

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.24/3
May 14, 2019

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Washington DC
June 5, 2019
Agenda Item 3

PPCR SEMI-ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the document, PPCR/SC.24/3, *PPCR Semi-Annual Operational Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of PPCR in the pilot countries.

The PPCR 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), a dedicated program of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), aims to support developing countries and regions in building their resilience to the impacts of climate change. It provides scaled-up financing to support innovative investments 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 nine countries and two regional programs (Caribbean and Pacific) with an additional nine individual pilot countries.¹ In May 2015, a group of 10 new PPCR pilot countries was selected.²
3. This Semi-Annual Operational Report identifies key strategic issues of PPCR, highlighting elements of the decisions taken inter-sessionally by the PPCR Sub-Committee, and provides a status update on the entire PPCR portfolio of programs and projects.
4. The report covers the period July 1 to December 31, 2018, with additional updates to March 31, 2019 on resource availability to facilitate discussion and decision-making during the June 2019 PPCR Sub-Committee meeting.

2 Strategic issues

5. It has been over a decade since the global leadership recognized the enormity of the climate change challenge. It responded by establishing CIF to provide scaled-up financing to contribute to the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon and resilient climate solutions in developing countries. PPCR is the CIF program focused on assisting governments in integrating adaptation and climate resilience into development planning and service delivery. PPCR resources have grown to USD 1.2 billion covering 28 country investment plans and two regional programs with a portfolio comprising a total of 64 projects.
6. In January 2019, CIF hosted its 10th anniversary event entitled *Power of 10: Shaping the Future of Climate Action* in Ouarzazate, Morocco—also the site of the world's



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

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

largest and CIF-backed concentrated solar power plant (Noor Solar Complex). The event brought together key stakeholders, including representatives from governments, private sectors, academia, and global and regional development banks, among others, to share lessons learned and draw a roadmap forward to address the most daunting challenge of today: climate change.

7. Among other key outcomes, an independent evaluation and evidence synthesis of transformational change in CIF³, led by ITAD and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), respectively, were launched, with important findings and lessons relevant to PPCR as noted in the previous PPCR operations and results report⁴. These external evaluations looked into CIF's contribution to transformational change in key markets and sectors over the past decade and identifies key factors for its success. A number of PPCR countries find the reports very useful in improving their approach to driving climate resilience in their development planning and investments and have requested for support on how to operationalize the findings and recommendations of the evaluations.
8. At the CIF anniversary event, ministers from CIF recipient countries called for a [joint statement](#) to be signed and issued by CIF recipient countries, ahead of the next Joint Meeting of the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Trust Fund Committees in June 2019. The resulting statement calls to recapitalize the CIF in response to worsening consequences of climate change and sweeping finance gaps for low-carbon development. As of mid-April 2019, 42 ministers from CIF recipient countries have signed the written statement communicating a shared position on the future of CIF, with more ministers expected to be signing soon.

2.1 Overview

9. As of December 31, 2018, the PPCR Sub-Committee has endorsed strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCRs) for all 28 pilot countries and two regions—a total of 30 SPCR. All 64 projects in the pipeline have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee for a total funding of USD 1,004.9 million, and 62 of them have been approved by the MDBs totaling an amount of USD 985.3 million. Disbursements have increased by 40 percent, from USD 384.2 million by December 31, 2017 to USD 536.4 million by December 2018.
10. PPCR programs and projects are advancing in their implementation, with some more mature than others. A total of seven projects were completed by the end of the reporting period. More advanced projects have started to demonstrate initial results on the ground, providing an opportunity to harvest lessons for sharing among PPCR pilot countries and the global community. Also, with the wealth of knowledge and success elements acquired from the implementation of some of these projects,

³ See [Independent Evaluation of Transformational Change in the CIF](#), ITAD 2019, and [Evidence Synthesis on Transformational Change in the CIF](#), ODI 2019. See also a [summary of findings](#) from both reports.

⁴ [PPCR Operational and Results Report, December 2018](#).

countries are able to secure funding from other financing resources, like the Green Climate Fund (GCF), to expand the project scope or develop new projects. Annex 1 provides a list of projects that were developed based on the achievements and learning from PPCR projects.

2.2 PPCR resource availability

11. As of March 31, 2019, total cumulative funding received under PPCR stands at USD 1.16 billion. Cumulative funding commitments have reached USD 1.13 billion.
12. The PPCR unrestricted fund balance remains at USD 16.3 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 2 offers more detailed information.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule

(USD million, as of March 31, 2019)

	Total	Non Grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	26.9	-	26.9
Future Programming Reserves ⁵	10.6		10.6
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	16.3	-	16.3
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	-	-	-
Available Resources (C-D)	16.3	-	16.3

13. During the PPCR Sub-Committee meeting on February 1, 2019, the CIF Administrative Unit reported to the PPCR Sub-Committee that USD 13.4 million remains available in grant resources under PPCR after approval of all the PPCR projects in the pipeline. To optimize utilization of PPCR resources, the PPCR Sub-Committee requested the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the multilateral development banks (MDBs), to develop a brief options paper on how to utilize these existing PPCR resources for a decision by the PPCR Sub-Committee by mail.

2.3 Pipeline management update

14. In accordance to the new deadlines established in the January 2017 Pipeline Management Policy for SCF Programs (PPCR), the following are updates on approvals

⁵ Future programming reserve is estimated by the CIF Administrative Unit 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 percent fixed pro-rata share of PPCR's cash balance as at December 31, 2017 approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee on March 8, 2018.

and endorsement of SPCRs and PPCR projects in the pipeline:

- The PPCR Sub-Committee completed endorsement of all SPCRs of the 10 new pilot countries in December 2017.
- The availability of funding remains a critical issue to support the preparation and implementation of projects and programs under the endorsed SPCRs of the 10 new PPCR countries. The country governments and the CIF Administrative Unit continue to closely collaborate with the MDBs to seek additional funding.
- While the SPCRs of the 10 new pilot countries have been endorsed, training and capacity building supported by the MDBs as part of the SPCR process is still ongoing in some countries such as Bhutan, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar Malawi, and Uganda.
- All 64 projects in the PPCR pipeline have been approved, thus completing the PPCR Sub-Committee's approval process.
- Sixty-two out of the total 64 PPCR projects have been approved by the MDBs.

2.4 Knowledge management

15. CIF's collaboration with Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) and the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) continue to be fruitful. Both of these efforts aim 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 development outcomes.
16. The CIF-GDI partnership has led to the development of six delivery case studies with different, interesting lenses on CIF's on-the-ground development operations. Two are PPCR case studies: Nepal's Climate Resilient Agriculture Project (IFC) and Zambia's Strengthening Climate Resilience Project (World Bank). These case studies were showcased at the CIF anniversary event in Morocco and will be further disseminated during the first CIF-GDI learning event: "Tackling Delivery Challenges in Climate Change Interventions" set to take place at the World Bank (Washington, D.C.) from June 6-7, 2019. Based on the success of the first round of GDI case studies, a second round is expected to be conducted in July 2019, including one PPCR project: Niger's Irrigation Program (IFC).
17. The DIME impact evaluation on Mozambique's Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (AfDB) is underway and has started to generate some early evidence on smallholder targeting. Two briefs on the Mozambique impact evaluation were launched at the CIF anniversary event, together with six other impact evaluation briefs, as part of the *New Impact Evaluation: Early Evidence Series* aimed at providing interim knowledge products as the evaluation progress.

3 Status of PPCR

3.1 Portfolio at a glance

18. As of December 31, 2018, USD 1.01 billion has been endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee as indicative allocations to the original pilot countries, totaling 64 projects included in SPCRs and the PPCR Private Sector Set-Aside (PSSA). Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status.

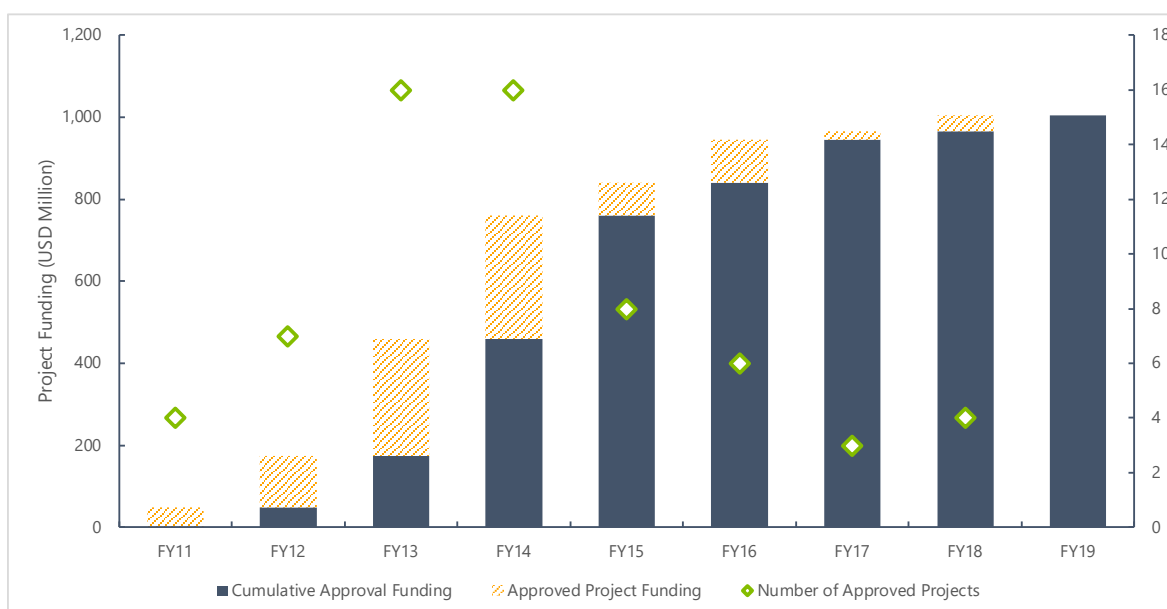
Table 2: Overview of PPCR portfolio (USD million, as of December 31, 2018)

