



## **Meeting of the SCF Trust Fund Committee**

Brasilia, Brazil (Hybrid)

**Friday, June 30, 2023**

**PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT**

SCF/TFC.17/03.2

June 1, 2023

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## **PROPOSED DECISION**

The SCF Trust Fund Committee reviewed the document, SCF/TFC.17/03.2, *PPCR Operational and Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of PPCR in participating 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. In 2008, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) was established as a dedicated adaptation program of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) to support developing countries and regions in building their resilience to the impacts of climate change. The program provides scaled-up financing to support innovative investments and demonstrates ways to integrate climate risk management and adaptation objectives into core development processes.
2. PPCR began working in 18 countries and two regional programs, namely the Caribbean and the Pacific. In May 2015, ten more pilot countries were selected to join the program. In 2020, the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) was created, allowing more CIF countries to participate in the PPCR.<sup>1</sup>
3. PPCR's Operations and Results Report (ORR) focuses on key strategic issues; highlights intersessional decisions of the PPCR Technical Committee; and provides a progress update on PPCR-funded programs and projects. This report includes projections on future project approvals and provides an update on the results achieved by the PPCR pilot countries.
4. The report gives an update on the entire PPCR portfolio and results reporting of projects and programs under implementation from January 1 to December 31, 2022 (with additional updates as of March 31, 2023, on resource availability). The status and trends in disbursements under the program are also presented for the same period.

## 2 Strategic Issues

5. This section highlights the strategic issues related to PPCR pipeline delivery and portfolio progress. It also provides an overview of knowledge management and monitoring and reporting (M&R) topics of strategic importance.
6. As of December 31, 2022, the PPCR Technical Committee has approved 86 projects for a total of USD 980.2 million in PPCR funding. The project disbursement rate has reached 88 percent, increasing from USD 847 million in December 2021 to USD 867 million by the end of December 2022.
7. The PPCR program continues to progress and mature, and 33 projects have been completed. PPCR countries have continued to express a keen interest in applying their learning and experience from PPCR to a new pipeline of climate resilience investments.

### 2.1 PPCR Resource Availability

8. As of March 31, 2023, PPCR funding has reached USD 1.17 billion and a total commitment of USD 1.13 billion.
9. The unrestricted fund balance of PPCR (after reserves) stands at USD 39.2 million, and anticipated commitments amount to USD 29.1 million (USD 21 million in capital resources and

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<sup>1</sup> These include Armenia, Colombia, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Thailand, and Peru. There are BDRP projects that are regional in scope and involved countries apart from this list.

USD 8.1 million in grant resources), resulting in available resources of USD 10.1 million (USD 7.7 million in capital and USD 2.4 million in grant). Table 1 summarizes available resources under PPCR, while Annex 1 provides more detailed information.

**Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule  
(USD million, as of March 31, 2023)**

	Total	Non- grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	49.5	28.7	20.8
Future Programming Reserves	10.3		10.3
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	39.2	28.7	10.5
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	29.1	21.0	8.1
<b>Available Resources (C–D)</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

## 2.2 PPCR Pipeline Management Updates

10. As of December 31, 2022, PPCR has a total of 95 projects in its portfolio, including nine new projects from the PPCR’s Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) window. Eighty-six of these projects have been approved by the PPCR Technical Committee and from those 86 projects, 85 have been approved by multilateral development banks (MDBs).
11. Two projects under BDRP have been canceled, namely the *Corn Farmer Support and Food Security Project* in Myanmar and the *Battery Storage Pilot to Improve Power Grid Climate Resilience* in Mexico. The former was canceled because the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) project operations in Myanmar are still on hold whereas the latter faced a challenging operational environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related lockdowns.

## 2.3 Knowledge Management and Partnerships

12. In 2022, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) has been involved in various resilience-centered knowledge partnerships and activities, which have continued to position CIF as a thought leader and strategic partner for promoting innovation and collaboration on mainstreaming adaptation and climate risk management.
13. During COP27, CIF and the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) signed a Letter of Intent to formalize and strengthen collaboration; and conduct joint activities to promote adaptation action in areas such as youth entrepreneurship and nature-based solutions. They also plan to collaborate on regional and country-specific outreach and technical and capacity-building activities to help the most vulnerable countries build resilience to climate change.
14. As a strong member of the Alliance for Hydromet Development, CIF has started to serve as a member of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) Advisory Board in August 2022. Also, CIF is a signatory to the Early Warning for All Initiative (EW4ALL) and has been involved in EW4ALL’s M&E Working Group.
15. In FY23, CIF continued to engage with the Health, Nutrition, and Population (HNP) Global Practice of the World Bank, and together rolled out a climate and health economic valuation

(CHEV) tool to enable governments, including the ministries of health and finance, to assess the health costs of inaction and make well-informed decisions on resource allocation toward policy options concerning climate change and health. The tool also provides sub-national, provincial, and local state-level analyses. Through the CIF–HNP partnership eight climate and health vulnerability assessments (CHVAs) have been completed at the country level. The CHVAs provide evidence-based assessments of the human health risks of observed and projected climate change and recommendations on public health policies and programs that could reduce these risks. As part of this collaboration, a training workshop was held in February 2023 to familiarize MDBs with the CHEV tool, present the tool and background on its development, and guide them on its implementation at the country level.

16. Under the CIF’s Knowledge for Resilience Series, CIF will publish in June 2023 the *Strengthening Disaster Risk Management in Climate Resilience Action: A Learning Review of CIF Supported Projects* report, which highlights—based on experience from the PPCR and the CIF Technical Assistance Facility—opportunities and entry points for advancing the DRM agenda through climate resilience action and shifting to integrated approaches to address complex challenges.

## 2.4 Evaluation and Learning

17. The Independent Evaluation of Development Impacts from CIF’s Investments was completed and published in April 2023, and assessed the direct and indirect social, economic, environmental, and market development impacts across four of CIF’s programs, namely Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Forest Investment Program (FIP), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR, and Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP). The report captures qualitative and quantitative data, analyzes CIF’s investment portfolio, catalogs modeling tools, and provides 13 case studies that represent a cross-section of CIF programs, geographic regions, climate finance sectors, technologies, and projects across CIF’s MDB partners. From the 13 case studies, two are PPCR case studies: a deep-dive case study on coastal infrastructure in Bangladesh and a light-touch case study on climate-resilient agriculture in Niger. Findings from the evaluation were shared during the January 2023 Trust Fund Committee Meeting and additional dissemination events will continue in FY24. Visit the links for the full report, summary, case studies, and modeling memo.
18. Given PPCR’s mature portfolio, a summative evaluation of the program, focusing on transformational outcomes and generating lessons, will be conducted in FY2024.

## 2.5 Monitoring and Reporting

19. The [PPCR M&R System](#) has two components: country-led results reporting on the PPCR core indicators and MDBs’ project-level reporting on ten additional PPCR program indicators. These two components are designed to complement each other by providing different types of information on program results over time and serving the M&R needs of different PPCR stakeholders.
20. However, the country-led results reporting component of the PPCR M&R System has stalled and is currently facing existential challenges.

21. **Background:** Within this component PPCR countries organize an annual, multi-stakeholder M&R workshop to build a shared evidence base across all projects within the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and report progress on the five PPCR core indicators (see section 5.4.1). At its inception, this component was designed to promote country ownership over SPCRs, sustain the programmatic approach across projects and MDBs throughout the implementation phase of SPCRs, engage multiple stakeholders, foster countries' accountability, and facilitate learning over time. Initially, this component was the only M&R approach used for the program. However, in 2017, upon request of the PPCR Sub-Committee, a comprehensive [stocktaking review](#) of the PPCR M&R System was conducted. As a result, a two-component M&R system was approved, combining country-led reporting on PPCR core indicators with the use of project-level data reported by MDBs.
22. **COVID-19 Pandemic Challenges:** In 2020, the country-led component of the PPCR M&R System was temporarily suspended due to global social distancing requirements during the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and other pressing challenges that precluded the necessary country-led M&R workshops from taking place. In 2021 and 2022, the CIF Administrative Unit began requesting countries to resume reporting (in a full or adapted manner) as feasible. As of 2022, only four countries and one region had submitted a report. Most PPCR countries have not submitted a report since the 2019 reporting period (covering results achieved as of December 31, 2018). Clearly, country-led results reporting has suffered from a loss of momentum during this period, among other issues.
23. **Current Status and Challenges:** In 2023, all countries were formally required to resume reporting. The CIF Administrative Unit undertook significant efforts to reach out to countries who had not reported. Attempts materialized through on-demand virtual country consultations on M&R and an in-person, three-day PPCR M&R Dialogue and Strategy Workshop for Asian PPCR countries held at the ADB Headquarters in February 2023 (see Box 7). Yet only six countries submitted reports (including three of the same countries that reported in 2022). Most of the reports did not cover all PPCR core indicators, and some did not include all PPCR projects in the country. Overall, comprehensive, systematic updates on the PPCR core indicators have not been made available for multiple years running.
24. PPCR countries and projects have reported numerous challenges in maintaining a country-level PPCR M&R mechanism. In some countries, the M&R mechanism was tied to a technical assistance project or another budget line that has since closed, closing the M&R mechanism along with it. In other countries, some (but not all) PPCR projects have closed, and the project teams have dissolved, making it challenging to organize an SPCR-level M&R workshop. Other countries have had all projects reach completion during the pandemic and never undertook a final year of reporting. Several PPCR countries also reported that national focal points or MDB project teams have changed during the pandemic when the PPCR country-level M&R mechanism was not active, with new teams either unaware, lacking capacity, or unable to implement their country-level PPCR M&R responsibilities. Stronger support and buy-in for country-led PPCR M&R among all major PPCR stakeholder groups (including CIF AU, MDBs, country focal points, and in-country stakeholders) is necessary to enable this mechanism to function as designed. Nevertheless, in practice, the level of support and buy-in has varied significantly per SPCR and over time.



25. It is unlikely that PPCR’s country-led M&R mechanism will be able to resume as designed without significant concerted efforts, political will, and resources from the CIF Administrative Unit, MDBs, countries, and other PPCR stakeholders.<sup>2</sup> Based on demand, the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to support PPCR countries in coordination with MDBs along several fronts:
- a) **Online M&R training sessions:** The PPCR M&R online training module is available for country focal point teams, MDBs, and other interested parties. They can also request for instructor-led training. The online module is accessible in two versions, self-paced or instructor-led, and three languages: English, French, and Spanish.
  - b) **Targeted strategic workshops and capacity-building opportunities:** The CIF Administrative Unit also offers targeted PPCR M&R capacity-building opportunities for recipient countries and local stakeholders. These opportunities entail in-person workshops, training, and problem-solving on PPCR M&R issues and are especially useful for countries with new country focal points or project teams. Increasingly, CIF supports countries with mature or completed PPCR investment plans. MDBs, active in the targeted PPCR countries, are also encouraged to participate in the training.
  - c) **Support for country M&R close-out workshops:** As more and more PPCR countries reach a stage where most or all projects in their investment plan are completed, many can benefit from guidance in transitioning or closing out their annual, country-led M&R mechanism. In FY24, the CIF Administrative Unit and MDBs plan to support a limited number of countries with closed or highly mature investment plans to collect and analyze final results achieved. The exercises enable countries to complete their annual results reporting to the CIF Administrative Unit and for the CIF Administrative Unit to take stock of final investment plans results at the country level, including other potential areas of thematic interest, such as gender outcomes, transformational change processes, and just transition.

### 3 Status of PPCR

#### 3.1 Portfolio Overview

26. As of December 31, 2022, PPCR has a total pipeline allocation of USD 1.01 billion for 95 projects. This includes 60 projects under the endorsed Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCRs) of the original pilot countries, four projects under the Private-Sector Set-Aside (PSSA) window, and 31 projects under the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP). Eighty-six of these projects have been approved by the Technical Committee, of which

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<sup>2</sup> Subject to guidance from the SCF Sub-Committee.

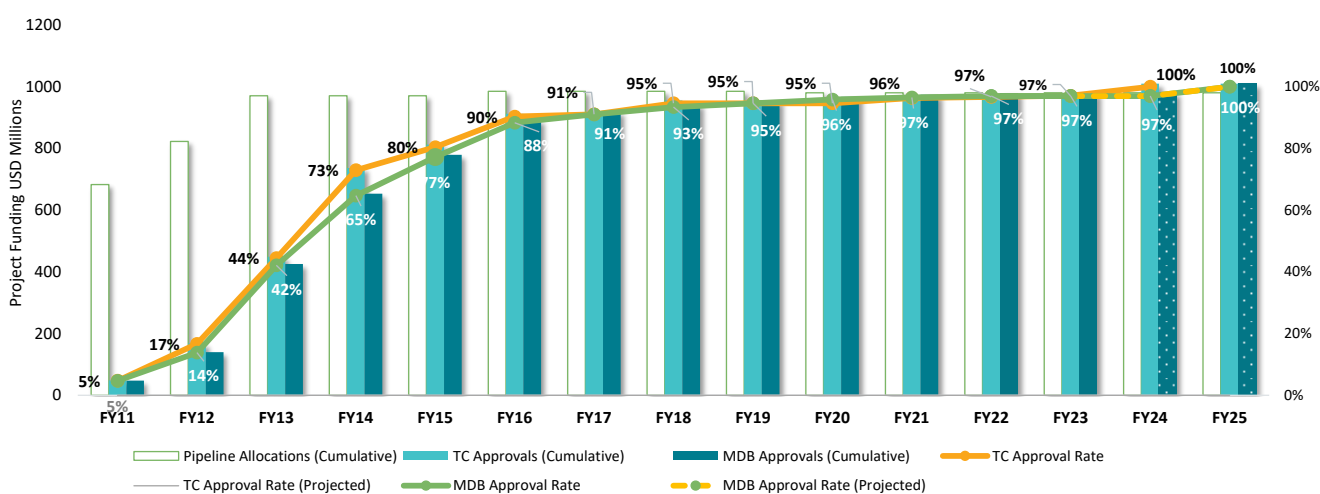
85 have been approved by the respective MDB Boards. Seventy-six of these projects have disbursed a total of USD 867 million. Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status.

**Table 2: Overview of PPCR Portfolio (as of December 31, 2022, USD Million)**

	Indicative Pipeline Allocation				Approved Funding		Disbursement
	Total	IP	PSSA	BDRP	Committee	MDB	
PPCR Funding	1,008.6	936.1	19.2	53.2	980.2	979.2	867
Number of Projects	95	60	4	31	86	85	76

27. Compared to the last PPCR Operations and Results Report (ORR), the total amount allocated for the PPCR portfolio has increased by USD 23.3 million (from USD 985.3 million to USD 1,008.6 million), mainly due to nine new projects that were endorsed by the PPCR Technical Committee under BDRP (see Annex 2 for a list of these projects).
28. Figure 1 shows the trend and projection of project approvals by the PPCR Technical Committee and the MDBs from 2011 to 2025 continue to increase. The project approval timeline under the PPCR has been extended from FY23 to FY25 because of the new BDRP projects. Based on current projections, the entire PPCR portfolio is expected to be approved by the PPCR Technical Committee by FY24 and the MDBs by FY25.

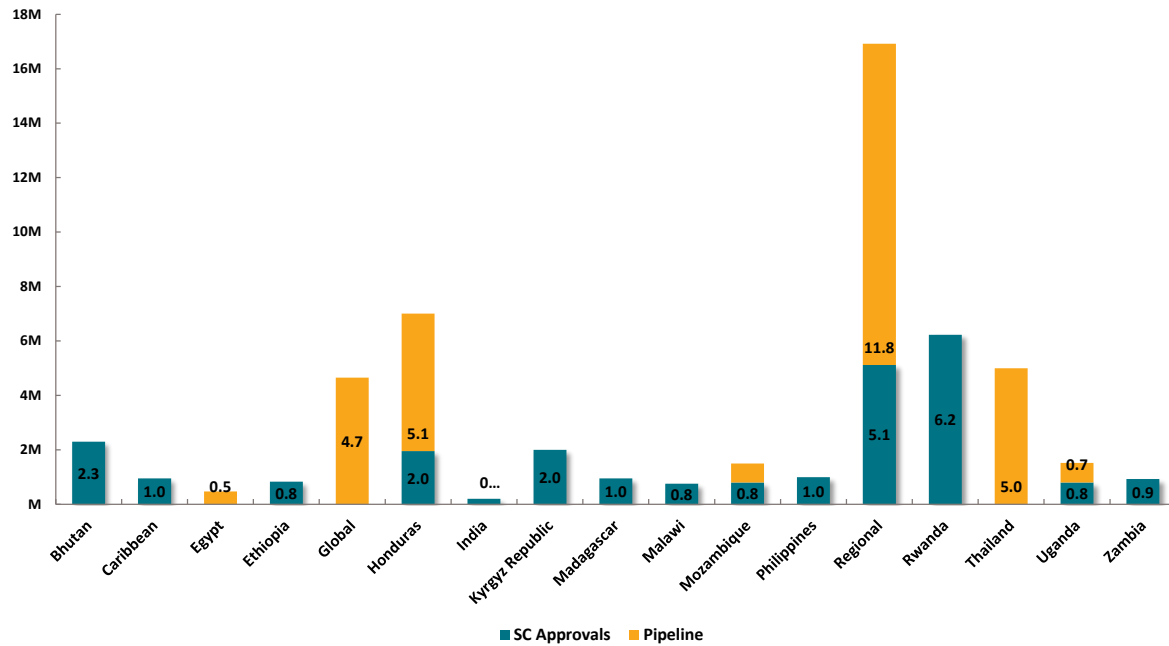
**Figure 1: PPCR funding approval rates and projections by fiscal year with FY24–25**



29. Since all the PPCR projects under the SPCRs and PSSA have been approved by the PPCR Technical Committee and MDBs a few years back, for easier understanding of the PPCR

portfolio status, Figure 2 only illustrates the approval levels of the BDRP pipeline of projects by country and region. BDRP was established in 2020 to allow the utilization of the remaining resources under the PPCR.

**Figure 2: BDRP funding approvals and indicative allocations by country/region (USD million, as of December 31, 2022)**



30. Figure 3 presents the distribution of the PPCR portfolio by region, sector, MDB, and projects' nature (i.e., public or private). Asia represents the majority of the PPCR portfolio (37 percent), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (30 percent). The World Bank implements almost half of the PPCR portfolio (45 percent), followed by the Asian Development Bank (27 percent). The greatest share of funding by sector focuses on agriculture and landscape management (32 percent), while the bulk of PPCR projects relate to the public sector (91 percent).

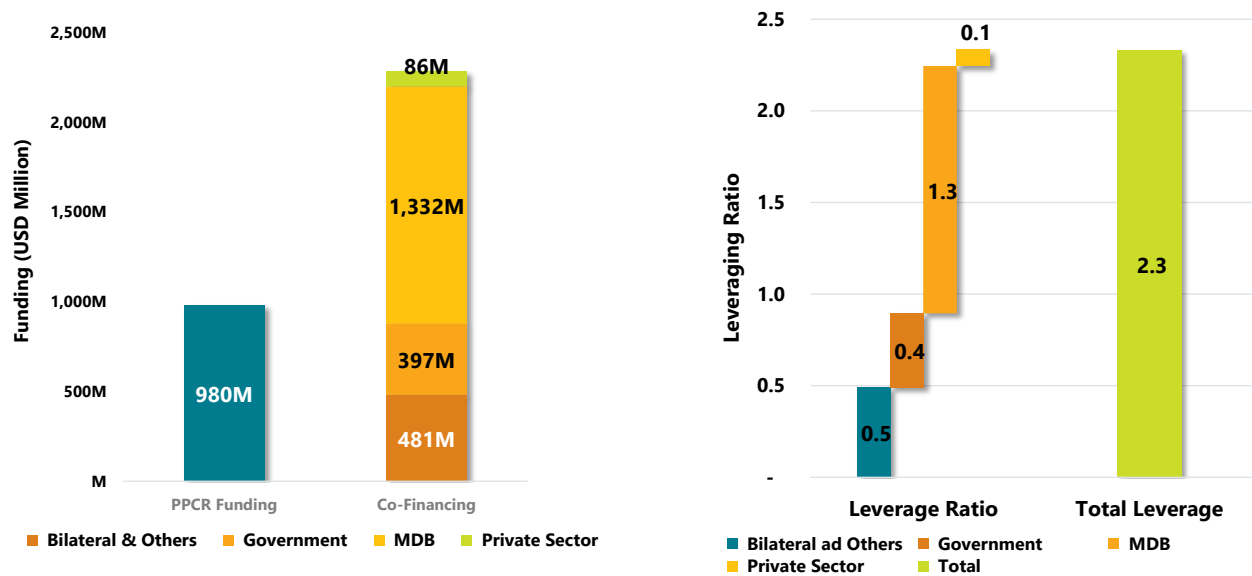
**Figure 3: PPCR portfolio distribution approved by the PPCR Technical Committee (as of December 31, 2022)**



31. Figure 4 shows the total expected co-financing for the 86 projects approved by the PPCR Technical Committee, amounting to almost USD 2.3 billion, or a co-financing ratio of 1:2.3. The MDBs remain the biggest source of co-financing, followed by recipient governments, bilateral/other donors, and the private sector.

