

A photograph of a group of children playing in a dirt street in a developing area. The scene is bathed in a warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. In the foreground, a boy is riding a bicycle towards the right. To his left, a girl is standing with her arms raised. In the background, several other children are playing, some with sticks. The street is unpaved and has some puddles. The buildings in the background are simple, with some made of stone and others with white walls. The overall atmosphere is one of a vibrant, everyday scene in a community.

Meeting of the SCF Trust Fund Committee
Washington D.C. (Virtual)
Wednesday, November 18, 2020

PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT



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SCF/TFC.14/3.1
October 27, 2020

PROPOSED DECISION

The SCF Trust Fund Committee reviewed the document, *SCF/TFC.14/3.1, PPCR Operational and Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of PPCR in the pilot countries.

The SCF Trust Fund 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.
3. This PPCR Operational and Results Report identifies key strategic issues, highlights decisions taken inter-sessionally by the PPCR Sub-Committee and provides a status update on the entire PPCR portfolio of programs and projects.
4. Operational reporting covers the period from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020 (with additional updates as of September 30, 2020 on resource availability). Results reporting of projects under implementation covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019.

2 Strategic issues

2.1 Overview

5. This section highlights key strategic issues related to PPCR pipeline delivery and portfolio progress, including the impacts of COVID-19 on project implementation. It also provides an overview of knowledge management, monitoring and reporting, and evaluation and learning work of strategic importance.
6. As of June 30, 2020, PPCR resources reached USD 1.16 billion in cumulative funding. Thirty strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCRs) for 28 PPCR pilot countries and two regions had been endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee and all 65 projects in the pipeline of the original pilots had been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the multilateral development banks (MDBs) for a total of USD 991.9 million in PPCR funding. Disbursements increased by 11 percent, from USD 588 million on July 1, 2019 to USD 650 million on December 31, 2019, with more than half of approved projects disbursing more than 50 percent of their respective PPCR financing amounts. The Africa region showed the highest disbursement rates.

2.2 Impact of COVID-19 on the PPCR portfolio

7. The COVID-19 pandemic (the pandemic) constitutes an unprecedented global macroeconomic shock of uncertain magnitude and duration. The urgent objective of most governments during this crisis is to save lives. The duration of the pandemic is difficult to predict at this time, as are the extent and efficacy of economic interventions by governments and central banks, and recalibration of budgetary priorities in recipient countries. In light of the pandemic, all CIF programs face heightened credit, market and operational risks.

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).

8. More specifically, the CIFAU expects the impacts of the pandemic to:
 - delay project implementation;
 - affect the volume and timing of disbursements to funding recipients as projects are delayed;
 - increase full or partial project cancellations;
 - increase demand for more concessionality by MDBs and funding recipients for pipeline projects, including requests to convert non-grant financing instruments into grants;
 - affect the timing of repayments from loan recipients due to loan restructurings to allow for longer grace periods and maturities;
 - increase credit risk and expected credit losses.
9. The CIFAU is noting that these impacts are already occurring, and this report outlines some of the impacts which the CIFAU expects the pandemic to have on project implementation, as well as expected credit losses. Understanding of the length and severity of the impacts of the pandemic will continue to evolve and the CIFAU will continue to provide updates on such developments.
10. PPCR Projects under implementation continue to make significant progress. Four additional projects were completed during the reporting period, bringing the completed number of projects to 11. However, several projects experienced disruptions as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. These include delays in procuring and importing equipment and construction materials. Social distancing and travel restrictions have interrupted technical assistance by consultants, interactions with rural communities and local stakeholders, and implementation of physical works. Some planned training programs were either cancelled or postponed for these reasons. Travel restrictions imposed by countries also prevented key personnel from traveling to the field. With project teams working from home, implementation of PPCR projects has been slower in general. The MDBs and implementing agencies are responding with mitigation measures, including virtual work and trainings, shifting responsibilities from international to local consultants, extending completion dates and restructuring project implementation.

2.3 Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP)

11. In February 2020, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved the use of the remaining USD 28 million in PPCR resources to develop an additional pipeline of projects. These resources can be used to (a) develop innovative private sector resilience initiatives, (b) support Ministries of Finance and/or Planning to mainstream climate risk management into economic planning and development, and (c) provide project preparation grants and/or technical assistance to PPCR pilot countries. CIF countries that do not participate in PPCR can also apply for funding through (a) and (b). To support this objective, the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs, established the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) funding window with a pipeline of 20 projects. The COVID-19 pandemic emerged just as these projects were being designed. Recognizing the limited fiscal space developing countries have to address the socio-economic effects of the pandemic, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs have been proactively seeking opportunities to support countries' response to the COVID-19 crisis through BDRP project development.

2.4 PPCR resource availability

- By September 30, 2020, PPCR had a total of USD 1.16 billion in cumulative funding. Total funding commitments reached USD 1.12 billion.
- Given an unrestricted fund balance (after reserves) of USD 23.4 million, and anticipated commitments under PPCR of USD 22.1 million (USD 5.8 million in capital resources and USD 16.3 million in grant resources) a total surplus of USD 1.3 million is expected in PPCR. Table 1 summarizes PPCR resources available and Annex 1 provides more detailed information.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule
(USD million, as of September 30, 2020)

	Total	Non-grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	39.3	6.1	33.2
Future Programming Reserves	15.8		15.8
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	23.4	6.1	17.3
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	22.1	5.8	16.3
Available Resources (C-D)	1.3	0.3	1.0

2.5 Pipeline management update

- All 65 projects in the original pipeline of the first round of PPCR pilot countries had been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee by the end of June 2018. The MDBs also completed approval of these projects in April 2019, shifting PPCR's focus toward implementation, monitoring and evaluation, completion, and continuous learning and engagement with the countries and stakeholders.
- In June 2020, the MDBs put forward 20 BDRP project concepts for endorsement by the PPCR Sub-Committee.² The MDBs are currently developing full project proposals for final approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee.³ A list of these projects is provided in Annex 2.

2.6 Monitoring and reporting

- This year the MDBs were able to report their results data directly in the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH) for the first time. The results section of the CCH was launched in the spring of 2020 with training session for MDBs conducted in June and July. This shift to a digital reporting platform is expected to reduce inaccuracies in data entry and to enhance the data quality in the results reporting process.
- Recognizing the difficulty of in-country capacity building around PPCR results monitoring and reporting (M&R), the CIF Administrative Unit is developing an online training course on the PPCR M&R system in English, Spanish, and French to further support client countries. This training will be launched in spring 2021 before the next period of country reporting is due.

² The concepts were endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee in July 2020.

³ As of end of September 2020, two of these projects have been approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee.

2.7 Knowledge management

18. PPCR continues to harvest practical lessons and good practices from completed projects and those in a more advanced stage of implementation. This learning has proven useful to countries as they continue to mainstream adaptation and resilience objectives in their national, sectoral, and local development plans. The knowledge and experiences gained through PPCR implementation have also helped countries enhance their understanding of climate risk and vulnerability issues as they prepare, implement, and update their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans. The CIF Administrative Unit continues to leverage its relationship with the MDBs, PPCR countries, and relevant stakeholders through the CIF's Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative and other partnerships to ensure further generation, dissemination, and uptake of PPCR lessons. This includes CIF's collaboration with Global Delivery Initiative (GDI), which continues to be very relevant with one additional case study in Niger completed (see Section 4.1).
19. The PPCR Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) series was relaunched in 2020 to continue sharing knowledge that can advance climate resilience goals and guide decision-making among stakeholders, including practitioners, program partner governments, MDBs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and climate finance institutions. The KfR series includes knowledge products, such as case studies and learning briefs, as well as knowledge events on topical issues (see Section 4.1).
20. Due to COVID-19, several knowledge engagement activities were postponed and PPCR countries were unable to participate as planned. These included the Climate Change Adaptation Futures Conference in India, which was scheduled to take place in April 2020, and the Caribbean-Pacific Knowledge Exchange in Jamaica, which was planned for May 2020.

3 Status of PPCR

3.1 Portfolio at a glance

21. As of June 30, 2020, PPCR had a total pipeline allocation of USD 1.02 billion committed to 85 projects. This includes 60 projects under the endorsed SPCRs of the original pilot countries, five projects under the private-sector set-aside (PSSA) window, and 20 projects under the BDRP. Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status, including amounts and number of projects approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs, and total disbursement.

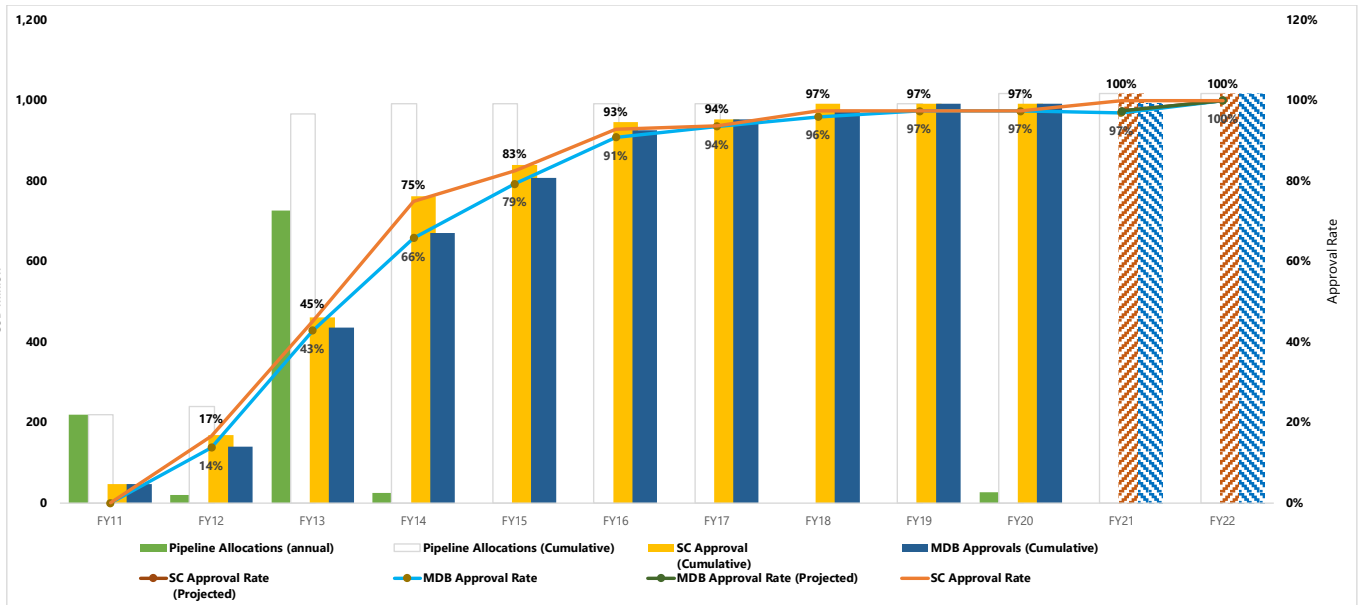
Table 2: Overview of PPCR portfolio (USD million, as of June 30, 2020)

	Indicative pipeline allocation				Approved funding		Disbursement
	TOTAL	SPCR	PSSA	BDRP	Committee	MDB	
PPCR funding (in USD M)	1,018.1	966.	25.6	26.2	991.9	991.9	650
Number of projects	85	60	5	20	65	65	60

Note: Amounts include Project Preparation Grants (PPGs).

22. Figure 1 shows the trend and projection in project approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs from 2011 to 2021. The 2019 PPCR Operational and Results Report, indicated that PPCR had reached 100 percent completion of project approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs. However, a new pipeline of projects was developed under the newly established BDRP window, increasing the number of projects in the PPCR portfolio and extending the timeline for project approval. Based on current projections, the entire PPCR portfolio is expected be approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee by the end of June 2021 and by the MDBs by the end of December 2021.

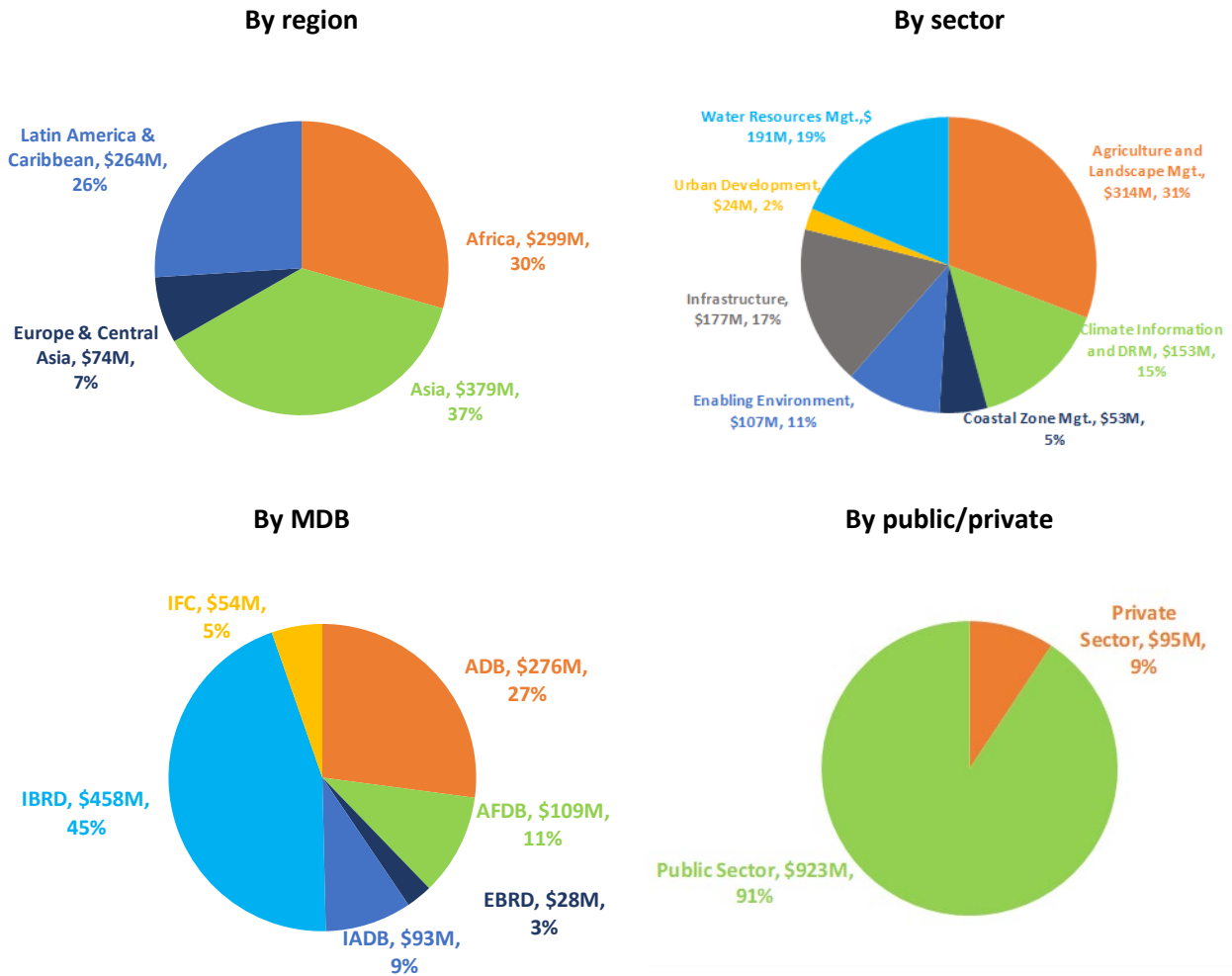
Figure 1: PPCR funding approval rates and projections by fiscal year