	Indicative pipeline allocation			Approved funding		Disbursement
	TOTAL	SPCR	PSSA	Committee	MDB	
PPCR funding (in USD M)	1,004.9	969.3	35.6	1,004.9	985.3	536.4
Number of projects	64	58	6	64	62	57

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

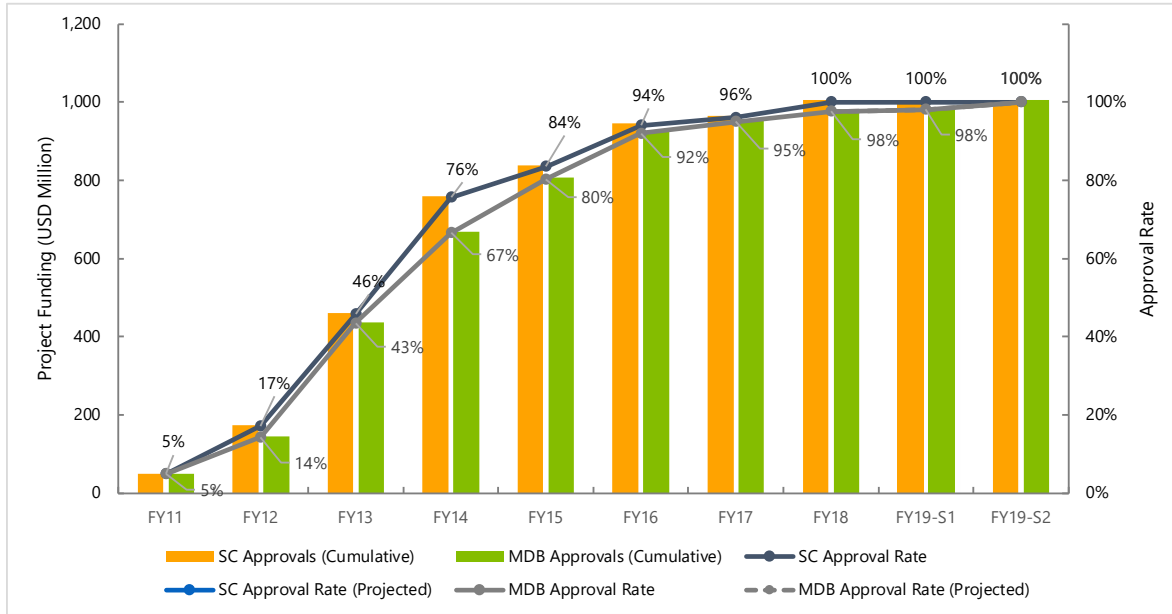
19. Total funding allocation is the same amount as the total funding approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee because the approval of all 64 projects in the pipeline have been completed. Sixty two of the 64 PPCR Sub-Committee-approved projects have been approved by the MDBs for a total funding of USD 985.3 million. Figure 1 shows the funding amount and number of project approvals per year for PPCR.

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



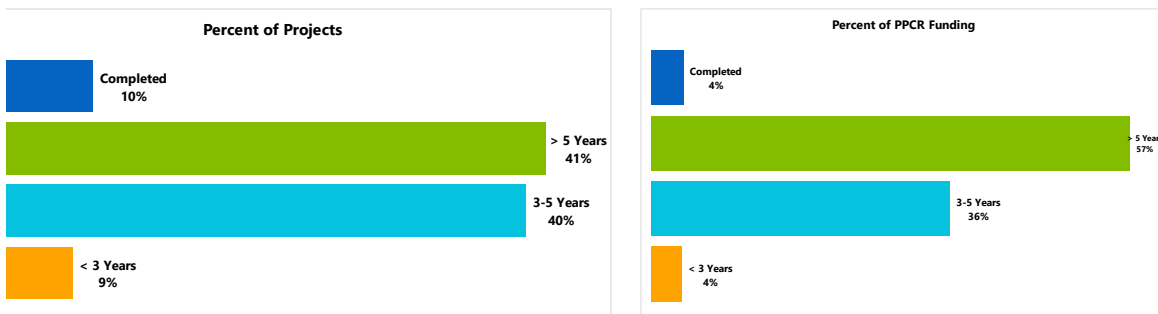
20. Over the years, funding approvals have risen steadily since endorsement of SPCRs and PSSA concepts as shown in Figure 2. The PPCR Sub-Committee approval rate has increased from 5 percent in 2011 to 100 percent in June 2018 and the MDB approval rate has increased from 5 percent to 98 percent from 2011 to December 2018. By end of fiscal year 2019, the MDB approval rate is projected to reach 100 percent.

Figure 2: PPCR funding approval rates by fiscal year (with projections for FY19-S2)



21. As Figure 3 shows, the PPCR portfolio is becoming more mature with 10 percent of projects completed and 41 percent approved more than five years ago. While most of the projects are maturing, a portion of the portfolio is still in the early stage of implementation with 9 percent of projects approved by the MDBs in the past three years.

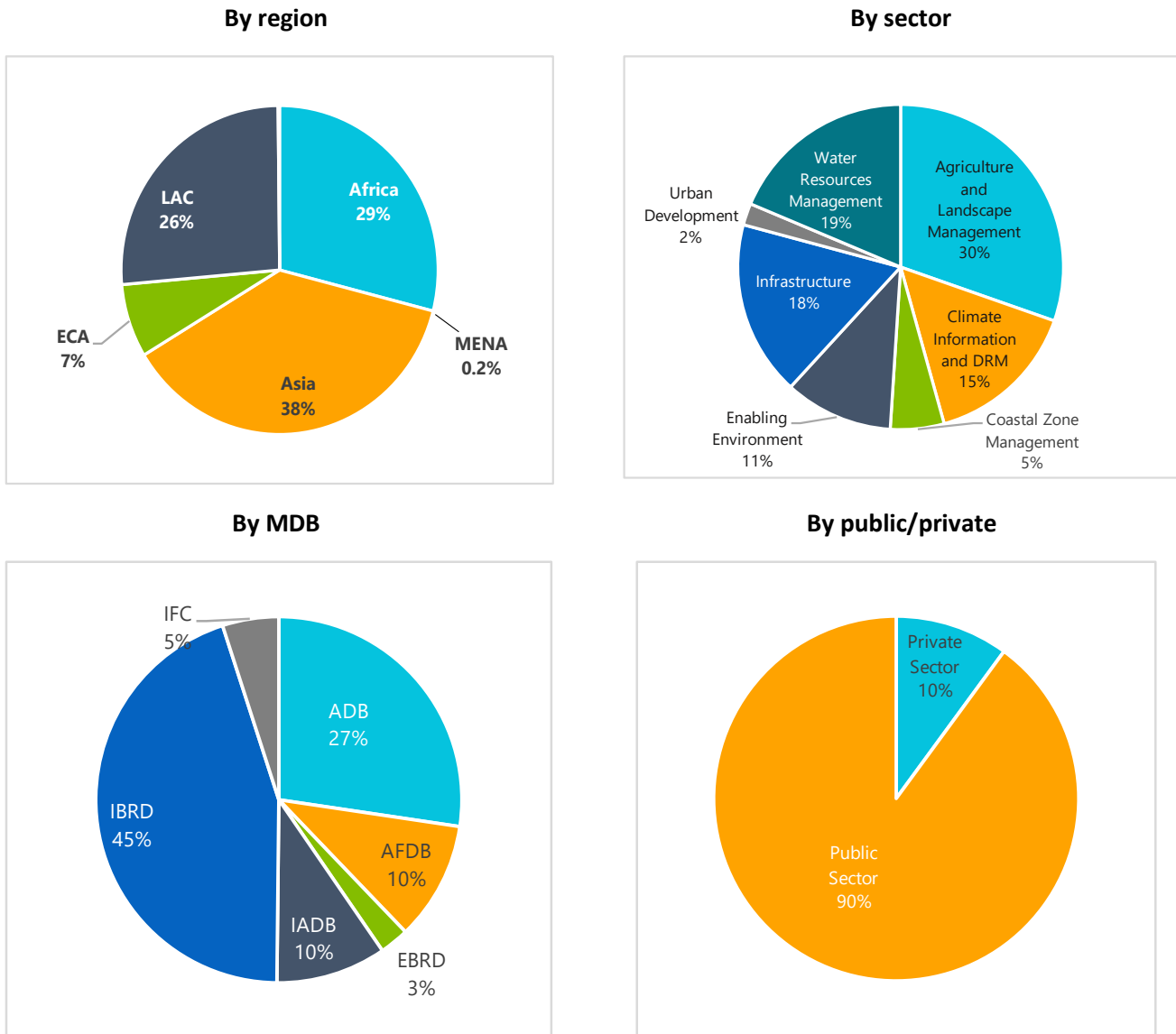
Figure 3: Maturity of MDB-approved PPCR projects



