

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.25/3
December 20,2019

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee
Nairobi, Kenya
March 2020

Agenda Item 3

PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the document, PPCR/SC.25/3, *PPCR Operational and Results 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. A total of 28 countries and two regions are 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 Operational and Results 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. This report provides an update of the entire PPCR portfolio for the period January 1 to June 30, 2019 (with additional updates to September 30, 2019 on Resource Availability), as well as results of projects under implementation for the period January 1 to December 31, 2018.

2 Strategic issues

2.1 Overview

5. This section highlights key strategic issues related to PPCR pipeline delivery and portfolio progress. It also provides an overview of knowledge management, monitoring and reporting, and evaluation and learning of strategic importance.
6. As of June 30, 2019, PPCR resources have reached USD 1.16 billion. The PPCR Sub-Committee has endorsed a total of 30 strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCRs) for 28 pilot countries and two regions. PPCR has reached a milestone in approving projects in its portfolio: All 65 projects in the pipeline of the original pilots have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs for a total of USD 992.7 million in PPCR funding. Disbursements have increased by 36 percent, from USD 433 million by June 30, 2018 to USD 588 million by June 30, 2019, with more than half of approved projects disbursing more than 50 percent of their respective PPCR financing amounts. The Africa region shows the highest disbursements rates so far.

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.

7. No additional projects were completed during the reporting period, so the completed number of projects remains seven. Projects under implementation continue to make good progress. Completed and more advanced projects gave opportunities to collect knowledge and lessons that are useful for cross-learning among PPCR pilot countries and securing funding from other sources, like the Green Climate Fund (GCF), to scale-up existing PPCR projects or implement new ones. Countries such as Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, and Zambia, are also able to make use of their experience in implementing PPCR to shape their nationally determined contribution, national adaptation plans, national development strategies, and other policies related to adaptation mainstreaming at the national and local level.

2.2 PPCR resource availability

8. By end of September 2019, total cumulative funding received under PPCR stands at USD 1.16 billion. Cumulative funding commitments have reached USD 1.12 billion.
9. The PPCR unrestricted fund balance amounts to USD 28 million (USD 8.2 million in non-grant and USD 19.8 million in grant resources, after incorporating the reserve for administrative expenses and country programming budget) compared to only USD 16.3 million in the last reporting period. The increase is mainly due to a cancellation of one project in Bolivia. All projects in the pipeline have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs. No other commitments are anticipated for project approval and implementation. Given this situation, total available PPCR resources are equivalent to the amount of unrestricted fund balance. Table 1 provides a summary and Annex 1 more detailed information.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule
(USD million, as of September 30, 2019)

	Total	Non-grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	37.9	8.2	29.7
Future Programming Reserves ³	9.9		9.9
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	28.0	8.2	19.8
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	-	-	-
Available Resources (C-D)	28.0	8.2	19.8

10. To optimize utilization of remaining PPCR resources, the PPCR Sub-Committee during its meeting on February 1, 2019 requested the CIF Administrative Unit, in

³ 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.

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. A draft of the options paper is being finalized in consultation with donors and PPCR recipient countries before it is submitted to the PPCR Sub-Committee for a decision.

2.3 Pipeline management update

11. While the PPCR Sub-Committee has endorsed all the SPCRs of the 30 pilot countries and regions and completed the approval of projects in the pipeline for the original group of pilots, 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. Annex 2 provides a list of projects under the endorsed SPCRs of the new countries that have accessed funding from external sources. It shows that only a few projects have been funded and significant resources are still required to support unfunded projects (see Annex 3).
12. While their SPCRs have been approved, several of the new pilot countries continue to implement capacity building activities to mainstream adaptation and resilience in planning and investments through PPCR support. Countries such as Bhutan, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, and Uganda continue to utilize PPCR Phase 1 technical assistance support to improve the capacity in the following areas such as use of climate information services by the hydrological and meteorological department to inform planning, design, and implementation of sector projects; establishment of climate finance coordination mechanism; and conduct of analytical work focusing on climate risk and vulnerability assessment to inform the design of projects.
13. All 65 projects in the PPCR pipeline have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs, bringing to completion the approval of projects and shifting PPCR's focus toward implementation, monitoring and evaluation, completion, and continuous learning and engagement with the countries and stakeholders.

2.4 Monitoring and reporting

14. Monitoring and reporting (M&R) results reporting for the PPCR portfolio is steadily increasing in volume as the portfolio moves deeper into implementation mode. CIF receives results data from both PPCR countries and MDBs per the [PPCR M&R toolkit](#), which was updated in 2018. Countries submit a results report following their annual in-country PPCR stakeholder workshop where the data is validated by in-country stakeholders. MDBs submit project-level results data for all PPCR projects, including data from indicators in the project results framework. Data from MDBs has added value to the results information through interim results, and has helped to clarify

narratives, triangulate project progress information, and increase accuracy of data from PPCR countries.

15. In recent years, a few PPCR countries have not submitted their results report,⁴ largely due to a lack of institutional capacity and decreasing scope to continuously channel resources through MDBs for M&R capacity building. Also, some countries either rely on consultants to conduct the multi-stakeholder reporting process or assign PPCR coordination to a different team periodically making it difficult to submit results report on a consistent basis.
16. The CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, continue to follow up with these countries to better understand how best to support their M&R processes. M&R capacity building missions are being planned this fiscal year to support in-country M&R systems, particularly for those pilot countries that have not reported in previous years. CIF's online data management system, the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH), is also being upgraded to include results data. This is expected to reduce mistakes in data entry and to enhance the data quality in the results reporting process.

2.5 Knowledge management

17. With more than 50 percent of its projects in a more advanced stage of implementation or nearing completion, PPCR is well positioned to expand its mandate on collecting and synthesizing practical knowledge and lessons from project experiences. This learning would be useful to countries as they prepare and implement their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans. PPCR learning could also inform the implementation of MDBs' adaptation action plans and strategies. The CIF Administrative Unit will continue to leverage its relationship with the MDBs, PPCR countries, and relevant stakeholders through CIFs' Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative and other partnerships to ensure further generation, dissemination, and uptake of PPCR lessons.
18. CIF's collaboration with Global Delivery Initiative (GDI) and the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) continue to be productive. Both 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.
19. The CIF-GDI partnership has led to the development of six delivery case studies that shed light on different aspects of CIF operations on the ground, including two on PPCR: Nepal's Climate Resilient Agriculture Project (IFC) and Zambia's Strengthening Climate Resilience Project (World Bank). A second round of case study preparation will

⁴ Please see Results section of this report for details.

be conducted in FY2020 and will focus on projects in Niger and Bangladesh.

20. The DIME impact evaluation on Mozambique’s Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (AfDB) is nearing completion. The project itself will be completed in November 2019.

3 Status of the PPCR

3.1 Portfolio at a glance

21. As of June 30, 2019, USD 992.7 billion has been endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee as indicative allocations to the original pilot countries, totaling 65 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 June 30, 2019)

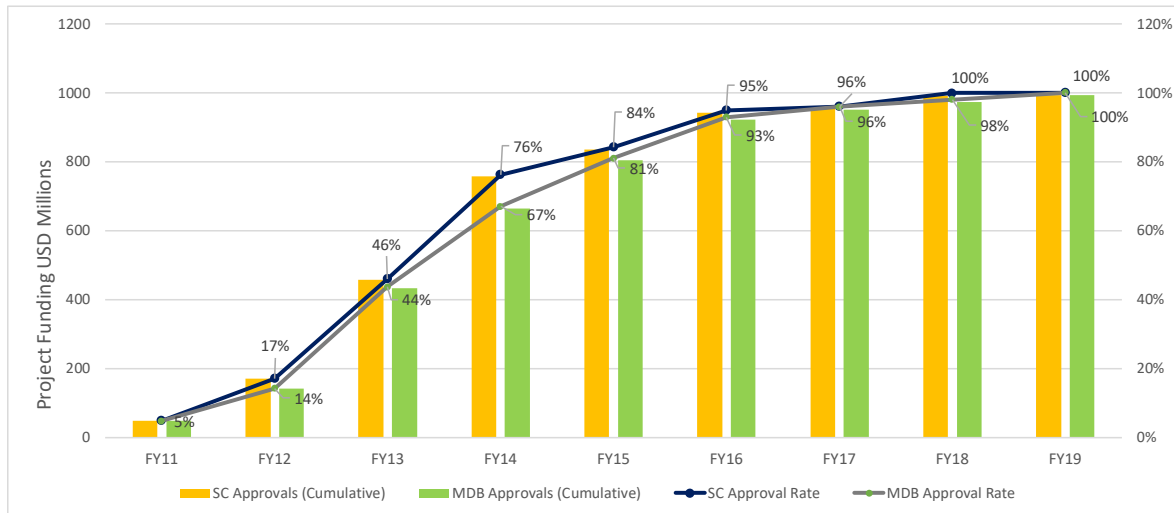
	Indicative pipeline allocation			Approved funding		Disbursement
	TOTAL	SPCR	PSSA	Committee	MDB	
PPCR funding (in USD M)	992.7	967.2	25.6	992.7	992.7	588
Number of projects	65	60	5	65	65	58

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

22. Total funding allocation is the same amount as the total funding approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs because all 65 projects in the pipeline have been approved by both the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs.

23. Figure 1 shows the trend in project approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs from 2011 to end of June 2019. By end of June 2018, the PPCR Sub-Committee has approved all PPCR projects. Likewise, the MDBs approved the last project in the pipeline in April 2019.

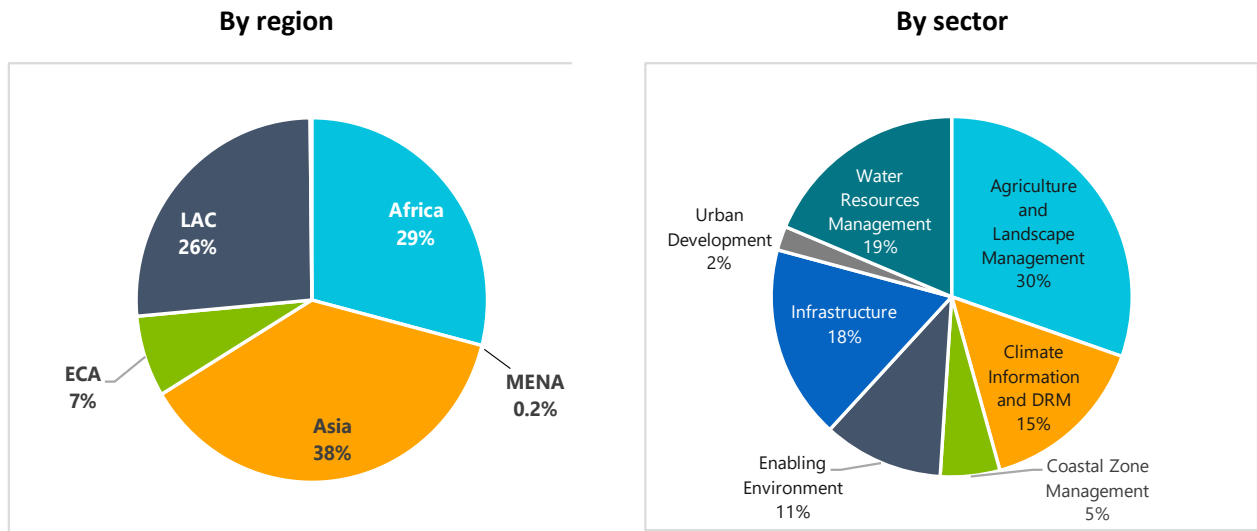
Figure 1: PPCR funding approval rates by fiscal year

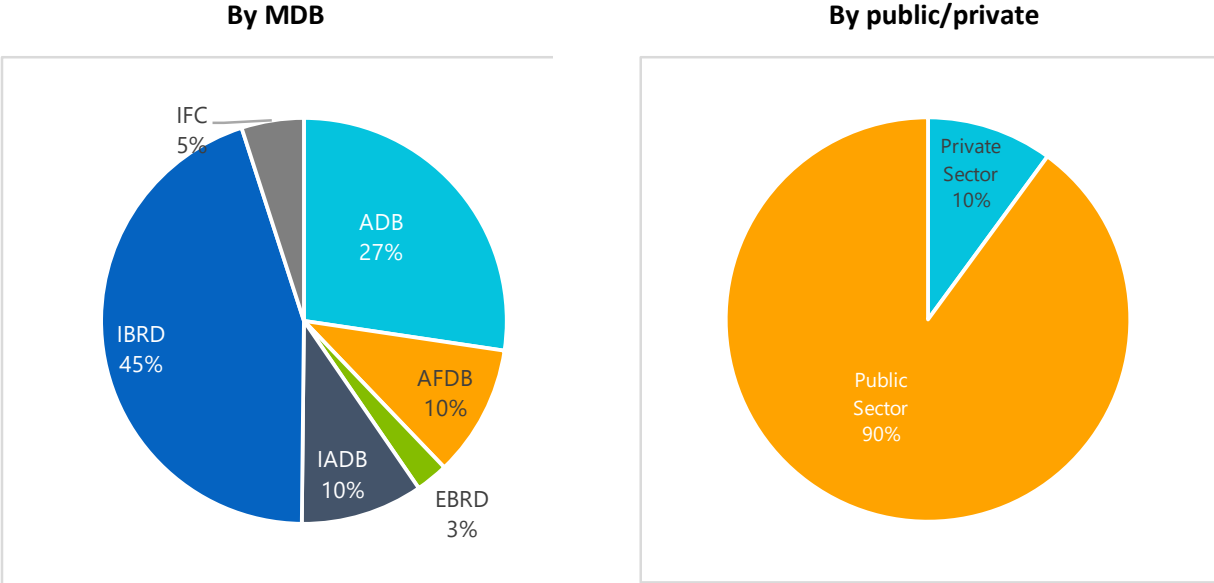


3.2 Portfolio overview

24. Figure 2 presents the distribution of the PPCR portfolio totaling almost USD 1.0 billion by region, sector, and MDB, and whether projects are for the public or private sector.

