

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

PPCR/SC.19/3
November 10, 2016

Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee

Washington, DC

Thursday, December 8, 2016

Agenda 3

PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT

PROPOSED DECISION

The PPCR Sub-Committee reviewed the document, PPCR/SC.19/3, *PPCR Operational and Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of the PPCR in the pilot countries.

The Sub-Committee appreciates the analysis conducted by the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, on achievements and results, resource availability, pipeline review, and portfolio updates. The Sub-Committee encourages MDBs and the PPCR pilot countries to take all possible measures to expedite the implementation of projects and the disbursement of funds.

The Sub-Committee also welcomes the progress made by new PPCR pilot countries in undertaking steps to develop their Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

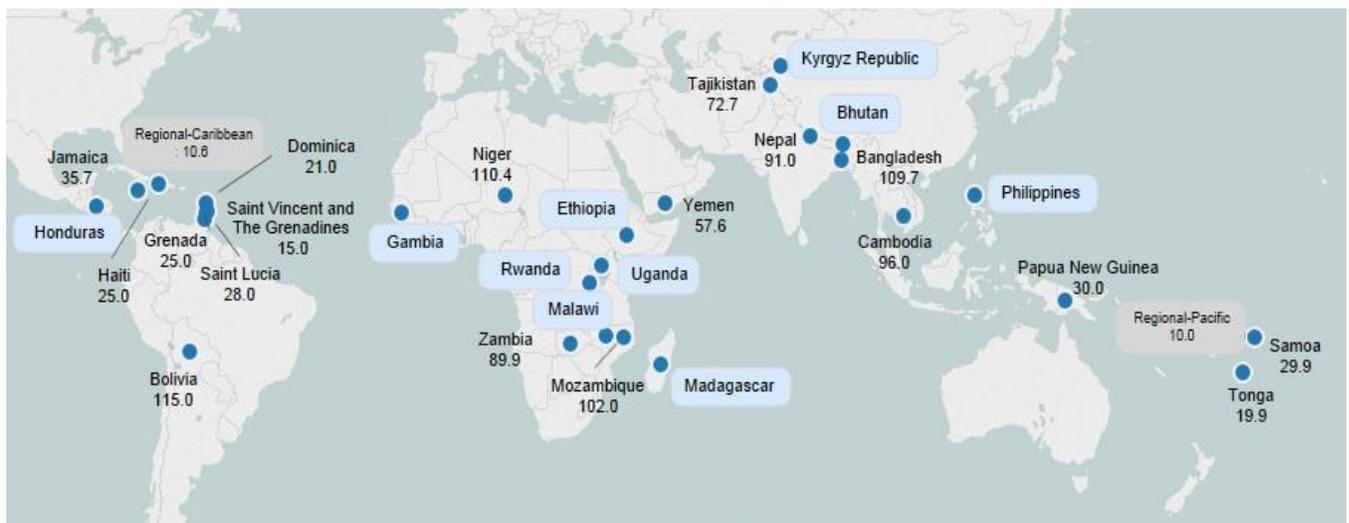
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1 Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a USD 1.2 billion targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the USD 8.1 billion Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The objective of the PPCR is to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk management and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing activities. The PPCR fosters a programmatic approach and builds on National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and other national development programs and plans.
2. Overall, there are 28 countries and two regions participating in PPCR. The original group of pilots comprises nine pilot countries¹ and two regional programs² (Caribbean and South Pacific) in which nine individual pilot countries are participating. In May 2015, a group of 10 new pilot countries³ were selected. Map 1 shows the geographic distribution of the PPCR pilot countries. The map also shows the indicative funding allocated for the first group of pilot countries and regional programs.

Map 1: PPCR Pilot Countries (name and indicative endorsed funding in USD million)



Note: The map shows indicative funding allocation for the first group of pilot countries and region to implement their SPCRs. Countries included in the map without indicative funding are the new pilot countries, which were granted financing only to prepare their SPCRs.

¹ These include Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan, Yemen, and Gambia.

