PPCR and IFC are mobilizing private sector agribusinesses in the rice, maize, and sugarcane industries. These crops are vital to Nepal’s economy in terms of both food security (rice and maize) and industrial raw materials (sugarcane and maize). An IFC study found that these crops are also among the most vulnerable to climate change. In addition, the ability of Nepalese farmers to manage flash floods and droughts is severely limited by traditional agribusiness supply-chain challenges including inadequate extension support and primitive farming systems.

By identifying and promoting adoption of higher-yielding crop varieties that are more resilient to projected extreme weather conditions (such as recurrent droughts) and by improving practices in soil fertility and disease-resistant crop care, farmers are adapting to their changing climate. Additionally, new agricultural water management practices are allowing farmers to mitigate the effects of unpredictable rainfall patterns and increased evaporation caused by higher temperatures.

A large emigration of males for higher paying foreign jobs has imposed additional workload on women workers. Over 80 percent of employed Nepalese women depend on agriculture for work, and they are becoming the main drivers of national agricultural development. The project recruited several female extension officers, oriented them on gender-sensitive training approaches, adjusted the training schedule to meet women farmers’ specific needs, and connected women farmers with input suppliers and off-takers.

As of 2016, 15,418 farmers have been trained by the project, including 6,586 women (43 percent). The total number of trained farmers has surpassed the initial target of 15,000 farmers, demonstrating the increased uptake of this project by the local population.

This is an extract of a knowledge product produced by IFC (https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/0255112b-9133-49f9-acd3-e237a8fe0298/12StoriesOfImpact-ClimateResilience_Nepal.pdf?MOD=AJPERES).

5.6 Five priority sectors supported through innovative climate-responsive instruments/investment models and technologies

77. In most pilot countries, the PPCR is leading the development and delivery of climate innovations and technologies in five key sectors that help people at risk to build their resilience and to adapt to climate disasters and change. They are agriculture, sustainable land, and water management; hydromet and climate services; infrastructure; coastal zone management; and adaptation financing.

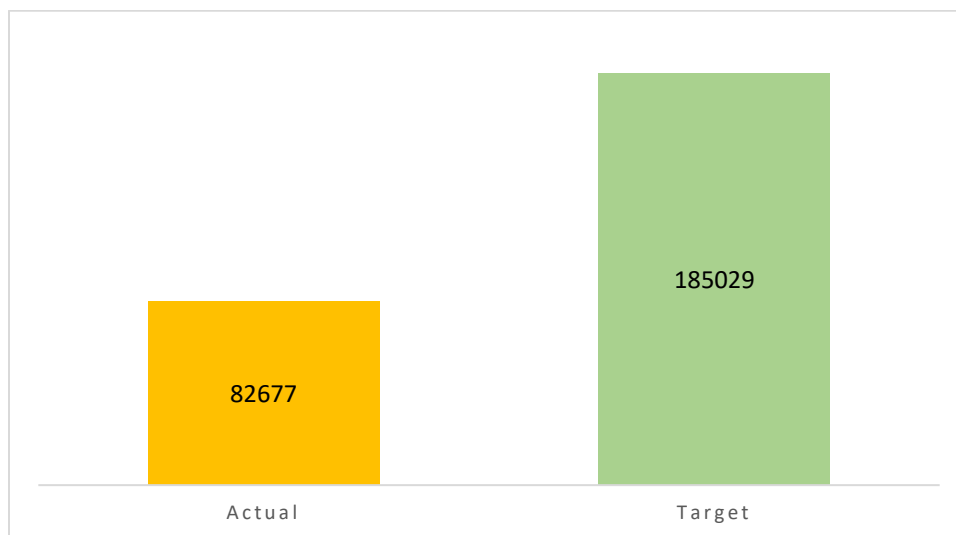
5.6.1 PPCR support to agriculture, sustainable land, and water management practices (SLWM)

78. Agriculture is the most important sector in many PPCR countries in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and SIDS, and is central to the survival of millions of people. The livelihoods and food security of the small-scale farmers in these countries are particularly threatened by climate change, particularly increased weather variability and frequency of extreme events. Given these multiple challenges, the PPCR is piloting projects in these regions that provide sustainable land and water management techniques.

79. As of December 31, 2016, the PPCR has transformed more than 82,677 ha of land with SLWM practices, corresponding to more than the land surface areas of Tonga, Grenada, and Dominica combined. This is 44 percent of 185,029 ha targeted (see Figure 13).