3.2 Portfolio overview

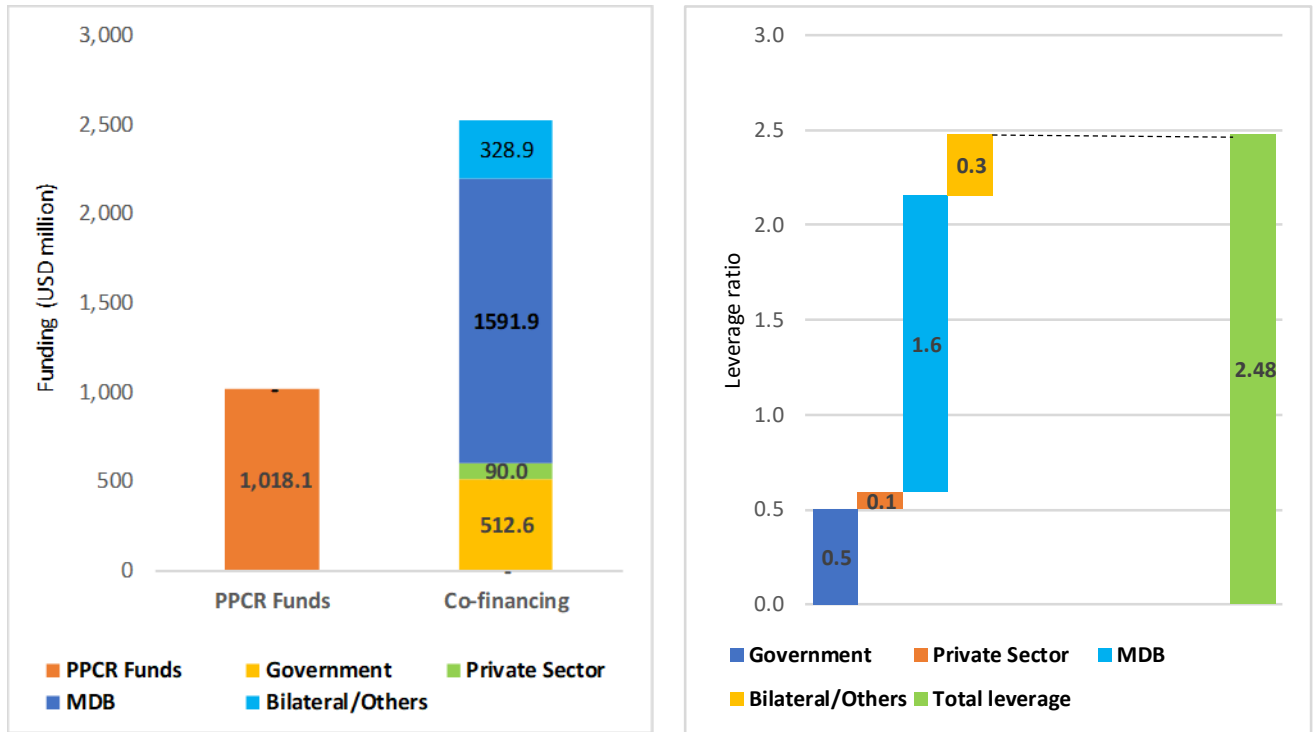
23. Figure 2 presents the distribution of the PPCR portfolio by region, sector, and MDB, and whether projects are public or private sector. The bulk of PPCR funding is allocated to Asia and Africa. The World Bank covers almost half of the PPCR portfolio followed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Agriculture and landscape management has the largest share of PPCR funding in terms of sector, and the majority of PPCR projects relate to the public sector.

Figure 2: PPCR portfolio distribution (as of June 30, 2020)



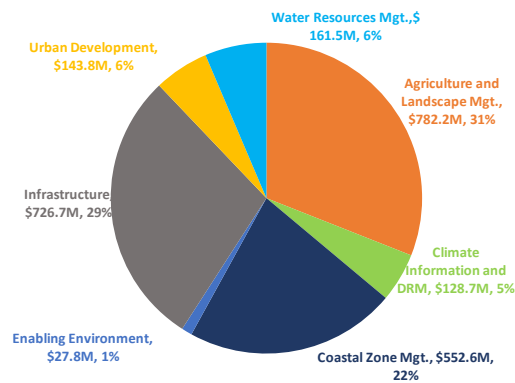
24. A substantial proportion of the total investment for most PPCR projects comes from co-financing. Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio of 85 projects amounts to more than USD 2.5 billion or a co-financing ratio of 1: 2.48. The MDBs remain the biggest source of co-financing, followed by recipient governments, bilateral/other donors, and the private sector (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: PPCR co-financing shares by source for entire portfolio (USD million, as of June 30, 2020) and co-financing ratio



25. Figure 4 indicates PPCR co-financing share by sector. Projects related to agriculture and landscape management receive the largest share of co-financing, amounting to 31 percent, followed by the infrastructure sector (29 percent), coastal zone management (22 percent), water resources management (6 percent), urban development (6 percent), climate information systems and disaster risk management (5 percent), and enabling environment (1 percent).

Figure 4: PPCR co-financing shares by sector for the entire PPCR portfolio (as of June 30, 2020)



3.3 Portfolio updates

3.3.1 PPCR Phase 1 technical assistance⁴

26. By December 2017, the PPCR Sub-Committee had 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). 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) and the 10 new pilot countries.
27. PPCR provided USD 1.5 million to each of the 10 new PPCR pilot countries to undertake PPCR Phase 1 activities and develop an SPCR. While all SPCRs are prepared and endorsed, these countries continue to utilize a portion of PPCR Phase 1 funding 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. Box 1 highlights some of the outputs and outcomes in Rwanda through PPCR Phase 1 technical assistance.

⁴ PPCR Phase 1 involves a series of activities in each 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.

Box 1: Rwanda SPCR – Turning plans into implementation of Climate Resilience



The objective of Rwanda's SPCR is to enhance integrated, economy-wide, multi-sectoral climate resilience and to drive climate-responsive investment in Rwanda. It identifies options to mobilize over USD 500 million from bilateral donors, MDBs, and the private sector over the next six years. It was produced by Rwanda's Green Fund (FONERWA) and presented by the Minister of Finance to the CIF Trust Fund Committee in December 2017.

FONERWA has been working on a resource mobilization strategy through engaging with donors in Rwanda and in international fora. The PPCR grant supported an Investors Roundtable that was held at the Africa Green Growth Forum in Kigali on November 27, 2018 along with key sessions on urban resilience as part of the National Urban Forum of February 2019. Under the capacity building component, funds from the PPCR supported two training courses. The first trained people from central and district governments on the principles of climate resilience and its mainstreaming and application. A second training course was delivered to participants on flood risk assessment through hydrological and hydraulic modeling. More than 150 people have benefited from training under PPCR.

The mobilization of resources to support the implementation of the SPCR is a priority of the Government of Rwanda. To date, the following was achieved:

- The "Second Rwanda's Urban Development Project" is expecting Board Approval by October 30, 2020. This includes US\$175 million in financing from IDA, GEF, PPCR, and the Government of Rwanda to improve access to basic services, enhance resilience, and strengthen integrated urban planning and management in the City of Kigali and the six secondary cities of Rwanda.
- Rwanda Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Deep Dive Project was approved. This includes US\$ 4.6 million in financing from the PPCR and NDC Support Facility to advance financial innovation to accelerate climate change adaptation and mitigation in line with its NDC under the Paris agreement.

3.3.2 PPCR Sub-Committee and MDB approvals

28. The PPCR Sub-Committee and the MDBs have completed the approval of 65 projects identified in the endorsed SPCRs of the original pilots and under the PSSA window. No BDRP projects were approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee during the reporting period.⁵

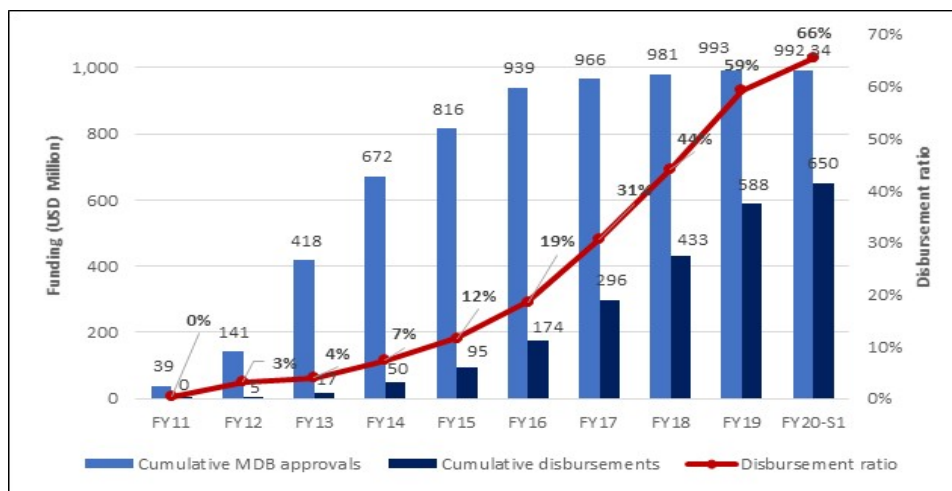
3.3.3 Implementation and disbursements updates

29. Overall, the PPCR portfolio is achieving significant progress, with most projects in advanced stage of implementation or nearing completion and several projects already completed. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed implementation of some projects due to social distancing and travel restrictions to prevent the spread of the disease. Some projects have had to postpone or cancel in-person engagements, including meetings, training, workshops, and project acquisitions. As a result, these projects may need to extend implementation timelines or be restructured to adjust planned activities and reflect realistic targets to be achieved. Annex 4 provides more information on PPCR projects affected by COVID-19 and the response measures that MDBs adopted to address implementation delays and difficulties.

30. A detailed update on the implementation status of PPCR projects is included in the [PPCR Countries Portfolio document](#) (to add a link later).

31. By the end of December 2019, 60 projects were disbursing PPCR funds. Cumulative disbursements reached USD 650 million. As shown in Figure 5, the level of project disbursements as a percentage of MDB-approved funding for projects continues to increase, reaching 66 percent. Box 2 highlights one of the community-based sub-projects being implemented as part of the ongoing Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience Project, which has disbursed about 99 percent of its total PPCR funding.

Figure 5: PPCR disbursement trends in projects by fiscal year (as of December 31, 2020)



⁵ As indicated in Footnote 3, two BDRP projects were approved as of end of September 2020.

Box 2: Portrait of a beneficiary—Mukulisho Garden Project



“From the time we started this project, I’ve been able to pay school fees for my children and to buy food at home. I urge the men and women in this project to work hard so that they too can see the goodness that I have seen.”
- Kasweka Kapalu

Project: Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II)

PPCR: USD 50.6 million

Implementing agency: World Bank

Objective: To strengthen Zambia's institutional framework for climate resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the Barotse sub-basin

Kasweka Kapalu, pictured here, has reason to smile. She is one of the beneficiaries of the PPCR-funded Mukulisho garden project, a community-level project in the Mukulisho zone of Zambia’s Lukulu district. Once a fish trader who used to leave her family for three months at a time to sell fish in the North Western Province, Kapalu has found a new way of life—and

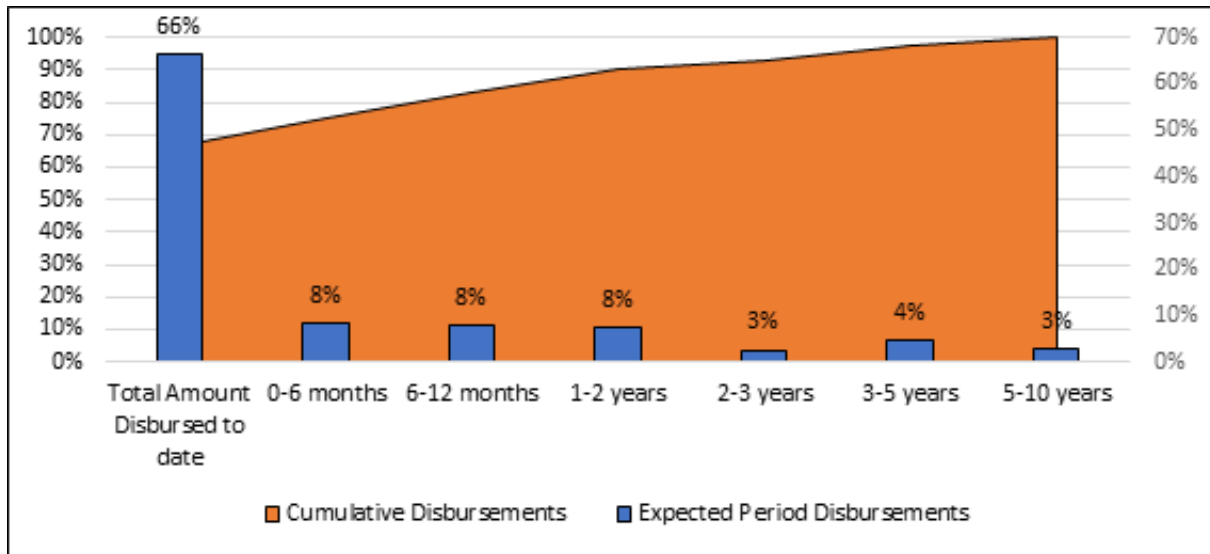
better income—thanks to the project. With PPCR support, she has been able to expand her small off-season vegetable garden into a full-fledged enterprise covering 1hectare. She has gone from earning a paltry K3,000.00 (USD 240) per year selling fish to a projected annual return of K90,000.00 (USD 7,200) growing and selling her own produce. With this increase in production and income, Kapalu has been able to feed her family, send her children to school, buy three cows, improve her house, and hire labor for her large cassava and maize fields.