² The two regional programs are for the Caribbean and South Pacific Regions. Participating countries in these regional programs include: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines for Caribbean; and Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga for South Pacific.

³ These include Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda.

1.1 Scope

3. This Operational and Results Report identifies key strategic issues for the PPCR and provides a status update on its portfolio of programs and projects and progress made in achieving PPCR objectives through its established results indicators. The overall status update covers the period January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016 and covers all pilot countries and regional programs. The results reporting covers cumulative achievements as of December 31, 2015 for the original pilots only. In previous reporting, the semi-annual report and the results report were prepared separately. This is the first time they are combined with a view to provide a concise but comprehensive update on the implementation progress of PPCR.
4. This document also presents projections on future approvals of projects, status of strategic program for climate resilience (SPCR) preparation for the second group of pilot countries, and key factors that contribute to overall progress, including a focus on issues that may delay the preparation and implementation of SPCR and projects in the country and regional portfolios.
5. The results section is mainly based on the annual results reports submitted by the first group of 17 pilot countries and the two regional programs (Caribbean and South Pacific) that measure and report on the agreed PPCR five core indicators⁴. Yemen did not report due to the ongoing conflict in the country.
6. The 17 original pilot countries that reported in 2016, grouped by region, are:
 - Africa: Mozambique, Niger, and Zambia
 - Asia-Pacific: Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga
 - ECA: Tajikistan
 - LAC: America: Bolivia, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, and Dominica
7. The PPCR results framework and a summary of the PPCR monitoring and reporting methodology are available in Annex 1 and 2.

⁴ **Core Indicator 1:** Degree of integration of climate change into national including sector planning

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

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

Core Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

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

2 Strategic issues

8. All the original pilots (18 countries and two regional tracks) have successfully completed Phase 1 programming activities and are now in the process of advancing on the implementation of projects as agreed in the SPCRs, with two projects completed during the reporting period. In May 2015, an additional 10 countries⁵ were selected to prepare SPCRs, and all except for Malawi⁶ were granted funding approval of USD 1.5 million each to support SPCR preparation.
9. The programmatic approach of the PPCR has proven to be valuable in strengthening country ownership of its climate resilience strategies. By adopting an inclusive approach to stakeholder consultation and exploring workable collaboration among partners, countries are able to set their priorities for adaptation actions. This unique strength of the PPCR approach can serve as a usable platform to help developing countries fulfill their adaptation targets as laid out in their Sustainable Development Goals and the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) they submitted for the COP 21 in Paris. Countries submitted their INDCs to affirm their commitment to contribute toward the 2°C limit to global warming and take action to adapt to climate change. Nine PPCR countries who submitted INDCs made reference to the foundational work of the PPCR.⁷

2.1 Key results to date

10. PPCR has made substantial progress for all the core indicators, with different degrees of results achieved. The PPCR is projected to support 39.6 million people to cope with the adverse effects of climate change over the lifetime of the implementation of 44 approved projects in 15 countries. As of December 2015, more than 2.8 million people have been directly supported by 20 PPCR projects under implementation. This represents 7 percent of the cumulative (49.9 percent women) and an increase of 2 million people between the years 2014 to 2015.
11. Good progress has been noted in the area of Mainstreaming climate resilience into national and sector development planning; eight PPCR countries out of 17 have already developed or embedded climate change in key national documents and work is underway to achieve this objective in other eight countries. The capacity of the governments to mainstream climate change is gradually improving over the years as evidenced by progress reported by countries with the support of the PPCR.
12. Furthermore, a total of 225 innovative tools or instruments have been developed by 44 MDB-approved PPCR projects with the majority geared towards climate information and early warning systems, building physical infrastructure, and developing the enabling environment (capacity building, awareness raising, etc.). The uptake of these innovative tools or instruments is also

⁵ These include Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda, and Uganda.

⁶ The PPCR Sub-Committee approved the USD 1.5 million funding request for the SPCR preparation of Malawi on July 5, 2016, which is beyond the coverage period of this report.