32.

**Figure 4: PPCR co-financing shares by source and co-financing ratio (USD million, as of December 31, 2022)**



## 3.2 Portfolio Updates

### 3.2.1 PPCR Phase 1 Technical Assistance

33. By December 2017, the PPCR Technical Committee had endorsed all 30 SPCRs from the 20 original pilots (18 countries and two regions) and the ten new pilot countries. All countries' Phase 1 activities are also completed.

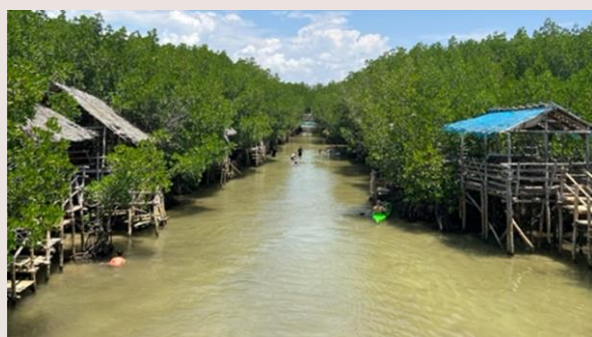
### 3.2.2 PPCR Technical Committee Approvals

34. Since the last reporting period, the PPCR Technical Committee approved four projects for a total amount of USD 3.75 million (see Table 3). These are all BDRP projects by the World Bank, including the project, *Building Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector for Philippines*, highlighted in Box 1.

**Table 3: Project approvals by the PPCR Technical Committee  
(January to December 2022)**

Project Title	Country	MDB	Project Funding		Approval Date
			Grant	Non-Grant	
BDRP: Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness in Madagascar (Project Preparation)	Madagascar	WB	950,000	-	08/04/2022
BDRP: Building Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector	Philippines	WB	1,000,000	-	12/21/2022
BDRP: Developing Master Curriculum for Road Sector Resilience in Rwanda (as part of the Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project 2nd AF)	Rwanda	WB	1,000,000	-	12/05/2022
BDRP: Mainstreaming Climate Change into Policies and Public Investments in Uganda	Uganda	WB	800,000	-	12/21/2022
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>	-	

**Box 1: Improving Resilience Planning and Investments in Fishing Communities**



**Project:** BDRP: Building Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector, Philippines

**Implementing Agency:** World Bank

**PPCR Funding:** USD 1 million

**Objective:** Assess vulnerability of the fishery sector and identify its climate-resilient investment needs

The project is a technical assistance (TA) for the \$176 million investment project, *Fisheries and Coastal Resiliency Project (FISHCORE)*. The TA is evaluating climate-resilient investment needs, including nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation measures, such as mangrove replantation, seaweed farming, and ecotourism development. It will assess the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector and fishing communities with a particular focus on quantifying impacts on fisheries infrastructure. This assessment will inform the design of FISHCORE and leverage investments with improved resilience planning and capacity-building elements in the project area. It will conduct a valuation of coastal ecosystem services to provide evidence based on the climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits of the resource management efforts in the area. The feasibility of climate-resilient fishing, aquaculture, and processing technologies will be identified using a multi-criteria assessment framework.

### 3.2.3 MDB Approvals

35. The MDB boards or management approved four projects totaling USD 4.75 million (see Table 4). Box 2 highlights the EBRD project, *Sustained Climate Finance Center Operation* for the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 4: Project approvals by the MDB Boards  
(January to December 2022)**

Project Title	Country	MDB	Project Funding		Approval Date
			Grant	Non-Grant	
BDRP: Sustained Climate Finance Center Operation	Kyrgyz Republic	EBRD	2,000,000	-	7/5/2022
BDRP: Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness in Madagascar (Project Preparation)	Madagascar	WB	950,000	-	8/9/2022
BDRP: Building Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector (as part of the Philippines Fisheries and Coastal Resiliency Project)	Philippines	WB	1,000,000	-	12/21/2022
BDRP: Mainstreaming Climate Change into Policies and Public Investments in Uganda	Uganda	WB	800,000	-	12/21/2022
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,750,000</b>	-	

## Box 2: Advancing Climate Policy and Climate Finance in the Kyrgyz Republic



**Project:** BDRP: Sustained Climate Finance Center Operation, Kyrgyz Republic

**Implementing Agency:** EBRD

**PPCR Funding:** USD 2 million

**Objective:** Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's institutional capacity to coordinate climate policy and action to achieve transformational impact

The project comprises two components: (i) enhancing Climate Finance Center's (CFC) capacity to address climate resilience and mitigation and its climate finance coordination role in the Kyrgyz Republic and (ii) building climate risk management and resilience capacity of key sectors and line ministries and supporting access to climate and green finance. The project will facilitate the preparation of project proposals that pursue the objectives of the SPCR and meet the requirements of global climate and green economy funds and markets. The CFC will outline how the pipeline of projects will interface with the country's strategies, plans, and programs.

The CFC has made sound progress during Phase 2 in addressing previous challenges and in the establishment of effective working relationships with state agencies and local self-government bodies through the establishment of Working Groups in 14 state agencies and in the Bishkek City Hall. The CFC organized a series of five seminars to provide consultation and guidance for 120 members of the groups on effective climate project development and promotion, which has since led to the development of a pipeline of priority climate projects for submission to donors, agencies and climate funds. The CFC has submitted 16 project ideas to UNDP for inclusion in the country's national adaptation plan and submitted several projects to the GCF.

### 3.2.4 Implementation and Disbursement Updates

36. The [PPCR Countries Portfolio document](#) provides a more detailed update on the implementation status of PPCR projects. Box 3 highlights progress under the BDRP project, *Improved Decision-making for Climate Resilient Development in Asia and the Pacific (ADB)*.



### Box 3: Strengthening country systems for climate risk-informed fiscal decision-making



**Project:** Improved Decision-Making for Climate Resilient Development in Asia and the Pacific, regional

**Implementing Agency:** ADB

**PPCR Funding:** USD 2.15 million

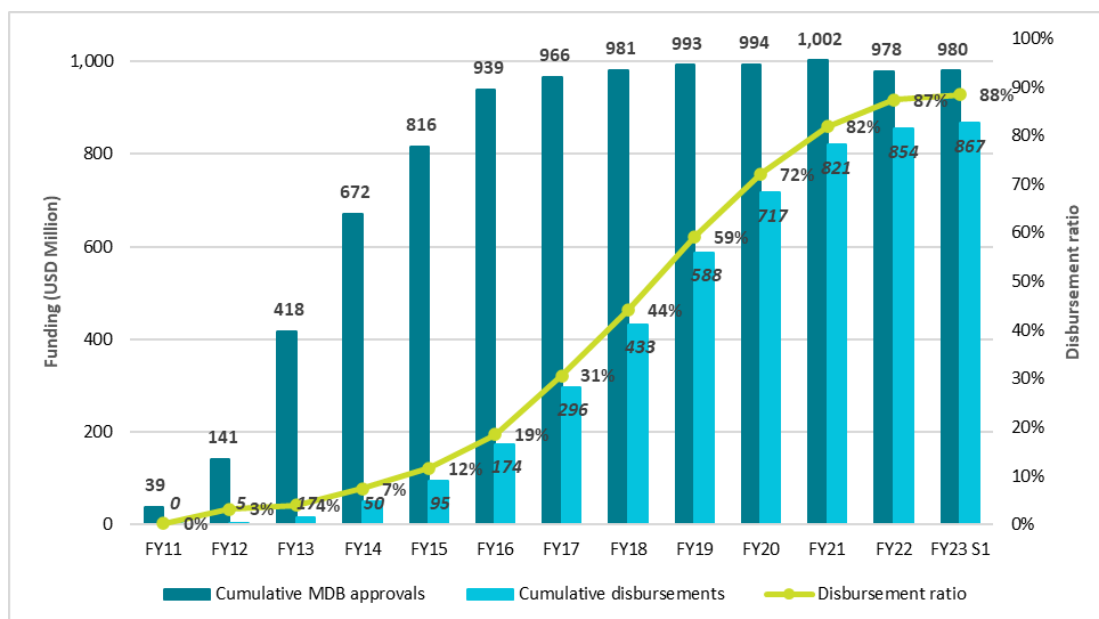
**Objective:** Mainstream resilience objectives in national budgeting and fiscal management

The project aims to improve decision-making for climate-resilient development in three countries (i.e., Armenia, Indonesia, and Mongolia) by integrating climate resilience considerations in selected fiscal policy and management processes. The project strengthens country systems for climate, risk-informed decision-making through evidence generation, training, and interagency coordination. It has produced country baseline reports, which provide snapshots of fiscal and investment landscapes, as well as country climate fiscal reports, and a global best practice report, which identifies a robust framework to support climate-responsive fiscal planning for investment in adaptation.

Currently, studies are being undertaken to develop investment plans for sector-specific adaptation, with a focus on the agriculture sector in Indonesia and Mongolia and the water sector in Mongolia. The project has developed three tailor-made guidance notes and one training module on climate responsive fiscal planning. Inter-agency coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogues are also supported to share evidence and identify priority areas for policy and institutional reform to strengthen country systems for climate responsive fiscal planning. The project was presented as a best practice example at the CIF learning event on the role of enabling environment in scaling up climate finance, convened in London in October 2022.

37. By the end of December 2022, cumulative disbursements for PPCR reached USD 980 million. This includes project disbursements totaling USD 867 million. Figure 5 shows the disbursement trends in PPCR projects over time. The level of project disbursements as a percentage of MDB-approved funding continues to increase, reaching 88 percent. Box 4 features the Mozambique project, *Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project* (AfDB), which has disbursed 84 percent of PPCR funding.
38. The [CIF Disbursement Report](#) provides detailed disbursement data, including by project and by country/region, as well as projections for PPCR.

**Figure 5: PPCR disbursement trends in projects by fiscal year  
(as of December 31, 2022)**



**Box 4: Enabling sustainable livelihoods and helping rural communities cope with climate change**



**Project:** Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project, Mozambique

**Implementing Agency:** AfDB

**PPCR Funding:** USD 15.75 million

**Objective:** Reduce poverty through climate resilient agriculture and infrastructure

The project seeks to boost crop production and improve the lives of some 8,000 farming families vulnerable to extreme floods and droughts. The government has offered training in climate-smart agriculture and has introduced climate resilient crop varieties, allowing farmers to plant in all seasons. Also, the project has supported the climate-proofing of rural roads and irrigation systems and the localization of processing and storage facilities; it has also improved access to markets.

The project’s achievements include the rehabilitation of 52 km of drainage network and 47.7 km of rural roads and the construction of an agro-processing center. A preliminary study and testing of climate-proofed and resilient seeds was also conducted. The project also supported the establishment of business-oriented farmer organizations and trained 133 agropreneurs on marketing of agricultural produce.

This project is critical to the development of the Agribusiness Special Economic Zone of the Limpopo Corridor, which is a part of the government of Mozambique’s strategy to boost the local economy and influence the country's economic growth. The area presents enormous opportunities for public-private partnerships involving the government of Mozambique, smallholder farmer associations, and the private sector.

### 3.2.5 Project Completion

39. From January 2022 to the end of December 2022, eight additional PPCR projects reached completion (see Table 5), bringing the total number of completed projects to 33 (see Annex 3).<sup>3</sup> Box 5 highlights some outputs and outcomes from the World Bank’s project in Samoa, *Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities*, which has been completed and has disbursed 100 percent of its PPCR funding. Lessons from completed projects are included in section 5.6 of this report.

**Table 5: Projects completed between January 1 and December 31, 2022**

No	Country	Project Title	PPCR Funding	MDB	Completion Date
1	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Monduliri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project	ADB	6,790,665	07/01/2022
2	Grenada	Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction Project / Additional Financing to the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (RDVRP)	WB	24,826,523	06/30/2022
3	Tajikistan	Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	ADB	21,417,959	04/07/2022
4	Samoa	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities	WB	14,637,641	03/21/2022
5	Cambodia	Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province	ADB	9,574,128	02/17/2022
6	Bangladesh	Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project	ADB	27,167,104	02/06/2022
7	Bolivia	Climate Resilience – Integrated Basin Management Project	WB	37,285,907	02/03/2022
8	Niger	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	WB	7,401,382	02/03/2022
	Total			141,101,309	

<sup>3</sup> These projects are reported as financially closed in the CCH based on the submission of Annex K. Some PPCR projects have reached completion but are not yet financially closed, hence they are not included in the list.

### **Box 5: Implementing community adaptation plans to address climate threats**



**Project:** Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities, Samoa

**Implementing Agency:** WB

**PPCR Funding:** USD 14.3 million

**Objective:** Support coastal communities in strengthening their adaptive capacity to deal with climate and disaster risks

The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of coastlines and near shore areas, as well as the productivity of coral reefs to the risks posed by climate variability and change. The project supported the implementation of priority community adaptation measures derived from coastal infrastructure management plans prepared by communities and other community planning frameworks. Also, the project improved the provision and access to climate data and services, implemented a public awareness campaign of climate change issues, and funded the implementation of community- and/or small-scale adaptation investments and climate risk management interventions.

The project has addressed pertinent vulnerabilities within communities which needed the support of Government and international assistance. To date, the effects of climate change remain; however, the project has to a great extent mitigated these effects enormously through hard and soft solutions agreed to by the Community.

## 4 Cross-Cutting Themes

### 4.1 Partnerships, Knowledge Management, Evaluation and Learning

#### 4.1.1 Evaluation and Learning

40. During this reporting period, two Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)-related studies supported by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative were completed. These were:
- *Supporting Just Transitions to a Sustainable Water Sector in Bolivia:* As part of CIF's [Just Transition Initiative](#) (JTI), a new case study explores how the transition to a sustainable water sector in Bolivia can be more just and inclusive. It examines Bolivia's water resource management challenges and highlights significant conflicts and disparities in the current water allocation that the transition will need to address. The study draws out lessons from CIF's investments in Bolivia's water sector, focusing on CIF-funded projects under the PPCR. The case study and summary brief were published in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).
  - *Understanding SME Engagement in Adaptation:* This internal desk review aimed to increase the understanding of Small and Medium Enterprises' (SMEs) engagement in adaptation projects. The findings informed various engagements, including the Knowledge for Resilience South-South workshops hosted in Cairo (September 2022) and Maputo (April 2023). The analysis is also expected to inform the engagement with SMEs as part of the projects in the NPC program.

#### 4.1.2 Learning Events and Knowledge Management

41. Since July 2022, seven PPCR events were organized, reaching over 400 participants. These included a Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) Resilience and Landscapes Interest Group meeting; three South-South learning events in Egypt, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mozambique; a monitoring and reporting (M&R) workshop in Manila; a user guidance workshop for the new Climate and Health Economic Valuation (CHEV) tool developed in collaboration with the Health, Nutrition, and Population (HNP) Global Practice of the World Bank; and a session on CIF's investment experience in transformational climate-resilient development, as part of the 7th Global National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Expo 2022 in Botswana.
42. The [TCLP](#) continues to engage partners and practitioners in learning that spans current and future CIF programming, including themes related to PPCR's Resilience and Landscapes Interest Group (IG). In April 2023, a **TCLP Resilience and Landscapes IG meeting** on "Water Management: Intersections Between Just Transitions and Transformational Change" explored inclusive, just, and resilient approaches to water resource management. Findings from the [recently launched CIF case study](#) and other examples were discussed to better understand how to deepen transformative intent in the water management sector.

43. To deepen engagement with country partners, several **South-South learning events were organized** on topics related to resilience, forestry, nature-based solutions, and the private sector's involvement in adaptation. These included:
- *Enhancing Private Sector Engagement in Adaptation*: This [two-day learning workshop](#) took place in September 2022 in Cairo, Egypt, and facilitated learning on how to accelerate private sector engagement in climate adaptation and resilience in the areas of agriculture, water, and energy. The event, which was organized in partnership with Egypt's Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC), was held on the margins of the second edition of the Egypt – International Cooperation Forum and the joint meeting of African Ministers of Finance, Economy, Development, and Environment for COP27. It brought together diverse stakeholders, including government, development institutions, and private sector representatives from across Africa to share examples of successes and challenges in delivering private-sector adaptation investments.
  - *Africa Knowledge Exchange*: This [four-day learning event](#) in March 2023 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire aimed to promote knowledge-sharing and broker lessons from CIF's 15 years of experience in African countries. The event was undertaken in collaboration with the government of Côte d'Ivoire and the African Development Bank (AfDB); and offered country representatives from across Africa the opportunity to connect, showcase innovations and outcomes, and discuss the challenges faced and lessons learned in implementing sustainable forestry, climate resilience, and nature-based solutions through FIP and PPCR projects. There was a focus on identifying useful lessons for CIF countries that will be designing and implementing projects and programs under the newly approved CIF Nature People and Climate (NPC) Program. The event covered various topics, such as enhancing climate finance in Africa, transformational climate leadership, just transition, and the CIF's Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM).
  - *Generating Shared Value through Climate Action in Mozambique*: This three-day workshop in April 2023 in Maputo, Mozambique, focused on enabling the private sector's engagement in climate action, particularly investments in resilience and adaptation. The event was organized in partnership with the Mozambique Ministry of Land and Environment, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and the Co-Federation of Private Sector Association. On the first day, a TCLP workshop for practitioners focused on stimulating and deepening a discussion on the climate investments made in Mozambique through the transformational change framework. In the remaining days, participants shared examples of successes and challenges in enabling private sector engagement in adaptation. A case study on transformational change in Mozambique based on FIP and PPCR experience is currently being developed. Consultations with relevant stakeholders during this workshop were held to inform the case study, which is expected to be published in early 2024.
44. In early 2023, CIF enhanced efforts to support PPCR countries with national, participatory monitoring and reporting (M&R). A [3-day M&R dialogue and strategy workshop](#) was held in February 2023 in Manila, Philippines. In collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), this event provided a platform to discuss and support the updating of country-level M&R after a temporary reporting suspension during the COVID-19 pandemic. Countries (e.g., Bhutan,

Cambodia, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Philippines, Samoa, and Tajikistan) and CIF civil society observers discussed their M&R challenges and brainstormed potential solutions. They also exchanged knowledge and lessons on mainstreaming gender and women’s leadership in resilience programming and project implementation (see Box 7 for more information).