The Mukulisho garden project was approved in 2016 at a cost of K27,079.06 (USD 2,166). It supports 14 households, four of which are headed by women, and it is overseen by a community committee of five men and five women. Beneficiaries have worked together to procure two water pumps, two treadle pumps, garden tools, as well as vegetable seeds and pesticides. Each household averaged a total of K12,550.00 (USD 1,004) for the 2017 season, which increased to K21,705 (USD 1,736) in the 2018 season. The size of gardens has also increased to a minimum of a hectare per farmer.

Source: [Strengthening Climate Resilience in Zambia: Project Results Stories](#)

32. Annex 4 provides information on total disbursements by country and region. In the lead is Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with 100 percent disbursement for its project being implemented as part of a regional program. Tajikistan is next, showing a disbursement of 99 percent for three completed projects and two more nearing completion. Other countries that showed more than 80 percent disbursement include Bangladesh, Mozambique, Niger, and Tonga.
33. Figure 6 shows the expected disbursement profile for outstanding PPCR funds. With 34 percent of PPCR funds remaining undisbursed, about 90 percent of these are expected to be disbursed within the next five years.
34. Detailed disbursement data and projections for PPCR is presented in the [CIF Disbursement Report](#).

Figure 6: PPCR expected disbursement profile



3.3.4 Project completion

35. During the reporting period, four PPCR projects were completed, bringing the total number of completed projects to 11 (see Table 3). Box 3 sheds light on lessons emerging from Mozambique’s Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project. For a full list of completed projects, please see Table 11.

Table 3: PPCR projects completed during the reporting period

Country	Project title	PPCR Funding (USD)	MDB	Completion date
Mozambique	Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Service	15,000,000	WB	December 2019
Mozambique	Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management	15,750,000	AfDB	December 2019
Tajikistan	Climate Resilience Financing Facility	5,000,000	EBRD	October 2019
Tajikistan	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	5,333,615	ADB	July 2019

Box 3: Learning from Decentralized Irrigation and Landscape Management in Drought-Prone Areas of Mozambique



Project: Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project (Mozambique)

PPCR financing: 15.75 million

Implementing agency: National Institute of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Objective: Strengthening the capacity of communities to address interlinked challenges related to the adverse impacts of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity, and land degradation

Mozambique faces increasingly volatile weather patterns, such as longer and more frequent cyclones and droughts. This disproportionately affects the country's agriculture sector, which employs approximately 70 percent of the national population. For seven years, the project worked to implement integrated investments in climate adaptive land and water management, reaching over 59,000 small-scale farmers and other beneficiaries (54 percent women) in Mozambique's Guijá, Mabalane, Chicualacula, Massagena, and Mapai districts. By the end of 2019 the project had supported the construction of 21 small earth dams, 12 multi-functional boreholes, 10 water troughs for livestock, and five nurseries.

The core investment, however, was the distribution of 56 sprinkler irrigation kits. This decentralized approach to irrigation reached 720 households, thereby increasing the overall resilience of local production systems and diversifying the range of crops able to be grown and sold to local markets. Cabbage, onion, and tomato, for instance, are now available throughout the year, both a direct economic boon to local farmers and a newly available input to the health and food security of the surrounding areas.

To understand the implications of this approach, the African Development Bank PPCR team worked with World Bank DIME (Development Impact Evaluation) team to design and implement a flagship impact evaluation capable of generating rigorous evidence on some of the project's targeting mechanisms, outcomes, and efficiencies, and by extension, helping to inform Mozambique's national irrigation strategy and climate policy dialogues. The mid-term results illustrated that the average area irrigated per household in the project zone rose from 0.20 ha to 0.45 ha and the share of households using irrigation rose from 10 percent to 86 percent. Beneficiary households' average production value skyrocketed by over 12 times from USD 29 to USD 369. These results are already guiding new climate resilience investments, and the final DIME study, expected in 2021, will further advance knowledge and action.

4 Cross-cutting themes

4.1 Partnerships, knowledge management, evaluation and learning

36. CIF joined the [Alliance for Hydromet Development](#) to share and further position CIF's experience and comparative advantage in hydromet financing and to improve synergies and coordination with other agencies involved in hydromet development. A formal signing of CIF's membership in the Alliance took

place on October 1, 2020 during the week-long 72nd Executive Council Meeting of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). For more information, see the [press release](#).

37. Through the CIF-GDI collaboration, another PPCR case study was published on Niger’s Irrigation Program (see Box 4). A [webinar](#) was organized in September 2020 by the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with GDI and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to share the findings of the study.

Box 4: Seeding a Climate-resilient Future: Creating Markets for Irrigation Technologies in Niger



Project: Niger Irrigation Program

PPCR financing: USD 1.5 million

Implementing agency: IFC

Objective: Test new small-scale irrigation techniques through the private sector that would engender beneficiary acceptance and promote sustainable agriculture, while creating conditions for private sector involvement in the agricultural sector

The GDI case study on the Niger Irrigation Program identified the primary delivery challenges: local communities and beneficiary stakeholders were skeptical about drip irrigation because of previous negative experiences; interventions were seen to need significant and consistent day-to-day technical support; and smallholder farmers, particularly women, could not independently access finance for agricultural activities.

To overcome skepticism about the effectiveness of drip-irrigation, Netafim, the private sector supplier of drip irrigation equipment, hired a local project coordinator, provided multiple hands-on trainings, and formally engaged with communities in local community spaces such as mosques and markets. To address “last-mile” support needs, the project assigned Community Field Assistants to each community plot or project site to provide iterative training, support with day-to-day maintenance, and linkages with buyers for farmed produce, fertilization, pesticides, and other services.

The study provides nuanced lessons on effective engagement strategies for bridging knowledge gaps within local communities regarding new technologies, systems, or practices. It stresses the value of continuous on-the-ground support via local focal points and the need for continuous and open collaboration across all stakeholders from design stage to confirm assumptions, obtain relevant approvals, and anticipate potential issues in working with a private sector firm.

For more information: [Full case study](#) and [two-page summary](#)

38. Ongoing collaboration with the World Bank’s Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) team on the impact evaluation of Mozambique’s Sustainable Land Water Resource Management Project is expected to be completed in 2021, following completion of the project itself during the current reporting period. Mid-term insights from the DIME study are already being integrated into the African Development Bank’s (AfDB) new pipeline of climate resilience investments in Mozambique, and the end-line study is expected to provide even further value in this area (see Box 3).

39. From February 11 to 13, 2020, selected PPCR countries (Bhutan, Mozambique, Nepal, and Tajikistan) participated in the 6th International Conference on Climate Services in Pune, India and shared lessons and good practices in designing and delivering effective climate services. During the event, the World Bank also showcased the e-learning course on “Weather and Climate Services for Resilient Development: A Guide for Practitioners and Policy Makers.”
40. While a number of knowledge-sharing activities were cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, PPCR organized several virtual knowledge-sharing events under its Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) Series. The first webinar, [Climate Services for Good Health: Supporting Climate-Resilient Health Care](#), took place on June 24, 2020 and was co-organized by CIF and the World Bank PPCR team. It aimed to raise awareness on the public health implications of climate change and the role that climate information and services can play in making the sector more climate resilient. It also facilitated an open exchange on building long-term climate resilience of health systems and communities by sharing good practices in order to raise awareness and identify possible priority actions. The second webinar, [Building Adaptive Capacity in the Water Sector under a Changing Climate](#), took place on October 7, 2020 and was co-organized by CIF and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group. It highlighted the methodology and results of a recently launched [study](#) commissioned by the CIF’s E&L Initiative pertaining to the application of a robust methodological framework to assess adaptive capacity in the Bolivian water governance system. The hope is that the innovative approach of this study will become a reference for the future design of projects, in order to deliver transformational impacts for adaptive capacity in the water sector.
41. As part of its KfR series work, CIF released a knowledge product, “[Strengthening Weather and Climate Information Services for Resilience: Highlights from PPCR-supported projects](#).” It draws on the operational experiences of PPCR in supporting partner countries to build their capacity in delivering and using weather and climate information services—essential to pursuing a climate-resilient development pathway.
42. MDB knowledge products and activities for PPCR during this reporting period, include the AfDB’s Mozambique Country Office launch of a digital brochure series highlighting two PPCR projects: the [Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project](#) and the [Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project](#). These brochures were released in Portuguese and English to inform both a national and international audience of achievements and lessons learned to date. They also served as a key source of information on climate resilience issues as AfDB and the Government of Mozambique reviewed their shared strategy framework and planned for upcoming investments.
43. Several PPCR-related activities under the CIF E&L Initiative were recently completed or are nearing completion (see Table 4). Recently launched studies include a [case study](#) on “Local Stakeholder Engagement in the Programs of the CIF in Cambodia;” [guidance note](#) on “Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-Sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan;” [study](#) on “Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Uganda;” [study](#) on “Building Transformative Institutional Adaptive Capacity for Climate-Resilient Water Governance in Bolivia;” and [case study](#) and [summary brief](#) on “Understanding the Influence of Leadership for Optimal Project Planning and Performance: A Case Study.” Others have either already been completed or are in the final stages of implementation and will be launched in the coming months.
44. In May 2020, a CIF E&L-funded study undertaken by the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) on “[Engagement of Women and Gender-Related Groups in the CIF](#)” was published. It assesses the participation of women’s groups in CIF governance, investment design, and

implementation. The study finds a positive trend across CIF programs in engagement with women and gender-related groups who were, for example, increasingly consulted in PPCR planning processes. This advanced countries' own gender mainstreaming processes. The study recognizes the specific guidance provided in the PPCR M&R toolkit for reporting on coordination with national gender mechanisms and women's organizations. It also emphasizes that PPCR's engagement with women and gender-related groups as beneficiaries had a direct impact on women's economic empowerment and on increasing women's climate resilience while supporting project sustainability and effectiveness.

45. The PPCR team continues close collaboration with the E&L Initiative's Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP). This includes a case study that shares Zambia's story of transformational change toward a climate-resilient future, focusing on CIF's supporting role between 2010 and 2019. The [full case study](#) and [summary](#) describe CIF's strategy for supporting climate resilience and the progress Zambia has made in achieving climate resilience along four dimensions of transformational change. Box 5 highlights PPCR's deep engagement with the new TCLP resilience interest group.
46. In November 2019, the CIF E&L Initiative and the Zambian Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP) co-hosted a high-level workshop entitled "[Resilience Ready: Zambia's Vision 2030.](#)" It was held in response to a request by the PPCR focal point team at the Zambian MNDP to assist them in bringing together diverse stakeholders, especially from different government ministries, to share results and lessons from the implementation of PPCR as evidenced in the CIF's transformational change studies. Over the course of two and half days, over 200 participants attended the workshop, including four ministers, over 20 members of Parliament and other senior officials (including permanent secretaries and directors), as well as participants from non-profit organizations, academia, funding organizations, and the private sector. Participants shared lessons learned from the experience of implementing PPCR projects and discussed how to make progress on unmet challenges. Workshop attendance was higher than initially anticipated, a testament to the work that the MNDP has done with PPCR support to mainstream resilience thinking at the national and sub-national levels.

Table 4: PPCR-related E&L activities from MDBs, recipient countries, and CSOs

E&L Proposal	Type/Submitting Entity	CIF Program	Status
1. Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities, Zambia	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	Ongoing
2. Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa (CHASA): The Case of Uganda	NGO and Government of Uganda PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	Completed
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	Completed
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 (BTPEC)	PPCR	Completed
5. Evaluating operational pathways used for modernizing National Hydrological and Meteorological organizations and delivering weather, water, and climate services in Mozambique, Nepal, and	MDB: World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	Ongoing
6. Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan	MDB: EBRD PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	Ongoing
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	PPCR	Completed
8. Building transformative institutional adaptive capacity: Assessing potential contribution of PPCR to building a climate-resilient Water governance	MDB (IADB) sub-contracting University of Geneva	PPCR	Completed
9. Evaluating the Role of Leadership in Transformational Change across PPCR in the Asia-Pacific Region	Observer (LEAD Pakistan)	PPCR	Completed

Box 5: Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) Resilience Interest Group



The E&L Initiative’s [Transformational Change Learning Partnership](#) (TCLP) is a multi-disciplinary, multi-stakeholder learning community established to deepen, advance, and promote transformational change in climate action. In early 2020, the TCLP launched its most recent phase of work, which covers global sharing on transformational change through webinars, small-group work focusing on topics of interest, case studies on

transformational change, a repository of resources on transformational change, and virtual workshops (planned for 2021).

As part of this work, the TCLP established four interest groups, with one focused on resilience. This interest group attempts to better understand transformational change in the context of climate resilience initiatives, including what it means, how to know if progress toward positive transformational change is occurring, and how to design and implement resilience initiatives to be more transformational. The interest group meets approximately every two months for a virtual learning meeting.

The group met on July 14, 2020, and again on August 31, 2020, with over 40 participants from a wide variety of institutions and backgrounds, including from within the CIF community and externally. The [second meeting](#) focused on lessons and implications of the PPCR experience in design and implementation of hydromet-related projects where CIF presented the findings from the recently launched knowledge product, “[Strengthening Weather and Climate Information Services for Resilience: Highlights from PPCR-supported project](#).”. Many of these participants joined some 100 other attendees at a broader TCLP-wide webinar in June 2020 that highlighted issues related to urban resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Topics for future meetings and learning opportunities may include enhancing private sector engagement, building capacities to strengthen stakeholder participation, and gender and resilience.

4.2 Monitoring and reporting

47. Planning for a PPCR M&R Country Capacity Building Program in various countries started in 2020, but due to the threat of COVID-19, the proposed in-person training sessions were postponed, including those for Samoa and Nepal. As an alternative, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with ADB, conducted its first PPCR M&R Virtual Training Workshop with Nepal’s PPCR team on July 2-4, 2020. It attracted over 30 participants from the Government of Nepal and local project teams, private sector, and civil society representatives, and was well-received. If COVID-19 travel restrictions persist, the CIF Administrative Unit will explore a similar virtual workshop for Samoa.
48. See Section 5 for the most recent M&R results reporting.