3.2 Portfolio overview

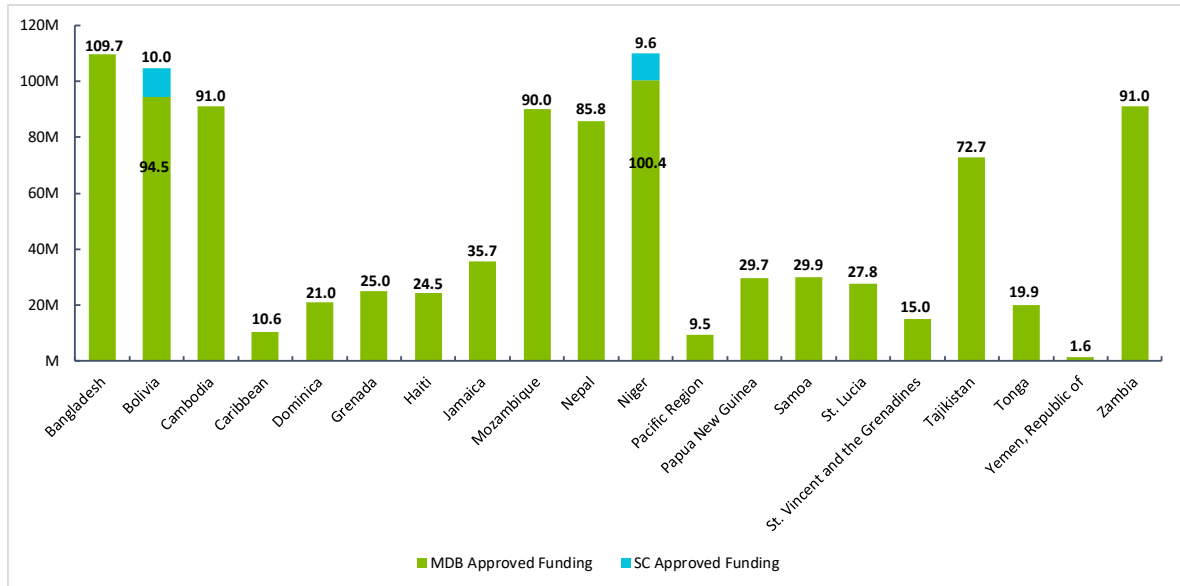
22. Figure 4 presents the distribution of PPCR portfolio totaling more than USD 1.0 billion by region, sector, and MDB, and whether projects are for the public or private sector.

Figure 4: PPCR portfolio distribution (as of December 31, 2018)



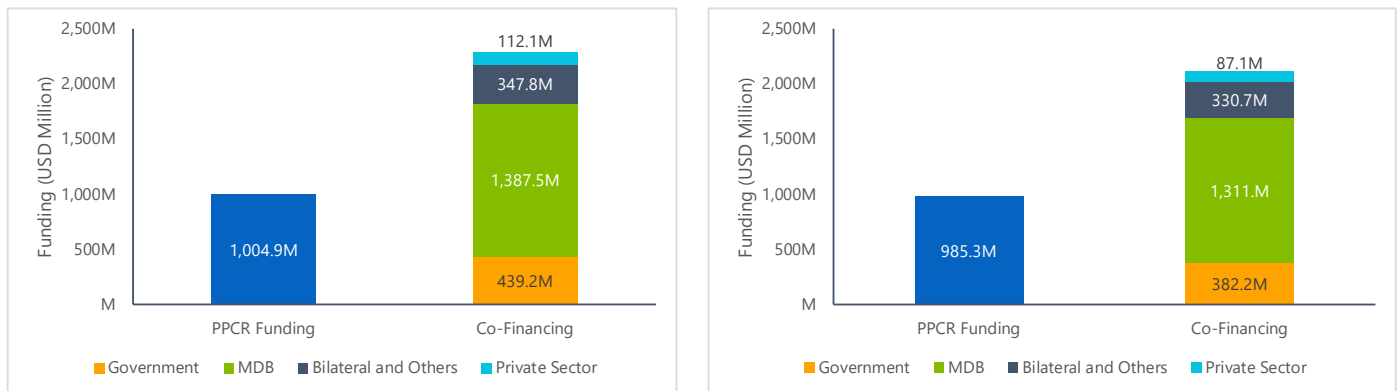
23. Figure 5 details by country the total funding amount approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs and the remaining allocation. As indicated, the PPCR Sub-Committee has approved project funding for all countries and regions.

Figure 5: PPCR funding approval and indicative allocations by country
(as of December 31, 2018, USD million)



24. Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio of 64 projects amounts to USD 2.29 billion, which translates into a co-financing ratio of 1:2.3. For all MDB-approved projects, total expected co-financing is USD 2.11 billion, also a ratio of 1:2.1. 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 6).

Figure 6: PPCR co-financing shares by source
(entire portfolio and MDB-approved projects)

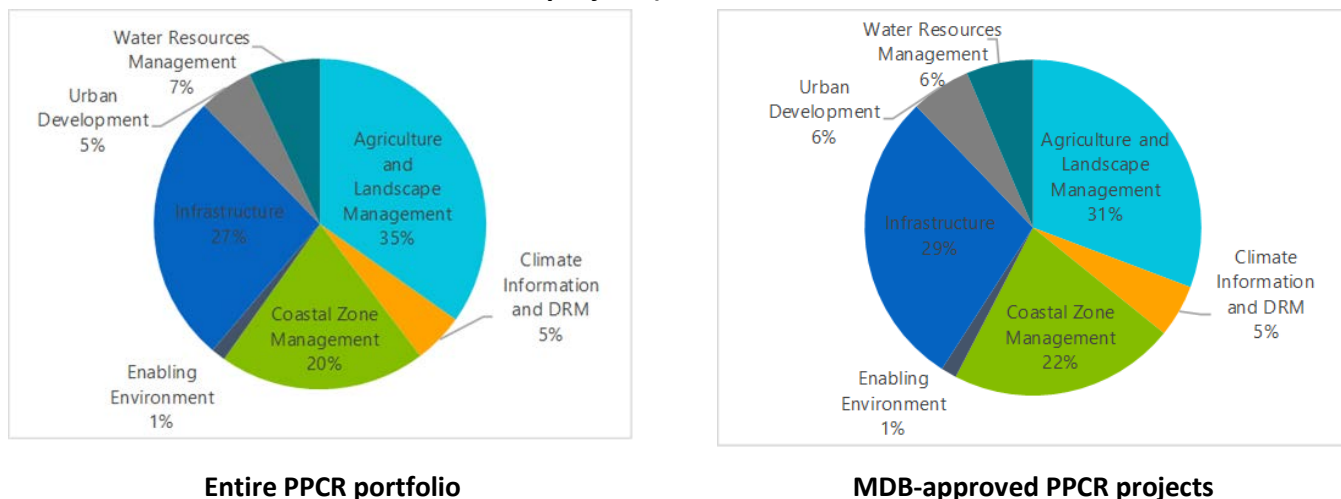


Entire PPCR portfolio

MDB-approved PPCR projects

25. Figure 7 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 7: PPCR co-financing shares by sector (entire portfolio and MDB approved projects)



3.3 Portfolio updates

3.3.1 PPCR Phase 1 and SPCR Development

26. By December 2017, the PPCR Sub-Committee completed the endorsement of all 10 SPCRs of the new pilot countries (i.e., SPCRs for Bhutan, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda). All told, the PPCR Sub-Committee endorsed a total of 30 SPCRs, which includes all 20 original pilots (18 individual countries and two regional programs for the Pacific and Caribbean).
27. Each of the 10 new PPCR pilot countries were provided grant funding of USD 1.5 million to undertake PPCR Phase 1 activities and to develop an SPCR. While their SPCRs are endorsed, these countries continue to utilize PPCR funding support for Phase 1 to undertake vulnerability assessments, capacity strengthening and institutional building activities, and improving coordination across sectors, which are essential for mainstreaming climate risks into core development planning at the national and sector levels.
28. In Madagascar, for instance, the government has been working with the World Bank to build knowledge of climate risks and hydrometeorology. The activities carried out to date include climate vulnerability and risk assessments studies and analysis of the economic and financial impacts of disasters and climate change. Box 1 highlights the

SPCR of Madagascar and Phase 1 activities in the country. Annex 3 provides updates on the activities of the new PPCR countries after their SPCRs were endorsed.

Box 1: Madagascar's SPCR and PPCR Phase 1 Activities



Madagascar's SPCR aims to strengthen the enabling environment for climate action and risk management through knowledge, information, and institutional capacity and to implement a selection of priority investments to address specific climate challenges at the sectoral, community, and geographical levels.

The priority investments identified under the SPCR are expected to do the following:

- Provide decision-makers with improved access to user-friendly and timely data to manage climate risks and inform policy developments
- Protect vulnerable urban communities in selected low-income neighborhoods of the Gran Antananarivo area from flood risks by reducing the flood area by almost 80 percent, and providing 500,000 people with access to improved sanitation and solid waste management services
- Increase the resilience of vulnerable rural communities in the Grand Sud through social protection, livelihood diversification, and improvements in critical infrastructures (water supply, rural roads)
- Enhance food security by improving agricultural practices including through enhanced access to irrigation infrastructures
- Build the resilience of biodiversity hotspots by piloting eco-tourism schemes as a strategy to diversify communities' livelihoods

Recognizing the critical importance of climate data and services in building climate resilience across economic sectors and communities, Madagascar, in close collaboration with World Bank, is building its capacity in reliable and sustainable hydro-met services as part of the PPCR Phase 1 activities. The World Bank also initiated the preparation of a Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option.

