

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.23/3
December 19, 2018

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Ouarzazate, Morocco
February 1, 2019

Agenda Item 3

PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the document, PPCR/SC.23/3, *PPCR Operations and Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of 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.

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1 Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is the adaptation funding window of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). PPCR supports 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.
2. Overall, there are 28 countries and two regions participating in PPCR. The original group of pilots comprises eighteen countries and two regional programs (Caribbean and Pacific).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 PPCR and provides a status update on its portfolio of programs and projects. It also describes 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 of January 1 to June 30, 2018 (with additional updates to September 30, 2018 on resource availability to facilitate discussion and decision-making during the February 2019 PPCR Sub-Committee meeting). The results reporting covers cumulative achievements as of December 31, 2017 for the original pilot countries only.

2 Strategic issues

2.1 Overview

5. The PPCR Sub-Committee has endorsed all strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCRs) for all 28 pilot countries and two regions—a total of 30 SPCR. The PPCR portfolio comprises 64 projects with a total indicative allocation of over USD 1 billion. This includes 58 projects under endorsed SPCR of the original pilot countries and six projects under the PPCR Private Sector Set-Aside (PSSA). All of these 64 projects have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and 62 of them have been approved by the MDBs. Disbursements have increased by 44 percent, from USD 310 million by June 30, 2017 to USD 446.5 million by June 30, 2018.
6. Significant progress has been achieved in PPCR. Several programs and projects are at various stages of implementation and some already completed. Projects in advanced stage of implementation have started to deliver initial results on the ground, creating an opportunity to harvest knowledge and lessons for sharing among PPCR pilot countries and the global community. A total of six projects were completed by the end of the reporting period.

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, Saint Lucia, and Saint 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.

2.2 PPCR resource availability

7. As of September 30, 2018, total cumulative funding received under PPCR stands at USD 1.16 billion. Cumulative funding commitments have reached USD 1.13 billion.
8. PPCR has an unrestricted fund balance of USD 13.4 million, after incorporating the reserve for administrative expenses and country programming budget. There are no anticipated commitments for projects because all projects in the pipeline have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee. Thus, total available PPCR resources are equivalent to the amount of unrestricted fund balance. Table 1 provides a summary and Annex 1 offers more detailed information.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule (as of September 30, 2018)

	Total	Non Grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	24.0	-	24.0
Future Programming Reserves ³	10.6		10.6
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	13.4	-	13.4
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	-	-	-
Available Resources (C-D)	13.4	-	13.4

2.3 Pipeline management update

9. In accordance to the new deadlines established in the January 2017 [Pipeline Management Policy for SCF Programs \(PPCR\)](#), the following are updates on approvals and endorsement of SPCRs and PPCR projects in the pipeline:
 - SPCRs for all 10 new pilot countries accepted to PPCR in May 2015 have been submitted to and endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee as of December 2017.
 - It still remains that no funding is available to support the preparation and implementation of projects and programs under the endorsed SPCRs of the 10 new PPCR countries. Funding for these projects and programs remains critical for these countries to move forward in the implementation of their resilience agenda. The country governments and the CIF Administrative Unit continue to closely collaborate with the MDBs to seek additional funding. Training and capacity building supported by the MDBs as part of the SPCR process is still ongoing in some countries such as Rwanda, Bhutan, Malawi, and Honduras.

³ Future programming reserve is estimated by the CIFAU and Trustee using the 10-year forecast of the administrative budget less the 10-year estimate of investment income and reflows. Pro-rata estimates across three SCF programs are based on the 41% fixed pro-rata share of the PPCR's cash balance as at December 31, 2017 approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee on March 8, 2018.

- The two remaining projects in the pipeline were approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee in April 2018, meaning all 64 projects in the PPCR pipeline have been approved thus completing the Sub-Committee’s approval process.
- Sixty-two out of the total 64 PPCR projects have been approved by the MDBs.

2.4 Knowledge management and country engagement

10. The year 2018 marks CIF’s 10 anniversary of working with developing countries and MDBs to respond to the challenges brought on by climate change. Drawing on its wealth of experience and knowledge accumulated over 10 years, CIF is embarking on a number of knowledge management activities to share its climate action lessons and outcomes, including working with countries to build adaptation capacity and implement climate resilient investments.
11. Through the Evaluation & Learning (E&L) Initiative, PPCR has developed its learning and knowledge networking strategy. Working in collaboration with the PPCR Learning Partner and in consultation with PPCR countries, the strategy was formulated to support continuous learning, knowledge exchange, and networking within the PPCR Community of Practice and the broader global climate resilience community.
12. The PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting was held from May 21 to 24, 2018 in Manila, Philippines. CIF co-organized the meeting with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Philippines’ Department for Environment and Natural Resources. The event served as a culminating activity for the various regional exchanges conducted over the past two years. Some 120 participants attended the meeting, including representatives of pilot countries, MDBs, donors, consultants, and resource speakers.
13. PPCR has also co-created with PPCR countries and stakeholders a number of knowledge products applying a variety of formats and focusing around the topics of decentralized water resource management and microfinance to building resilience. Drawing on the experience of Nepal, Grenada, Jamaica, and the Caribbean, PPCR has developed case studies and an infographic to highlight decentralized water resource management as a key climate adaptation and resilience building approach, particularly for the most vulnerable communities. Working with Tajikistan, Jamaica, Mozambique, and Rwanda, PPCR also has completed several case studies on how microfinance provides opportunities for achieving resilience by financing income-producing activities, building up the assets of the most vulnerable, and empowering them to take measures to protect themselves against climate risks.
14. CIF has entered into partnerships with the Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) and the World Bank’s Development Impact Evaluation (DIME). Both of these efforts are aimed at creating an evidence base of good practices and working solutions to address climate change issues and vulnerabilities that can be used to inform development practice and improve implementation. Two case studies and one impact evaluation are being developed through these partnerships using the experience of selected PPCR countries in specific projects.

2.5 Evaluation and Learning

15. Many activities are providing findings and lessons learned related to PPCR under the E&L Initiative. This includes the independent evaluation, evidence synthesis and learning workshops on transformational change in the CIF context, analysis of the CIF programmatic approach, and other thematic studies.
16. The Evaluation of the CIF Programmatic Approach has been completed, published and disseminated widely.⁴ It assesses the outcomes of the programmatic approach as it was applied in various CIF programs. The report concludes that the programmatic business model has significant advantages over a project-by-project approach and generally yielded investment plans that link to national priorities and address transformational change concepts of relevance, systemic change, scale, and sustainability. For PPCR in particular, the evaluation finds that the programmatic approach supported the establishment of a common multi-sectoral vision for climate resilience that is consistent with national development priorities in pilot countries. Also, with the predictability of available finance from planning to investment, the approach led to some first-mover and coordinated projects that reflected programmatic objectives, taking both horizontal and vertical approaches to mainstreaming climate resilience. Resources provided by PPCR to the SPCR planning phase supported institutional readiness and policy change in some countries, including the integration of climate resilience objectives into national development and sector plans.
17. The evaluation and evidence synthesis of transformational change in the CIF will be released in January 2019. The findings reveal that PPCR has played a significant role in supporting national resilience planning and investment activities in pilot countries as part of a broader international effort to address the impacts of climate change. The study also concludes that PPCR investments have generally been well designed, are aligned with national change processes, and are very relevant. Based on PPCR country programs reviewed, there is evidence that PPCR has facilitated interim and advanced signals of systemic change by changing mindsets and behavior and encouraging active engagement of relevant stakeholders in addressing development and climate change issues. PPCR interventions also have been transformative in many cases, with evidence of governments scaling up small-scale interventions and sector-led approaches to resilience. Learning from the transformational impact of PPCR work, some governments have taken their own initiative to sustain the foundational work of PPCR by committing to follow-on programming and allocating national budgetary resources, taking ownership over national structures, and establishing new approaches to funding resilience initiatives.

⁴ [Independent Evaluation of the CIF Programmatic Approach](#), ICF 2018. See the [full report](#) including CIF management response, and a [summary brief](#), on the CIF website.

3 Status of PPCR

3.1 Portfolio at a glance

18. As of June 30, 2018, the PPCR Sub-Committee has endorsed USD 1.01 billion as indicative allocations to the original pilot countries, totaling 64 projects included in SPCRs and the PSSA. Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status.

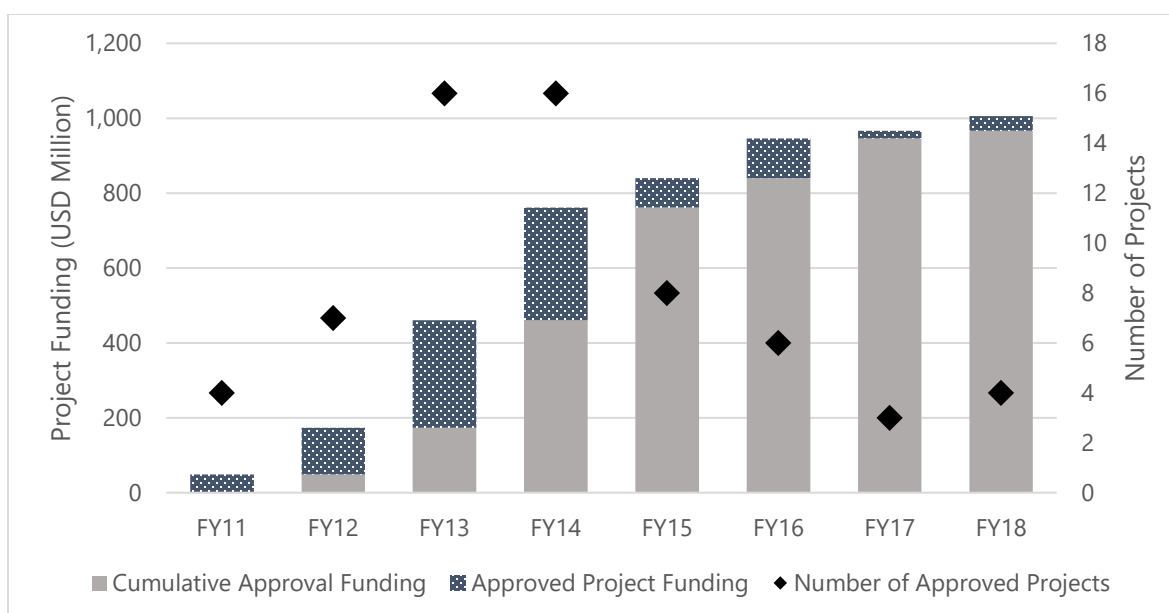
Table 2: Overview of PPCR portfolio (as of June 30, 2018, USD million)

	Indicative pipeline allocation			Approved funding		Disbursement
	TOTAL	SPCR	PSSA	Committee	MDB	
PPCR funding (in USD M)	1,005.8	970.2	35.6	1005.8	981.4	446.5
Number of projects	64	58	6	64	62	54

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

19. The PPCR Sub-Committee has approved all 64 projects in the pipeline for a total of USD 1,005.8 million in funding. Sixty two out of these 64 projects have been approved by the MDBs for a total of USD 981.4 million in funding. Figure 1 shows the funding amount and number of project approvals per year for PPCR.

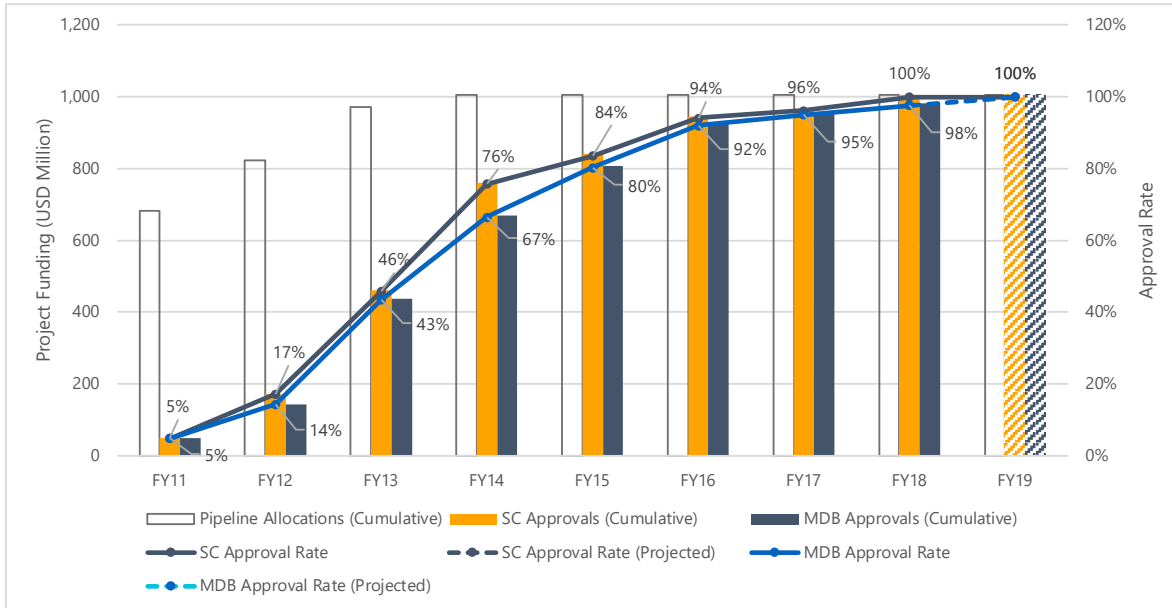
Figure 1: Project approvals by the PPCR Sub-Committee by fiscal year



20. As the trend shows in Figure 2, cumulative funding approvals have risen steadily since

endorsement of SPCRs and PSSA concepts. In a span of seven years, the PPCR Sub-Committee approval rate has increased from 5 percent in 2011 to 100 percent in June 2018. Similarly, the MDB approval rate has increased from 5 percent to 98 percent from 2011 to June 2018. The MDB approval rate is projected to reach 100 percent by end of FY2019.

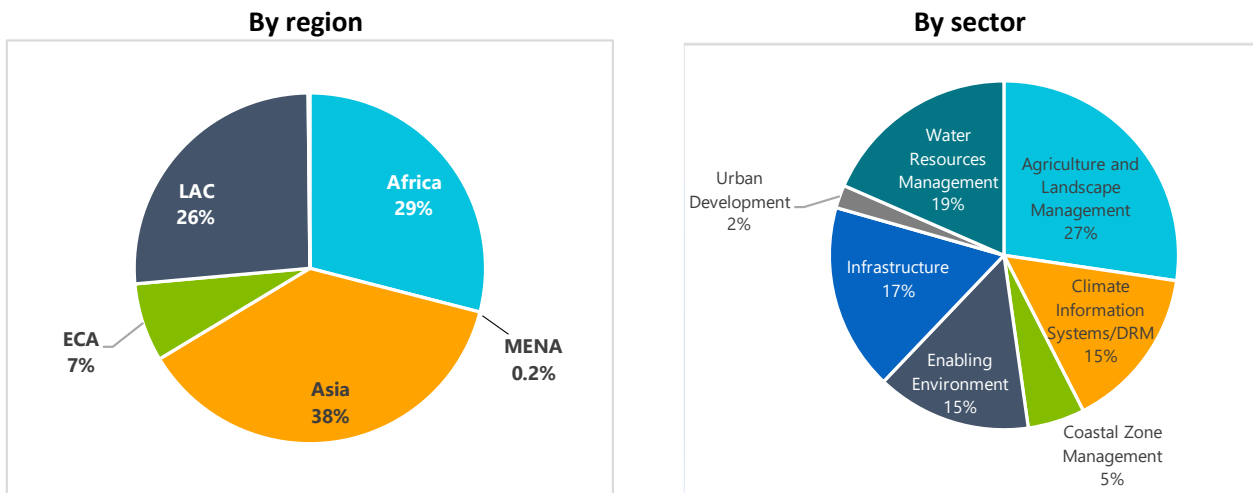
Figure 2: PPCR funding approval rates by fiscal year (with projections for FY19)

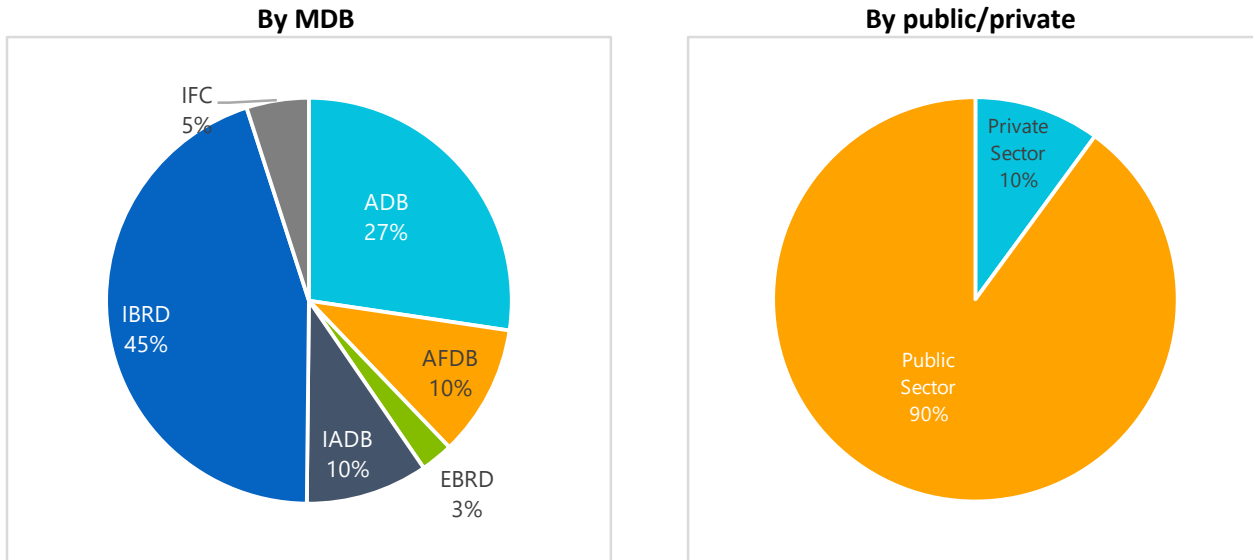


3.2 Portfolio overview

21. Figure 3 provides the distribution of PPCR portfolio totaling more than USD 1.0 billion by region, sector, and MDB, and whether projects are for the public or private sector.