4.3 Gender

4.3.1 PPCR portfolio performance and gender

49. As requested by the PPCR Sub-Committee, the following gender scorecard reflects trends in investment plan and project portfolios in the area of gender quality at entry (i.e., at design stage) over time. Tables 5 and 6 show an increase in quality of both SPCRs and project portfolio from the June 2014 baseline across all three scorecard indicator areas: presence of sector-specific gender analysis, women-targeted activities, and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators.

Table 5: Gender scorecard indicators: PPCR SPCRs⁶⁷
(Program inception–June 2020)

Indicators	2014 Baseline ⁸ % (n)	GAP Phases 1 & 2 (July 2014–June 2020) % (n)	Inception – June 2020 % (n)
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)

⁶ No new SPCRs were approved during the current reporting period (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020). Note that as both the total number of projects in the PPCR portfolio and the number of those with sector-specific gender analysis changes across periods, the share of the portfolio hosting sector-specific gender analysis may not always increase even if the absolute number of such projects increases. In Table 6, the baseline portfolio in 2014 hosted 45 projects, of which 35 featured sector-specific gender analysis (i.e., 78 percent), while the cumulative portfolio had 65 projects as of June 2020, of which 50 had sector-specific gender analysis (i.e., 77 percent).

⁷ The third column reports the period from the start of the PPCR program itself to the end of the current reporting period. The second column reports on performance from July 2014 to the end of the current reporting period (i.e., Gender Action Plan implementation periods).

⁸ Baseline figures are as of June 30, 2014.

Table 6: Gender scorecard indicators: PPCR projects⁹¹⁰
(Program inception–June 2020)

Indicators	2014 Baseline ¹¹ % (n)	GAP Phases 1 & 2 (July 2014–June 2020) % (n)	PPCR Inception–June 2020 % (n) ¹²
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)

4.3.2 CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3

50. In June 2020, the [CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3](#) was approved by the Joint Meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees for implementation from FY21–FY24. It continues the aims of the CIF Gender Program to mainstream gender in CIF policies and programs and deepen knowledge, learning, and technical support on gender in CIF, while undertaking more scaled-up efforts in capacity building, institutional development (including expansion of outreach with MDBs and countries to non-state actors, particularly as a feedback mechanism for CIF implementation), and support to Women’s Climate Leadership, in the form of a new multi-year initiative as well as systematic sector-wide learning and dissemination.
51. Preparatory steps for development of the Phase 3 Plan included a February 2020 meeting held in London at the headquarters¹³ of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), attended by the CIF Gender Working Group of MDB representatives, the CIF Administrative Unit

⁹ During the current reporting period (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020), 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, three additional financing projects were MDB-approved since the inception until June 2019. One additional financing project (Niger Irrigation Program 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.

¹⁰ The third column reports the period from the start of the PPCR program itself to the end of the current reporting period. The second column reports on performance from July 2014 to the end of the current reporting period (i.e., Gender Action Plan implementation periods).

¹¹ Baseline figures are as of June 30, 2014.

¹² No new PPCR projects were approved during the current reporting period (July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020).

¹³ See link at <https://twitter.com/VanoraBennett/status/1227551103086219264>

gender team, and invited guest speakers from the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

Box 6: Enhancing Women’s Climate Resilience through Improved Institutional Capacity in Cambodia



The *Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning Technical Assistance* (TA) with PPCR finance support of USD 10 million is implemented in Cambodia by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The TA seeks to strengthen the capacity of Cambodian institutions and stakeholders to integrate climate into development plans, programs, and projects. The TA supports seven projects approved under Cambodia’s SPCR in agriculture, water resources, urban sanitation, and transport sectors. The main components of the TA include strengthening institutional capacity to coordinate PPCR investments and mainstream adaptation into national planning, budgeting, and development; conducting feasibility studies for adaptation projects; strengthen the capacity of civil society and non-governmental organizations to mainstream climate resilience in operations; and generation and dissemination of climate change adaptation knowledge in various sectors.

The TA includes a gender-specific component implemented by the Ministry of Women’s Affairs to strengthen its capacity and that of line sector ministries and civil society organizations on gender in adaptation. Achievements of this specific component included the development of a comprehensive Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change for 2018-2030 and gender mainstreaming manuals for key adaptation sectors such as agriculture, health, and water resource management. Following the completion of this component, a workshop was organized on September 10, 2020, in Phnom Penh. The workshop was launched by the Minister of Women’s Affairs and representatives from Ministries of Rural Development, Water, and others attended. The CIF AU participated in the workshop, making a presentation on achievements and lessons learned on driving gender-transformative change in CIF.

4.3.3 Gender outreach, learning, and capacity-building

52. In November 2019, in collaboration with the World Bank, EBRD, and AfDB, CIF organized two separate panels at the inter-MDB [Global Gender Summit](#) held in Kigali, Rwanda: one focused on CIF’s investments in renewable energy and resilience, and the other including a CIF-financed project as part of a discussion on gender and sustainable landscapes. Lessons from PPCR Tajikistan and PPCR Zambia were shared by private sector and government representatives, respectively. Total conference participants numbered more than 1,400. See [AfDB press release](#) and [photos](#) from the CIF panel.
53. In May 2020, CIF participated as a panelist in a high-level session on [Advancing Women’s Role in Economy Recovery and Climate Resilience](#) to share lessons on women’s participation in CIF climate action planning and promotion. During the PPCR M&R Virtual Training Workshop with Nepal’s PPCR team in July 2020, a session on gender and social inclusion was delivered. It highlighted good practices

in gender indicator development and in reporting on gender and social inclusion outcomes in operations on climate adaptation.

4.4 Risk management

54. The PPCR Risk Report provides an update on assessments of the more significant risk exposures facing the PPCR. This section presents a summary of the projects under implementation risks, based on data from December 31, 2019 and compares them with projects flagged in the previous PPCR Risk Report (which was based on data as of June 30, 2019 for implementation risk), with certain projects using more updated information where indicated in the report.
55. Implementation risk is the risk that a project, once effective, is not implemented in a timely manner. The CIF Administrative Unit has added an additional criterion for flagging projects for this risk to account for the heightened implementation risk of projects which extend their anticipated dates of final disbursement (see c below). The CIF Administrative Unit now flags a project for implementation risk if the project meets at least one of the following three criteria.
- The project has been effective for 36 months but has disbursed less than 20 percent of approved funds.
 - The project is within 15 months of the anticipated date of final disbursement but has disbursed less than 50 percent of approved funds.
 - The anticipated date of final disbursement for the project has been extended, and less than 50 percent of approved funds have been disbursed.
56. PPCR's implementation risk score remains High. Ten projects representing USD 149 million of PPCR funds were flagged for implementation risk in the current reporting period as compared to 10 projects representing USD 134 million reported in the last reporting cycle. The PPCR's implementation risk score has been High in every reporting cycle during the last three years.
57. Table 7 illustrates that four projects representing USD 48 million of program funding have been flagged under the first criterion (vs. four projects totaling USD 42 million as of December 31, 2018). While one of the four projects flagged in previous PPCR Risk Report is no longer flagged under the first criterion, having increased disbursements to above 20 percent of program funding (*Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project – Haiti (World Bank)*), this project is now flagged under the second criterion.

Table 7: PPCR public sector projects effective for 36 months with less than 20 percent of program funds disbursed

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Funding (USD million)	Cumulative Disb. As of Dec 31, 2019 (USD Millions)	Disbursement Ratio	Effectiveness Date	Months After Effectiveness Date	MDB Co-Financing (USD millions)
Papua New Guinea	Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project	ADB	24.3	3.9	16%	1/15/2016	48	0
Cambodia	Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project	ADB	10.0	0.9	9%	1/5/2016	49	37
Haiti	Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	IBRD	8.0	1.1	14%	10/6/2014	64	50
South Pacific-Regional	Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)	IBRD	5.8	0.8	14%	11/1/2015	51	4

58. Table 8 illustrates that seven projects representing USD 109 million of program funding have been flagged under the second criterion (vs. four projects totaling USD 47 million flagged in the last PPCR Risk Report).

Table 8: PPCR public sector projects within 15 months of closing with less than 50 percent of approved funds disbursed

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Funding (USD million)	MDB Board Approval Date	Cumulative Disb. as of Dec 31, 2019	Disbursement Ratio	Anticipated Date of Financial Closure	Months Before Anticipated Date of Financial Closure	MDB Co-Financing (USD millions)
Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Monduliri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project	ADB	7.4	3/13/2015	2.6	36%	9/30/2019	(3)	19
Cambodia	Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin	ADB	10.0	11/10/2015	0.9	17%	12/31/2019	-	37
Saint Lucia	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	IBRD	27.0	6/4/2014	10.3	38%	6/30/2020	6	41
Haiti	Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	IBRD	8.0	5/19/2014	1.1	14%	8/31/2020	8	14
Haiti	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	IBRD	5.0	6/26/2015	1.3	26%	12/31/2020	12	0
Bolivia	Climate Resilience - Integrated Basin Management Project	IBRD	45.5	7/25/2014	17.6	39%	12/31/2020	12	0
Jamaica	Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector	IDB	5.8	5/18/2016	-	0%	6/8/2019	(7)	0

59. Table 9 illustrates that one project representing USD 9 million of program funding has been flagged under the third criterion (vs. three projects totaling USD 34 million flagged in the last PPCR Risk Report). *Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-focused Adaptation – Cambodia (ADB)*, and *Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province – Cambodia (ADB)* are no longer flagged as disbursements have increased to above 50 percent of approved funding.

Table 9: PPCR projects with extended anticipated dates of final disbursement, and less than 50 percent of approved funds disbursed

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	PPCR Funding (USD million)	MDB Board Approval Date	Cumulative Disb. As of Dec 31, 2019 (USD million)	Disbursement Ratio	Effectiveness Date	Months Since Effectiveness Date	Initial Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	Extended Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	MDB Co-financing (USD million)
Cambodia	Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project	ADB	9.4	12/10/2012	4.4	47%	4/8/2013	82	6/30/2019	6/30/2021	38.5

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

5 Results

5.1 Scope

61. This section on PPCR results corresponds to the time period from January 1 to December 31, 2019, referred to as reporting year 2019 (RY2019).¹⁴ Due to the challenging situation on the ground caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting difficulties countries have faced attempting to conduct annual scoring workshops and data validation among stakeholders, results monitoring and reporting for this reporting period is limited only to project-level reporting by the MDBs. Country-level reporting is expected to continue in the next reporting period, or as soon as conditions allow.

62. It is expected that the 17 PPCR countries and the two regional programs (Pacific and Caribbean) reporting on the five PPCR core indicators¹⁵ will submit their results report by March 15, 2021 in preparation for the next SCF Trust Fund Committee meeting in June 2021.

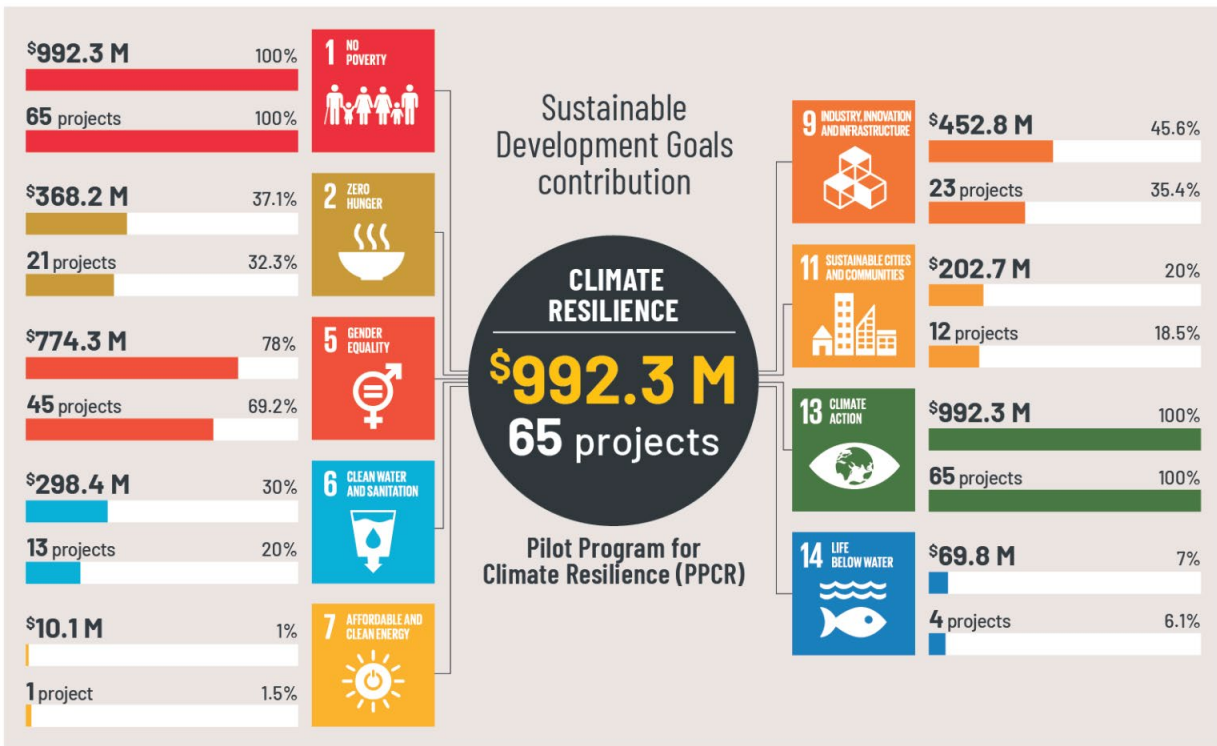
63. This reporting cycle marks the fourth time MDBs have submitted project-level data to leverage the data already being reported in their results frameworks and implementation status reports and to improve aggregation of project- and output-level indicators at the PPCR fund level. This additional reporting pillar is a key result of the stocktaking exercise that the CIF Administration undertook in coordination with the MDBs and PPCR countries in 2017.

64. The current results reporting covers data from 65 MDB-approved projects, including eleven fully completed projects in 17 countries and two regions. The PPCR Portfolio of projects contributes to 9 out of the 16 Sustainable Development Goals. A detailed breakdown is provided in Figure 7.

¹⁴ The complete list of projects that reported results, including detailed results data, is available in the PPCR Results section of the CCH (<https://clientconnectionfifs.worldbank.org/CIF/Pages/ResultsReport.aspx#/>).

