CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Investing in the future

Meeting of the SCF Trust Fund Committee
Washington, D.C. (Virtual)
Friday, June 25, 2021

PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS
1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA
T: +1 (202) 458-1801
climateinvestmentfunds.org

SCF/TFC.15/3.2
May 25, 2021

PROPOSED DECISION

The SCF Trust Fund Committee reviewed the document, SCF/TFC.15/3.2, *PPCR Operational and Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of PPCR in the pilot countries.

The SCF Trust Fund Committee welcomes the analysis conducted by the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, on achievements and results, resource availability, pipeline review, and portfolio updates.

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1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA
T: +1 (202) 458-1801
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1 Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) was established in 2009 as a dedicated program of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) to support developing countries and regions in building their resilience to the impacts of climate change. It provides scaled-up financing to support innovative investments and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk management and adaptation objectives into core development.
2. PPCR started out working in 18 countries and two regional programs (Caribbean and Pacific).[1] In May 2015, a group of 10 new pilot countries was selected.[2] With the establishment of the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) in 2020, additional CIF countries were able to participate in PPCR.[3]
3. This PPCR Operational and Results Report identifies key strategic issues, highlights decisions taken inter-sessionally by the PPCR Technical Committee and provides a status update on the entire PPCR portfolio of programs and projects.
4. Operational reporting covers the period from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (with additional updates as of March 31, 2021 on resource availability). For disbursement reporting, it covers until June 30, 2020. Results reporting of projects under implementation covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020.

2 Strategic issues

2.1 Overview

5. This section highlights key strategic issues related to PPCR pipeline delivery and portfolio progress, including the impacts of COVID-19 on project implementation. It also provides an overview of knowledge management, monitoring and reporting (M&R), and evaluation and learning work of strategic importance.
6. PPCR continues to make good progress with its operations. As of December 31, 2020, the PPCR Technical Committee had approved USD 996.2 million in funding for 70 projects. Project disbursements are up by 22 percent, from USD 588 million on June 30, 2019 to USD 717 million on June 30, 2020, with 19 projects having fully disbursed their PPCR financing amounts. Twenty projects have reached more than 70 percent disbursement rate of PPCR funding allocation. Results reporting is making steady progress, with countries and multilateral development banks (MDBs) continuing to report on progress and results achieved in projects and overall country program implementation.

[1] The original group of PPCR pilots comprises Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, Zambia, and two regional programs for the Caribbean (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and the Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga).
[2] These include Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda.
[3] These include Armenia, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, India, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, and Peru. Other CIF countries are also able to participate in BDRP through regional projects.

2.2 Impact of COVID-19 on the PPCR portfolio

7. COVID-19 continues to have an impact on PPCR projects under implementation. Government guidelines, including social distancing, travel restrictions, and limitations on large gatherings, have slowed down project activities and extended project closing dates. On average, most projects experiencing implementation difficulties have revised their timelines from four to 12 months. Some BDRP projects in the pipeline have also adjusted target dates of funding approval. The CIF Administrative Unit is working closely with MDBs to continue assessing the risks posed by COVID-19 to the PPCR portfolio and to track changes to its operations along with its regular risk management efforts.

2.3 PPCR resource availability

8. As of March 31, 2021, PPCR had a total cumulative funding of USD 1.17 billion. Total funding commitments reached USD 1.13 billion.

9. Given an unrestricted fund balance (after reserves) of USD 26.8 million, and anticipated commitments under PPCR of USD 20 million (USD 5.8 million in capital resources and USD 14.2 million in grant resources), PPCR has a total surplus of USD 6.8 million (USD 6.7 million in capital and USD 0.1 million in grant). Table 1 summarizes PPCR resources available and Annex 1 provides more detailed information.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule
(USD million, as of March 31, 2021)

	Total	Non-grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	44.1	12.4	31.7
Future Programming Reserves	17.3		17.3
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	26.8	12.4	14.4
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	20.0	5.8	14.2
Available Resources (C-D)	**6.8**	**6.7**	**0.1**

2.4 Pipeline management update

10. The PPCR pipeline is in the final stages of development. Out of the 84 projects in the PPCR portfolio, 70 projects had been approved by the PPCR Technical Committee by the end of December 2020. Fourteen more projects under BDRP are for approval by the Technical Committee.[4] The MDBs are developing proposals for these projects with an aim to complete funding approval by the PPCR Technical Committee by end of July 2021.

11. Also, under BDRP, seven projects are considered as a reserve pipeline requiring grant funding totaling USD 12.75 million. These projects will be considered for financing support when grant funds become available under PPCR.

[4] As of April 2021, 5 more projects under the BDRP window have been approved.

2.5 Monitoring and reporting

12. In this reporting period (July 2020 to December 2020), both the MDBs and PPCR countries were able to report results data in the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH). A number of issues (including high turnover of M&R staff in PPCR countries and the challenges of, sustaining the annual reporting process and conducting in-person training) prompted the CIF Administrative Unit to develop a new PPCR M&R online training module to support developing countries' capacity to carry out vital monitoring and reporting on their efforts to boost climate resilience.[5] It is intended to introduce PPCR M&R content to new in-country M&R practitioners involved in reporting for the first time. The module also enhances the knowledge base of countries that are already experienced in reporting project results and of climate resilience practitioners at large. It is available in English, Spanish, and French to increase accessibility of the training. So far, three virtual trainings have been conducted by the CIF Administrative Unit, with the participation of more than 50 PPCR practitioners from Zambia, Saint Lucia, and Haiti.

13. An initial portfolio analysis of PPCR using modelling tools to estimate employment contributions and economic value creation provided first-of-its-kind data on the PPCR portfolio (see section 5.11 on PPCR's SEDICI Modelling Results). Building on this analysis, a broader evaluation of development impacts in the CIF, with a focus on all four current CIF programs, began implementation and is poised to deliver early findings by the end of 2021. Undertaken by an independent evaluation firm, this mixed method assessment includes additional modelling and country case studies to more deeply analyze impacts on jobs and economic development while expanding the analysis to other areas such as environmental, health, market/trade competitiveness, security, and social impacts including gender and inclusivity.

2.6 Knowledge management

14. Generating and sharing knowledge are part of PPCR's core agenda. Project implementation provides learning opportunities on new and innovative ways to address climate vulnerabilities and adapt to climate change, not only for PPCR countries but for the wider adaptation community as well. PPCR continues to advance work on knowledge management under the CIF's Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) series. The PPCR KfR series was relaunched in 2020 to further synthesize on-the-ground experience and knowledge from the implementation of PPCR projects and guide decision-makers and adaptation practitioners (including practitioners, partner governments, MDBs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and climate finance institutions) in integrating adaptation and resilience action in development plans and projects. The KfR series comprises case studies, learning briefs, and knowledge events on climate resilience challenges and emerging solutions (see Section 4). The CIF Administrative Unit is now in the process of developing case studies and learning briefs for the KFR series focusing on PPCR infrastructure projects and on local stakeholder engagement in PPCR project implementation. These case studies and learning briefs will be launched in July 2021.

[5] These training modules were launched in March 2021.

15. Recognizing the fundamental role of weather, climate, and water information and services in supporting adaptation and building climate resilience, CIF joined the Alliance for Hydromet Development in October 2020. CIF also initiated collaboration with the World Bank's Health, Population and Nutrition group to develop a series of knowledge products on COVID-19 and climate-smart health care, climate and health economic valuation, and climate and health country profiles.

3 Status of PPCR

3.1 Portfolio at a glance

16. As of December 31, 2020, PPCR had a total pipeline allocation of USD 1.01 billion for 84 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 20 projects under the BDRP. Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status. The portfolio consists of 68 ongoing and completed projects, 63 of which have cumulatively disbursed a total of USD 716.6 million.

Table 2: Overview of PPCR portfolio (USD million, as of December 31, 2020)

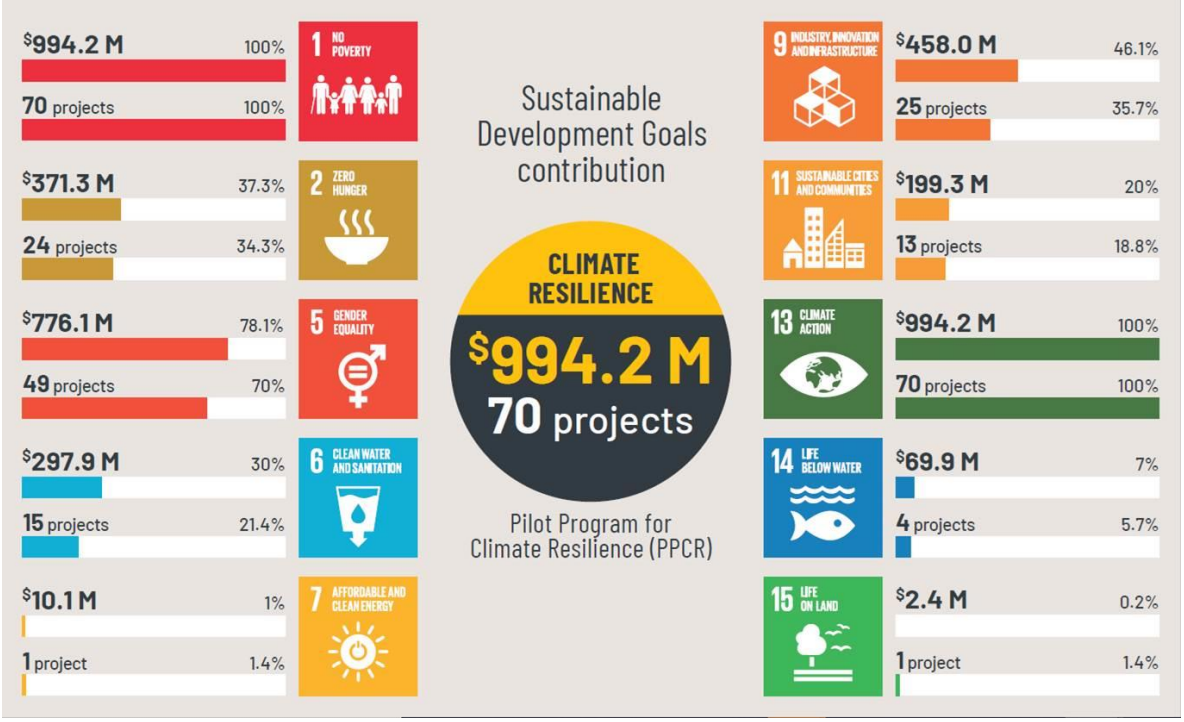
	Indicative Pipeline Allocation				Approved Funding		Disbursement
	Total	IP	PSSA	BDRP	Committee	MDB	
PPCR Funding	1,012.3	966.3	19.8	26.2	996.2	993.7	716.6
Number of Projects	84	60	4	20	70	68	63

Note: Amounts include Project Preparation Grants (PPGs).

17. The total number of projects in the PPCR portfolio has decreased by one from the previous PPCR operational and results report as of June 30, 2020. This is due to the withdrawal of the project, Financing Water Adaptation in Jamaica's New Urban Housing Sector, with an amount of USD 5.75 million. This project cancellation has increased available non-grant resources under PPCR.

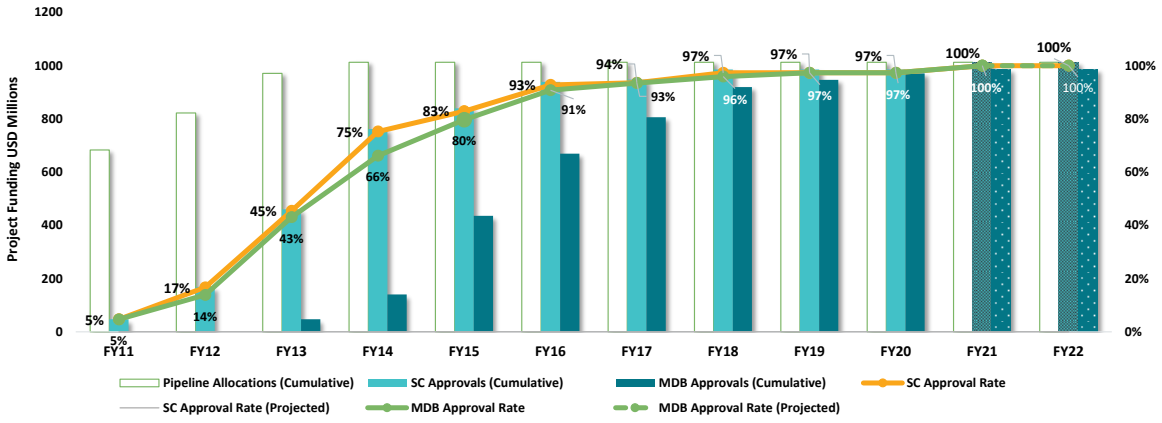
18. The 70 projects approved by the PPCR Technical Committee contribute to 10 out of the 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A detailed breakdown is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. PPCR Sustainable Development Goals Contribution



19. Figure 2 illustrates the trend and projection in project approval by the PPCR Technical Committee and the MDBs from 2011 to 2022. With a new pipeline of projects developed under the BDRP window, the total number of projects in the PPCR portfolio has increased and extended the timeline for project approval. Based on current projections, the entire PPCR portfolio is expected be approved by the PPCR Technical Committee by the end of June 2021 and by the MDBs by the end of December 2021.