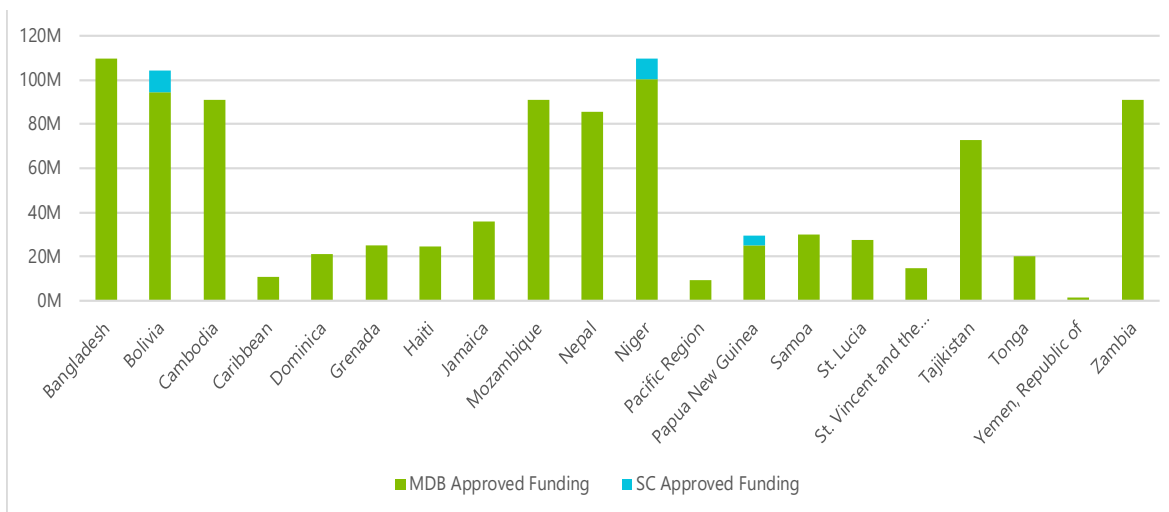
Figure 3: PPCR portfolio distribution (as of June 30, 2018)





22. Figure 4 details by country the total funding amount approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs and the remaining allocation. The data shows that the PPCR Sub-Committee has approved project funding for all countries and all regions. From January to June 2018, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved the remaining two projects in the PPCR pipeline: one in Niger and one in Zambia. MDBs approved two projects during the reporting period with one project in Jamaica and the other in Zambia. Both projects are administered by the World Bank. MDB approval is still required for a project in Bolivia, one in Niger, and additional financing for a project in Papua New Guinea.

Figure 4: PPCR funding approval and indicative allocations by country (as of June 30, 2018, USD million)



23. Co-financing has been a substantial proportion of the total investment for most PPCR projects. Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio of 64 projects amounts to USD 2,008 million, which translates into a co-financing ratio of 1:2. For all MDB-approved projects, total expected co-financing is USD 2,007 million, or a ratio of 1:2.04. 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)

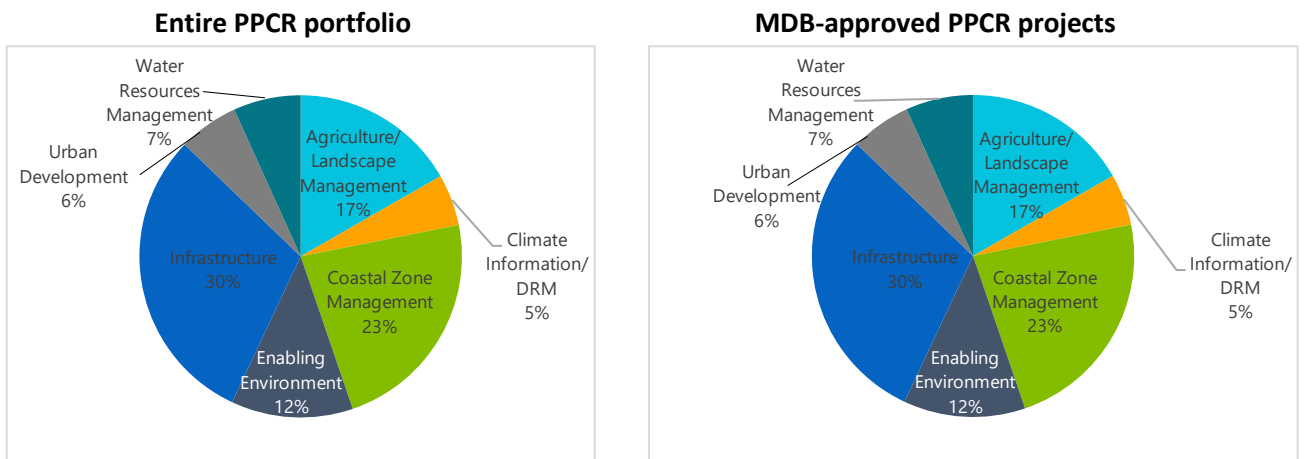


Entire PPCR portfolio

MDB-approved PPCR projects

24. 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)



3.3 Portfolio updates

3.3.1 SPCRs

25. By December 2017, the PPCR Sub-Committee has completed the endorsement of all SPCRs. It has endorsed a total of 30 SPCRs, including all 20 original pilots (18 individual countries and two regional programs for the Pacific and Caribbean). Box 1 highlights recent activities related to the Kyrgyz Republic's SPCR.

Box 1: Kyrgyz Republic establishes Climate Finance Center through PPCR support



As part of the SPCR process, EBRD, World Bank, and ADB collaborated with the Government of Kyrgyz Republic to establish the Climate Finance Center (CFC) on August 14, 2017. The CFC will be a central unit coordinating the country's efforts to access climate funds and channel them into transformative investments supporting national development priorities. This will be achieved through an effective Climate Finance Coordination Mechanism (CFCM), to be overseen by the CFC. It will include a pipeline of national priority projects identified under the SPCR.

As lead MDB in the Kyrgyz Republic's PPCR process, EBRD signed a grant agreement directly with the CFC on August 16, 2018 to support the CFC during its first three years of operation. The CFC will provide timely assistance in coordinating the work between the Government, international climate finance institutions, including the CIF, Green Climate Fund, MDBs, and development partners, to successfully integrate climate change priorities into its sustainable development planning process. It consists of 10 staff members, including the director and deputy director to be appointed by the Prime Minister.

3.3.2 PPCR Sub-Committee approvals

26. As shown in Table 3, during the reporting period, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved funding for two public sector projects. Box 2 highlights the project approved in Niger.

**Table 3: PPCR Sub-Committee-approved projects and programs
(January 1 to June 30, 2018)**

SPCR/ PSSA	Country	Project title	MDB	Project funding (USD M)		Approval date
				Grant	Non-grant	
SPCR	Niger	Niger Community Action for Climate Resilience Project	WB	-	9.6	April 2018
SPCR	Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia	WB	1.1	13.5	April 2018
TOTAL				1.1	23.1	

Box 2: Advancing community action to build resilience in Niger



Project: Niger Community Action for Climate Resilience Project

PPCR financing: USD 9.6 million (grant)

Implementing agency: World Bank

Objective: Improve resilience of populations and of production systems to climate change and variability in targeted communes and strengthen national stakeholders' platform for climate resilience and coordination with other national initiatives and plans

This project seeks to scale-up and consolidate the outcomes of the original Niger Community Action for Climate Resilience Project (CAPCR). It will achieve this by improving institutional capacities and political frameworks to enhance resilience of local populations to climate variability, including droughts and floods. It will do this through investment in sustainable land and water management and social protection measures and by ensuring strategic coordination and knowledge management.

The project also will promote the use of meteorological data and provide needed equipment to 15 targeted communes. This aligns with and builds on the advisory services provided by the Maisons du Paysan, in collaboration with the Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project supported by AfDB. Special emphasis will be put on coordination mechanisms at local levels and program levels to provide all parties with quality analysis regarding the program's implementation and performance and to facilitate synergies and collaboration among stakeholders.

3.3.3 MDB approvals

- Two projects were approved by the MDBs during the reporting the period for a total of USD 19.4 million (USD 5.9 million in grant and USD 13.5 million in concessional loans). See Table 4

for an overview and Box 3 for more on Jamaica’s project for promoting community-based climate resilience in the fisheries sector.

Table 4: MDB-approved PPCR projects and programs (January 1 to June 30, 2018)

SPCR/ PSSA	Country	Project title	MDB	Project funding (USD M)		Approval date
				Grant	Non- grant	
SPCR	Jamaica	Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of Jamaica	WB	4.8	-	Mar-18
SPCR	Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia	WB	1.1	13.5	Jun-18
TOTAL				5.9	13.5	

Box 3: Enhancing resilience of fishing and fish farming communities of Jamaica



Project: Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector
PPCR financing: USD 4.8 million (grant)
Implementing agency: World Bank
Objective: Increase access among fishers and fishing farmers to climate-smart livelihoods opportunities and improve sustainable fisheries management to build climate resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems

Declining performance of the fisheries sector in Jamaica is directly related to its vulnerability to climate change impacts coupled with anthropogenic threats such as overfishing and pollution. The project will support measures to strengthen the enabling environment and promote sustainable fisheries and aquaculture management. It will promote freshwater aquaculture and coastal mari-culture/poly-culture among fishing communities, including developing a demonstration aquaculture farm and subprojects on climate-smart aquaculture for new and existing fish farmers and on alternative livelihoods. One main component of the project will also focus on capacity building and awareness raising among community-based organizations, fishery industries, and relevant government personnel to promote climate considerations in fisheries and alternative livelihoods.

3.3.4 Project implementation and completion

- 28. Fifty-four MDB-approved projects are currently ongoing and disbursing PPCR funds, including the one highlighted in Box 4. Annex 2 highlights progress on a number of PPCR projects that are in a more advanced stage of implementation.

Box 4: Promoting green financing products for climate resilient agriculture in Bolivia



Project: Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia

PPCR financing: USD 4 million

Implementing Agency: IDB

Objective: Improve climate resilience of small agricultural producers in Bolivia by channeling credit and basic technical assistance aimed at fostering investment in adaptation measures that promote productivity and sustainable management of natural resources

DIACONIA-FRIF, the borrower for this operation, is the only financial entity in Bolivia to offer green financial products and technology to improve the resilience of small-scale agricultural producers, ranchers, and MSMEs against different ecological and climate risks. As part of this initiative, the institution has performed a climate risk diagnosis specifically related to financing agricultural activities and their associated sectors. Based on this analysis, DIACONIA-FRIF has developed guidelines and a policy manual for their financial products. For risk management purposes, it has developed an automated software-based credit assessment tool called the *Climate Change Credit Evaluation Tool*. Using this tool and fact sheets on each agricultural and animal husbandry product, credit officers approve or provide recommendations on each loan.

DIACONIA-FRIF currently has a list of 18 possible adaptation measures that clients may implement with a loan, including investment in new technologies, implementation of productive adaptation practices, and the use of improved inputs that help increase producers' resilience to climate change effects. The green credit product *Resilient Agriculture Credit* includes climate risk analysis and financing for adaptation measures and is being offered by seven agencies in the Department of La Paz, where there are many clients. On average, the loans are for the equivalent of USD 4,100, with terms ranging between three and 60 months (38 months on average), a grace period of up to six months, and an annual interest rate of between 13 to 15 percent. Clients receive basic technical assistance, which may include best practices in their specific crop or product, technical productive information, and/or a technical visit by experts from DIACONIA-FRIF partner institutions, including agricultural specialists from rural universities and technical institutes in the project area.

29. During the reporting period, one PPCR project was completed: Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project in Tajikistan which is administered by World Bank (see Box 5). This brings the total number of PPCR projects completed to six (see Annex 3).

Box 5: Building resilience through sustainable land management and livelihoods in Tajikistan



Project: Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project, Tajikistan

PPCR financing: USD 9.45 million

Implementing agency: World Bank

Objective: Assist farmers and land users to improve their livelihoods and household assets in ways that contribute to building their resilience to climate change

Under the leadership of Tajikistan’s Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), the project has worked collaboratively with non-government and other organizations to support and build the capacities of farmer groups, pasture user unions, and water user associations (WUAs) to design, implement, and take ownership of more than 2,600 community-driven investments. Covering farm production, land resource management, and small-scale rural infrastructure, these investments benefit at least 55,000 households living in climate-vulnerable districts of the country.

As WUAs adopt better water management measures, they have seen increased crop yields and reduced salinity and water-logging in the lands they manage. Access to under-utilized summer pastures through improved roads and seasonal animal shelters have reduced grazing pressure around villages, while fostering rotational management of seasonal grazing areas. Adoption of drip irrigation for horticulture has increased production per unit area, while decreasing water use. With more than 1,500 investments in intercropped horticulture, greenhouses, and bee-keeping, households have diversified income sources, adopted more efficient production methods, and improved natural resource management.

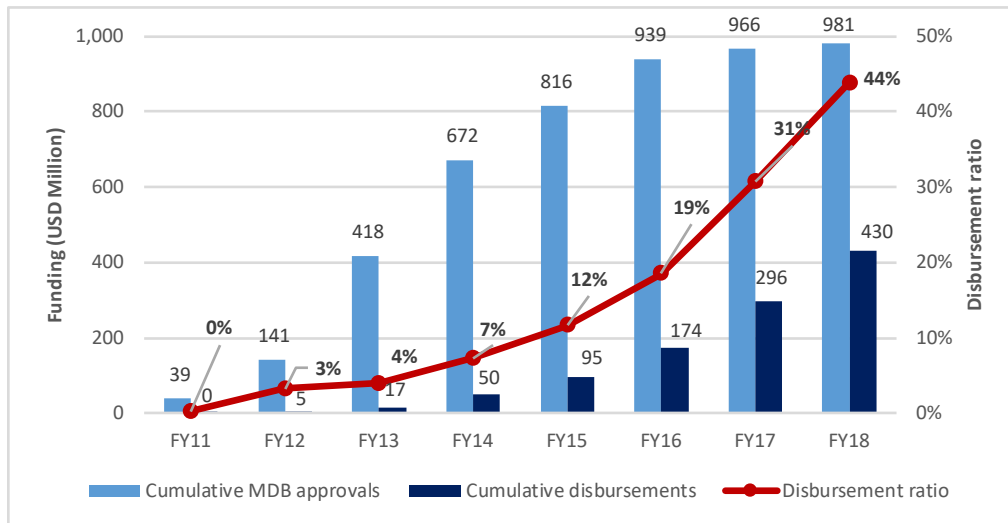
Building on the project results, 16 community-based organizations are working together on a knowledge platform to collect and share the growing number of locally-produced videos, brochures, and other materials on good sustainable land management practices. As project beneficiaries have noted, the project has been “a new deal in rural Tajikistan,” with jobs created, social cohesion reinforced, abandoned land revitalized, and a diversity of food available in the households.

3.4 Disbursement

30. PPCR has made significant progress in disbursements with a total amount of USD 446.5 million by the end of the reporting period. As of June 30, 2018, PPCR disbursements include SPCR preparation grants worth USD 16.6 million, project preparation grants (PPG) in the amount of USD 13.1 million, and project disbursements totaling USD 416.8 million. The total disbursement for projects and PPG is equivalent to 44 percent of the total amount of MDB-

approved funding (see Figure 7). This is a 45-percent increase from end of FY17. Fifty-four of the 62 MDB-approved projects have disbursed PPCR funds.

Figure 7: PPCR disbursement trends by fiscal year (as of June 30, 2018)



4 Cross-cutting themes

4.1 Knowledge management

31. While a number of projects have been completed and projects are advancing in implementation, PPCR continues to undertake a comprehensive knowledge management and learning process using a variety of mechanisms and platforms. With these efforts, CIF aims to help PPCR countries and adaptation practitioners globally promote good adaptation practices and improve effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of resilience programs.
32. The **PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting** took place on May 21 to 24, 2018 in Manila, Philippines. Discussions and knowledge sharing revolved around four themes: 1) linking climate science to climate policy and practice, 2) building climate resilience with people and communities, 3) financing climate resilience, and 4) monitoring, evaluation, and learning for building climate resilience. The meeting website⁵ documents the event and its outcomes.
33. Eminent speakers were also invited to the meeting to share state-of-the-art knowledge, insights, and experiences on adaptation and resilience building. Specific thematic areas included climate resilient infrastructure, smart agriculture, blue economy, gender and women empowerment, ecosystem-based adaptation, and innovative financing arrangements for adaptation. PPCR countries, along with the MDBs, external experts, and the CIF Administrative Unit, also presented their good practices, challenges, and lessons in

⁵ See <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/knowledge-exchange/ppcr-pilot-countries-meeting-manila-philippines>

implementing PPCR programs and projects. The format for the sessions included presentations followed by group work, exercises, knowledge fairs and discussions, and a plenary for validating and consolidating the knowledge exchanges. An MDB-to-MDB knowledge sharing session provided a platform for MDB representatives to share ongoing developments in their operations with respect to putting more emphasis on adaptation and resilience and tracking these efforts.