¹⁵ 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 PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

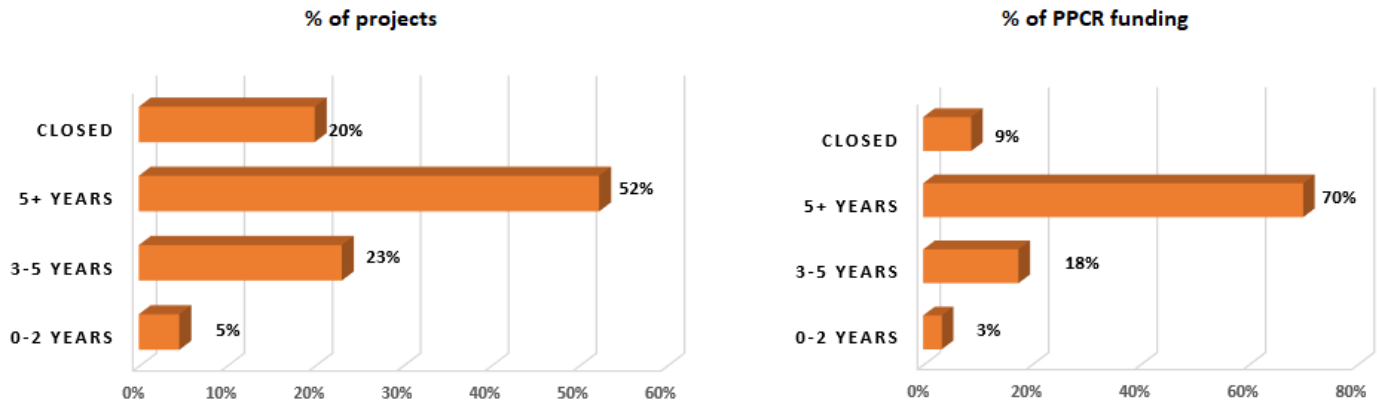
Figure 7. PPCR Sustainable Development Goals Contribution



5.2 Maturity of the PPCR portfolio

65. The results of the PPCR portfolio should be interpreted in the context of the portfolio’s overall maturity. As Figure 8 shows, the PPCR portfolio has matured, with 100 percent of total PPCR funding approved. Of this, 9 percent is already completed, and 70 percent is under implementation for more than 5 years. More results are expected to emerge in the coming years when the portfolio reaches its full maturity.

Figure 8: Maturity of MDB-approved PPCR projects



5.3 Global results overview

66. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic causing disruptions in MDBs' project implementation and delivery, PPCR has made substantial progress toward its program goals. Cumulative results achieved by December 31, 2019 include the following:



Integration of climate change into 635 national, sectoral, and local/community development plans, representing 93 percent of the cumulative target of 681 plans. From RY2018 to RY2019, 209 new plans integrated climate change considerations, representing a 49 percent increase.



Training on climate-related topics provided to 228,901 people (112 percent of 203,641 people targeted through 37 MDB-approved projects in 18 countries and two regions). Between RY2018 and RY2019, 155,743 people received training targeting both government and non-government beneficiaries, such as CSOs, small business owners, and entrepreneurs. Topics included drainage and wastewater management, forestry management, bioengineering, soil and water conservation, and gender mainstreaming in adaptation.



609 knowledge products, studies, or platforms have been produced (almost 89 percent of the cumulative target of 682) to support in-country capacity development efforts. This includes 61 new knowledge products developed between RY2018 and RY2019.



More than 177,018 hectares (ha) of degraded land (95 percent of the 185,379 ha targeted) have been restored through sustainable land and water management practices. Between RY2018 and RY2019, more than 20,276 ha were brought under more sustainable practice.



2,239 hydromet and climate services (HCS) stations (agromet stations, hydrological stations, and meteorological stations) have been built or rendered functional out of the 2,443 targeted in seven countries (91 percent progress). Between RY2018 and RY2019, 1,907 HCS stations were installed or rendered functional.



2,088 km of climate improved roads have been constructed or rehabilitated (71 percent of 2,920 km targeted). Between RY2018 and RY2019, 973 km of resilient roads were added representing an increase of 87%.



More than 5,489 climate-smart, small-scale structures (schools, hospitals, and disaster shelters) have been constructed (38 percent of the 14,525 structures targeted). Between RY2018 and RY2019, 3,905 additional climate-smart, small-scale infrastructure units were made available to beneficiary communities.



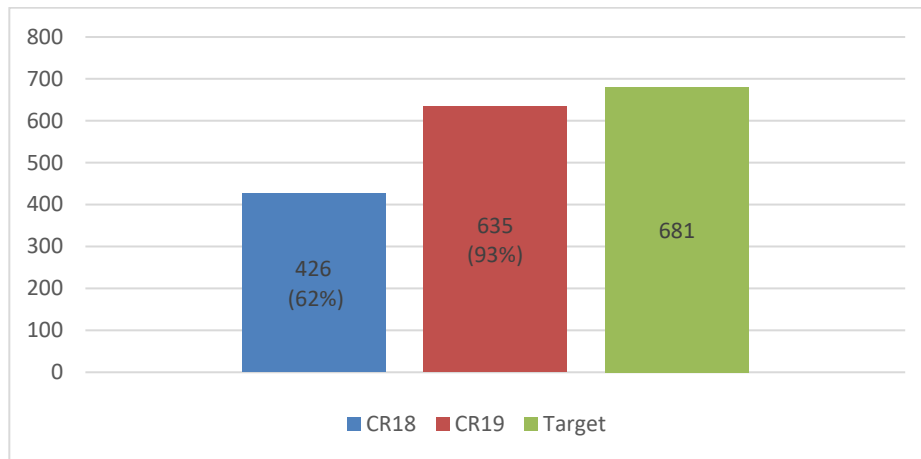
Five climate adaptation financing facilities have been created, supporting 6,340 households and businesses (70 percent of the 9,072 households and businesses targeted). Between RY2018 and RY2019, 2730 households and businesses have been supported by these facilities.

5.4 Mainstreaming climate change into national and sector development planning

67. As extreme weather events become more frequent and stronger in many developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS), it is critical that policymakers and development practitioners incorporate climate change adaptation objectives into their sectoral policies and plans. This process, called mainstreaming, has the potential to improve the resilience of development outcomes, contribute to a more efficient use of resources, and avoid investments that unintentionally lead to maladaptation.
68. PPCR is contributing significantly to this national effort by providing institutional, technical, and capacity-building support, thereby establishing a solid foundation for integrating climate change risks into national, sector, and local-level planning, policies, and strategies.
69. As Figure 9 shows, PPCR has cumulatively contributed to the integration of climate change in 635 national, sectoral, and local/community development plans as of December 31, 2019 (reported across 27 projects in 15 countries). From RY2018 to RY2019, 209 new plans integrated climate change considerations, representing a 49 percent increase in one year.

Figure 9: Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, frameworks that integrate climate change

(Cumulative as of December 31, 2019, 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, “CR” Cumulative Results.

70. In **Tajikistan**, through the completed Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project (World Bank), Tajik villages have integrated climate change adaptation and environmental appraisals into 80 community action plans out of the 75 expected, a 106 percent success rate.

71. In **Niger**, the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (World Bank) has set an ambitious objective to mainstream climate resilience into development strategies at national and local levels, aiming to make socio-economic development policies more responsive to climate change. This includes defining and implementing a comprehensive communication strategy and system of effective knowledge management. Almost two years before its completion, the project has successfully supported the integration of climate change adaptation into 38 local development plans, reaching 100 percent of its target.



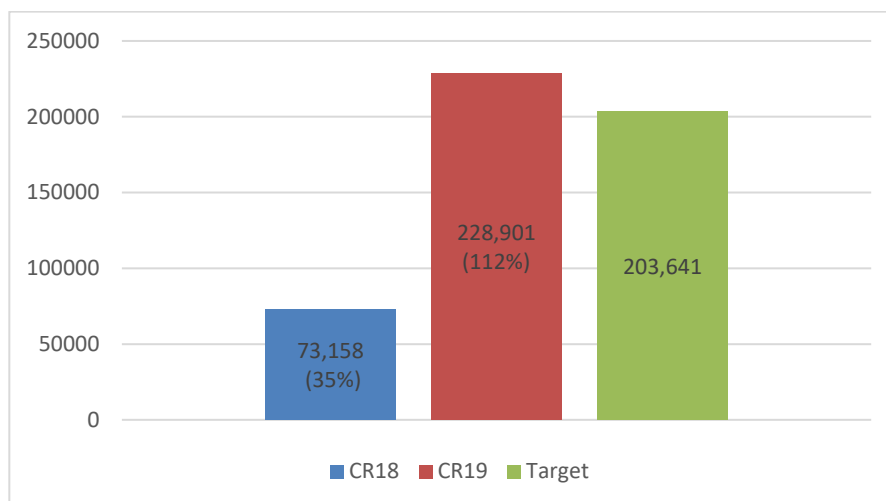
*Consultation of local communities during the preparation of Local Development Plans.
PPCR Niger*

72. In **Nepal**, the Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development Project (ADB) has successfully completed the integration of climate change risk management in guidelines, manuals, and standards of different line ministries, such as the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, and in different ministerial departments, such as the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage.

5.5 Strengthening adaptive capacity to mainstream climate change

73. To achieve the transformational change envisaged by PPCR, countries must strengthen their adaptive capacity and institutional frameworks in order to develop tools, instruments, and strategies to respond to climate variabilities and change. The process for successfully mainstreaming climate change includes raising awareness through knowledge-generation activities and building capacity through training and technical support to both governmental and non-governmental actors (i.e., NGOs, beneficiaries).
74. PPCR is supporting all pilot countries in their climate resilience capacity-building effort through enhanced technical and institutional capacity development and knowledge generation activities.
75. As Figure 10 shows, 37 MDB-approved PPCR projects have conducted trainings on a variety of climate-related topics, such as climate data, early warning system, climate change coordination. This has benefitted 228,901 trainees, including government officials, project beneficiaries, and local CSOs (112 percent of 203,641 people targeted).

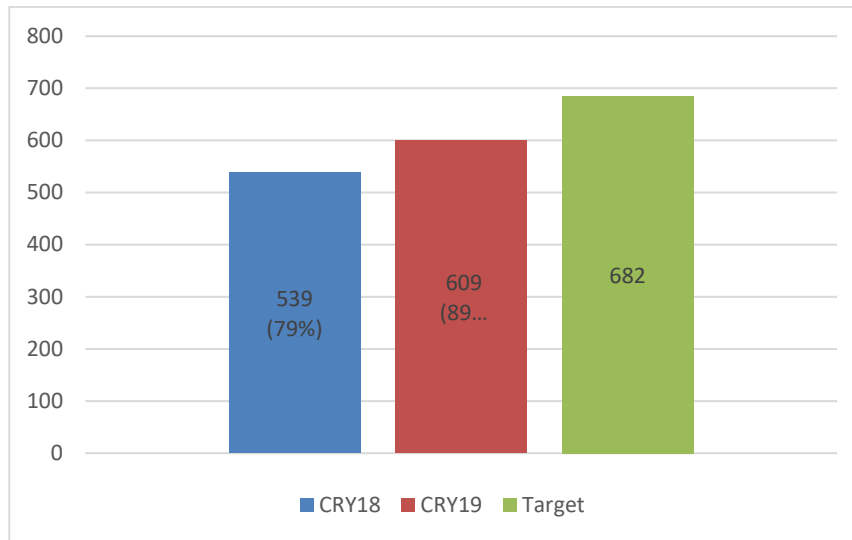
Figure 10: Number of people receiving climate-related training
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2019, P=37 C=18)



Source: CCH; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator, “CR” Cumulative Results.

76. In **Nepal**, the Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development project (ADB) has contributed to the training of 1,608 local planners (35 percent women) in climate change and community-based adaptation, and the development of adaptation plans in 61 communities against the target of 100 communities. Post-training assessments indicated that the majority of participants applied the skills they learned in their work.
77. In terms of knowledge generation and dissemination, 609 knowledge products, studies, and platforms (almost 89 percent of the total target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Number of knowledge products developed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2019; P=37, C=18)



Source: CCH; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator; “CR” Cumulative Results.

78. The following examples illustrate the wide range of products developed:

- In **Niger**, the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience Project (World Bank) has contributed to the production and dissemination of 49 out of the 60 expected climate resilience knowledge products (81 percent of target) for rural communities.
- In **Tajikistan**, the Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project (World Bank) has produced 132 instructional videos on climate change-related good practices out of 102 expected, an almost 129 percent achievement rate.
- In **Jamaica**, through the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project (World Bank), approximately 150 people across the island have been trained in operating, collecting, and recording data using rain gauges and automatic weather stations. The individuals involved are voluntary observers and automatic weather station partners of the Meteorological Service Division (MSJ). This capacity building effort represents a partnership between the MSJ and the Planning Institute of Jamaica.



Personnel being trained in collecting weather and climate data. PPCR Jamaica, 2019

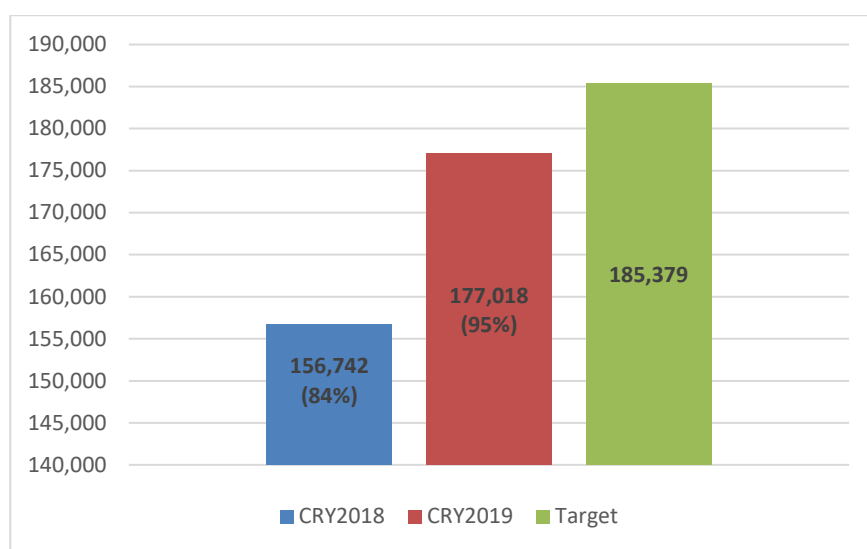
79. Across the PPCR portfolio, many countries have developed online platforms and are using social media tools (Facebook, Twitter) to share climate change knowledge and information, and promote PPCR project achievements and results (e.g., [Niger’s PPCR website](#), [Tajikistan’s PPCR Facebook page](#), [Jamaica’s PPCR website](#)).