80. These interventions will contribute to enhanced food security and increased resilience of the beneficiary communities to climatic variability through the adoption of technologies that increase the productivity, stability, and resilience of production systems. For example, Mozambique's Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project has established sustainable irrigation on 300 ha of land (82 percent of 360 ha targeted), benefitting rural farmers in the Gaza Province.

Figure 13: Area (ha) improved through sustainable water and land management practices
(cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=7; C= 4)

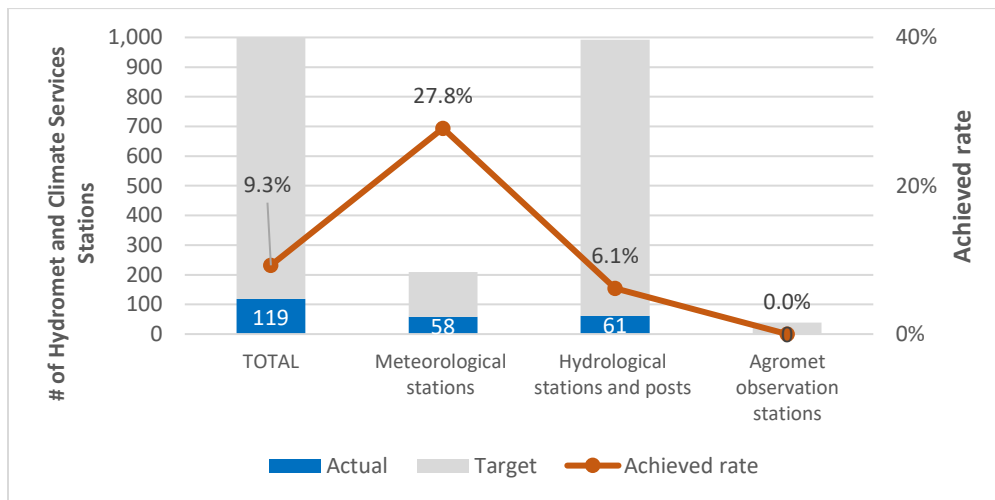


Source: MDB data with calculation by CIF team; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

5.6.2 PPCR support for hydromet and climate services

81. The PPCR recognizes the critical importance of hydro-meteorological and climate services (HCS) in building climate resilience across economic sectors and communities (see Box 8). HCS is essential to enabling more informed decision-making to transform and mainstream climate-resilient development. It contributes directly to resilience while at the same time acting as a key enabler of a broad range of adaptation decisions, such as disaster relief management systems, early warning systems, and agricultural extension systems.
82. The PPCR expects to equip seven countries with 39 agromet stations, 1,035 hydrological stations and 209 meteorological stations (see Figure 14). For example:
 - Niger’s Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project is scaling up Niger’s early warning system (EWS) to make it multi-hazard with 34 synoptic stations, 39 agro-meteorological stations, 39 pluviographs, and 796 rain gauges.
 - Bolivia’s Climate Resilience-Integrated Basin Management Project seeks to strengthen the water and climate information systems in three pilot sub-basins in the Rio Grande river basin by providing 50 new or rehabilitated hydro-meteorological monitoring stations.

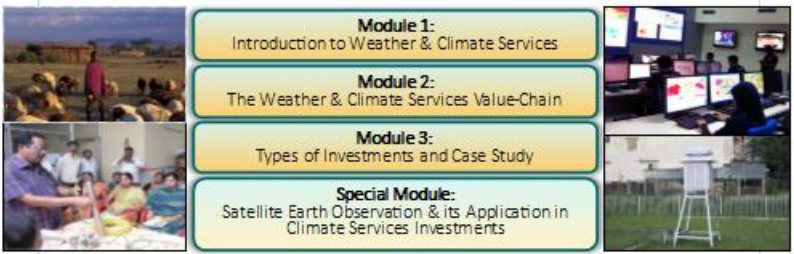
Figure 14: Number of hydromet and climate services stations supported
(cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=5; C=4)



Source: MDB data with calculation of CIF team; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

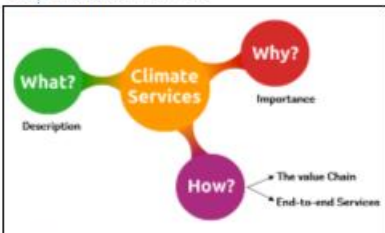
Box 8: Scaling up learning on weather and climate services

**E-Platform on Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development:
A Policy Makers and Practitioners' Guide**
Developed by the World Bank PPCR Team in the Climate Change Group