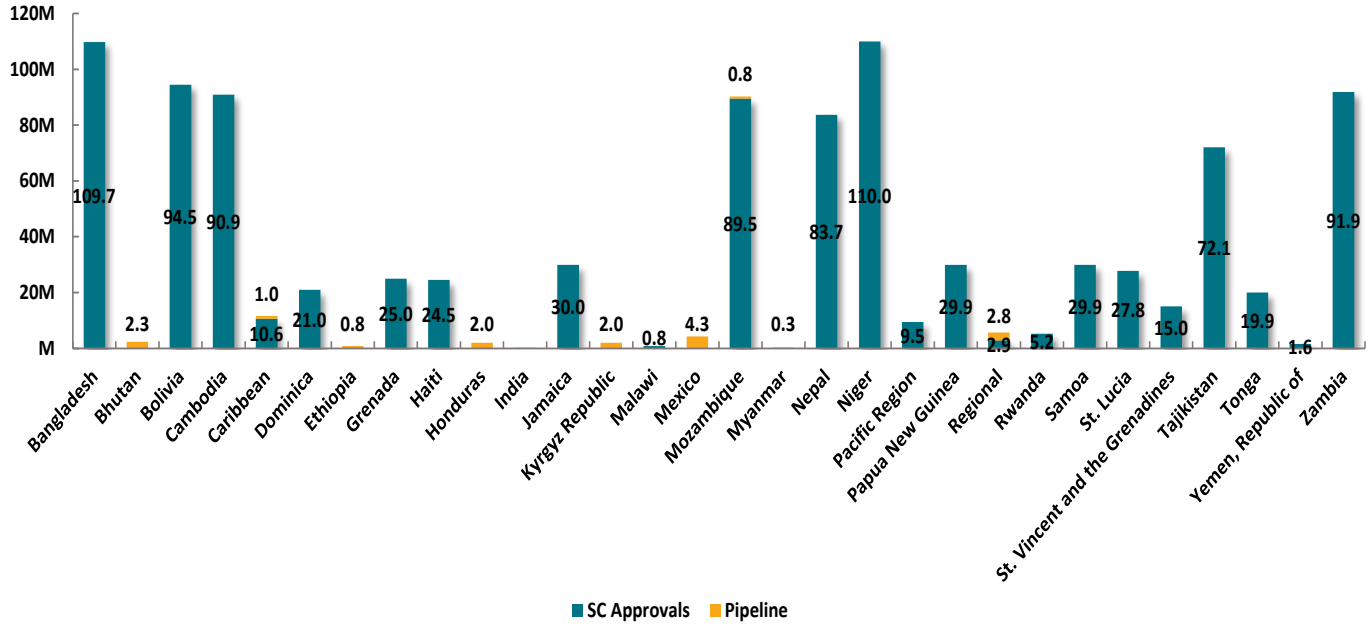
Figure 2: PPCR funding approval rates and projections by fiscal year



20. Figure 3 shows the approval levels of PPCR pipeline of projects by country and region. The remaining projects for approval by the PPCR Technical Committee include those under BDRP

in Bhutan, Caribbean region, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Zambia, and the Asia region.

Figure 3. PPCR funding approvals and indicative allocations

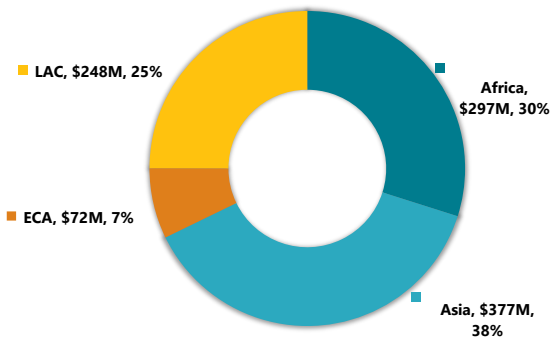


3.2 Portfolio overview

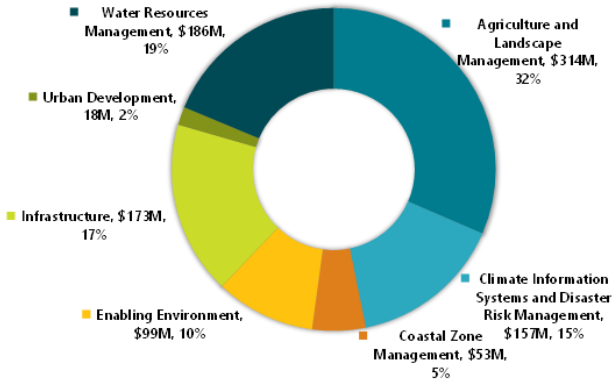
21. Figure 4 presents the distribution of the PPCR portfolio by region, sector, and MDB, and whether projects are implemented by the public or private sector arms of the MDBs. The bulk of PPCR funding is allocated to Asia and Africa. The World Bank implements almost half of the PPCR portfolio followed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The largest portion of funding by sector focuses on agriculture and landscape management, and the majority of PPCR projects relate to the public sector.

Figure 4: PPCR portfolio distribution (as of December 31, 2020)

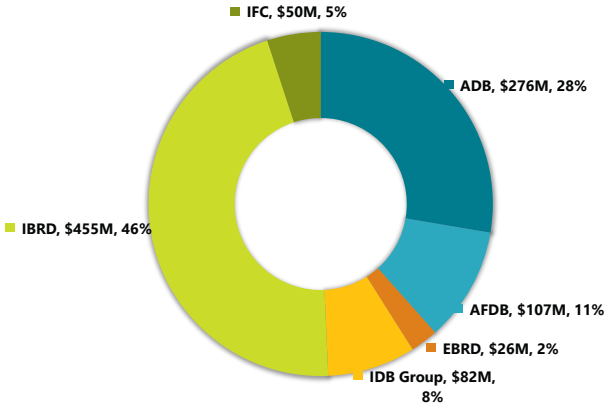
By region



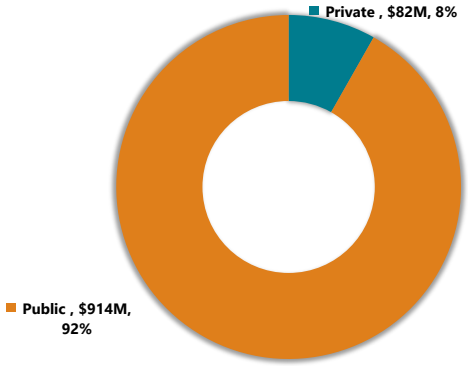
By sector



By MDB

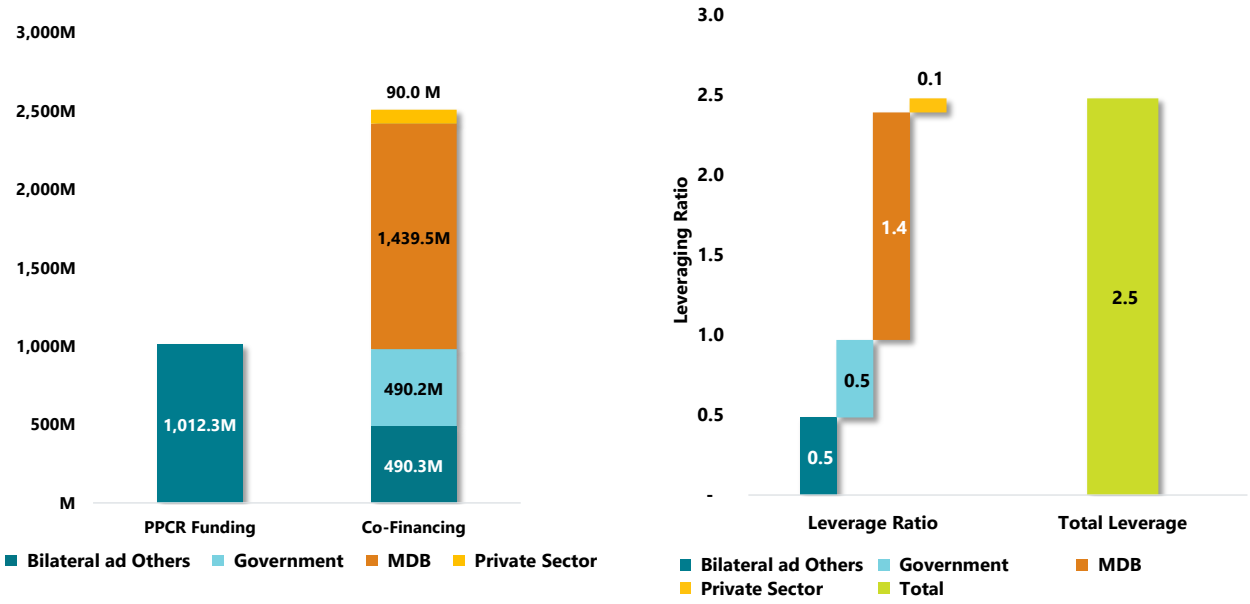


By public/private



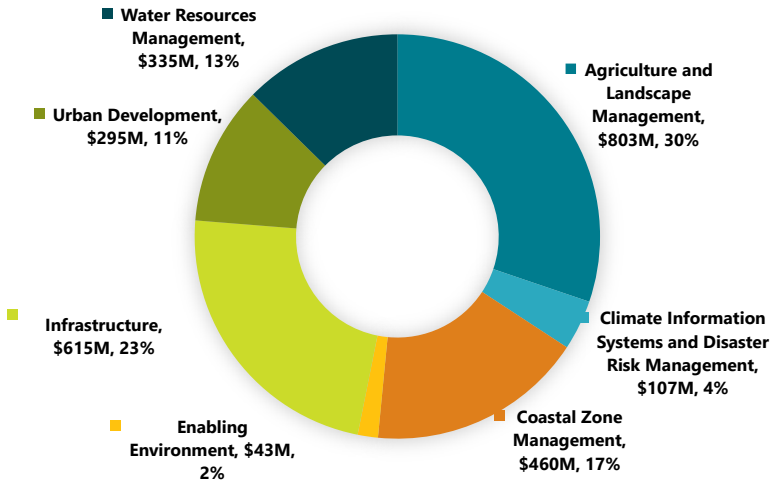
22. Co-financing comprises a substantial proportion of the total investment for most PPCR projects. Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio of 84 projects amounts to more than USD 2.5 billion or a co-financing ratio of 1:2.5. The MDBs remain the biggest source of co-financing, followed by recipient governments, bilateral/other donors, and the private sector (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: PPCR co-financing shares by source for entire portfolio and co-financing ratio (USD million, as of December 31, 2020)



23. Figure 6 provides PPCR co-financing share by sector. The largest share of co-financing focuses on projects related to agriculture and landscape management (amounting to 30 percent), followed by the infrastructure sector (23 percent), coastal zone management (17 percent), water resources management (13 percent), urban development (11 percent), climate information systems and disaster risk management (4 percent), and enabling environment (2 percent).

Figure 6: PPCR co-financing shares by sector for the entire PPCR portfolio (as of December 31, 2020)



3.3 Portfolio updates

3.3.1 PPCR Phase 1 technical assistance[6]

24. By December 2017, the PPCR Technical Committee has endorsed 30 SPCRs, which includes all 20 original pilots (18 individual countries and two regional programs for the Pacific and Caribbean) and the 10 new pilot countries.

25. Apart from SPCR preparation, PPCR Phase 1 funding of USD 1.5 million per country provided an opportunity to the 10 new pilot countries to undertake climate risk and vulnerability assessment, capacity and institutional building activities, and coordination work among various sectors. Although no funding was made available for the 10 countries to design and implement projects under the endorsed SPCRs, these activities facilitated mainstreaming of climate risk management into core development planning at the national and sector levels and project design and implementation and helped countries secure funding to pursue resilience projects under the endorsed SPCRs. Box 1 highlights some of the outputs and outcomes in Madagascar through PPCR Phase 1 technical assistance.

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

Box 1: Madagascar SPCR strengthens enabling environment for climate resilience

Flood rescues in Madagascar, January 2020. After Cyclone Belna, the government triggered the CATDDO. Photo: Office of the President of Madagascar

Madagascar's SPCR strengthened the enabling environment for climate resilience and disaster risk management. It identified six priority investment projects up to USD 270 million for hydromet services, resilience of urban communities and infrastructure in Greater Antananarivo, climate resilience of coastal cities, climate-proofing social infrastructure and agriculture development in the Grand Sud, and biodiversity and ecotourism for the next 10 years.

With PPCR support, the government conducted analytical work and capacity building activities to build knowledge on climate risks, the vulnerability of public infrastructure, resilient land use planning, and economic and financial impacts of disaster and climate change. Knowledge notes, technical guidebooks, and new standards were developed from this work. PPCR supported Madagascar in developing its disaster risk management institutional framework and regulatory texts and disaster risk financing instruments, such as the National Contingency Fund. More than 1,100 representatives from central, regional, and local government institutions were trained on climate projections and data management, integration of climate resilience into regional plans, and cyclone-resilient construction standards for public buildings and infrastructure.

Supported by PPCR, Madagascar leveraged USD 75 million from the World Bank in May 2018 to enhance climate resilience of urban communities and infrastructure in Greater Antananarivo (Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo). In November 2019, the World Bank and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) provided USD 50 million and USD 25 million, respectively, to support Madagascar DRM policy (Madagascar Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Grant with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option, CATDDO).