5.6 Agriculture, sustainable land, and water management practices

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

81. As of December 31, 2019, PPCR had transformed more than 177,018 ha of land through sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices—a surface area larger than Tonga, Grenada, and Dominica combined. This is 95 percent of the 185,379-ha targeted (see Figure 12). Between RY2018 and RY2019, more than 20,276 additional ha of land were brought under more sustainable practices.

Figure 12: Area (ha) improved through sustainable water and land management practices (Cumulative as of December 31, 2019, P=7 C=5)



Source: CCH; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator, “CR” Cumulative Results

82. These interventions will contribute to enhancing food security and increasing the resilience of communities to climatic variability through the adoption of technologies that increase the productivity, stability, and resilience of production systems. Examples include the following and Box 7:

- In **Mozambique**, the Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project (AfDB) has established sustainable irrigation on 300 ha of land (82 percent of 360 ha targeted), benefitting rural farmers in the Gaza Province.
- In **Cambodia**, the Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-focused Adaptation Project (ADB) has improved or rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services across 10,373 ha of land.

- In **Niger**, the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (World Bank) has supported the use of improved SLWM practices in 4,441 ha of agricultural land (78 percent of 5,000 ha targeted).
- In **Tajikistan**, the Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Agriculture and Landscape Management project (World Bank) has supported the use of effective SLWM practices in 44,235 ha of land, practices which are suited to local agro-ecological conditions and climate change resilience.

Box 7: COVID-19 co-benefits from climate-adaptive community development in Zambia



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

PPCR Financing: \$38 million (\$20.5 million grant and \$17.5 million loan)

Implementing agency: AfDB

Objective: To strengthen the adaptive capacity of poor rural communities and natural resource-based production systems that are vulnerable to floods and droughts in the Kafue Sub-Basin

Key results:

- 1,225 hard and soft adaptation micro-projects supported at community level in 11 districts
- Over 272,000 direct beneficiaries reached (52% women)
- 247 km of strategic farm-to-market access roads constructed/rehabilitated using climate risk models

For decades, Keith Hasimuna, 45, eked out a living farming in Mapobwe village in Pemba district of Zambia’s Southern Province. His fortunes turned in 2018 thanks to the arrival of his community’s first ever solar-powered borehole, supported through the Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin (SCRiKA) project. Rather than relying on erratic rainfall, Hasimuna now irrigates his crops using a water pump. About 80 households in his community are now using this water source, designed to improve their adaptive capacity in a country where the impacts of droughts, floods, and other extreme climate events are estimated to cost around 0.4 percent GDP annually.

Hasimuna has seen a 125 percent increase in his own income, and now earns around 4,500 kwacha (USD 244) per month, depending on the season. He has been able to invest in other small business activities, such as building a communal animal dip tank. The project’s community-driven adaptation mechanisms have enabled other community members to diversify their income streams.

While this has been a key strategy for improving local-level climate resilience, in 2020, it has become even more important. “SCRiKA is improving vulnerable communities’ adaptive capacity to not only climate change but COVID-19, too,” said Indie Dinala, SCRiKA project manager with Zambia’s Ministry of National Development Planning. “The ongoing climate resilient support we are providing to communities will enable them to become resilient and easily diversify to alternative sources of income when their regular source of income is disturbed due to COVID.”

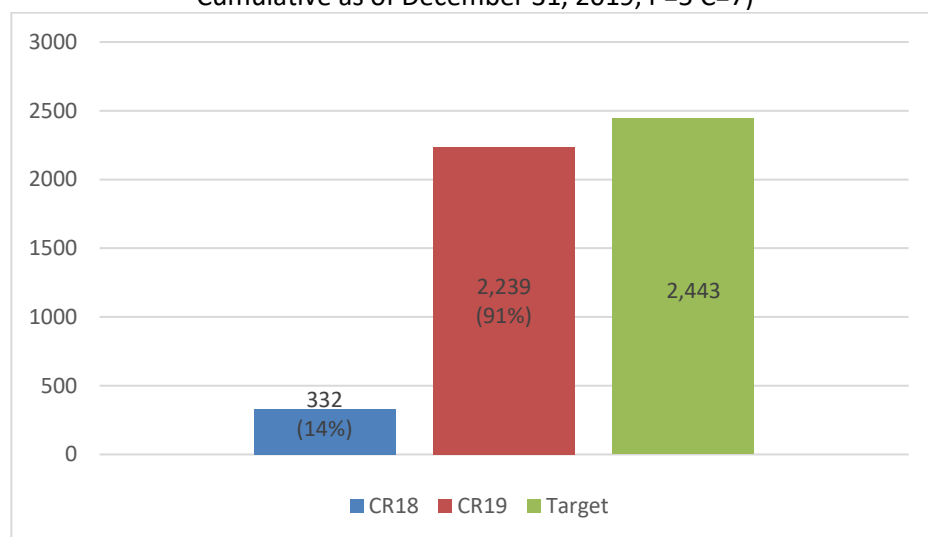
Additionally, the project’s support for vegetable growing throughout the year and the introduction of fruit trees, such as moringa, are expected to help strengthen the nutrition levels of community members, advancing overall health at a time when this is especially crucial. SCRiKA is also acting nimbly to leverage the power of its community-level design to address the needs at hand. A USD 200,000 re-allocation was recently approved by AfDB as emergency humanitarian and adaptation support to COVID-19 for the 11 districts covered by the project, demonstrating that “building back better” can mean supporting climate resilience and public health simultaneously.

Source: AfDB

5.7 Hydromet and climate services

83. PPCR recognizes the critical importance of hydrometeorological and climate services (HCS) in building climate resilience across economic sectors and communities. 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.
84. For the past decade, PPCR has worked with pilot countries and MDB partners to upgrade and modernize their observation and monitoring systems. This includes the procurement and installation of new monitoring and associated data transmission equipment for weather and hydrological monitoring stations.
85. PPCR expects to equip seven countries with 2443 HCS stations (agromet stations, hydrological stations, and meteorological stations). As of December 31, 2019, 2,239 HCS stations had been installed, or 91 percent of the target (see Figure 13). Between RY2018 and RY2019, 1,907¹⁶ HCS stations were installed or rendered functional representing a tremendous 574% increase from RY2018 due to two main factors: (i) completion of most HCS projects' activities and (ii) improvement in HCS data collected through the CCH.

Figure 13: Number of HCS stations supported
Cumulative as of December 31, 2019, 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, "CR" Cumulative Results.

86. In **Grenada**, a total of 33 new stations, which measure a variety of variables required for both weather and climate forecasting, have been installed in Carriacou, and Petite Martinique. See Box 8 for more details.
87. In **Tajikistan**, 90 percent of meteorology stations were already monitoring the main meteorological parameters (against a baseline of 19 percent in August 2011 and project target of 90 percent for March 2023), with 44 percent of stream gauges reporting operational data (against a baseline of 16 percent and project target of 50 percent).
88. In **Jamaica**, a key component of the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project (World Bank) is upgrading the country's hydromet monitoring network. An impressive range of essential equipment and infrastructure has been put in place: 35 automatic weather stations installed, 54 intensity rain gauges and stream flow monitors installed or upgraded, 16 soil moisture probes installed and one water-monitoring situation room established at the Water Resources Authority one sea level tidal gauge installed, and two back-up power supplies installed.



An automatic weather station installed at Mona Dam. Photo: Planning institute of Jamaica, 2018

5.8 Climate resilient infrastructure

89. Images of flattened homes, parched reservoirs, flooded roads, or deluged airports hit the headlines on a weekly basis. They are all stark reminders that, worldwide, current infrastructure is not robust enough to deal with violent and unpredictable weather. This is especially true for low-income countries and SIDS, which are most vulnerable to the extreme effects of climate change.
90. PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacity of urban and rural communities in pilot countries by providing safe, climate-resilient, all-year access roads. Another key area of focus is small-scale, community-level infrastructure, such as flood control and diversion structures, small-scale irrigation schemes, small-scale water reservoirs, small dams, de-silting and restocking ponds and water bodies, improved wells and boreholes, rural market facilities, multipurpose cyclone shelters, and climate-proof schools and hospitals.
91. As of December 31, 2019, PPCR had supported the construction and rehabilitation of 2,088 km of roads (71 percent of 2,920 km targeted) and 5,489 small-scale infrastructures (38 percent of 14,525 structures targeted). Between RY2018 and RY2019, 973 km of resilient road were added, and 3,905 additional climate-smart, small-scale infrastructure units were made available to beneficiary communities (see Figures 14a and 14b).

Figure 14a: Small-scale climate infrastructure
(Cumulative as of
December 31, 2019, P=17 C=11)

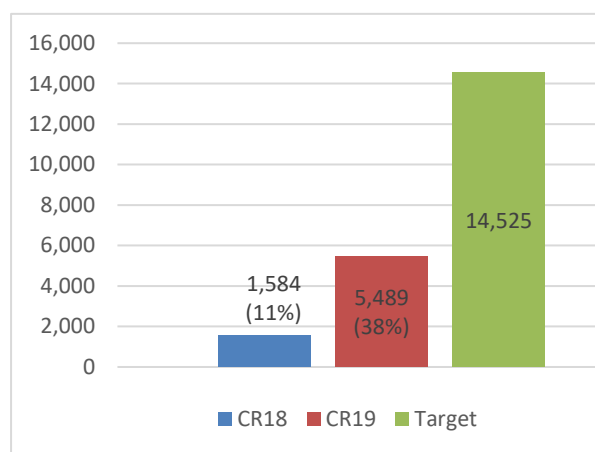
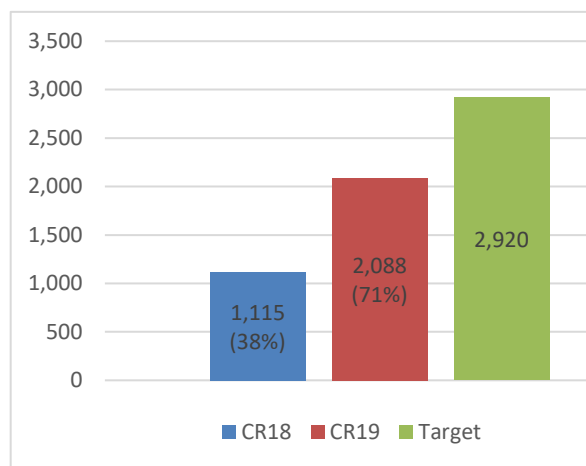


Figure 14b: Climate resilient roads built or restored, in km
(Cumulative as of
December 31, 2019, P=12 C=10)



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

92. In **Saint Lucia**, the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (World Bank) aims to reduce urgent disaster vulnerability and increase long-term climate resilience by addressing the multi-faceted risks associated with hydro-meteorological events. The project has constructed eight school facilities, health centers, and emergency shelters that have reduced vulnerability to landslips, flooding, and other climate-related events.

93. In **Jamaica**, the Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the PPCR (IDB Group) has established 325 water management and conservation units (check dams¹⁷ and communal rainwater harvesting systems).
94. In **Niger**, the Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (AfDB) has built 22.8 km of service roads in support of strengthened agro-sylvo-pastoral production systems, representing 41 percent of service roads to be supported by the project and nearly 100 percent of the cumulative target.
95. In **Zambia**, the Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin (AfDB) has constructed or rehabilitated 82 km of strategic farm-to-market access roads using climate risk planning models, reaching a total of 247 km supported.

5.9 Coastal zone management

96. Coastal areas are home to the highest concentration of human populations and some of the greatest climate adaptation needs. The combination of rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events, such as tropical cyclones, threaten coastal areas in many PPCR countries, especially SIDS. PPCR is providing support to communities in these countries through various context-specific approaches. In some cases, ecosystem-based adaptation measures like mangrove reforestation are being used, while in urban contexts, physical infrastructure options, such as sea walls, are being established to protect people and businesses in coastal zones.
97. PPCR is expected to support the protection of 103,841 ha of coastal areas in four countries and contribute to the construction or improvement of 1,609 km of embankments, drainage, or defense flood protection in six countries (see Figures 15a and 15b).
98. Between RY2018 and RY2019, tremendous progress was made on this indicator (see Figure 15a). Four projects completed work protecting 8,697 ha of area targeted in selected polders from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges which represent an increase of 37%.
99. Progress has also been made in terms of expanding the length (km) of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and defense flood protections constructed. Almost 127 km of infrastructure were added between RY18 and RY19.

¹⁷ Check dams are structures installed across waterways to control water speed and prevent erosion.