34. At the **Adaptation Futures conference** held in Cape Town, South Africa in June 2018, PPCR and the MDBs organized a side session on microfinance for climate adaptation. PPCR representatives from Jamaica, Tajikistan, Mozambique, and Rwanda shared their experiences with the wider resilience community. A knowledge-sharing event among PPCR countries on decentralized water resources management was also held on the sidelines of this conference. A climate change professor from the University of Cape Town joined the discussions and shared the experience of Cape Town in municipal water demand management.
35. CIF has entered a **learning partnership with the Global Delivery Initiative (GDI)** as part of an effort to showcase CIF project-level results and lessons learned. The GDI is 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 persistent delivery challenges. In October 2017, CIF officially joined the GDI partnership as its 40th member. Since then, CIF has conducted six case studies in collaboration with the MDBs using the GDI methodology, two of which are based on PPCR projects: Nepal's Climate Resilient Agriculture Project (IFC) and Zambia's Strengthening Climate Resilience Project (World Bank). Field visits and initial drafts of the two case studies have been completed. The final documents will be showcased at the CIF@10 celebration in Morocco in January 2019.
36. Through **ongoing collaboration with DIME**, the impact evaluation of Mozambique's Sustainable Land Water Resource Management Project (AfDB) has started to generate some early evidence on smallholder targeting. The main objective of the impact evaluation is to shed light on the transformative potential of smallholder irrigation in Mozambique. Irrigation is critical in ensuring sustainable livelihoods for farmers in the face of increasing climate uncertainty. Irrigation access allows farmers to cultivate crops outside of the main rainy season, potentially doubling farm incomes by allowing cultivation of two crop cycles instead of one. Yet, irrigation is grossly underutilized in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Mozambique where only 8 percent of all farmers have access to irrigation. Despite the transformative potential of irrigation, there are gaps in understanding how to best plan and manage irrigation infrastructure programs.
37. This impact evaluation uses a novel strategy for simultaneously measuring a rigorous estimate of the returns on irrigation investments while providing insight on choosing participants of an irrigation infrastructure program to maximize the impact and sustainability of the irrigation infrastructure. These activities are designed to reduce the knowledge and

evidence gaps on efficient targeting strategies in small-scale irrigation programs. Ensuring that smallholders are direct beneficiaries is difficult because mapping smallholders is time intensive. This impact evaluation has developed a protocol that uses a simple scorecard to prioritize inclusion of smallholders based on a very short monitoring tool. This low-cost, scalable tool has been effective in locating smallholders to ensure that they are included. The baseline shows that the score-based protocol led to an increase in the inclusion of small farmers, not only within the community but also compared to the decentralized model.

38. A follow-up survey is being implemented in November-December 2018 and will yield further results. A summary brochure of the evaluation was presented at the Learning Café of the June 2018 CIF Trust Fund Committee Meetings. A new learning series on early evidence from the impact evaluation will be presented at the CIF@10 event in Morocco in January 2019. The complete impact evaluation is expected in March 2020.
39. **MDB knowledge-sharing activities for PPCR** during this reporting period and looking ahead include the following.
40. The World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team facilitated a virtual course entitled, [E-platform for Weather and Climate Services: A Guide to Practitioners and Policy Makers](#), from May 1 to 20, 2018. The course helped teams and project managers to integrate weather and climate services considerations into their projects, both in terms of project conceptualization and delivery.
41. The World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team, in partnership with other development agencies, organized the following informal brown bag lunch seminars at the World Bank during the reporting period:
 - **The Projections of Future Climate in Jamaica (March 28, 2018)** was jointly organized with the Caribbean Country Management Unit and Environment & Natural Resources Global Practice of World Bank to present the State of Jamaica Climate 2015 (SOJC 2015) report, which was produced under the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project (ICDIMP) PPCR project. The SOJC 2015 report assesses historical climatic trends and variability and produces near to long-term climate projections for Jamaica.
 - **Creating Climate Resilience Guidelines for The Hydropower Sector (June 4, 2018)** was jointly organized with the International Hydropower Association, EBRD, and Energy & Extractives GP to present the Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience Guidelines and to discuss the ongoing climate resilience guidelines work in the hydropower sector. The guidelines aim to provide practical and workable international good practice guidance for project owners, governments, financial institutions, and private developers. It incorporates climate change resilience and hydrological risk management into hydropower project appraisal, design, construction, and operation, resulting in more robust and resilient projects.
 - **Lessons from Tajikistan's ELMARL Project (June 7, 2018)** was jointly organized with

PPCR focal points within the Government of Tajikistan to present Tajikistan's Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project (ELMARL) PPCR project. The project was initiated in 2013 by the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government with a total funding envelope of USD 17.64 million. Tajikistan's PPCR country team presented the project design, best practices, and lessons learned from the ELMARL project, which has successfully incorporated various complex issues, including poverty reduction, economic growth, environment, social aspects, and climate resilience.

42. The IDB Focal Point Team for Bolivia, in coordination with the Bolivia PPCR task team, other project stakeholders, and the University of Geneva, is carrying out a **study to assess the potential role of PPCR in building robust institutional adaptive capacity in the Bolivian water sector**. The long-term objective of the study is to characterize the type of adaptation process currently underway in Bolivia and identify gaps that need to be addressed through future investments in the sector. Specific questions of the research are: 1) How do existing governance regimes and their associated mechanisms promote adaptive capacity in the water sector in Bolivia (enabling environment for adaptive capacity)?, 2) What is the potential of the current PPCR-funded SPCR for influencing these water governance regimes and achieve transformational change?, and 3) What are the main difficulties across different contexts and scales in building adaptive capacity in Bolivia and how could these be addressed?

43. The World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team, in partnership with PPCR Task Teams, and other MDBs published three blog posts and featured stories on the CIF and World Bank websites during the reporting period:
 - [Resilient Transition: First 100 Days at PPCR](#),⁶ published on May 18, 2018, reflects on PPCR's strategic approach for the next 10 years and highlights the opportunities identified within the current portfolio to maximize finance for development through climate resilient investments.
 - [Helping Mozambique Cities Build Resilience to Climate Change](#),⁷ featured on June 5, 2018, showcases the achievements of Mozambique through the Mozambique Cities and Climate Change Project implemented by the World Bank. This story was supported with before and after images of the city of Beira.
 - [No place for pessimists at Cape Town adaptation gathering](#)⁸ highlights the World Bank

⁶ See <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/news/resilient-transition-first-100-days-ppcr>

⁷ See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2018/06/05/helping-mozambique-cities-build-resilience-to-climate-change>

⁸ See https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/sites/Climate/SitePages/Detail.aspx/Blogs/mode=view?_id=13333&SiteURL=/sites/Climate

Focal Point Team’s participation at the International Convention for Adaptation Futures in South Africa from June 18 to 21, 2018. The team showcased how PPCR supported interventions are mainstreaming climate change resilience into development.

44. Following the second round of call for proposals under the **CIF E&L Initiative**, eight PPCR-related E&L activities are underway with some nearing completion (see Table 5). Most are making good progress, with the majority expected to deliver final outputs by early to middle 2019 (see Annex 4 for details). Box 6 highlights early learning from an ongoing E&L activity concerning the private sector and climate change in Saint Lucia.

Table 5: PPCR-related E&L activities from MDBs, recipient countries, and CSOs

E&L proposal title	Type/Submitting entity	CIF program	USD funding requested/ approved	Final deliverable(s) expected
<i>First round</i>				
1. Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities, Zambia	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	150,000	December 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	March 2019
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	December 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 (BTSEC)	PPCR	150,000	December 2018
5. Pathways for Transforming Weather, Water, and Climate Services.	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	150,000	March 2019
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 December 2018
7. Saint Lucia’s Experience: Private Sector Participation in	Government of Saint Lucia (Ministry of	PPCR	70,000	December 2018

Response to Climate Change	Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development)			
Second round				
8. Building transformative institutional adaptive capacity: Assessing potential contribution of PPCR to building a climate-resilient Water governance framework in Bolivia .	MDB(IADB) sub-contracting University of Geneva	PPCR	110,000	December 2018
9. Evaluating the Role of Leadership in Transformational Change across PPCR in Asia-Pacific Region	Observer (LEAD Pakistan)	PPCR	130,000	February 2019
Total			1,019,182	

Box 6: Saint Lucia's experience with private sector participation in response to climate change



E&L initiative: Saint Lucia's experience: private sector participation in response to climate change
Financing: USD 70,000
Implementing agency: Government of Saint Lucia
Objective: Capture lessons learned from private sector participation in PPCR and other relevant initiatives in Saint Lucia that facilitate transformational change by increasing private sector investment in climate change

The Government of Saint Lucia, in collaboration with National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) submitted a proposal for E&L activity about Saint Lucia's experience with private sector participation in response to climate change. Environmental Governance Consulting (EGC) group was selected to implement the E&L activity with the following objectives: 1) to assess the policy and regulatory framework under which the private sector operates in Saint Lucia and how this impacts participation in building resilience, 2) to evaluate the extent to which the private sector has participated in PPCR and other relevant initiatives, and 3) to assess what knowledge is available to the private sector in building climate resilience.

Data collection commenced in August 2018 and methods included 18 interviews, focus group discussions involving 34 people, and a survey of 194 individuals in 164 private businesses. Initial findings indicate that the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia is heavily based on subsistence farming, with a little appetite for loans or greater levels of entrepreneurship. The interest rate offered under the Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF), which is funded through PPCR, is attractive when compared to commercial lending rates so the project team is looking into how to encourage individuals and small businesses to take up a loan and how to make CAFF an effective facility to further boost private sector engagement in adaptation.

The final report and accompanying video on the implications of climate change for the private sector will be produced and disseminated in December. This initiative is expected to result in knowledge on and understanding of the challenges and barriers that impede private sector participation in climate action in small island developing states (SIDS) and will allow the Government of Saint Lucia to make-informed decisions on enhancing the enabling environment for private sector involvement.

4.2 Gender

45. The PPCR portfolio of projects approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee from January 1 to June 30, 2018 was reviewed regarding gender quality at entry. The three scorecard indicators regarding presence of sector-specific gender analysis, women-specific activities, and sex-disaggregated indicators were reviewed for each project. Figures were compared to baseline

performance of the PPCR portfolio as on June 30, 2014.⁹

46. The PPCR Sub-Committee approved two projects during the reporting period. PPCR performance on the three gender scorecard indicators was strong compared to the baseline. Sector-specific gender analysis, planning for women-specific activities, and sex-disaggregated indicators was undertaken in both PPCR projects approved during this period (compared to baselines of 30 percent, 53 percent, and 23 percent, respectively).
47. A gender session was organized during the PPCR Pilot Countries Meeting in Manila, Philippines in May 2018. Representatives from Zambia, Niger, Cambodia, Samoa, MDBs and CIF Administrative Unit addressed the topic of adaptive social protection and gender-responsive planning through PPCR support within government structures. The representative from Zambia, for example, noted how PPCR practice had influenced government practice on planning and budgeting at the local level even beyond the life of the PPCR project, in that a fixed percentage of local ward and district development plan budgets are now being set aside formally for projects identified by women-led groups. During the session, ADB's Chief of Gender Equity also reflected on lessons from PPCR portfolio implementation, noting the increasing shift in ADB's PPCR portfolio towards actions supporting women's voice and empowerment. She credited dedicated collaboration with CIF on gender for the strong gender performance outcomes in the ADB PPCR portfolio, compared to portfolios held by the institution financed by other sources. Box 7 shares Niger's experience.

⁹ All SPCRs were approved and were reviewed for gender quality of entry. These were reported in the previous semi-annual and operations and results report.

Box 7: Improving women's access to agricultural extension and services in Niger



Women's role in agricultural production in rural West Africa is significant. Yet, women in Niger have low levels of access to agricultural inputs, services, and plot size, which reduce women's productivity on farm plots by 19 percent per hectare compared to men.¹ This gender gap has implications for overall rural productivity and food insecurity, which affects over half of the population. Poor households, especially those headed by women, are particularly vulnerable to climate and other shocks, leading to distress sales of livestock and seeds.

Building on the success of its initial efforts, the Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience Additional Financing, supported by the World Bank, with PPCR additional finance of USD 9.6 million, seeks to improve the climate resilience of the population and production in targeted communes across the country through integrated land and water management support, extension, and provision of safety nets at the local level. The project employs gender analysis undertaken by the Systematic Country Diagnostic and earlier lessons from project implementation to ensure extension outreach to women by hiring female agents and providing gender training for male extension agents. The project also uses gender-responsive approaches under seven additional integrated local services platforms known as *Maison du Paysan*, which will offer improved access for both women and men to agricultural training, equipment, technology, and materials to increase their productivity. An impact evaluation will also be conducted regarding the impact of uptake of new agricultural technologies on women's productivity.

5 Results

5.1 Background

48. This section on PPCR results corresponds to the time period from January 1 to December 31, 2017, referred to as reporting year 2017 or RY2017 hereafter.¹⁰ It 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 60 MDB-approved projects in 16 countries and two regions.¹¹
49. Country results reports measure and report on the five agreed-upon PPCR core indicators.¹² Two regional programs (Caribbean and Pacific) and the following 14 original pilot countries, organized by region, submitted country results reports in RY2017.:
- Africa: Niger and Zambia
 - Asia-Pacific: Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga
 - ECA: Tajikistan
 - LAC: Bolivia, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Saint-Lucia, and Dominica
50. The following three original pilot countries did not submit annual results report this reporting year:¹³
- Mozambique did not submit a report because the PPCR technical assistance project supporting the national monitoring and reporting function was completed and closed in 2017. Consequently, no resources were available to support the reporting process this reporting year.

¹⁰ The complete list of projects that report results, including detailed results data, is available in the PPCR Results Supplementary document ([Link](#)).

¹¹ Only projects that reached MDB board approval as of December 31, 2017, 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

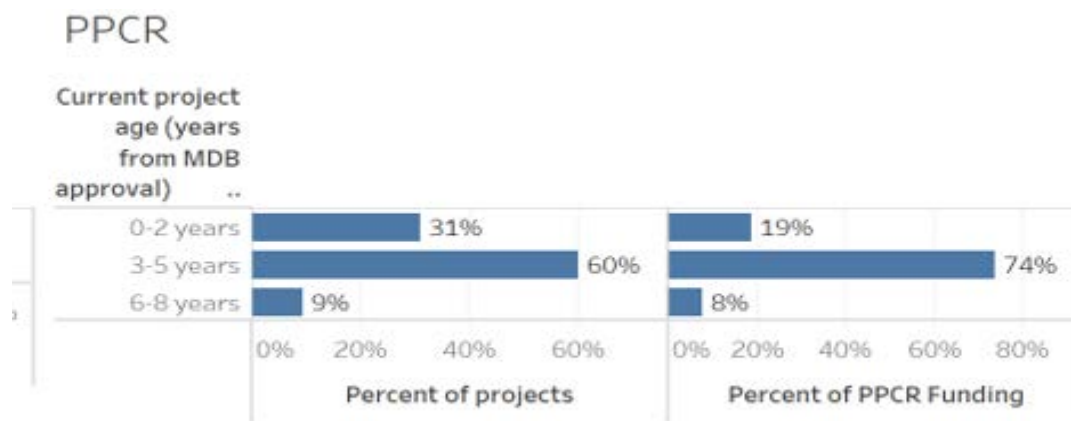
Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

¹³ For the countries that did not submit reports this year (except Yemen), the data reported in RY2016 were carried over to the current reporting period.

- Yemen did not submit a report due to the ongoing conflict in the country.
- Nepal 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.

51. This reporting cycle marks the second-time project-level reporting templates were submitted by the MDBs 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 a key result of the stocktaking exercise that the CIF Administration undertook in coordination with the MDBs and PPCR countries in 2017.
52. As Figure 8 shows, the PPCR portfolio is becoming more mature with 60 percent of the portfolio approved in the past three to five years. However, part of this portfolio is still in the early stage of implementation with 31 percent of projects approved by the MDBs in the past two years. More results are expected to emerge in the coming years, when the portfolio reaches its full maturity.

Figure 8: Maturity of MDB-approved PPCR projects



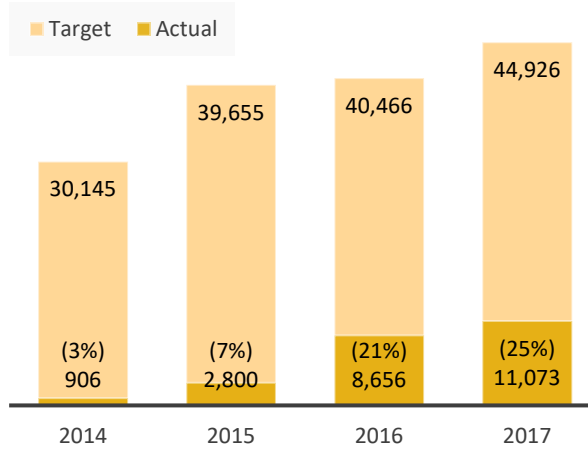
5.2 Global results overview

53. Illustration 1 provides an overview of PPCR progress toward achieving targets in specific areas in RY2017, cumulatively, and compared against previous reporting years’ achieved results. Take note that “C” refers to number of countries/regional programs and “P” refers to number of projects reporting on the indicator.