Module 1: Introduction to Weather & Climate Services
Module 2: The Weather & Climate Services Value-Chain
Module 3: Types of Investments and Case Study
Special Module: Satellite Earth Observation & its Application in Climate Services Investments


Module 1: Introduction to Weather and Climate Services




Module 2: The Weather and Climate Services Value-Chain



Modules 3: Project Investments & Case Study



Special Module: Satellite Earth Observation and its Application in Climate Services



WORLD BANK GROUP Climate Analytics and Advisory Services
Climate Change

Contact: Kanta Kumari Kigaud kumari@worldbank.org
Kazi Fatima Ahmad kahmed2@worldbank.org

This self-paced online learning platform, developed by the World Bank PPCR Focal point team, underscores the critical importance of weather and climate services in climate resilient development. It is designed to help teams and project managers understand how to integrate weather and climate services considerations into projects, both in terms of project conceptualization and delivery.

This course was inspired by the PPCR's large hydromet and climate services portfolio and answers a call from project teams to address the challenges of mainstreaming climate services.

Visit: <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/e-platform-weather-and-climate-services-resilient-development-guide-practitioners-and-policy>

5.6.3 PPCR support to climate resilient infrastructure

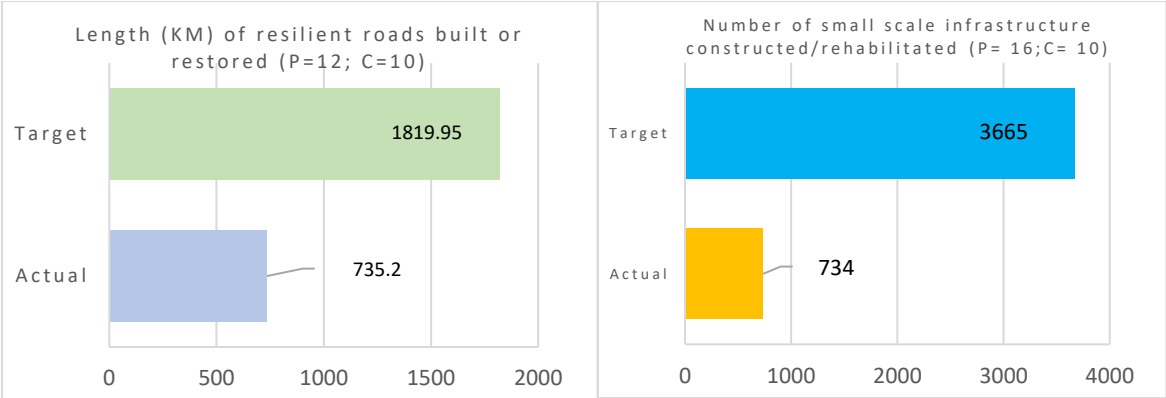
- 83. The PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacity of urban and rural communities in pilot countries by providing safe, climate-resilient, all-year-access roads. Another key area of focus for the PPCR is small-scale, community-level infrastructure, such as flood control and diversion structures, small-scale irrigation schemes and reservoirs, small dams, de-silting and restocking ponds and water bodies, improved wells and boreholes, rural market facilities, multipurpose cyclone shelters, and climate-proofed schools and hospitals.
- 84. As of December 31, 2016, the PPCR has supported the construction and rehabilitation of

735.2 km of roads (40 percent of 1,819.95 km targeted). More than 734 climate-smart, small-scale infrastructure units (20 percent of 3,665 units targeted) have also been put at the disposal of beneficiary communities (see Figure 15). Box 9 explains how better drainage means better school attendance in Cambodia. Other examples of climate-resilient infrastructure include the following:

- In Mozambique, 102 km of N1 road have been rehabilitated and upgraded through the Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program-APL10. This is part of the second phase of Mozambique’s infrastructure program, which seeks to rehabilitate and construct climate-resilient roads and bridges in the Gaza province.
- In Grenada, the DVRP project constructed a 300,000-gallon water storage tank to supply the most vulnerable communities of Saint-Georges with sufficient potable water, especially during the dry season.



Figure 15: Resilient infrastructures constructed or restored
(cumulative as of December 31, 2017)



Source: MDB data with calculation of CIF team; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

Box 9: PPCR climate-smart drainage project improves school attendance in Cambodia



“Before, our village gets flooded every time there is heavy rain. Whenever this happens it is difficult for a kid like me to go to school. I usually come late or skip classes when there is a flood and my teacher calls my attention and ask why I am late or absent again. With the drainage project in our community, the flooding does not happen anymore, and I get to go to school every day.”