3.3.2 PPCR Sub-Committee approvals

29. During the last reporting period as of June 30, 2018, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved the last two projects in the PPCR pipeline bringing completion the approval process for all 64 projects.

3.4 MDB approvals

30. The MDBs did not approve any PPCR projects this reporting period. Out of the 64

projects approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee, only two projects are pending MDB approval. These are Niger’s Community Action for Climate Resilience Project (USD 9.6 million in grant resources)⁶ and Bolivia’s Financial Risk Management for Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector (USD 10 million in non-grant resources); however, the Government of Bolivia recently decided to cancel its project. It was supposed to establish a Catastrophic Stop-Loss Fund to lessen the impact of extreme losses due to catastrophic events on the public sector and the insurance market and transfer the risk to the private sector. Despite all technical work being completed, the Government of Bolivia has decided to retain all the risks and cancel the PPCR loan.

3.4.1 Project implementation and completion

31. Annex 4 provides a summary update on the portfolio for each country based on SPCR funding allocations, including the funding amount for and number of projects approved, the current disbursement status per country, and whether the country has projects flagged for implementation risk. Overall, there are 57 projects ongoing and disbursing PPCR funds. Annex 5 provides progress on several PPCR projects that are in a more advanced stage of implementation. Box 2 and Box 3 highlight implementation progress in the PPCR Caribbean Regional Program and Tonga project, respectively.

⁶ The Niger project was recently approved by WB board on April 25, 2019.

Box 2: Improving capacity in climate services and adaptation planning in the Caribbean



Project: Investment Plan for the Caribbean Regional Track

PPCR Financing: USD 10.4 million (grant)

Implementing Agency: IDB

Objective: improve knowledge and enhance capacity on and access to hydro-meteorological data and services for more informed decision-making and to facilitate mainstreaming of climate risk management in development planning and investment

In partnership with the University of West Indies and other regional institutions in the Caribbean, IDB is supporting the meteorological offices in island countries to enhance their ability to provide more timely and detailed climate data that are useful for priority sectors, such as agriculture, water, health, energy, and disaster reduction. Global climate projections were downscaled to 10-20 km² resolution to guide research, planning, and investments in these sectors and to conduct crop modelling and develop a Regional Coastal Integrated Information Management System, which is expected to be delivered in 2020. Also, these downscaled data were used to prepare several reports and knowledge products, including the State of the Caribbean Climate Report. A web-based portal is being launched in mid-2019 to provide wide-scale access to the downscaled information for use in resilience building.

Under the project, a back-up/failover system is being developed to ensure that the climate data system currently being maintained in the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology in Barbados is also stored and updated in two other sites, Belize and Trinidad, in case of extreme events that may adversely affect the system. A total of 24 weather stations are being installed in Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. National Sectoral Early Warning Information System Committees were established under the program. National Climate Products and Services Roadmaps to guide national policy and planning will be completed by end of 2019.

Box 3: Strengthening Tonga’s ecosystem resilience and climate proofing infrastructures to create a better life for local communities



Project: Climate Resilience Sector Project

PPCR Financing: USD 19.25 million (grant)

Implementing Agency: ADB

Objective: Increase resilience of vulnerable communities to climate variability and change, and disaster risks and mainstream climate risk management and adaptation in development

The Climate Resilience Sector Project is the only PPCR project implemented in Tonga. The project is strengthening the capacity of government and communities to finance, develop, implement and monitor investments to improve ecosystem resilience and climate proof critical infrastructure in the country.

An amount of USD 5 million has been put into the climate change trust fund (CCTF) through which 35 community projects have been approved, mostly for the construction of rain water harvesting and evacuation centers. Over two kilometers of seawall have been constructed to protect coastal communities against storm surges and extreme weather events. A number of critical facilities have been constructed or rehabilitated in a climate-smart way including one new hospital and five schools. These act as evacuation centers in times of disasters such as cyclones. Also, four roads have been rehabilitated which provide escape routes from the coast during storms. Under the project, 20 young people have completed undergraduate university degrees through scholarships and over 1,000 government and NGOs staff have received professional training on climate and disaster risk management. In addition, seven special management areas have been established to provide community managed sustainable fishing. These were opened by His Majesty the King.

32. During the reporting period, one PPCR project was completed: Mozambique’s Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program - Phase II administered by the World Bank. This brings the total number of PPCR projects completed to seven (see Annex 6). Box 4 highlights completed activities and outputs achieved in the Mozambique project.

Box 4: Building a resilient road infrastructure network to spur economic growth



Project: Mozambique -Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program - Phase II

PPCR Financing: USD 9.25 million (grant); USD 6.5 million (non-grant)

Implementing Agency: World Bank

Objective: Develop climate-smart road designs and standards and construct and maintain a road network that is more resilient to climate change to enhance productivity, stimulate sustainable growth, and contribute to poverty reduction

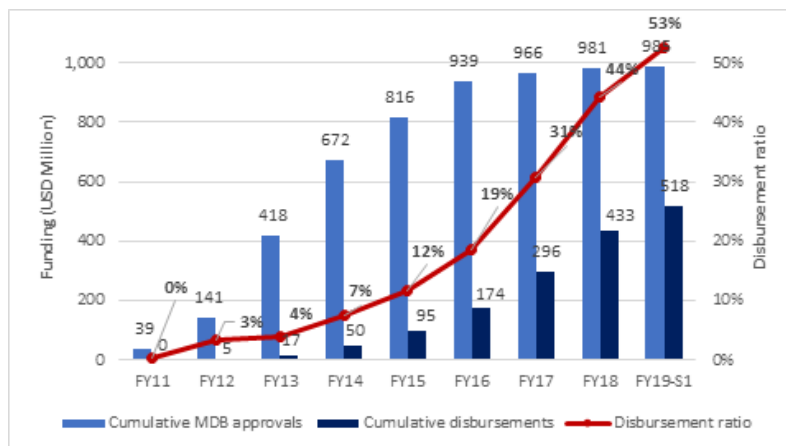
The program provided support to address climate risks facing infrastructure in Mozambique by rehabilitating and strengthening over 300 km of flood-damaged roads and vital infrastructure in the southern province of Gaza, where 70 percent of transportation networks have been impacted by floods. It conducted a climate risk and vulnerability assessment in the lower Limpopo network to identify options for building climate resilient attributes in road infrastructure. Based on the findings of the assessment, the program carried out civil works pilots to enhance climate resilience of roads which include reshaping, gravelling, construction of additional drainage structures, and widening of existing ones and flattening of slopes.

This program supported a systemic change in the design, construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads. Roads and bridges manuals were prepared to ensure that resilience measures are integrated in the design and construction of these infrastructures. The road standards established under the project are expected to be adopted by the government country-wide.

3.5 Disbursement

33. As of end of December 2018, cumulative disbursements under PPCR have reached USD 536.4 million. This consists of disbursements to SPCR preparation grants worth USD 18 million, and project disbursements, which include project preparation grants, totaling USD 518.4 million. As shown in Figure 8, the level of project disbursements as a percentage of MDB-approved funding for projects continue to increase and has reached 53 percent. Detailed disbursement data is presented in the *CIF Disbursement Report*. Box 5 highlights an ongoing project in Mozambique which has already disbursed more than 50 percent of its total PPCR funding.

Figure 8: PPCR disbursement trends in projects by fiscal year (as of December 31, 2018)



Box 5: Supporting climate resilience in Mozambique through linked value chain investments



Project: Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project
PPCR Financing: 15.75 million USD
Implementing Agency: AfDB
Objective: To contribute to poverty reduction, enhance the resilience of local communities to climate change events, and increase agricultural productivity through provision of climate-resilient infrastructure, marketing, and agro-processing facilities

The *Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project* (USD 43.4 million total – USD 15.75 million in PPCR funding) has primarily supported the construction of climate-resilient irrigation infrastructure, covering approximately 3,050 hectares and reaching approximately 8,200 farmers in Mozambique’s Gaza Province. This has contributed to a doubling in annual rice production since the project began, as well as a sharp increase of maize and vegetable production within the irrigated zone. The project has also rehabilitated and climate-proofed nearly 50 km of rural roads, in addition to a local school and clinic.

On October 5, 2018, the President of Mozambique inaugurated the Limpopo Horticulture Processing Center (CEPHOL), a sub-component of the project that officially opened its doors for operations. A partnership with three marketing companies, Socalmo/Campo Doce, Agroset, and Kilkia was further established to help distribute processed products to high-level markets in Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane Provinces and abroad.

During the final phase of implementation, the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project will now focus efforts on building the capacity of farmers and local technical staff and promoting farm diversification, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the core infrastructural investments that have already been made under the project.

4 Cross-cutting themes

4.1 Knowledge management

34. Last year, CIF and the Institute for the Future (IFF) joined forces to task some of the brightest minds in the climate field to answer one question: What does the future of climate action hold, and how can we—from manufacturers to individuals to governments to investors—do our part to accelerate progress? The result is a forward-looking map, [*The Future of Climate Action*](#), that seeks to answer that question. The map presents forecasts and identifies new opportunities for change over the next decade to reframe our collective story around climate change to accelerate action today. It also identifies numerous signals that positive change is happening now—from an increase in women leaders who are more likely to take action on climate change, to the use of ‘good bots’ to initiate climate action globally. Numerous opportunity zones for climate action including for adaptation and building resilience over the next decade are identified, including artificial intelligence, digital engagement, youth movements, and the new climate economy, that can accelerate progress toward a low-carbon and resilient world. Following its launch late last year, the map has since been featured in numerous venues, including COP24 and the CIF anniversary event in Morocco, and is now being utilized as a tool to further the dialog on active climate action.