45. In FY23, two PPCR case studies were completed under **CIF’s [Climate Delivery Initiative \(CDI\)](#)**, a dedicated space and research base to inventory and analyze operational barriers *of* and solutions *for* climate finance programming for enhanced project design. The first [case study](#) focuses on delivery challenges in Bangladesh’s *Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security (CRAFS)* project, implemented by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The study explores how climate-smart agriculture can improve livelihoods and bolster resilience by working with the private sector to implement innovative technologies and practices among farmers in the coastal regions of Bangladesh. The second [case study](#) focuses on delivery challenges in Dominica’s *Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)*, implemented by the World Bank. It explores the challenges of building climate resilience and how the country addressed the impacts of two devastating storms (i.e., Tropical Storm Erika in 2015 and Hurricane Maria in 2017).
46. As part of the CIF’s commitment to rigorous and inclusive monitoring and reporting on investments’ contributions, a new [Results Deep Dives series](#) commenced this year to supplement to CIF’s annual results reporting processes. Annual monitoring and reporting provides a systematic synthesis of portfolio performance along each program’s core impact indicators while the new Deep Dives provide in-depth reviews of these results within specific thematic or developmental dimensions of climate change. As such, they afford greater granularity on the drivers and implications of various performance characteristics. The PPCR deep dive provides insights into how policies were supported to mainstream climate considerations at national, sectoral, and local levels and is featured on CIF’s website [here](#).
47. Lastly, in May 2023, the CIF launched **bi-annual Knowledge, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (KMEL) coordination calls** with MDBs to provide a holistic overview of CIF’s new studies, learning opportunities, and upcoming collaboration opportunities. These calls identify possible opportunities for coordination, consolidation, and cooperation with MDBs and address MDBs’ requests to be informed of upcoming KMEL requests.

#### 4.1.3 *MDB-Led PPCR-Related Knowledge Products and Events*

48. **ADB.** At the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, ADB in collaboration with CIF and the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) organized a workshop titled *Climate-Responsive Fiscal Planning for Scaled-up Investment in Climate Adaptation*. The discussion focused on how countries assess and manage climate-related fiscal risks to mobilize and align public and private financial flows for investment in climate adaptation.
49. **ADB.** ADB in collaboration with CIF organized a regional workshop titled *Identifying Climate Adaptation Investment Priorities: Bridging the Gap Between Adaptation Planning and Financing* in Manila, Philippines between 12–13 October 2022. The workshop facilitated cross-country learning to strengthen the capacity of decision-makers from the ministries of finance, planning, and environment to plan and finance investments in adaptation. The main output of

the workshop was the development of a framework for an adaptation investment program. Government representatives from Armenia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, and the Philippines, and development partners, including the Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General, Green Climate Fund, International Institute for Sustainable Development, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change attended the workshop.

## 4.2 Gender

### 4.2.1 PPCR Portfolio Performance on Gender

50. During FY23, the Gender team continued to provide on demand support to MDBs at the project design stage to improve gender integration. A total of 12 projects submitted for approval were reviewed, and recommendations were provided to address structural barriers to gender equality issues, increase focus on women’s climate leadership, and enhance the integration of gender-disaggregated indicators. Four of these projects were approved by the Trust Fund Committee (TFC) during the reporting period, nearly all incorporating three gender scorecard indicators at entry: (i) gender analysis, (ii) women-specific activities, and (iii) gender-disaggregated indicators. Box 6 provides an example of a strong gender-integration approach in a newly approved BDRP project in Rwanda.
51. Table 6 below presents an updated overview of the PPCR project portfolio, demonstrating an overall increase in the quality of gender integration at entry since the adoption of the CIF Gender Action Plan.

**Table 6: Updated PPCR project gender scorecard performance**

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014, % (n) <i>(Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)</i>	Projects approved between July 2014 – June 2020, % (n) <i>GAP phases 1 &amp; 2</i>	Projects approved between July 2020 – December 2022, % (n)	Cumulative: All projects approved from inception until December 2022, % (n)
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	78% (35 of 45 projects)	77% (17 of 22 projects)	77% (17 of 22 projects)	78% (69 of 89 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	76% (33 of 45 projects)	91% (20 of 22 projects)	100% (22 of 22 projects)	84% (75 of 89 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	69% (25 of 45 projects)	82% (18 of 22 projects)	95% (21 of 22 projects)	72% (64 of 89 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	47% (21 of 45 projects)	59% (13 of 22 projects)	77% (17 of 22 projects)	57% (51 of 89 projects)



52. In addition, a systematic review was conducted to assess the correlation between the quality of gender integration and gender results across 44 completed projects in the CIF-funded investments portfolio, including 20 PPCR projects. While only eight PPCR projects had three positive gender scorecard indicators at entry, 95 percent of PPCR completed projects reported gender results, with 11 achieving their gender targets. PPCR projects incorporated interventions to enhance the resilience of women to climate impacts by providing them with improved access to productive assets, creating income-generating activities through short training courses and capacity-building initiatives, and developing targeted knowledge and communication products.

#### 4.2.2 Knowledge Exchange and Stakeholder Engagement

The Gender team participated in knowledge exchange and stakeholder engagement efforts to strengthen the gender and social inclusion components of monitoring and reporting across the PPCR portfolio. During a PPCR M&R dialogue and strategy workshop for the Asia region in Manila, Philippines, in February 2023, a capacity-building session on gender and social inclusion was conducted, facilitating discussions on best practices, and capturing real-life examples of women's climate leadership and their role as agents of climate resilience action. These efforts will help to enhance the effectiveness of future gender integration strategies in the context of CIF's new round of PPCR projects.

#### **Box 6: Enhancing women's livelihood and income through road improvements in Rwanda**

The BDRP project Developing Master Curriculum for Road Sector Resilience in Rwanda implemented by the IBRD aims to enhance the road sector's climate resilience through lessons from the studies, plans, and investments conducted by the Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project. The goal is to ensure the adoption of good practices and pilot innovative solutions. With a strong gender perspective, the project incorporates a gender analysis, women-specific activities, and gender indicators as set out below:

Despite improved female labor force participation, educational outcomes, and political participation, significant gender gaps remain in Rwanda, such as (a) lower participation of women in non-farm, higher-paid employment (e.g., road construction); (b) endemic gender-based violence (GBV) with 35 percent of women have experienced physical violence; (c) female farmers' lack of capacities and skills limiting them to subsistence farming; (d) restrictions to women's mobility impeding access to economic opportunities and healthcare; and (e) unequal norms and attitudes.

To address these gaps, the project proposes two activities. Firstly, it will develop small-scale pilot innovative climate and disaster risk management interventions in selected feeder road segments, including capacity-building on gender and gender-informed environmental design to address women's mobility barriers related to safety (e.g., visibility, openness) and gender-related mobility patterns. The project aims for at least 30 percent of women to participate in road instruction activities and will pilot employment opportunities for women with lower technical skills. Secondly, a curriculum for technical training and an operations manual will be developed to reflect gender considerations, including the participation of female engineers in Disaster Risk Management in Rwanda.

### 4.3 Risk Management

53. Detailed information on assessments of risk exposures that PPCR projects are facing and the criteria for establishing risk levels can be found in the [Strategic Climate Fund \(SCF\) Risk Report](#). The following is an overview.
54. Implementation risk for PPCR remained “low,” as two projects representing USD 27 million of MDB-approved program funding were flagged for this risk. The program’s implementation risk score was “low” in the last two reporting cycles but had been “high” for the prior six reporting cycles.
55. Table 7 illustrates that one project representing USD 17 million of program funding has been flagged under the first criterion.

**Table 7: Projects effective for 36 months with less than 20 percent of program funds disbursed**

Country	Project Title	MDB	Funding Amount (USD millions)	Cumulative Disb. as of Dec 31, 2022 (USD millions)	Disbursement Ratio	PPCR Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Months After Effectiveness Date
Nepal	Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation /Expansion of IFC-PPCR Strengthening Vulnerable infrastructure Project	IFC	17.2	0.3	2%	09/10/2012	04/07/2014	104

56. Table 8 illustrates that the same project representing USD 10 million of program funding remains flagged under the third criterion.

**Table 8. Projects with extended dates of final disbursement and less than 50 percent of approved funds disbursed**

Country	Project Title	MDB	Funding Amount (USD millions)	Cumulative Disb. as of Dec 31, 2022 (USD millions)	Disbursement Ratio	PPCR Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Months Effectiveness Date	Initial Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	Extended Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	MDB Co-Financing (USD millions)
Cambodia	Flood-Resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Town as part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project	ADB	10.0	4.0	40%	10/23/2014	03/02/2016	71	12/31/2019	04/30/2023	37.0

## 5 Results

### 5.1 Introduction and Approach for Results Reporting

57. This section covers total program results for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) through December 31, 2022, including achieved results for 64 MDB-approved PPCR projects, which are either under implementation or closed, expected results from 18 MDB-approved Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) projects,<sup>4</sup> and achieved results from three MDB-approved BDRP projects.<sup>5</sup> The results cover 17 countries and two regions from the core PPCR portfolio and ten countries and two regions from the BDRP portfolio (of which two are PPCR countries with an existing portfolio of projects under implementation and eight are new countries supported). The PPCR Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) System comprises two complementary components: country-led results reporting on the core indicators and MDB project-level reporting on ten additional PPCR program indicators.
58. **Country Results Reporting:** The country-led component of PPCR M&R was temporarily suspended in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic and became optional during 2021 and 2022. This reporting period is the first year that all countries were officially required to resume their results reporting responsibilities. Nevertheless, most PPCR countries are no longer conducting the comprehensive, participatory, in-country monitoring and reporting approach outlined in the [PPCR M&R System](#) (see Section 2.4).
59. Among the 17 countries and one region<sup>6</sup> contacted, only six countries (i.e., Zambia, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, St. Lucia, and Nepal) submitted a full or adapted PPCR country results report this year. The reports received from Zambia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Samoa are deemed final, since all projects in these countries' SPCRs have been completed, and the countries will no longer have to report annual results to the CIF.
60. The country results reports received provide select updates on country-specific implementation status and results, which are incorporated within this report. However, even among the few countries that submitted a report, there are limited systematic updates for the five PPCR core indicators due to reporting challenges that the PPCR countries and projects face during the program's current maturity phase (see section 2.4). Annex 4 provides additional information on the status and constraints reported by all PPCR countries regarding their PPCR M&R submission in 2023.
61. **MDB Project-Level Results Reporting:** This PPCR results report is based primarily on the second component of the PPCR M&R System: project-level data reported from MDBs. The ten MDB-reported PPCR program indicators in this section have been reported since 2017 to provide a systematic, longitudinal view of PPCR's progress across the program's major sectoral results areas. Unless significant new resources and collective engagement efforts are put into

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<sup>4</sup> The three projects Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean through Financial Instruments (IDB), Building Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector (IBRD), and Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness in Madagascar (IBRD) have also been MDB-approved but have not yet reported expected results.

<sup>5</sup> Most BDRP projects are still early in implementation and not yet reporting achieved results.

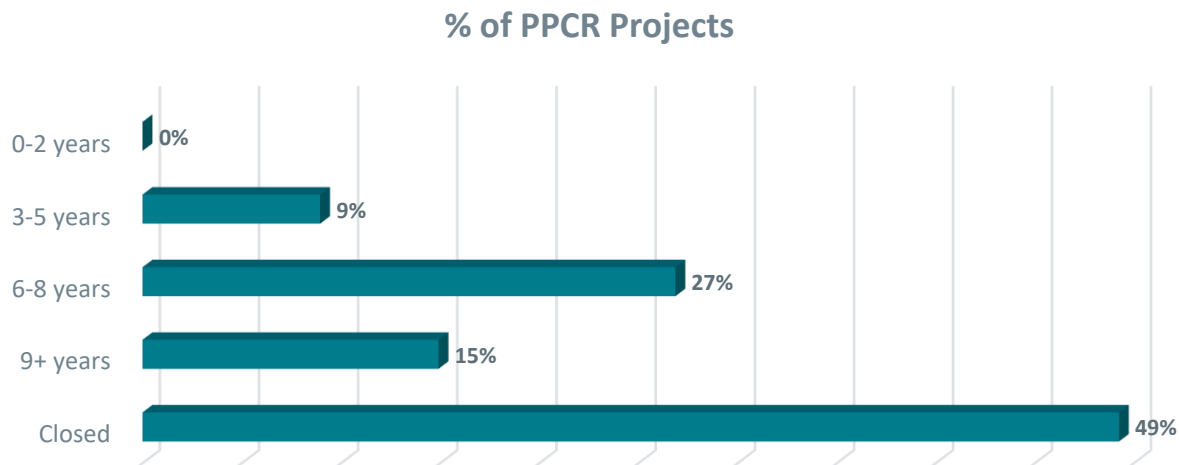
<sup>6</sup> The Caribbean Region submitted its final report during the previous reporting period.

the country-led component of the PPCR M&R System, the project-level MDB reporting component will be the main approach for the program going forward.<sup>7</sup>

## 5.2 Scope and Maturity of Reporting

62. **PPCR Core Portfolio:** As of December 31, 2022, the PPCR program has reached a relatively mature stage, with 33 projects closed,<sup>8</sup> representing over 49 percent of the core PPCR portfolio (excluding BDRP). Thus, CIF is increasing efforts to validate the final results achieved for closed and closing PPCR projects, enabling MDBs and countries to cease actively reporting on them. These efforts will also allow for more targeted analyses of the results achieved among PPCR projects at the end of their implementation period.
63. An additional 34 projects are at the MDB Board approval stage, most of which have been under implementation for over five years. Only nine percent of MDB-approved projects have been under implementation for less than five years.

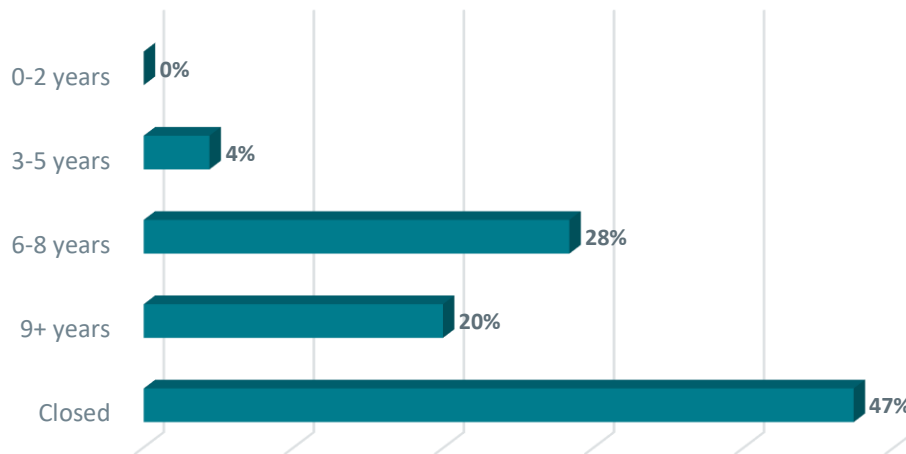
**Figures 6a and 6b: MDB-approved portfolio maturity for PPCR core portfolio (excluding BDRP)**



<sup>7</sup> Subject to guidance from the SCF Sub-Committee.

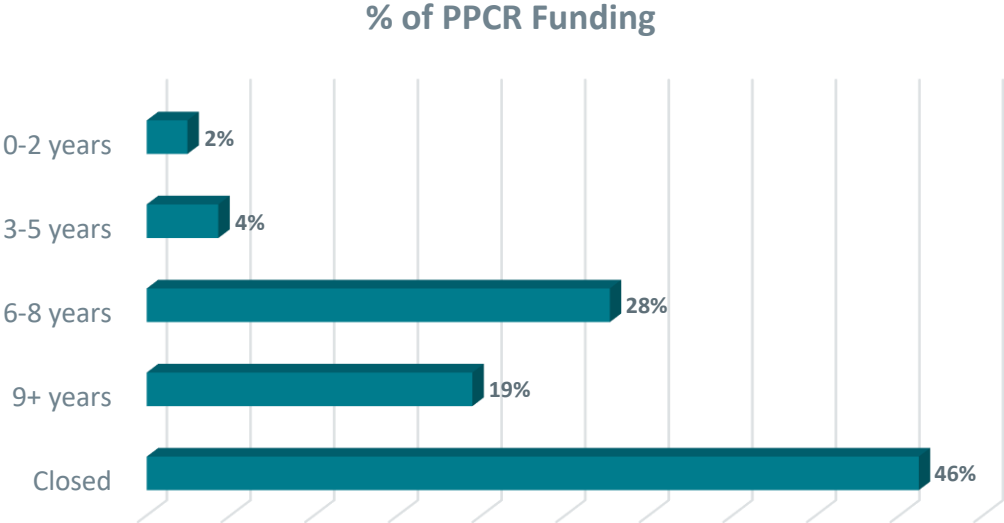
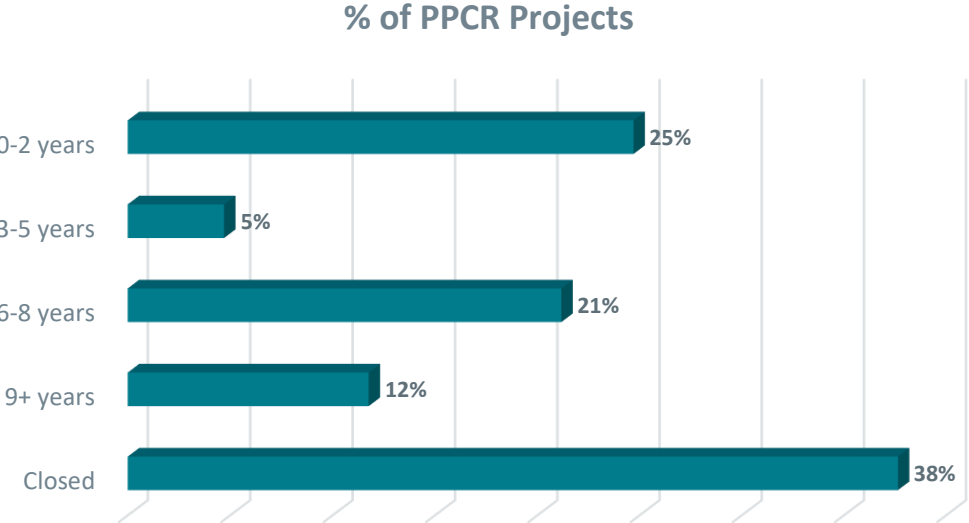
<sup>8</sup> The number of *financially* closed projects in the CCH may differ slightly from the number of projects that have reached completion for results purposes (i.e., have issued a completion report).

### % of PPCR Funding



64. **BDRP portfolio:** Expected and achieved results for BDRP are reported separately due to the unique focus and objectives of the funding window. While several BDRP projects were approved during the previous reporting period, only three projects have reported achieved results to date.
65. **Combined PPCR portfolio:** According to Figure 7a, which includes BDRP projects, more than 70 percent of PPCR projects are either closed or in progress for more than five years. Regarding total funding, 94 percent of PPCR funding has either been fully disbursed or was approved more than five years ago. Many projects in these categories are now reporting most of the results that align with their project-level targets. This is evident in the numerous PPCR indicators that are nearing or have already surpassed 100 percent of their program-level targets (see Table 7).
66. Where program-level targets for PPCR indicators have changed year-on-year, this has typically been driven by adjustments to targets reported by MDBs upon projects' mid-term review, restructuring, additional financing, or methodological issues, rather than MDB approvals of new projects beginning implementation. BDRP projects, analyzed separately in this report, have only recently established their targets. The program-level targets for BDRP are not expected to change significantly in subsequent reporting years, since almost all BDRP projects have now been approved by their respective MDBs' Boards.

Figures 7a and 7b: MDB-approved portfolio maturity for PPCR (including BDRP)



## Global Results Overview

67. In PPCR's current state of maturity, projects perform remarkably in achieving their intended sectoral outputs (see Table 9). All ten MDB-reported PPCR indicators (under "Land and Water," "Floods and Coasts," "Adaptation Finance," "Policies," "Infrastructure," "Climate Information," and "Knowledge and Capacity" in Table 9) have achievement rates over 80 percent of the respective program-level targets. Six of the MDB-reported PPCR indicators demonstrate achievement rates well over 100 percent. On average, completed projects (see section 5.6) have also achieved significantly more than their expected results. For example, when only considering completed projects, eight of ten MDB-reported PPCR indicators have achievement rates over 100 percent, and only two indicators have achieved less compared to what the full portfolio has achieved ("Policies" with a 98.8 percent achievement rate for final results compared to 99.6 percent for the full portfolio and "Land and Water" with a 110.2 percent achievement rate for final results compared to 124.6 percent for the full portfolio). See Table 11 in section 5.6 for more information on results from completed projects.
68. PPCR has also made good progress on country-reported outcomes ("People/Groups Supported" in Table 9). The program has supported 7,126,244 women and 7,968,864 men to cope with the effects of climate change, as well as 3,211,154 households, 5,688 communities, 25,494 businesses, and 3,251 public services, which have adopted PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities. Nevertheless, the latest country-reported data does not adequately represent all real achieved results on the ground to date, as the majority of PPCR countries have not been able to provide updated results figures since the reporting period before the COVID-19 pandemic (i.e., results achieved as of 2018).