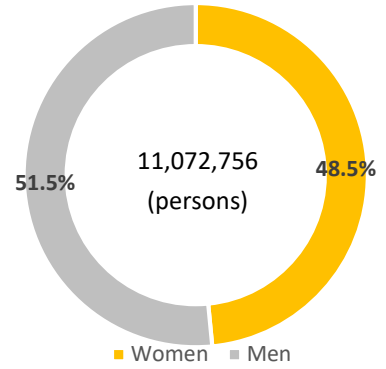
Illustration 1: PPCR results overview (as of December 31, 2017)

PPCR beneficiaries

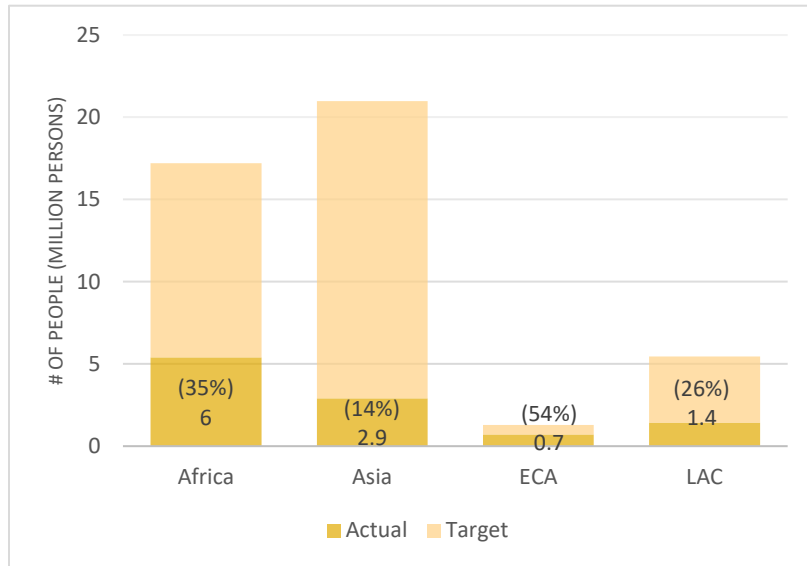
Number of people supported by PPCR
(Results progress from RY2014 to RY2017)



Number of people supported by PPCR
(Cumulative results achieved as of December 31, 2017, disaggregated by gender)

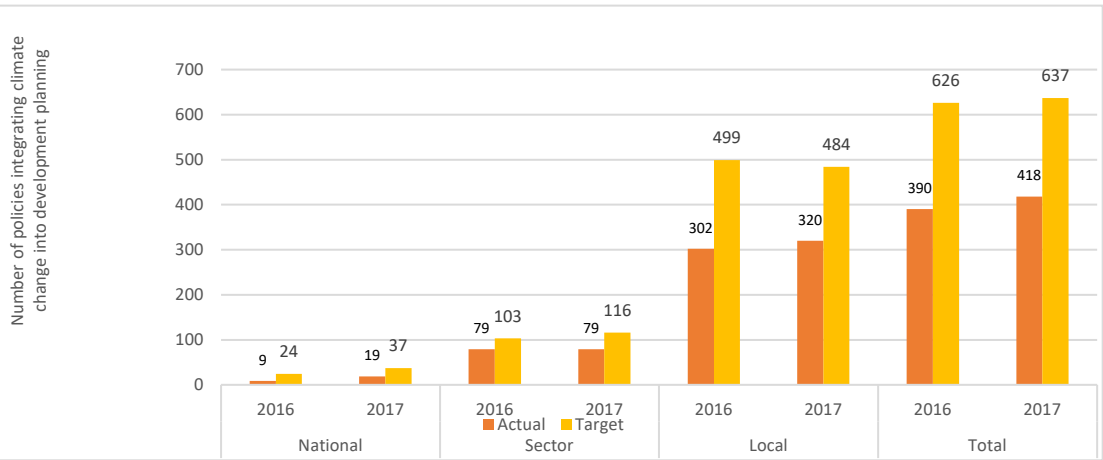


Number of people supported by PPCR
(Cumulative results achieved by region, as of December 31, 2017, P=55,C=16)

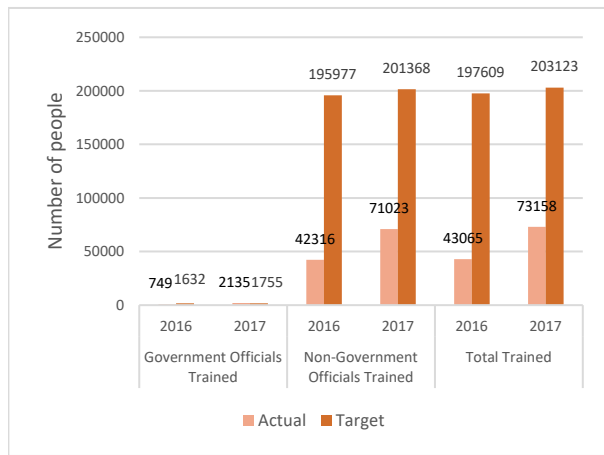


Enabling environment

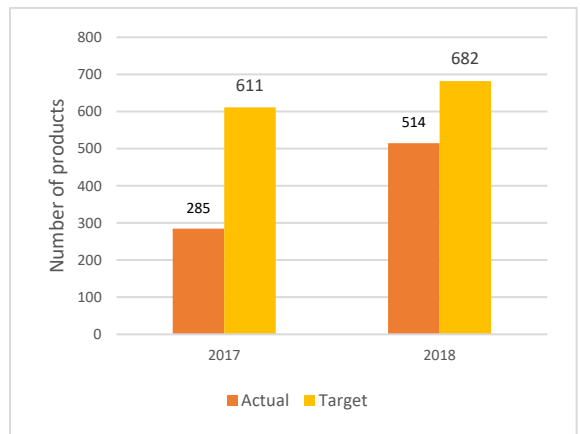
Integration of climate change into development planning by government level
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=27 C=15)



Number of people receiving climate-related training by level
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=37 C=18)

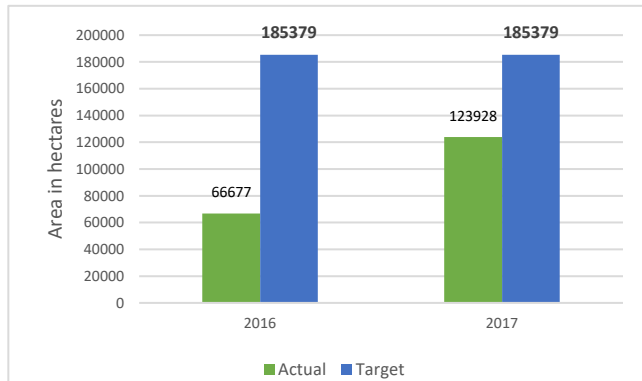


Number of knowledge products developed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=37 C=18)



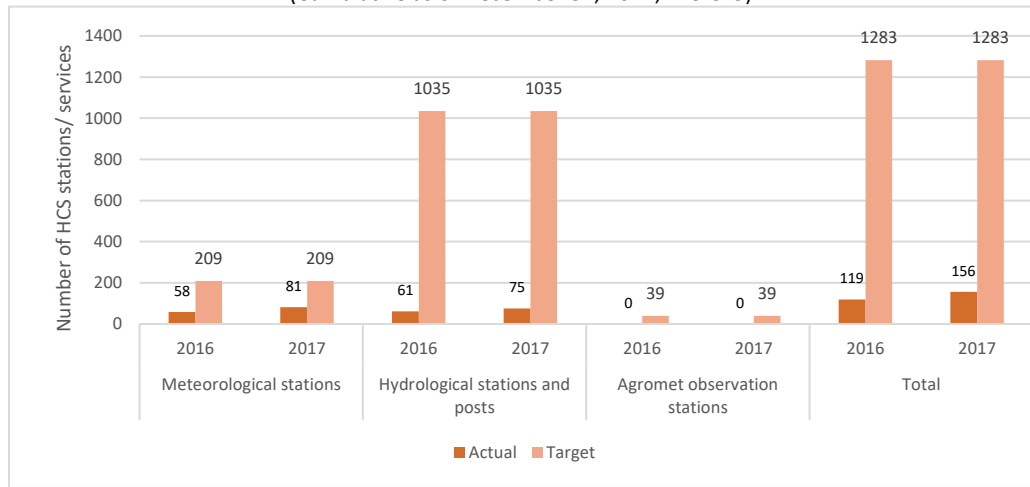
Agriculture

Area (hectares, ha) improved through sustainable water and land management practice
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=7 C=5)



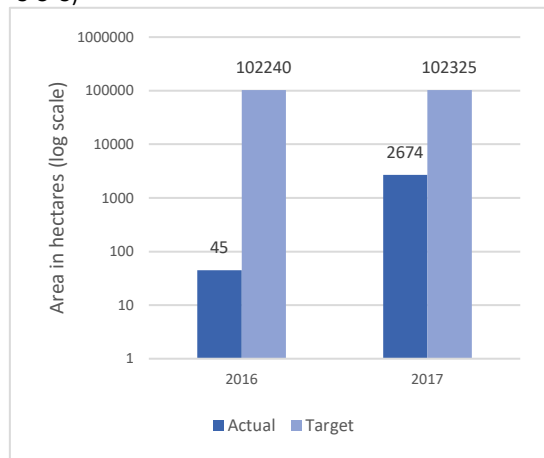
Hydromet and climate services

Number of hydromet and climate services stations
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=5 C=5)

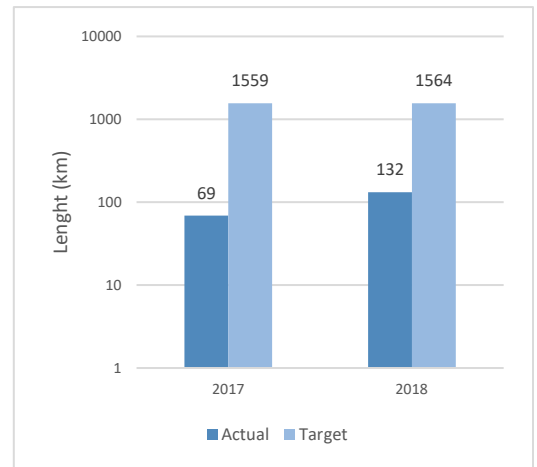


Coastal zones

Area (hectares, ha) protected from flood/sea level rise/storm surge (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=3 C=3)

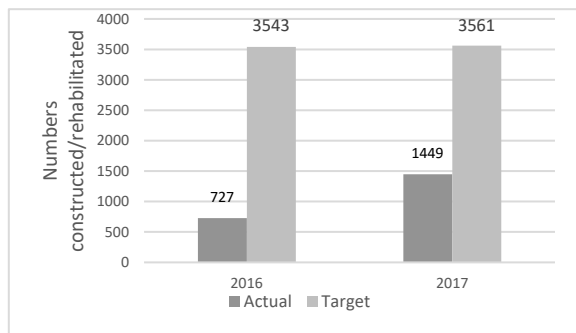


Length (kilometers, km) of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, defense flood protections constructed (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=7 C=6)

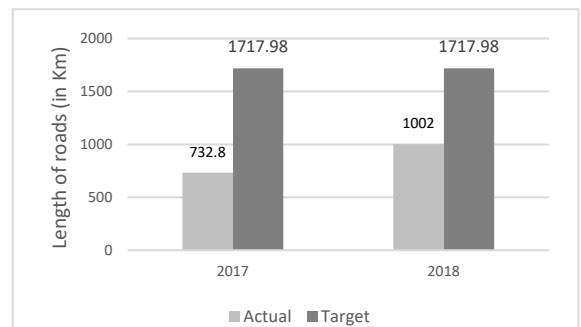


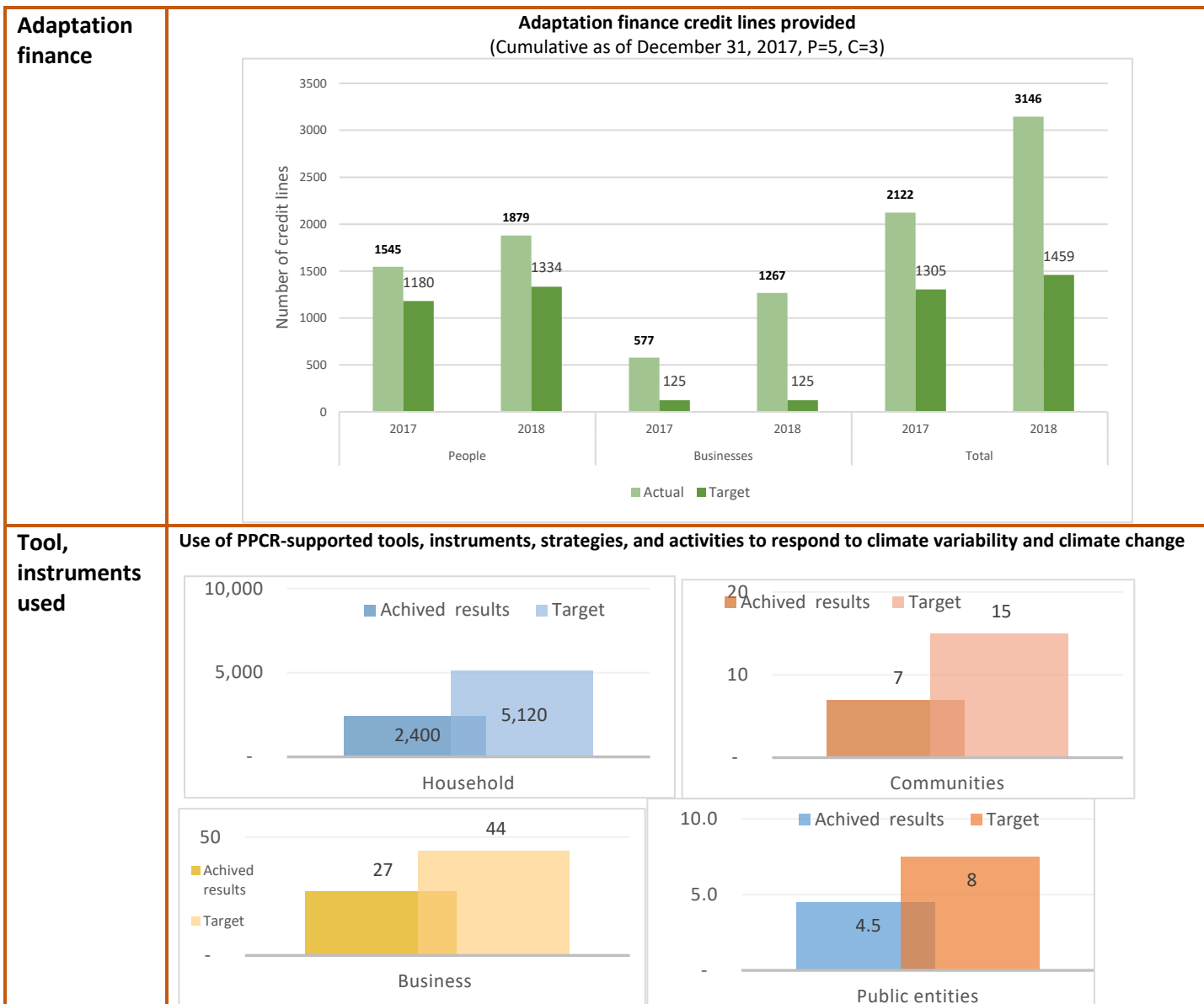
Resilient infrastructure

Small scale climate infrastructure (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=17 C=11)



Climate resilient roads built/restored (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=12 C=10)





Note: "C" refers to number of countries/regional programs and "P" refers to number of projects reporting on the indicator.

54. PPCR has made substantial progress toward its program goals, with different degrees of results achieved by December 31, 2017, including the following.
55. PPCR is projected to support about 45 million **people** (49 percent women) in coping with the adverse effects of climate change over the lifetime of 55 MDB-approved projects in 16 countries.¹⁴ As of December 2017, more than 11 million people,¹⁵ including 5.3 million

¹⁴ Out of the 60 MDB approved projects, only 55 projects report on this indicator.

¹⁵ It should be noted that both direct and indirect beneficiaries are included in this number.

women (48 percent), have been directly supported by 43 PPCR projects under implementation.¹⁶ This represents 25 percent of the cumulative target. The number of people supported by PPCR in coping with effects of climate change has increased tenfold, from less than one million in RY2014¹⁷ to 11 million in RY2017. In RY2017 alone, PPCR supported more than two million people.