3.3.2 PPCR Technical Committee and MDB approvals

26. Since the last reporting, six projects were approved by the PPCR Technical Committee for a total amount of USD 8.79 million (see Table 3) and four projects were approved by MDB boards or management (see Table 4) totaling USD 7.58 million. All these projects are under BDRP. Box 2 highlights the project, *Improved Decision-Making for Climate Resilient Development in Asia and the Pacific (ADB).*

Table 3. Project approvals by the PPCR Technical Committee

Country	Project Title	MDB	Public/ Private	PPCR Funding			Approval Date
				Grant	Non-Grant	Total	
Rwanda	Rwanda NDC deep dive: Advancing Financial Innovation to Scale up Climate Action	IBRD	Public	2.85		2.85	Jul-20
Rwanda	Rwanda Urban Development Project II	IBRD	Public		2.38	2.38	Jul-20
India	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Women Engaged in Poultry	ADB	Private	0.20		0.20	Oct-20
Regional	Improved Decision-Making for Climate Resilient Development in Asia and the Pacific	ADB	Public	2.15		2.15	Oct-20
Malawi	Technical Assistance for Catchment-Based Climate Resilient Water Security in Northern Malawi (Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, and Chitipa)	AfDB	Public	0.76		0.76	Nov-20
Regional	Private Sector Business Development for Climate-Resilient Agribusiness Projects in Asia and the Pacific	ADB	Private	0.45		0.45	Dec-20
	Total			**6.41**	**2.38**	**8.79**	

Table 4. Project approvals by the MDB boards

Country/ Region	Project Title	MDB	Public/ Private	PPCR Funding			Approval Date
				Grant	Non-Grant	Total	
Rwanda	Rwanda NDC deep dive: Advancing Financial Innovation to Scale up Climate Action	IBRD		2.85		2.85	Sep-20
Rwanda	Rwanda Urban Development Project II	IBRD			2.38	2.38	Oct-20
India	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Women Engaged in Poultry	ADB		0.20		0.20	Nov-20
Regional	Improved Decision-Making for Climate Resilient Development in Asia and the Pacific	ADB		2.15		2.15	Dec-20
		Total		**5.20**	**2.38**	**7.58**	

Box 2: Mainstreaming resilience in budget and fiscal management

Project: Improved Decision-Making for Climate Resilient Development in Asia and the Pacific
PPCR Financing: USD 2.15 million
Implementing agency: ADB
Objective: To support Armenia, Indonesia and Mongolia strengthen country systems for climate risk-informed fiscal decision-making

ADB will work closely with selected countries to address the impact of climate risk on fiscal sustainability. This involves factoring climate risk considerations into fiscal management processes to inform the appropriate level of spending on adaptation and resilience to ensure long-term economic growth trajectories and greater macroeconomic stability. The key aspect of this project is to help design institutional mechanisms to mainstream adaptation with increased focus on sectors and ministries of finance or planning through economic tools and approaches. The project will strengthen country systems and build resilience in plans and budgets through these efforts:

- Conducting diagnostic work to support climate resilience mainstreaming into macroeconomic policy, fiscal strategies, annual budgets, public investment management, and public procurement processes
- Developing a climate-resilient pathway for key economic sectors to identify and prioritize strategies, policies, and investments to achieve long-term vision
- Capacity building on use of climate risk information for fiscal decision-making purposes
- Strengthening national inter-agency coordination mechanisms on climate adaptation and resilience
- Enhancing knowledge on climate risk-informed decision-making through multi-sectoral dialogues, peer-to-peer learning, and sharing experiences

The project supports implementing the priorities of the Finance Action track of the Global Commission on Adaptation.

3.3.3 Project pipeline tracking and projected submissions

27. As of December 31, 2020, the remaining projects due for approval by the PPCR Technical Committee are the 14 projects under BDRP (see Table 5). Five of these projects were approved by the Technical Committee after this date.

Table 5: BDRP pipeline of projects for PPCR Technical Committee approval

Country	Project Title	MDB	Public/ Private	PPCR Funding			Approval Date
				Grant	Non-Grant	Total	
Regional	Climate Resilience Capacity Building for Women in Feed Production and Poultry Farming*	ADB	Private	0.30		0.30	Jan-20
Myanmar	Corn Farmer Support and Food Security Project	ADB	Private	0.25		0.25	Apr-21
Zambia	Scaling Up the Strengthening and Deepening of Climate Change Resilience to the Copperbelt, North-Western, and Western Provinces*	AfDB	Public	0.93		0.93	Feb-21
Mozambique	Technical Assistance for a Climate Resilience Strategy and Drought Insurance Scheme in the Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Mozambique*	AfDB	Public	0.80		0.80	Mar-21
Ethiopia	Improving Climate Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems through Integrated Water Resources Management in the Ziway-Shalla Lakes Sub-Basin*	AfDB	Public	0.83		0.83	Mar-21
Kyrgyz Republic	Sustained Climate Finance Center Operation	EBRD	Public Sector	2.00		2.00	Apr-21
Regional	Structuring and launching the Caribbean Water Utilities Insurance Company	IDB Group	Private	0.74	0.50	1.24	Jun-21
Regional	Building Resilience through Financial Instruments	IDB Group	Private	0.48		0.48	Apr-21
Caribbean	Climate Resilience through Deep Tech Acceleration in the Caribbean	IDB Group	Private	-	0.95	0.95	Jun-21
Regional	Strengthening Long-term Climate resilience in Peru and Colombia	IDB Group	Public	1.08		1.08	Apr-21
Honduras	BDRP: Master Plan for Investments to Increase Water Availability for Human Consumption and Agriculture in the Dry Corridor*	IDB Group	Public	0.95		0.95	Apr-21
Bhutan	Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan	IBRD	Public	2.30		2.30	Apr-21

Honduras	Resilient Water Resources Management through Water Governance and Improved Water Infrastructure and Services	IBRD	Public	1.00		1.00	Apr-21
Mexico	Battery Storage Pilot to Improve Power Grid Climate Resilience	IFC	Private	-	4.30	4.30	Jul-21
	TOTAL			**11.66**	**5.75**	**17.41**	

**These projects were approved after December 2020.*

3.3.4 Implementation and disbursements updates

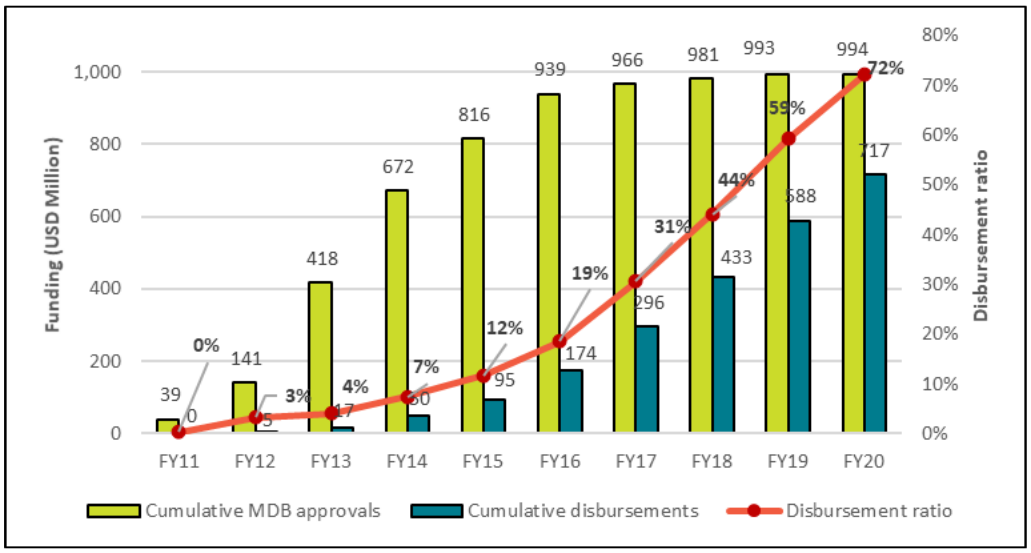
28. Except for BDRP projects that have just been approved during the reporting period, most projects in the PPCR portfolio are in advanced stage of implementation or nearing completion. Several projects are already completed. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact many PPCR projects, causing delays in implementation or project cancellation due to social distancing and travel restrictions to prevent the spread of the disease. Delays are in procurement, field work, delivery of goods and installation of equipment, stakeholder engagement, and civil works. On average, most projects experiencing implementation difficulties have revised their timelines in the range of four to 12 months. One private sector project in Jamaica was cancelled due to the uncertainties in the demand for the facility in the short to medium term. Despite a rate reduction approved by the PPCR Technical Committee to be more competitive and to serve as an incentive for the market, the borrower has not signed the amendment to the loan agreement due to concerns related to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on current market conditions.7 Annex 2 provides more information on PPCR projects affected by COVID-19 and the response measures that MDBs adopted to address implementation delays and difficulties.

29. A detailed update on the implementation status of PPCR projects is included in the PPCR Countries Portfolio document.

30. By the end of June 30, 2020, 63 projects were disbursing PPCR funds and cumulative disbursements reached USD 717 million. As shown in Figure 7, the level of project disbursements as a percentage of MDB-approved funding for projects continues to increase, reaching 72 percent. Box 3 highlights the PPCR private sector project in Mozambique, which has disbursed 100 percent of its PPCR funding.

[7] In Q1 2021, one project in Saint Lucia was also cancelled because target borrowers are reluctant to avail loans given the lack of demand for their products and slowdown of tourism activities due to the pandemic.

Figure 7: PPCR disbursement trends in projects by fiscal year (as of June 30, 2020)



Box 3: Supporting communities by looking beyond infrastructure

Bridge built near the new plots of farming land to benefit the wider community; Photo: Alforce Mudzi, IFC

Project: Building resilience of Mozambique's power sector through private sector investment

Implementing agency: IFC

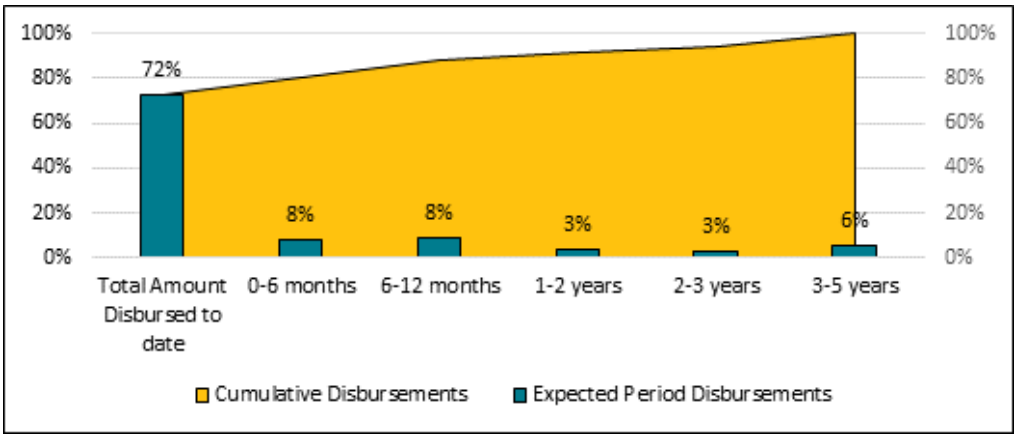
PPCR Funding: USD 20 million

Objective: To increase resilience of Mozambique's power sector by supporting private sector investments that can diversify the country's sources of power generation and help decentralize the power system by building localized generation capacity in the Zambezia region.

This infrastructure project went the extra mile to ensure the 173,000 targeted beneficiaries are able to increase income through more resilient livelihoods. Typically, there is no private ownership of land in Mozambique, with land and its associated resources belonging to the state. The project worked to provide formal land titles or "DUATs" (Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra) to beneficiary households for new plots of lands to farm. A total of 223 people, including 158 women, received DUATs. The project also ensured that new bridges were built near the new farming plots to benefit the broader community. Early evidence has shown that since the project began operations, many households have improved their livelihoods through upgraded farming skills, which has led to improved yields and enhanced business skills to support financial literacy.

31. Annex 3 provides information on total disbursements by country and region. Mozambique and Tonga are leading on disbursement with 90 percent or more.[8] Figure 8 shows that the remaining 28 percent of PPCR funds is expected to be disbursed within the next three to five years.

Figure 8: PPCR expected disbursement profile (as of June 2020)



32. Detailed disbursement data and projections for PPCR is presented in the CIF Disbursement Report.

3.3.5 Project completion

33. During the reporting period, 10 PPCR projects were completed, bringing the total number of completed projects to 21 (see Table 6). Box 4 sheds light on lessons emerging from ADB's Cambodia: Provincial Roads Improvement Project. For a full list of completed projects, please see Annex 4.

Table 6: PPCR projects completed during the reporting period

	Country	Project Title	PPCR Funding			MDB	Completion Date
			Grant	Non- Grant	Total		
1	Bolivia	Climate Resilience Integrated Basin Management Project	9.5	36	45.5	IBRD	Dec-20
2	Bangladesh	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project	25		25	IBRD	Dec-20
3	Samoa	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road	14.8		14.8	IBRD	Dec-20
4	SVG	Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Program	12	3	15	IBRD	Dec-20
5	Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	16	15	31	IBRD	Nov-20

[8] Yemen shows 100% disbursement because the PPCR projects in the country were pre-terminated/cancelled in 2017 due to ongoing conflict and security risks in the country.

6	Haiti	Strengthening Hydro-Met Services Project	5		5	IBRD	Oct-20
7	Mozambique	Cities and Climate Change Project AF	9.25	6.5	15.75	IBRD	Sep-20
8	Mozambique	Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management SLWRMP	15.75		15.75	AfDB	Sep-20
9	Haiti	Center and Artibonite Regional Development Project	8		8	IBRD	Aug-20
10	Cambodia	Provincial Roads Improvement Project	6.9	10	16.9	ADB	June-20
		Total	**122.2**	**70.5**	**192.7**		

Box 4: Building climate-resilient roads for better jobs and social services

Project: Provincial Roads Improvement Project

PPCR financing: USD 16.92 million

Implementing agency: ADB

Objective: To build a safer, climate resilient, and cost- effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers of southeastern and midwestern Cambodia

This project improved Cambodia's provincial road network in four provinces of Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng. Nature-based solutions to protect the road network were adopted to boost their resilience to flooding and heavy rainfall. The project enhanced Ministry of Public Works and Transport's (MPWT) road asset management capabilities through a better axle load control program and helped the MPWT establish a community-based road safety program for the targeted provinces. It also supported road design and planning for climate resilience and disaster management, including emergency preparedness, mitigation, and response. Emergency management centers were constructed, and emergency warning and evacuation equipment was procured under the project. They were very useful during flooding that occurred in late 2019. Community training on road safety and flood risk management was also conducted.