**Table 9: Overview of PPCR key results (as of December 31, 2022)**

INDICATOR	2022 ANNUAL RESULT <sup>9</sup>	2022 CUMULATIVE RESULT	2022 CUMULATIVE TARGET	% ACHIEVED	RESULTS COVERAGE
<b>PEOPLE/GROUPS SUPPORTED</b>					
Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change (Women/Men) (PPCR Core Indicator 5)	27,826 <sup>10</sup>	15,105,082	42,687,556	35.4%	54 projects in 16 countries
	14,381 Women (51.7%)	7,126,244 Women (47.2%)	21,378,961 Women (50.1%)	33.3%	
	13,445 Men (48.3%)	7,968,864 Men (52.8%)	21,295,986 Men (49.9%)	37.4%	
	0 Gender Not Reported	9,974 Gender Not Reported	12,609 Gender Not Reported	79.1%	
Number of households, communities, businesses, and public service entities using PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and climate variability (PPCR Core Indicator 4)	30,778 <sup>11</sup> households	3,211,154 households	5,324,279 households	60.3%	16 countries <sup>12</sup>
	69 communities	5,688 communities	14,415 communities	39.5%	
	0 businesses	25,494 businesses	43,817 businesses	58.2%	
	0 public services	3,251 public services	8,093 public services	40.2%	
<b>LAND AND WATER</b>					
Area covered by sustainable land and water management	64,340	409,305	328,597	124.6%	12 projects in 7 countries

<sup>9</sup> Since the PPCR M&R System is based on cumulative data, the annual result represents the difference between the result reported for 2021 and 2022. Some annual results may not have been achieved in 2022 *per se*.

<sup>10</sup> Annual results for PPCR Core Indicator 5 only reflect data reported from Jamaica, Samoa, and Zambia.

<sup>11</sup> Annual results for PPCR Core Indicator 4 only reflect data reported from Jamaica, Samoa, and Zambia.

<sup>12</sup> Data are based on country reporting. Papua New Guinea has not reported on this indicator to date.



practices (ha)					
<b>FLOODS AND COASTS</b>					
Area protected from flood/sea level rise/storm surge (ha)	17,963	63,596	71,929	88.4%	7 projects in 5 countries
Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km)	223.1	859	1,067	80.5%	12 projects in 8 countries
<b>ADAPTATION FINANCE</b>					
Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities (entities)	2,360	13,931	10,238	136.1%	10 projects in 7 countries
<b>POLICIES</b>					
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change (#)	82	837	839	99.8%	36 projects in 16 countries
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>					
Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	247.4	2,905	2,695	107.8%	16 projects in 11 countries
Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support	281	12,131	13,723	88.4%	25 projects in 15 countries

of climate resilience (#)					
<b>CLIMATE INFORMATION</b>					
Number of hydromet and climate information services built or supported (#)	106	2,512	1,627	154.4%	11 projects in 9 countries
<b>KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY</b>					
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience	157	935	830	112.7%	42 projects in 17 countries
Number of persons receiving climate-related training	424,564	633,073	298,184	212.3%	44 projects in 17 countries

# WHERE DO WE STAND?

## 2023 PPCR Results Report

Total PPCR investments of



have mobilized a co-financing of



resulting in



national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks integrating climate change



knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience






kilometers of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated



hectares of land covered through sustainable land and water management practices, and



hectares protected from flood, sea level rise, and storm surge

 <p>Total CIF investments of \$955 million have mobilized a cumulative total of <b>\$2.1 billion in co-financing</b>, more than the annual GDP of the Gambia in 2021.</p>	 <p>12 PPCR projects have built or rehabilitated <b>859 kilometers of flood, sea, and water defense infrastructure</b>, over 86% of which in Asia.</p>	 <p>PPCR has already supported over <b>15.1 million beneficiaries to cope with the effects of climate change</b> (more than the population of Zimbabwe) and <b>expects to reach an additional 27.6 million</b> in the coming years, totaling over 42 million beneficiaries.</p>
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## 5.3 PPCR Key Results

### 5.3.1 PPCR Core Indicators

69. The five PPCR core indicators<sup>13</sup> were established at program inception to monitor and assess how each country is progressing toward the intended objectives of its Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR). These indicators are reported through country-level M&R mechanisms, and CIF has not received systematic updates from all PPCR countries on the results achieved for these indicators after 2018 (i.e., results reported in 2019). Nonetheless, a few countries have resumed or concluded reporting, with limited new results available to report.<sup>14</sup> For example, in Samoa alone, an additional 27,826 people have been supported to cope with the effects of climate change (of which 48.3 percent are men and 51.7 percent are women) compared to the previous reporting period. In Samoa and Jamaica combined, an additional 30,778 households and 69 communities have adopted PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities.
70. Three countries—Samoa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Zambia—submitted a final year of country results reporting, concluding their annual PPCR country results reporting requirement to CIF.

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<sup>13</sup> PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning.

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

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

PPCR 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.

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

<sup>14</sup> Zambia, Jamaica, Samoa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Nepal all submitted PPCR country results reports for 2022. Only Samoa and Jamaica reported new quantitative data on PPCR core indicators.

### **Box 7: PPCR Country M&R Dialogue and Strategy Workshop (Feb 2023, ADB Headquarters)**

A PPCR Country M&R Dialogue and Strategy Workshop was held at ADB Headquarters in Manila from February 15–17, 2023, to re-engage PPCR countries in the Asia-Pacific Region on M&R issues. In particular, the workshop sought to provide a platform to discuss and support the updating of country-level M&R approaches in light of: (a) the temporary suspension of country-level results reporting that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic and (b) the mature implementation phase that PPCR is now reaching.

Approximately 30 delegates from active PPCR countries in the region, including Bhutan, Nepal, Tajikistan, Samoa, Cambodia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Philippines, attended the workshop. Additional countries in the region, namely Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, as well as the Pacific Region (i.e., SPC) were also invited to nominate delegates to participate but unfortunately were not able to do so.

**The mature PPCR countries highlighted significant operational challenges in implementing country-driven PPCR M&R**, such as project closing, staff turnover, lack of awareness of reporting responsibilities, and weak cross-MDB coordination in the latter stages of the programmatic approach. These operational barriers appeared significantly more salient than purely technical barriers to reporting.

- For example, Tajikistan and Nepal underscored that they have no national coordinating apparatus to collect information from multiple PPCR projects and that accessing information from closed projects is a burdensome task. This is also the case in other countries, e.g., Mozambique.
- Many countries felt unable to implement a national M&R workshop when some of their PPCR projects are closed and others are still open. Project teams typically disperse when implementation at the project level is finished—even if the SPCR and other projects are ongoing.
- Changes in PPCR country focal points and institutional barriers have inhibited some PPCR countries' ability to coordinate the programmatic approach, especially in relation to their M&R roles and responsibilities. The temporary suspension of country-level M&R during the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these issues further.
- A perceived lack of sustainable resources for country M&R and limited implementation support from MDBs during the latter phases of SPCR implementation have weakened the approach substantially since earlier years in the program.

Despite these challenges, the CIF Administrative Unit remains available, in coordination with MDBs, to provide technical support and guidance for PPCR countries to implement their national M&R through updated, flexible, and context-appropriate approaches. This also includes opportunities for final analysis of countries' programmatic results (including but not limited to PPCR core indicators) and the responsible close-out of the country results reporting mechanism as SPCRs reach their conclusion.

71. In **Samoa**, a total of 91,726 people (including 45,018 women) has been supported by PPCR to cope with effects of climate change throughout the lifetime of the SPCR. Among these beneficiaries, approximately 23,468 people have improved their access to a climate-resilient water supply at the district level. Some other successes of PPCR-Samoa include:

- Robust integration of climate resilience into central planning (such as the Pathway for the Development of Samoa FY2021/2022-2025/2026) at the national level (PPCR Core 1);
- The detailing of climate resilience strategies within individual sector plans as per requirements outlined in the Sector Planning Manual (PPCR Core 1);
- Ongoing collaboration and coordination through the national Climate Resilience Steering Committee, including both government and non-government organizations (PPCR Core 2);
- Strong representation of women at the village level and district consultations, village-level enhanced climate adaptive capacity across 100 local communities, and integration of climate resilience in Community Integrated Management Plans (PPCR Core 3).

72. The SPCR in **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** also reached completion during this reporting period. The flagship *Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project* achieved the following:

- Rehabilitation of river works in Buccament and Carriere, which has contributed to disaster risk preparedness of 10,000 direct beneficiaries (PPCR Core 5);
- Road and bridge rehabilitation works, slope stabilization, and retrofitting (PPCR Core 3);
- Development of a Climate Change Policy and Implementation Strategy, as well as a climate-responsive National Physical Development Plan (PPCR Core 1);
- Development of a National curriculum on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (PPCR Core 2).

73. In **St. Lucia**, the SPCR is nearing the end of its implementation period. *St. Lucia's Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project* has notably supported three recent infrastructure works that enable enhanced resilience to landslips, flooding, hurricanes, and other disasters:

- Micoud Wellness Center, constructed to climate resilient standards, ensures that health care can continue to be delivered following natural disasters. The facility extended the area of Micoud village to Mon Repos, and it is estimated that 13,429 people have been reached (PPCR Core 5);
- Micoud Secondary School Smart Block serves as an emergency shelter for approximately 350 patrons in the event of a natural disaster, including to withstand Category 5 hurricanes (PPCR Core 3 and 5);
- Odsan Community Center serves approximately 3,300 residents, hosts a series of training exercises, and boasts climate-resilient features. In the event of a disaster, the community center can accommodate 100 individuals (PPCR Core 3 and 5);
- A climate change public education and awareness strategy covered local climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses, emphasizing the shared responsibility for adaptation between government and individuals, households, enterprises, communities, and sectors (PPCR Core 2 and 3).

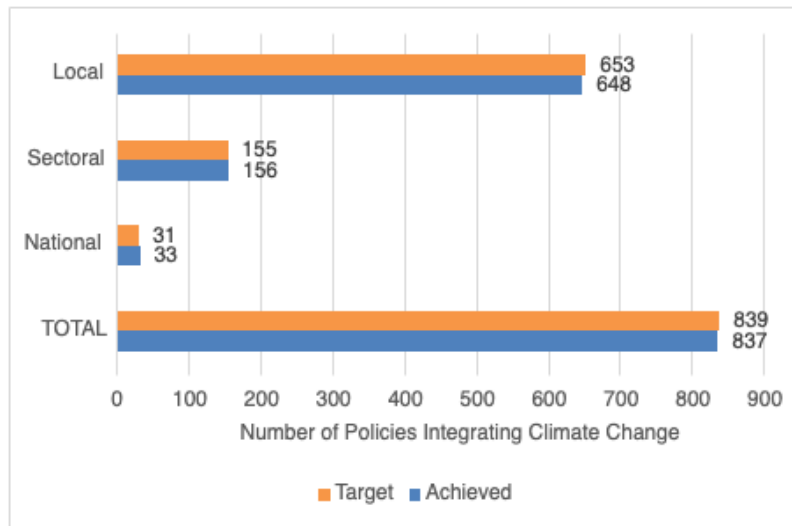
74. All of **Nepal's** PPCR projects have concluded implementation except for the *Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation* (IFC) project. The country has made significant progress in mainstreaming and addressing climate resilience across several fronts:
- Seven development agencies under Nepal's government have established climate change units and procedures for climate change risk management (CCRM) in their projects, and they have begun applying the CCRM guidelines and tools (PPCR Core 1, 2, and 3);
  - Adaptation plans were developed for 61 communities, and climate change was integrated into the curriculum of seven academic programs in three universities (PPCR Core 1 and 2);
  - In the water sector, at least 51,279 households have improved access to a climate-resilient water supply. In addition to the climate benefits of reducing local communities' vulnerability and exposure to climate-related water stresses, PPCR's support has led to development co-benefits, such as reduced contamination of drinking water and a 50 percent decrease in targeted households' time for fetching water.
75. In FY24, the CIF Administrative Unit, in coordination with MDBs, will continue to engage with interested PPCR countries to support country-level M&R processes. Support is available to countries through M&R online refresher training sessions, targeted M&R capacity-building opportunities (e.g., in-country workshops), and guidance to countries with mature or closing investment plans on how to adapt or close out their annual PPCR country results reporting mechanism.
76. There are ongoing efforts to collect quantitative data on PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5, as the total number of PPCR-supported people (men/women), households, communities, businesses, and public service entities has likely increased during the pandemic beyond what was reported by countries as of December 31, 2018, or achieved results on the ground may deviate significantly from previous estimations. To enhance data availability, the CIF Administrative Unit, in coordination with MDBs, complements country reporting by extracting information on these indicators from MDBs' project results frameworks.

### 5.3.2 *Mainstreaming Climate Change into National, Sectoral, and Local Development Planning*

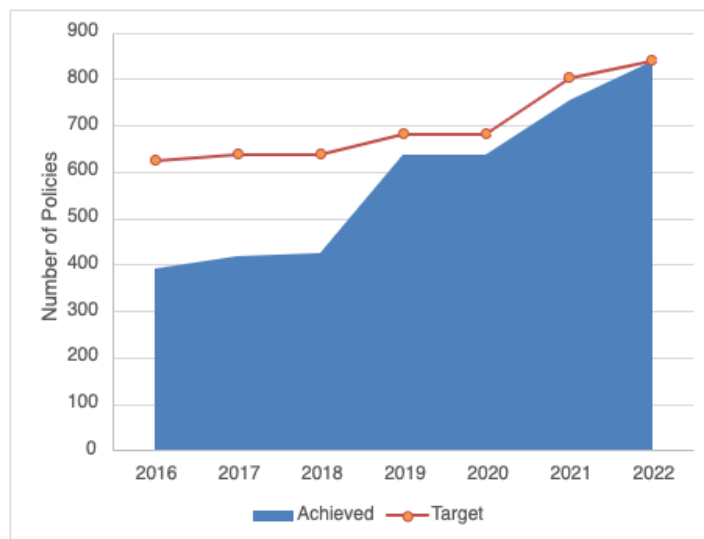
77. Throughout its implementation, PPCR has demonstrated how climate risk and resilience can be integrated into core development planning and implementation at the national, sectoral, and local levels. PPCR contributes significantly to these efforts by providing institutional, technical, and capacity-building support, thereby enabling the integration of climate change issues into policies, plans, strategies, frameworks, and other policy-related documents.
78. As shown in Figure 8, as of December 31, 2022, the PPCR has supported the integration of climate change into **837 plans, strategies, policies, and frameworks (99.8 percent of the total target of 839)**. Among these, 33 are at the national level (106.5 percent of target), 156 are at the sectoral level (100.6 percent of target), and 648 are at the local level (99.2 percent of target). A total of 82 plans, strategies, policies, and frameworks newly integrated climate

change considerations as of 2022, representing a 10.9 percent increase from 2021, when the cumulative total was 755 policies (see Figure 9).

**Figure 8: Number of policies integrating climate change into development planning, as of December 31, 2022 (P=36, C=16)12**



**Figure 9: Year-on-year trend of the number of policies integrating climate change into development planning (2016–2022)**



79. Most new annual results (62.2 percent) are due to three projects: the Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (A and B) Project (ADB) in Cambodia, the Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Mondulhiri Provinces as Part of the Greater



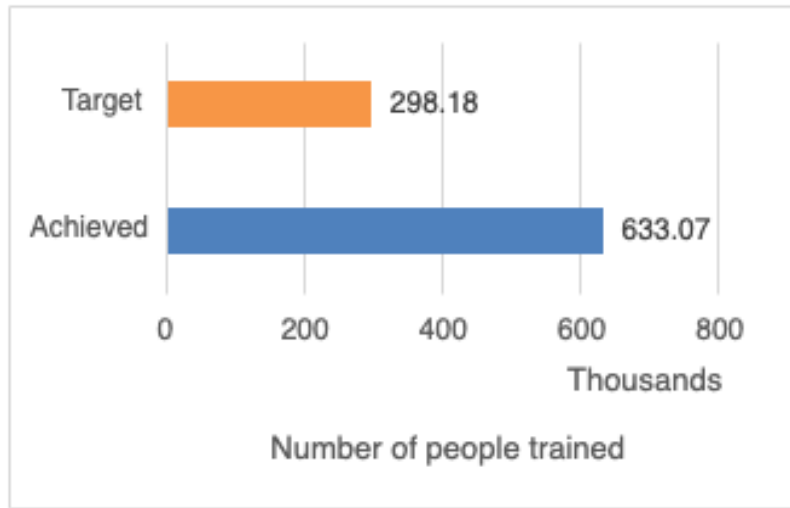
Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (ADB) in Cambodia, and the Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project (ADB).

80. Both projects in Cambodia reached completion in 2022. By its conclusion, the Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (A and B) project (ADB) has supported five sectors at national and provincial levels and seven annual development plans by ministries to integrate adaptation strategies and disaster risk reduction (DRR), and five provincial and municipal development plans to integrate adaptation indicators and metrics. The Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Monduliri Provinces as Part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project (ADB) has enabled 14 communes to update their participatory land use plans and commune investment profiles.
81. In Papua New Guinea, climate change is being integrated into policies and standards at multiple levels. At the sub-national level, gender-responsive climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans (CCVAPs) have been conducted to highlight climate risks and adaptation measures for vulnerable atolls and islands through the Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project (ADB). These CCVAPs have now been integrated into 21 provincial, district, and local-level government development plans.

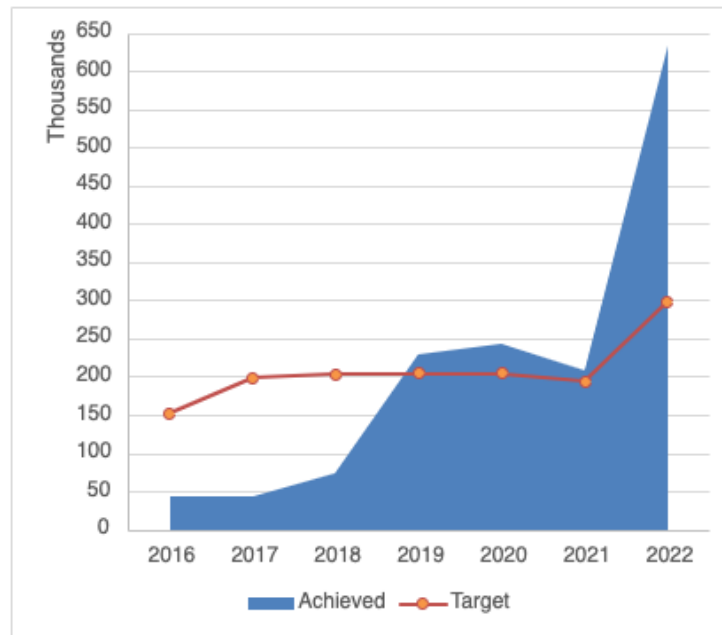
### *5.3.3 Strengthening Adaptive Capacity to Mainstream Climate Change*

82. Strengthening adaptive capacity is an integral part of the climate change mainstreaming process that PPCR directly supports through government and community-targeted training activities. Through institutional and local technical support, PPCR is playing a key role in building country-level capacity, skills, and knowledge management for current and future development processes.
83. **At least 633,073 people have been trained through PPCR projects as of December 31, 2022, representing a 212.3 percent achievement against a target of 298,184 people** (see Figure 10). Since 2021, the number of trainees has more than tripled (208,509 people in 2021; see Figure 11). Trainees represent government agencies, project beneficiary communities, local small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The training's topics include climate resilience measures, climate data tools, and risk monitoring and management.