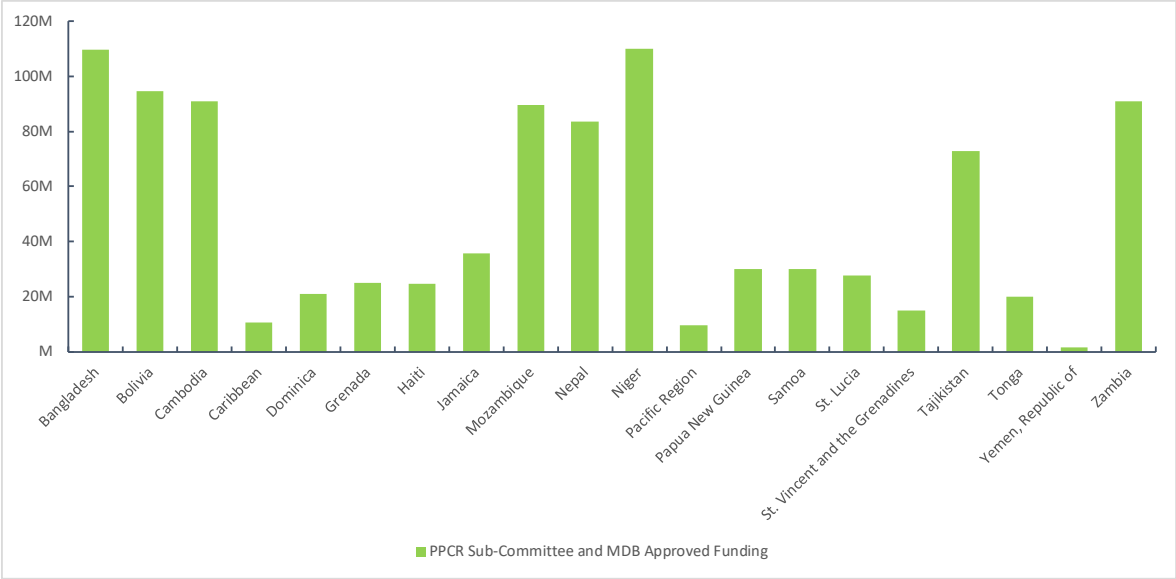
Figure 2: PPCR portfolio distribution (as of June 30, 2019)





25. Figure 3 shows the total funding amount approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs by country. The figure indicates that the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs have approved project funding for all countries and regions of the initial set of pilots.

Figure 3: PPCR funding approval and indicative allocations by country
(as of June 30, 2019, USD million)



26. A substantial proportion of the total investment for most PPCR projects is from co-financing. Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio of 65 projects

amounts to more than USD 2 billion. The MDBs remain the biggest source of co-financing followed by recipient governments, bilateral/other donors, and the private sector (see Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 4: PPCR co-financing shares by source for entire portfolio (in million USD)

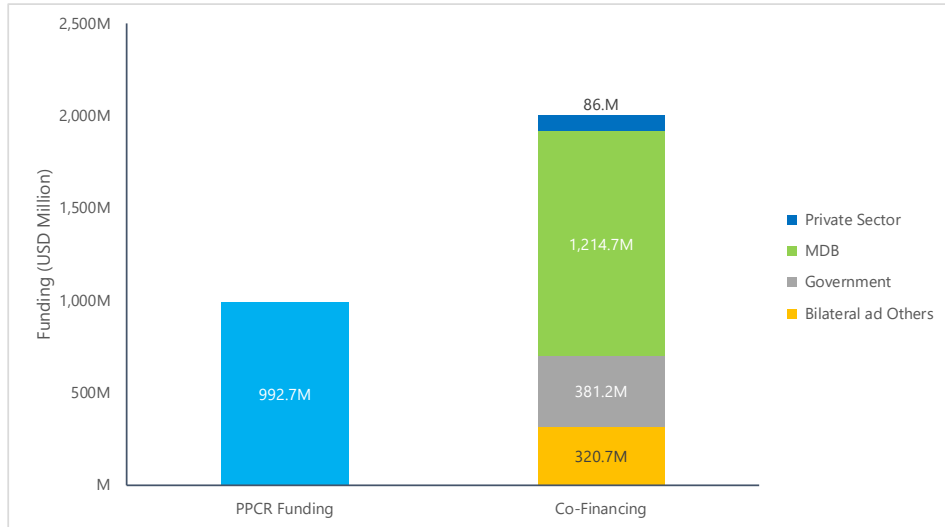
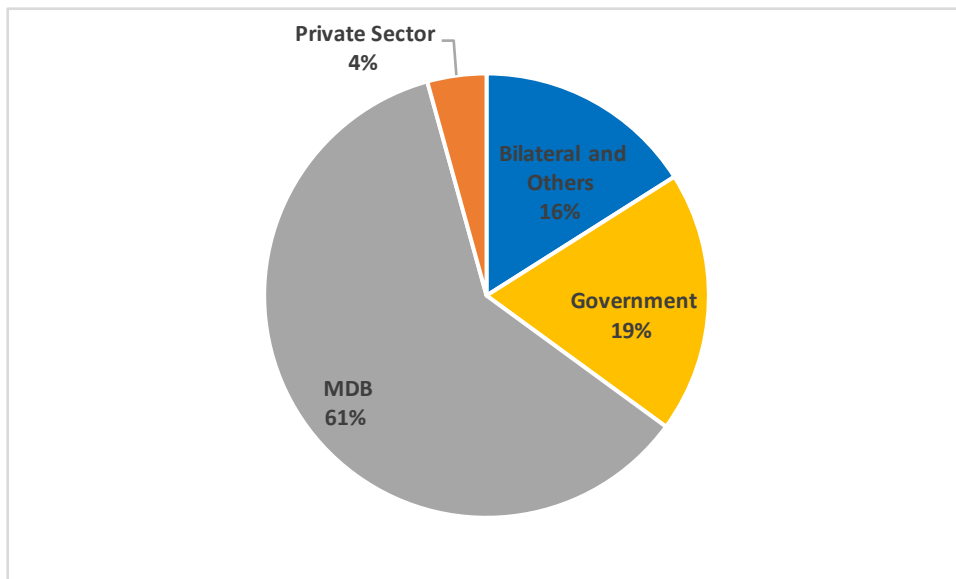


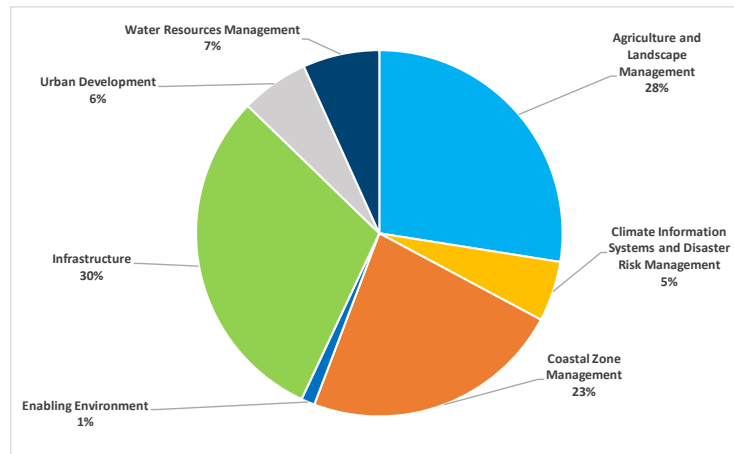
Figure 5: PPCR co-financing shares by source for entire portfolio (percentage)



27. Figure 6 indicates PPCR co-financing share by sector. Projects related to the infrastructure sector received the largest share of co-financing amounting to 30 percent, followed by agriculture and landscape management (28 percent), coastal zone management (23 percent), water resources management (7 percent), urban

development (6 percent), climate information systems and disaster risk management (5 percent), and enabling environment (1 percent). About 98 percent of private sector co-financing went to agriculture and landscape management.

Figure 6: PPCR co-financing shares by sector for the entire PPCR portfolio



3.3 Portfolio updates

3.3.1 PPCR Phase 1⁵ Technical Assistance

28. The PPCR Sub-Committee endorsed 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) by December 2017. In total, the PPCR Sub-Committee has endorsed 30 SPCRs, which includes all 20 original pilots (18 individual countries and two regional programs for the Pacific and Caribbean).

29. PPCR provided USD 1.5 million to each of the 10 new PPCR pilot countries to undertake PPCR Phase 1 activities and to develop an SPCR. While all SPCRs are prepared and endorsed, these countries continue to utilize a portion of PPCR Phase 1 funding support to undertake analytical work, capacity strengthening and institutional building activities, and coordination across sectors—all essential for mainstreaming climate risks into core development planning at the national and sector levels.

30. The Madagascar Phase I TA, for example, supported development of climate projections at national and regional level, based on the most recent Global Climate Models, to better inform climate resilience and climate adaptation activities and capacity building of the National Met Agency (DGM), including upgrading of their meteorological and climate mapping platform (MAPROOM), through a partnership

⁵ PPCR Phase 1 involves a series of activities in each respective pilot country or region, including facilitation of a cross-sectoral dialogue process to arrive at a common vision of climate resilience in the medium and long-term, and formulation of a strategic approach for climate resilience. During Phase 1, a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), outlining an underlying investment program, is developed.

with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society of Columbia University. The TA also supported preparation and adoption of methodological guide to mainstream climate resilience in regional development planning. In addition, cyclone-resilient construction standards for public buildings were reviewed and updated, which led to the adoption of a new decree as a prior action under a Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO). While Cat DDOs enhance countries' capacity to plan for and manage crises by securing access to financing before disaster strikes, they also support DRM or climate resilience-related policy reforms.

31. In Bhutan, the government has been working with the World Bank to conduct an analysis of historical climate and climate projection, assessment of flooding hazards in critical areas, and planning for climate-smart human settlement. Box 1 highlights the SPCR of Bhutan and Phase 1 activities in the country. Annex 3 provides an update on the activities of the new PPCR countries after their SPCRs were endorsed.

Box 1: Bhutan's SPCR and PPCR Phase 1 activities



Bhutan's SPCR aims to develop and implement a set of high priority investments that will be instrumental in orienting Bhutan toward a stronger and more sustainable pathway of climate resilient development. It seeks to tackle Bhutan's vulnerability to climate shocks and strengthen the country's capacity to address climate change issues that affect national, sectoral, and local planning and development.

To achieve this objective, Bhutan identified the following areas of interventions under its SPCR:

- Develop hydromet, early warning and climate information services for climate-resilient development and disaster risk management
- Promote climate-resilient food and water security and sustainable management of natural resources (wetland ecosystems and watersheds)
- Strengthen climate-resilient integrated flood management and practices
- Introduce adaptive ecosystem-based mitigation measures
- Promote climate-SMART (sustainable mitigation and adaptation risk toolkit) human settlement planning and development
- Engage cottage, small and medium industries in climate-proofing measures and adaptation-related business products and services
- Build institutional capacity to mainstream environment, climate change and poverty (ECP) in tertiary education system and at the local government

While the SPCR development has been completed, Bhutan is using PPCR Phase 1 support to conduct an analysis of historical climate and climate projection, assess flooding hazards in Gelephu, and develop planning for climate-smart human settlement in Samdrup Jongkhar. Also, Bhutan is implementing a technical assistance activity with support from Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR). The activity seeks to enhance the capacity within Bhutan to strengthen resilience-related information management and develop disaster and climate risk assessments to allow for risk-informed planning and decision support in key agencies.

3.3.2 PPCR Sub-Committee approvals

32. In June 30, 2018, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved the last two projects in the PPCR pipeline bringing to completion the approval process for all 65 projects.

3.4 MDB approvals

33. In April 2019, the MDBs approved the last project in the PPCR pipeline due for MDB approval: Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (World Bank) for a total capital funding of USD 9.6 million (see Box 2).

Box 2: Advancing community action to build climate resilience in Niger



Project: Niger Community Action Project (additional financing)

PPCR financing: USD 9.6 million

Implementing agency: World Bank

Objective: Improve the resilience of populations and production systems to climate change and variability in targeted communes

The Niger Community Action Project (CAPCR) provides an opportunity for the government to reduce agro-ecological vulnerabilities and improve agricultural productivity through a wide range of measures aimed at restoring and conserving ecosystem services. It provides complementary social protection measures to the most poor and vulnerable households, such as rehabilitating socio-economic facilities like water infrastructure and food storage facilities. The project also strengthens local and central government coordination and capacity through the revision of sectoral economic policies and local development planning and budgeting.

The additional financing will be used to scale-up and consolidate the outcomes of the original CAPCR project and strengthen the national stakeholders' platform for climate resilience and coordination with other national initiatives and plans.

3.4.1 Project implementation and completion

34. Annex 5 provides a summary update on the portfolio for every SPCR under the original group of PPCR pilots, as well as PSSA. Information includes PPCR funding allocations, funding amount for and number of projects approved, the current disbursement status per country or region, and whether the country or region has projects flagged for implementation risk. Overall, there are 58 projects ongoing and disbursing PPCR funds. Box 3 and Box 4 highlights implementation progress in Zambia's project, Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin (AfDB).

Box 3: Communities driving adaptive capacity gains in rural Zambia



Project: Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin, Zambia (AfDB)

PPCR financing: USD 20.5 million (grant); USD 17.5 million (non-grant)

Implementing agency: Ministry of National Development Planning, Zambia

Objective: Strengthen the adaptive capacity of rural communities to better respond to current climate variability and long-term consequences of climate change in the Kafue sub-basin

The Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project was approved by both CIF and AfDB in 2013 to launch community-driven participatory adaptation activities in 11 rural districts and improve sustainable mobility through the construction and rehabilitation of 237.5 km of strategic farm-to-market access roads. Since then, community-led activities have included solar-run boreholes, livestock management, and resilient farming among others.