Chhorn Manich (center), 12-year-old 7th grader from Toul Ta Ek Village of Battambang, Cambodia

The people of Toul Ta Ek village along the Sanker River have learned to live with the unpredictability of rain and flooding particularly, during the monsoon season. Access to temples, hospitals, and schools is severed due to localized flooding and the lack of drainage facilities that would allow flood waters to pass quickly across roads and pathways.

Through the community-based adaptation project supported by the PPCR, the village of Toul Ta Ek and neighboring Rattanak have rehabilitated two main drainage arteries and used their own funds to construct two new cross-drains. The completion of these infrastructure ensures children like Chhorn can attend her classes even during monsoon.

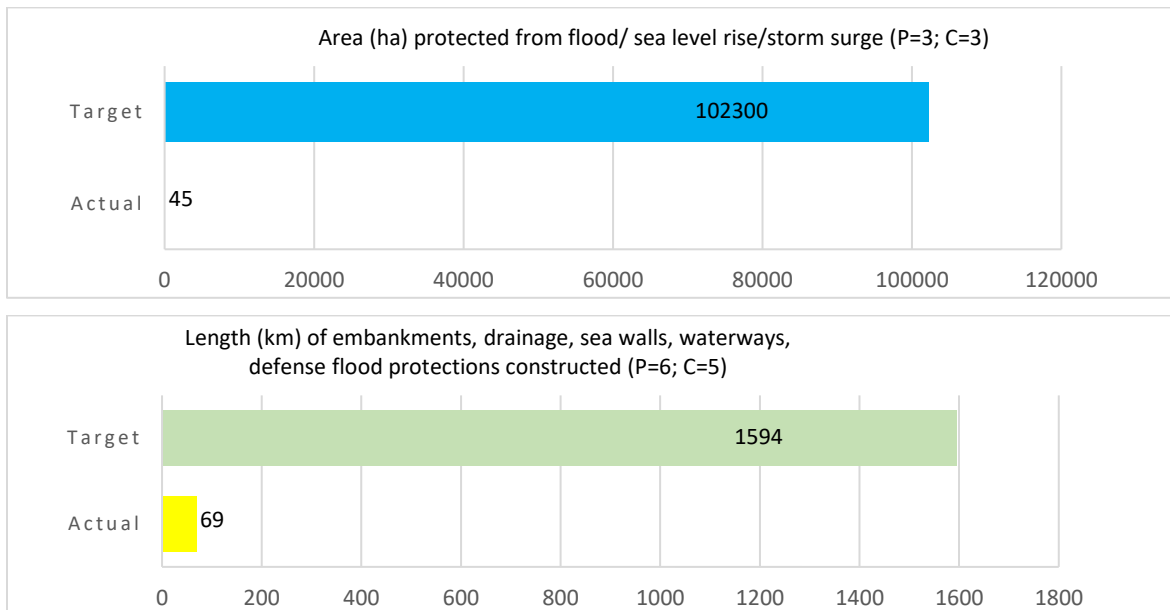
Through workshops and guidance from Plan International and the PPCR Team of Cambodia, these two villages are reflecting on their experiences in the upgrading and constructing drainage facilities and are building their capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. These lessons will be useful as the villages take on the wastewater problem as part of their recently completed master plan.

This project is one of 18 community-based adaptation and disaster risk management projects being implemented through Component B of the ADB technical assistance project, Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning. A civil society support mechanism was established through this component to increase capacity of NGOs and CSOs to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into their operations.

5.6.4 PPCR support to coastal zone management

85. Coastal areas are home to the highest concentration of human populations in the world and are among the most vulnerable to climate change impacts. The combination of rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events, like tropical cyclones, are threatening coastal areas in many PPCR countries, such as Bangladesh and Pacific and Caribbean SIDS. The PPCR is providing support to communities in these countries through various context-specific approaches. In some cases, ecosystem-based adaptation measures like mangrove reforestation were deemed appropriate, while in urban contexts, physical infrastructure options, such as sea walls, were established as the most efficient means of protecting people and businesses in coastal zones.
86. For example, under Bangladesh’s Coastal Embankment Improvement Project, the PPCR will increase by 100,800 ha the area in selected polders protected from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges, which are expected to worsen due to climate change (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: Coastal area restored or re/afforested
(ha, km cumulative as of December 31, 2016)