**Figure 10: Number of people receiving climate-related training, as of December 31, 2022 (P=44, C=17)<sup>15</sup>**



**Figure 11: Year-on-year trend of people receiving climate-related training (2016–2022)<sup>16</sup>**

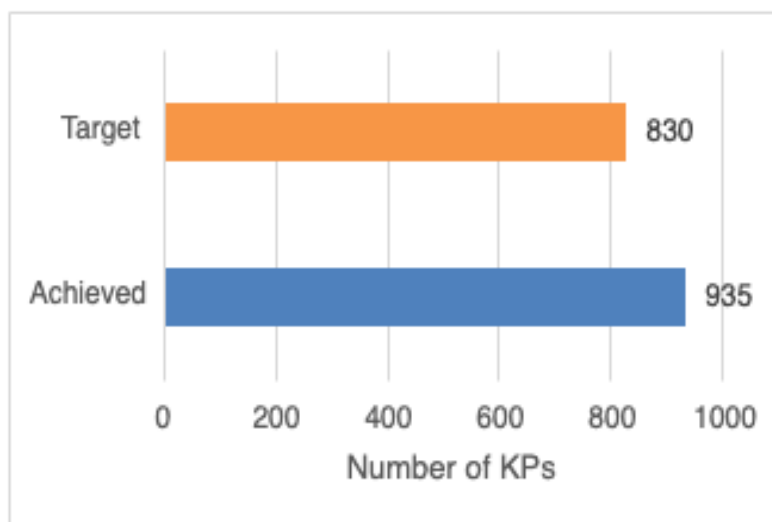


<sup>15</sup> “P” refers to the number of projects and “C” refers to the number of countries reporting on this result.

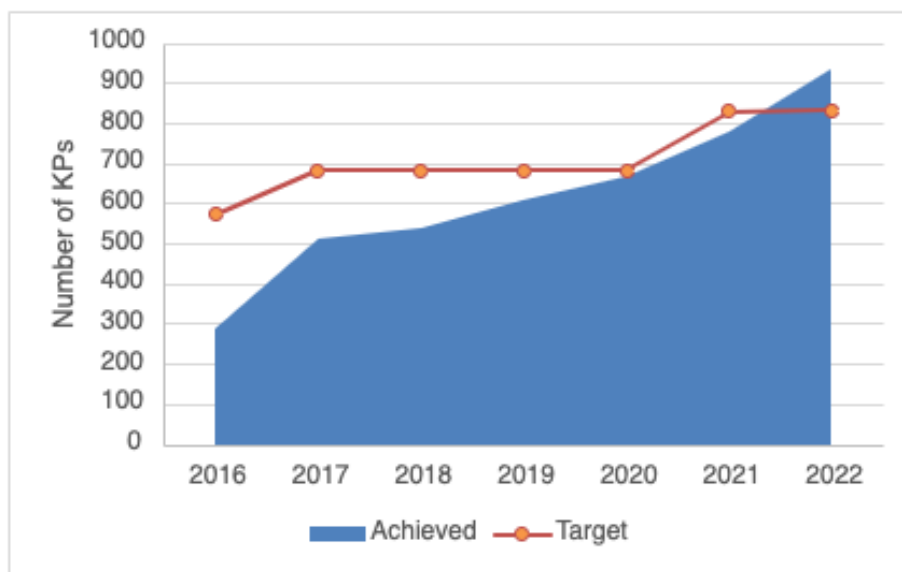
<sup>16</sup> Cumulative achieved results on the number of persons receiving climate-related training decreased slightly from 2020 to 2021. This is largely due to previous measurement errors in MDB project indicators that reported “number of client days of training” instead of “number of persons trained,” artificially inflating results from previous years.

84. The significant increase in persons trained in 2022 is primarily due to three PPCR project activities targeting a large number of end-level beneficiaries. The *Promoting Community-Based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector Project* (IBRD) in Jamaica reached 120,000 people (well over its 75,000-person target) through awareness-raising and behavior-change activities. The *Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Monduliri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project* (ADB) in Cambodia has supported the training on agriculture and landscape management of 46,353 people at the central, provincial, district, and commune levels. Also in Cambodia, the *Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-Focused Adaptation Project* (ADB) has trained 334,338 farmers, community members, staff of financial institutions, and other stakeholders (52 percent of which are women) on productive, climate-smart agriculture, irrigation management, and financial inclusion issues.
85. A second important pillar of PPCR’s work on strengthening adaptive capacity relates to the production of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience. As of December 31, 2022, **a total of 935 knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs have been realized (112.7 percent of the total target of 830)**. This represents an additional 157 knowledge products from 2021 to 2022, or a 20.2 percent increase year-on-year (see Figures 12 and 13).

**Figure 12: Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience, as of December 31, 2022 (P=42, C=17)**



**Figure 13: Year-on-year trend of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience (2016–2022)**



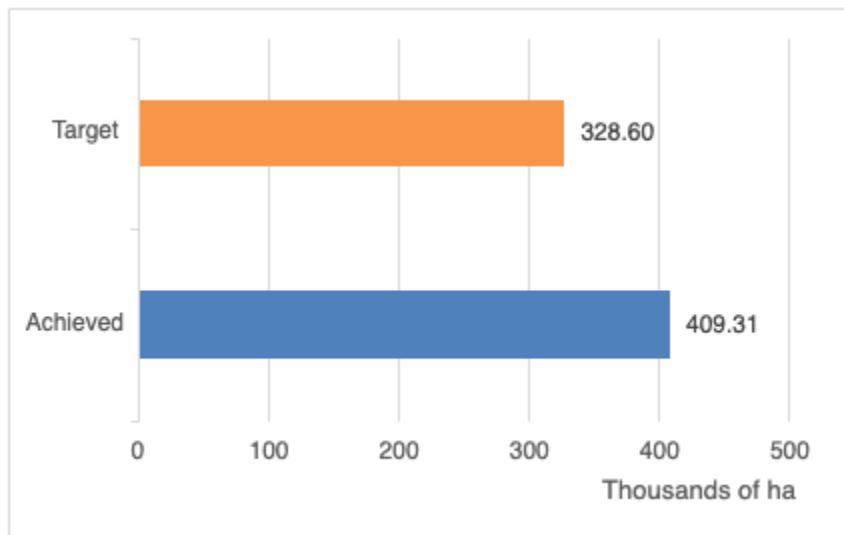
86. Most new annual results in 2022 (70.7 percent) are again due to the following two projects: the *Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (A and B) Project* (ADB) in Cambodia and the *Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project* (ADB).
87. For example, the *Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (A and B) Project* (ADB) published 19 reports on community-based adaptation, developed an adaptation and a DRR curriculum for secondary and tertiary education, conducted 67 multi-stakeholder climate resilience awareness-raising workshops, and produced guidance manuals for integrating adaptation indicators into M&E systems at provincial, district, and communal levels, among other climate resilience-enhancing knowledge activities. The *Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project* (ADB) has supported 21 island communities with climate change vulnerability assessments.
88. Other notable technical achievements in 2022 include the completion of a LiDAR mapping for the entire territory of Grenada (Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, IBRD), eight new technological packages disseminated as part of farm-level systems plans (Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project, AfDB), and the enhancement of the Local Government Engineering Department’s management information systems and geographic information systems in Bangladesh (Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project, ADB).

#### 5.3.4 Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices

89. Sustainable land and water management practices are a vital tool in supporting both physical landscapes and the communities that inhabit them to cope with the effects of droughts, increased weather variability, extreme weather events, and other climate-related factors that threaten livelihoods, food security, and land health, among other areas.

90. As of December 31, 2022, the PPCR has supported **sustainable land and water management practices on 409,305 hectares (ha)**, a surface area larger than Cabo Verde,<sup>17</sup> which represents 124.6 percent of the total target of 328,597 hectares (see Figure 14). Results in 2022 have increased 18.7 percent from 2021 results (see Figure 15).<sup>18</sup>

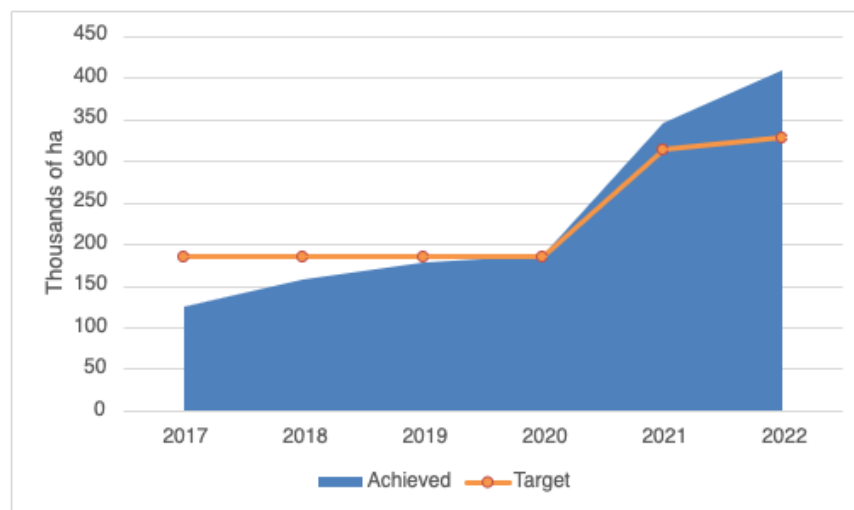
**Figure 14: Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices, as of December 31, 2022 (P=12, C=7)**



<sup>17</sup> Per [World Bank Group database on land area](#).

<sup>18</sup> Some results previously reported under this indicator for the Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project (Tajikistan, ADB) were remapped to the indicator on flood area covered (ha) this year. This was due to the availability of additional information in the project completion report, which characterized the project's interventions as corresponding closely to flood management issues.

**Figure 15: Year-on-year trend of sustainable land and water management practices (2016–2022)**



91. Two projects reporting final results in 2022 contributed significantly to the annual results on this indicator through their successful implementation of nature-based solutions. In Niger, the *Community Action Project for Climate Resilience* (IBRD) added 2,100 hectares to the area covered by sustainable silvo-pastoral approaches, reaching 46,991 hectares in total by project completion (123.7 percent of the project-level target of 38,000 hectares). In Cambodia, the *Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Mondulhiri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project* (ADB), restored 3,154 hectares of forest land through enrichment planting and assisted natural regeneration (123.7 percent of the project-level target of 2,550 hectares) and established 602 hectares of agroforestry areas (100.2 percent of the project-level target of 601 hectares).
92. In the agriculture sector, other PPCR projects continue to make significant progress. For example, the *Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project* in Mozambique (AfDB) has now enabled vegetable production on a cumulative land area of 7,620 hectares (of which 5,620 hectares were reported in 2022) thanks to its climate-responsive irrigation and drainage schemes. The *Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-Focused Adaptation Project* in Cambodia (ADB) has introduced an innovative weather-indexed crop insurance to 2,424 new hectares of land in 2022 (for a cumulative total of 3,311 hectares) and supported an additional 58,864 hectares of paddy land with modern production technology (for a cumulative total of 178,136 hectares).

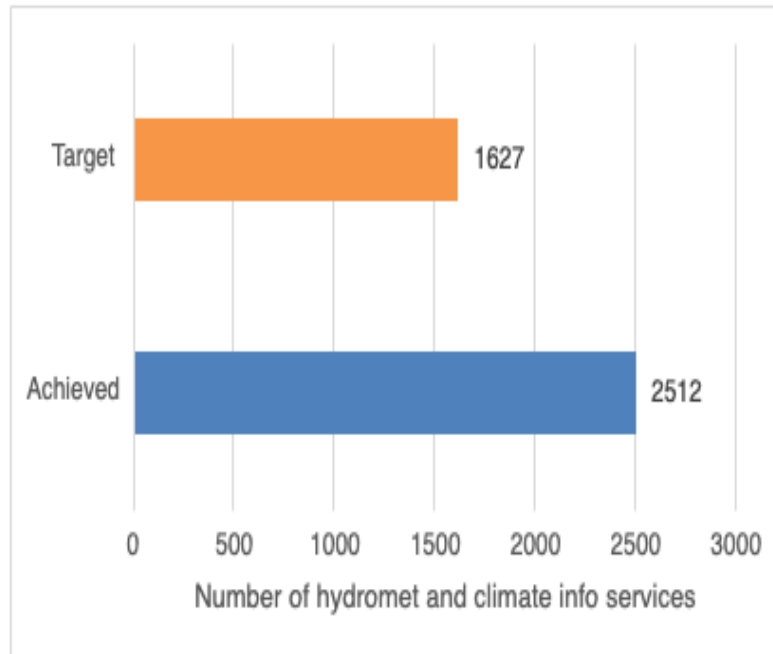
#### 5.3.5 Hydromet and Climate Information Services

93. Access to real-time weather, water, early warning, and climate information products has become essential for PPCR countries as they face new, more severe, and more frequent climate and weather-related threats. PPCR supports the upgrading and modernization of

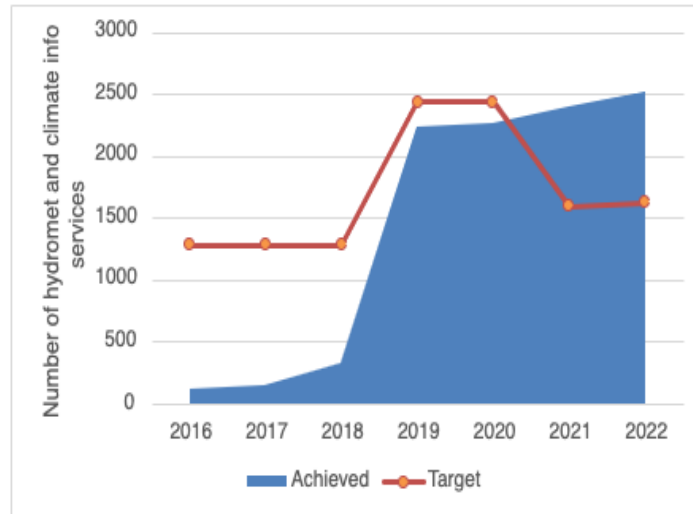
hydromet observation and monitoring systems, including their establishment, rehabilitation, and enhancement over time.

94. A total of 2,512 hydromet and climate information services have been built or supported as of December 31, 2022 (154.4 percent of the total target of 1,627). Among these, 106 climate services were newly supported as of 2022, representing a 4.4 percent increase from 2021 when the cumulative total was 2,406 climate services (see Figures 16 and 17).

**Figure 16: Number of hydromet and climate information services built or supported, as of December 31, 2022 (P=11, C=9)**



**Figure 17: Year-on-year trend of hydromet and climate information services built or supported (2016–2022)<sup>19</sup>**



95. Out of the 11 projects reporting on this indicator, eight have now reported their final achieved results, among which, a total of 2,222 hydromet and climate services have been built or supported (164 percent of their target of 1,355), representing over 88 percent of the total results achieved to date. This includes 88 hydromet stations supported through the *Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards Project* in Nepal (IBRD); 80 real-time hydrological monitoring stations supported through the *Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydrometeorological Services* project in Mozambique (IBRD); 60 new or rehabilitated hydro-meteorological stations supported by the *Climate Resilience–Integrated Basin Management Project* in Bolivia (IBRD); and 1,658 rain meters supported by the *Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project* in Niger (AfDB).
96. New results achieved as of 2022 come almost entirely from countries in the Caribbean. The *Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project* in Jamaica (IBRD) has supported the operationalization of meteorological, hydromet, and agromet equipment in 200 sites (of which 42 new in 2022). In St. Lucia, a total of 23 meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations were made functional, upgraded, or purchased through the *Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project* (IBRD). And by its completion in 2022, the *Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project* in Grenada had supported 36 hydromet stations to become functional and provide data to a shared platform (102.9 percent of its project-level target of 35 hydromet stations).

<sup>19</sup> The target dropped from 2020 to 2021 due to a correction from the Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project in Niger (AfDB), which had previously reported an incorrect target for one indicator. The project completed physical implementation in 2021 and validated all final achieved values and targets.



### 5.3.6 Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Roads

97. PPCR's infrastructure investments cover two important functions. First, they enhance the climate resilience of infrastructure to better withstand the effects of climate change and avoid losses and damages.<sup>20</sup> Second, they enhance the climate resilience of social, economic, and ecological systems *through* infrastructure as an adaptive instrument.<sup>21</sup> Some investments may fulfill both functions simultaneously. For the purposes of monitoring and reporting on the results of these diverse investments, CIF tracks all small-scale infrastructural investments together by unit while also reporting on a critical mass of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated.
98. **A total of 12,131 small-scale infrastructural units have been constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience as of December 31, 2022 (88.4 percent of the total target of 13,723).** Out of these, a net 281 units were newly constructed or rehabilitated in 2022, representing a 2.4 percent increase year-on-year from 2021, when the cumulative total was 11,850 small-scale infrastructural units (see Figures 18 and 19). Despite this indicator's modest net increase at program level, several PPCR projects reported a significant gross increase in project-level results.<sup>22</sup>
99. The *Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project* (Nepal, ADB) developed or protected the sources of 2,889 spring areas and water sources, which rendered them more climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure assets overall. Also in the water sector, the *Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project* (Tajikistan, ADB) supported multiple infrastructure assets—three pumping stations, one drip irrigation scheme, 15 boreholes, ten reservoirs, two water tanks, six units of pumping equipment, and five chlorination buildings (100 percent of the project-level target for each)—to enable climate resilience in water-scarce areas.
100. Zambia's *Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project* (AfDB) supported an additional 36 micro-projects in 2022 to upgrade community and farm-level infrastructure for local communities, reaching a cumulative total of 1,386 (120.5 percent of the project-level target of 1,150).
101. Results in Latin America and the Caribbean Region (LAC) are also robust. The region is responsible for the installation or rehabilitation of 6,293 infrastructural units to date, representing 51.9 percent of all achieved infrastructure results in PPCR, which is significantly more than other regions' results. The LAC region has already reached 97.1 percent of its expected cumulative infrastructure results. In 2022, the *Disaster Vulnerability and Reduction Project* in St. Lucia (IBRD) helped reduce the vulnerability of three new school facilities, health

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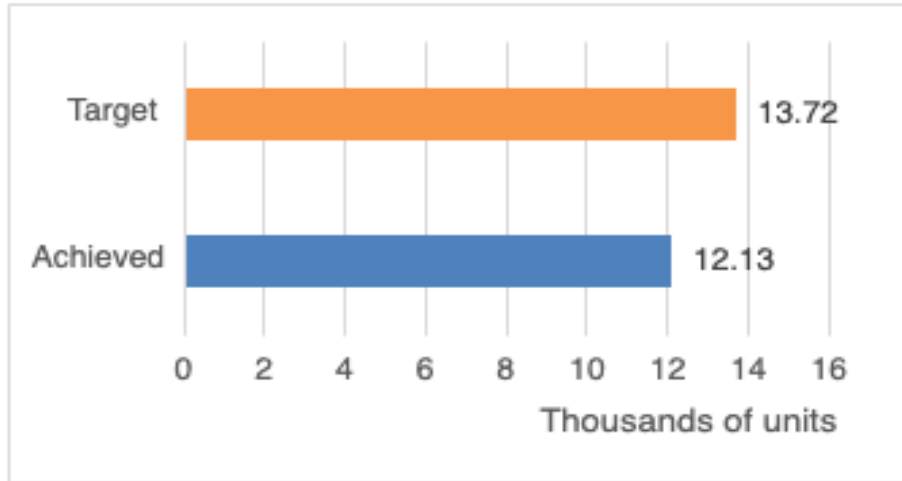
<sup>20</sup> Common examples include climate-resilient hospitals, schools, and roads.

<sup>21</sup> Common examples include cyclone shelters, flood control and diversion structures, improved wells, and boreholes.