56. 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 31, 2017, PPCR has contributed to the integration of climate change in 320 local/community development plans or strategies, 79 sectoral plans or strategies, and 19 national development plans or strategies through 27 projects in 15 countries.
57. **Government capacity** to mainstream climate change also is improving with PPCR support as evidenced by progress reported by countries. Thirty-seven MDB-approved PPCR projects in 16 countries and two regions have provided training on climate-related topics, already reaching more than 73,158 people or 36 percent of 203,123 people targeted. This is a substantial progress compared to the last reporting year: between 2016 and 2017, PPCR trained almost 30,000 additional people in government and non-government groups, such as civil society organizations (CSOs), small business owners, and entrepreneurs. Topics included drainage and waste water management techniques, forestry management techniques, bio-engineering, soil and water conservation, and gender mainstreaming in adaptation. In addition, more than 514 knowledge products, studies, and platforms (almost 75 percent of the cumulative target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts.
58. PPCR supports 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. For example, PPCR has supported the following:
 - Transformation of more than 123,928 hectares (ha) of land and water (67 percent of 185,379 ha cumulative target) through sustainable land and water management practices
 - Building of or rendering functional 75 hydrological stations and 81 meteorological stations
 - Construction and rehabilitation of 1,002 kilometers (km) of roads (58 percent of 1,718 km targeted) and more than 1,449 climate-smart, small scale infrastructures like

¹⁶ Only 43 projects reported actual results out of the 55 MDB-approved projects reporting on this indicator. The additional 11 have just been approved or are at an early stage of implementation.

¹⁷ 2014 represents the first year of results reporting.

schools, hospitals, and disaster shelters (41 percent of the 3,561 structures targeted)

- Creation of climate adaptation financing facilities that have supported more than 1,879 households (141 percent of the target of 1,334) and 1,267 small businesses (462 percent of the target of 125)
- Uptake of innovative tools or instruments. As of December 31, 2017, more than 2,400,000 households, 27,000 businesses, 4,500 public sector service entities, and 7,000 communities have used PPCR-supported tools/instruments

5.3 Supporting the most vulnerable and the poor

- PPCR’s ultimate goal is the improvement of the lives of people who are most affected by climate variability and change. Since inception, PPCR has provided numerous and diverse types of support to targeted beneficiaries. The type and scope of support received by the beneficiaries depends on the project context risks and vulnerabilities and appropriate interventions designed to address these vulnerabilities. For example, 45,000 households in Nepal have benefitted from improved water availability during the dry season to support domestic and agricultural uses and 32,156 people in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have benefitted from climate-proofed roads and bridges that are less likely to fail due to natural hazards or climate change impacts.
- As Figures 9a and 9b shows, PPCR is projected to support about 45 million people to cope with the adverse effects of climate change over the lifetime of the implementation of 55 MDB-approved projects in 16 countries. Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 22.1 million (49 percent) will be women.

Figure 9a: Number of people supported by the PPCR

(Results progress between RY2014 and RY2017)

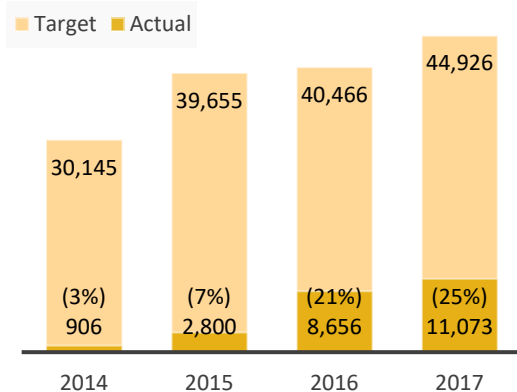
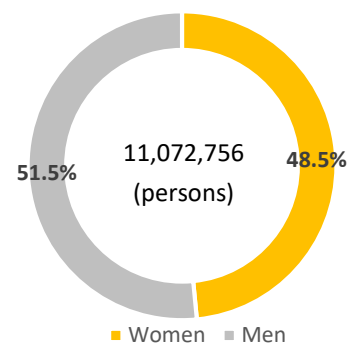


Figure 9b: Number of people supported by PPCR

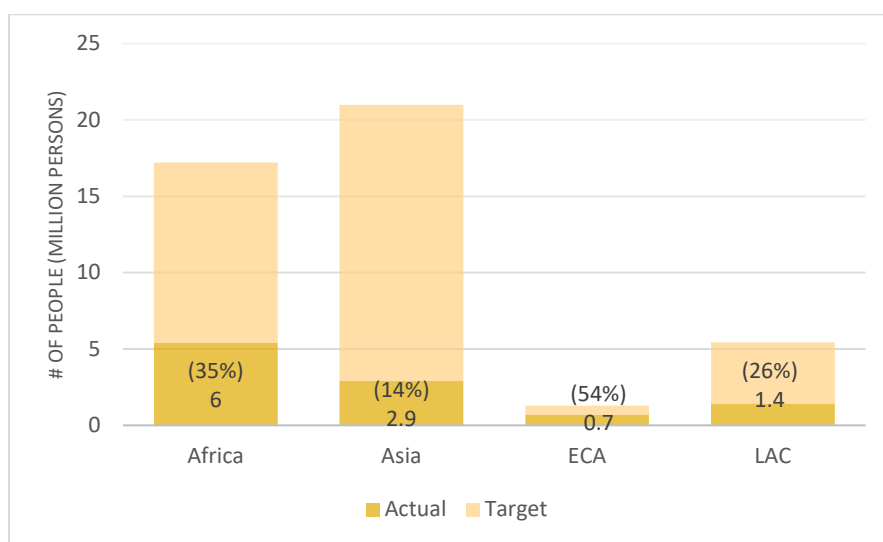
(Cumulative results as of December 31, 2017, disaggregated by gender)



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

- 61. As of December 31, 2017, more than 11 million people, including 5.3 million women (49 percent), have been directly supported by 43 PPCR projects under implementation (25 percent of cumulative target). The number of people supported by PPCR in coping with effects of climate change has increased tenfold, from less than 1 million in RY2014 to 11 million in RY2017. In RY2017 alone, more than two million people were supported by PPCR.
- 62. As Figures 9c shows, as of RY2017, PPCR has supported more than six million people in Africa, 2.9 million in Asia, 1.4 million in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), and 700, 000 in Europe and Central Asia (ECA). Box 8 explains how people in Mozambique have benefitted from better land and water resources management.

**Figure 9c: Number of people supported by PPCR
(Cumulative results achieved by region, as of December 31, 2017, P=55 C=16)**



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

Box 8: PPCR support to the most vulnerable in Mozambique



Source: AfDB

The Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project (USD 21.2 million total supported by USD 15.75 million in PPCR funding) implemented by AfDB has invested well in Mozambique's rural sectors, supporting sustainable livelihoods and improved climate resilience for over 20,000 households in Massangena, Chicualacuala and Mapai, Mabalane, and Guijá districts.

A total of 16 small earth dams have been constructed by mid-2018, in addition to the installation of all 56 sprinkler irrigation kits (100 percent of target), seven boreholes, and nine district and community nurseries. Parallel efforts in reforestation have already covered approximately 290 ha of land with 210 more hectares underway.

At the community level, the benefits of these climate resilient investments are beginning to come to fruition through tangible signals of socio-economic gain. For example, the first season of rice production took place in Massangena following the installation of two irrigation kits, bringing a boosted harvest to Mavue and Mbocoda communities. In Mabalane, the new small earth dam resulted in the provision of water to 863 households and significant harvest of fish, a notable livelihood co-benefit contributing to the food security of the local population.

As the project reaches its final stage of implementation, additional efforts are underway to capture emerging impacts of the investments on male and female beneficiaries, farmers, and households. AfDB is undertaking a rural beneficiary assessment of the project. The DIME impact evaluation study hosted by the project continues to generate knowledge on the effects of smallholder targeting for irrigation outcomes. The project is expected to close by late 2019.

5.4 Mainstreaming climate change

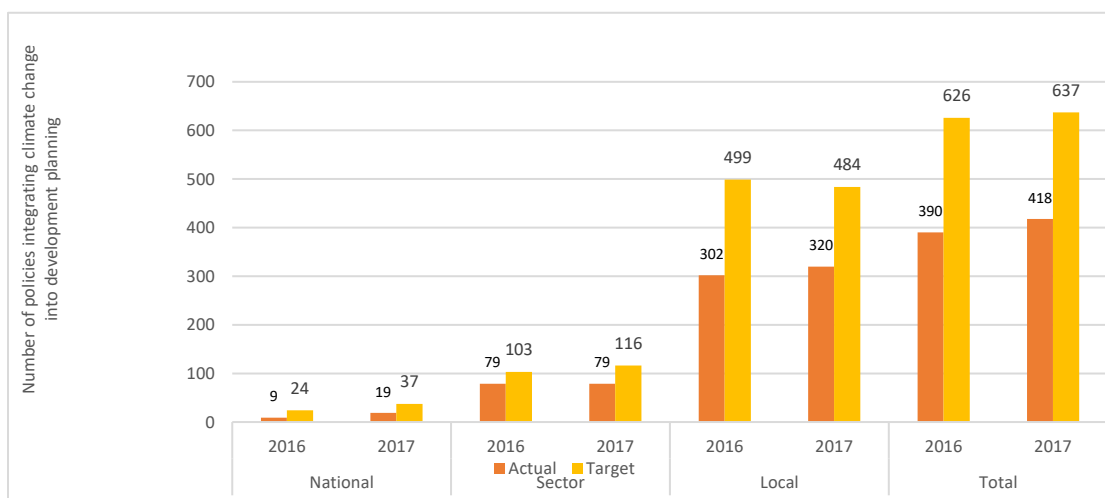
63. Climate change presents the single biggest threat to the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in many developing countries across Africa, Asia, and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and the most vulnerable by affecting their livelihoods, health, and pushing many of them into poverty. It is critical that policymakers and development practitioners incorporate climate change adaptation objectives into their sectoral policies and plans. This process, called mainstreaming, has the potential to improve the resilience of development outcomes, increase the adaptive capacity of communities and national systems, contribute to the more efficient use of resources, and avoid investments that unintentionally lead to maladaptation.
64. PPCR's primary objective is to pilot and demonstrate ways to mainstream climate risk and resilience into national and sub-national development policies, plans and projects. It has been instrumental in pioneering and leading the mainstreaming process in many pilot

countries.

65. As Figure 10 shows, the process of mainstreaming climate change into sector planning is progressing very well since endorsement of SPCR. PPCR is expected to support integration of climate changes considerations into more than 637 national, sector, and local policies and strategies. As of December 31, 2017, 418 of them have already been achieved (65 percent of the total target). This represents steady progress, compared to a 62 percent achievement rate in RY2016.

Figure 10: Integration of climate change into national, sector, and local planning

(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=27 C=15)



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

66. PPCR is supporting in-country efforts by providing technical assistant as stand-alone projects or as part of investment projects. The following examples demonstrate how PPCR has been pivotal in climate change mainstreaming processes in pilot countries.
67. **In Cambodia**, major progress has been achieved in response to climate change since the start of PPCR planning in 2009. A national strategic plan for addressing climate change is in place and the country has taken significant steps to integrate climate change concerns into national and sector policies and strategies. Capacity to address climate change, particularly within the Ministry of Environment, is being strengthened, and Cambodia has become more active and vocal on the international stage.
68. **In Jamaica**, with PPCR support, the Climate Change Policy Framework was adopted in 2015. The framework outlines the strategies that the country will employ in order to effectively respond to the impacts and challenges of climate change. Measures are appropriate for varying scales and magnitudes of climate change impacts. Under this framework, the relevant sector ministries were required to develop or update, as appropriate, plans

addressing climate change adaptation and/or mitigation.

69. **In Tajikistan**, participation in PPCR marked a significant turning point for the country. Climate change gained increased attention from the government and a wide range of stakeholders started working together on the issue. An effective coordination mechanism, with the PPCR Secretariat at its core, is operating, and work on a national adaptation strategy is well advanced. The government has provided strong climate change leadership, with the necessary budget commitments.
70. In **Bolivia**, PPCR has supported strengthening the Watershed Management Units in the Rio Grande and Katari watersheds through different training activities and the implementation of Integrated Sub-basin Management Plans (ISBMP). For instance, the PPCR project will finance ISBMPs for the municipalities of Batallas and Pucarani in the Katari watershed. These participatory plans will allow local communities and municipal authorities to work together to identify specific actions that could bring clear economic benefits in the short term, while helping them to cope with the impacts of climate variability and changes in water resources availability and quality.
71. As Figure 10 shows, PPCR is not only supporting the mainstreaming of climate change into national and sector planning but is also empowering local communities by supporting integration of climate change risks into local development planning processes. As of December 31, 2017, 320 local and community plans (out of 500) have been acclimatized.
72. For example, **in Samoa**, the PPCR project Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities (World Bank), has supported the government to revise all 16 Community Integrated Management (CIM) plans. About a third of the 100-planned village-level investments and a fifth of the 16-planned district-level subprojects that address a range of resilience aspects have been completed with good results.

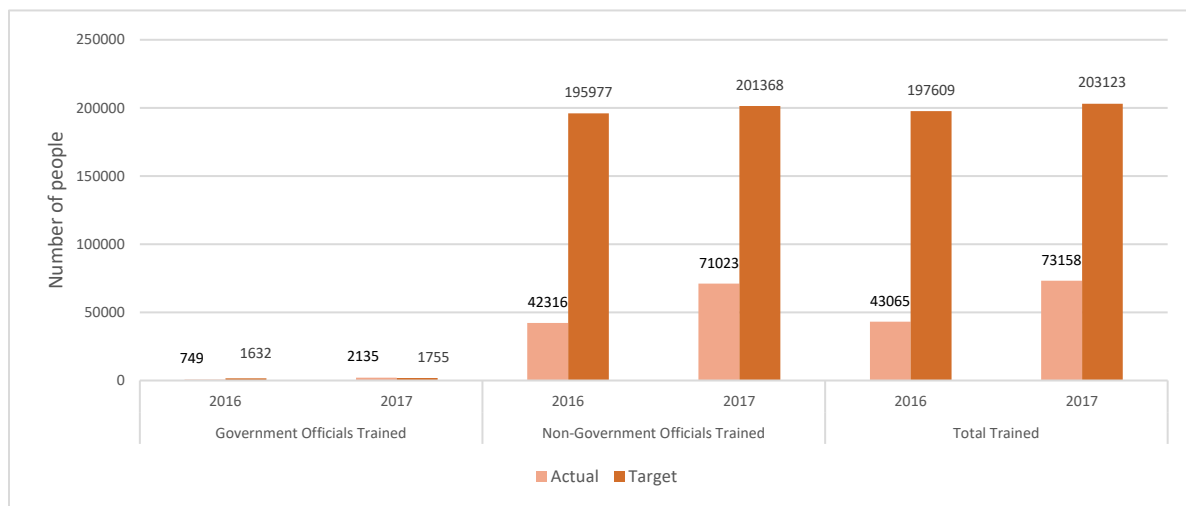
5.5 Strengthening adaptive capacity to mainstream climate change

73. To achieve the transformational impact envisioned by PPCR, countries must strengthen their adaptive capacity and institutional frameworks in order to develop tools, instruments, and strategies to respond to climate variabilities and change. Integration of climate change into planning and implementation processes requires new and enhanced skills, knowledge, and abilities within a variety of government bodies and local communities.
74. Capacity assessments conducted during the SPCR development phase indicated that, in several PPCR countries, institutional and human resource capacity to address climate change risk was weak, gaps in knowledge and technology for climate change projections were significant, and in-country institutional structures for addressing climate change risk were weak and disparate. There was insufficient capacity to support mainstreaming climate change into development planning. These capacity assessments served as a basis to identify country capacity needs and to inform technical assistance (TA) and other climate change investment projects developed later under PPCR.
75. In most PPCR countries, there has been considerable progress reported in the availability of

knowledge and information related to climate change. There is increased availability of climate change expertise, better coordination of climate change work, as well as more sector and stakeholder participation in climate resilience-related activities. For example:

76. **In Samoa**, more capacity is being built and climate change information is becoming more accessible in the public domain with the creation of an online portal. The institutional framework also has improved with the Samoa monitoring and evaluation framework being aligned with the new Development Strategy of Samoa, which includes a pillar requiring all sectors to include climate and disaster risk and resilience measures.
77. **In Tajikistan**, the PPCR website was renovated and improved and a Tajik version was recently launched. A syllabus for climate change curricula was completed for four universities, which started offering the programs in September 2014. Students from the Tajik Lyceum of Communication were the first to complete the course in climate change adaptation.
78. PPCR plays a key role in building country-level capacity to mainstream climate change into its policies and strategies through policy dialogue, capacity building, and knowledge management. As Figure 11 shows, 37 out of the 60 approved PPCR projects have conducted trainings on a variety of climate-related topics (climate data, early warning system, climate change coordination, etc.) benefitting more than 75,158 trainees, including government officials, project beneficiaries, and local CSOs (36 percent of 203,123 people targeted).

Figure 11: Number of people receiving climate related training by level
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=37 C=18)



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: Integrating community-based adaptation into local government planning in Niger



Integration of climate change adaptation into local planning processes provides a formalized channel for ensuring that community priorities and plans aim for resilient development. It also gives local government the mandate to adapt their plans and budgets to local conditions and climate impacts.