35. In January 28-29, the CIF commemorated its 10 years of work and partnership with developing countries to promote low carbon and climate resilient development. The event was successfully held in Ouarzazate, Morocco where CIF partners including country government high level officials and representatives, donors, private sector, civil society organizations, and community representatives gathered to celebrate and share experiences and lessons learned in implementing transformative investments and programs from across CIF’s portfolio.

36. During this event, the following three PPCR/resilience dedicated sessions were organized to highlight PPCR achievements, share knowledge and lessons from the ground, and provide insights on systematic ways to drive resilience and help the most vulnerable sectors and communities:

- **Transformational Change: Key Lessons and Insights from the Resilience Sector:** This session examined resilience-related findings and recommendations from the transformational change reports, with a focus on the challenges and opportunities in PPCR countries of bringing in transformative impacts on the ground through the implementation of PPCR programs.
- **Building Resilience of the Vulnerable:** This session highlighted the essential

elements of successful adaptation and resilience building initiatives with an emphasis on sector and community-based solutions. The discussion focused on how integrating top-down and bottom-up approaches in designing and implementing adaptation projects brings transformational change, particularly for the water and agriculture sector and the communities that relies on these sectors for livelihoods and basic human needs.

- **Innovation for Urban Resilience: A Forward Look on Adaptation:** With the use of interactive maps, this TED talk-style presentation highlighted some of the development challenges in cities and how climate change makes these challenges more difficult to address. The speaker showcased how some of the megacities took on the challenge and presented promising potential areas to promote urban resilience.

37. Two PPCR case studies have been developed through the CIF-GDI collaboration for Nepal's Promoting climate resilient agriculture project, IFC ([CIF format report](#), and [2 page summary](#)) and Zambia's Strengthening Climate Resilience Project, World Bank ([CIF format report](#), and [2 page summary](#)).
38. The Nepal case study provides enhanced knowledge on the barriers and opportunities in encouraging private sector—farmers, processors, and input suppliers— investment in adaptation within Nepal's agriculture sector. The project faced some delivery challenges that led to a complex restructuring of the project and refining its scope to better understand the specifics of particular value chains in particular locations. The case study emphasizes the importance of a phased-approach to the design and implementation of a pilot project to allow flexibility to calibrate activities to meet expected outcomes. It also highlighted the significant role of the government in creating an enabling environment to facilitate implementation and sustainability of private sector projects on adaptation.
39. The Zambia case study provides lessons and insights on how to effectively support participatory adaptation initiatives on the ground and establish a national institutional framework that will facilitate adaptation mainstreaming and resilience actions. During the initial phase of the project, there were delivery challenges related to lengthy processing of community-based project proposals and the lack of leadership and consensus from the government in undertaking an adaptation planning process at the district level. This was needed to ensure consistency with the 7th National Development Plan (2017-2021), which requires all districts to mainstream climate change and make plans to reduce climate change risks. The study underscores the significance of a participatory and local needs-driven approach to successfully implement and sustain adaptation initiatives at the local level. It also emphasized the importance of leadership in the highest level of the government and effective coordination at both the national and decentralized levels to strengthen adaptation capacity at the local level and drive forward a climate resilience agenda.

40. The ongoing collaboration with DIME for the impact evaluation of Mozambique’s Sustainable Land Water Resource Management Project (AfDB) seeks 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.
41. So far, the impact evaluation is providing useful insight on how best to include and target smallholders in irrigation projects. Furthermore, the evaluation provides a level of confidence, not previously established, that including small holders in future projects will not negatively impact program efficiency. Also, of high significance, the evaluation has developed and tested novel, innovative tools for effectively identifying, targeting, and including smallholders in projects of this type.
42. MDB knowledge-sharing activities for PPCR during this reporting period, include the following:
- The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in partnership with Jamaica’s PPCR Focal Point, and the Planning Institute of Jamaica, organized an SPCR Stakeholder Engagement workshop in January 2019. It featured an overview of SPCR implementation status, lessons learned, a “Project Management 4 Results” methodology workshop, and a gender mainstreaming session, which included a brief group activity on how to mainstream gender in community-based adaptation projects using real-life cases from the four PPCR projects under implementation.
 - The World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team, in partnership with the Mozambique PPCR Task Team, conducted a study to assess the current status and opportunities of integrating climate change adaptation and water management in the design and construction of roads. The study covers PPCR countries (Mozambique, Bolivia, Zambia, and Tajikistan) and produced a global guidance note titled, *Green Roads for Water, Road Infrastructure in Support of Water Management and Climate Resilience*. The team has presented the report and its findings during the World Bank transport week in May 2018. The dissemination strategy includes hosting a series of brown bag lunch (BBLs) and one is planned by late May 2019 to present the report to a broader audience that includes staff from Transport Global Practice (GP), Water GP and Environment GP. The PPCR teams are working together to explore options to disseminate the report to external audiences at international conferences and meetings.
 - The World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team is relaunching the virtual course on [E-platform on Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development: A Guide to](#)

[Practitioners and Policy Makers](#) in May 2019. The e-course has been promoted through World Bank and CIF Administrative Unit outreach mechanisms, as well as Africa Group of Negotiators, Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (AFRI-RES), USAID Climatelinks, and Climate-L, among others. About 200 participants from around the world have registered for the course.

4.1.1 Evaluation and Learning

43. Eight PPCR-related activities are currently under implementation under the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative call for proposals. An overview of these studies is provided in Table 3. Most are making good progress, with the majority expected to deliver final outputs by the end of 2019. Box 6 highlights one of these PPCR E&L studies, focused on understanding how to enhance women’s engagement in private sector resilience investments in Tajikistan.

Table 3: PPCR-related E&L activities from MDBs, recipient countries, and CSOs

E&L Proposal Title	Type/Submitting Entity	CIF Program	USD Funding Requested/ Approved	Current Status	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	Data analysis phase	September 2019
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	Data analysis phase	June 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	Final draft development; workshop planning phase	May 2019
4. Evaluation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Innovative Financing to Enhance Climate Resilience and Food Security in Bhutan	PPCR Focal Point; Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC)	PPCR	150,000	Final report under review	June 2019

5. Evaluating operational pathways used for modernizing National Hydrological and Meteorological organizations and delivering weather, water and climate services in Mozambique, Nepal and Uruguay	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	150,000	Data collection planning phase	December 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	Final report under review	May 2019
7. Saint Lucia's Experience: Private Sector Participation in Response to Climate Change	Government of Saint Lucia (Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development)	PPCR	100,000	Final report under review	May 2019
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	Final report under review	April 2019
9. Evaluating the Role of Leadership in Transformational Change across PPCR in Asia-Pacific Region	Observer (LEAD Pakistan)	PPCR	130,000	Data collection phase	May 2019
Total			1,089,182		

Box 6: Enhancing women's engagement in private sector resilience projects



Project: Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan

PPCR Financing: USD 150,000

Implementing Agency: EBRD

Objective: Examine how gender considerations can be better integrated in private sector investments in climate resilience

The E&L activity is implemented by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). This study assesses how gender considerations have been integrated into the design and implementation of private sector-focused adaptation investments supporting gender-sensitive climate resilience development in Tajikistan. EBRD is currently finalizing the study and reviewing the final report and guidance note.

Results from this study have already been disseminated at various stakeholder levels in Tajikistan and showcased in a number of global venues, including the COP24 Gender Day marketplace in December 2018, and a seminar at the Overseas Development Institute in London. The project also featured at the EBRD Annual Meeting and Business Forum where EBRD's partner financial institution under CLIMADAPT, HUMO, received an EBRD Sustainability Award (silver category) under the Climate Resilience category for excellent results in promoting women's access to finance in green technologies.

Outputs from this E&L study activity, in addition to the final report, include production of a toolkit on how to integrate gender considerations in climate finance. It is expected to guide the EBRD's work on gender mainstreaming in the Green Economy Financing Facilities (GEFFs) across 10 EBRD countries of operations. These operations are co-financed by the GCF. Recommendations from the study, and the experience of CLIMADAPT, stress the importance of: 1) collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data of financial intermediary operations (i.e., customer base, type of loans, local bank's human resources) with a view to strengthening GEFFs' impact and quick disbursement of funds through targeted marketing and outreach activities to women and men sub-borrowers, 2) screening of climate resilience technologies from a gender perspective in terms of customer demand and interest, for use in loan marketing strategies, and 3) delivery of gender training to local loan officers to address unconscious gender bias in lending operations.

4.2 Monitoring and reporting

44. A PPCR Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Country Capacity Building Program will be implemented in FY19 and beyond. In collaboration with the World Bank PPCR team, the CIF M&R team will conduct a training on programmatic M&R in Saint Lucia in July

2019. The CIF Administrative Unit welcomes requests from PPCR pilot countries for training sessions on the new PPCR M&R toolkit and developing country expertise and ownership of M&R information. Priority countries include Grenada, Haiti, and Mozambique.

4.3 Gender

45. As requested by the Sub-Committee, this SAR report shifts gender scorecard reporting to reflect trends in the investment plan and project portfolio over time in the area of gender quality at entry. This form of reporting is in contrast to the previous SAR practice of reporting only on investment plans and projects approved during the current reporting period. Tables 4 and 5 show an increase in the quality of the PPCR SPCR and project portfolio from the June 2014 baseline (i.e., the start of the CIF Gender Action Plan), in all three scorecard indicator areas (i.e., presence of sector-specific gender analysis, women-targeted activities, and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators). Box 7 highlights how a PPCR project in Tajikistan has been able to increase women’s participation in agriculture.