As the project entered into its second phase of implementation in 2019, a total of 696 micro-projects had been approved and 326 funded. The goal now is to accelerate increases in the number of micro-projects supported (targeting 1,150 in total) and the number of communities reached.

An independent Mid-Term Review took place in early 2019 to assess the project's progress, challenges, and lessons learned to date. Household surveys estimated that 78,836 people at climate risk (51 percent of whom are women) have demonstrably improved their livelihoods by the project's mid-term. While these gains are notable, service delivery was slower than expected during the project's first half, due to administrative challenges in providing financing to sub-projects through both community project accounts and district councils. During its second half, the project will aim to improve the livelihoods of an additional 121,164 beneficiaries at ward level by improving coordination with NGOs and other local actors on the ground and expedite financing of sub-projects already in the pipeline. The project has succeeded in climate-proofing 165.3 km of roads (70 percent of target) and has led to the creation of an additional 1,620 green jobs (81 percent of target) with more expected before completion.

Box 4: Addressing market barriers through climate resilience technologies



Project: Climate Resilience Financing Facility (CLIMADAPT)

PPCR financing: USD 5 million (non-grant)

Implementing agency: EBRD

Objective: Help Tajik households, businesses, and farmers cope with the effects of climate change, by increasing access to climate technologies that promote efficient use of water, energy, and land resources

Since its launch, CLIMADAPT has provided USD 10 million of financing through local partner financial institutions (PFIs)—Bank Eshkhat, Humo MFI, IMON International, Arvand, and First Microfinance Bank—to supporting over 3,500 households; farmers; and micro, small and medium-size enterprises across Tajikistan. PFIs and sub-borrowers also benefited from technical capacity building and advice to support the wider adoption of technologies and practices that reduce soil erosion and pressure on water and energy resources. The Technology Selector, a comprehensive list of pre-approved technologies and suppliers) was established and it has increased PFIs' abilities to market those solutions to potential borrowers. For sub-borrowers, CLIMADAPT conducted climate eligibility assessments, technical assistance, and technology demonstration workshops to support them in recognizing climate risks and structuring the most appropriate technical solutions.

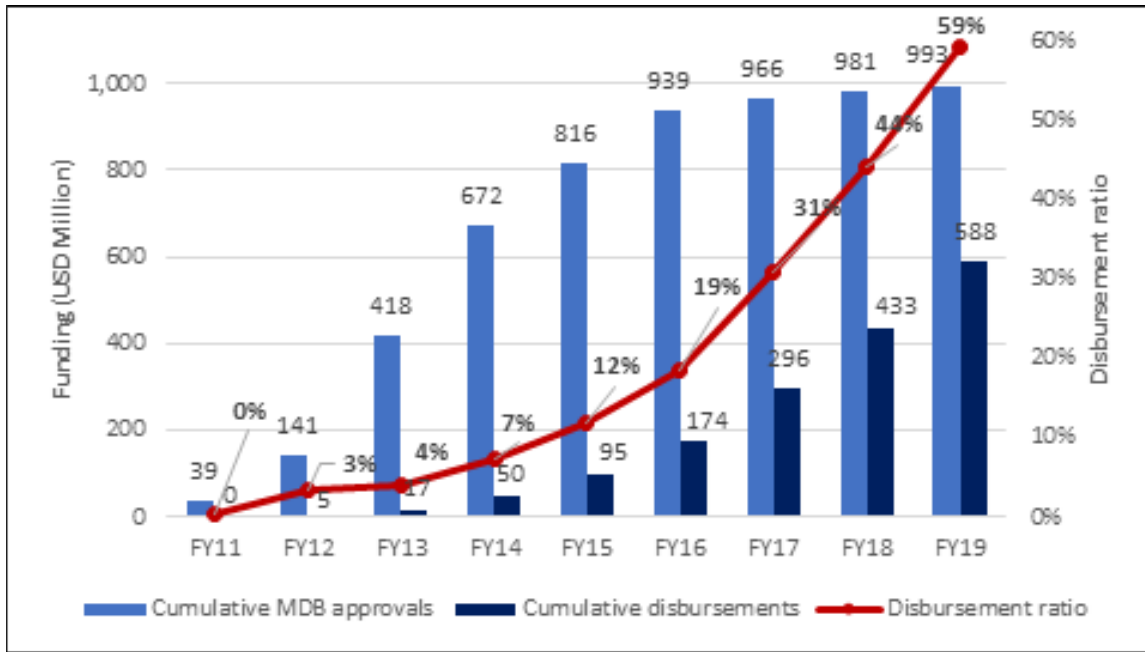
Building on the successful implementation of CLIMADAPT, in November 2019, EBRD together with the European Union (EU), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and South Korea launched the new USD 25 million Green Economy Financing Facility in Tajikistan (GEFF Tajikistan). It will offer loans for investments in high-performing technologies that improve the use of water, energy, and land resources. Humo, a local microfinance institution, is the first partner to join the facility with a loan of USD 1 million for on-lending to its clients.

35. During the reporting period, there were no PPCR projects that were completed. The total number of completed PPCR projects remains seven (see Annex 6).

3.5 Disbursement

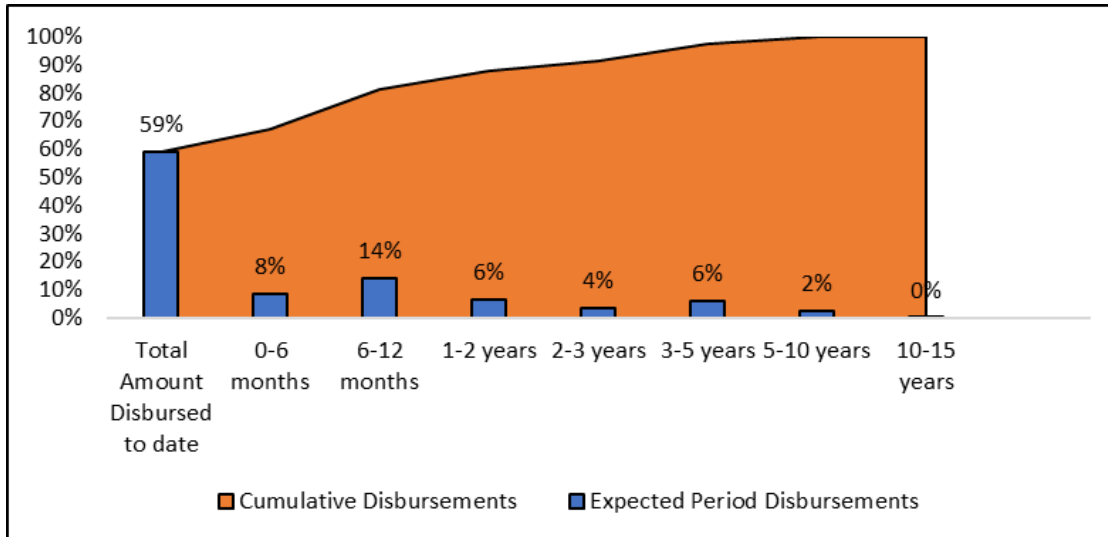
36. By end of June 2019, cumulative disbursements under PPCR have reached USD 588 million. As shown in Figure 7, the level of project disbursements as a percentage of MDB-approved funding for projects continues to increase and has reached 59 percent. Box 5 highlights an ongoing project in Bangladesh which has already disbursed about 70 percent of its total PPCR funding. Detailed disbursement data is presented in the [CIF Disbursement Report](#)

Figure 7: PCR disbursement trends in projects by fiscal year (as of June 30, 2019)



37. With 41 percent of funds remaining undisbursed, about 90 percent of these are expected to be disbursed within the next five years. Figure 8 shows the expected disbursement profile for PCR outstanding funds.

Figure 8: PCR expected disbursement profile



Box 5: Building climate-smart local small-scale infrastructures



Project: Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project

PPCR financing: USD 10.4 million (grant), USD 30 million (non-grant)

Implementing agency: ADB

Objective: Strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in the vulnerable coastal pourashavas (secondary towns) of Bangladesh

The project covers the pourashavas of Amtali, Galachipa, Mathbaria, Barguna, Kalapara, Bhola, Daulatkhan, Bagerhat, and Patuakhali. Its integrated approach to urban development provides climate-resilient municipal infrastructure while strengthening institutional capacity, local governance, and public awareness for improved urban planning and service delivery considering climate change and disaster risks.

The project supports key infrastructure investments in drainage systems, cyclone shelters, water supply systems, sanitation and solid waste management systems, and emergency access roads, bridges, and culverts. It is also supporting local economic infrastructure, such as multi-purpose markets, boat landing stations, and bus terminals.

The project has also supported updates to the master plans of eight pourashavas. Climate change parameters were developed and incorporated in the design standards for all civil works components of the project. “Climate Change Adaptation Building Standards Guide” was prepared to consider climate change and adaptation issues and serve as a supplementary building design guide to the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC). The guide will support pourashava officials, construction professionals, and vulnerable communities to reinforce and re-adjust building design standards in response to climate change and in order to minimize losses or damages to properties.

4 Cross-cutting themes

4.1 Knowledge management

38. Two PPCR case studies have been developed through the CIF-GDI collaboration: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture Project in Nepal by IFC ([CIF format report](#), and [2 page summary](#)) and Strengthening Climate Resilience Project in Zambia by World Bank ([CIF format report](#), and [2 page summary](#)). Two more PPCR case studies are in the pipeline for further development focusing on Niger’s Irrigation Program (IFC) and Bangladesh’s Coastal Town Environmental Infrastructure Improvement Project (ADB).
39. Ongoing collaboration with DIME on 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 to 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 it. Despite the transformative potential of irrigation, there are gaps in understanding how to best plan and manage irrigation infrastructure programs. The impact evaluation is demonstrating how different targeting schemes affect farmers' uptake of irrigation and productivity levels. The project is nearing completion and the impact evaluation endline survey will take place subsequently.

40. CIF and a number of PPCR countries (Honduras, Mozambique, Tonga, and Zambia) participated in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Expo 2019 in Incheon, Korea in April 2019. The event, attended by over 200 participants from countries, academia, research organizations, donor organizations, and non-state actors, was organized by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in collaboration with various bodies and organizations. Its objective was to promote an exchange of experiences and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders on how to advance NAPs.
41. CIF organized a breakout session at the NAP event that allowed panelists and participants to discuss the merits and challenges in implementing the PPCR programmatic approach to deliver systemic impacts and build resilience. Panelists highlighted ways that the programmatic approach has led to transformational impact that is relevant, scalable, sustainable, and with potential for systemic changes.
42. During the NAP event, CIF also participated in a session organized by the GCF to discuss how climate financial flows from the different climate finance mechanisms can be used synergistically to support developing countries' climate action under the Paris Agreement. CIF highlighted the importance of CIF resources in providing funding for both strategic planning and investments, and the potential for scaling-up of CIF programming by the GCF and others as a benefit of complementarity. CIFs' participation in the NAP event helped to further strengthen collaboration with UNFCCC and the GCF. It provided the opportunity to respond to participants' interest in CIF and inform the wider adaptation community about PPCR, including its goals, achievements, and lessons learned, which could be useful to developing countries in building resilience and mainstreaming climate change in development planning and sector investments.
43. MDB knowledge-sharing activities for PPCR during this reporting period, include the following:
 - In May 2019, AfDB held its inaugural Climate Change and Green Growth Days, which aimed to raise awareness of AfDB's climate change activities among operational colleagues, local CSOs, and student groups. PPCR projects were featured in various knowledge products and disseminated over a two-day,

interactive exposition held at AfDB headquarters in Abidjan.

- The World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team relaunched 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 the 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 participated in the course.

4.1.1 Evaluation and learning

44. Several PPCR-related activities under the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative call for proposals have been recently completed or are nearing completion (see Table 3). Box 6 highlights an E&L study focused on enhancing climate resilience and food security in Bhutan through sustainable land management and innovative financing.

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

E&L proposal title	Type/Submitting entity	CIF program
1. Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities, Zambia	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR
2. Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa (CHASA): The Case of Uganda	NGO and Government of Uganda PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR
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
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
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
6. Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan	MDB: EBRD PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR
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
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
9. Evaluating the Role of Leadership in Transformational Change across PPCR in Asia-Pacific Region	Observer (LEAD Pakistan)	PPCR

Box 6: Enhancing climate resilience and food security through sustainable land management and innovative financing in Bhutan



Project: Evaluation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and innovative financing to enhance climate resilience and food security in Bhutan

Implementing agency: Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC)

Objective: Take stock of lessons learned on best SLM practices, evaluate technological interventions used in SLM Programs, and provide recommendations for scaling-up SLM activities

This E&L activity was implemented by the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC) in collaboration with the Bhutan National Soil Service Centre (NSSC) and Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC). Given that more than 70 percent of the Bhutanese population depends on subsistence and mixed farming (on steep or very steep slopes), small-scale farmers are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For this reason, the Government of Bhutan is promoting sustainable land management (SLM) practices to reduce vulnerability and help rural households adapt better to climate variability. However, there are still barriers to fully adopting these practices, including labor shortage and a lack of information and financing.

To help generate knowledge and learning on best SLM practices for conserving agricultural land in the country, this E&L activity gathered lessons learned and evaluated the technological interventions used in SLM programs. The data collection for this study was finalized in early 2019, and outputs include recommendations and suggested policy actions on how to facilitate the scale-up and sustainability of SLM activities in Bhutan. The Government of Bhutan focal point team and BT FEC have communicated that these lessons learned and recommendations are being used to inform policy options in the country.

As part of the activity, two study tours were conducted (to Tajikistan and Indonesia) to share learning between the countries. Tajikistan was visited as part of an experience-sharing program to learn about best practices for PPCR implementation. Indonesia was visited to learn about activities being implemented by KEHATI, the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation. Thanks to extensive interactions with local communities and project implementers, the Bhutanese teams learned that the model of sustainable and innovative funding that these two countries follow had greatly contributed to the farming communities' improved livelihood and resilience capacity. These study tours were very successful in creating a platform for interaction, networking, and learning from each other's experiences in innovative financing.