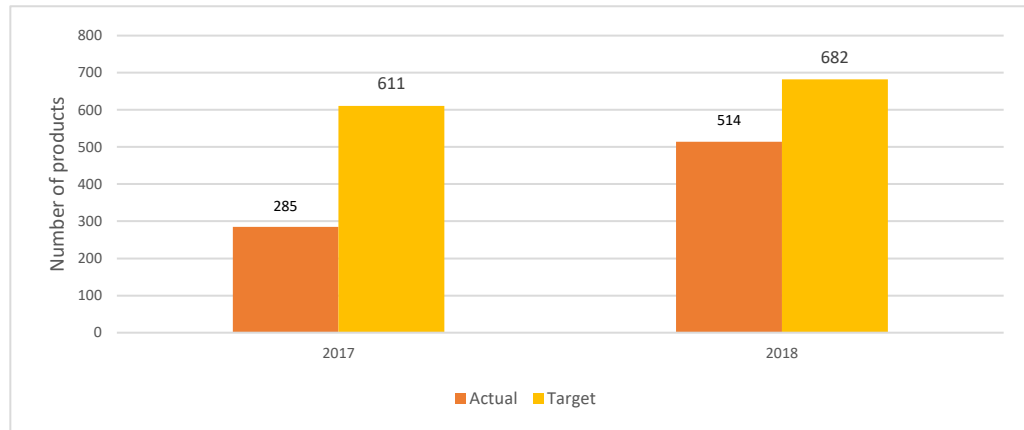
In Niger, the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR) implemented by the World Bank has provided support to 38 rural communes to integrate climate changes risks into their Local Development Plans (LDPs) and Annual Investment Plans (AIPs).

During this highly participatory process of formulating climate-sensitive LDPs and AIPs, the project provided local stakeholders with basic information concerning the historic evolution of climate in their respective areas and local meteorological parameters and provided adequate assistance in order to assess the pertinence and effectiveness of local actual adaptation measures and strategies.

79. **In Cambodia**, for example, the Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province Project provided technical assistance to build the capacity of 105 community members to better manage and mitigate risks associated with increasing climate extremes, including the use of early warning systems.
80. **In the Caribbean**, the PPCR Caribbean Regional Track program is strengthening Caribbean countries capacity in geospatial data and adaptation planning. The program provided week-long country-specific training to 49 staff members of national meteorological offices (including 18 women) in Grenada (13 people), Saint Lucia (19 People), and Saint Vincent and Grenadine (17 people).
81. **In Tajikistan**, the Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project provided training to 578 people, half women, on disaster risk management in 10 *jamoat*¹⁸s.
82. In term of knowledge generation and dissemination, more than 514 knowledge products, studies, and platforms (almost 75 percent of total target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts (see Figure 12). The following few examples and Box 10 illustrate the wide range of products developed

¹⁸ The jamoats in Tajikistan are the third-level administrative divisions, similar to communes or municipalities

**Figure 12: Number of knowledge products developed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2017; P=37, C=18)**



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

- **In Mozambique**, the Climate Change Technical Assistance Project has provided support to the government to prepare a knowledge management strategy, an online portal for climate change information relevant, and a monthly climate change e-newsletter.
- **In Cambodia**, the Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development Project has developed several knowledge products, including institutional analyses for eight key government departments; international experience reports on climate change risks for eight sectors; district-level climate threat modeling, including sector analyses, for eight case-study districts; and district-level vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning for eight case-study districts

Box 10: Building resilience through education, Nepal's experience



Nepal's SPCR identified the need to integrate climate change into the curricula of schools and universities to ensure students were equipped with the information they need to tackle the issue from an early age.

The initiative had two targets: 1) Integrate climate change into the national curriculum for science courses in Grades 9 and 10 (ages 15 and 16), and 2) Work with three universities to improve the curricula in environment science, natural resource management, and hydrology/ meteorology at the bachelor's and master's level.

Initially it was not clear whether to develop an entire course dedicated to climate change or to integrate climate change information into existing courses. Based on recommendations, decisions were taken on a case-by-case basis.

A working group played an important role in designing curricula and materials, including self-learning, glossary, syllabus and micro-syllabus, and course manuals. Curriculum officials, university management, and educators were closely involved in the process and the Academia Council for Universities and Schools approved all materials.

Institutions adopted the new material and teacher training was held in both schools and universities to ensure educators were prepared. The updated information on climate change is now well integrated into school and university curricula, with students taking courses and exams. The project also has supported Pokhara University students in a practical field exercise to apply their learning in Sankhu, close to the Kathmandu Valley and the climate-vulnerable foothills of Shivapuri National Park.

Elements of success:

Institutional ownership: All courses are now owned by the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) and the relevant universities and are part of their official curriculum. Ownership was ensured by closely involving officials from government and educational institutions throughout the process.

Capacity building and resources: The project ensured that schools and universities are well equipped by providing resources (e.g., books and online materials) and building capacity in the form of teacher training.

Learning by doing: Based on a university request, the project provided funding for a student field exercise. This pilot exercise was successful and subsequently added to the teaching processes of the other universities involved.

Sustainability: After teacher training was conducted in 100 pilot schools, a teacher training manual was prepared to help CDC provide training to schools countrywide.

Government leadership: The project required collaboration with a variety of institutions, which presented challenges at times. The Ministry of Population and Environment took a lead on project activities and helped resolve issues.

Champions within partner institutions: To ensure climate change curriculum was prepared and adopted on time, the project relied on champions within the CDC and universities to keep the process moving forward over the three-year period it typically took an institution to develop and adopt the new or updated climate change curriculum.

5.6 Supporting five priority sectors

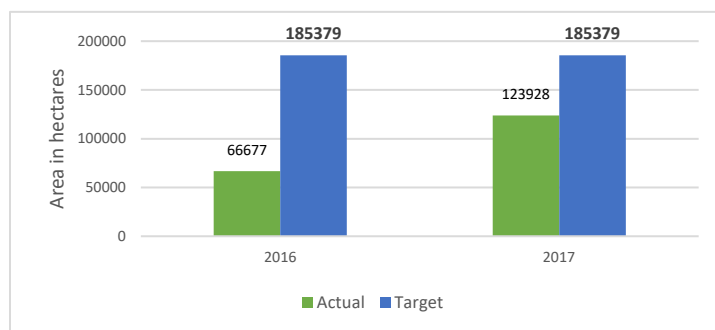
83. In most pilot countries, PPCR is leading the development and delivery of climate innovations

and technologies in five key sectors that help people at risk to build their resilience and to adapt to climate disasters and change. These sectors are agriculture, sustainable land, and water management; hydromet and climate services; infrastructure; coastal zone management; and adaptation financing.

5.6.1 Agriculture, sustainable land, and water management practices

84. Agriculture is the most important sector in many PPCR countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and SIDS, and it is central to the survival of millions of people. The livelihoods and food security of the small-scale farmers in these countries are threatened by climate change, particularly increased weather variability and frequency of extreme events. Given these multiple challenges, PPCR is piloting projects that provide sustainable land and water management techniques to improve the climate resilience of populations and production systems.
85. As of December 31, 2017, PPCR has supported the transformation of more than 123,928 ha of land with sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices, corresponding to a land surface area greater than Tonga, Grenada, and Dominica combined. This is 67 percent of the 185,379 ha targeted (see Figure 13). Between RY2016 and RY2017, more than 5,000 additional ha of land were brought under more sustainable practice. For example:
86. **In Niger**, the Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience has supported local communities with SLWM actions that have help to halt the downward cycle of land degradation and negative climate impacts. As of December 31, 2017, more than 3,000 ha of agricultural land and 22,677 ha of silvo-pastoral land have been brought under improved SLWM.
87. **In Tajikistan**, the Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project has contributed to reducing the adverse effects of climate variability and climate change in 59 villages in 19 *jamoats* in the Pyanj River Basin. The project successfully secured 1,450 ha of arable land serviced by five climate-proofed irrigation canals and network. The Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project is also making progress, as explained in Box 11.

Figure 13: Area (ha) improved through sustainable water and land management practice (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=7 C=5)



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 11: Sustainable management of natural resources helps Tajik communities adapt to climate change



Over 90 percent of Tajikistan’s territory is mountainous, making it prone to a wide range of natural disasters, such as floods, landslides, avalanches, and earthquakes. The country has been assessed as the most vulnerable in Europe and Central Asia in terms of future climate change risks.

Climate variability and climate change impact key economic sectors in Tajikistan, including agriculture, energy, and water, putting at risk the livelihoods of rural people who are already impacted by high levels of poverty. Tajikistan’s agriculture sector, in particular, is affected by low levels of rainfall, evaporating water resources, lower snow accumulation in mountain glaciers, and more frequent extreme weather events.

For communities across the country, it is important to have a strong understanding of how climate change may affect their land, water supply, livestock, and crops. This knowledge can guide people to adopt sustainable land and natural resource management practices and to pass them on to future generations, so that communities will have greater food security today and in the future.

To help Tajikistan achieve this goal, PPCR and the World Bank launched in 2013 the Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project, which supports more sustainable management of natural resources and an increase in the resilience of communities in rural areas to climate change impacts.

Firuz Nurkhonov lives in Gulshan village, in the remote Farkhor district on the border with Afghanistan. Firuz established a “common interest group” and received financial support from the project to purchase a more productive breed of cattle.

“This new breed gives 20 liters of milk a day; our local breed of cows gave only two liters of milk per day,” says Firuz. “We never expected to see such a difference!”

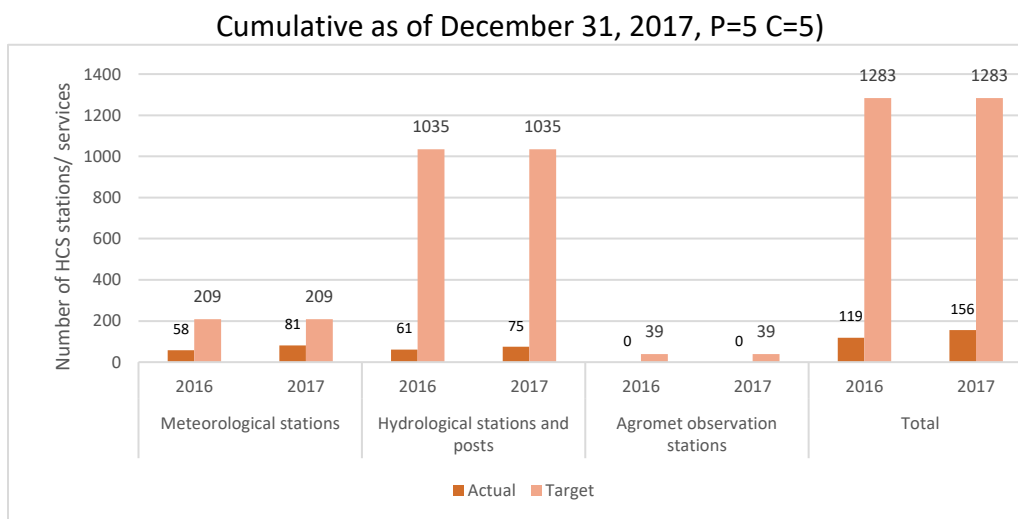
By selling dairy products to local stores, Firuz and other members of the group can now reap the economic benefits of ranching this type of cattle. “In two years, we doubled the number of cattle purchased with project funds, and soon all 25 group members will own such cows.”

In addition to bringing extra income to impoverished communities, a shift to the more productive cattle breed means herd size can be reduced, putting less pressure on vulnerable pasture lands.

5.6.2 Hydromet and climate services

88. Hydrological and meteorological (or hydromet) hazards are responsible for 90 percent of total disaster losses worldwide. With population growth, rapid urbanization, and climate change, this is projected to become more severe. Hydromet services provide real-time weather, water, early warning, and climate information products to end users, based on weather, water and climate data. Hydromet services enable a broad range of adaptation decisions, such as disaster relief management systems, early warning systems, and agricultural extension systems.
89. For the past decade, PPCR has worked with pilot countries and MDB partners to increase awareness and investments in reliable and sustainable hydromet services.
90. PPCR expects to equip seven countries with 39 agromet stations, 1,035 hydrological stations, and 209 meteorological stations (see Figure 14). As of December 31, 2017, 156 out 1,283 (12 percent) hydromet and climate service have been installed.

Figure 14: Number of hydromet and climate services stations supported



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

91. Examples of hydromet and climate services provided by the PPCR include the following:
92. **In Mozambique**, the Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydrometeorological Services Project (World Bank) is supporting the government in strengthening hydromet services to deliver reliable and timely climate information to support economic development in three local communities (Zambezi, Limpopo, and Incomati River basins). As of December 31, 2017, 37 river gauge stations, 24 real-time hydrological monitoring stations, 34 synoptic weather stations, and 11 real-time meteorological monitoring stations have been delivered.

93. **In Niger**, PPCR is bolstering the country's existing early warning system. Prior to PPCR, the country did not have a decision-making tool adapted to climate impacts, such as drought, floods, crop enemies, and climate-related diseases. The Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (AFDB) aims to provide 39 agromet stations, 39 pluviograph stations, and 796 rain gauges. In addition, the project will foster development and dissemination of climate scenarios and products to 150,000 producers, build capacity in climate data processing (266 extension workers), prepare a vulnerability map of agro-pastoral activities in the country's 225 district councils, and improve the early warning system to make it multi-hazard.
94. **The Caribbean region** has made great progress in its ambition to become the world's first climate-smart zone. The PPCR Caribbean regional program (IDB) is building the region's climate data capacity with SPARKS, a first-of-a-kind high-performance computing and storage system for climate modeling (see Box 12).

Box 12: Super computer cuts Caribbean’s big climate data challenges down to size



Although the small island and coastal states of the Caribbean contribute very little to greenhouse gas emissions driving global climate change, the region is disproportionately affected by the impacts of a changing climate.

Their small size, geographical location, topography and heavy reliance on natural resources make Caribbean countries particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including more intense storm systems, extensive droughts, rising sea levels, and the resurgence of dengue and emergence of newer vector-borne diseases, such as Chikungunya and Zika, in the region.

Until recently, small Caribbean countries lacked access to the localized climate information and data needed to inform planning and decision making. Climate models produced globally did not provide data at the scale of the Caribbean’s territories. The small states of the region also did not have access to the technology and technical capacity to conduct this type of modeling.

All that changed in 2016, with the introduction of a high-performance computing and storage system for climate modeling dubbed SPARKS (Scientific Platform for Applied Research and Knowledge Sharing). SPARKS was acquired for USD 750,000 under the PPCR Caribbean Regional Program implemented by IDB. It is housed at the University of West Indies(UWI) Mona campus.

“We have always been three to seven years behind in getting the modelling done and now we are less than a year behind in providing the downscaled results for the Sixth Assessment Report,” says Program Manager for the PPCR Regional Track, Ainsley Henry. He feels these results demonstrate that SPARKS is living up to expectations by providing information that can be used to make decisions for climate resilient planning and development in the Caribbean, and by positioning the region’s climate modelers to take their rightful place among their colleagues across the globe.

While SPARKS data already has been made available to neighboring countries in Central America and parts of South America, by the end of 2018, SPARKS will launch a data sharing portal on Caribbean climate information that will open to the public. This means that anyone in the Caribbean (and the wider world), without any specific technical training in climate science, will be able to generate maps, graphs, and other information products related to the climate in Caribbean countries using SPARKS’ data and systems.

5.6.3 Climate resilient infrastructure

95. Alongside the transition to a low carbon society, increasing infrastructure’s resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority to help protect economic growth in PPCR countries. Enhancing the climate resilience of infrastructure can substantially reduce future losses, benefiting public health, safety, quality of life, and prosperity.
96. PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacity of urban and rural communities in pilot countries by providing climate-resilient roads for safe, year-round accessibility. Another key area of focus 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 bodies of water, improved wells and boreholes, rural market facilities, multipurpose cyclone shelters, and climate-proofed schools and hospitals.
97. As of December 31, 2017, PPCR has supported the construction and rehabilitation of 1,002 km of roads (58 percent of 1,718 km targeted). Between RY2016 and RY2107 about 300 km of resilient road were added. More than 1,449 climate-smart, small-scale infrastructure units (41 percent of 3,561 units targeted) have also been made available to beneficiary communities (see Figures 15a and 15b).

Figure 15a: Small-scale climate infrastructure (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=17 C=11)

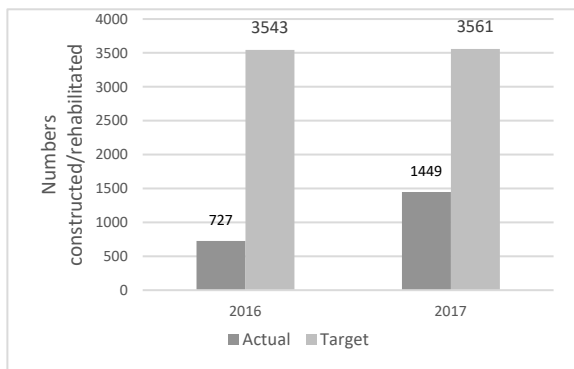
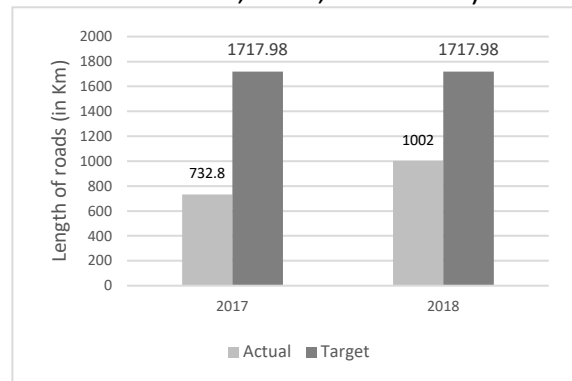


Figure 15b: Climate resilient roads built or restored (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=12 C=10)



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

98. Box 13 explains how water tanks have helped vulnerable communities better adapt to climate change in Samoa. Other examples of climate-resilient infrastructure include the following.
99. **In Cambodia**, several rural regions are heavily affected by negative climate impacts. Flooding, for example, severely decreases accessibility to health care, markets, and other social services for several months every year. The Provincial Roads Improvement Project - Climate-proofing of roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong, Chhnang, and Kampong Speu Provinces is supporting the construction of 527 km of improved road.