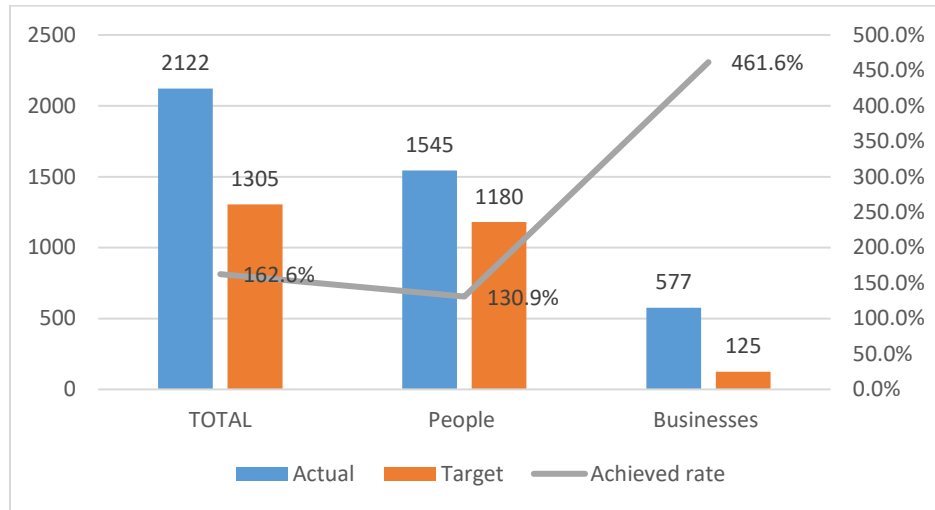


Source: MDB data with calculation by CIF M&E Team; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

5.6.5 PPCR support to adaptation financing

87. Sustainable financing to generate investment is critical to the success of climate change adaptation and resilience-building in PPCR countries. As such, the PPCR is piloting climate adaptation financing facilities in three countries (Tajikistan, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia) that have the potential to drive transformational change and create spillover effects across countries and regions.
88. As shown in Figure 17, as of December 31, 2016, these three facilities have supported more than 1,545 households (130 percent of target) and 577 small businesses (461 percent of target).
89. This exceptional performance is driven by EBRD's Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility in Tajikistan (CLIMADAPT), which has already provided loans to more than 1,400 households and businesses through three local financial partner institutions. These funds have contributed to the dissemination of technologies such as drip irrigation, greenhouses, energy-efficient windows and boilers, heat insulation, rain water harvesting and water storages, solar panels, and equipment modernization (see PPCR Box 10).

Figure 17: Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing
(cumulative as of December 31, 2016; P=4; C=3)



Source: MDB data with calculation by CIF M&E Team; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

Box 10: Well-established Tajik firm diversifies its products by investing in drip irrigation systems with CLIMADAPT



LLC Iftikhor va Shirkat has engaged in the supply and installation of plastic pipes for more than 10 years. Based on the growing demand from farmer, the firm saw the opportunity to produce drip irrigation systems in country. Local production would lead to 30 percent cost savings for farmers and would also support the dissemination of innovative technologies in the Tajik agricultural sector. To realize this opportunity, the company has turned to CLIMADAPT for financing. With investment costs of USD 190,000, the company plans to produce drip irrigation equipment for farmers, which is estimated to contribute up to 1.7 million m³ /year of water savings compared with furrow irrigation. The payback period for the project is five years.

LLC Iftikhor va Shirkat is among the small and medium-sized businesses, households, and farmers benefitting from CLIMADAPT, which was launched in 2016 in Tajikistan by EBRD to promote investments in improved climate resilience technologies that can help make the Tajik private sector more resilient to climate change. CLIMADAPT offers loans to private sector businesses, farmers, and households through partner financial institutions, Bank Eshkata, MDO Imon International, and MDO Humo. The facility supports investments in both existing and new technologies, which are available through recommended suppliers and installers and used to improve efficiency in water and energy use while also reducing soil erosion.

As of April 1, 2017, the CLIMADAPT loan portfolio has exceeded USD 3.8 million, reaching more than 1,400 households, farmers, and small and medium-sized businesses. Concessional funding has contributed to the dissemination of technologies such as drip irrigation, greenhouses, energy efficient windows and boilers, heat insulation, rain water harvesting and water storages, solar panels, and equipment modernization. The investments in these solutions have led to both economic and environmental benefits: 1,253 tons/annum of CO₂ carbon savings, 5.6 million m³/annum of water savings, and 199 tons/annum of reduced soil erosion.

PS: This is a compilation of facts than can be found on the CLIMADAPT website (<http://www.climadapt.tj/>).