4.2 Monitoring and reporting

45. A PPCR M&R Country Capacity Building Program will be implemented starting in FY2020 and going forward. In collaboration with the MDBs' PPCR teams, CIF will conduct training on programmatic M&R in Mozambique and Nepal. 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.

46. See Section 4 for the most recent M&R results reporting.

4.3 Gender

47. As requested by the PPCR Sub-Committee, this semi-annual operational report has shifted its gender scorecard reporting to reflect trends in SPCR and project portfolios *over time* in the area of gender 'quality at entry' (i.e., gender integration at design stage). This form of reporting stands in contrast to the previous practice of reporting only on SPCRs and projects approved during the *current reporting period*.
48. Table 4 show an increase in the quality of the PPCR SPCR portfolio from the June 2014 baseline in all three scorecard indicator areas (i.e., presence of sector-specific gender analysis, women-targeted activities, and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators). Table 5 shows an increase in the quality of PPCR project portfolio from June 2014 baseline in two gender scorecard indicator areas (i.e. women-targeted activities and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators). The percentage of PPCR projects hosting sector-specific gender analysis decreased slightly from 78% to 77%, though the absolute number increased (see discussion in Footnote 7). Gender performance on both SPCRs and projects during the Gender Action Plan Phases 1 and 2 period itself, was even stronger.
49. Overall, the emphasis on gender analysis, design and monitoring in CIF programming since the start of the first CIF Gender Action Plan in July 2014 and the subsequent CIF Gender Policy in 2018 has led to increased gender performance across all four programs. This is true also for PPCR which indeed was already starting from a strong position regarding attention to gender in its design and implementation. PPCR M&R toolkits on gender and learning offerings on gender extended to MDBs and country representatives through CIF-organized events such as Pilot Country Meetings have also helped build capacity in this area over time.

50. **Table 4: Gender scorecard indicators for PPCR SPCRs (as of June 30, 2019)**

Indicators	2014 Baseline ⁶ % (n)	GAP Phases 1 & 2 (July 2014 – June 2019) % (n)	Cumulative: Inception til June 2019 % (n) ⁷
Sector-specific gender analysis	95% (19 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	97% (29 of 30 SPCRs)
Women-targeted activities	90% (18 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	93% (28 of 30 SPCRs)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	65% (13 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	77% (23 of 30 SPCRs)

Table 5: Gender scorecard indicators for PPCR projects⁸ (as of June 30, 2019)

Indicators	2014 Baseline ⁹ % (n)	GAP Phases 1 & 2 (July 2014 – June 2019) % (n)	Cumulative: PPCR Inception til June 2019 % (n) ¹⁰
Sector-specific gender analysis	78% (35 of 45 projects)	75% (15 of 20 projects)	77% (50 of 65 projects)
Women-targeted activities	76% (34 of 45 projects)	85% (17 of 20 projects)	78% (51 of 65 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	69% (31 of 45 projects)	80% (16 of 20 projects)	72% (47 of 65 projects)

⁶ Baseline figures are as of June 30, 2014.

⁷ No new SPCRs were approved during the current reporting period (January 1 to June 30, 2019). Regarding projects, as both the total number of projects in the PPCR portfolio and the number of those with sector-specific gender analysis change from period to period, the percentage share of the portfolio hosting sector-specific gender analysis may not always increase even if the absolute number of such projects increases. In the case of Table 2, the baseline portfolio in 2014 hosted 45 projects, of which 35 hosted sector-specific gender analysis (i.e., 78 percent), while the Cumulative portfolio had 65 projects as of June 2019 of which 50 had sector-specific gender analysis (i.e., 77 percent).

⁸ During the current reporting period (January 1 to June 30, 2019), the parent and additional financing projects are counted as one project and received a cumulative rating on three gender scorecard indicators. This adjustment was performed to better align gender reporting with program portfolio reporting. Overall, 3 additional financing projects were MDB approved since the inception til June 2019. One additional financing project (“Irrigation Program” in Niger implemented by IFC, received USD 1.5 million CIF funding) did not have a parent project, was counted separately, with a positive rating on all three gender scorecard indicators.

⁹ Baseline figures are as of June 30, 2019.

¹⁰ No new PPCR projects were approved during the current reporting period (January 1 to June 30, 2019).

Box 7: Supporting women's enhanced climate resilience in Zambia through private sector approaches



Project: Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia

PPCR financing: USD 14.6 million

Implementing agency: World Bank

Objective: Provide opportunities to support investments in improved climate resilient technologies through funding for technical cooperation activities and offering incentive payments and small grants to private businesses, farmers, and households

This project brings additional finance to Zambia's Strengthening Climate Resilience Project (PPCR Phase 2), which has successfully supported national institutional framework for climate resilience and improved the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the Barotse sub-basin. This new private sector support provides incentives to scale up climate resilience efforts in the country through private-sector, market-led approaches. It builds on and enhances a robust participatory process on resilience in Zambia through PPCR funding, including building a pool of adaptation specialists as Climate Resilience and Adaptation Facilitators (CRAFTs) to facilitate continued support and training for the private sector, particularly on climate information services.

In line with the overall project, this private sector support will continue to focus on women and vulnerable groups. It will conduct gender-sensitive participatory climate risk assessments in target communities to establish gender differences in drivers affecting the adoption of specific resilience interventions. The project will specifically target women-headed households, which are often highly vulnerable to climate change. Women will also experience direct benefits from participatory adaptation grants, which seek to bolster women's livelihoods and improved food security, and enterprise grants, which aim to expand the participation of rural producers in climate-resilient value chain development activities. The project's results framework includes indicators on women-headed households directly benefiting from the project, number of sub-grants approved for individual female champions, and person-days of labor generated for women.

4.4 Risk management

51. Nine public sector projects and one private sector project (out of 65 MDB-Board approved projects) representing USD 134 million (13 percent) of MDB-Board approved PPCR funds were flagged for implementation risk in the current reporting period (three of these projects representing USD 34 million were flagged due the introduction of the third criterion which refers to a situation where the anticipated date of final disbursement for the project has been extended, and less than 50 percent of approved funds have been disbursed). This represents an increase from six projects representing USD 86 million reported as of December 31, 2018. PPCR's overall risk implementation score remains High. The program's implementation risk score has been High for the last 5 semiannual reporting cycles. Also, expected losses associated with PPCR's public and private sector loan portfolios total USD 71 million and so the credit risk associated with the program is therefore High.

52. Detailed information on assessments of risk exposures facing the PPCR and the criteria for establishing risk levels can be found in the *December 2019 [PPCR Risk Report](#)*.

5 Results

5.1 Background

53. This section on PPCR results corresponds to the time period from January 1 to December 31, 2018, referred to as reporting year 2018 (RY2018).¹¹ It draws on two sources of information: annual results reports submitted by 15 original pilot countries and two regional programs and project-level reports submitted by the MDBs. It covers 62 MDB-approved projects in 17 countries and two regions.¹²

54. Country results reports measure and report on the five agreed-upon PPCR core indicators.¹³ Two regional programs (Caribbean and Pacific) and the following 15 original pilot countries, organized by region, submitted country results reports in RY2018:

- 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

55. The following four original pilot countries did not submit annual results report this reporting year.¹⁴

- Mozambique did not submit a report because the PPCR technical assistance project supporting the national M&R function was completed and closed in 2017. Consequently, no technical and financial resources were available to support the multi-stakeholder reporting process this reporting year

¹¹ The complete list of projects that report results, including detailed results data, is available in the PPCR Results Supplementary Information document ([Link here](#)).

¹² Only projects that reached MDB board approval as of December 31, 2018, were considered for reporting.

¹³ **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

¹⁴ 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.

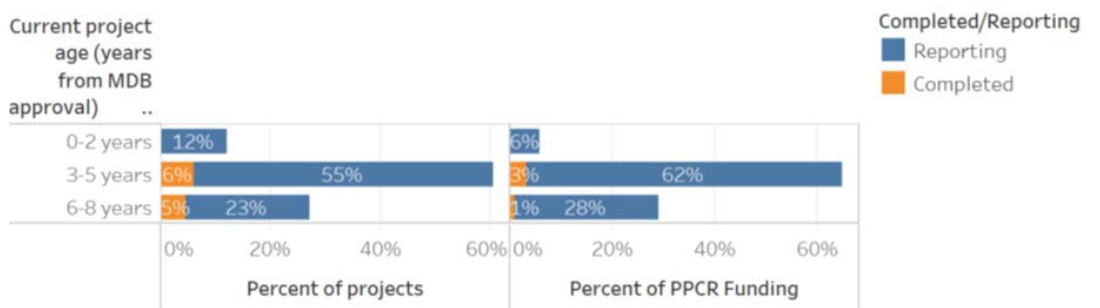
- Nepal did not submit a report this RY2018 due to changes in the national PPCR coordination team.
- Haiti did not submit its PPCR results report this RY18. This is the second time Haiti was unable to report.
- Yemen is not expected to submit a report because all PPCR projects in Yemen were cancelled due to the ongoing conflict in the country.

56. In response to the growing number of countries unable to report their results to the CIF due mainly to change in institutional and staff capacity, CIF AU in collaboration with the implementing MDBs has developed a capacity building program to support Mozambique and Nepal that will be implemented in the first half of 2020. CIF’s online data management system, the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH), is also being upgraded to include results data which will improve data entry process and quality of results reporting.

57. This reporting cycle marks the third time project-level reporting templates were submitted by the MDBs to leverage the data already being reported in their results frameworks and implementation status reports and to 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.

58. The results of the PPCR portfolio should be interpreted in the context of the portfolio maturity. As Figure 9 shows, the PPCR portfolio is becoming more mature with 88 percent of the portfolio, representing 94 percent of the total PPCR funding, approved in the past three to eight years, with 11 percent already completed. Nonetheless, some of the portfolio is still in the early stage of implementation, with 12 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.

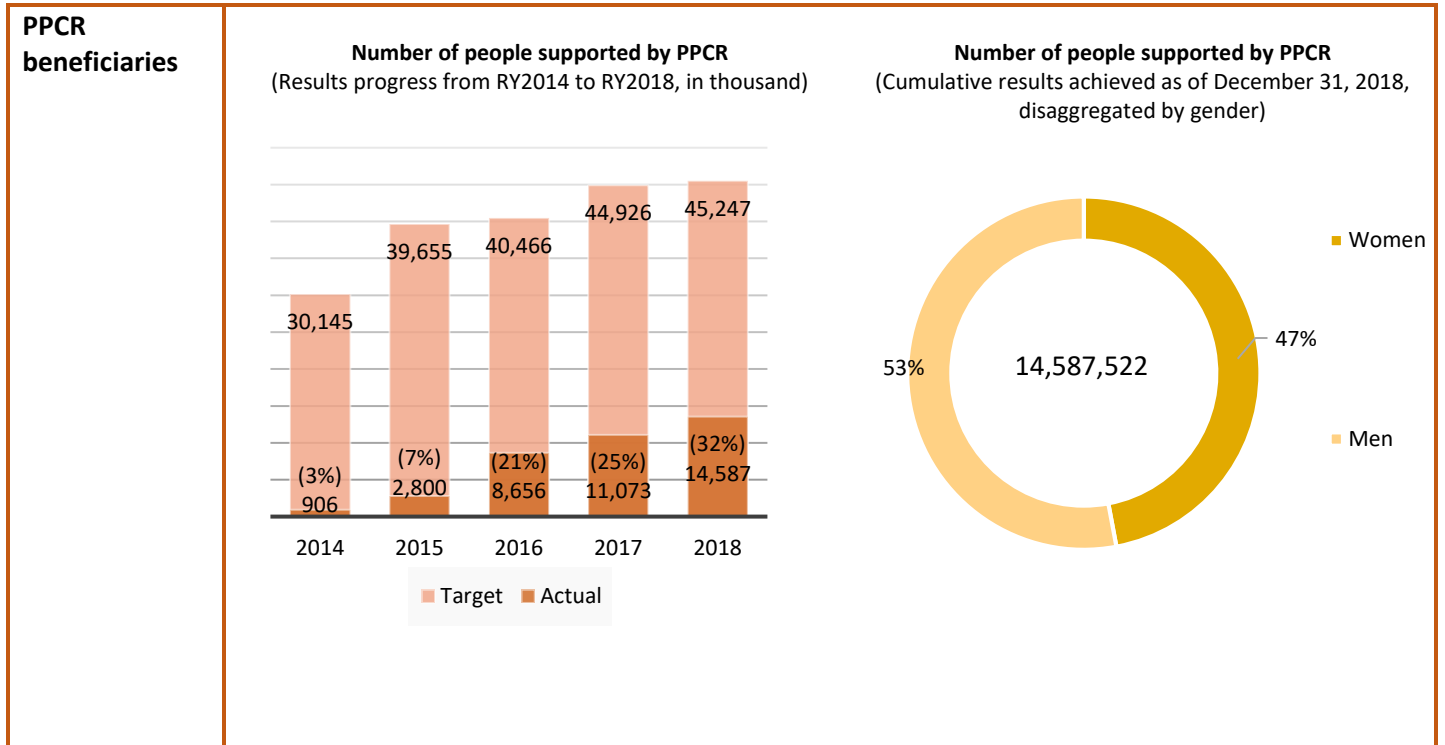
Figure 9: Maturity of MDB-approved PPCR projects



5.2 Global results overview

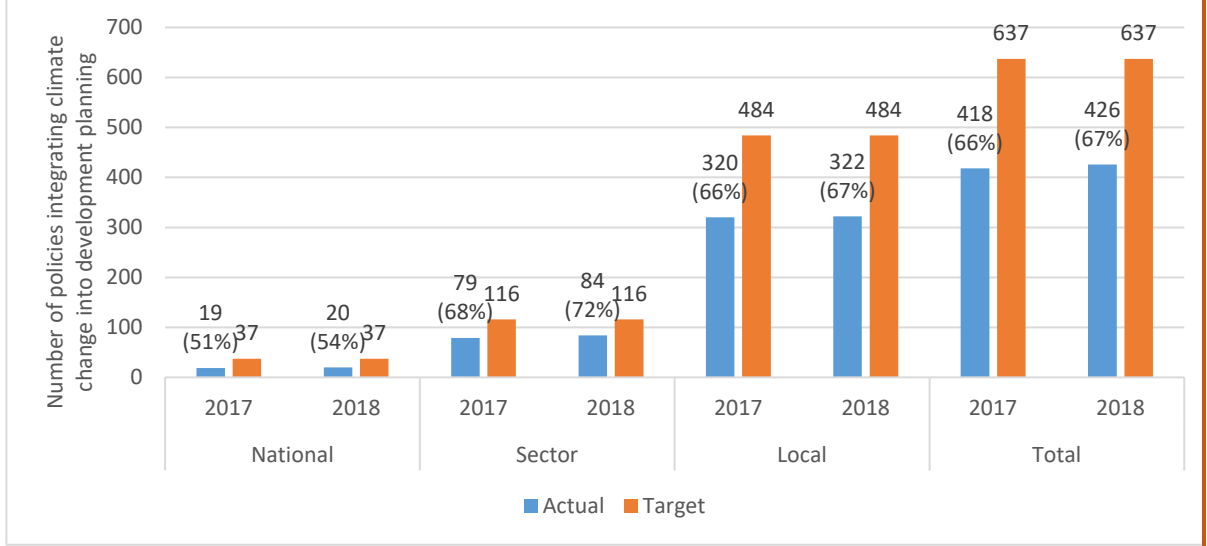
59. Illustration 1 provides an overview of PPCR progress in achieving specific targets in RY2018, cumulatively, and compared against previous reporting years' achieved results. Take note that "C" refers to number of countries/regional programs and "P" refers to number of projects reporting on the indicator.