Table 4: Gender scorecard indicators - PPCR SPCRs
(Program inception – December 2018)

Indicators	Inception – Dec 2018 % (n)	Baseline – 2014 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	97% (29)	65% (13)
Women-targeted activities	93% (28)	70% (14)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	77% (23)	20% (4)

Table 5: Gender scorecard indicators - PPCR projects
(Program inception – December 2018)

Indicators	Inception – Dec 2018 % (n)	Baseline – 2014 % (n)
Sector-specific gender analysis	77% (53)	30% (14)
Women-targeted activities	77% (53)	53% (25)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	71% (49)	13% (6)

Box 7: Expanding women's participation in climate resilience and adaptation finance in Tajikistan



Project: Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project

PPCR Financing: USD 21.55 million

Implementing Agency: ADB

Objectives: Improve communities' access to water by upgrading and climate-proofing small-scale infrastructure and increase individuals' capacity, especially women, to respond to climate change through capacity building activities and access to loans for agribusiness and economic diversification.

The project design aims to support Tajikistan's efforts in poverty reduction, in line with the country's 2015 National Development Strategy. An initial gender analysis found an increasing level of participation by women in agriculture in the project area due to large-scale male out-migration to Russia. Women, however, had poor access to agricultural finance and information resources on climate-smart agricultural livelihoods. The project was designed from the start to place women at the center of activities under its Gender Action Plan, including a large role for women in water user associations, capacity building efforts, and financial services. The plan established the following activities and targets: 1) trainings on flood risk management, climate resilient agriculture, water resources management, and financial literacy required at least 50 percent participation by women among the trainee cadre, 2) at least 30 percent of the loans made available under the credit line would be for women or businesses with at least 50 percent female ownership, and 3) at least 20 percent of employment opportunities generated by the project would be reserved for women.

Through implementation, the project has ensured women's participation in irrigation water user's associations (WUAs), disaster risk management committees (DRMC), and drinking water consumer groups (WCG) at the local level. In 2016, five WUAs were created, with women representing 12 percent of members, despite the low landownership rates among women that can create a challenge to membership in such agriculture-focused bodies. Women represent about 40 percent of WCG membership. Additionally, women have received diverse forms of training. To date, 494 women (55 percent of total attendees) participated in agricultural extension trainings, 308 women (53 percent of total attendees) participated in disaster response trainings offered by the DRMCs, and 117 women (52 percent of total attendees) participated in trainings on operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and flood protection measures. The project has assisted women in accessing small-scale adaptation finance loans to enhance their climate resilience. By the end of 2017, 47 percent of the project's sub-loans provided by local financial intermediary HUMO went to women borrowers, of which over 55 percent were in amounts of more than USD 1,000.

4.4 Risk management

46. Although the amount of PPCR funds exposed to implementation risk decreased from USD 135 million to USD 86 million, and the number of projects flagged for this risk declined from eight to six, PPCR's overall risk implementation score remains High. Details of PPCR implementation risk status is provided in the [PPCR Risk Report](#).

Annex 1: Project identified/developed based on experiences and lessons from PPCR

Country	PPCR Project	Project Identified/ Developed Based on PPCR Experience and Lessons	Implementing Agency	Funding Amount and Source	Project Description	How PPCR led to the Development of Projects
Zambia	Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II)	Transforming Landscape for Resilience and Development	World Bank	World Bank: USD 100 million (loan) GCF: USD 75 million (TBC)	The project aims to improve natural resource management in select districts to support sustainable livelihoods, and in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response to the eligible crisis or emergency. This project would be leveraging an additional USD 75million GCF funding.	Zambia is currently developing this project with World Bank, building upon PPCR's piloted community adaptation approaches.
Zambia	Zambia Strengthening Climate	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural	UNDP	GCF: USD 32 million (grant)	The targeted interventions under the project aim to	Building from the success of PPCR country program, Zambia invested its own

	Resilience (PPCR Phase II)	Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia		Government: USD 103.9 million UNDP: USD 1.4 million (grant)	capitalize on opportunities to strengthen and promote viable climate-resilient value chains relating to smallholder agriculture in the target regions.	budget funds alongside a USD 32 million GCF grant in a UNDP-led project to expand the scope of the PPCR program in other districts and provinces.
Zambia	Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project	Scaling up of Strengthening Climate Resilient in the Kafue sub-Basin Project to the Copperbelt and North Western province	AfDB	TBA	Currently procuring Consultancy to conduct feasibility study	TBA
Tajikistan	Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility (CLIMADAPT)	Scaling-up Private Sector Climate Finance through Local Financial Institutions	EBRD	GCF: USD 378 million (USD 344 million loan; USD 34 million grant) EBRD: USD 973 million (loan) EBRD and/or other bilateral and multilateral donors: USD 34 million (grant)	Facilitate the creation of new markets by demonstrating the profitability and enhanced competitiveness of climate technologies and ultimately de-risking climate investments to leverage a growing level of funding from the private sector over time	Building on the CLIMADAPT experience, EBRD got approval from GCF on this regional project in the amount of USD 378 million to implement scalable projects through partner financing institutions in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate resilience. TJ GEFF (CLIMADAPT): this led the way to the

						integration of climate resilience into EBRD's GEF program, with five GEFs now including climate resilience technologies and a further pipeline which will include adaptation.
Tajikistan	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	Scaling Up Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience	EBRD	GCF: USD 50 million (USD 27 million loan; USD 23 million grant) EBRD: USD 45 million (USD 38 million loan; USD 7 million grant) EIB: USD 38 million (loan)	Increase the adoption of best international practices in the assessment and management of climate change risks to hydropower operations by Tajik hydropower operators and other associated agencies such as providers of hydromet and develop institutional capacities and structures needed to ensure effective transboundary management of hydropower cascades in order to promote the climate resilience	The project builds on the achievements of the PPCR project, continuing with a second phase to focus on capacity building and to further improve climate risk management practices and capacity in the hydropower sector in Tajikistan and the region. It aims 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. The project paved the way for EBRD climate resilience investments in Albania, Georgia and Morocco with

					of hydropower operations	a total business volume of EUR 295 million, including EUR 38 million adaptation finance, plus contributing towards the development of a hydropower industry climate resilience guide to be issued by the International Hydropower Association (IHA) in May 2019 that is expected to scale up hydropower climate resilience action/investment internationally.
Tajikistan	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	Institutional Development of the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan	ADB	GCF: USD 5 million (grant) ADB: USD 5 million (grant)	Support Hydromet’s development to a sustainable and well-resourced institution that produces timely and accurate forecasting of extreme weather events particularly in the Pyanj River Basin	The project is building from the activities initiated under the component of the ADB-PPCR project aimed to enhance Hydromet’s capacity for modelling climate change and impacts in the country.
Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Communities through Capacity Strengthening and	World Food Programme (WFP)	GCF: USD 9.3 million (Grant) Government:353.4 million WFP: USD 346 million (grant)	Strengthen capacity and awareness of food insecure climate vulnerable communities and national actors for enhanced rural	“This project will leverage practices and learnings of relevant programs in Tajikistan including the World Bank’s Environmental

		Livelihood Diversification in Mountainous Regions of Tajikistan			<p>resilience and food security and build resilience at household and community level through diversification of livelihoods and improved market access.</p>	<p>Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project, the Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Program for the Aral Sea Basin and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR).”</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2XIFaYe</p>
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Annex 2: Resource availability in the PPCR as of March 31, 2019

PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS			
Inception through March 31, 2019 (USD millions)			
	Total	Capital	Grant
Cumulative Funding Received			
Contributions Received			
Cash Contributions	1,140.9	406.9	734.0
Unencashed promissory notes	-	-	-
UK Contributions-Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/ -	(24.5)	24.5
Total Contributions Received	1,140.9	382.4	758.5
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)	1,159.7	382.4	777.4
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/ 0.2	-	0.2
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments	1,175.9	395.7	780.2
Project/Program and Administrative Budget Cancellations	c/ (45.0)	(11.6)	(33.4)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)	1,130.9	384.1	746.8
Fund Balance (A - B)	28.8	(1.8)	30.6
Currency Risk Reserves	d/ -	-	-
Grant resources funding the Capital project	e/ -	1.8	(1.8)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	f/ 28.8	-	28.8
Future Programming Reserves:			
Admin Expenses including Country programming budget/Learning and Knowledge exchange-Reserve for FY 19-28 (net of estimated investment income and reflows)	g/		
Breakup of various components are provided below. (Model Updated as of December 31, 2017)	(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		
Technical Assistance Facility Reserve	j/ (1.9)		(1.9)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves	16.3	-	16.3
Anticipated Commitments (FY19-FY21)			
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs	-	-	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	-	-	-
Available Resources (C-D)	16.3	-	16.3
Reflows from MDBs	g/ h/ 1.7		1.7

a/ Cash contributions amounting to GBP 15 million (US\$ 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/ This includes an amount of USD 1.9 million for the Technical Assistance Facility Reserve. Total unrestricted fund balance for PPCR amounts to USD 26.9 million.

g/ 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".