⁷ These include Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nepal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan and Yemen.

significant. As of December 31, 2015, more than 1,000,000 households in 4,000 communities, 25,000 businesses, and 1,700 public sector service entities have used these tools or instruments.

2.2 Resource availability

13. As of June 30, 2016, the PPCR funding requirement amounts to USD 124.30 million. This includes a pipeline of 16 projects from endorsed SPCRs of the first group of pilot countries and private sector set-aside (PSSA) for PPCR Sub-Committee approval. Considering a total available funding of USD 48.02 million and reserves amounting to USD 36.30 million, the PPCR is facing a shortfall amounting to USD 40 million (Table 1). Annex 3 provides further details on the resources available for PPCR activities.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule
(As of 30 Jun 2016, USD million)

Unrestricted Fund Balance (A)		31.83
Anticipated Commitments (FY17-FY21)		
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		124.3
Projected Administrative Budget	a/	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (B)		124.3
Available Resources (A - B)		(92.5)
Potential Future Resources (FY17-FY21)		
Contributions Not Yet Paid	b/	16.2
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	c/	36.3
Total Potential Future Resources (C)		52.5
Potential Available Resources (A - B + C)		(40.0)

a/ PPCR projected administrative budget is covered by SREP funds.

b/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 12 million.

c/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

14. The PPCR's currency risk exposure to fluctuations in the value of the GBP has impacted the program's available resources. Between May 31 and June 30 the GBP experienced a decline in value of over 8% causing a commensurate decline in the value of the GBP 179.5 million unencashed promissory notes. During this period, unrealized currency related losses in the value of these promissory notes increased to USD 41.4 million, from USD 28.8 million. While there may be no impact in the programming in the short term, the shortfall may mean that not all projects in the pipeline will be funded.
15. At its meeting in June 2016, the CIF Strategic Climate Funds (SCF) Program Sub-Committees encouraged the multilateral development banks (MDBs) and the pilot countries to take all possible measures to expedite project implementation and fund disbursement. The Sub-Committees

requested the CIF Administrative Unit, working with MDBs and the Trustee, to prepare a cancellation policy for the SCF Programs, taking into account the nature of programs and projects. The Sub-Committees further requested that the pipeline management policy should consider, inter alia, issues related to readiness criteria, over-programming as relevant, and cancellation. As per the Trust Fund Committee (TFC) decision of May 2015, a draft cancellation policy has been prepared and will be circulated for approval by the PPCR SC before or at its December 2016 meeting.

16. The new set of PPCR pilot countries, except for Malawi,⁸ have received approval of funding for the preparation of their SPCR: USD 1.5 million each. All these countries, including Malawi, are currently engaged in stocktaking exercises, country analyses, and wide consultation with stakeholders and potential partners to prepare a comprehensive climate resilience country program. To date, no funding is available for the new pilot countries to fund the preparation and implementation of projects and programs under the SPCR, posing serious concerns to new pilot countries.
17. Recognizing the uncertainty of funding for new PPCR pilot countries to implement their SPCRs, country governments are leading close collaboration with the MDBs to ensure their ability to request funding from other adaptation funding sources, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and MDB's own resources.
18. Before COP 21 in Paris, the MDBs announced their targets to expand climate finance support to help countries take on climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways. The MDB's can capitalize on the experience and lessons learned in implementing the PPCR to strategically mobilize and scale up finance support for adaptation. The MDBs can adopt the PPCR programmatic approach in helping countries identify and prioritize adaptation investment or adaptation components of projects and access finance to ensure resilience to climate change impacts.