Illustration 1: PPCR results overview (as of December 31, 2018)



Mainstreaming climate change

Integration of climate change into development planning
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=27 C=15)



Tool, instruments used

Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, in thousand)



60. PPCR has made substantial progress toward its program goals with different degrees of results achieved by December 31, 2018:

- PPCR is projected to support 45.2 million people to cope with the adverse effects of climate change over the lifetime of the implementation of 54 approved projects in 18 countries. Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 49.6 percent will be women.
- As of December 2018, more than 14.6 million people, including 6.8 million women (47 percent), have been directly supported by 54 PPCR projects completed or under implementation.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of people supported by PPCR to cope with effects of climate change has increased by 3.5 million.
- The mainstreaming of climate resilience into national and sector development planning (e.g., agriculture, transport and infrastructure, water resource management, environment and natural resources) is progressing well as indicated by the trends in both country national data and MDB project data. As of December 30, 2018, PPCR has contributed to the integration of climate change in 322 local or community development plans or strategies, 84 sectoral plans or strategies, and 20 national development plans or strategies through 53 projects in 15 countries and region.
- Government capacity to mainstream climate change is also improving with PPCR the support as evidenced by progress reported by countries. Thirty-seven approved PPCR projects in 18 countries and region have provided training on climate-related topics already reaching 134,511 people (66 percent of 203,334 people targeted). Training has targeted both government and non-government beneficiaries, such as CSOs, small business owners, and entrepreneurs, and has covered topics like drainage and wastewater management, forestry management, bio-engineering, soil and water conservation, and gender mainstreaming in adaptation. In addition, 536 knowledge products, studies, or platforms (almost 79 percent of the cumulative target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts.
- PPCR is supporting the development and delivery of climate innovations and technologies that help people at risk build their resilience and adapt to climate disasters, climate vulnerability, and climate change. PPCR has achieved the following:
 - Transformed more than 155,847 hectares (ha) of land and water (84 percent of 185,379 ha cumulative target) through sustainable land and water management practices
 - Built or rendered functional 215 hydrological stations and 117 meteorological stations

- Supported the construction and rehabilitation of 1,002 km of roads (58 percent of 1,718 km targeted) and more than 1,568 climate-smart, small scale structures like schools, hospitals, and disaster shelters (41 percent of the 3,561 structures targeted).
- Supported the creation of climate adaptation financing facilities that have supported more than 1, 545 households (130 percent of the target of 1,180) and 577 small businesses (461 percent of the target of 125).
- The uptake of these innovative tools or instruments is significant. As of December 31, 2018, more than 3,200,000 households, 31,000 businesses, 4,200 public sector service entities, and 9,300 communities have used PPCR-supported tools/instruments.

5.3 Supporting the most vulnerable and the poor

61. To achieve improved quality of life for people in areas affected by climate variability and climate change, development processes need to be transformed. This includes changes to economic, social, and ecological systems and processes to withstand and adapt to the effects of climate variability and climate change while still providing increased social and economic benefits. PPCR’s ultimate goal is to reach out to those at risk, particularly poor and vulnerable people, and provide them with options to cope with extreme climate-related events and long-term climatic changes.
62. As Figures 10 and 11 show, 54 PPCR approved projects aim to reduce risk and vulnerability to climate change for 45.2 million people in 15 countries. Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 22.5 million (49.6 percent) will be women.

Figure 10: Number of people supported by the PPCR

(Results progress between RY2014 and RY2018)

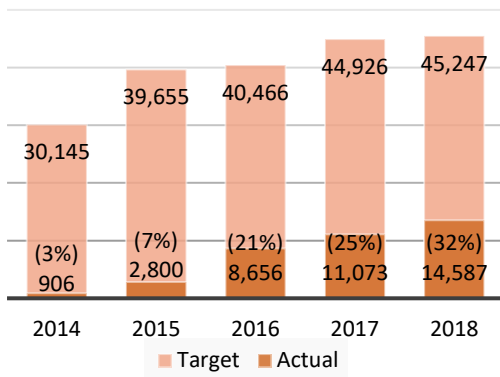
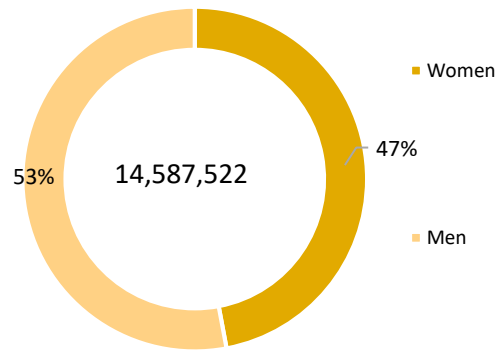


Figure 11: Number of people supported by PPCR

(Cumulative results as of December 31, 2018, 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

63. The type and scope of support received by the beneficiaries depends on project objectives and targeted beneficiaries in the countries. In Cambodia, for example, support has come in the form of building capacity for 58,024 farmers in project regions (70 percent of the targeted group) to build knowledge on 12 different climate resilient technologies.

64. As of December 31, 2018, **more than 14.5 million people, including 6.9 million women (47 percent), have been supported** by 54 PPCR projects under implementation (32 percent of cumulative target). The number of people supported by PPCR in coping with effects of climate change has increased fourteenfold in five years, from less than 1 million in RY2014¹⁵ to 14.5 million in RY2018. In RY2018 alone, more than 3.4 million people were supported by PPCR to cope with the adverse effects of climate change. This increase reflects the growing maturity of the PPCR portfolio with more projects in full implementation and the first seven projects (2 percent of the PPCR funding) reaching completion.

5.4 Mainstreaming climate change

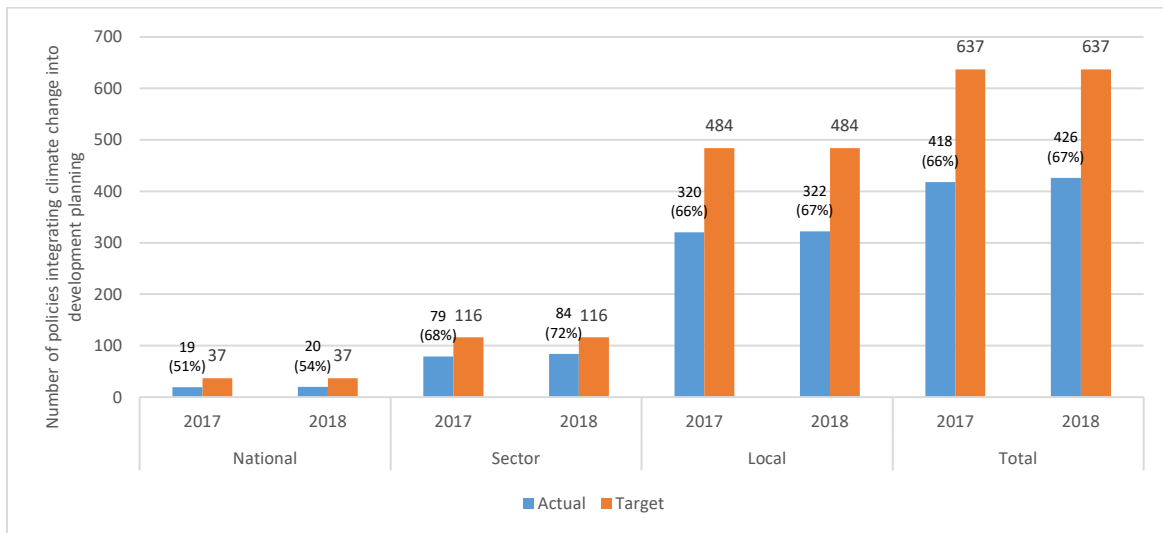
65. Climate change risks will magnify development challenges for many least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), requiring changes to planning and budgeting to adapt to climate change and build resilience. PPCR aspires to demonstrate how climate risk and resilience can be integrated into core

¹⁵ First year of PPCR results reporting

development planning and implementation.

66. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into policy-making, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring processes at national, sector, and sub-national levels is an iterative process. It is a multi-year, multi-stakeholder effort that entails collaboration across a range of governmental, non-governmental, and other actors in the country.
67. As Figure 12 shows, the process of **mainstreaming climate change into planning** is progressing well since endorsement of SPCRs. 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, 2018, **426 of them have already been achieved** (67 percent of the total target).

Figure 12: Integration of climate change into national, sector, and local planning
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, 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.

68. PPCR supports in-country efforts by providing technical assistance 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.
69. **In Jamaica**, major progress has been achieved in response to climate change since the start of PPCR planning in 2009. Climate change considerations have been incorporated in the nation’s Medium-term Socio-Economic Framework (MTF 2018-2021), and climate resilience strategies have been integrated in national and local development planning processes. This includes local and sectoral disaster risk management plans

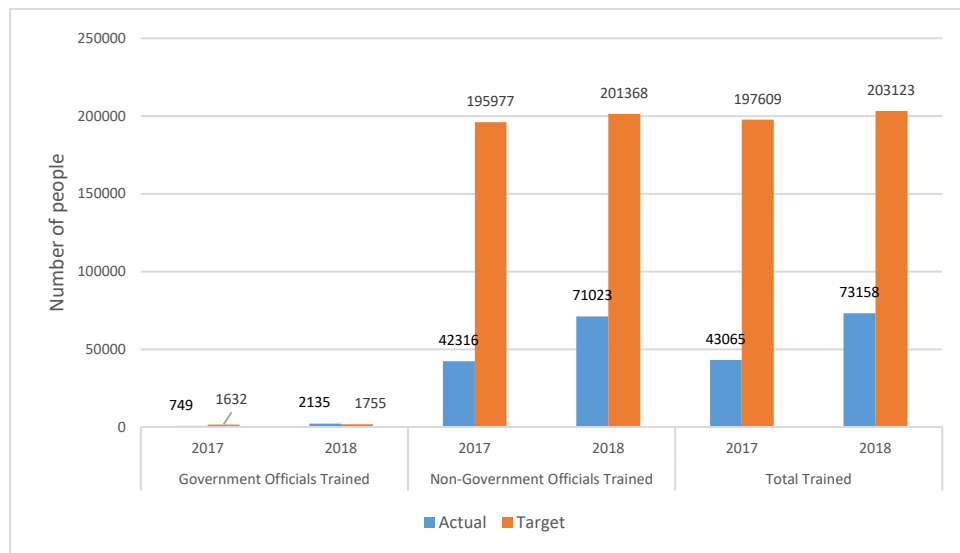
and local sustainable development plans.

70. **In Tajikistan**, the Building Capacity for Climate Resilience Project has supported the development of local adaptation plans in five districts and facilitated the integration of climate change science modules in the academic curriculum of the Tajik National University.
71. **In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, PPCR funding has supported completion of a draft National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, which is expected to be submitted to the Cabinet in 2019 for approval. The climate change policy provides overarching guidance for building resilience and mainstreaming climate change into the national development agenda for low carbon emissions and sustainable economic growth.
72. **In Zambia**, the Seventh National Development Plan outlines strategies for mainstreaming climate resilience in different sectors. Many of these sectors have, in turn, mainstreamed climate resilience in their strategic plans. In addition, the Ministry of Local Government has adopted mainstreaming guidelines developed by the Ministry of National Development Planning to mainstream climate resilience in integrated development plans.
73. **In Mozambique**, the Climate Change and Technical Assistance Project has integrated climate change adaptation into six sectoral plans (agriculture, hydro-meteorological services, energy, roads, social protection, and health). At the national level, the National Strategy for Climate Change was also developed and approved by the Cabinet.

5.5 Strengthening adaptive capacity to mainstream climate change

74. Capacity building is an essential part of the climate change mainstreaming process. By providing institutional and technical support, PPCR is helping to establish a solid foundation for integrating climate change into national, sector, and subnational level planning.
75. PPCR plays a key role in building country-level capacity to mainstream climate change into policies and strategies through policy dialogue, capacity building, and knowledge management. As Figure 13 shows, 37 approved PPCR projects have conducted trainings on a variety of climate-related topics, such as climate data, early warning system, climate change coordination benefitting **73,158 trainees, including government officials, project beneficiaries, and local CSOs** (36 percent of 203,123 people targeted).