Figure 15a: Area (ha) protected from flood, sea level rise, storm surge
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2019, P=4 C=4)

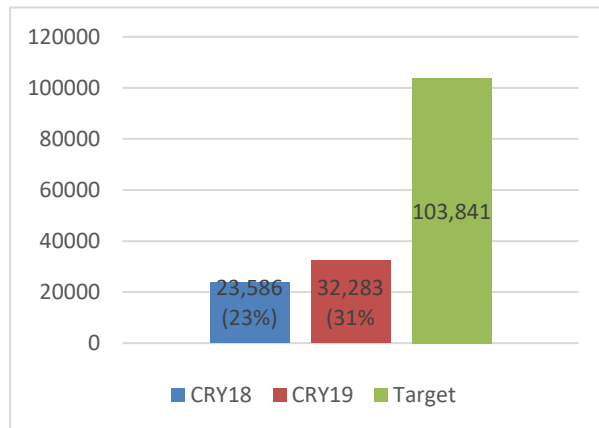
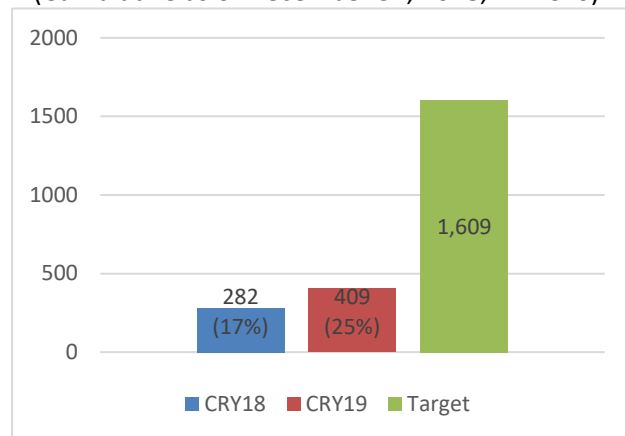


Figure 15b: Length (km) of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, defense flood protections constructed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=7 C=6)



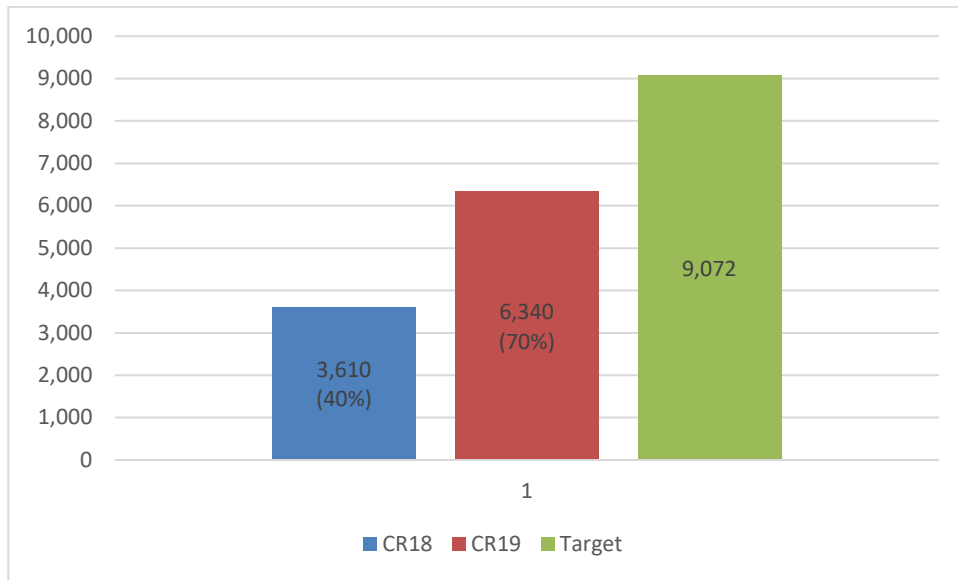
Source: MDB data with calculation by CIF M&E Team; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator, “CR” Cumulative Results.

100. In **Bangladesh**, the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (World Bank) supports the rehabilitation and upgradation of polders to protect coastal areas from tidal flooding and frequent storm surges and to reduce saline intrusion that impacts agricultural productivity. The project has contributed to the rehabilitation of 17 polders in six coastal districts, directly protecting 760,000 people, including 380,000 women living within the polder boundaries. This will enhance their livelihoods as agricultural productivity increases and strengthen the overall resilience of the coastal areas.
101. In **Mozambique**, the Cities and Climate Change Project (World Bank) has help strengthened municipal capacity for sustainable urban infrastructure provision and environmental management, which enhance resilience to climate-related risks. The project has supported, among other achievements, the rehabilitation of 11.05 km of Beira’s flood-control drainage channels out of the 9.5 km expected (116 percent of target). When Cyclone Idai hit in March 2019, Beira experienced less damage than other parts of the country.

5.10 Adaptation financing

102. Many of the climate resilience 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 five countries (Tajikistan, Jamaica, Tonga, Cambodia and Saint Lucia) that have the potential to drive transformational change and create positive spillover effects across countries and regions.
103. As shown in Figure 16, as of December 31, 2019, these five facilities have supported 6,340 households and businesses (70 percent of the target).

Figure 16: Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2018, P=6, C=5)



Source: CCH; “C” refers to number of countries; “P” refers to number of projects reporting on projects reporting on this indicator, “CR” Cumulative Results.

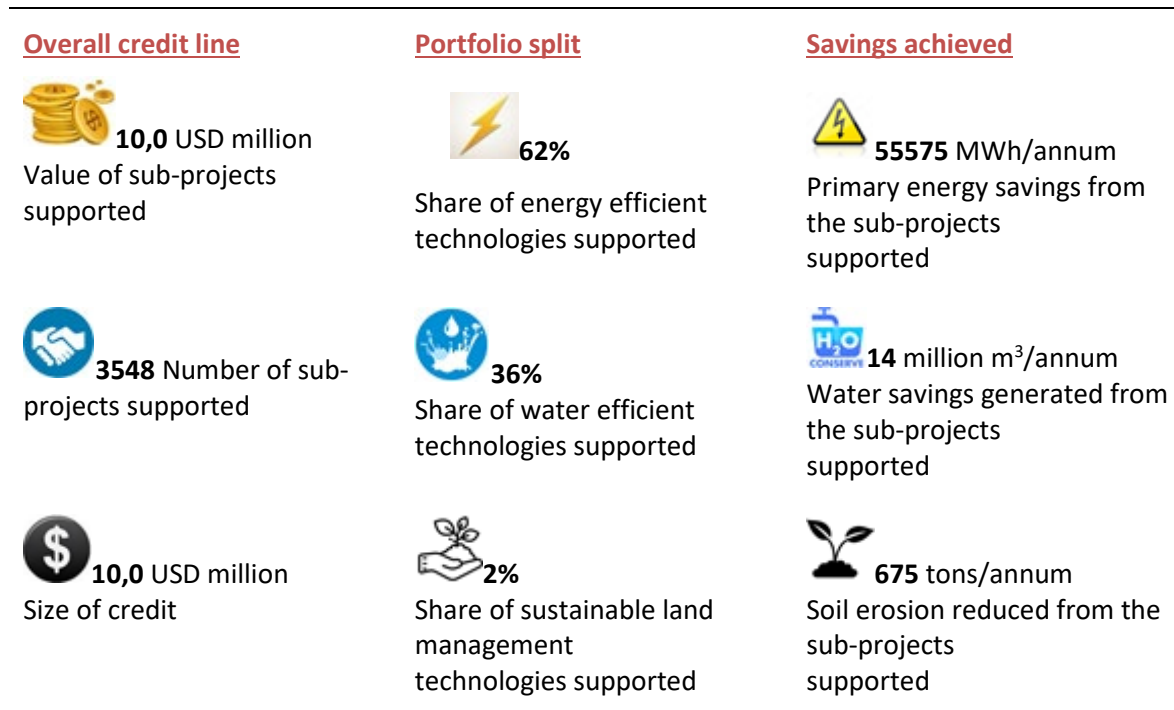
104. In **Saint Lucia**, the Supporting Climate Resilient Investments in Agriculture Project (IDB) provides small to medium-sized loans to farmers, farmer associations, distributors, wholesalers, and processing companies to build the climate resilience of Saint Lucia’s agricultural private sector. The Climate Adaptation Financing Facility recently started loan disbursement with 40 loans already approved to finance climate adaptation interventions, such as drought and disease-resistant crops and rainwater harvesting.



Creating more sustainable and profitable agribusinesses for St Lucia/IADB

105. In **Tajikistan**, the CLIMADAPT (EBRD) project was a dedicated instrument for investments in improved climate resilience technologies to help make the Tajik private sector more resilient to climate change. The project offered loans to private sector businesses, farmers, and households through local partner financial institutions. The facility supported investment in both existing and pilot technologies provided through recommended suppliers and installers and used to improve efficiency in water and energy use and to reduce soil erosion. The facility was successfully concluded in January 2019 with the complete disbursement of the credit line of USD 10 million, impacting more than 3,500 beneficiaries and financing more than 20 climate resilient technologies (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Key results achieved by CLIMADAPT



Source : <https://www.climadapt.tj/>

106. In **Tonga**, the Climate Resilience Sector Project (ADB) has supported the establishment of a USD 5 million Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) to finance community-based climate change adaptation projects identified and implemented by vulnerable communities, particularly women. See Box 9 for more details.

Box 9: Establishing a sustainable financing mechanism to support community-based adaptive investments



Project: Climate Resilience Sector Project (Tonga)

PPCR financing: USD 19.25 million (grant)

Implementing agency: ADB

Objective: Mainstream climate resilience into development planning and address country priorities focusing on the most vulnerable sectors and communities

Key results:

- 2 rounds of calls for proposals completed (33 projects in 2018 and 39 projects in 2019)
- Leveraged USD 0.92 million additional contributions

The Climate Resilience Sector Project has supported the establishment of a USD 5 million Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) to finance community-based climate change adaptation projects identified and implemented by vulnerable communities, particularly women. In 2013, the fund was legally established under Tonga's Public Finance Management Act, 2002.

The CCTF has twice called for community projects proposals, receiving 33 project proposals in 2018 and 39 in 2019. Proposals envisage evacuation centers, water harvesting facilities, household water tanks, agriculture, and food security initiatives, as well as special marine management area projects.

The CCTF is proving to be an effective and sustainable finance mechanism driving small-scale community adaptation investments and helping vulnerable communities adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Regular training, communication, and awareness campaigns ensure that vulnerable groups are aware, informed, and adequately supported in applying for the fund.

In 2020, the CCTF has successfully leveraged additional contributions from the Government of Tonga amounting to USD 0.22 million and USD 0.7 million from the Irish Trust Fund for Building Climate Change and Disaster Resilience in Small Island Developing States.

Source: ADB

5.11 Lessons from completed projects

107. This new section synthesizes lessons learned from completed PPCR projects. It draws extensively on the Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) and similar reports prepared by MDBs when projects are completed or closed. As of December 2019, 11 PPCR projects have been completed (see Table 10). Among these, six projects have ICRs from which CIF has drawn lessons, consolidated in Table 11.

Table 10: List of PPCR completed projects as of December 2019

Country	Project Title	PPCR Funding	MDB	Completion Date
Mozambique	Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Service Project	15,000,000	World Bank	December 2019
Mozambique	Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management	15,750,000	AfDB	December 2019
Tajikistan	Climate Resilience Financing Facility	5,000,000	EBRD	October 2019
Tajikistan	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	5,333,615	ADB	July 2019
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 Region	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

Table 11: Keys lessons learned from completed/closed PPCR projects

Project	Key Lessons Learned	MDB	Link to ICR
<p>Bangladesh: Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building could be the entry point for mainstreaming climate change in development planning. However, immediate, midterm, and long-term capacity building plans with appropriate institutional arrangements and effective coordination mechanisms are required for implementing capacity building programs. • There should be national level tracking mechanism for designing future capacity building and knowledge management programs. • To avoid frequent changes in project director, a mechanism could be devised to retain and motivate them and counterpart staff(s) from the executing agency during project implementation. 	ADB	ICR
<p>Mozambique: Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While irrigation sprinkler kits have demonstrated an ability to ease land preparation with relatively low maintenance and low costs, their dependence on diesel energy to drive the pump for the sprinkler has challenged sustainability and environmental friendliness. In the future, solar pumps may prove a better alternative for such irrigation sprinkler kits. • Improved integration of small-scale farmers into markets is both critical for reducing pressure on the natural resource base and for achieving more climate-compatible agriculture. Available technologies to improve water supply and management and develop small-scale irrigation have a central role to play. Diversification of the livelihood basis using livestock and forest resources can also play an important part. • Development of value chains, particularly when these incorporate small-scale enterprises and are based on locally available resources, should complement sustainable land interventions. Conservation agriculture is more likely to be widely accepted if basic principles are broadened to include crop-livestock interactions that encourage multipurpose tree and grass species meeting both human and livestock needs. 	AfDB	
<p>Mozambique: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive and programmatic sector engagement can have a transformational impact on strategically positioning the hydromet agenda and strengthening the sector. 	World Bank	ICR

Service Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydromet investments need a realistic assessment of the national context so as not to underestimate the challenges with inter-agency coordination and other conditions required for implementation. Hydromet investments targeting local level beneficiaries must ensure their early and continuous engagement to effectively deliver actionable hydromet information tailored to end-users needs. Developed pilots can demonstrate how to effectively advance innovative concepts to real-life solutions and provide the bases to lock in strong financial sustainability. 		
Nepal: Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of high government officials is needed to ensure that recommendations are implemented. Engaging stakeholders requires significant time to ensure buy-in is achieved. Frequent government staff turnover affects the likelihood of sustainability of TA efforts and should be managed as a risk. 	ADB	ICR
Pacific Region: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the SPCR was to increase coordination in addressing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the Pacific Region, by involving two MDBs, three regional implementing agencies, and several other partners. Overall coordination of the program was challenging. Having interdependent components implemented by different agencies led to delays in implementation and achievement of the overall objectives of the program. The communication and coordination roles should be clear to all involved parties and defined during preparation. The TA design assumed that participating countries would submit requests for support through the Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) with minimal guidance. However, the program management team had to assist countries in developing proposals. For a similar structure to continue, it may be necessary to dedicate some resources to carry out proper scoping of gaps and needs in the countries, to identify areas for support, and to support the actual development of terms of references. 	ADB	ICR
Tajikistan: Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct investment support to farmers is effective but requires considerable capacity. Mechanisms for engaging district-level decision makers were critical for buy-in and helped elevate sustainable land management and climate resilience issues to the district level. 	World Bank	ICR

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An effective implementation structure, including local representation, is important for the success of community-based projects.• Establishing a knowledge dissemination system early on is crucial for information management and sharing of successful project tools and approaches.		
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Annex 1: PPCR resource availability

PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS				
<i>Inception through September 30, 2020</i>				
<i>(USD millions)</i>				
		Total	Capital	Grant
Donor Pledges and Contributions				
Contributions		1,144.9	406.9	738.0
Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/	-	(24.5)	24.5
Total Pledges and Contributions		1,144.9	382.4	762.5
Cumulative Funding Received				
Contributions Received				
Cash Contributions		1,144.9	406.9	738.0
Unencashed promissory notes		-	-	-
UK Contributions-Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/	-	(24.5)	24.5
Total Contributions Received		1,144.9	382.4	762.5
Other Resources				
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	b/	18.8	-	18.8
Total Other Resources		18.8	-	18.8
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		1,163.7	382.4	781.3
Cumulative Funding Commitments				
Projects/Programs		1,075.7	398.1	677.6
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		37.4	-	37.4
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	b/	68.5	-	68.5
Country Programming Budget commitment from 1st Jan 2018	b/	0.5	-	0.5
Technical Assistance Facility	f/	-	-	-
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		1,182.0	398.1	783.9
Project/Program and Administrative Budget Cancellations	c/	(57.6)	(21.8)	(35.8)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		1,124.4	376.3	748.2
Fund Balance (A - B)		39.3	6.1	33.2
Currency Risk Reserves		-	-	-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		39.3	6.1	33.2
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/	(10.0)		(10.0)
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/ f/	(5.8)		(5.8)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves		23.4	6.1	17.3
Anticipated Commitments (FY21)				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		22.1	5.8	16.3
Technical Assistance Facility		-	-	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)		22.1	5.8	16.3
Available Resources (C-D)		1.3	0.3	1.0
Potential Future Funding (FY21)				
Contributions Receivable		-	-	-
Total Potential Future Resources (E)		-	-	-
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)		1.3	0.3	1.0
Reflows from MDBs	g/	3.8		3.8

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 0.6 million for the country engagement from January 2018.