4 Cross-cutting themes

4.1 Partnerships, knowledge management, evaluation and learning

34. Due to COVID-19, all PPCR knowledge sharing activities were held virtually. Since July 2020, eight PPCR (or resilience-related) events were organized, reaching around 200 participants. These events included a CIF-GDI Climate Delivery Lab on irrigation technologies in Niger, a study dissemination webinar on building adaptive capacity in the Bolivian water sector, and two inception workshops for a learning review of CIF-supported hydromet and climate services projects. These also included four Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) Resilience interest group meetings (see Box 5).

35. In October 2020, the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative developed and published a learning brief, along with a summary and blog, that draws on recent CIF evidence and experience on how climate-related investments can support countries' COVID-19 recovery efforts. The brief aims to inform climate finance and other development policymakers and practitioners by providing insights on how programs and investments can boost green economic recovery, strengthen policies and institutions, and support vulnerable populations and social inclusion (see Figure 9). For example, it shows how different kinds of investments in climate resilience can help stimulate economic activity and generate employment for vulnerable groups to support recoveries, while preparing countries for future shocks.

36. Ongoing collaboration with the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) team on the impact evaluation of Mozambique's Sustainable Land Water Resource Management Project is expected to be completed in 2021, following completion of the project itself during the current reporting period. Mid-term insights from the DIME study are already being integrated into the African Development Bank's (AfDB) new pipeline of climate resilience investments in Mozambique. For more information, see the early evidence summary briefs: overview, beneficiary targeting, usage patterns, and effects in yield. The end-line study is expected to provide even further value in this area.

37. CIF will develop two additional knowledge products under the CIF Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) series. Using PPCR projects as a source of evidence and good practice, one is focused on climate resilient infrastructure and the other on gender mainstreaming and women leadership in resilience projects. These two learning briefs will be published in June 2021.

38. CIF, in partnership with Atkins International, is conducting an E&L-funded learning review of the PPCR hydromet and climate services (HMCS) portfolio. The learning review will draw lessons learned from the projects that have been implemented and assess key gaps for investment in the HMCS system. A strong focus is to contribute to global learning on the development of sustainable funding strategies for HMCS to address key issues around the sustainability of services beyond donor funding. The final report is expected to be completed by August 2021.

39. Several PPCR-related activities under the previous CIF E&L Initiative Calls for Proposals were recently completed or are nearing completion (see Table 7). Recently launched studies include

a final report and guidance note on "Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-Sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan." Others have either already been completed or are in the final stages of implementation and will be launched in the coming months. The PPCR team continues close collaboration with the E&L Initiative's Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP). Box 5 highlights PPCR's deep engagement with both the TCLP's Resilience and newly created Resilience and Landscapes interest groups.

40. Following the publication of the Evaluation of Local Stakeholder Engagement in the CIF in FY20, the E&L Initiative supported a subsequent internal study to assist the CIF Administrative Unit stakeholder engagement team in implementing recommendations on Observer selection and monitor the outcomes of CIF's multi-level stakeholder engagement efforts on CIF's overall business. This included a draft results framework to help the team identify and track ongoing efforts to strengthen the engagement of non-state actors in CIF activities at the governance, national, and local levels. This follow-on work helped to inform the FY21 Observer selection and onboarding processes, including as related to PPCR Observers, as well as draft protocols for local stakeholder engagement in the new CIF programs.

Figure 9: Key lessons from CIF on supporting green recovery

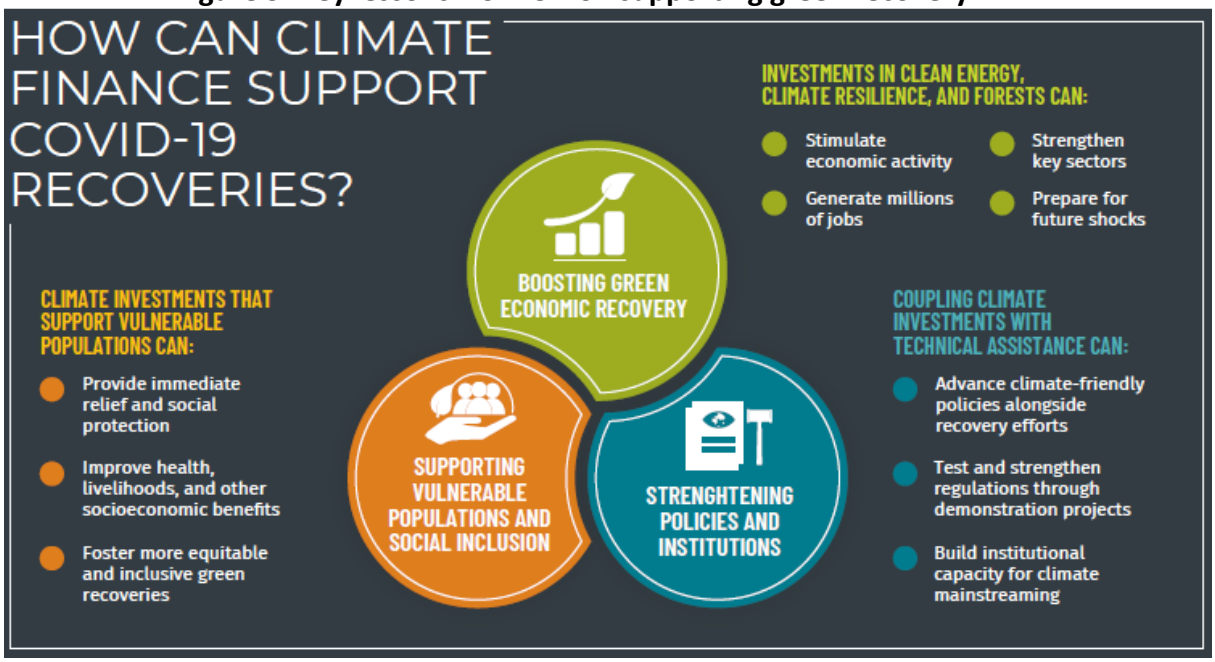


Table 7: PPCR-related E&L Call for Proposal activities with MDBs, recipient countries, and CSOs

E&L Proposal	Type/Submitting Entity	CIF Program	Status
1. Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities, **Zambia**	MDB (World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team)	PPCR	Ongoing
2. Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa (CHASA): The Case of **Uganda**	NGO (Climate Change Adaptation Innovation) and Government of Uganda PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	Completed
3. Local Stakeholder Engagement and Benefits under CIF Investment in **Cambodia**: Case studies of PPCR and SREP	Observer (Live and Learn Cambodia), SREP CSO Observer, and PPCR Cambodia Implementing CSO	PPCR/SREP	Completed
4. Evaluation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Innovative Financing to Enhance Climate Resilience and Food Security in **Bhutan**	PPCR Focal Point and Observer (Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTFEC))	PPCR	Completed
5. Evaluating operational pathways used for modernizing National Hydrological and Meteorological organizations and delivering weather, water, and climate services in **Mozambique, Nepal, and Jamaica**	MDB (World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team)	PPCR	Ongoing
6. Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-sensitive Climate Resilience Development in **Tajikistan**	MDB (EBRD PPCR Focal Point Team)	PPCR	Completed
7. **Saint Lucia's** Experience: Private Sector Participation in Response to Climate Change	Government of Saint Lucia (Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development)	PPCR	Completed
8. Building Transformative Institutional Adaptive Capacity for Climate-Resilient Water Governance in **Bolivia**	MDB (IDB PPCR Focal Point Team) and University of Geneva	PPCR	Completed
9. Evaluating the Role of Leadership in Transformational Change across PPCR in the **Asia-Pacific Region**	Observer (LEAD Pakistan)	PPCR	Completed

Box 5: TCLP Resilience Interest Group

The E&L Initiative's Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP) is a multi-disciplinary, multi-stakeholder learning community established to deepen, advance, and promote transformational change in climate action. In 2020, the TCLP continued global sharing on the topic of transformational change through webinars, interest group meetings, case studies, a repository of resources, and virtual workshops (planned for May 2021).

As part of this work, the TCLP established interest groups, with one focused on resilience. Since July 2020, the Resilience Interest Group organized four webinars on topics, such as private sector engagement, hydromet and climate services, and data and innovation in urban resilience. Over 140 participants from a variety of institutions attended these webinars.

As of March 2021, the Resilience and Landscapes Interest Groups were combined. This merge reflects an initial effort to achieve more concerted integration of resilience concepts and thinking across all interest groups. To consider a more inclusive scope of initiatives at the nexus of land use and resilience, the concept of "landscapes" will be considered more broadly to include competing land use demands (such as coastal management and urban climate action) in addition to the previous scope of forests, ecosystems, and agriculture.

41. MDB knowledge products include IDB Group's *Study of the Impacts of Climate Change on the Women and Men in the Caribbean: Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience Countries*. The study presents an overview of the gender and climate resilience nexus in the Caribbean and provide gender-inclusive recommendations for climate resilience programs in the region. This report was developed within the context of the Caribbean PPCR to support gender mainstreaming into the regional and national programming activities.

4.2 Gender

4.2.1 PPCR portfolio performance and gender

42. In line with recent practice, this report uses gender scorecard reporting to reflect performance trends in investment plan and project portfolios over time in gender quality at entry (i.e., design stage). Table 8 shows an increase in the quality of the PPCR SPCR from the June 2014 baseline in all three scorecard indicator areas (i.e., presence of sector-specific gender analysis, women-targeted activities, and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators). Table 9 shows that for

projects, performance dropped slightly from the baseline (from 78 percent to 77 percent of total PPCR project portfolio) in the area of sector-specific gender analysis but increased in the other scorecard areas (see Footnote 9). Box 6 highlights how a PPCR project in Malawi is helping women implement climate resilient livelihoods.

Table 8: Gender scorecard indicators for PPCR SPCRs (Program inception–December 2020)

Indicators	2014 Baseline[9] % (n)	GAP Phases 1 & 2 (July 2014 – December 2020) % (n)	Inception till December 2020 % (n)[10]
Sector-specific gender analysis	95% (19 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	97% (29 of 30 SPCRs)
Women-targeted activities	90% (18 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	93% (28 of 30 SPCRs)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	65% (13 of 20 SPCRs)	100% (10 of 10 SPCRs)	77% (23 of 30 SPCRs)

Table 9: Gender scorecard indicators for PPCR projects[11] (Program inception–December 2020)

Indicators	2014 Baseline[12] % (n)	GAP Phases 1 & 2 (July 2014 – December 2020) % (n)	PPCR Inception till December 2020 % (n)[13]
Sector-specific gender analysis	78% (35 of 45 projects)	76% (19 of 25 projects)	77% (54 of 70 projects)
Women-targeted activities	76% (34 of 45 projects)	92% (23 of 25 projects)	81% (57 of 70 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	69% (31 of 45 projects)	80% (20 of 25 projects)	73% (51 of 70 projects)

[9] Baseline figures are as of June 30, 2014.
[10] No new SPCRs were approved during the current reporting period (July 1, 2020 to Dec 31, 2020).
[11] Note that as both the total number of projects in the PPCR portfolio and the number of those with sector-specific gender analysis change from period to period, the percentage share that score positively on a certain indicator, such as sector-specific gender analysis, may not always increase even if the absolute number of such projects increases. In this table, the 2014 baseline shows 78% or 35 of the total 45 projects hosted such sector-specific gender analysis, while the cumulative figure is 77% (that is, 54 of 70 projects).
[12] Baseline figures are as of Jun 30, 2014.
[13] This reporting includes six BDRP projects approved during the current reporting period (July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020). These projects are included as they have technical and operational activities that are reviewed for gender scorecard performance. Of the six BDRP projects, four included sector-specific gender analysis, while six integrated women-specific activities, and five hosted sex-disaggregated indicators.

4.2.2 Upstream gender technical review: Case of PPCR BDRP projects

43. The CIF Administrative Unit has instituted systematic upstream gender technical review of PPCR BDRP projects submitted by MDBs to ensure alignment with the CIF Gender Policy on the integration of gender considerations in CIF project design.

44. As of March 2021, gender technical review inputs were provided to a total of nine BDRP projects submitted. These projects comprised largely technical assistance to countries in support of project preparation and sector analysis. Gender review inputs emphasized the need to better identify gender equality gaps relevant to project objectives (e.g., in the areas of women's employment, access to credit, water use, resilience capacity, or resilient livelihoods); to include activities to close these gaps (e.g., through gender-specific assessments, analytical work, stakeholder consultations and trainings, engagement with women's organizations, coordination with gender ministries, gender-responsive climate vulnerability surveys); and to integrate specific sex-disaggregated indicators in project results frameworks (e.g., number/percentage of women participating in consultations or benefiting with improved access to water and land resources, enhanced technical knowledge and income; or access to insurance products).

45. MDBs considered these comments in their revision and resubmission of project documents, which are then reviewed for clearance by the CIF Administrative Unit for formal submission to the Technical Sub-Committee. A review of revised project proposals submitted to CIF after receiving gender review inputs shows that these upstream gender integration efforts improved attention to identifying gender gaps and measures to reduce and monitor them through project design.

Box 6: Improving women's climate-resilient livelihoods and inclusive planning in watershed management in Northern Malawi

Project: Technical Assistance Project for Catchment-Based Climate Resilient Water Security in Northern Malawi

PPCR financing: USD 760,000

Implementing agency: AfDB

Objective: aims to develop a climate resilient Water Security Framework to support sectoral interventions that will increase the resilience of landscapes in Northern Malawi through landscape

In Malawi, women face particular gender-based burdens in the context of water scarcity due to their roles in water collection, as well as an increasing role in rainfed agriculture due to the phenomenon of male outmigration, and limited participation in both formal and informal decision making at household and community levels.

The project aims to strengthen women's knowledge around climate risk, and adaptation measures for improved livelihoods in the catchment areas, including on soil and water conservation, and tree nursery development. It will develop gender-responsive landscape management strategies and training manuals on ecosystem-based adaptation and its application for diverse actors in the project area. It will undertake gender-responsive training at national and subnational levels to enable various line agencies under the Northern Water Board to carry out their respective roles more effectively. To strengthen its gender responsiveness, the project will engage with Malawi's Ministry of Gender, Children and Community Development (Department of Gender Affairs) and gender focal points within relevant sectoral line ministries (i.e., irrigation/water, agriculture, environment).