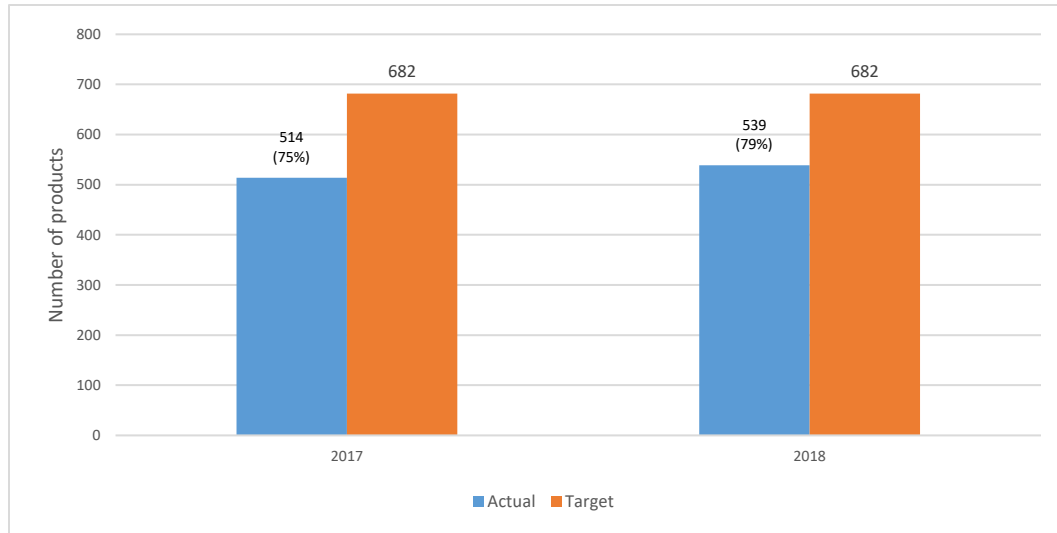
Figure 13: Number of people receiving climate related training by level
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=37 C=18)



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

76. 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.
77. **In Jamaica**, 25 disaster risk management professionals were trained in post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) methodology to strengthen their capacity to better inform decision making and resilience building following a natural disaster. A total of 119 Voluntary Observers and Automatic Weather Station partners (55 women) were trained to operate rain gauges and automatic weather stations in collaboration with the Meteorological Service of Jamaica. Over 30 gender climate change focal points were trained in gender and climate change adaptation planning.
78. **In Dominica**, the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (World Bank) has trained 22 government officials in spatial data management and data analysis.
79. In term of knowledge generation and dissemination, 539 knowledge products, studies, and platforms (almost 79 percent of the total target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts (see Figure 14). The following examples illustrate the wide range of products developed.

Figure 14: Number of knowledge products developed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018; 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.

80. **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 calls for all sectors to include climate and disaster risk and resilience measures.

81. **In Tajikistan**, the PPCR website was redesigned and a Tajik version was recently launched. A syllabus for climate change curricula was completed for four universities, which started offering programs in September 2014. Students from the Tajik Lyceum of Communication were the first to complete the course in climate change adaptation.

5.6 Supporting five priority sectors

82. 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:

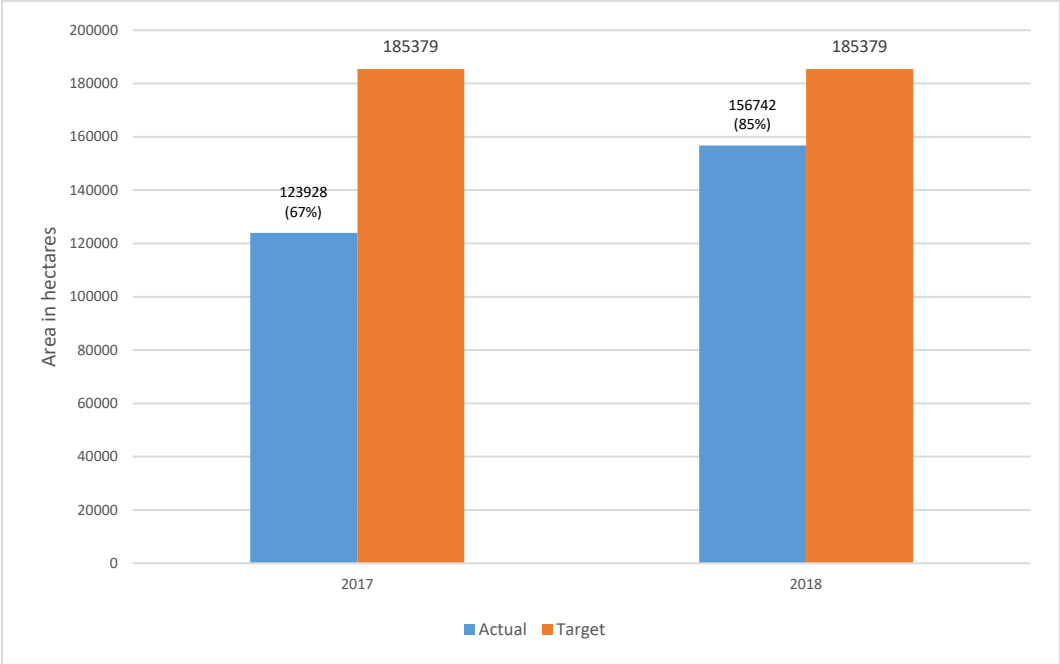
1. Agriculture, sustainable land, and water management
2. Hydro-meteorological (hydromet) and climate services
3. Infrastructure
4. Coastal zone management

5. Adaptation financing

5.6.1 *Agriculture, sustainable land, and water management practices*

83. 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.
84. As of December 31, 2018, PPCR has supported the transformation of 156,742 ha of land with sustainable land and water management practices, corresponding to a land surface area greater than Tonga, Grenada, and Dominica combined. This is 85 percent of the 185,379 ha targeted (see Figure 15). Between RY2017 and RY2018, more than 32, 814 additional ha of land were brought under more sustainable practice.
85. **In Bangladesh**, the Agriculture and Landscape Management Project (ADB) has help rehabilitated 10,373 ha with a series of irrigation and drainage services.
86. **In Tajikistan**, the completed Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project (World Bank) has achieved strong results. For example, 44,235 ha in the project area (107 percent of the target) have been covered by effective agricultural, land and water management practices suited to local agro-ecological conditions and climate change resilience. In addition, local communities have adopted management practices in land use and land use change, resulting in restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in 43,675 ha (112 percent of the target).
87. In Mozambique, the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project (AfDB) has supported local communities with sustainable land and water management that have developed 3,050 ha of new small- and medium-scale irrigation schemes for rice and vegetables. See Box 8 for more details.

Figure 15: Area (ha) improved through sustainable water and land management practice
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, 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 8: Tackling flooding through climate resilient agriculture in Mozambique



Project: Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project

PPCR USD 11.8 million; AfDB USD 23.4 million

Implementing agency: AfDB

Objective: Contribute to poverty reduction through increased value addition and provision of climate resilient infrastructure for increase agriculture productivity

Key results:

- Annual production of rice and vegetables nearly doubled in project area
- 2,722 additional ha covered for vegetable production
- New irrigation scheme fully installed and pre-existing irrigation scheme fully rehabilitated

In 2019, Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, considered to be among the worst cyclones to hit the southern hemisphere in recent years, caused severe damages in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Direct economic losses totaled approximately \$2 billion and countless lives were lost. Unfortunately, for Mozambique, climate threats like Idai and Kenneth are not freak incidents. Mozambique is the only country in Africa at high risk for every principal negative impact of climate change: drought, flooding, and coastal cyclones.

Building a more climate-resilient future remains a tremendous undertaking for the country, but AfDB and CIF have teamed up since 2012 to help Mozambique embark on this critical journey. A total of USD 35.2 million (USD 23.4 million from AfDB and USD 11.8 from PPCR) is supporting agricultural production in the south of the country and improving the quality of life for some 8,200 farming families (a total of 40,000 beneficiaries) while helping them tackle the impacts of climate disruption.

Filomena Alfredo Xandlala is a market gardener in Chongoene District in southern Mozambique, a few kilometers inland from the ocean. Her community suffered terribly from record floods in 2000 when 50 people died and more than 50,000 were displaced. That year, hundreds of families in areas badly hit by the floods were left without food aid because they could be reached. Filomena lost her entire rice crop, and seeing no way back, decided to quit agriculture for good. A difficult period followed, and she only survived thanks to an emergency aid program set up by the government. Today, this mother of 18 children and many grandchildren has been able to return to farming through sustainable climate-smart agriculture.

Climate-smart agriculture is one of the elements launched in 2012 within the Baixo Limpopo Climate Resilience Pilot Project. Training programs teach small farmers how to adapt to climate change. The project also provides new, climate-resistant seeds, improves rural roads, builds climate-resilient irrigation and drainage infrastructure, and constructs facilities for processing and storing vegetables.

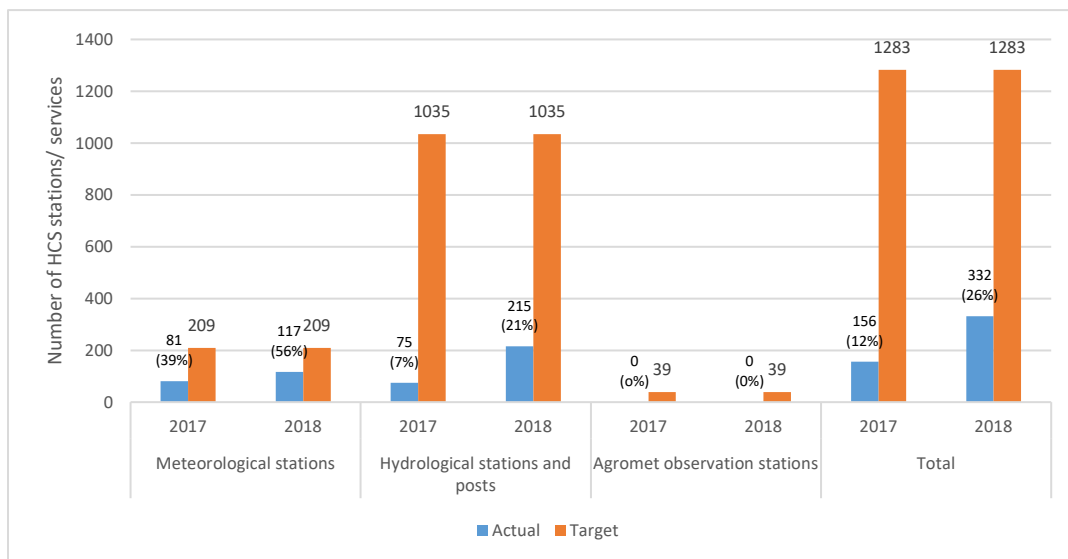
This project has proven to be a model of success that the African Development Bank is now looking to continue and expand into other regions.

Source: AfDB-CIF Annual Report 2018 P.21

5.6.2 Hydromet and climate services

88. PPCR recognizes the critical importance of hydro-meteorological and climate services (HCS) in building climate resilience across economic sectors and communities. Approximately USD 186 million of the PPCR portfolio (17 percent) is allocated to enhancing HCS in countries and regions. HCS is essential to enabling more informed decision making to transform and mainstream climate-resilient development. It contributes directly to resilience while at the same time acting as a key enabler of a broad range of adaptation decisions, such as disaster relief management systems, early warning systems, and agricultural extension systems. Private companies and businesses also need and rely on the data provided by HCS to make investment decisions related to climate risk mitigation for their operations.
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 16). As of December 31, 2018, 332 out of 1,283 (26 percent) HCS stations have been installed.

Figure 16: Number of hydromet and climate services stations supported
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=5 C=7)



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. **Bolivia’s** Climate Resilience-Integrated Basin Management Project seeks to strengthen the water and climate information systems in three pilot sub-basins in the Grande river basin by providing 50 new or rehabilitated hydromet monitoring stations.

92. **In Niger**, PPCR is bolstering the country's existing early warning system. The Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (AFDB) has already put in operation seven regional climate information centers. One more is expected to become operational by the end of 2019. The project has also installed 414 rain gauges with additional installations underway

93. **In Jamaica**, the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project (World Bank) is improving the quality and use of climate-related data and information for effective planning and action at local and national levels. The project has supported operationalization of 119 pieces of meteorological, hydromet, and agromet equipment and two Doppler radars (see Box 9).

Box 9: Access to climate data facilitates innovative and informed decision making in Jamaica



Project: Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project

PPCR financing: USD 6.80 million

Implementing agency: World Bank

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

Key results:

- 6 (100%) targeted vulnerable groups having access to early warning messaging
- 119 (99%) pieces of meteorological, hydromet and agromet equipment operational
- 2 (50%) Doppler radars operational

The Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project for Jamaica has made important strides. It has acquired the services of Amazon Web Services (AWS) to log and report on a variety of weather and climate variables, including barometric pressure, dewpoint, evapotranspiration, forecasting, heat index, humidity, moon phase, rainfall, rain rate, soil moisture, solar radiation, ultra-violet radiation index, and temperature. These weather stations are currently being equipped to report in real-time. In the interim, all are able to send data directly to mobile devices with internet availability. With this system, farmers can instantly access key information that will impact their planting and reaping cycles.

The data has also been used for less traditional purposes. One cocoa farmer at Tulloch Estate in St Catherine (with whom the project partnered) has used data on solar radiation to develop design specifications for a solar photovoltaic system on his farm. It includes a solar drying system, which has become an integral part of his energy and quality management.

In Bog Walk Gorge, no lives have been lost due to flooding since the development of its early warning system. Building on this seminal work, the Caribbean Development Bank has provided additional resources to scale up the PPCR investment, specifically to finance additional intensity rain gauges in the upper watershed.