Box 13: Ensuring water supply for climate-vulnerable families in Faleasi'u, Samoa



“Imagine not having access to a consistent water supply for the family’s everyday use,” says Fesolai Alo, who lives with his family inland at Lealaalii – Faleasiu in Samoa. He does not have to imagine—for 15 years, he and his children made two to three daily trips in the scorching sun to collect water.

“We have had some good days when it rains so it saves us a trip,” explains Alo. “But on not-so-good days, it is a struggle to try and save the little water that we are able to collect. This is very hard especially for a family of 10 adults and four children.”

The good news is that Alo no longer has to do that. In 2017, the Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities Project began implementing priority adaptation measures to manage climate and disaster-related threats and to strengthen information services and institutional arrangements for climate and disaster resilience.

Alo’s family is one of 28 from Sapulu and Lealaalii to receive water tanks provided by the project. These families were identified by the Village Representative (V.R.) (sui o le Malō) as the most vulnerable because of their settlement location within the village that made their water supply very inconsistent.

Ailua Sauvao, the focal person for the water tank project of Sapulu and Lealaalii, stated: “Before this support was given, some of these families suffered in the hot sun to collect and transport by foot water for their families inland.” Receiving these water tanks saves families time, money, and energy and helps them improve their hygiene.

Another 58 villages are currently working with CSOs in Samoa to formulate projects for funding under the project. Twenty-eight have been approved for funding, and 29 village proposals are currently being assessed.

5.6.4 Coastal zone management

100. As the Earth’s climate warms, sea levels are rising, significantly impacting coastal populations, economies, and natural resources. Coastal zone management can help coastal communities prepare for and adapt to a changing climate. PPCR provides support to communities in pilot 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.

101. PPCR is expected to support the protection of 102,325 ha of coastal areas in three countries

and the construction or improvement of 1,564 km of embankments, drainage, or defense flood protection in six countries (see Figures 16a and 16b). For example, as of December 31, 2017, the Cities and Climate Change PPCR project in Mozambique has supported the reduction of flooding on 45 ha of land in Beira and Maputo and the improvement and protection of four km of Beira’s natural drainage courses.

102. Slow progress has been made for this indicator (see Figure 16a), as Bangladesh’s Coastal Embankment Improvement Project has not yet completed work on protecting the 100,800 ha area targeted in selected polders from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges.

Figure 16a: Area (ha) protected from flood, sea level rise, storm surge (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=3 C=3)

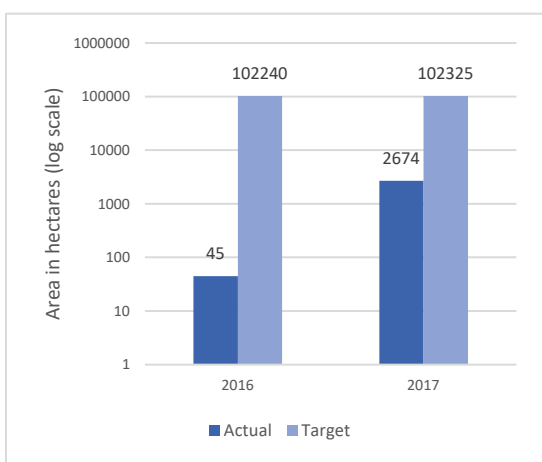
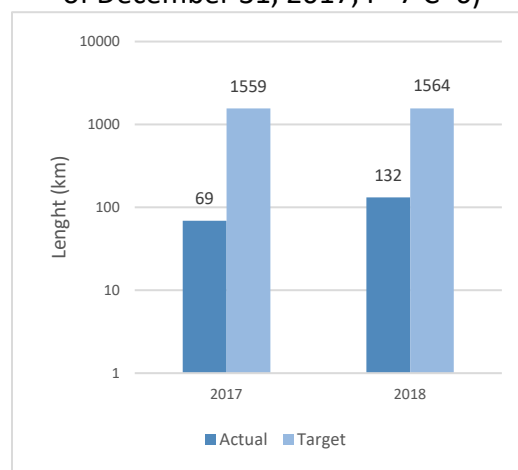


Figure 16b: Length (km) of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, defense flood protections constructed (Cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=7 C=6)



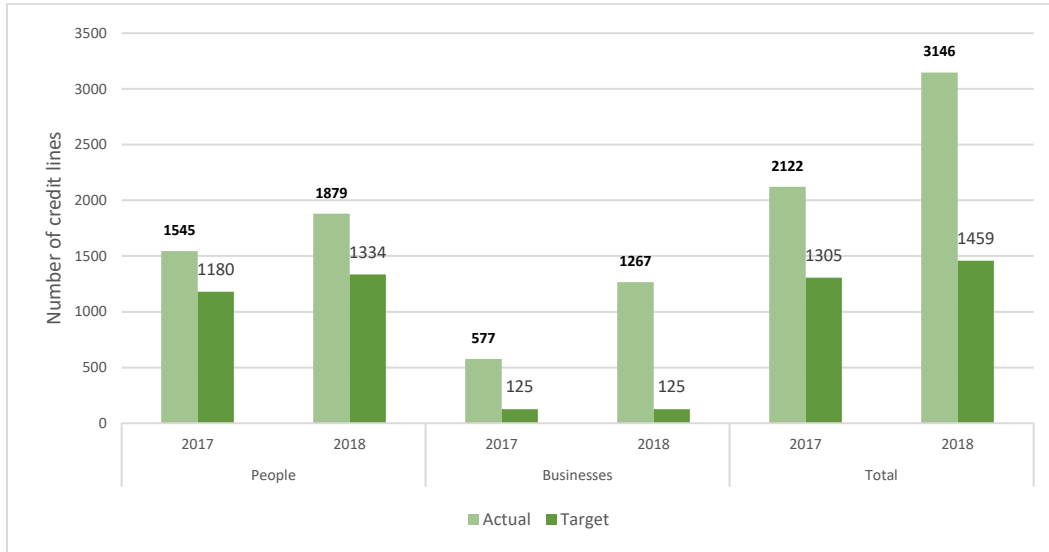
Source: MDB data with calculation by CIF M&E Team; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

5.6.5 Adaptation financing

103. Many of the climate resilient building measures promoted through policy and public awareness will be taken up by the private sector, civil society, and individuals, provided there is access to funds at affordable interest rates. Sustainable financing to generate investment in adaptation and to build climate resilience is critical to the success of climate change adaptation and resilience building in PPCR countries. As such, 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.
104. As shown in Figure 17, as of December 31, 2017, these three facilities have supported more than 3,146 entities (216 percent of the target), including 1,879 households (141 percent of target) and 1,267 small businesses (462 percent of target).
105. The Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF) in Saint Lucia recently started loan disbursement with 40 loans already approved to finance climate adaptation interventions,

such as drought and disease resistant crops and rain water harvesting. In Tajikistan, the CLIMADAPT has seen growing interest and strong uptake by the vulnerable population and small businesses, with more than 1,224 people and businesses already benefiting.

Figure 17: Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing



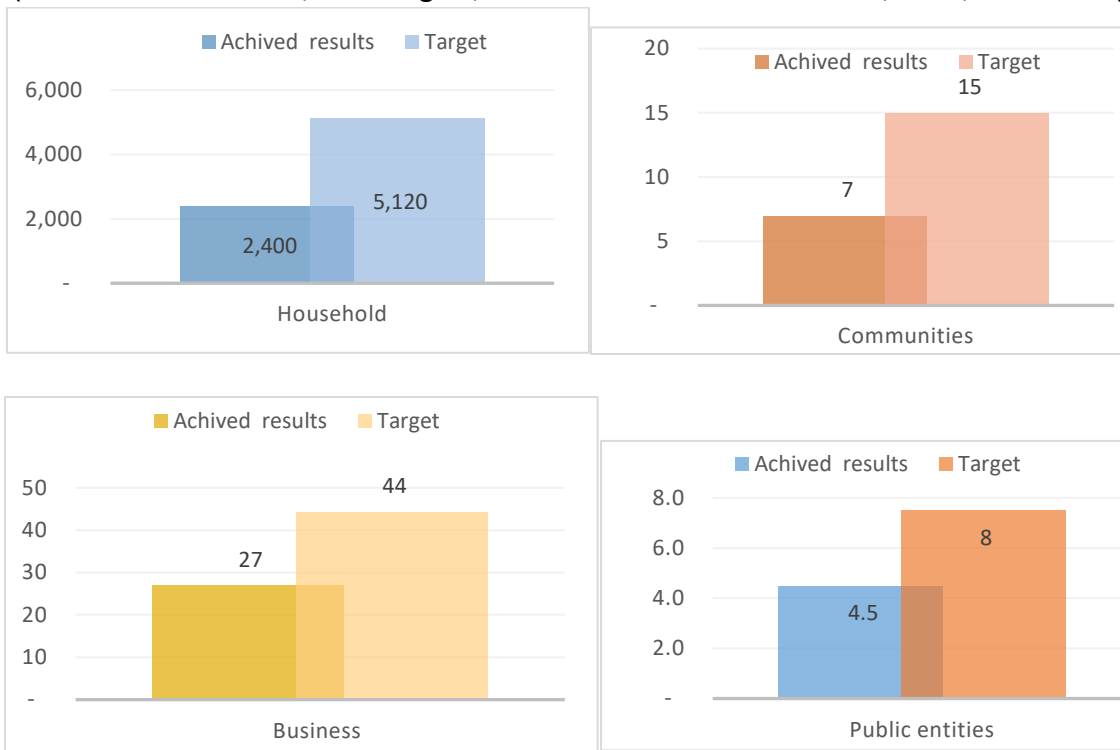
Source: MDB data with calculation by CIF M&E Team; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

5.7 Taking up PPCR investment tools and technology

106. Development of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities and their transfer, diffusion, and uptake are an important component to successfully address climate change adaptation challenges in the PPCR pilot countries.
107. Data from PPCR country reports indicates that over the lifecycle of 57 MDB-approved projects, 5,120,000 households, 47,000 businesses (including SMEs), and 9,000 public service entities in 16,000 communities are expected to use and benefit from PPCR-supported climate responsive tools and instruments. As of December 31, 2017, more than 2,400,000 households, 27,000 businesses, 4,500 public sector service entities, and 7,000 communities have used these tools and instruments (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

(Numbers in thousand, % of targets; cumulative as of December 31, 2017, P=57 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.

Annex 1. Resource availability in the PPCR as of September 30, 2018 (in USD millions)

PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS				
Inception through September 30, 2018 (USD millions)				
		Total	Capital	Grant
Cumulative Funding Received				
Contributions Received				
Cash Contributions		1,139.0	406.9	732.1
Unencashed promissory notes		-	-	-
UK Contributions-Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/		(24.5)	24.5
Total Contributions Received		1,139.0	382.36	756.6
Other Resources				
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	b/	18.8	-	18.8
Total Other Resources		18.8	-	18.8
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		1,157.8	382.4	775.5
Cumulative Funding Commitments				
Projects/Programs		1,070.4	395.7	674.7
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		36.8	-	36.8
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	b/	68.5	-	68.5
Country Programming Budget commitment from 1st Jan 2018	b/	0.19	-	0.2
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		1,175.9	395.7	780.2
Project/Program and Administrative Budget Cancellations	c/	(42.1)	(11.6)	(30.5)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		1,133.9	384.1	749.7
Fund Balance (A - B)		24	(1.8)	26
Currency Risk Reserves	d/	-	-	-
Grant resources funding the Capital project	e/	-	1.8	(1.8)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		24	-	24
Future Programming Reserves:				
Admin Expenses including Country programing budget/Learning and Knowledge exchange-Reserve for FY 19-28 (net of estimated investment income and reflows) Breakup of various components are provided below. (Model Updated as of December 31,2017)				
	f/	(10.6)		(10.6)
Subtract				
Administration Expense reserve for CIFAU, MDB & Trustee		USD 29.0 Million		
Country Programming Budget Reserve		USD 1.4 Million		
Learning and Knowledge Exchange Reserve		USD 1.1 Million		
Add				
Estimated investment Income Share for PPCR		USD 10.1 Million		
Projected Reflows		USD 10.8 Million		
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves		13.4	-	13.4
Anticipated Commitments (FY19-FY21)				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		-	-	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)		-	-	-
Available Resources (C-D)		13.4	-	13.4
Potential Future Funding (FY19-FY21)				
Pledges		-	-	-
Funding From Provisional Account		-	-	-
Contributions not yet paid (Receivable from UK)	g/	15.6	-	15.6
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	d/	-	-	-
Total Potential Future Resources (E)		15.6	-	15.6
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)		29.0	-	29.0
Reflows from MDBs	h/	1.2		1.2

-
- a/ Cash contributions amounting to GBP 15 million (USDeq. 24.5 million based on exchange rate on May 10, 2011) received as capital contributions are available to finance grants (including administrative costs) according to the terms of the contribution agreements/arrangements.
- b/ From Feb 1, 2016, Investment income across all SCF programs has been posted to a notional Admin "account", from which approved Administrative Budget expenses for the Trustee, Secretariat and MDBs are committed. The Country Programming budgets are recorded under individual programs.
- c/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee. Also includes any 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/ The Loan commitment for "Niger community project" has been funded partially by USD 1.8 million from the Grant resources, which is allowed as per the SCF governance framework. Any additional cancellations in Capital projects also results in further reduction in the usage of grant resources for the capital project.
- f/ The amount of this reserve is estimated by the CIFAU and Trustee using the 10-year forecast of the Admin Budget less the 10-year estimate of Investment Income and reflows. Pro-rata estimates across three SCF programs are based on the 41% fixed pro rata share of the PPCR's cash balance as at December 31, 2017 approved by the committee on March 8, 2018. The decision reads as "allocate USD 10.6 million from the available grant resources in the PPCR Program Sub-Account to finance estimated Administrative Costs from FY19 to FY28, such that the projected, indicative amount of approximately USD 16.3 million in PPCR grant resources remains available for allocation to PPCR projects".
- g/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 12 million.
- h/ The usage of reflow from MDBs are approved by the SCF TFC on March 8, 2018 to cover the shortfall in administrative expenses net of the SCF investment income.