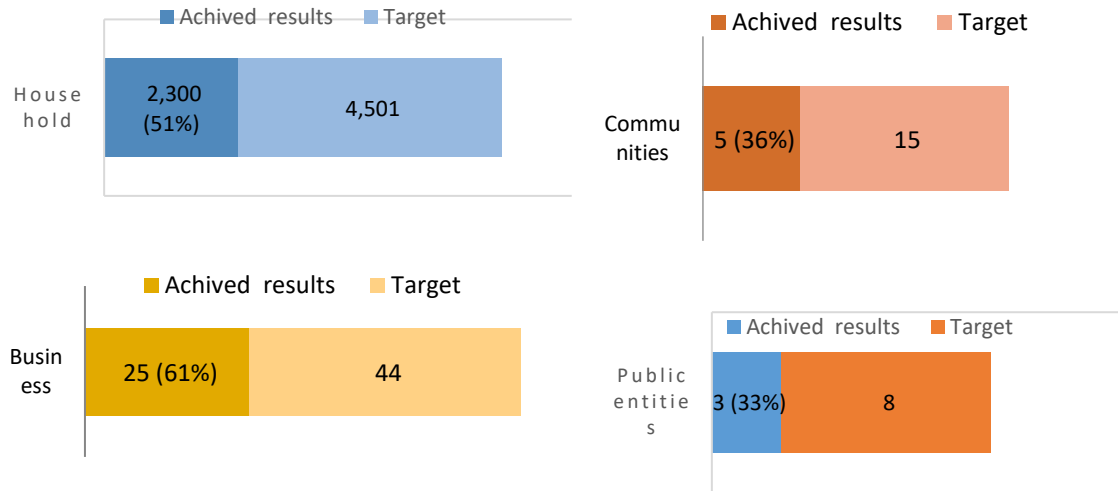
5.7 Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

90. Development of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities and their transfer, diffusion, and uptake are an important component to successfully addressing climate change adaptation challenges in the PPCR pilot countries.

91. Data from PPCR country reports estimate that over the course of 55 MDB-approved projects' lifecycles, 4,501,000 households, 44,000 businesses (including SMEs), and 8,000 public service entities in 15,000 communities are expected to use and benefit from PPCR-supported climate responsive tools and instruments. As of December 31, 2016, more than 2,300,000 households, 25,000 businesses, 3,000 public sector service entities, and 5,000 communities have used these tools/instruments (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change (in thousand, cumulative as of December 31, 2016)

Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change (numbers in thousand, % of target; cumulative as of December 31, 2016, P=51 C=16)



Source: Country report with calculation by CIF M&E Team, "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

5.8 Key lessons learned from the design and implementation of PPCR projects

92. The following summarizes selected key lessons learned during project design and implementation by the MDBs.

Sector/Activity	
Climate change mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaptation policy reforms need to be complemented and inspired by a network of practical adaptation demonstrations in the field. ○ Involving national institutions in the process of monitoring activities is a must. Gradually transferring management responsibility will ensure sustainability.
Enabling environment: knowledge management and training	<p>Knowledge management and communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Awareness-raising and sensitization at all levels of local government and across all political parties, as well as through media outreach, is essential for climate change resilience. ○ Knowledge sharing on climate change resilience needs to be done through diverse types of media to reach a wider audience. ○ Creating a communications focal group and sharing communication strategies with various PPCR components results in more synergy and sharing knowledge about the PPCR with diverse stakeholders. <p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Concerted efforts at different levels (government, district, community) are needed to ensure gender equality in training programs. ○ Engaging with village development committees, social mobilizers, and communities increases the effectiveness of local government training. ○ Learning experience is improved if accompanied by opportunities for practical demonstration of adaptation measures on the ground. ○ Careful selection of the staff who participate in training programs is very important for the success and sustainability of the activities. Selecting staff who have the relevant skills and experience to fully benefit from the training ensures that they will apply and pass on knowledge gained to colleagues.
Climate information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is important to translate climate change and rainfall information into the local language(s) so the targeted population and beyond can understand better the information.
Climate financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Close coordination with the partner financial institutions (PFI) is key to jointly identifying issues and working on viable solutions for smooth disbursement. Key areas for collaboration include mass marketing, technology workshops, and eligibility procedures.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intensive research is required to achieve the sustainable slope protection of the roads.
Water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women have primary responsibilities for water and sanitation-related issues, and therefore it is important to address gender issues during design and implementation stages. ○ It is crucial to consider socio-cultural practices regarding the use of water in the communities in the design of the project.