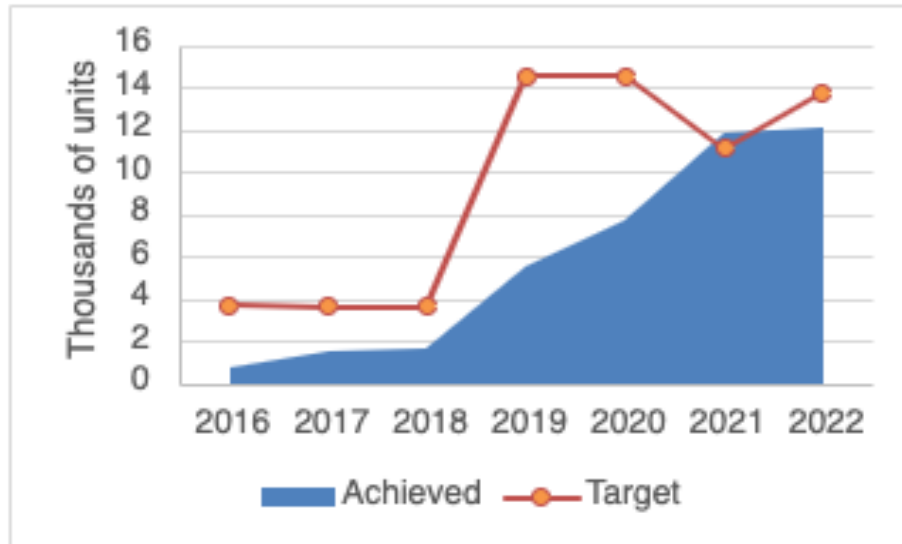
<sup>22</sup> A revision of the achieved value for the Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the PPCR Jamaica (IDB Group) from 4,727 units reported for 2021 to 1,887 units reported in 2022 significantly reduced the net increase in program-level results for this indicator. This change was due to a previous reporting error that conflated annual vs. cumulative results and has been corrected as of the current report. This explains why new, gross project-level results for this indicator total higher than the program's net increase.

centers, and emergency shelters to climate-related events, such as landslides and flooding. The project also supported the rehabilitation of two key bridges on the island.

**Figure 18: Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience, as of December 31, 2022 (P=25, C=15)**



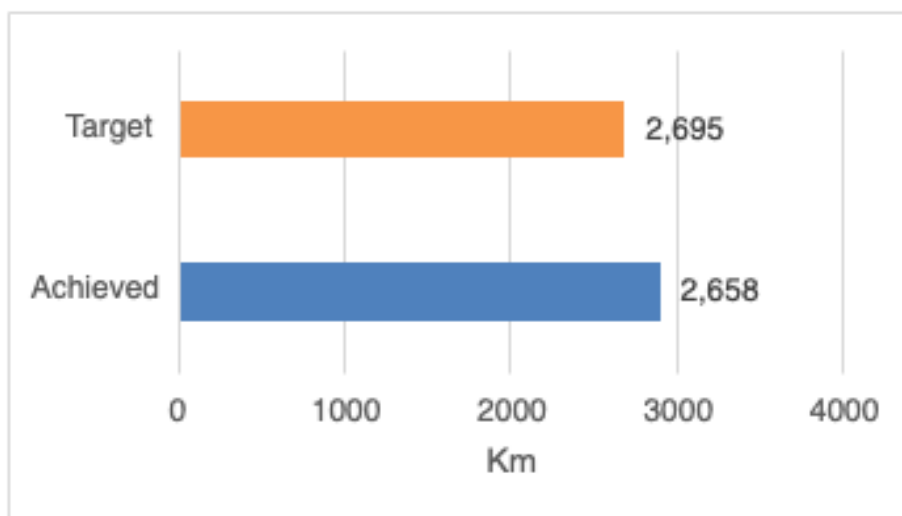
**Figure 19: Year-on-year trend of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience (2016–2022)<sup>23</sup>**



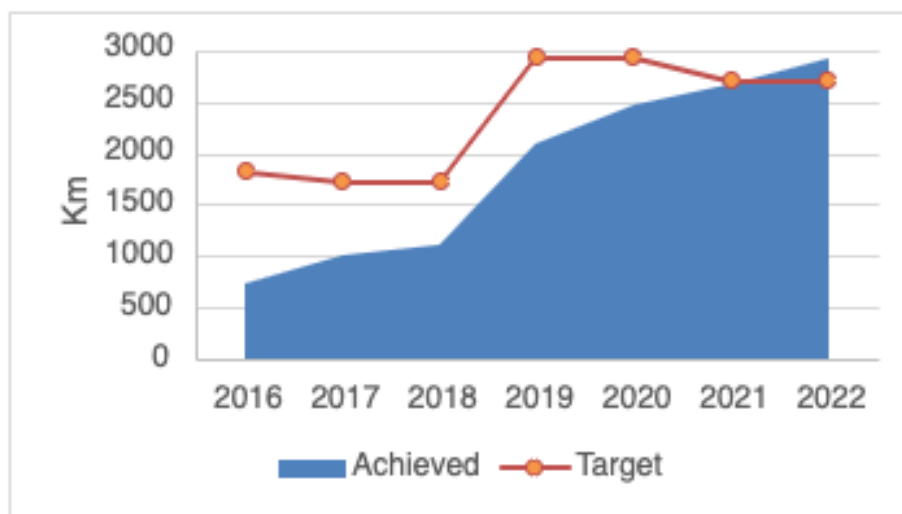
<sup>23</sup> The target for this indicator decreased from 2020 to 2021 primarily due to the Flood-Resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as Part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project in Cambodia (ADB), which was restructured.

102. In addition to small-scale infrastructure units, PPCR has constructed or rehabilitated **2,905 kilometers of climate-resilient roads as of December 31, 2022 (107.8 percent of the target of 2,695 kilometers)**. Approximately 247.4 kilometers of these roads were added in 2022 alone, representing a 9.3 percent increase from 2021, when the cumulative total was 2,657.8 kilometers of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated, surpassing the program-level target for the first time (see Figures 20 and 21).
103. Many PPCR projects with climate-resilient roads components have completed their works and reported their final achieved results. Both the *Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project* (Bangladesh, IBRD) and the *Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction Project* (St. Vincent and the Grenadines, IBRD) were completed in 2022. In Bangladesh, the project has supported over 707 kilometers of road subprojects and over five kilometers of bridges and culverts (131.9 percent of the project-level target of 540 kilometers). In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, more than two kilometers of rural roads have been rehabilitated for enhanced hurricane and disaster resilience (53.5 percent of the project-level target of 4.15 kilometers).
104. Other new climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated in 2022 include 124.2 kilometers of rural roads rehabilitated from the *Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure in Kampong Cham Province Project* in Cambodia (ADB); 6.31 kilometers of urban roads upgraded with drainage structures from the *GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project* also in Cambodia (ADB); and 8.66 kilometers of non-rural roads rehabilitated from the *Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project* in Dominica (IBRD).

**Figure 20: Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated, as of December 31, 2021 (km) (P=16, C=11)**



**Figure 21: Year-on-year trend of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km, 2016–2022)**



### 5.3.7 Coastal Zone and Flood Management

105. The protection of coastal zones, plains, basins, urban zones, and other areas vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding is an important aspect of building adaptive capacity and climate resilience. PPCR measures progress on projects addressing this sector through dual indicators that track both the *length* of physical adaptation mechanisms (e.g., embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, flood defense protection systems) and the *area* that is ultimately protected from floods, sea level rise, or storm surges via a context-specific adaptation mechanism.
106. As of December 31, 2022, a total of 859 kilometers of embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protection systems have been constructed or rehabilitated (80.5 percent of the total target of 1,067 km), and an area of 63,596 hectares has been protected from floods, sea level rise, and storm surges (88.4 percent of the target of 71,929 ha).<sup>24</sup> In 2022 alone, an additional 223.1 net kilometers of embankments were supported—a 35.1 percent increase from 2021—and an additional 17,963 net hectares of area were protected—a 39.4 percent increase from 2021 (see Figures 22-25).
107. Several projects drove the increases reported in 2022. The *Coastal Embankment Improvement Project* in Bangladesh (IBRD) protected an additional 13,103 hectares from flood and sea level rise and re-afforested 136 hectares in 2022 alone. This project also upgraded over 84 kilometers of embankments, over 42 kilometers of drainage channels, over nine kilometers of riverbank protection works, and over 24 kilometers of slope protection in 2022. Elsewhere in

<sup>24</sup> Both indicators' targets decreased substantially in 2022 due to officially revised project-level targets in the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project in Bangladesh (IBRD) and the Flood-Resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as Part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tople Sap Basin Project in Cambodia (ADB).

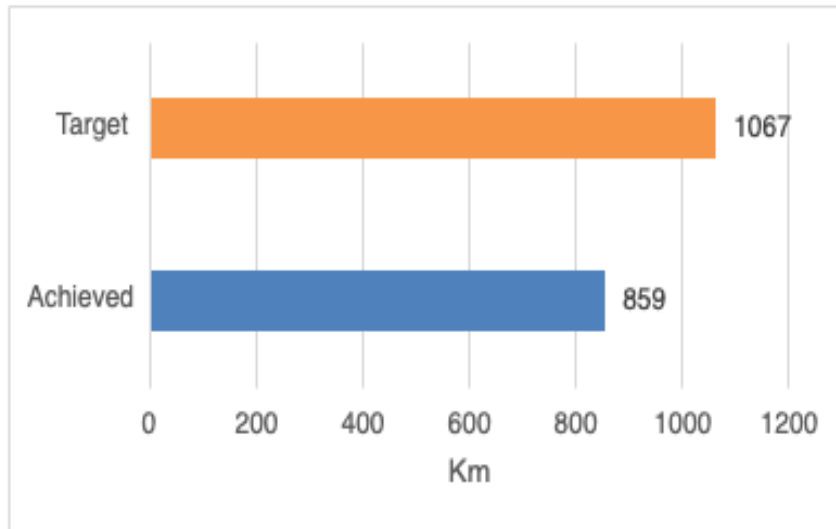
South Asia, the now completed *Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as Part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project* (Cambodia, ADB) has protected 750 hectares of agricultural land from saltwater intrusion by constructing 15 kilometers of bioengineered sea barriers (100 percent of the project-level targets for both indicators), coupled with the introduction of saline-resistant crops. The *Enhancing the Climate Resilience for West Coast Road Project* (IBRD) has, in turn, contributed to the protection of Samoa's coasts through 2.5 kilometers of raised revetments and two kilometers of new, vegetated coastal scour protection planted by communities (100 percent of the project-level targets at completion).

108. *Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project* in Tajikistan (ADB) was also completed in 2022 with a full package of climate-resilient water management interventions: over 16 kilometers of riverbank protection works, over eight kilometers of work carried out to clean riverbeds, over 19 kilometers of drainage collectors and canals cleaned, and over six kilometers of irrigation systems restored (100 percent of project-level targets). In total, the project protected over 3,973 hectares of arable land from high floods and annual floods by the time it was completed (230.9 percent of the project-level target of 1,721 hectares).<sup>25</sup>
109. Overall, PPCR has made substantial progress on coastal zone management and flood protection in 2022. The program-level achievement rates increased from 43.9 percent in 2021 to 88.4 percent in 2022 for the flood area (ha) indicator and from 37.4 percent in 2021 to 80.5 percent in 2022 for the length of embankments and water protection infrastructure (km) indicator. This was due to revised targets and new results achieved on the ground (see Figures 23 and 25).

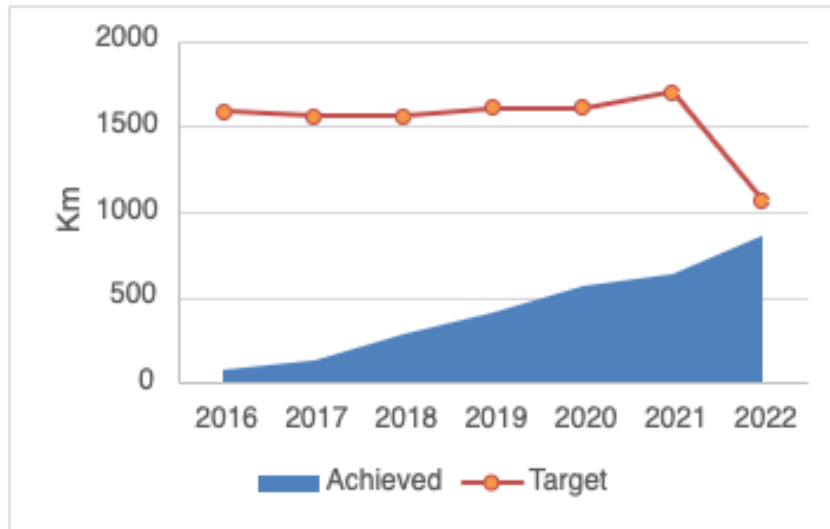
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<sup>25</sup> This indicator was remapped from the SLM indicator to the flood area protected indicator for 2022 results due to availability of additional information in the project completion report, which characterized the project's interventions as corresponding closely to flood management issues.

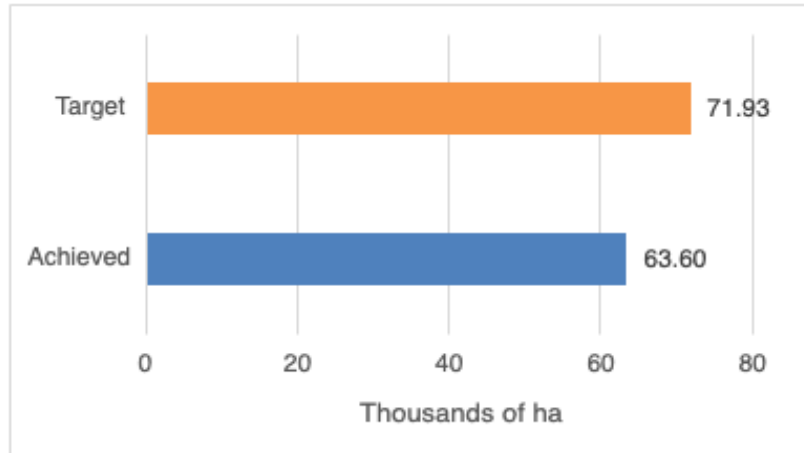
**Figure 22: Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated, as of December 31, 2022 (km) (P=12, C=8)**



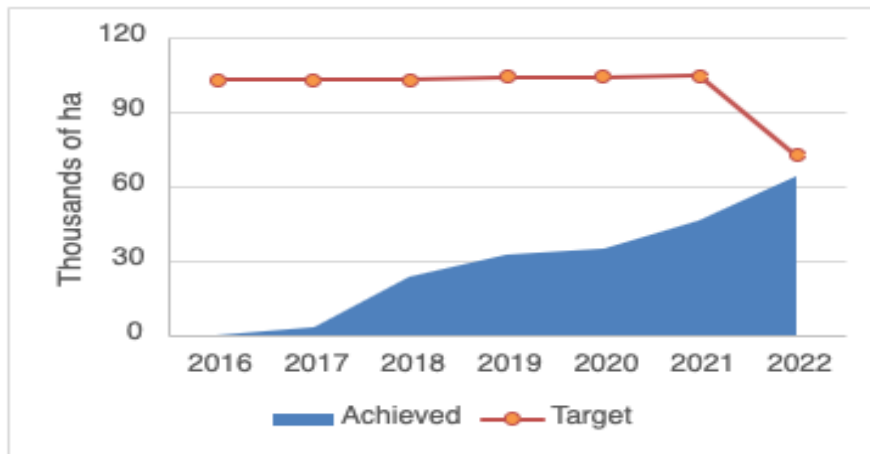
**Figure 23: Year-on-year trend of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km, 2016–2022)**



**Figure 24: Area protected from floods, sea level rise, storm surge, as of December 31, 2022 (ha) (P=7, C=5)**



**Figure 25: Year-on-year trend of area protected from floods, sea level rise, storm surge (ha, 2016–2022)**



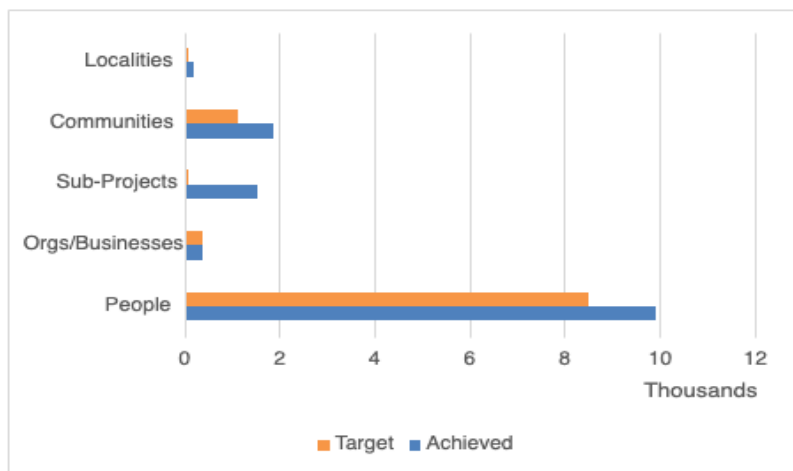
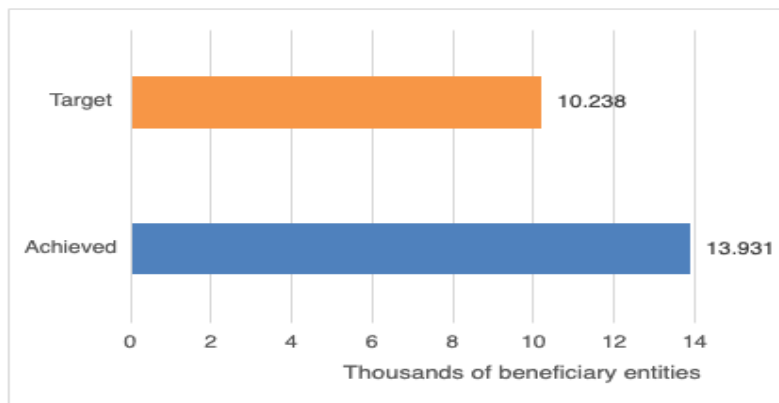
### 5.3.8 Adaptation Financing Facilities and Mechanisms

110. Adaptation financing facilities enable PPCR’s funding to reach a broader group of end-beneficiaries than is typically possible in climate finance, as they often target the grassroots level. CIF tracks projects with adaptation facilities and mechanisms to measure the entities reached, which are a mixture of people, organizations, businesses, sub-projects, communities, and localities. Both the adaptation financing facilities and the constituencies they support vary in scope and structure, which leads to projects reporting on non-standardized indicators using various units of measurement. For example, a “locality” refers to a political-administrative unit

with different terminology per country context (e.g., “districts” and “wards” in Zambia, which are specifically targeted as recipient entities of adaptation grantmaking). Other projects’ adaptation financing mechanisms only track their reach through sub-projects, businesses, or people supported.