3 Status of the PPCR portfolio

3.1 Portfolio updates

19. As of June 30, 2016, the pledge volume to the PPCR is USD 1.16 billion.⁹ Almost USD 1.1 billion of these funds have been allocated to finance projects and programs identified in endorsed SPCRs and through the PSSA window. USD 13.5 million has been allocated to support SPCR preparation of the new group of pilot countries.¹⁰ The PPCR Sub-Committee has approved USD 973.8 million worth of funding for 59 projects and programs comprising 89 percent of total endorsed indicative funding for projects and programs. MDB approvals have reached a total of USD 939.4 for 58 projects, which is 96 percent of approved funding by the PPCR Subcommittee. Table 2 provides a summary on the status of PPCR portfolio, including amounts and number of projects approved by the PPCR Subcommittee and the MDBs.

⁸ Please see Footnote 6

⁹ Pledges/contributions are valued on the basis of exchange rate as of June 2016. This includes indicative allocation from the UK contribution (Nov. 2014) and may change depending on the requirements of the different programs under SCF.

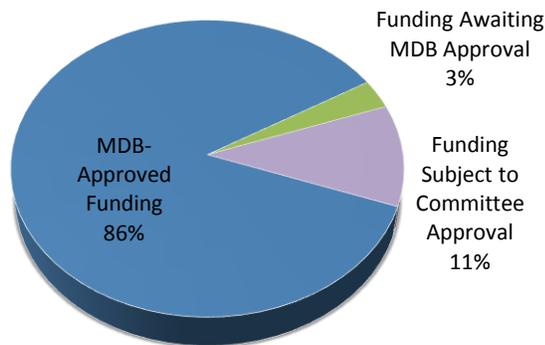
¹⁰ With the approval of \$1.5 million funding for Malawi to prepare SPCR in July 2016, total allocation for SPCR preparation for the entire new group of 10 pilot countries amounts to USD 15 million.

Table 2. Overview of PPCR portfolio (as of June 30, 2016)

	Endorsed Indicative Allocation			Approved funding	
	TOTAL	IP	PSSA	Committee	MDB
PPCR Funding (in USD M)	1,094.5	1,032.2	62.3	973.8	939.4
Number of projects	73	63	10	59	58

20. The PPCR portfolio contains a total of 73 projects, with 63 of these projects agreed in the SPCR submitted by the original group of nine PPCR pilot countries and two regional programs and the remaining 10 projects supported under the PPCR PSSA. Of the total 73 projects, the Sub-Committee has approved 59, of which 58 have also been approved by the MDBs. Figure 1 shows the percentage of projects included in endorsed SPCRs that have received MDB approval, those awaiting MDB approval, and those awaiting PPCR funding approval.

Figure 1: Project approval status under endorsed SPCRs (as of June 2016)