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.

i/ Amount includes an adjustment in respect of notice received by the Trustee from one MDB, subsequent to the reporting period and publication of the December 31, 2018 Trustee Financial Status Report. The notice regards adjustments to previously reported and remitted reflow payments by the MDB. This is under discussion among the Trustee and the MDB; in the meantime amounts subject to adjustment have been excluded from this report.

j/ The CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees agreed on July 20, 2018 to establish the Technical Assistance Facility for Clean Energy Investment Mobilization under the terms of the SCF.

Annex 3: Updates on the activities and resource mobilization of the new PPCR countries

Bhutan	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	<p>The SPCR has been endorsed and the country is ready to start implementation activities identified in it in a phased manner depending on the availability of financing. SPCR preparation funds supported the following studies that will be useful to inform the design of future projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Climate Resilience Through Enhancement of Hydro-Meteorological and Cryosphere Information – implemented by National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology. This study on Hydro-Meteorological Extreme Analysis, Climate and Glacier Mapping, Risk Identification and Services has been completed and the following reports have been prepared: (i) Analysis of Historical Climate and Climate Change Projection; (ii) Bhutan Glacier Inventory 2018; (iii) Re-assessment of Potentially Dangerous Lakes (http://www.nchm.gov.bt/home/pageMenu/32) • Strengthening Resilience to Flood Hazards: Assessment of Flooding Hazards & Development of Climate- Resilient Flood Mitigation Measures in Southern Bhutan, implemented by Flood Engineering Management Division. The final review is pending which is expected to be completed within May 2019. • Climate- SMART Human Settlement Planning and Development in Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde – implemented by Department of Human Settlement; the final presentation is scheduled on May 10, 2019. <p>The SPCR process immensely helped to strengthen the government’s capacity in the resilience agenda. For example, the National Center for Hydrology and Meteorology prepared the country’s first climate projection which was made possible as a result of the capacity building through the SPCR. Similarly, the process of reviewing a local area plan to integrate climate smart planning was the first of its kind in the country. An official from NCHM commented that this process really helped build their inhouse capacity enabling them to carry out highly technical studies which is key to improving the services they can deliver. Activities are expected to be completed by March 2021.</p>
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	<p>There is limited financing options and potential for co-financing. While this is of high importance to Bhutan to take forward the climate resilience agenda, IDA funding is limited due to the high debt/income ratio of the country and the government’s reluctance to borrow. The team is still exploring limited IDA, if grant funding can be made available. PPCR funding could likely leverage both IDA (and Regional IDA) as well as additional co-financing from regional TA for technical capacity and</p>

	analytical programming. Additional PPCR funding from the unused (USD 13.4 million) PPCR balance can support implementation of a substantial part of the SPCR investment plan to improve hydromet services for enhanced urban resilience and service delivery.
Ethiopia	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	Ethiopia phase 1 TA was only used to deliver SPCR and activity has been closed since April 2018.
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	
The Gambia	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	No sustained efforts are currently underway to further development of PPCR programming in the Gambia, owing to the lack of available PPCR resources to finance projects.
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	
Honduras	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA activities (studies) under the PPCR are informing the design of the USD 60 M Water Security in the Dry Corridor IDA Project (P169901) which will support the following components of the SPCR Sub-program 1: Component 1: Strengthening of Climate Services, Weather Forecasts and Temperature and Precipitation Scenarios, managed by CENAOS; Component 2: Strengthening of Information for Hydrological Planning of Water Resources, administered by the DGRH and Component 3: Develop the Aligned Water Balance to the Priorities of the ABS Plan. • With support from IFC, an assessment on the adaptation measures for private sector to support the Climate Change Adaptation Plan was prepared and disseminated with authorities. • A regional Water Security Project in the Central American Dry Corridor is being considered. • Activities are expected to be completed by December 31, 2019.
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	The IDB is exploring options to get financing from the GCF for forest resilience activities
Kyrgyz Republic	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	The SPCR, known as the Climate Investment Programme (CIP) in the Kyrgyz Republic, was approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and PPCR Sub-Committee. It identifies viable public and private sector investments in key economic sectors that could be supported by the GCF and other climate finance mechanisms. In August 2017, the Climate Finance Center (CFC) of the KR was legally established under the Government Office via Government Resolution 478 with a mandate to coordinate and monitor climate finance investments in the country. In August 2018, EBRD and the CFC signed a grant agreement to fund the

	<p>CFC for the first three years of its operation. The CFC became operational in October 2018 and is now fully staffed, including a Director and Deputy Director appointed by the Prime Minister of the KR. The CFC will provide timely assistance in coordinating the work between the government, international climate finance institutions, including the CIF, GCF, MDBs, and development partners, to successfully integrate climate change priorities and climate finance into its sustainable development planning and investment processes. In May 2019 the CFC and its work, most notably the implementation of the climate finance coordination mechanism (CFCM), will be officially launched as a government institution in an event co-organized by EBRD, the CFC, and the Government Office.</p>
<p><u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u></p>	<p>The indicative cost of the priority projects listed in the Kyrgyz Republic Climate Investment Programme is approximately USD 367 million. Only one project from the CIP “Empowering food insecure and vulnerable communities through climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods in the Kyrgyz Republic” was approved by WFP and GCF. Resources to finance the projects in the CIP are required.</p>
<p>Madagascar</p>	
<p><u>Progress made to-date</u></p>	<p>One of the operations identified in the SPCR Investment Plan, the Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo (P159756) was approved by the Board in May 2018, for an amount of IDA USD 75 million, and is effective as of March 29, 2019. The Government is seeking co-financing from the Green Climate Fund. A DRM DPO with a Cat DDO is under preparation (IDA USD 50 million) to support climate resilience related policy reforms in Madagascar while providing a contingency financing mechanism through the Cat DDO. The instrument was listed in the SPCR.</p> <p>SPCR preparation funds is supporting the following studies and capacity building activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostic on the policy, institutional and legal DRM framework in Madagascar: the study has been delivered and is identifying main gaps in the current frameworks and proposing key policy reforms. • Drafting of the three Decrees which regulates the National Disaster Risk Management Law (Law No. 2015-031) for improved institutional and decentralized arrangements for disaster preparedness and response: draft decrees have been prepared and are being reviewed • Study on the design of the National Disaster Management Fund: study has been initiated and a draft decree for the establishment of the Fund is expected by August 2019. • Development of the technical guidelines for mainstreaming DRM in Regional and Urban land-use planning instruments;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of updated building norms for cyclone proofing public buildings, expected to be finalized by June 2019. • Development of a Risk Atlas for Madagascar: the French Geological Survey (BRGM) is supporting Madagascar with the development of a national disaster risks atlas, to be delivered by December 2019. • Development of climate change scenarios: the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES) has been contracted to support the Met Office in the development of climate change scenarios and projection for Madagascar. • Strengthening of Madagascar climate services: the International Research Institute for climate and society (IRI) is supporting the Met Office with the development of MAPROOM, a collection of maps and other figures that monitor climate and societal conditions at present and in the recent past. The maps and figures can be manipulated and are linked to the original data. They are useful to do climate analysis and were developed to focus on specific sectors: agriculture, water and health. The tool is operational and available at http://map.meteomadagascar.mg/maproom/ • Targeted DRM and Climate Resilience training for priority sectors
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	GCF concept proposal has been prepared and currently under review with GCF committee.
Malawi	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	SPCR preparation funds are supporting analytical studies to inform the design of the following future projects as identified in the SPCR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilient Integrated Watershed Management; • Building Climate Change Resilience in Selected Agricultural Value Chains in Malawi; • Sustainable Fisheries Sector and Fisheries Value Chain in Malawi through Improved Climate Resilient Lake Ecosystem Conservation and Management; • Strengthening Climate Resilience of Smallholder Farmers in Malawi; and • Operationalizing Malawi’s Climate Services Centre. Activities are expected to be completed by February 2020.
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	First priority would be a top-up of Bank Executed (BE) funds as these are now. Additional funding will be used for project preparation. The team has a USD 75-125 million IDA allocation for a resilient landscapes program; however, they are still experiencing financing gaps for preparation. PPG funds would be extremely useful to support preparation. Any PPG funding could be deployed quickly and would leverage substantial IDA and GEF financing.
Philippines	

<u>Progress made to-date</u>	<p>The PPCR TA has been used to help the government develop its Risk Resiliency Program (RRP) for climate adaptation convergence budgeting. Currently, the team is developing a new phase of TA support which would focus on three aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to establishing the improved RRP systems • Assessing coastal defense needs • Assessing options for improving the resilience of coastal livelihoods, particularly in the fisheries sector <p>Activities are expected to be completed by September 2019</p>
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	<p>The team is expecting some resources from the NDCP TF, but are actively looking for other funds to support this work.</p> <p>Additional PPCR resources would be very timely for the Philippines team as there are still significant needs to support the establishment of the new systems. In addition, the team has also been developing and discussing a concept for a complementary investment project on coastal resilience. The TA discussed above would be designed to inform the development of the lending operation, and beyond that, to leverage and improve the effectiveness of the roughly USD 2 billion annual budget under the RRP.</p>
<u>Rwanda</u>	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	<p>The World Bank is developing its Strategic Country Diagnostic which directly addresses the role of climate change and the role of the SPCR in building resilience.</p> <p>The Rwanda team is in the process of developing a detailed proposal on the Kigali Environmental Management and Sustainable Urban and Peri-Urban Development project. This is one of the projects identified in the endorsed SPCRs. Funding from GEF (about USD 9 M) and the Nordic Development Fund (6.1 M Euro) has been secured.</p> <p>A GCF concept proposal has been prepared for another project identified under the endorsed SPCR: Upper Nyabarongo Catchment Restoration Plan, part of the SPCR Program on Water Security for All.</p>
<u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u>	<p>Additional funding will be needed for further technical analysis/assessment and project preparation for the Kigali Environmental Management and Sustainable Urban and Peri-Urban Development and for piloting new financing instruments for resilience.</p>
<u>Uganda</u>	
<u>Progress made to-date</u>	<p>GCF concept proposal has been prepared for one of the projects identified under the endorsed SPCR (Resilient Landscape Management Albertine).</p>