111. Overall, 13,931 beneficiary entities have been supported through PPCR adaptation financing facilities and mechanisms as of December 31, 2022 (136.1 percent of the target of 10,238 entities). Among the 13,931 entities supported, 9,927 are people; 389 are organizations or businesses; 1,556 are sub-projects; 1,866 are communities; and 193 are other sub-national localities. Approximately 2,360 new or additional entities were supported in 2022, representing a 20.4 percent increase from 2021, when the cumulative total was 11,571 entities (see Figures 26a, 26b, and 27).<sup>26</sup>

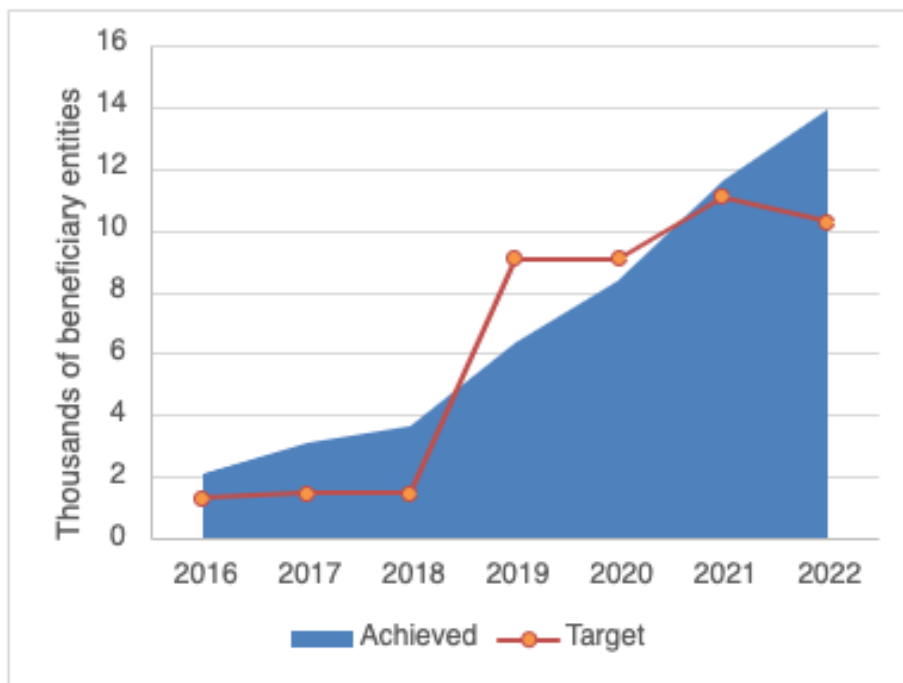
**Figures 26a and 26b: Number of beneficiary entities (aggregated and disaggregated) of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities, as of December 31, 2022 (P=10, C=7)**



<sup>26</sup> The target for this indicator dropped from 2021 to 2022 due to the Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia (IDB), which formally revised its project-level target from 4,000 to 3,200.



**Figure 27: Year-on-year trend of beneficiary entities of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities (2016—2022)**



112. In Bolivia, for example, the *Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia Project* (IDB) has extended resilient agriculture credits to 3,452 producers (107.9 percent of the project-level target of 3,200 producers). This marks an increase of 1,777 producers compared to 2021, when 1,676 producers had access to the project’s resilient agriculture credits, representing over 75 percent of PPCR’s annual results for this indicator in 2022.
113. Two completed projects reported their final contribution of beneficiaries to PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities in 2022. First, the *Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Mondulhiri Provinces as Part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project* (Cambodia, ADB) extended climate-resilient agriculture and revenue diversification credit lines to a total of 1,138 beneficiaries by its completion (66 percent of which went to women). The project also reached 493 new beneficiaries in 2022 alone. Second, *Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project* (Tajikistan, ADB) reached a total of 1,934 beneficiaries by its completion.

## 5.4 BDRP Monitoring and Reporting Considerations

### 5.4.1 BDRP Monitoring and Reporting Approach

114. The PPCR Technical Committee approved the BDRP in February 2020 to utilize the program’s remaining available resources for business development in the form of project preparation

and/or implementation of technical assistance.<sup>27</sup> To be eligible, project preparation and/or technical assistance activities must adhere to one of three tracks:

- Track 1A: Develop innovative private sector initiatives with a climate resilience focus.
- Track 1B: Support technical assistance to help ministries of finance, planning, and other key line ministries mainstream climate risk management and resilience into economic planning and development.
- Track 1C: Provide project preparation grants for projects identified in SPCRs that remain unfunded and/or critical technical assistance grants to pursue the objectives of the SPCRs of PPCR pilot countries.

115. As a funding window under PPCR, in principle, BDRP should follow the same monitoring and reporting requirements and protocol as other PPCR investments, which are tracked through the [PPCR M&R System](#). However, due to the unique objectives, scope, and structure of BDRP, it was not initially clear how well the PPCR M&R System could capture results achieved through this window. The CIF Administrative Unit conducted a brief assessment of the BDRP pipeline against the PPCR M&R System in 2021 to determine how best to implement monitoring and reporting for BDRP investments with minimal additional requirements for the BDRP window and strong alignment with the system already in place.

116. After an inventory was taken of all indicators in BDRP projects' results frameworks at the MDB Board approval stage, it was determined that some, but not all, of the PPCR output indicators commonly reported on by MDBs (i.e., those reported in section 5.4) are a reasonably good fit for BDRP projects. In contrast, among the PPCR core indicators, only PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5 can feasibly be reported on (if relevant to a project). PPCR Core Indicator 1 is not applicable at all, and PPCR Core Indicators 2 and 3 can only be reported on by proxy means (e.g., through qualitative evidence of progress or number of outputs for a given outcome). Box 8 summarizes the overall BDRP M&R approach.

#### **Box 8: Summary of BDRP M&R approach**

- ✓ BDRP projects are expected to contribute to the overall objectives of the PPCR and should thus report on PPCR Core Indicators 2-5 (or their proxies) if contextually relevant.
- ✓ No new indicators specific to BDRP have been established.
- ✓ BDRP projects must report on all existing PPCR indicators commonly reported by MDBs (see section 5.4) that are contextually relevant.
- ✓ BDRP projects should participate in PPCR's annual, country-led M&R if the respective country has an active PPCR portfolio and the country-led M&R mechanism is already in place.
- ✓ Tracks 1A, 1B, and 1C are likely to report on different PPCR indicators.
- ✓ MDBs should report short, high-quality narrative updates on BDRP projects annually in the CCH.

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<sup>27</sup> Option 1 from the *Options for the Use of Available PPCR Resources* decision document, Feb 2020.

#### 5.4.2 BDRP Expected and Achieved Results

117. The BDRP window remains relatively young in terms of implementation. For 2022, two new MDB-approved BDRP projects reported expected results (Sustained Climate Finance Center Operation in Kyrgyz Republic (EBRD) and Mainstreaming Climate Change into Policies and Public Investments in Uganda (IBRD)), whereas only three projects to date have reported any achieved results (Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan (IBRD), Master Plan for Investments to Increase Water Availability for Human Consumption and Agriculture in the Dry Corridor in Honduras (IDB), and Rwanda Urban Development Project II (IBRD)).
118. Based on the BDRP M&R approach and the targets reported by 18 BDRP projects at the MDB Board approval (16 projects approved as of 2021 and two additional projects reporting in 2022), Tables 10 and 11 summarize the expected overall results of the BDRP funding window. Table 10 presents the contributions of the BDRP funding window to the PPCR core indicators and Table 11 showcases the expected results related to several commonly reported PPCR indicators that CIF aggregates each year from MDBs' project-level data. The indicators on "Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, and platforms developed in support of climate resilience," "Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change," and "Number of persons receiving climate-related training" are well aligned with the technical assistance activities supported by the BDRP.
119. For example, the *Sustained Climate Finance Center Operation in Kyrgyz Republic* (EBRD) expects to support the integration of climate resilience in the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and at least two other national government strategic programs, develop at least three sectoral resilience plans for climate-sensitive sectors, and incubate at least two funding proposals to leverage additional climate finance resources for the center. The *Mainstreaming Climate Change into Policies and Public Investments Project* in Uganda (IBRD) plans to support a strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism for climate change at the macro-level, pilot climate change budget tagging to cover cross-cutting programs and update the country's social accounting matrix to also include gender considerations and an environmental vector.
120. BDRP's achieved results in 2022 include the following:
- The *Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan Project* (IBRD) has supported the enhancement of five national-level policies and strategic plans that promote disaster and climate resilience.
  - At least 211 people have been trained under BDRP, including 144 men (68 percent) and 67 women (32 percent). This includes 167 people trained on the use of multi-hazard risk decision support systems through the *Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan Project* (IBRD) and 44 people trained on water resource management through the (IDB).
    - A feasibility study for disposal facilities has been prepared in Rwanda through the *Rwanda Urban Development Project II* (IBRD).

**Table 10: BDRP projects' contribution to PPCR core indicators**

INDICATOR	# OF BDRP PROJECTS REPORTING TARGET	TOTAL TARGET(S)	UNIT(S)
Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning (PPCR Core Indicator 1)	0 projects	N/A	N/A
Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience (PPCR Core Indicator 2; Proxy) <sup>28</sup>	4 projects <b>(1 new project in 2022)</b>	Strengthened evidence of government capacity in Bhutan, Honduras, Asia Region, and Uganda <sup>29</sup>	Varies per project
Quality and extent to which climate-responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested (PPCR Core Indicator 3; Proxy) <sup>30</sup>	11 projects <b>(2 new projects in 2022)</b>	65 <b>(5 of which added in 2022)</b>	Climate-resilient tools, instruments, or investment models
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 (PPCR Core Indicator 4)	2 projects	11 communities, 4 businesses, and 100 units TBD <sup>31</sup>	Households, communities, businesses, and public sector services
Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change (PPCR Core Indicator 5)	8 projects 6 projects with gender-disaggregated targets <b>(1 new project in 2022)</b>	775,372 <b>(300 added in 2022)</b>	People
		160,913 (49.1%) <b>(100 added in 2022)</b>	Women
		166,530 (50.9%) <sup>32</sup> <b>(200 added in 2022)</b>	Men

<sup>28</sup> For the proxy reporting, projects will report on project-defined indicators that CIF identifies as aligned with the overall objectives or spirit of PPCR's core indicators.

<sup>29</sup> Indicators and targets will be specific to each case.

<sup>30</sup> For PPCR Core Indicator 3, the proxy reporting will cover the *number* of climate-responsive instruments/investment models developed and tested, as defined per BDRP project.

<sup>31</sup> The Climate Resilience through Deep Tech Acceleration in the Caribbean Basin project (IDB) has not yet identified the sub-units for the value of "100" reported.

<sup>32</sup> Not every project indicator reporting the number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change reported gender-disaggregated targets.

**Table 11: BDRP projects' contribution to common PPCR indicators from MDB data**

INDICATOR	# OF BDRP PROJECTS REPORTING TARGET	TOTAL TARGET(S)	UNIT(S)
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience	9 projects <b>(1 new project in 2022)</b>	82 <b>(4 of which added in 2022)</b>	Knowledge products, studies, systems, and platforms
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change	8 projects <b>(1 new project in 2022)</b>	44 <b>(6 of which added in 2022)</b>	Policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks
	4 projects – national <b>(1 new project in 2022)</b>	13 national <b>(3 of which added in 2022)</b>	
	6 projects – sectoral <b>(1 new project in 2022)</b>	14 sectoral <b>(3 of which added in 2022)</b>	
	2 projects – local	17 local	
Number of persons receiving climate-related training	8 projects	22,967 <b>(50 of which added in 2022)</b>	People
	6 projects with gender-disaggregated targets	20,576 (91.5%)	Women
		1,904 (8.5%)	Men
Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices	1 project	1,093	Hectares (Ha)
Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated	1 project	42	Kilometers (Km)
Length of embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated	1 project	12	Kilometers (Km)

## 5.5 PPCR Completed Projects

121. When a project has been fully disbursed (public sector) or its loans have been completely repaid (private sector), MDBs prepare a project completion report,<sup>33</sup> in line with each MDB's procedures.<sup>34</sup> Upon sharing this report with the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDB concludes its project-level PPCR results reporting requirement.<sup>35</sup> Project completion reports are designed to promote accountability, report the final results achieved, and provide lessons from completed operations. In some cases, an independent review of a project completion report may be conducted.
122. The CIF Administrative Unit is currently working with the MDBs to compile all project completion reports available for the 33 completed PPCR projects,<sup>36</sup> which enables further analyses of results achieved among completed projects (see Table 13), lessons learned (see Tables 14 and 15), and more. Project completion reports play an increasingly important role in PPCR results reports, given the more mature state of the PPCR portfolio.
123. Ten new project completion reports were received during this reporting period.

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<sup>33</sup> Terminology for these reports varies from MDB to MDB. For example, IBRD refers to them as "Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs)."

<sup>34</sup> IFC is unable to share its project completion reports with CIF due to its information disclosure policy.

<sup>35</sup> Some degree of project engagement may still be required as part of PPCR's country-led M&R mechanism.

<sup>36</sup> Some projects that completed implementation on the ground have not been reported as closed in the CCH, and some closed projects have not issued project completion reports.

**Table 12: PPCR projects that submitted a completion report to CIF for 2022**

Project Title	Public/Private Sector	Country	Program-ming	Lead MDB
Coastal Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Project	Public	Bangladesh	IP	ADB
Caribbean Regional Investment Program	Public	Caribbean Region	IP	IDB
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning	Public	Cambodia	IP	ADB
Provincial Roads Improvement Project	Public	Cambodia	IP	ADB
Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Monduliri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project	Public	Cambodia	IP	ADB
Improving Climate Data and Information Management	Public	Jamaica	IP	IBRD
Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project	Public	Nepal	IP	ADB
Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	Public	Niger	IP	IBRD
Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project APL2	Public	St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada	IP	IBRD
Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	Public	Tajikistan	IP	ADB

124. A comprehensive analysis has been undertaken for the first time in PPCR to demonstrate the results of completed projects on MDB-reported PPCR indicators (see Table 13). This provides an indication of how PPCR projects across the portfolio are performing against their targets at the end of the implementation phase (i.e., when all results have been tabulated). It can also provide an estimation of approximate results margins to expect for the remaining PPCR projects that will complete implementation in the next few years.<sup>37</sup>
125. Except for two indicators (“Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices” and “Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change”), all indicators illustrate that completed projects have achieved results at significant margins above the current results achievement rates for the full portfolio (Column D compared to Column E in Table 13). For example, among completed projects, 8,099 hectares of area have been protected against a target of 3,611

<sup>37</sup> Subject to variation from the projects still under implementation. For example, the characteristics of completed projects may not be fully representative of the characteristics of projects still under implementation.

hectares, representing a 224.3 percent achievement (compared to the 63,596 hectares protected against a target of 71,929 hectares, representing an 88.4 percent achievement).

**Table 13: Performance of completed PPCR projects against targets**

<b>(A) Indicator</b>	<b>(B) Final Results of Completed Projects</b>	<b>(C) Final Target of Completed Projects</b>	<b>(D) Achievement Rate (%) of Completed Projects (2022)</b>	<b>(E) Achievement Rate (%) of Full Portfolio (2022)<sup>38</sup></b>
Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices (ha)	194,564	176,476	110.2%	124.6%
Area protected from flood/sea level rise/storm surge (ha)	8,099	3,611	224.3%	88.4%
Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km)	116	102	114.2%	80.5%
Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities (entities)	3,072	2,000	153.6%	136.1%
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change (#)	513	519	98.8%	99.8%

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38 Excluding BDRP projects.



Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	1,389	1,212	114.6%	107.8%
Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience (#)	4,085	4,437	92.1%	88.4%
Number of hydromet and climate information services built or supported (#)	2,222	1,355	164.0%	154.4%
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience	677	542	124.9%	112.7%
Number of persons receiving climate-related training	68,182	12,685	537.5%	212.3%

126. Based on the growing collection of PPCR project completion reports, five common themes for lessons in PPCR have emerged: (i) implementation scope and delivery arrangements, (ii) stakeholder engagement approaches, (iii) capacity building, (iv) gender equality and social inclusion, and (v) contract bidding (see Table 14). In addition, some specific lessons emerged in several PPCR sectors: climate information services, transport, water resource management, and other infrastructure (see Table 15).

**Table 14: Common general themes and excerpts from PPCR project completion reports submitted to CIF**

Implementation scope and delivery arrangements	Stakeholder engagement approaches	Capacity building
<p><b>Complex project design allowed for a more decentralized and specialized way of implementation</b>, being closer to beneficiaries, with a clear division of tasks to avoid overlaps. Nevertheless, this design bears additional risks of changing rules and staff turnover.</p>	<p>The implementation of such complex projects requires <b>alliance-building</b>. In projects focused on the development of sectoral capacities, it is key to develop alliances starting with project preparation.</p>	<p>To achieve sustainable results, it is necessary to maintain a <b>broad vision</b>, seek <b>innovative solutions</b>, and provide <b>continuous capacity building</b>.</p>
<p><b>Balance the trade-offs between</b> addressing complex development challenges through multisector operations and keeping the project scope simple enough to be implemented within a reasonable time frame.</p>	<p><b>Strong engagement of local communities</b> can significantly enhance progress achieved in the implementation of environmental and social safeguards by enhancing local stakeholders' ownership and understanding of associated requirements.</p>	<p>There is a need to consider very simple project designs and <b>strike the right balance between the technology and the technical capacity</b> of the various institutional stakeholders.</p>
<p>The <b>decentralization of project coordination units</b> to the regional level allows for optimized functioning, better proximity to beneficiaries, and closer supervision of activities.</p>	<p>The <b>involvement and participation of beneficiaries</b> and the establishment of management committees are essential measures to ensure the sustainability of irrigation schemes.</p>	<p>Hydromet and early warning services projects are highly technical and complex; hence, they <b>require robust technical support and a multi-phased long-term engagement</b>.</p>
<p>It is important to <b>establish project coordination units</b> in order to guarantee close supervision of activities and rapid decision-making during implementation.</p>	<p>Projects that rely on participatory processes to define adaptation solutions must <b>be cognizant of the community and gender roles</b> that are likely to influence priority setting and guide the process accordingly.</p>	<p>The <b>technical assistance</b>, delivered in a relatively small investment, informed the resilient design of several infrastructure investments, improved the prioritization of investments, and influenced the design of PC RTP.</p>

<p>The <b>plans should be closely tied to national and local budgets</b>, and to sectoral and regional planning to ensure all investments contribute to greater resilience. Village adaptation priorities (e.g., water) may need to be complemented by district-level interventions in the case of nature-based solutions and adaptation options, requiring scale and regular maintenance.</p>	<p>National <b>hydromet modernization investments can contribute to regional knowledge sharing</b> and establish the foundation for regional collaboration and public-private engagement.</p>	<p><b>Capacity building and knowledge management</b> support for climate change should be more focused on collaborating with the National Designated Authority, national implementing entities, and planning commissions, also across relevant life agencies to further the agenda.</p>
<p><b>Splitting the project into two large contracts</b>—one for the diagnosis, design, and supervision, and the other for implementation—awarded to two different firms <b>could present various implementation challenges</b> in the context of the recipient’s limited institutional technical capacities.</p>	<p>Sustainable land management using an LI approach based on cash for work models contributes to the implementation of the project activities while building the resilience capacities of vulnerable households.</p>	<p><b>Follow-up action that could build the capacity</b> of newly established agencies and strengthen linkages among the three tiers of government.</p>
<p><b>Need for collaboration</b> between the project portfolio manager, stakeholders, and benefiting ministries to better plan project budgeting to avoid cash flow problems.</p>	<p><b>Strong engagement of local communities</b> can significantly enhance progress achieved in the implementation of environmental and social safeguards by enhancing local stakeholders’ ownership and understanding of associated requirements.</p>	<p><b>Climate-resilience development projects should place more emphasis on capacity building</b> and awareness programs for local government bodies and should consider infrastructure improvement in upazilas (smaller administrative units) to reduce the remaining infrastructure gap.</p>
<p><b>Participatory approach and early engagement are vital to effective project implementation</b> as they empower beneficiaries, build a sense of project ownership, foster knowledge exchange, and ensure accountability and transparency.</p>	<p><b>Strong institutional support to enable active stakeholder participation</b>, especially senior government officials, was critical for TA success, as well as collaboration with diverse stakeholders (e.g., local communities, staff from national and subnational governments, private sector, civil society organizations).</p>	

<p><b>A bottom-up and results-based management</b> approach builds ownership among stakeholders and accelerates implementation progress.</p>	<p><b>A participatory approach and early engagement are vital</b> to effective project implementation. Projects should conduct stakeholder mapping early on to ensure the representation of all local stakeholder groups in the needs assessment process.</p>	
<p>The project should ensure that <b>environmental specialists are on board timely</b>, so there will be no gaps in monitoring, followed by monthly progress status reviews and quarterly meetings.</p>	<p><b>A bottom-up and results-based management approach builds ownership</b> among stakeholders and accelerates the implementation process.</p>	
<p>The cross-sector, geographic, and institutional <b>complexities in adaptation require more robust coordination</b> (horizontal and vertical) at various levels.</p>		