The project is designed also to bring representatives from local women's groups and other female representatives to participate in formal planning processes for the development of the Water Security Framework. This is intended to help ensure that local women serve as active participants and sources of information from local level to national deliberations. The project implementation team has a gender expert, who will ensure proper gender mainstreaming in all relevant aspects of the project.

4.3 Risk management

46. Implementation risk for PPCR decreased significantly from **High to Low**, as 1 out of 65 projects representing USD 10 million of MDB-approved program funding was flagged for this risk. The program's implementation risk score had been High for the prior six reporting cycles.

47. Detailed information on assessments of risk exposures facing the PPCR and the criteria for establishing risk levels can be found in SCF Risk Report.

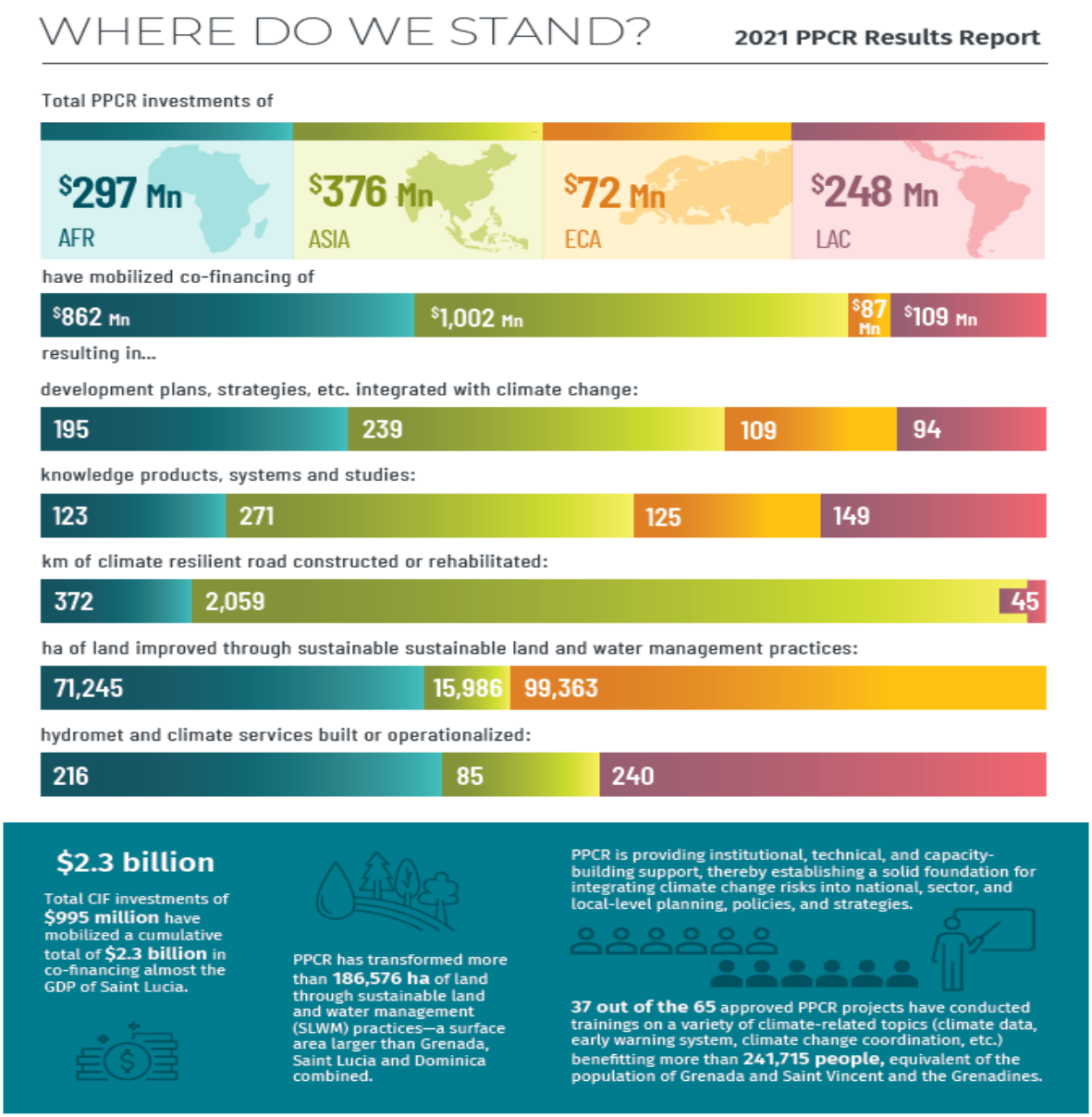
5 Results

5.1 Global results overview

48. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic causing disruptions in MDBs' project implementation and delivery, PPCR has made substantial progress toward its program goals. Cumulative results and those achieved in reporting year 2020 (RY20) by December 31, 2020 include the following:

- Integration of climate change into 637 national, sectoral, and local/community development plans, representing 94 percent of the cumulative target of 681 plans. From RY2019 to RY2020, two new plans integrated climate change considerations were added.
- Training on climate-related topics provided to 241,715 people (119 percent of 203,641 people targeted through 37 MDB-approved projects in 18 countries and two regions). Between RY2019 and RY2020, 12,814 people received training targeting both government and non-government beneficiaries, such as CSOs, small business owners, and entrepreneurs. Topics included drainage and wastewater management, forestry management, bioengineering, soil and water conservation, and gender mainstreaming in adaptation.
- 668 knowledge products, studies, or platforms have been produced (almost 98 percent of the cumulative target of 682) to support in-country capacity development efforts. This includes 59 new knowledge products developed between RY2019 and RY2020.
- More than 186,576 hectares (ha) of degraded land have been restored through sustainable land and water management practices (over 100 percent of 185,379 ha targeted). Between RY2019 and RY2020, more than 9,558 ha were brought under more sustainable practices.
- 2,272 hydromet and climate services (HCS) stations (agromet stations, hydrological stations, and meteorological stations) have been built or rendered functional out of the 2,443 targeted in seven countries (93 percent progress). Between RY2019 and RY2020, 33 HCS stations were installed or rendered functional.
- 2,476 km of climate-improved roads have been constructed or rehabilitated (85 percent of 2,920 km targeted). Between RY2019 and RY2020, 388 km of resilient roads were added representing an increase of 19 percent.

- More than 7,643 climate-smart, small-scale structures (schools, hospitals, and disaster shelters) have been constructed (53 percent of the 14,525 structures targeted). Between RY2019 and RY2020, 2,154 additional climate-smart, small-scale infrastructure units were made available to beneficiary communities.
- Five climate adaptation financing facilities have been created, supporting 8,374 households and businesses (92 percent of the 9,072 households and businesses targeted). Between RY2019 and RY2020, 2,034 households and businesses were supported by these facilities.



5.2 Approach and scope of reporting

49. This section on PPCR results corresponds to the time from January 1 to December 31, 2020, referred to as reporting year 2020 (RY2020). Due to the challenging situation on the ground caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, PPCR countries were not required to conduct the annual scoring workshop; however, they were requested to submit any notable achievements from their PPCR portfolio covering the two calendar years reported: 2019 and 2020. This includes new data and evidence collected virtually on PPCR core indicators, as well as results stories or beneficiary voices from individual projects, photos, videos, blogs, or multi-media updates. The current results reporting covers data from 65 MDB-approved projects, including 21 fully completed projects in 17 countries[14] and two regions.

50. Following the November 2020 SCF Intersessional Meeting, the SCF Trust Fund Committee reviewed Options to Improve the Efficiency of SCF Governance and approved Option 2. Consequently, SCF Committee meetings were moved to an annual schedule with June set as the main annual meeting. Therefore, the results reporting for the CIF shifted from November to June.

51. It is expected that the 17 PPCR countries and the two regional programs (Pacific and Caribbean) reporting on the five PPCR core indicators will submit their results report by March 15, 2022 in preparation of the next SCF Trust Fund Committee meeting in June 2022.

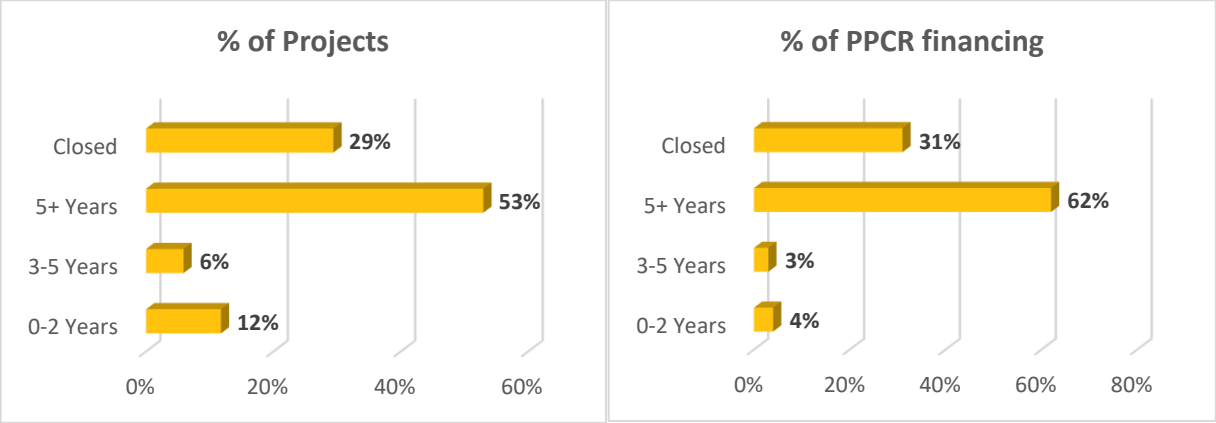
52. The main source of information used in this reporting round come from project-level data submitted by MDBs and supported by available data from the countries. It is worth mentioning that some MDBs have a reporting cycle that run from June to July. For them, only new 2020 data is included in this reporting period and this is presented cumulatively.

5.3 Portfolio maturity distribution

53. The results of the PPCR portfolio should be interpreted in the context of the portfolio maturity. As Figure 10 shows, the PPCR portfolio has matured with 53 percent of the portfolio under implementation for more than five years, representing 62 percent of the total PPCR MDB-approved funding and with 29 percent already completed or closed. However, some of this portfolio is still in the early stage of implementation, with 12 percent of projects approved by the MDBs in the past two years.

[14] All projects in Yemen have been cancelled due to the ongoing conflict in the country.

Figure 10: PPCR maturity table



5.4 Mainstreaming climate change into national and sector development planning

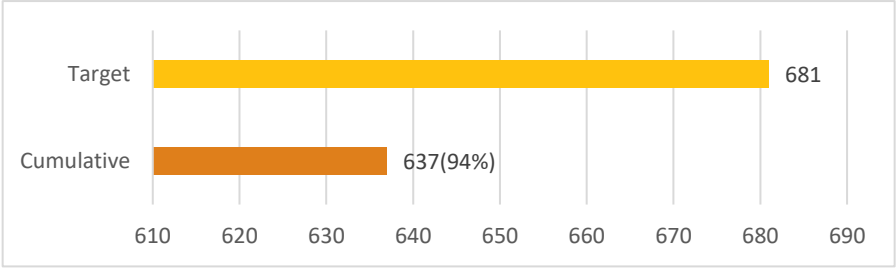
54. Climate change risks will magnify development challenges for many least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) and will require changes to planning and budgeting to adapt to climate change and build resilience. Over the years of implementation, PPCR has demonstrated how climate risk and resilience can be integrated into core development planning and implementation.

55. PPCR is contributing significantly to this national effort by providing institutional, technical, and capacity-building support, thereby establishing a solid foundation for integrating climate change risks into national, sector, and local-level planning, policies, and strategies.

56. As Figure 11 shows, PPCR has cumulatively contributed to the integration of climate change in 637 national, sectoral, and local/community development plans as of December 31, 2020, representing 94 percent of the target. In RY20, only two new plans were developed that integrated climate change considerations.

Figure 11: Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, frameworks that integrate climate change

(Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=27 C=15)



Source: CCH[15]; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

[15] CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH): CIF online reporting platform

57. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, a draft National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan has been completed through PPCR funding. The climate change policy provides overarching guidance for building resilience and mainstreaming climate change into the national development agenda for low carbon emissions and sustainable economic growth.

58. In Zambia, the Seventh National Development Plan outlines strategies for mainstreaming climate resilience in the different sectors and a number of sectors have, in turn, mainstreamed climate resilience in their strategic plans. In addition, the Ministry of Local Government has adopted guidelines developed by the Ministry of National Development Planning to mainstream climate resilience into integrated development.

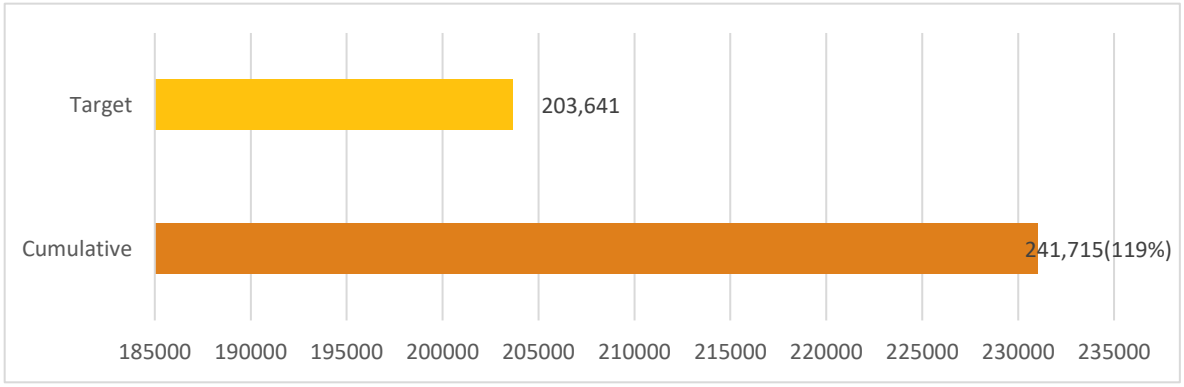
59. In Jamaica, through funding under the Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism For PPCR Jamaica program, seven technical sectoral papers (social amenities, public utilities; human commercial and industrial settlements; marine resources; coastal Resources; environment; land resources) have been developed to support preparation of the country's National Spatial Plan.