Source : Jamaica's PPCR Coordination Unit

5.6.3 Climate resilient infrastructure

94. 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.
95. 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.
96. As of December 31, 2018, PPCR has supported the construction and rehabilitation of 1,115 km of roads (65 percent of 1,718 km targeted). Between RY2017 and RY2018, 113 km of resilient road were added and 135 additional climate-smart, small-scale infrastructure units were made available to beneficiary communities (see Figures 17a and 17b).

Figure 17a: Small-scale climate infrastructure
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=17 C=11)

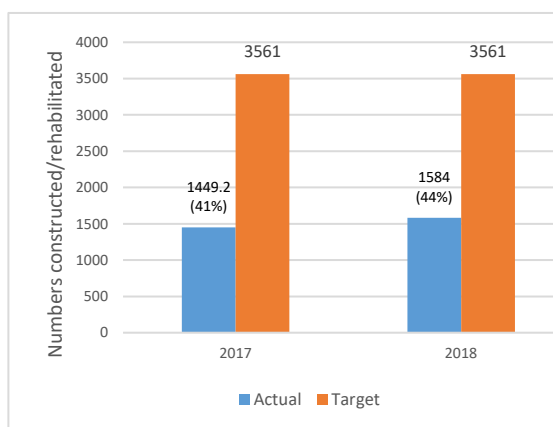
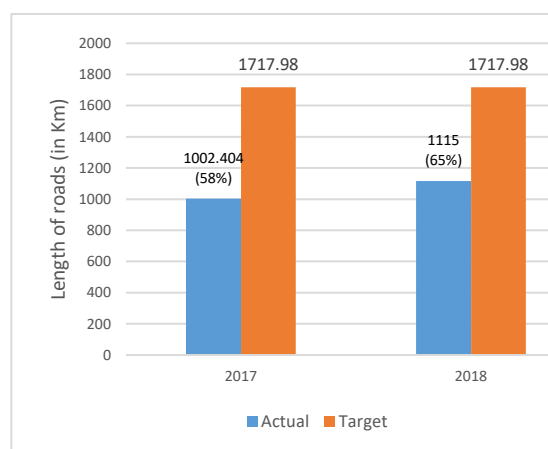


Figure 17b: Climate resilient roads built or restored
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=12 C=10)



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

97. **In Mozambique**, the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project (AFDB) has rehabilitated and climate proofed 30 km of farm roads in rural areas to spur increased agricultural productivity.

98. In Niger, the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (World Bank) has protected, restored or rehabilitated 221 community facilities (104 percent of the target). See Box 10 for more details.

Box 10: Drip-irrigation helps farmers in Niger battle climate-induced water woes



Project: Niger Irrigation Project

PPCR financing: USD 1.5 million

Implementing agency: IFC

Objective: Implement sustainable and efficient agriculture methods that ensure food security

Key results:

- 300 farmers trained on drip irrigation technology
- 10 hectares of arid land are drip irrigated with solar pumping

Growing up alongside the Niger River, Ganda Seyni would walk to the river bank every morning to wash before school. It was a treacherous task; the water was perilously deep and Seyni had to take care not to be swept away by the fast-moving currents. More than three decades later, Seyni, who still lives in his childhood town of Saga in the Niamey region of Niger, can hardly recognize the river that once carried so much fear. “Now, during certain parts of the year – especially between March and May – you can cross the river by foot or motorcycle,” he says.

Climate change is altering landscapes across Africa but none more so than in Niger, a country in the Sahel region, where fickle rainfall and searing drought are stretching the resources of the Niger, Africa’s third-largest river, and causing it to shrink in size. Thanks to a new private sector initiative, some small- and medium-scale farmers in Niger now have access to solar-powered drip irrigation technology, enabling them to produce more with less water and energy and improving their incomes and resilience to drought, floods, and other climate-related extremes.

The initiative is the Niger Irrigation Program (NIP), a three-year partnership between CIF, IFC, and Netafim, a global leader in micro-irrigation technology.

With support from IFC, Netafim installs family-size drip-irrigation systems on parcels of land across Niger from 250 square meters to 2500 square meters. The technology, powered entirely by solar energy pumps, slowly delivers water to the base of a plant, drip by drip. So far, Netafim has trained more than 300 farmers to use this technology, more than half of whom are women. Participating farmers have reported water savings from 30 to 55 percent.

NIP has established partnerships with an agri-equipment distributor and a solar pump dealer and has launched a company that trained six extension officers to provide farmer training and irrigation maintenance support. NIP has also set up eight demonstration sites covering 36 ha of land with installed equipment and trained 295 smallholder and community farmers in using drip irrigation technology. The participating farmers have already reported having extra income of EUR 200 per farmer per season.

Source: [World Bank Development and a Changing Climate blog](#)

5.6.4 Coastal zone management

99. 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.
100. 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 18a and 18b).
101. Between 2017 and 2018, tremendous progress has been made for this indicator (see Figure 18a), as Bangladesh’s Coastal Embankment Improvement Project has completed work protecting 20,988 ha (out of the 100,800 ha area targeted in selected polders) from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges.
102. Progress has also been made in the length (km) of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and defense flood protections constructed. Almost 150.5 km of infrastructure have been added since 2017.

Figure 18a: Area (ha) protected from flood, sea level rise, storm surge
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=3 C=3)

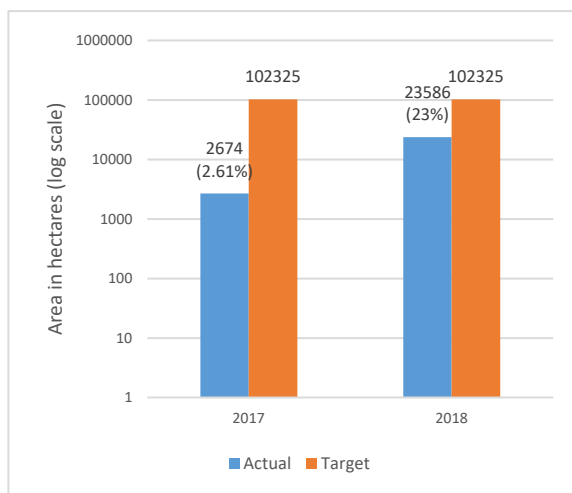
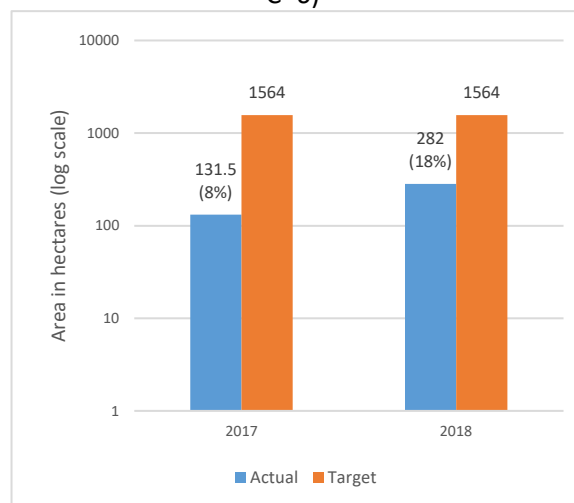


Figure 18b: Length (km) of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, defense flood protections constructed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=7 C=6)



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.

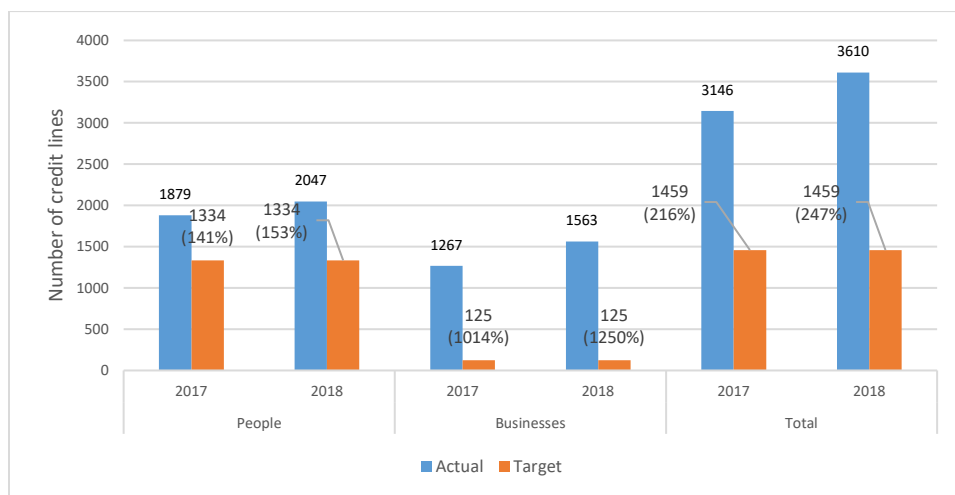
5.6.5 Adaptation financing

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 19, as of December 31, 2018, these three facilities have **supported 3,610 entities** (247 percent of the target), including 2,047 households (153 percent of target) and 1,563 small businesses (1,250 percent of target).

105. The Climate Adaptation Financing Facility 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 1,224 people and businesses already benefiting.

Figure 19: Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=5, C=3)



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

5.7 Taking up PPCR investment tools and technology

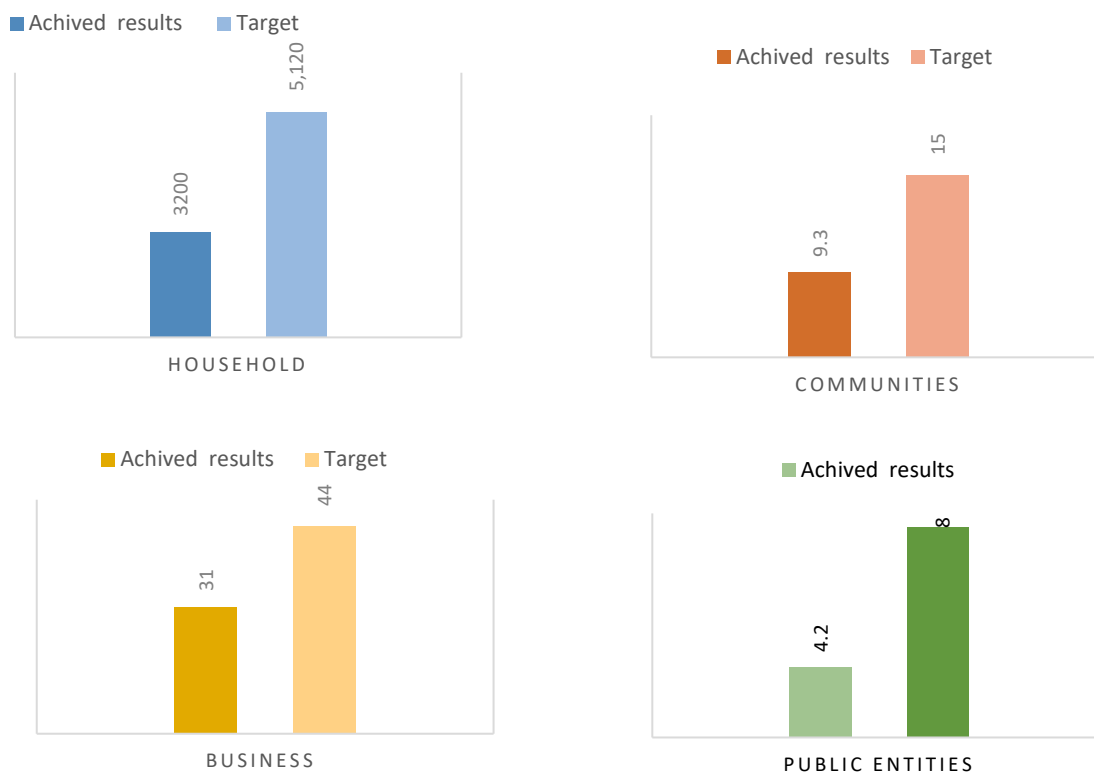
106. Development of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities and their transfer, diffusion, and uptake are an important component to successfully address

climate change adaptation challenges in PPCR pilot countries.

107. Data from PPCR country reports indicates that over the lifecycle of 55 MDB-approved projects, 5,120,000 households, 44,000 businesses (including SMEs), and 8,000 public service entities in 15,000 communities are expected to use and benefit from PPCR-supported climate responsive tools and instruments. As of December 31, 2018, more than 3,200,025 households, 31,045 businesses, 4,732 public sector service entities, and 9,315 communities have used these tools and instruments (see Figure 20)

Figure 20: 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, 2018, P=55 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.

108. **In Jamaica**, 113 community-based organizations have accessed funding by way of grants to implement climate change adaptation measures.

109. **In Bangladesh**, 10 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have received funding to protect their assets from climate risk, improve their resource efficiency and productivity of their business processes, and improve their access to capital and insurance.

Annex 1: Resource availability in PPCR as of September 30, 2019

PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS			
Inception through September 30, 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	382.36	758.5
Other Resources			
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	b/	-	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	1,070.5	395.7	674.8
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs	36.8	-	36.8
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	b/	-	68.5
Country Programming Budget commitment from 1st Jan 2018	b/	0.7	0.7
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments	1,176.4	395.7	780.7
Project/Program and Administrative Budget Cancellations	c/	(21.6)	(34.9)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)	1,119.9	374.1	745.8
Fund Balance (A - B)	39.8	8.2	31.6
Currency Risk Reserves	-	-	-
Grant resources funding the Capital project	-	-	-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	39.8	8.2	31.6
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)	d/	(9.9)	(9.9)
Subtract			
Administration Expense reserve for CIFAU, MDB & Trustee	USD 29.0 Million		
Country Engagement Budget Reserve	USD 0.7 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	e/	(1.9)	(1.9)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves	28.0	8.2	19.8
Anticipated Commitments (FY19-FY21)			
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs	-	-	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	-	-	-
Available Resources (C-D)	28.0	8.2	19.8
Reflows from MDBs	f/	2.0	2.0

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/ 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 project's". This reserve amount has been reduced by the approved amount of USD 0.7 million for the country engagement from January 2018.

e/ Commitments for the Technical Assistance Facility, as estimated by the CIFAU.

f/ 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. The reflows includes the commitment fee, front end fee and late payment fee.