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

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

g/ 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: Pipeline of projects under BDRP (USD millions)

No.	MDB	Track	Country/ Region	Project	Grant	Capital	Total project funding request	MPIS total amount	Total PPCR funds
1	AfDB	1C	Zambia	Scaling Up the Strengthening and Deepening of Climate Change Resilience to the Copperbelt, North-Western, and Western Provinces	930,000	-	930,000	40,000	970,000
2	AfDB	1C	Ethiopia	Improving Climate Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems through Integrated Water Resources Management in the Ziway-Shalla Lakes Sub-Basin	830,000	-	830,000	40,000	870,000
3	AfDB	1C	Mozambique	Technical Assistance for a Climate Resilience Strategy and Drought Insurance Scheme in the Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Mozambique	800,000	-	800,000	40,000	840,000
4	AfDB	1C	Malawi	Technical Assistance for Catchment-Based Climate Resilient Water Security in Northern Malawi (Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, and Chitipa)	760,000	-	760,000	38,000	798,000
5	ADB	1A	India	Strengthening climate resilience of women engaged in poultry	200,000	-	200,000	10,000	210,000
6	ADB	1A	Myanmar	Corn Farmer Support and Food Security Project	250,000	-	250,000	12,500	262,500
7	ADB	1A	Regional	Climate Resilience Capacity Building for Women in Feed Production and Poultry Farming	300,000	-	300,000	15,000	315,000
8	ADB	1A	Regional	Private Sector Business Development in Climate-resilient Projects in Asia and the Pacific	450,000	-	450,000	22,500	472,500

9	ADB	1B	Multi-country (Armenia, Indonesia, Mongolia)	Improved decision-making for climate resilient development	2,150,000	-	2,150,000	70,000	2,220,000
10	EBRD	1B and 1C	Kyrgyz Republic	Support to the Climate Finance Center Operation	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	75,000	2,075,000
11	IDB GROUP	1A	Regional (Caribbean)	Structuring and launching the Caribbean Water Utilities Insurance Company	739,000	500,000	1,239,000	61,000	1,300,000
12	IDB GROUP	1A	Regional (Caribbean or Coastal Cities)	Building Resilience through Financial Instruments	480,000	-	480,000	24,000	504,000
13	IDB GROUP	1A	Caribbean SIDS (Dominica, Grenada, Guyana)	Climate Resilience through Deep Tech Acceleration in the Caribbean	-	953,000	953,000	47,000	1,000,000
14	IDB GROUP	1B	Peru, Colombia	Strengthening long-term climate resilience in Peru and Colombia	1,076,000	-	1,076,000	53,000	1,129,000
15	IDB GROUP	1B	Honduras	Master plan for investments to increase water availability for human consumption and agriculture in the Dry Corridor	953,000	-	953,000	47,000	1,000,000
16	IFC	1A	Mexico	Battery Storage Pilot to Improve Power Grid Climate Resilience	-	4,300,000	4,300,000	320,000	4,620,000
17	WB	1A	Bhutan	Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan	2,300,000	-	2,300,000	230,000	2,530,000
18	WB	1A	Rwanda	Rwanda NDC deep dive: Advancing financial innovation to scale up climate action	2,850,000	-	2,850,000	285,000	3,135,000

19	WB	1A	Rwanda	Rwanda Urban Development Project II	-	2,380,000	2,380,000	168,000	2,548,000
20	WB	1C	Honduras	Resilient water resources management through water governance and improved water infrastructure and services	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Total (USD)					18,068,000	8,133,000	26,201,000	1,698,000	27,899,000

Annex 3: Disbursement status of country/regional portfolio of the original PPCR pilots (as of December 31, 2019)

Country	SPCR /PSSA endorsement date	No. of projects	SC approvals (USD million)	MDB approvals (USD million)	Disbursed amount (USD million) as of Dec.	Change in disbursement (USD million)	Disbursement ratio	No. of projects flagged for implementation risk
Bangladesh	Nov-10	6	109.75	109.75	91.1	1.6	83%	
Bolivia	Nov-11	2	90.50	90.50	44.7	22.2	49%	1
Cambodia	Jun-11	8	90.93	90.93	52	6.0	57%	3
Caribbean	Apr-12	1	10.60	10.60	5.7	1.5	54%	
Dominica	Nov-12	1	21.00	21.00	7.5	0.0	36%	
Grenada	Apr-12	1	25.00	25.00	18.7	0.0	75%	
Haiti	May-13	4	24.50	24.50	4.3	1.5	17%	2
Jamaica	Nov-11	3	29.89	29.89	15.8	4.2	53%	
Mozambique	Jun-11	8	89.75	89.75	75.8	7.6	84%	
Nepal	Jun-11	4	83.74	83.74	55.0	7.9	66%	
Niger	Nov-10	5	110.00	110.00	90.2	4.6	82%	
Pacific Region	Apr-12	2	9.46	9.46	4.5	0.2	47%	1
PNG	Nov-12	1	29.95	29.95	4.7	1.0	16%	1
Samoa	Mar-11	2	29.89	29.89	18.1	3.8	61%	
St. Lucia	Jun-11	1	27.00	27.00	11.5	1.3	43%	1
SVG	Apr-11	1	15.00	15.00	15.0	0.9	100%	
Tajikistan	Nov-10	5	57.73	57.73	57.4	2.0	99%	
Tonga	Apr-12	1	19.95	19.95	19.6	2.9	98%	
Yemen*	Apr-12	1	1.59	1.59	1.2	0.0	73%	
Zambia	Jun-11	3	90.96	90.96	64.5	7.2	71%	
PSSA	Oct-13	5	25.55	25.55	9.2	2.0	36%	1
Total		65	992.3	992.3	650.0	62.0	66%	10

*All projects in Yemen were cancelled.

Annex 4: COVID-19 impacts on PPCR projects under implementation and MDB response measures

MDB	Project	Country	Actual or expected COVID-19 impact	If applicable, expected extent of delay	If applicable, approximate date operations were suspended	Description of how these impacts are attributable to COVID-19	Proposed course of action
AfDB	Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience	Mozambique	Delays in implementation	6 months	NA	Anticipated trainings of farmers have been delayed due to social distancing; implementation pace has generally decelerated as PIU staff adapted to working from home and beneficiaries became harder to reach.	Project is still expected to close by June 2022
AfDB	Strengthening Climate Resilience in Kafue River Basin	Zambia	Expected to impact results, co-financing ratio, and other key metrics	6 months	Mar-20	This project's design features require a lot of field-level mobility during implementation, including interaction with rural communities and local government stakeholders. These were suspended in March 2020 due to travel restrictions and social distancing guidelines. The project is learning to adapt and continues delivery to the best of its	Extend implementation timeline. While some of the community outreach activities have slowed due to COVID-19, many project activities already implemented have supported community resilience, not only to climate but also COVID-19 related shocks. Moreover, the project has prepared a

						ability. The co-financing ratio is being impacted due to an emergency reallocation of project funding for COVID-19 response, which AfDB approved this year.	COVID-19 emergency response re-allocation to support affected populations in 11 districts with soft adaptation interventions, such as vegetable production, provision of assorted seeds, sweet potato runners, maize, and fertilizers.
EBRD	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	Tajikistan	<p>The COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in substantial disruptions for the project, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interruption of site investigation works (the engineers who are to carry out the investigation are based in Spain) - Interruption of the geotechnical investigation necessary to conclude the final design (the samples to understand the condition of the dam are to be tested in Spain) - Interruption of the supply chains and manufacturing activities (materials and 				EBRD may need to consider requesting to extend the closing date and completion date for two years, depending on the duration of the crisis and the potential longer-term impacts on certain aspects of the project (non-major change)

			<p>equipment coming from Austria, France, Switzerland, Turkey, Italy, Luxembourg, India, Ukraine)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruption of the transportation activities (quarantines for truck drivers coming from other countries to Tajikistan) - Travel restrictions for key personnel assigned to the project coming from various countries (United Kingdom, Spain, Turkey, France, Germany, India, Central Asia countries) <p>The full impact of the outbreak will remain uncertain until these situations normalize.</p>				
IDB Group	Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia	Bolivia	<p>Loan is fully disbursed to borrower DIACONIA. COVID-19 is reducing demand for loans from small producers and making loan repayment more difficult. This is expected to be temporary and should</p>	9 months	April 2020		<p>No special actions are required at this time. As the situation evolves, IDB Group will assess whether the borrower will be able to repay the loan under the agreed conditions.</p>

			recover to previous levels by the end of 2020. No problems are expected with repayment of loan by the borrower to IDB Group.				
IDB Group	Multipurpose Water Supply and Irrigation Program for the Municipios of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto	Bolivia	Delay in conducting field work, such as deployment of infrastructure for water transport, implementation of activities defined in the five watershed management plans, and deployment of irrigation-related infrastructure	4 to 6 months at this point (e.g. mid-July), but it could be more than that. Please note that activities will not be back to normal until COVID-19 indicators related to level of contagions come down to a safe level determined by the country	N/A	The project had been suffering delays since country's unrest between September–November 2019. Presidential elections are still pending, a condition that has been creating certain political instability to which the project is sensible as well. In the middle of that situation came COVID-19, creating a very complex scenario for the implementation of activities in the field. This has caused activities to slow down or stop since March 2020.	An extension of project execution will be most likely requested. As of today, activities under component 3 (e.g., design of watershed management plans) could be completed and IDB Group is working with its counterpart to define a timeline to start their implementation in line with country's latest decisions on lock-down and social distancing.
IDB Group	Financing water	Jamaica	Unanticipated delays in the signature of the loan	3 months	N/A	COVID-19 has resulted in the slowdown of many	A letter will be sent to the executing agency advising

	adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector		agreement (USD 5,750,000) as the JN Group Board is still reviewing the potential uptake of the loan for water adaptation technologies			activities that involve in-person contact. This has led to a reduction in the number of businesses that are currently operating and a reduced overall general expenditure. Less people having the ability to access and honor loans. Because of this, the executing agency is reviewing the feasibility of loan execution.	them of the final date for signature as per the agreement.
World Bank	Climate Resilience - Integrated Basin Management	Bolivia				The COVID-19 pandemic caused restrictions in travel and activities starting in March/April 2020, delaying implementation with contractors who were not able to access sites or conduct field visits.	The task team is closely monitoring the situation with bi-weekly progress meetings. Approval processes are being reviewed and undertaken with priority, and the team is supporting the PIUs to help identify any changes or alternatives in technical designs or procurement procedures to help accelerate implementation.

World Bank	Strengthening Hydromet Services	Haiti				<p>Haiti has registered various cases of COVID-19 and is implementing social distancing measures as well as restrictions on movement of the population (within the country and from abroad), which have negatively impacted economic activities, and created delays in project implementation. The two main activities of the project are contracted to two specialized European firms, which were not been able to mobilize their staff in Haiti for several months.</p>	<p>(i) Continuous close monitoring and significant technical support to the PIU to for project implementation (ii) Continuous high-level dialogue and capacity building with the UHM and its staff to promote ownership of the project and promote institutional strengthening (iii) Adoption of a flexible approach to implementation that emphasizes remote support and simplification of activities and payment methods going forward (iv) Promotion of the role of local partners (local firms that have partnered with international firms and local authorities) in the implementation of the project</p>
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World Bank	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project	Haiti				<p>This project, which is partially financed through CIF, is being restructured. The purpose of the restructuring is to reflect the reallocation of IDA funds from Component 1 and 2 to Component 3 for the COVID-19 emergency response,; and to carry out some adjustments that were identified in the project mid-term review meeting to bring greater efficiency and clarity to the project design.</p>	Restructure project - this is underway
World Bank	Center and Artibonite Regional Development	Haiti				<p>Haiti has been implementing social distancing measures as well as activity and movement restrictions (within the country and from abroad), to halt the spread of the COVID-19. International flights resumed partially in July 2020. This context and the associated risk mitigation measures have weighed on project implementation during the January to August 2020 reporting period,</p>	<p>The project was restructured in February 2020, primarily to (i) cancel project activities not expected to be completed by project closing, (ii) transfer the cancelled activities and associated financing to the Rural Accessibility and Resilience Project (RARP - P163490), and (iii) extend the project closing date to August 31, 2020.</p> <p>To ensure orderly closure and implementation of the</p>

					<p>resulting in project implementation delays. This situation comes on top of the country's deteriorated political and security situation especially in the Artibonite. As a result, some activities were delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, thus preventing their completion before project closing. These activities include: (i) the construction of a culvert on river Vebrine, (ii) the construction of a Road Maintenance Center in Mirebalais, (iii) the elaboration of climate-informed urban plans for the cities of Mirebalais and Saut d'Eau, (iv) one work package of spot improvements on Hinche – Maissade, and (v) the supervision of spot improvements on Titanyen - Saut d'Eau (work packages 3, 4, 5).</p>	<p>FM and safeguards check list of actions to be completed during the grace period, the Bank team will closely monitor the following actions: (i) follow up on payments made until the end of the grace period and its documentation on Client Connection, (ii) proper closure of the project's designated account; (iii) beginning and conclusion of the closing financial audit; and (iii) finalization of the payment to be made by CPA for the remaining and final resolution of associated complaints.</p>
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World Bank	Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	Saint Lucia				<p>The project's Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) was activated in April 2020 to respond to COVID-19 and the drought and to prepare for hurricane season. In order to fund the CERC, IDA resources were reallocated from other components. This resulted in activities being cancelled and thereby streamlining the project.</p>	<p>The PCU was pro-active in addressing COVID-19-related delays, reducing the scope of activities to ensure completion before the closing date of the project and continues to improve project management. In addition, the PCU has purchased a contract management software that allows for greater information sharing and collaboration.</p> <p>The Project was restructured on July 30, 2020 to support the government in addressing impacts of COVID-19 through the CERC and to expand financial support to households and micro, small and medium size enterprises under the Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF) through the provision of grants, among other changes. These changes will support the agriculture, fisheries, tourism and other sectors currently ineligible for the CAFF, strengthening</p>
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							climate resilience, capacity for business continuity, and encouraging innovation by firms in need of support as a result of the COVID-19.
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