5.5 Strengthening adaptive capacity to mainstream climate change

60. Capacity building is an essential part of the climate change mainstreaming process. By providing institutional, technical support, PPCR is contributing to establishing a solid foundation for integrating climate change into national, sector, and subnational level planning.

61. PPCR plays a key role in building country-level capacity to mainstream climate change into its policies and strategies through policy dialogue, capacity building, and knowledge management.

Figure 12: Number of people receiving climate-related training (Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=37 C=18)



Source: CCH; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator

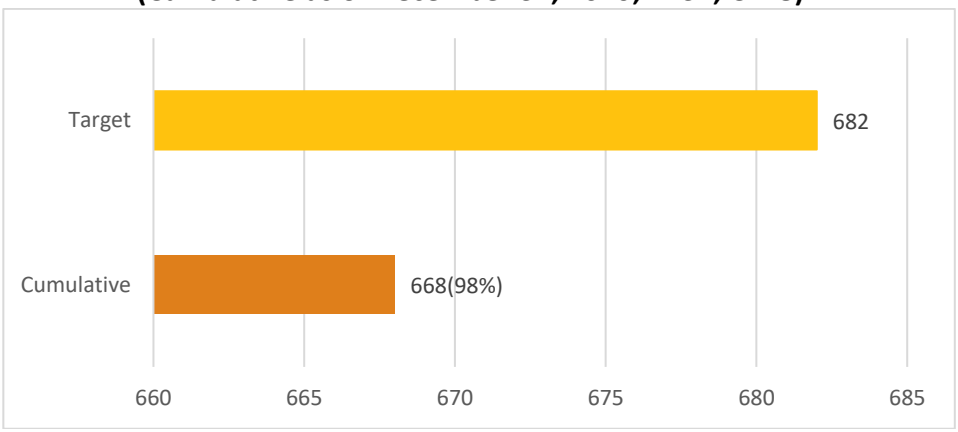
62. As Figure 12 shows, 37 out of the 65 approved PPCR projects have conducted trainings on a variety of climate-related topics (climate data, early warning system, climate change coordination, etc.) benefitting more than 241,715 trainees, including government officials, project beneficiaries, and local CSOs (119 percent of 203,641 people targeted). Despite the

ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, more than 12, 814 people were trained over the last reporting year.

63. In Zambia, the Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project implemented by AfDB has provided a broad range of training to nearly 11,392 people, including training farmers on conservation agriculture, management of soil moisture, and fertility (see Box 9).

64. In terms of knowledge generation and dissemination, 668 knowledge products, studies, and platforms (almost 98 percent of the total target) have been developed to support in-country capacity development efforts (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Number of knowledge products developed (Cumulative as of December 31, 2020; P=37, C=18)



Source: CCH; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

65. The following examples illustrate the wide range of products developed from the time the projects were implemented:

- In Cambodia, the Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province Project provided technical assistance to build the capacity of 105 community members to better manage and mitigate risks associated with increasing climate extremes, including the use of early warning systems.
- In the Caribbean, the PPCR Caribbean Regional Track program is strengthening Caribbean countries capacity in geospatial data and adaptation planning. The program provided week-long country-specific training to 49 staff members of national meteorological offices (including 18 women) in Grenada (13 people), Saint Lucia (19 people), and Saint Vincent and Grenadine (17 people).

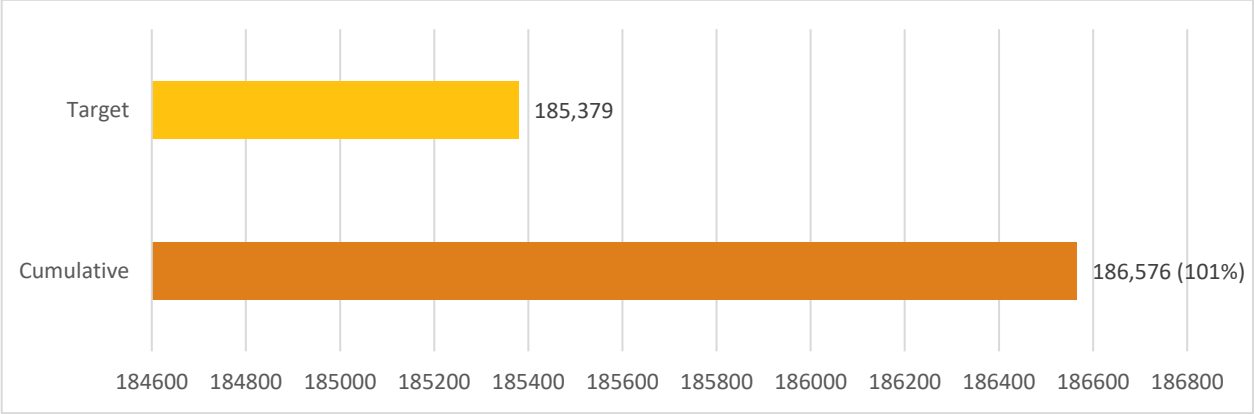
5.6 Agriculture, sustainable land, and water management practices

66. Agriculture is the most important sector in many PPCR countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and SIDS, and is central to the survival and incomes of millions of people. The livelihoods and food security of small-scale farmers in these countries are particularly threatened by climate change, largely due to increased weather variability and frequency of extreme events.

Given these multiple challenges, PPCR is piloting projects that provide sustainable land and water management techniques.

67. As of December 31, 2020, PPCR has transformed more than 186,576 ha of land through sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices—a surface area larger than Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Dominica combined. This is more than 100 percent of the 185,379 ha targeted (see Figure 14). Between RY2019 and RY2020, more than 9,558 additional ha of land were brought under more sustainable practices.

Figure 14: Area (ha) improved through sustainable water and land management practices (Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=7 C=5)



Source: CCH; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

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

- In Niger, the Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience has supported local communities with SLWM actions that have helped to halt the downward cycle of land degradation and negative climate impacts. As of December 31, 2020, more than 3,000 ha of agricultural land and 22,677 ha of silvo-pastoral land have been brought under improved SLWM.
- In Tajikistan, the Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project has contributed to reducing the adverse effects of climate variability and climate change in 59 villages in 19 communes in the Pyanj River Basin. The project successfully secured 1,450 ha of arable land serviced by five climate-proofed irrigation canals and network.

Box 7: Aquaponics: A tool for climate-smart agriculture in Jamaica

Project: Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience

PPCR financing: USD 18 million

Implementing agency: IDB Group

Objective: To generate information on approaches to address climate challenges and help the country strengthen its climate resilience through enhancing adaptive capacity across priority sectors

The island of Jamaica is experiencing damaging climate impacts, such as stronger hurricanes, severe flooding, prolonged droughts, and sea level rise. Between 2001 and 2012, Jamaica experienced 11 storm events, including five major hurricanes and several flood events that severely impacted the agriculture sector.

To address this, 12 aquaponics farms have been established under the AP&FM-PPCR-Jamaica. Six of the farms are community operated, one is run by an NGO, and five by educational institutions. Aquaponics is an innovative farming technique that combines aquaculture (fish farming) with hydroponics (soilless crop production) into a closed system that is resilient to destructive climate change events. The aquaponics method boosts crop production up to 10 times higher than traditionally cultivated plots of equivalent size. It uses 85-90 percent less water and uses no chemical fertilizers or pesticides. It provides year-round crop production and uses much less labor than traditional farming, making it accessible to individuals with disabilities.

The AP&FM-PPCR aquaponics program provides livelihoods in six communities with a combined population of over 14, 000 people. Replicability and sustainability are ensured, with the five educational institutions (from primary to tertiary levels) including the aquaponics technique in their curricula and using the on-site aquaponics farms as practical teaching tools. Produce from the farms is used in school canteens to increase the nutritional value of lunches and is also sold to community members and nearby fresh food outlets.

5.7 Hydromet and climate services

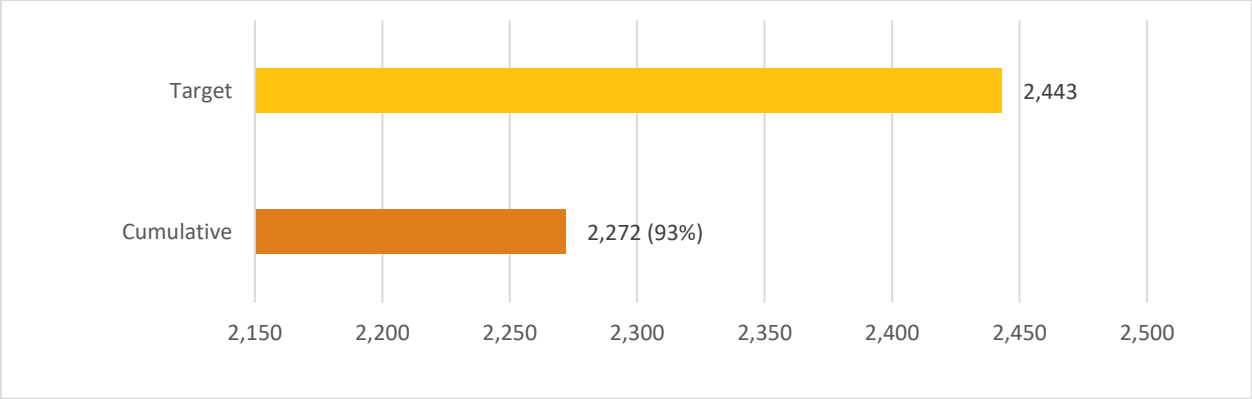
69. Hydrological and meteorological (hydromet) hazards are responsible for 90 percent of total disaster losses worldwide. With population growth, rapid urbanization, and climate change, this is projected to become even more severe. Hydromet and climate services (HCS) provide real-time weather, water, early warning, and climate information products to end-users, based on weather, water, and climate data. It serves as a key enabler of a broad range of adaptation

decisions, such as disaster relief management systems, early warning systems, and agricultural extension systems.

70. For more than 10 years, PPCR has worked with pilot countries and MDB partners to upgrade and modernize their observation and monitoring systems. This includes the procurement and installation of new monitoring and associated data transmission equipment for weather and hydrological monitoring stations.

71. PPCR expects to equip seven countries with 2,443 HCS stations (agromet stations, hydrological stations, and meteorological stations). As of December 31, 2020, 2,272 HCS stations had been installed, or 93 percent of the target (see Figure 15). Over RY2020, 33 HCS stations were installed or rendered functional.

Figure 15: Number of HCS stations supported
Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=5 C=7)



Source: CCH; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

72. Examples include the following and Box 8:

- In Niger, PPCR is bolstering the country's existing early warning system. The Climate Information Development and Forecasting project implemented by AfDB has already put in operation seven regional climate information centers operational. The project has also installed 414 rain gauges.
- In Jamaica, the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project implemented by the World Bank is improving the quality and use of climate-related data and information for effective planning and action at local and national levels. The project has supported operationalization of 119 pieces of meteorological, hydromet, and agromet equipment and two doppler radars. This is in addition to 24 hydromet stations installed and upgraded across the Caribbean under the Caribbean regional track program of the IDB Group.

- In Mozambique, the Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydrometeorological Services Project (World Bank) is supporting the government in strengthening hydromet services to deliver reliable and timely climate information to support economic development in three local communities (Zambezi, Limpopo, and Incomati River basins). As of December 31, 2020, 62 river gauge stations,25 real-time hydrological monitoring stations, 17 synoptic weather stations, and 11 real-time meteorological monitoring stations had been delivered.

Box 8. Improving Climate Services and Early Warning Systems in Nepal

Project: Building Resilience to Climate-related Hazards

PPCR financing: USD 31 million

Implementing agency: World Bank

Objective: enhance Nepal's capacity to mitigate climate-related hazards by improving the accuracy and timeliness of weather and flood forecasts and warnings for climate-vulnerable communities and developing agricultural management information system services

Through this project, a total of 88 (or 100%) Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and 70 (or 100%) automatic hydrological stations were installed throughout the country and are fully operational, of which 21 AWSs were installed in or near the airports aiming to benefit the aviation sector. The project established the first weather RADAR, Lightning Detection Network, Upper Air Sounding Station in the country. Those modernized stations enabled real-time hydromet data acquisition and improved capacity of the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology on providing real-time and near real-time weather forecasts.

The project supported the establishment of an Agriculture Management Information System (AMIS) that systematically streams and archives agriculture relevant hydromet and agromet data and information. By Feb 2020, the associated Hamro Krishi app was downloaded more than 52,000 times since its beginning. The SMS alerts of the early warning system began on July 5, 2015 and have been frequently disseminated since then, reaching more than 40,000 individual recipients, mostly farmers, as well as government officials and extension workers.

5.8 Climate resilient infrastructure

73. Increasing infrastructure's resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority to help protect economic growth in PPCR countries. Enhancing the climate resilience of infrastructure can substantially reduce future losses, benefiting public health, safety, quality of life, and prosperity.

74. PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacity of urban and rural communities in pilot countries by providing climate-resilient roads for safe, year-round accessibility. Another key area of focus is small-scale, community-level infrastructure, such as flood control and diversion structures, small-scale irrigation schemes and reservoirs, small dams, de-silting and restocking ponds and bodies of water, improved wells and boreholes, rural market facilities, multipurpose cyclone shelters, and climate-proofed schools and hospitals.