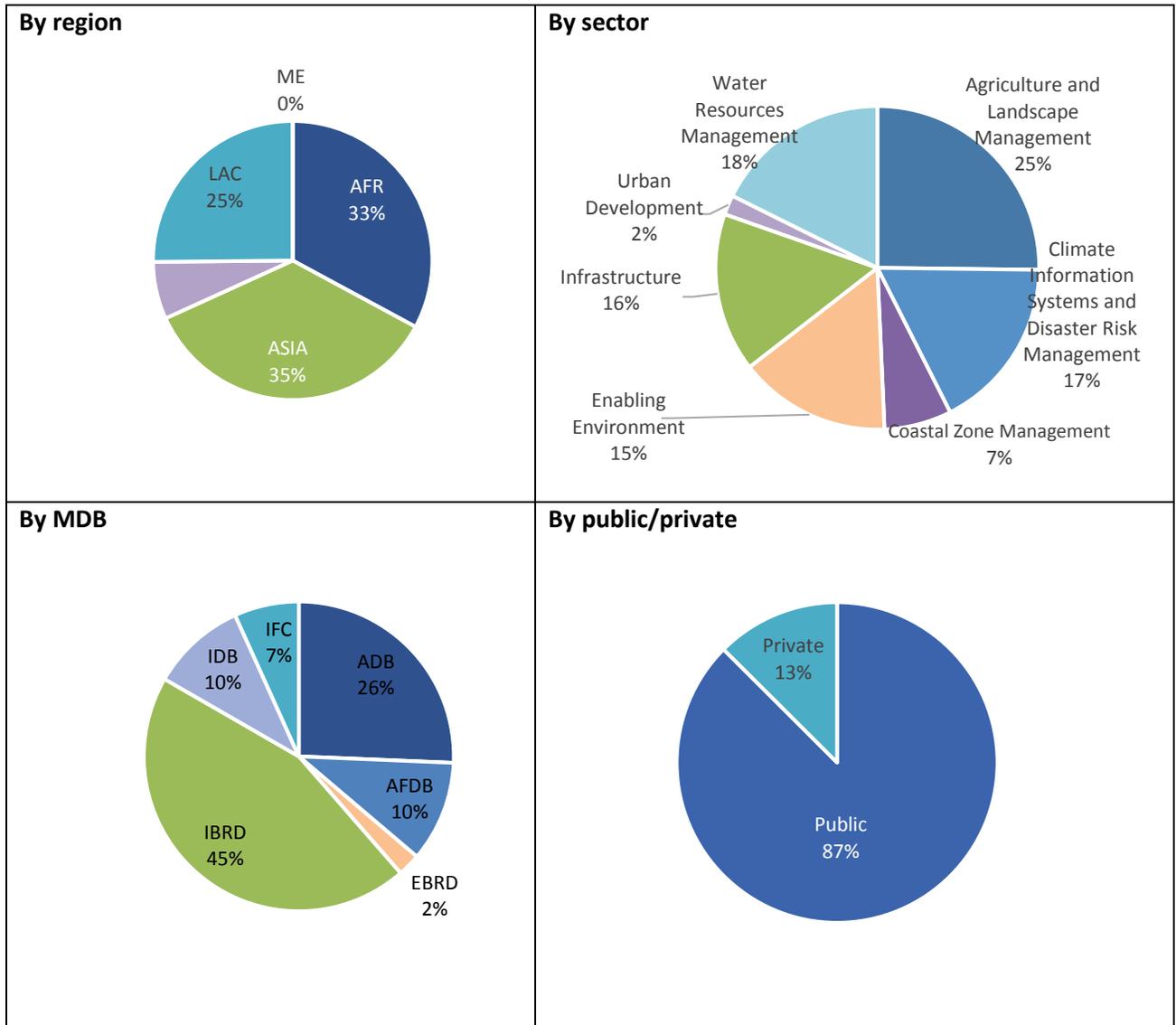


Note: The figure only refers to projects and programs under the SPCRs of the original pilot countries and regions and does not include PSSA, fees, and related administrative cost.

3.2 Portfolio overview

21. Figure 2 presents the distribution of PPCR portfolio: by region, by sector, by MDB, and whether projects are for public and private sector.

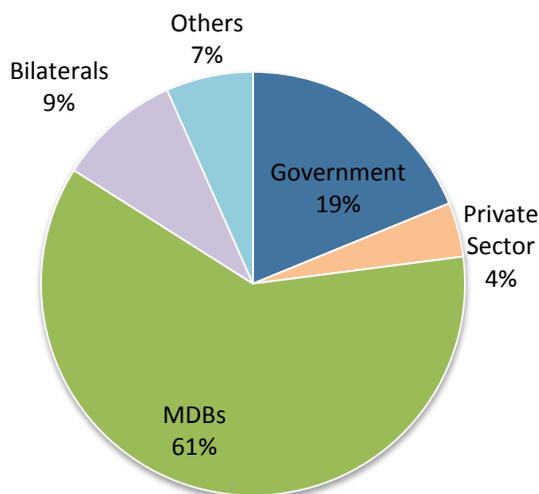
Figure 2: PPCR Portfolio-at-a-Glance (by region, sector, MDB, and public/private)



22. *Portfolio by country/region:* Annex 4 details the PPCR indicative funding allocation at the time of SPCR endorsement and the funding approved for each pilot country and region for first group of pilots. Nineteen out of the 20 PPCR pilots have received PPCR funding approval for more than 50 percent of the indicative funding allocation endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee. In addition, 10 out of the 20 PPCR pilots have received PPCR funding approvals for 100 percent of the indicative allocation endorsed by the PPCR Sub-Committee. Of these, nine have received MDB approval for their entire indicative allocation (Cambodia, Tajikistan, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Caribbean Regional Track, Samoa, Tonga, and the Pacific Regional Track). Yemen is the only country with an approval rate below 50 percent. This is attributed to security, conflict, and humanitarian concerns in the country.