Annex 2: Outside funding secured by projects under endorsed SPCRs of new PPCR countries

Country	Implementing agency	Project	Amount requested (million USD)	Source of funding
Bhutan	World Bank	Building Climate-Resilience through Enhancement of Hydro-Meteorological & Cryosphere Information	WB PARCC TF: 1.5 EU SAR: 1 RETF: 3.8	World Bank
Honduras	World Bank	Resilient Water Management	40	World Bank
Kyrgyz Republic	World Food Programme	Empowering Food Insecure and Vulnerable Communities through Climate Services and Diversification of Climate Sensitive Livelihoods in the Kyrgyz Republic.	8.6	GCF
	ADB	Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Water Management	35	ADB
	World Bank	Second Phase of the Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project	20	ADB
	EBRD	Climate Resilience Solutions in the Kyrgyz Rail Network*	11	EBRD
	EBRD	Building Climate Resilience Irrigation Infrastructure in the Kyrgyz Republic	250	EU (IFCA)
	FAO	Transition to Climatically Optimized Land-Use Practices: Mitigation through Adaptive and Sustainable Forest and Pasture Management with Community Leadership	40	GCF
Madagascar	World Bank	Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo	40	GCF
Malawi	World Bank	Productive Landscape Project	125	WB
Rwanda	World Bank	Upper Nyabarongo Catchment Restoration Plan in the Mbirurume Sub-catchment	44.4	GCF
Rwanda	World Bank	Flood risk management in the Volcanoes region	34.6	GCF
Uganda	World Bank	Strengthening Resilience of Ecosystems and Livelihoods in Albertine Rift	25	GCF

*This project is not identified under the endorsed SPCR of Kyrgyz Republic but the project will be included in the forthcoming updated SPCR.

Annex 3: List of Projects Identified under the endorsed SPCRs of the New PPCR Countries (in USD million)

*Those highlighted in yellow have secured external funding

Country	Investment	PPCR Request	PPG amount out of the PPCR Funding Request	Co-financing from MDBs, Gov't and Others	Total Project Cost
Bhutan	1. Building Climate Resilience Through Enhancement of Hydro Meteorological and Cryosphere Information	6.50	0.39	11.60	18.10
	2. Strengthening Climate-Resilience in the Management of targeted Watersheds and Water Sources	10.00	0.39	17.80	27.80
	3. Strengthening Resilience to Flood Hazards	28.00	0.50	50.00	78.00
	4. Supporting Climate-SMART Human Settlement Planning & Development for Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	7.00	0.44	12.50	19.50
	5. Strengthening Climate Resilience in Private Sector Interventions (Inter-Woven)			-	-
	6. Strengthening Capacity for Development of a Sound Climate Education Program in Bhutan	1.50		2.70	4.20
	7. Program Mangement Unit	2.65	0.30	4.70	7.35
Ethiopia	1. Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods operation	48.50	-	400.00	448.50
	2. Ethiopia's Cook Stove Situation Analysis for PPCR Investment Opportunity	50.00	0.50	-	50.00
Gambia	1. Developing the enabling environment for climate resilience				28.85
Gambia	2. Climate resilient land use mapping, planning and information systems				45.00
Gambia	3. Climate resilient infrastructure, services and energy systems				169.00
Gambia	4. Developing integrated approaches to build rural climate resilience				73.00
Honduras	1. Strengthen the management of meteorological knowledge, water resources and climate data to inform decision-making	10.00	0.35	10.75	20.75
	2. Resilient water management through strengthening water governance	45.00	0.90	59.50	104.50
	3. Climate resilient agriculture and sustainable food security	30.00	0.90	42.50	72.50
	4. Institutional strengthening and capacity building of human resources for adapting to climate change	12.00	0.35	10.25	22.25

	5. Political Advocacy, Administrative Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.	5.00	-	1.00	6.00
Kyrgyz Republic	1. Building climate resilience irrigation infrastructure in the Kyrgyz Republic				250.00
	2. Facility for the climate resilient development of the Kyrgyz Republic's small hydropower potential				30.00
	3. Second phase of the Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project (CAHMP)				20.00
	4. Empowering food insecure and vulnerable communities through climate services and diversification of climate sensitive livelihoods in the Kyrgyz Republic				10.00
	5. Climate Change-specific sustainable mountain and forest resources management				10.00
	6. Building mudflow resilience in communities in the south of Kyrgyzstan.				23.00
	7. Inter-farm system rehabilitation and agricultural performance improvement.				30.00
	8. Resilience and disaster risk reduction in water management				35.00
	9. Transition to climatically optimized land-use practices: mitigation through adaptive and sustainable forest and pasture management with community leadership				40.00
	10. Addressing sectoral (climatic) risks through ecosystem based approach for to climate change adaptation in the Kyrgyz Republic.				30.00
Madagascar	1. Strengthening Hydro-Met Services*	25.00	1.00	-	25.00
	2. Enhancing Climate Resilience of Urban Communities and Infrastructure in Greater Antananarivo	30.00		70.00	100.00
	3. Strengthening Climate Resilience of Coastal Cities	30.00	2.00	-	30.00
	4. Climate-proofing Social Infrastructure and Regional Development in "Grand Sud"	20.00	2.00	50.00	70.00
	5. Enhancing Climate- Resilient Agricultural Production/ Food Security in the "Grand Sud"	35.00		-	35.00
	6. Biodiversity and ecotourism promotion	25.00	-	-	25.00
Malawi	1. Climate Resilient Integrated Watershed Management	25.00	0.30	59.00	84.00
	2. Building climate resilience in selected agricultural value chains	10.00	0.10	16.00	26.00

	3.Sustainable Fisheries Sector and Fisheries Value Chain in Malawi through Improved Climate Resilient Lake Ecosystem Conservation and Management	10.00	0.10	8.20	18.20
	4.Strengthening Climate Resilience of Smallholder Farmers in Malawi	-	-	13.50	13.50
	5. Operationalising Malawi's climate services centre	5.00	0.10	12.30	17.30
Philippines	1. Enhancing Climate Information Services for Decision-Making	19.64	0.75	-	19.64
	2. Enhancing coastal protection in selected areas of the Philippines	57.10	1.50	-	57.10
	3. Integrated Water Resources Management Project	250.41	1.50	-	250.41
	4. Social Enterprise Development, Entrepreneurship and Innovation	68.45	1.25	-	68.45
Rwanda	1. Agriculture-Driven Prosperity	14.00	0.25	30.37	44.37
	2. Water Security for All - Strengthening Resilience in the Water Sector	21.00	1.90	289.48	310.48
	3. Climate resilient human settlements	-	-	150.73	150.73
	4. Stable and sustainable landscapes	-	-	28.75	28.75
Uganda	1. Enhancing climateresilient agriculture and food security (in key value-chains)	8.00	0.25	47.00	55.00
Uganda	2a. Integrated and Sustainable management of Landscapes and Catchments for Improved Livelihoods, Ecosystems and Community Resilience in the L. Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZs	16.00	0.25	55.00	71.00
Uganda	2b. Climate Resilient Landscapes, Integrated Catchment Management and Nature-Based Tourism in Uganda's Albertine Rift	15.00	0.25	96.00	111.00
Uganda	3.Strengthening climate resilience of communities and infrastructure in major urban centers.	2.50	0.25	57.50	60.00
Uganda	4.Strengthen hydro-met monitoring networks, data, and advisory services.	5.00	0.25	27.00	32.00
Uganda	5.Capacity building for climate risk management, strategic program support, and M&R.	3.50	0.25	16.50	20.00
Total		951.75	19.25	1,650.62	3,396.22

Annex 4: Update on the activities and resource mobilization of new PPCR countries

<p><u>Bhutan</u></p>	<p>Bhutan requires USD 2 million for further climate risk assessment and improving climate data and services. The SPCR was well received and endorsed. During its preparation, analysis of historical climate and climate projection, assessment of flooding hazards in Gelephu, and climate-smart human settlement planning and development in Samdrup Jongkhar were completed. These studies and dialogues found that Bhutan is constrained by the absence of a common geospatial information platform for risk data and information. Data are sparse, disaggregated, and despite the country's well recognized efforts at planning for resilience, they are not based on solid information. In order to consolidate all efforts in the resilience agenda, including PPCR and other ongoing engagements, the government is prioritizing the development of a common platform of risk data and information and a multi hazard risk assessment for Bhutan. The World Bank team has responded to the government's request for support in this area and had initiated a technical assistance with support from GFDRR. The activity seeks to enhance the capacity within Bhutan to strengthen resilience-related information management and develop disaster and climate risk assessments to allow for risk-informed planning and decision support in key agencies.</p>
<p>The Gambia</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Honduras</p>	<p>A World Bank IDA project is under preparation with the objective to strengthen water security and climate resilience of the Central American Dry Corridor (P169901, a USD 60 M lending operation). PPCR has been instrumental in preparing the project, whose scope is aligned with Honduras' SPCR. The project is going to the World Bank Board in March 2020. On the ground, demands are much larger than what the project can offer. Leveraging other financial resources, for example USD 10 million dollars from PPCR remaining resources, would increase the project scope and allow it to cover more activities, making the package more interesting from a financial standpoint.</p>
<p>Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>EBRD is providing USD 30-40 million and seeking USD 1 million of investment incentives to promote private sector climate resilience solutions to a large number of beneficiaries. Investments will range from sustainable water resource management (e.g., drip irrigation), conservation agriculture that reduced land degradation (e.g., no till</p>

	<p>farming), and heat and weather event management (e.g., cold storage or solar dryer).</p> <p>EBRD is providing a USD 8 million loan and USD 3 million grant (from EBRD Shareholder Special Fund) and is seeking an implementation grant of EUR 2 million (CAPEX & TA) to support the implementation of climate resilience solutions in the Kyrgyz Rail network. This climate resilient connectivity project is a critical investment, necessary to ensure continued successful movement of goods and people on the network in the face of climate change. The project involves actively managing climate risks throughout design and operation, pioneering international best practice. It will be the first of its kind in the rail sector in Central Asia.</p>
<p>Philippines</p>	<p>Additional PPCR funds could be used for analysis of coastal protection and resilience needs, as well as project preparation. However, this project is not yet formally in the World Bank’s pipeline. The Department of Agriculture has requested support from the World Bank, which has been agreed in principle, but support from the Department of Finance also needs to be secured.</p> <p>The Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project (P163107) is under preparation. Additional PPCR funds could be used for analysis of water resources and climate resilience needs at the watershed level for inclusion into the project design, as well as piloting a new model for watershed management planning (the Convergence Area Development Plan) within Mindanao. Mindanao is the most drought-affected region in Philippines, and this project will focus on ethnic minority communities.</p> <p>The Sustainable, Inclusive and Resilient Tourism Project (P171556) is under preparation. It will work in four tourism areas in the Philippines. PPCR funds could be used to support analysis of DRM, coastal protection, and/or coastal ecosystem activities for inclusion under the project.</p>
<p><u>Rwanda</u></p>	<p>Rwanda is keen on mobilizing grant funds for project preparation, technical assistance, and pilots under the NDC Deep Dive, “Rwanda: Advancing Financial Innovation to scale up Climate Action”. Ideally, USD 4 – 5 million in PPCR grant resources could be integrated into the NDC Deep Dive, if available. A recipient-executed small grant is being prepared right now. Another option is to mobilize PPCR grant resources for urban resilience (one of the SPCR programs) under the umbrella of Rwanda Urban Development Project II. This is a joint Urban-Environment Operation going to World Bank Board on Q3. It includes USD 90 million in IDA financing and USD 9 million from GEF. Adding grant financing from PPCR would be ideal and very timely. The IDA operation can absorb the capital resources.</p>

Annex 5: Status of country portfolio

Country	SPCR endorsement date	Number of Projects	SC approvals (USD millions)	MDB approvals (USD millions)	Expected co-financing (USD millions)	Disbursed Amount (USD million)	Disbursement Ratio	# projects flagged for implementation risk
Bangladesh	Nov-10	6	109.75	109.75	588.83	89.5	82%	
Bolivia	Nov-11	2	90.50	90.50	116.42	22.5	25%	
Cambodia	Jun-11	8	90.93	90.93	311.61	46	51%	4
Caribbean	Apr-12	1	10.60	10.60	-	4.2	40%	
Dominica	Nov-12	1	21.00	21.00	18.50	7.5	36%	
Grenada	Apr-12	1	25.00	25.00	14.00	18.7	75%	
Haiti	May-13	4	24.50	24.50	151.48	2.7	11%	2
Jamaica	Nov-11	3	29.89	29.89	2.67	11.6	39%	
Mozambique	Jun-11	8	89.75	89.75	327.54	68.2	76%	
Nepal	Jun-11	4	83.74	83.74	66.07	47.1	56%	
Niger	Nov-10	5	110.00	110.00	8.48	85.6	78%	
Pacific Region	Apr-12	2	9.46	9.46	3.68	4.3	45%	
PNG	Nov-12	1	29.95	29.95	6.66	3.7	12%	1
Samoa	Mar-11	2	29.89	29.89	24.72	14.4	48%	1
St. Lucia	Jun-11	1	27.00	27.00	41.00	10.3	38%	1
SVG	Apr-11	1	15.00	15.00	12.92	14.1	94%	
Tajikistan	Nov-10	5	57.73	57.73	79.61	55.4	96%	
Tonga	Apr-12	1	19.95	19.95	3.86	16.7	84%	
Yemen*	Apr-12	1	1.59	1.59	-	1.2	73%	
Zambia	Jun-11	3	90.96	90.96	214.27	57.2	63%	
PSSA	Oct-13	5	25.55	25.55	10.61	7.2	28%	1
Total		65	992.74	992.74	2,002.91	588.1	0.59	10

*All projects in Yemen were cancelled.

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