75. As of December 31, 2020, PPCR had supported the construction and rehabilitation of 2,476 km of roads (85 percent of 2,920 km targeted) and 7,646 small scale infrastructures. Between RY2019 and RY2020, 388 km of resilient road were added, and 2,154 additional climate-smart, small-scale infrastructure units were made available to beneficiary communities (see Figures 16a and 16b).

Figure 16a: Small-scale climate infrastructure (Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=17 C=11)

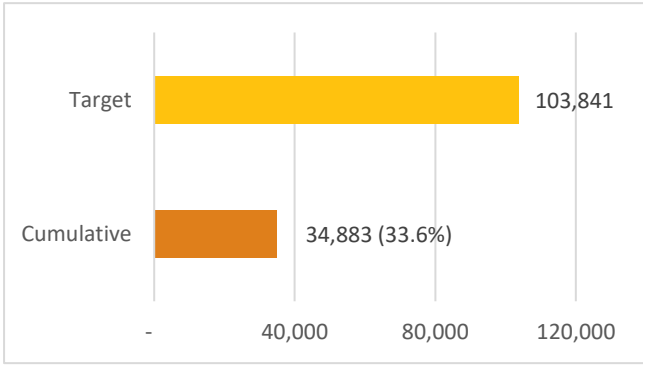
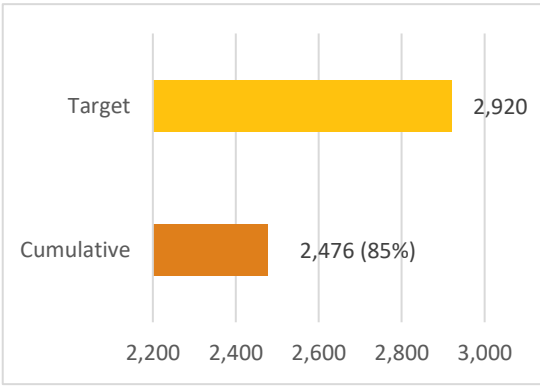


Figure 16b: Climate resilient roads built or restored, in km (Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=12 C=10)



Source: CCH; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

76. Examples include the following and Box 9:

- In Cambodia, several rural regions are heavily affected by negative climate impacts. Flooding, for example, severely decreases accessibility to health care, markets, and other social services for several months every year. The Provincial Roads Improvement Project is supporting the construction of 527 km of improved roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong, Chhnang, and Kampong Speu Provinces.
- In Mozambique, the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project (BLICRP) implemented by AfDB has provided around 9,000 smallholder farmers in Xai-Xai District with climate resilient infrastructure, including two pumping stations to improve drainage and irrigation, and a 52-kilometer drainage network servicing a total area of 2,000 hectares.

Box 9: Solar-powered borehole transforming agricultural life in rural Zambia

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

PPCR financing: 38 million ($20.5 million grant and $17.5 million loan

Implementing agency: AfDB

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

Key Results

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

Keith Hasimuna, 44, is a local vegetable farmer in Mapobwe village in rural Zambia. In November 2018, a solar powered borehole was installed at the center of the village as part of the Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project (SCRiKA) implemented by AfDB.

Hasimuna had been growing vegetables for consumption for three years using water from shallow wells. Once the solar borehole was installed, he was able to scale up his vegetable production using a water pump he bought to connect to the borehole.

Hasimuna says he is now able to grow a variety of vegetables at a large scale, including cabbage, rape, tomatoes, onions, and carrots. Last season, he planted a hectare of tomatoes from seed for about 1,000 Zambian kwacha (ZMW) and was able to realize over ZMW 80,000 in profit from produce sales. He used part of his earnings to build a community animal dip tank, which also taps water from the borehole. He charges ZMW 1.50 per animal.

Larger-scale vegetable farming has also allowed Hasimuna to send his children to school, build a family home, and start a grocery shop.

Source: Zambia PPCR results report 2021

5.9 Coastal zone management

77. As the Earth's climate warms, sea levels are rising, having a significant impact on coastal populations, economies, and natural resources. Coastal zone management can help coastal communities prepare for and adapt to a changing climate. PPCR provides support to communities in pilot countries through various context-specific approaches. In some cases,

ecosystem-based adaptation measures like mangrove reforestation were deemed appropriate, while in urban contexts, physical infrastructure options, such as sea walls, were established as the most efficient means of protecting people and businesses in coastal zones.

78. PPCR is expected to protect 103,841 ha of coastal areas in four countries and construct or improve 1,609 km of embarkments, drainage or defense flood protection in six countries. As of December 2020, a total area of 34,883 ha (34 percent of target) has been protected with 558 km of embankments, drainage, sea walls, and other flood protections constructed (see Figures 17a and 17b).

Figure 17a: Area (ha) protected from flood, sea level rise, storm surge
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=4 C=4)

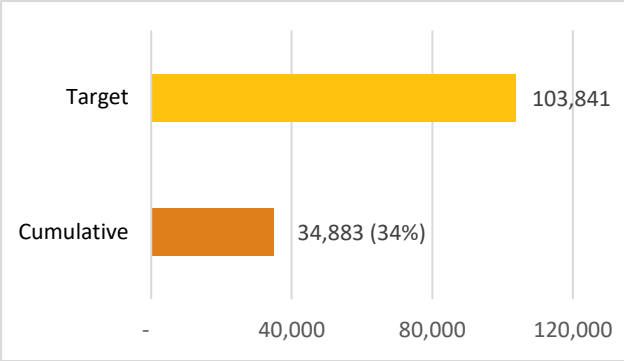
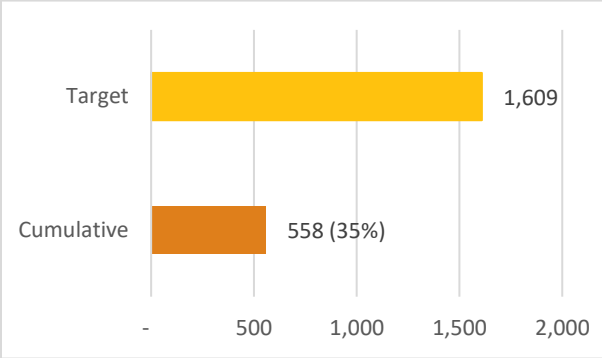


Figure 17b: Length (km) of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, defense flood protections constructed
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=7 C=6)



Source: CCH; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

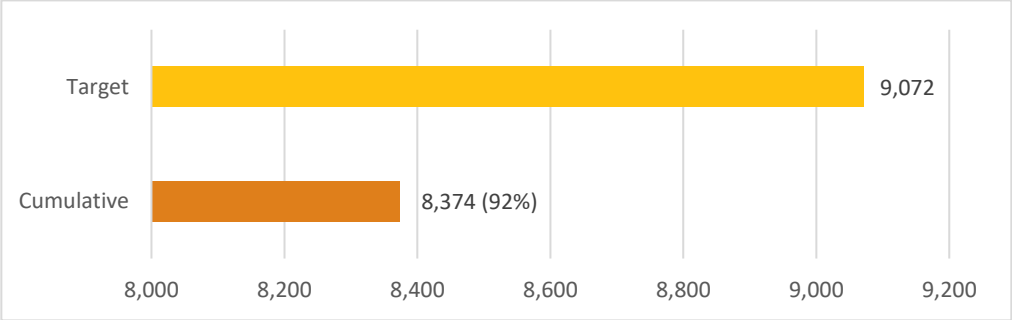
79. In Bangladesh, the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project (CEIP) implemented by the World Bank has helped the country increase protection of 183,900 people, including 91,950 women, in selected polders from tidal flooding and storm surges. As of December 2020, the total protected area covered by the project reached 21,700 ha, with 130.6 km of upgraded embankment.

5.10 Adaptation financing

80. Many of the climate resilience building measures promoted through policy and public awareness will be taken up by the private sector, civil society, and individuals, provided there is access to funds at affordable interest rates. Sustainable financing to generate investment in adaptation and to build climate resilience is critical to the success of climate change adaptation and resilience building in PPCR countries. As such, PPCR is piloting climate adaptation financing facilities in six countries (Bolivia, Cambodia Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Tajikistan, Tonga) that have the potential to drive transformational change and create positive spillover effects across countries and regions.

81. As shown in Figure 18, as of December 31, 2020, these six facilities have supported 8,374 households and businesses (92 percent of the target).

Figure 18: Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities
(Cumulative as of December 31, 2020, P=6, C=6)



Source: CCH; "C" refers to number of countries; "P" refers to number of projects reporting on this indicator.

82. Since April 2017, the Saint Lucia's Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF) has approved 109 loans totaling USD 1.1 million invested in adaptation projects on the island. This program offers affordable loans for climate adaptation to households and small businesses in manufacturing, tourism, and agriculture. Another example on Box 10 shows how PPCR has provided adaptation financing support to small agricultural producers in Bolivia.

Box 10: Adaptation loans support small agricultural producers in Bolivia

Project: Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia
PPCR Financing: USD 4 million
Implementing agency: IDB Group
Objective: Contribute to improving the resilience to climate change of small agricultural producers in Bolivia, through the channeling loan resources and basic technical assistance to support investments in adaptation measures that promote the sustainable management of natural resources while maintaining or increasing productivity
Key results:

- Resilient practices that contribute to adaptation
- Producers and farmers granted access to the Resilient Agricultural Credit

María Susana Quiquisana Paco, single mother with a 9-year-old son, produces bell peppers, corn, and various annual crops. She lives in the Laripata canton in the Larecaja province of the municipality of Sorata (Bolivia)—a valley region with ideal conditions for year-round farming. In recent years, however, variations in seasonal rains have led to prolonged periods of water shortages that have compromised agricultural production. To bring water to her fields from the nearby rivers, María needed access to irrigation. Diaconía FRIF IFD, through IDB financing, granted a loan for the implementation of an efficient water management system and technical assistance contributed to the installation of the irrigation network. This adaptation technique has allowed María to avoid losses and increase production 10-15 percent.

5.11 PPCR 's SEDICI modeling results

83. In 2019, CIF launched a dedicated learning workstream to understand and quantify the social and economic development impacts of climate investments (SEDICI). This workstream is aimed at increasing the knowledge base on development impacts of climate finance, strengthening the investment case for climate programs, and giving decision makers improved ways of analyzing climate investments for both climate and other development outcomes.

84. Within the first of its two phases, the workstream analyzed potential impacts via economic modelling tools. After extensive desk research, the team chose three models best suited for estimating the non-climate impacts of the CIF portfolio: the Employment Factors Approach (EFA), focused on renewable energy technologies; the International Jobs and Economic Development Impacts (I-JEDI) Model, with the publicly available version currently only carrying country-specific data for five countries; and the Joint Impact Model (JIM), utilizing social accounting matrices, a form of input-output modelling.

85. The JIM was best suited to analyze the impacts of the PPCR portfolio, given its applicability and capture of a broad set of economic sectors and countries. The underlying input-output model, or Social Accounting Matrix (or SAM), maps how output from one industrial sector may become an input into another sector, quantifying how much each sector spends, on average, on other sectors in the local economy, on imports, and on salaries, taxes, and profits. Based on this and on labor productivity multipliers, the JIM provides estimates of employment effects in terms of indirect or supply chain jobs (those supported at the project's suppliers and their suppliers) and induced jobs (supported by the onward spending of wages of employees of the project, its suppliers, and their suppliers). Using country- and sector-specific data, the model can also estimate the share of women's employment in the total employment results. For economic value added, the JIM measures the gross domestic product equivalent generated by salaries, taxes, and profits of operations, both direct and supply chain.

86. The models finds that CIF projects within the PPCR portfolio (excluding technical assistance grants) contribute to a cumulative 164,533 person-years of supply chain jobs (of which 43 percent represents female employment), and 122,931 person-years of induced jobs (46 percent female), totaling 287,464 person years.

87. The portfolio is also expected to generate economic value added of USD 2.5 billion, including USD 1.9 billion of direct value added and USD 610 million of supply chain value added.

88. The impacts are driven by four key economic sectors of investment that dominate the portfolio: construction (as relate to climate-proof infrastructure), resilient agriculture and fisheries, water resource management, and information and communication as related to climate monitoring and early warning systems.

89. Overall, results should be interpreted as directionally indicative estimates at a portfolio level, as outcomes become more accurate over larger numbers of companies or projects. As with other economic models, because they are based on macroeconomic country and sector averages as well as project assumptions and conversions, results may differ from actual

practices due to unique company and project characteristics that cannot be observed at an aggregate level. In the subsequent months, the workstream will engage with MDB partners and relevant stakeholders to determine how best the modeling fits expectations, and how to refine methodologies for estimation.

90. The impact pathways of these sectors and their broader effects will be fully delineated in Phase 2 of the learning stream. A development impact evaluation, awarded in March 2021 to Industrial Economics, Incorporated (IEc), is currently being executed and will aid in refining the accuracy of modeling findings, while fleshing out the relevance and rationales of the results. The evaluation will also explore other categories of development impact (including social impacts such as livelihoods and health outcomes or market-level impacts on strengthening industries and systems), while also conducting a deeper analysis of qualitative outcomes, such as job type and quality or community engagement, that cannot be captured by quantitative analyses. At the portfolio level, the evaluation will look to refine modeling attributes. At the CIF program and project levels, it will deploy a combination of comparative case studies, both light-touch and deep-dive, distributed among key sectoral themes and development impact categories (e.g., social, economic, environmental and markets impacts). Findings are expected to be finalized by December 2021. Along with building the knowledge base of CIF's learning stream, the findings from the evaluation will also allow CIF and its partners to customize and test the models that will be utilized for regular portfolio-level development impact estimations hereon.