Annex 2. Implementation highlights of some PPCR projects under advanced implementation

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
Mozambique	AfDB	Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project	15.75	All irrigation infrastructure completed, enabling boosted rice and vegetable harvests in 3,050 hectares of restored landscape; climate-resilient roads and other works completed; technical training and capacity building for government and local beneficiaries ongoing, before expected project close in 2019
Mozambique	AfDB	Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project	15.75	56 of 56 irrigation kits installed and approximately 83% of small earth dams constructed; construction of community and district nurseries advancing; 290 ha of 500 ha reforestation undertaken; support of form committees for sustainable infrastructure management ongoing, before expected project close in 2019
Nepal	WB	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	31.00	In August 2018, the project was granted extension of 13 months until December 2019. The project continues to show good implementation progress, with disbursement rate of 63%, as compared to the first 3 years of the project when the disbursement rate was less than 30%. Installation is continuing of hydrological and meteorological equipment throughout Nepal. Since July 2018, the project has been able to disburse USD 1.64 million; more disbursement is expected within December 2018. Some major packages have been signed since July 2018 - High-Powered Computer for Numerical Weather Prediction (USD 0.3 million) and hydromet workstation (USD 1 million).
Samoa	WB	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road	14.92	There has been noteworthy implementation progress under Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road Project with the recent commencement of West Coast Road civil works. The extension of the project closing date by 22 months (i.e., from August 2018 to June 2020) coupled with the advancement in works have bolstered progress towards achieving the development objective. As previously reported, notable progress has been achieved on Component 2, with the Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Resilient Road Strategy completed, endorsed by the Cabinet Development Committee, and used to

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				support climate-resilient designs for several infrastructure investments: The Enhanced Road Access Project road and bridge activities, the Samoa Aviation Investment Project, and the Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project. This activity has also enabled the Government of Samoa to prioritize road network investments, including those under SCRTP, which was approved by the Board September 14, 2018.
Samoa	WB	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities	14.96	The Community Integrated Management (CIM) plans for all 16 districts have been updated and the signing ceremonies were held in June 2018 and have been used for the selection of 23 priority district level climate resilient investments of which 6 investments have been implemented. In relation to the 100 village level projects, 26 have been completed and 48 are under implementation. The Ministry of Finance continues to play a key role in coordination of the climate resilience agenda and its integration into development activities through a dedicated unit and a resilience committee
Pacific Region	WB	Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)	6.08	There has been progress in the program through the recruitment of the Systems Developer and the Systems Integrator Consultant for Samoa and Tonga. Their work has begun to provide training and mentoring to technical experts in each country and update the information and risk tools. The vocational training material has been developed. The regional support unit has been effective in providing support to the Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)-Samoa and Tonga and contributing to the development objectives of the project. The project is providing support in integrating climate and disaster resilience into development through the project recruited staff participating in activities in the Pacific region.
Zambia	WB	Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II)	37.00	Overall project implementation and activities are progressing well, disbursements are essentially on track. The progress toward achievement of the development objective of the project is considered satisfactory. There has been considerable progress on Component 3: Pilot participatory adaptation. The major activities that were delaying implementation (climate risk mainstreaming of

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				district Integrated Development Plans) have been completed across all the project targeted districts. In addition, delayed district and ward projects have been fast tracked with a large number approved.
Tajikistan	EBRD	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	21.00	<p>In 2018, the second phase of the project “Qairokkum HPP Climate Resilience Upgrade” was approved, with a total co-financing of USD 133 million from the GCF (USD 50m), EBRD (USD 45m) and the EIB (USD 38m).</p> <p>Procurement of the supply and installation of hydraulic steel components, turbines, electromechanical equipment and power house and concrete dam rehabilitation is underway, and Barki Tojik (Final Beneficiary) in Q4 is in the final evaluation stage reviewing the bids and aiming to award the contract this year.</p> <p>A scope of work for the second phase of capacity building has been agreed with the final beneficiary, to further improve climate risk management practices and capacity in the hydropower sector in Tajikistan and the region. It will also build capacity in new technical areas (transboundary cooperation on cascade management, private sector engagement, gender-sensitive service provision), and aim to put in place long-term mechanisms which can promote continuous skills development and knowledge transfer to hydropower sector professionals in Tajikistan and the region.</p>
Tajikistan	EBRD	Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility	5.00	<p>Project was launched in February 2016 with three Partner Financial Institutions (PFIs) – HUMO, Imon International, and Bank Eskhata. A fourth PFI MDO Arvand joined the CLIMADAPT program in July 2017 and fifth PFI FMFB joined the program in December 2017. HUMO has fully disbursed the CLIMADAPT loan in January 2018 and Eskhata Bank fully used its CLIMADAPT loan in April 2018. By end of June 2018, the total volume of disbursements exceeded USD 9 million, which amounts to 90% of the facility credit line of USD 10 million. Concessional funding supported more than 3,000 households, farmers, and MSMEs and has contributed to the dissemination of various technologies, such as drip irrigation, greenhouses, energy efficient windows and boilers, heat insulation, rain water harvesting and water storages, solar panels and equipment modernization. It is estimated that remaining PFIs,</p>

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				<p>IMON International, Arvand and FMFB, will fully disburse their CLIMADAPT loans in third-fourth quarter of 2018.</p> <p>PFI Capacity Building Activities: The CLIMADAPT Project Consultant (PC) team continued capacity building activities with PFIs, including trainings, regular branch visits and working group meetings. The CLIMADAPT PC team organized a series of trainings for PFIs personnel to present the project objectives, procedures and technologies eligible for financing under CLIMADAPT. As of June 30, 2018, the CLIMADAPT PC team has trained in total 787 staff of PFIs with average satisfaction rate of 87%.</p> <p>CLIMADAPT Awareness-raising and Marketing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of end of June 2018, the CLIMADAPT PC team delivered in total 14 technology workshops in different regions covering solar technologies, drip irrigation, greenhouses, and other innovative technologies in cooperation with local vendors. Farmers, representatives of PFIs, government and non-profit organizations have attended the workshops. The workshops cover the technical and economic aspects and showcase case studies of modern, energy/water-efficient technologies. In total 522 businesses (including farmers engaged in primary agriculture) have attended the workshops organized so far. ○ The CLIMADAPT PC team continued to enlarge the general awareness about CLIMADAPT in Tajikistan via development of case studies, technology brochures, online channels such as website and Facebook and participation in various events. The fifth issue of the quarterly CLIMADAPT newsletter has been published in April 2018, covering the key activities and achievements of the CLIMADAPT facility. The team produced 33 case studies in total and uploaded them to the website and will further continue producing the case studies on quarterly basis. News updates to the CLIMADAPT website and Facebook page have been carried out to ensure that it is up-to-date with the latest events.

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CLIMADAPT media awards ceremony was organized in February 2018 to support the rising awareness of CLIMADAPT and recognize efforts of local journalists. Seven journalists won awards at the ceremony for their efforts in promoting climate resilience technologies. About 30 representatives of the donor community, local media and the civil society, as well as EBRD partner banks attended the award ceremony. The event was widely covered by local TV and Radio as well as by the EBRD social media channels. <p>Enhancing the gender element of CLIMADAPT: CLIMADAPT has been also advancing the gender aspect of the project in order to better understand and draw the connection between gender and climate finance. The CLIMADAPT PC team carried out a detailed portfolio analysis and conducted stakeholder interviews with PFIs and CSOs. As a result of these activities, the team produced a report summarizing the findings and defining outline for further activities. Three workshops were conducted for 50 PFI representatives with the aim to improve their gender awareness and to provide recommendations on the best integration of gender elements in the financing schemes and reduction of existing gender gaps.</p>

Annex 3. List of completed PPCR projects

Country	Project title	PPCR funding (USD)	MDB	Completion date	Outputs/Outcomes
Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	WB	11.45	May 2018	The project has helped farmers and land users to improve their household assets in ways that contributed to building their resilience to climate change in Tajikistan. Common Interest Groups implemented 2,349 sub-projects implemented by related to agricultural crops, horticulture and gardening, livestock breeding, poultry development, beekeeping, irrigation system rehabilitation, drinking water rehabilitation and bridge and road rehabilitation increased productive assets and enhanced adaptive capacity of farmers to shocks including climate change impacts. The project achieved to cover 44,235 hectares with effective agricultural, land and water management practices suited to local agroecological conditions and climate change resilience. A Knowledge Management Platform for Sustainable Land Management was established (www.slmtj.net) which houses a variety of project-generated knowledge products. Booklets, guidelines and other knowledge products developed and disseminated that cover topics such as drip irrigation, environmental monitoring of pastures, developing pasture and livestock management plans, methods of preparing and applying biological compost; disease management in vegetable growing, improvement of grassland, restoration of degraded lands, etc. The project benefited at least 55,000 households living in climate vulnerable districts of

Country	Project title	PPCR funding (USD)	MDB	Completion date	Outputs/Outcomes
					the country.
Pacific	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Pacific Region	3,691,000	ADB	December 2017	<p>The project increased resilience of Pacific countries to climate variability and climate change. By strengthening cooperation at the regional level through regional mechanisms, including technical and financial support, its implementation helped integrate and mainstream CCA and DRR into national and local development policies, strategies, and plans in selected priority sectors (food security and infrastructure) of the selected Pacific countries, and contribute to the attainment of the countries' sustainable development aspirations.</p> <p>The knowledge management products developed under the TA are shared by SPREP with relevant institutions and development partners through the Pacific Climate Change Portal (https://www.pacificclimatechange.net).</p>
Mozambique	Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project	575,000	IFC	May 2017	<p>IFC completed a feasibility study (the major deliverable funded by the PPCR) of 70 sites for small water reservoirs in Zambezia Province and a pilot program to test a new methodology for community and household land delimitation. The new methodology reduces costs and increases community participation compared to the traditional methodology using outside surveyors, and one company is now incorporating household and community land delimitation into its land access process, potentially leading to lower land access costs and larger blocks for planting. The pilot program was partially financed by PPCR, since installation of dams requires clarity regarding land holdings above and</p>

Country	Project title	PPCR funding (USD)	MDB	Completion date	Outputs/Outcomes
					<p>below the dam site, and feeds into the feasibility of irrigation for agricultural blocks. The pilot program also provides recommendations for community management of the irrigation systems, as well as guides future private sector engagements on three key issues: (i) what legal entity could manage the irrigation schemes at community level, (ii) which households hold traditional land tenure in the area that will be flooded (as these households will lose their fields), and (iii) who holds land in the area below the reservoirs (as this land will become more valuable).</p>
Nepal	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	7,163,000	ADB	January 2017	<p>The TA, in close consultation with sector agencies has developed recommendations for policy and regulatory, institutional, technical, and capacity building climate change reforms for six sectors (strategic road networks, local and rural roads, irrigation, urban planning, water induced disaster prevention, and water supply and sanitation).</p> <p>Various communications and knowledge management activities have been implemented including (a) district training on climate change and community-based adaptation completed in over 60 districts; (b) integration of climate change into national curriculum for grades 9 and 10 and for six tertiary academic programs at three university; and (c) 36 climate change related research grants for Nepali researchers funded and close to completion. The TA has implemented a number of activities to disseminate information and share knowledge about the PPCR - a website, bi-monthly English and Nepali newsletters, a radio</p>

Country	Project title	PPCR funding (USD)	MDB	Completion date	Outputs/Outcomes
					<p>program, three TV episodes and contributions to ADB and CIF websites and publications.</p> <p>The TA has established the foundations of a system to effectively coordinate the monitoring and evaluation efforts of the various climate change projects under MOPE's responsibility.</p>
Mozambique	Climate Change Technical Assistance	2,000,000	WB	October 2016	<p>This project generated considerable impact and was instrumental in developing a large and innovative climate change support program in Mozambique covering institutional and policy support (leveraging USD 100 million), investments (USD 91 million) and technical assistance. A total of 20 reforms were supported through the CC DPO series. For example, in the agricultural sector which is particularly vulnerable to climate change, the project support was used to help the Ministry of Agriculture develop an action program to scale-up climate adaptation in agriculture (particularly for smallholders). In the transport sector, the operation supported mandatory climate risk screening of all new roads projects for classified roads.</p> <p>The project support was also used to analyze and assess the poverty and environmental implications of climate change budgetary support. In most reform areas, the series supported a general progression towards implementation-focused policy actions.</p>
Bangladesh	Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	320,000	ADB	September 2015	<p>The TA was successful in its objective of mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development planning and management through the establishment of a climate change adaptation IKM network and</p>

Country	Project title	PPCR funding (USD)	MDB	Completion date	Outputs/Outcomes
					<p>institutional architecture. The TA outputs and outcome were fully achieved despite delays and other issues encountered. It may be challenging, however, for the MOEF to regularly update and maintain the web portal on a sustainable basis since there are records of frequent losses of institutional memory because of staff transfers and other reasons.</p>

Annex 4. E&L PPCR-Related Activities: Short Description and Updates

Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities. This evaluation examines the impact of PPCR at the household level and has two main objectives: 1) to understand the degree to which the planned interventions of PPCR projects enhance household climate resilience in communities vulnerable to climate risks, and 2) to explore methodologies to measure quantitatively household climate resilience, which can be used to inform a better design of future PPCR and other projects. To date, the project team has completed data analysis on the Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) for eight African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda). Currently, the team is finalizing the working papers and will hold a stakeholder consultation meeting in Zambia in December 2018. All knowledge products for this activity are expected to be completed by the end of December 2018, with a BBL tentatively planned for March 2019.

Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa (CHASA): The Case of Uganda. This evaluation assesses key exposure pathways by which climate change affects human health in Uganda. It will develop recommendations to improve the national Health Information Management System (HMIS), such that it can effectively track and respond to climate-sensitive diseases. The team has completed the initial stakeholder engagement phase and is currently in the data analysis and model development stage. In the coming months, the data will be used to develop a GIS integrated mobile/web-based tool and application linking climate and disease patterns, which will monitor responses and resilience to climate change. The application will retrieve health (disease) data from DHIS2 (the mainstream HMIS) in aggregate format and correlate it with weather data from the Uganda National Meteorological Authority using pre-defined patterns (i.e., period and location).

Local Stakeholder Engagement and Benefits under CIF Investments in Cambodia: Case studies of PPCR and SREP. This study aims to identify and capture evidence and lessons on civil society engagement in PPCR and SREP investments in Cambodia. The goal is to inform civil society stakeholders of the benefits of active engagement in all stages of project delivery. Three evidence-based research case studies and three policy briefs are currently under review. The team is planning a workshop with the Cambodian governmental entitled “Stakeholder Engagement in Climate Finance Projects in Cambodia” in December 2018 to present preliminary findings.

Evaluation of Local Stakeholder Engagement in the CIF. This evaluation seeks to: 1) better understand the extent to which CIF programs and their local stakeholder engagement (LSE) mechanisms have accomplished their goals and are achieving tangible benefits to end-beneficiaries, 2) inform enhancements and increase the effectiveness of CIF's LSE approach, and 3) identify successes, challenges, and lessons learned for the benefit of CIF, MDBs, and other climate finance mechanisms. Three country visits to Tanzania (SREP), Tonga (PPCR), and Indonesia (FIP), were undertaken in November 2018. The team is currently developing the draft case study reports and briefs.

Evaluation of sustainable land management (SLM) and innovative financing to enhance climate resilience and food security in Bhutan. This activity evaluated the impact of SLM in enhancing climate resilience and food security and explored the possibility of instituting innovative financing mechanisms that support climate change activities. A study visit to Tajikistan was undertaken on June 16-27, 2018 by a team from the Government of Bhutan that included representatives from different agencies, such as the Gross National Happiness Commission, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation. This was a good opportunity to learn how Tajikistan is implementing its SLM program and SPCR. The team is now considering a study visit to Indonesia, where it can learn about the financing mechanism for community resilience and the process and procedure for implementing such activities at the grassroots level.

Pathways for Transforming Weather, Water, and Climate Services. This evaluative activity seeks to understand and develop strategic insight into the different pathways that national hydromet services (NHMS) and other agencies can take to deliver hydromet and climate services. An evaluative framework and a detailed methodology to carry out the evaluation of climate services investments in the three case study countries have been developed and finalized, including instruments for a brief survey, key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs). Data collection and stakeholder consultations for the three countries are ongoing. The first mission to Mozambique was completed in November 2018. During the Mozambique mission, 30 KIIs were conducted with representatives from 17 organizations, and seven FGDs were carried out with selected groups in Inhambane and Gaza provinces, representing district government officials, community leaders, community radio operators, farmers and fishermen. Actors and players across the hydromet services value chain discussed the elements of success, existing gaps, and ways to strengthen the whole value chain. Preliminary findings from Mozambique indicate the need to continue strengthening institutional capacity and mechanisms for climate services delivery and uptake. The farmers and fishers highlighted that timely and relevant information from the government is crucial in their daily decisions. The draft Mozambique Country Report is expected to be available in early January 2019. A mission to Nepal is planned in January 2019.

Building an evidence base on private sector investments supporting gender-sensitive climate resilience development in Tajikistan. This activity has two objectives: 1) to evaluate how gender considerations and gender-related activities have been integrated into the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases of PPCR private sector investments in Tajikistan, and 2) to identify effective mechanisms that support the use of the findings in further engaging and mobilizing private sector adaptation finance for gender-sensitive, climate resilient development in Tajikistan and the Central Asian region. A final high-level stakeholder workshop took place in Tajikistan on November 8-9, 2018 and the final evaluation report and other draft final outputs (e.g., workshop summary report) are currently being developed.

Saint Lucia's experience: private sector participation in response to climate change. This study presents novel findings regarding the private sector's role in climate change adaptation and resilience building in the Saint Lucian context (the private sector's climate change awareness, challenges, and the efficacy of the climate financing). Specifically, this evaluation builds such evidence and contributes to reducing knowledge gaps regarding the private sector's role as a key player in the country's efforts to mainstream climate change adaptation. The findings from this study are intended to provide an opportunity to engage with the private sector, by facilitating their acquisition of knowledge of the operational context and roles. Currently the draft final report is under review and is expected to be finalized (in addition to the knowledge management products) by the end of December 2018.

Building transformative adaptive capacity: Assessing potential contribution of PPCR to building a climate-resilient water governance framework in Bolivia. The study aimed to assess the potential role of PPCR in building robust institutional adaptive capacity in the Bolivian water sector using a previously tested evaluation framework developed by the University of Geneva (UniGE). Long term, the study aims to characterize the type of adaptation process currently underway in Bolivia and identify gaps that need to be addressed through future investments in the sector. The draft final report is currently under review and the peer review process (and consultations with stakeholders in Bolivia) will begin shortly. A workshop to present the final results to stakeholders will be held in Bolivia in January 2019.

Evaluation of Transformational Change Resulting from the Effective Inclusion of Women's Organizations and Groups in the Implementation of CIF Investments. The overall purpose of this study is to undertake a strategic CIF-wide evaluation and learning process aimed at capturing ways in which plans and projects have engaged women's organizations, women and gender-related groups (including national gender machineries) in climate investments, and how these groups' early and sustained engagement has, and can contribute to, enhanced planning, implementation, and results. The team has completed the data collection and analysis, and is currently working on the final report. The final report is expected to be complete by the beginning of December.

Evaluating the role of leadership in transformational change across PPCR in the Asia-Pacific region.

This study's key objectives are to: 1) engage with stakeholders to develop a project level learning framework to characterize the role of transformational leadership, 2) demonstrate the role of leadership in PPCR Asia-Pacific portfolio across dimensions of transformational change, and 3) showcase strategic learnings and messages through targeted communication with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries. Unfortunately, the stakeholder mapping exercise has taken longer than expected and the number of stakeholders available for each project does not support the quantitative approach initially suggested by the team. Thus, the team will now undertake a qualitative approach (including key informant interviews and focus group discussions) and is currently revising the methodology/approach paper.