<p><u>Resource Mobilization/Requirements</u></p>	<p>The World Bank Task team has been working closely with the government to mobilize finance for both preparation and implementation.</p> <p>The World Bank Country Management Unit likes the concept but have limited IDA finance under IDA 18. There is a possibility of IDA 18 financing, but failing that, IDA 19 would be likely. Some small financing from NDC Partnership has been secured to keep development moving, but insufficient for full preparation.</p> <p>Preparation grant funds would therefore be extremely useful and would be utilized very quickly. Grant financing for implementation would also be useful as this would unlock larger amounts of IDA at a ratio of around 1:3</p>
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Annex 4: Status of Country Portfolio

Country/ Region	SPCR endorsement date	Number of projects	SC approvals (USD million)	MDB approval (USD million)	Expected co- financing (USD million)	Disbursement December 2018 (USD million)	Disbursement ratio	# projects flagged for implementation risk
Bangladesh	Nov-10	6	109.75	109.75	584.81	81.51	0.74	-
Bolivia	Nov-11	2	90.50	90.50	165.42	19.70	0.22	1
Cambodia	Jun-11	8	90.96	90.96	335.61	41.14	0.45	3
Caribbean	Apr-12	1	10.60	10.60	10.60	2.48	0.23	-
Dominica	Nov-12	1	21.0	21.0	18.50	4.27	0.20	-
Grenada	Apr-12	1	25.0	25.0	14.0	18.67	0.75	-
Haiti	May-13	4	24.50	24.50	151.48	2.74	0.11	2
Jamaica	Nov-11	3	29.97	29.97	4.36	10.95	0.37	-
Mozambique	Jun-11	8	90.0	90.0	432.14	64.18	0.71	-
Nepal	Jun-11	4	85.76	85.76	71.07	42.72	0.50	-
Niger	Nov-10	4	110.0	100.40	3.84	79.24	0.79	-
Pacific	Apr-12	2	9.46	9.46	3.68	4.19	0.44	-
Papua New Guinea	Nov-12	1	29.75	29.75	6.66	2.75	0.09	-
Samoa	Mar-11	2	29.89	29.89	24.72	10.19	0.34	-
St. Lucia	Jun-11	1	27.0	27.0	41.0	8.69	0.32	-
SVG	Apr-11	1	15.0	15.0	12.92	11.12	0.74	-
Tajikistan	Nov-10	5	57.73	57.73	87.22	43.05	0.75	-
Tonga	Apr-12	1	19.95	19.95	3.86	15.45	0.77	-
Yemen*	Apr-12	-	1.59	1.59	-	1.16	0.73	-
Zambia	Jun-11	3	90.96	90.96	314.77	46.99	0.52	-
PSSA	Oct-13	6	35.55	25.55	11.80	7.24	0.28	-
Total		64	1,004.9	985.3	2,298.4	518.43	0.53	6

*All projects in Yemen were cancelled.

Annex 5: Highlights of some PPCR projects in 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; agro-processing center completed and inaugurated by the Head of State in October 2018.
Mozambique	AfDB	Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project	15.75	56 of 56 irrigation kits installed and over 100% of small earth dams targeted have been completed; construction of community and district nurseries advancing with five already completed; 290 ha of 500 ha reforestation undertaken; support of form committees and transfer of investments to government for sustainable management now taking place, before expected project close in 2019.
Regional	IDB	Caribbean Regional Track Program	10.39	The assessment of the coastal areas that will be surveyed has been completed and will consist of three areas of coastline in Haiti and Jamaica. The training of the meteorological officers has been implemented with 12 persons from national meteorological offices and six regional institutions. Four individuals (two climate modelers and two data analysts) have been trained in data management and climate modeling using the PRECIS data. A pilot intervention was implemented in Jamaica under an applied adaptation project in agriculture. This refurbished (i.e. hardening) a seed storage facility in order to enhance response to climate change impacts. Individuals being trained in Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT) - a cropping system model. Training program participants included agronomists, extension officers, farmers, researchers (including graduate students), agro-meteorologists, sectoral impact modelers, and other stakeholders from the Caribbean region. Training workshops were held in Trinidad with the staff members (15) of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and in Jamaica with

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				participants (26) from seven countries across the region. The communications strategy (Caribbean Regional Track of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience PR & Visibility Strategy) has been created and activities related to its implementation have begun. A twitter account (#CaribPPCR) is operational together with a website for the project (https://caribppcr.org.jm/).
Jamaica	IDB	Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience in Jamaica	17.90	The program has provided training to 30 climate change focal points at the local government level and is currently providing climate change awareness on-line training for government officials and policy makers. It also completed vulnerability assessments in priority communities and Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA/DDR) plans are currently on contract. The Climate Change Adaptation Line of credit is operating for projects being implemented mostly in the agriculture sector. The Special CC adaptation fund is operating and at least 100 community-based organizations have benefitted during 2018. PPCR webpage operating and exceeding target with over 2,000 visits.
Nepal	WB	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	31.00	The project continues to show steady progress. It was noted that activities amounting to around USD 22.3 million have already been either completed or are under implementation. All major and high-value contracts have been signed. Overall disbursements stand at 67%. The team has initiated regular monthly review meetings and in addition to regular Implementation Support Missions, more frequent “technical missions” till project closing.
Samoa	WB	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road	14.92	The commencement of works is the most significant highlight since the works constitute the lion's share of financing for the project and had endured significant delay. The contractor has installed drainage and coastal revetment that will provide much improved resilience to the West Coast Road (WCR). Pavement works has started, and project disbursements have

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				accelerated rapidly as project works along the WCR commenced.
Samoa	WB	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities	14.96	The Community Integrated Management Plans for all districts (initially 16, but as two districts have been split into two each, now 18) were finalized and published in October 2018 and are being translated into Samoan for easy access to the villages; 35 of the 100 villages have been completed; all remaining are under implementation with 42 almost completed by June 2019. Site visits showed that the beneficiaries were satisfied with the investments and some were looking for additional support. Of the 21 district-level sub-projects (two have been amalgamated into one), 3 have been completed and 18 are under implementation with 14 expected to be completed by July 2019. In village and district level sub-projects, at least a fifth focus on ecosystem-based approaches and thus provide wider environmental and socioeconomic resilience benefits. One district level sub-project involves a private sector entity that is helping to provide entry to organic and fair-trade markets for coconut oil and cacao and is helping rehabilitate 600 hectares of land, create multi-cropping agroforestry systems and contributing to improved livelihood, diversification of food, resilience of the households especially during seasonal droughts.
Pacific Region	WB	Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)	6.08	The work of the Systems Integrator Consultant and the vocational training material is supporting Tonga and Samoa in strengthening their early warning and preparedness as part of resilient development. A new project manager has been hired recently and will focus on accelerating progress and focusing on actions that will meet the economies of scale challenges, such as multi-hazard spatial risk data and information systems and development of the decision tools through the acquisition of LiDAR data across countries, impact-based forecasting models Progress has been made towards strengthening

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				early warning with development of a Pacific Competencies Model (PCM): A Toolkit for Skills Development, to assist governments and organizations in the Pacific region to identify needs to upgrade and enhance workforce skills to implement climate and disaster resilient actions.
Zambia	WB	Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II)	37.00	The project has continued to show satisfactory progress towards meeting the project development objective. In addition, due to the project's successful lessons on implementation, it is also being used as a model in the design of another resilience landscape project (i.e. Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development) to be financed through World Bank support. The project has reported progress on the disbursements for community grants against the delays experienced and reported during the last mission. In addition, the rehabilitation of traditional canals is on track to complete all works before the start of the rainy season in December 2018.
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 contract for supply and installation of hydraulic steel components, turbines, electromechanical equipment and power house, and concrete dam rehabilitation was completed in December 2018 and the contract was awarded on December 24, 2018. The contract was awarded to the consortium of GE Hydro France, GE Renewable (Switzerland) and Cobra Instalaciones y Servicios S.A. (France - Switzerland - Spain).</p> <p>A technical assistance program for the second phase of capacity building has been designed and is underway 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,</p>

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				gender-sensitive service provision), and aims to put in place long-term mechanisms that can promote continuous skills development and knowledge transfer to hydropower sector professionals in Tajikistan and the region.
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 Eshkata. 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 Eshkata Bank fully used its CLIMADAPT loan in April 2018. By end of December 2018, all credit lines have been fully utilized by PFIs. 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.</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 December 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 December 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

Country	MDB	Project title	PPCR funding (USD million)	Implementation highlights
				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.

Annex 6: List of completed PPCR projects

Country	Project title	PPCR funding	MDB	Completion date
Mozambique	Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program - Phase II	15,750,000	World Bank	December 2018
Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	11,450,000	World Bank	May 2018
Pacific	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Pacific Region	3,691,000	ADB	December 2017
Mozambique	Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project	575,000	IFC	May 2017
Nepal	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	7,163,000	ADB	January 2017
Mozambique	Climate Change Technical Assistance	2,000,000	World Bank	October 2016
Bangladesh	Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	320,000	ADB	September 2015