Annex 1: PPCR resource availability

PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS *Inception through March 31, 2021* *(USD millions)*		Total	Capital	Grant
Donor Pledges and Contributions				
Contributions		1,151.9	406.9	745.0
Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/	-	(24.5)	24.5
Total Pledges and Contributions		**1,151.9**	**382.4**	**769.5**
Cumulative Funding Received				
Contributions Received				
Cash Contributions		1,146.2	406.9	739.4
Unencashed promissory notes		-	-	-
Unencashed promissory notes- TAF		5.6		5.6
UK Contributions-Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/		(24.5)	24.5
Total Contributions Received		1,151.9	382.4	769.5
Other Resources				
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	b/	18.8	-	18.8
Total Other Resources		18.8	-	18.8
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		**1,170.7**	**382.4**	**788.3**
Cumulative Funding Commitments				
Projects/Programs		1,083.1	398.1	685.0
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		37.7	-	37.7
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	b/	68.5	-	68.5
Country Programming Budget commitment from 1st Jan 2018	b/	0.5		0.5
Technical Assistance Facility	f/	-		-
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		1,189.8	398.1	791.7
Project/Program and Administrative Budget Cancellations	c/	(64.0)	(28.1)	(35.9)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		**1,125.8**	**369.9**	**755.8**
Fund Balance (A - B)		**44.9**	**12.4**	**32.5**
Currency Risk Reserves		**-**	**-**	
Currency Risk Reserves-TAF		**(0.8)**		**(0.8)**
Grant resources funding the Capital project		-	-	-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		**44.1**	**12.4**	**31.7**
Future Programming Reserves:				
Admin Expenses including Country programing budget/Learning and Knowledge exchange-Reserve for FY 19-28 (net of estimated investment income and reflows) Breakup of various components are provided below. (Model Updated as of December 31,2017)	d/	(10.1)		(10.1)
Subtract				
Administration Expense reserve for CIFAU, MDB & Trustee	USD 29.0 Million			
Country Engagement Budget Reserve	USD 0.9 Million			
Learning and Knowledge Exchange Reserve	USD 1.1 Million			
Add				
Estimated investment Income Share for PPCR	USD 10.1 Million			
Projected Reflows	USD 10.8 Million			
Technical Assistance Facility	e/ f/	(7.2)		(7.2)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves		**26.8**	**12.4**	**14.4**
Anticipated Commitments (FY21-22)				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		14.4	5.8	8.6
Technical Assistance Facility		5.6		5.6
Release of Currency Risk Reserves-TAF		-		-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	h/	**20.0**	**5.8**	**14.2**
Available Resources (C-D)		**6.8**	**6.7**	**0.1**

Reflows from MDBs	g/	**5.9**		**5.9**

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 aproved amount of USD 0.5 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: COVID-19 impacts on PPCR projects under implementation and MDB response measures

MDB	Country	Project	Actual or expected COVID-19 impact	If applicable, expected extent of delay	If applicable, approximate date operations were suspended	Description of how these impacts are attributable to COVID-19	Proposed course of action
AfDB	Mozambique	Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management SLWRMP	Project has closed, so no material impacts on implementation.	NA	NA	NA	NA
AfDB	Mozambique	Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience	Delays in implementation	9 months	NA	Anticipated trainings of farmers delayed due to social distancing; generally slower implementation from PIU staff as they adapt to WFH	None as of now
AfDB	Niger	Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (PROMOVARE)	Activities have not been affected. Closure date is 6/30/2021	NA	NA	NA	NA
AfDB	Niger	Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC)	Activities have not been affected. Closure date is 6/30/2021	NA	NA	NA	NA

AfDB	Zambia	Strengthening Climate Resilience in Kafue River Basin	Expected to impact results, co-financing ratio, and other key metrics	9 months	March 2020	There is a lot of travel and interaction with rural communities and local government stakeholders during implementation, which had to be suspended due to "stay at home/travel restrictions" and social distancing guidelines.	Extend implementation timeline
IDB Group	Bolivia	Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia	Loan is fully disbursed to borrower DIACONIA. COVID is reducing demand for loans from small producers, and making loan repayment more difficult. This is expected to be temporary and should recover to previous levels by the end of 2020.	9 months	April 2020		No special actions are required for the time being. As the situation evolves, we can assess whether the borrower will be able to repay the loan under the agreed conditions.

IDB Group	St Lucia	Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia	The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic has affected this operation in the following ways (i) Interest rates offered to borrowers have decreased to aid survival and recovery in this tourism dependent economy. (ii) The disbursement period for the loan closed in the period of the pandemic but the borrower has stated that the current interest rate is not feasible as it is higher than onlending rates currently offered to borrowers (iii) Default rate on the Executing Agency's broader portfolio are expected to increase given the current economic and business conditions (iv) Targeted borrowers (small farmers) are reluctant to take on debt and in some cases have abandoned farming activities as the main market (St Lucia's hotels and restaurants) are not buying due to the fact that tourism is on a very limited basis due to the pandemic. Given the factors noted the loan was cancelled in Q1 2021.	(loan was cancelled)	April 15th, 2020	St Lucia is a tourism dependent economy, the COVID 19 pandemic has affected this sector significantly with only limited operations resuming in June/July. The hospitality sector was a major market for farmers under this project and the suspension and subsequent steep drop in tourism activity has severely affected farmers and as a result, there is limited appetite to borrow for new investment. In addition as the current interest rate to the Labourie Cooperative Credit Union is actually higher than current onlending rates, the remaining loan proceeds will not be utilized.	Loan was cancelled in Q12021

IDB Group	Bolivia	Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto	Delay in conducted field work such as: (i) deployment of infrastructure for water transport), (ii) implementation of activities defined in the 5 watershed management plans, (iii) deployment of irrigation-related infrastructure. Note that activities will not be back to normal until COVID-19 indicators related to level of contagions come down to a safe level determined by the country	4 to 6 months or more.	N/A.	The project had been suffering delays since the country's unrest between September and November last year. Presidential elections are still pending, a condition that has created certain political instability to which the project is sensitive as well. In the middle of that situation came COVID-19, creating a very complex scenario for the implementation of activities in the field and causing activities to slow down or stop since March 2020.	An extension of project execution will be most likely requested; even without COVID-19, an extension was going to be requested. As of today, activities under component 3 (e.g. design of watershed management plans) could be completed and IDB Group is working with its counterpart to define a timeline to start their implementation in line with latest country's decisions on "lock-down and social distancing."
IDB Group	Jamaica	Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector	Unanticipated delays in the signature of the loan agreement	N/A	$5,750,000.00. Agreement has not been signed.	The Execution Agency has requested a cancellation of the loan operation due to the uncertainties in the demand for the facility in the short to medium term.	The operation has been cancelled in the system.
WB	Haiti		Minor delays related to COVID-19, most delays are due to the political situation in Haiti	NA	NA	Minor delays related to COVID-19, most delays are due to the political situation in Haiti.	NA

WB	Jamaica	Improving Climate Data and Information Management	N/A		No operations were suspended	Several activities under the project are being directly impacted by COVID-19. In particular, finalization of the Health Sector Vulnerability Assessment has been delayed due to unavailability of key stakeholders from the Ministry of Health to review activity deliverables. The shipment and installation of the Weather Radar was also delayed due to technical difficulties to complete the assembly process, which were posed by global disruptions in production chains, as well as local travel restrictions. Moreover, several activities that rely on participation by local stakeholders (e.g., development of community disaster risk management plans) have also been delayed due to the inability to hold in-person consultations with key community stakeholders.	The project was restructured in October 2020. The restructuring included the extension of the project closing date from April 30, 2021 to April 30, 2022. The extension allows for installation and proper operationalization of the weather radar, one of the largest deliverables of the project, as well as the training in the radar data and products to facilitate uptake in data use. The restructuring also allows for the project accrued savings in the amount of USD 0.7 million to be utilized for additional activities, including the procurement and installation of 10 additional automatic weather stations (AWSs) and the installation of previously procured 5 AWSs by the Meteorological Service of Jamaica

							(MSJ) to further support expansion and coverage of Jamaica's hydromet network, procurement of 3 aqua-calcmeters for the Water Resource Authority (WRA), solarization of the radar station and a number of AWSs to facilitate real time data transmission, and procurement of 2 sea level tide gauges. In addition, the implementation of some of the recommendations of the Health Sector Vulnerability Study (e.g., in terms of improved emergency water supply, improved emergency energy systems, and strengthening of emergency operation center procedures) will be undertaken.

WB	Jamaica	**Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector Project**	N/A		No operations were suspended	Several activities under the project are being directly impacted by COVID-19. In this regard, the PIU developed a list of potentially impacted activities under the project and adjusted work plans and delivery modes accordingly. These resulted in amendments of several contracts to allow for the successful implementation of respective activities. However, due to travel restrictions, delays in delivering goods and services from international suppliers, as well as the inability to hold in-person consultations with stakeholders, further delays are likely to occur. Considering that the project closing date is March 2023, these delays are not expected to pose significant challenges to the overall project implementation.	The letter from Government of Jamaica to WB to request restructuring of the project is expected in April 2021. The restructuring does not envision the change in closing date, but rather optimization of the planned activities in light of the initial project delays as well as those related to COVID-19.
WB	Pacific Region	Pacific Resilience Project	Delays with the deliverables of some consultancy contracts	n/a	n/a	Delays caused by COVID-19 travel restrictions	Extension of contract end date to allow sufficient time to complete activities

WB	Dominica	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	Project implementation is moving forward after initial delays. The project is on track to meet the development objectives by Project closing. The project received additional financing for USD 12.8 million to meet financing shortfalls, on June 30, 2020. The project has now reached 43% disbursement and has been consistently meeting its revised disbursement targets. East Coast Road (ECR) Works. The contract was successfully awarded on June 10, 2020. The contractor began mobilization in December 2020	12	-	The COVID-19 pandemic caused restrictions in travel and activities starting in March/April 2020, delaying implementation with contractors not being able to access sites or consultants not being able to conduct field visits.	The task team is closely monitoring the situation with regular progress meetings and close communication with the PIU. At this point, despite COVID-19 delays, the project is still on track to be implemented within the agreed timeline.
WB	Zambia	Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Barotse Sub-basin (PPCR Phase II) (& Additional Financing)	Community mobilization and monitoring of subprojects has slowed down due to the COVID 19 pandemic restrictions. The project remains on track to meeting the project development objective. There has been no significant impact that has resulted in stopping work or implementation of the project activities, implementation has	N/A	N/A	The government guidelines with respect social distancing, limiting large gathering and travel restrictions has continued. Thus, community engagement has been happening at a slower rate to adhere to the guidelines in monitoring implementation of subprojects by communities.	The WB suggests that the project continues to institute appropriate Covid-19 risk mitigation measures at both project and subproject level, such as social distancing, provision of protective health equipment, and handwashing, in compliance with the

			continued while the teams comply with the national guidelines.				Ministry of Health Statutory Instrument on Covid-19 guidelines and the World Bank Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings.

Annex 3: Disbursement status of country/regional portfolio of the original PPCR pilots
(as of June 30, 2020)

Country	MDB Approved Funding Amount	Cumulative Disbursement as of June, 2020	Disbursement Ratio
Bangladesh	109.7	95.2	87%
Bolivia	94.5	62.0	66%
Cambodia	90.9	60.1	66%
Caribbean	10.6	7.8	73%
Dominica	21.0	13.0	62%
Grenada	25.0	10.7	43%
Haiti	24.5	7.8	32%
Jamaica	30.0	17.3	58%
Mozambique	89.5	80.6	90%
Nepal	83.7	56.1	67%
Niger	110.0	95.5	87%
Pacific Region	9.5	4.6	48%
Papua New Guinea	29.9	6.7	22%
Saint Lucia	27.8	12.6	45%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15.0	10.0	67%
Samoa	29.9	24.3	81%
Tajikistan	72.7	62.1	85%
Tonga	19.9	19.7	99%
Yemen*	1.6	1.6	100%
Zambia	91.0	69.1	76%
Other	7.0	5.4	77%
Grand Total	**993.7**	**716.6**	**72%**

***** Yemen shows 100% disbursement because the PPCR projects in the country were pre-terminated/ cancelled in 2017 due to ongoing conflict and security risks in the country.

Annex 4: List of PPCR completed project as of December 2020

No	Country	Project Title	PPCR Funding	MDB	Completion Date
1	Bolivia	Climate Resilience Integrated Basin Management Project	45,000,000	World Bank	December 2020
2	Bangladesh	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project	25,000,000	World Bank	December 2020
3	Samoa	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road	14,800,000	World Bank	December 2020
4	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Program	15,000,000	World Bank	December 2020
5	Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	31,000,000	World Bank	November 2020
6	Haiti	Strengthening Hydro-Met Services Project	5,000,000	World Bank	October 2020
7	Mozambique	Cities and Climate Change Project AF	15,750,000	World Bank	September 2020
8	Haiti	Center and Artibonite Regional Development Project	8,000,000	World Bank	August 2020
9	Cambodia	Provincial Roads Improvement Project	16,920,000	ADB	June 2020
10	Mozambique	Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Service Project	15,000,000	World Bank	December 2019
11	Mozambique	Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management	15,750,000	AfDB	September 2020
12	Tajikistan	Climate Resilience Financing Facility	5,000,000	EBRD	October 2019
13	Tajikistan	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	5,333,615	ADB	July 2019
14	Tajikistan	Improvement of Weather, Climate, and Hydrological Delivery Project	7,000,000	World Bank	December 2018
15	Mozambique	Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Program - Phase II	15,750,000	World Bank	December 2018
16	Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	11,450,000	World Bank	May 2018
17	Pacific Region	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Pacific Region	3,691,000	ADB	December 2017
18	Mozambique	Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project	575,000	IFC	May 2017

19	Nepal	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	7,163,000	ADB	January 2017
20	Mozambique	Climate Change Technical Assistance	2,000,000	World Bank	October 2016
21	Bangladesh	Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	320,000	ADB	September 2015
	Total		**265, 502, 615**		