<p><b>Contract bidding</b></p>	<p><b>Gender equality and social inclusion</b></p>
<p>To avoid continuous cash flow problems in the Eastern Caribbean, <b>it is recommended that [MDBs] revisit the financial requirements of bidders</b>. Most contractors encountered continuous cash flow problems despite meeting the post-qualification financial requirements and agreeing to the payment terms outlined in their contracts.</p>	<p>There should be a <b>clear definition of the scope of gender designs</b> at the processing stage to prevent different interpretations during the implementation and project completion.</p> <p><b>Gender equality and social inclusion through long term engagements with communities and development practitioners is critical</b>, as the region has a high prevalence of gender and caste-based discrimination.</p>
<p>Bidding documents require that bidders prove their technical and financial capacities. However, there is not an effective measure to ensure that qualified bidders who won the contract will provide the required equipment, working capital, and management staff to the project sites, as stipulated in the documents. The <b>bidding process</b></p>	<p><b>Women should be involved as community road safety facilitators</b>. Limiting the role to community leaders, school directors, and monks precludes women from participating in positions that are mostly occupied by men.</p>

<p><b>needs to be more rigorous to avoid future delays in the implementation of civil works contracts.</b></p>	<p><b>Executing and implementing agencies need to be trained</b> to collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data to inform the development of gender-responsive policies and programs.</p>
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**Table 15: Common sector themes and excerpts from PPCR project completion reports submitted to CIF**

Climate information services	Transport	Water resource management
<p>It is important to <b>ensure the sustainability</b> of the network of hydrometeorological stations installed and in operation.</p>	<p><b>Land acquisition continues to be a risk factor for road investment</b>, which can be mitigated through the right-of-way identification before commencement of design and design optimization based on visual inspection.</p>	<p>The construction of mini dams/cascade weirs in the same valley has ensured <b>integrated water resources management through flow control</b> which helps to boost production and yields and the regeneration of the valley's ecosystem.</p>
<p>The institutional and financial sustainability of a hydromet entity requires the utmost <b>attention of development partners and long-term commitment</b>, as such development outcomes take time to be achieved.</p>	<p>The sustainability of a project must be ensured with a <b>proper long-term investment and maintenance strategy</b>.</p>	<p>It is important to have <b>appropriate allotments</b>, to <b>rigorously select contractors</b>, and to ensure <b>close site monitoring</b>, accompanied, as required, by sanctions.</p>
<p><b>A multi-phased program</b> for a long-term engagement may be more suitable for such operations than a stand-alone project.</p>	<p><b>Disbursement conditions should be tailored</b> with due consideration of their potential impact on project implementation progress.</p>	<p>Support actions for <b>PO structuring, the involvement and participation of beneficiaries, and the establishment of management committees</b> are essential measures to ensure the sustainability of irrigation schemes.</p>
<p>Hydromet and early warning services projects are highly technical and complex; hence, they require <b>robust technical support</b>.</p>	<p><b>Remote supervision of civil works</b> under an emergency like the COVID-19 pandemic <b>cannot permanently replace physical supervision</b>.</p>	

<p>It is imperative <b>to consider existing services, the reality of the market, and the institutional capacity</b> of the recipient when designing activities. The very sophisticated and costly hydromet system, recommended by the international consortium, proved to be unrealistic and ineffective and was, therefore, replaced by a more user-friendly and robust platform.</p>	<p><b>Dedicated safeguards personnel should be in place</b> for the effective facilitation and coordination of tasks during the design phase.</p>	
<p><b>Other Infrastructure</b></p>		
<p><b>Investments in infrastructure should be accompanied by broader support for climate resilience and improving livelihoods</b> tailored to the project area context— that includes activities to enable value chain development and to enhance women’s participation in labor markets.</p> <p>The <b>small-scale infrastructure subprojects need additional support</b> to achieve the ultimate goals of testing and adopting climate-resilient instruments.</p>		

## 5.6 Social and Economic Development Impact Modeling Results for PPCR

127. Launched in 2019, CIF’s flagship workstream on the Social and Economic Development Impacts of Climate Investments (SEDICI) maps the economic, social, environmental, and market-establishing impact pathways of CIF’s four investment programs, alongside their intersectionality with gender-, vulnerable persons-, and local stakeholder-specific outcomes. Over 40 potential impact pathways and development outcomes were identified, scaled according to their prevalence and priority within project objectives and results targets.
128. To quantify portfolio-level impacts, CIF has tested and utilized a suite of economic modeling methods, among which the Joint Impact Model (JIM) has proven effective in generating estimates of direct, induced, supply chain, and forward effects in the areas of employment and economic value-added. The CIF is now a member of the JIM’s Development Panel and is currently leading the workstream to enhance the granularity and robustness of computations. Execution is supported by a core working group, including AfDB, KFW, PIDG, and Stewart Redqueen, in consultation with the broader set of JIM partner organizations, including BII, BIO, FMO, FinDev Canada, JP Morgan, Proparco, OeEB, and others. Expansion of sector-specific work into the area of resilience is aimed for in subsequent cycles of model development.
129. The JIM is currently being refreshed to incorporate the new, April 2023 issuance of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) database,<sup>39</sup> a key dataset on which the model functions, alongside those of ILOSTAT, the World Bank Development Indicators Databank, IEA, EIA, and

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/default.asp>.

others. As such, CIF did not run the model for the PPCR portfolio this semester, but summary findings as of December 2021 include a contribution toward 909,040 person-years<sup>40</sup> of employment, of which 654,037 constitute direct employment; 103,416 induced (18 percent formal, 82 percent informal); and 151,588 from supply chains (23 percent formal, 77 percent informal). The economic value-added to be generated by the portfolio is estimated at USD 2.2 billion, of which USD 1.6 billion will be direct, and USD 598 million will be via supply chains.

## 5.7 PPCR’s Contribution to SDGs

130. PPCR projects contribute to a range of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Figure 28 highlights the key SDGs to which PPCR projects directly contribute.

Figure 28: PPCR’s contribution to SDGs



<sup>40</sup> One person-year (or job-year) of employment is a unit that stands for one person employed full-time for one year, or two people for half a year, etc. It is often used in manufacturing, installation, and construction employment that may be temporary, though it may be used for permanent employment.

131. All PPCR projects contribute to **SDG 13: Climate Action** and **SDG 1: No Poverty** (UN SDG Target 1.5),<sup>41</sup> since PPCR’s mission is to support developing countries in building their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change.
132. **SDG 2: End Hunger.** A substantial number of PPCR projects also contribute to SDG 2. They support communities in coping with climate-related factors that threaten food security, such as droughts, increased weather variability, and extreme weather events. As of December 31, 2022, twelve PPCR projects have supported sustainable land and water management practices on 409,305 hectares in seven countries. Another eleven projects have supported the upgrading and modernization of 2,512 hydromet and climate information services, which provide critical information for the agriculture sector.
133. **SDG 5: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.** A significant portion of the PPCR portfolio contributes to SDG 5, as evidenced by the approximately 7,126,244 women who have been supported to cope with the effects of climate change and the 50/50 gender parity target for this indicator in the program’s expected results.
134. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.** Several PPCR projects also contribute to SDG 9, such as by developing sustainable and resilient infrastructure with affordable and equitable access (UN SDG Target 9.1) and by facilitating financial accessibility for small-scale industrial and other enterprises in developing countries (UN SDG Target 9.3).<sup>42</sup> As of December 31, 2022, PPCR projects have constructed or rehabilitated 12,131 small-scale infrastructural units in 15 countries in support of climate resilience. PPCR adaptation financing facilities and mechanisms have supported 13,931 beneficiary entities, including 389 businesses and organizations, many of which are small-scale and at the grassroots level.

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41 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

42 <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal9>.



## 6 Annexes

### Annex 1: PPCR Resource Availability

<b>PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS</b>				
<i>Inception through March 31, 2023</i>				
<i>(USD millions)</i>				
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Grant</b>
<b>Donor Pledges and Contributions</b>				
Contributions		1,156.0	406.9	749.1
Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/	-	(24.5)	24.5
<b>Total Pledges and Contributions</b>		<b>1,156.0</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>773.7</b>
<b>Cumulative Funding Received</b>				
<b>Contributions Received</b>				
Cash Contributions		1,156.0	406.9	749.1
Unencashed promissory notes		-	-	-
Unencashed promissory notes- TAF		-	-	-
UK Contributions-Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/	-	(24.5)	24.5
<b>Total Contributions Received</b>		<b>1,156.0</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>773.7</b>
<b>Other Resources</b>				
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	b/	18.8	-	18.8
<b>Total Other Resources</b>		<b>18.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)</b>		<b>1,174.8</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>792.5</b>
<b>Cumulative Funding Commitments</b>				
Projects/Programs		1,095.3	399.0	696.3
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		38.5	-	38.5
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	b/	68.5	-	68.5
Country Programming Budget commitment from 1st Jan 2018	b/	0.8	-	0.8
Technical Assistance Facility	f/	16.6	-	16.6
<b>Total Cumulative Funding Commitments</b>		<b>1,219.6</b>	<b>399.0</b>	<b>820.6</b>
<b>Project/Program and Administrative Budget Cancellations</b>	c/	<b>(94.3)</b>	<b>(45.4)</b>	<b>(48.9)</b>
<b>Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)</b>		<b>1,125.4</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>771.7</b>
<b>Fund Balance (A - B)</b>		<b>49.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>20.76</b>
<b>Currency Risk Reserves</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Currency Risk Reserves-TAF</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grant resources funding the Capital project</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unrestricted Fund Balance ( C )</b>		<b>49.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>Future Programming Reserves:</b>				
Admin Expenses including Country programing budget/Learning and Knowledge exchange-Reserve for FY 19-28 (net of estimated investment income and reflows)				
Breakup of various components are provided below. (Model Updated as of December 31,2017)				
	d/	(9.8)		(9.8)
<b>Subtract</b>				
Administration Expense reserve for CIFAU, MDB & Trustee		USD 29.0 Million		
Country Engagement Budget Reserve		USD 0.64 Million		
Learning and Knowledge Exchange Reserve		USD 1.1 Million		
<b>Add</b>				
Estimated investment Income Share for PPCR		USD 10.1 Million		
Projected Reflows		USD 10.8 Million		
Technical Assistance Facility	e/ f/	(0.38)		(0.4)
<b>Unrestricted Fund Balance ( C ) after reserves</b>		<b>39.23</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Anticipated Commitments (FY23-24)</b>				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		29.1	21.0	8.1
Technical Assistance Facility		-	-	-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves-TAF		-	-	-
<b>Total Anticipated Commitments (D)</b>	h/	<b>29.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Available Resources (C-D)</b>		<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Potential Future Funding (FY23-FY24)</b>				
Contributions Receivable		-	-	-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves-TAF	d/	-	-	-
<b>Total Potential Future Resources (E)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)</b>		<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Reflows from MDBs</b>	g/	<b>12.3</b>		<b>12.3</b>

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- a/ Cash contributions amounting to GBP 15 million (USDeq. 24.5 million based on exchange rate on May 10, 2011) received as capital contributions are available to finance grants (including administrative costs) according to the terms of the contribution agreements/arrangements.
- b/ From Feb 1, 2016, Investment income across all SCF programs has been posted to a notional Admin "account", from which approved Administrative Budget expenses for the Trustee, Secretariat and MDBs are committed. The Country Programming budgets are recorded under individual programs.
- c/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee. Also includes any commitment cancellations to adjust changes to the previous approvals.
- d/ The amount of this reserve is estimated by the CIFAU and Trustee using the 10-year forecast of the Admin Budget less the 10-year estimate of Investment Income and reflows. Pro-rata estimates across three SCF programs are based on the 41% fixed pro rata share of the PPCR's cash balance as at December 31, 2017 approved by the committee on March 8, 2018. The decision reads as "allocate USD 10.6 million from the available grant resources in the PPCR Program Sub-Account to finance estimated Administrative Costs from FY19 to FY28, such that the projected, indicative amount of approximately USD 16.3 million in PPCR grant resources remains available for allocation to PPCR project's". This reserve amount has been reduced by the approved amount of USD 0.7 million for the country engagement from January 2018.
- e/ Commitments for the Technical Assistance Facility, as estimated by the CIFAU.
- f/ The 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/ Any payments of principal, interest from loans, which are due to be returned to the Trust Fund pursuant to the Financial Procedures Agreements consistent with the pertinent SCF funding approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee. For the avoidance of doubt, the Reflow does not include any return of funds from SCF grants or Administrative Costs, including cancelled or unused funds, or any investment income earned on SCF resources held by any MDB. 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.
- h/ Anticipated commitments as estimated by the CIFAU.

## Annex 2: PPCR Project Pipeline

Project Title	Country	MDB	Grant	Non-Grant	Total
Promoting Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project – Phase III	Uganda	AfDB	725,000		725,000
Project Preparation for the Climate Resilient Water Services for Cuamba and Lichinga Cities Project	Mozambique	AfDB	700,000		700,000
Climate Adaptation through Banking of the Blue Economy	Thailand	ADB	1,425,000	3,575,000	5,000,000
Introducing Systemic Climate Resilience Methodologies in Infrastructure Investment Planning	Egypt	EBRD	475,000	-	475,000
Private Sector Adaptation Acceleration Programme	Egypt, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Morocco, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan	EBRD	950,000	3,700,000	4,650,000
Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient and Inclusive Development in El Cajón and Yojoa Lake Watersheds in Honduras	Honduras	IDB	1,350,000	3,700,000	5,050,000
LAC Climate Response and Resilience Facility	Honduras, Jamaica, and up to 3 other Caribbean Islands	IFC	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Leveraging Natural Capital Accounting and Climate Finance for the Congo Basin Forests	AFW: Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Republic of Congo (ROC)	WB	800,000	-	800,000
Project Preparation Grant for Regional Climate Resilience Program (Series of Projects)	South Sudan, Mozambique, Madagascar, Comoros	WB	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,425,000</b>	<b>20,975,000</b>	<b>28,400,000</b>

\*All these projects on the list were endorsed by the PPCR Technical Committee in March 2023.

**Annex 3: List of Completed PPCR Projects as of December 31, 2022<sup>43</sup>**

No.	Country	Project Title	MDB	PPCR Financing	Closing Date
1	Cambodia	Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project	ADB	6,790,665	07/01/2022
2	Grenada	Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction Project / Additional Financing to the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (RDVRP)	WB	24,826,523	06/30/2022
3	Tajikistan	Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	ADB	21,417,959	04/07/2022
4	Samoa	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities	WB	14,637,641	03/21/2022
5	Cambodia	Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province	ADB	9,574,128	02/17/2022
6	Bangladesh	Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project	ADB	27,167,104	02/06/2022
7	Bolivia	Climate Resilience — Integrated Basin Management Project	WB	37,285,907	02/03/2022
8	Niger	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	WB	7,401,382	02/03/2022
9	Mozambique	Cities and Climate Change Project — PPCR Additional Financing	WB	15,561,841	11/02/2021
10	Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	WB	24,918,956	11/02/2021
11	Cambodia	Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning / Technical Assistance: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning of Key Vulnerable Sectors	ADB	8,959,074	10/29/2021
12	Haiti	Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	WB	6,337,628	07/21/2021
13	Haiti	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	WB	3,742,007	06/25/2021
14	Bangladesh	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project Phase I (CEIP-I)	WB	24,999,892	06/17/2021
15	Samoa	Enhancing Climate Resilience for West Coast Road Project	WB	14,927,774	05/05/2021
16	Nepal	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions	ADB	20,808,086	02/08/2021

<sup>43</sup> As per the CCH Portfolio Management data reporting “closed” projects.

17	Niger	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)	WB	63,402,422	01/25/2021
18	SVG	Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction	WB	15,000,000	12/31/2020
19	Cambodia	Provincial Roads Improvement Project – Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces	ADB	16,002,397	12/16/2020
20	Mozambique	Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Services	WB	14,704,595	10/16/2020
21	Mozambique	Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)	AFDB	15,750,000	09/30/2020
22	Bolivia	Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia	IADB	4,000,000	09/27/2019
23	Tajikistan	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	ADB	5,333,615	07/23/2019
24	Tajikistan	Improvement of Weather, Climate, and Hydrological Delivery project	WB	7,000,000	07/17/2019
25	Mozambique	Roads & Bridges Management and Maintenance Project – APL2	WB	14,640,225	06/30/2019
26	Yemen	Climate Information System and PPCR Program Coordination	WB	1,590,918	04/18/2019
27	Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods – AF	WB	1,999,356	10/29/2018
28	Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project / Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods – AF	WB	9,450,000	05/31/2018
29	Nepal	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	ADB	5,145,932	05/02/2018
30	Pacific Region	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Pacific Region	ADB	3,370,026	12/05/2017
31	Mozambique	Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project	IFC	764,081	06/01/2017
32	Mozambique	Climate Change Technical Assistance	WB	1,754,555	10/31/2016
33	Bangladesh	Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	ADB	320,778	09/30/2015
	<b>Total</b>			<b>449,585,467</b>	

#### Annex 4: PPCR M&R Country-Level Reporting Issues in 2023

COUNTRY	SUBMISSION	RESPONSE STATUS	CONSTRAINTS OBSERVED
Bangladesh	None	Initial challenges identifying the current focal point; unable to attend PPCR M&R Workshop in Manila; Response only received in late March	Change of country focal point; lack of awareness on reporting requirements at present
Bolivia	None	No response to CIF; email bounce-back from previous country focal point	1 of 2 projects fully closed; apparent change of country focal point
Caribbean Region	N/A	The Caribbean Regional Program submitted its final results report last reporting period	N/A
Cambodia	None	Attended PPCR M&R Workshop in Manila; no response to CIF afterwards	Country not responsive for M&R issues
Dominica	None	No response to CIF; WB country team contacted with inquiry	Country not responsive to M&R issues
Grenada	None	No response to CIF	Only one project, which is at completion; weak value proposition of country M&R
Haiti	Pending	Responded; country attempting to submit adapted report (not received by publication deadline for ORR)	Country is currently facing many challenges related to FCV issues
Jamaica	Submitted full report	Responded; confirmed submission	None reported; Jamaica now holds its PPCR M&R workshop virtually via Zoom
Mozambique	None	Responded; could not commit to submitting a report	Coordinating unit that was responsible for PPCR M&R has disbanded; over half of PPCR projects in the country already closed
Nepal	Submitted adapted report covering two projects	Attended PPCR M&R Workshop in Manila; responded to CIF	All projects have closed with some teams dispersed; interested in potential SPCR close-out

Niger	None	Responded; requested further guidance	All projects have now closed; interested in potential SPCR close-out
Pacific Region	None planned	Responded; unable to attend PPCR M&R workshop in Manila; requested guidance; WB project team supporting Pacific Region focal point	Large delay between completion of first project and second project still ongoing; weak programmatic approach
Papua New Guinea	Pending	Responded; unable to attend PPCR M&R workshop in Manila; report underway (not received by publication deadline for ORR)	Country has not submitted report in many years; new M&R focal point compiling report for first time
Samoa	Submitted full report	Attended PPCR M&R Workshop in Manila; submitted final report this year following completion of all projects	None; Samoa has graduated from PPCR country M&R
St. Lucia	Submitted adapted report	Responded; confirmed submission	Limited data availability for some PPCR core indicators
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Submitted adapted report	Responded; submitted final report this year following completion of project	Limited data availability for some PPCR core indicators
Tajikistan	None	Attended PPCR M&R Workshop in Manila; no response to CIF afterwards	Coordinating unit that was responsible for M&R has disbanded (part of ADB project) and projects all closed/closing; weak institutional capacity for M&R; interested in potential SPCR close-out
Tonga	None	Response received; could not commit to submitting a report	Lack of awareness on reporting requirements at present
Zambia	Submitted adapted report	Responded; confirmed submission	All projects closing; interested in potential SPCR close-out



## The Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) were established in 2008 to mobilize resources and trigger investments for low carbon, climate resilient development in select middle and low income countries. To date, 14 contributor countries have pledged funds to CIF that have been channeled for mitigation and adaptation interventions at an unprecedented scale in 72 recipient countries. The CIF is the largest active climate finance mechanism in the world.

### THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

c/o The World Bank Group  
1818 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Telephone: +1 (202) 458-1801  
Internet: [www.climateinvestmentfunds.org](http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org)



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