23. *Co-financing sources:* Total expected co-financing for the entire PPCR portfolio amounts to USD 2,031.67 million, which translates to a co-financing ratio of 1:1.9. As Figure 3 shows, the largest co-financing partners for PPCR projects and programs are the MDBs, amounting to USD 1,240 million (61 percent). This is followed by the Government (19 percent), bilaterals (9 percent), others (7 percent), and the private sector (4 percent).¹¹ Projects related to the infrastructure sector received the largest share of co-financing (33 percent), followed by coastal zone management (22 percent) and agriculture and landscape management (13 percent).

Figure 3: PPCR co-financing shares



3.2.1 Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience

24. Between 2012 and 2013, the Sub-Committee approved all SPCRs of the original pilot countries and regional programs. All 10 new pilot countries that were selected in May 2015 to receive support from PPCR to prepare their SPCRs completed their scoping missions. Four countries—Ethiopia, Honduras, and Kyrgyz Republic, and Uganda—completed their first joint missions, enabling the countries and partner MDBs to consult with relevant agencies, stakeholders and potential partners on their adaptation finance priorities. A combined scoping mission was undertaken for both the PPCR and FIP in Honduras, Rwanda and Uganda to explore synergies between the two programs. As of June 30, 2016, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved every country request for USD 1.5 million funding allocation for SPCR preparation, except for Malawi.¹² Uganda is aiming to have its SPCR approved by May 2017 and the rest before end of December 2017.

¹¹ Aside from MDBs and governments, other co-financing partners of PPCR include Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Global Environment Facility, and bilateral partners from Australia, Korea, Norway, and the United Kingdom

¹² Please see Footnote 6.

25. Table 3 provides a summary status updates on the SPCR preparation process for the new pilot countries. It also shows indicatively the potential priority sectors under the SPCRs the new pilot countries will prepare. Additional details on the coverage of each of completed missions are also found on each country page on the CIF website.

Table 3: Status of SPCR preparation of new PPCR pilot countries

Country	Lead MDB	(Target) Date of Completion						Priority sectors (see note)	Additional Updates, if any
		Scoping Mission	First Joint Mission	SPCR Funding Approval	Draft SPCR	Second joint Mission	Final SPCR Submission		
Bhutan	WB	Oct 26-30 2015	Late Jan/ Early Feb 2017	Mar 29, 2016	Mar 2017	April 2017	May 2017	Agriculture, hydropower, water resources management, disaster risk management, tourism, infrastructure and urban development, climate services	
Ethiopia	WB	Feb 15-19, 2016	June 20-24, 2016	Apr 13, 2106	Jan 2017	End Feb/ Early Mar 2017	May 2017	Focus is on the forest and agriculture sectors (including livestock), while taking into account relevant activities on water resources, irrigation, and energy, in the context of resilient landscapes; climate services and Earth observation information	
Gambia	AfDB	Feb 1-5 2016	21-25 Nov 2016	May 11, 2016	March 2017	April 2017	May 2017	Not yet available	
Honduras	WB	Nov 9-11 2015	March 8-15 2016	Mar 16, 2016 3/16/2016	June 2017	Aug 2017	Oct 2017	Water security, food security, livelihood, climate information	
Kyrgyz Republic	EBRD	Oct 19-23, 2015	April 18-22 2016	Feb 9, 2016	Mar 2017	Dec 2016/ Feb 2017	Jun 2017	Energy, agriculture, water resources management, transport, forest	

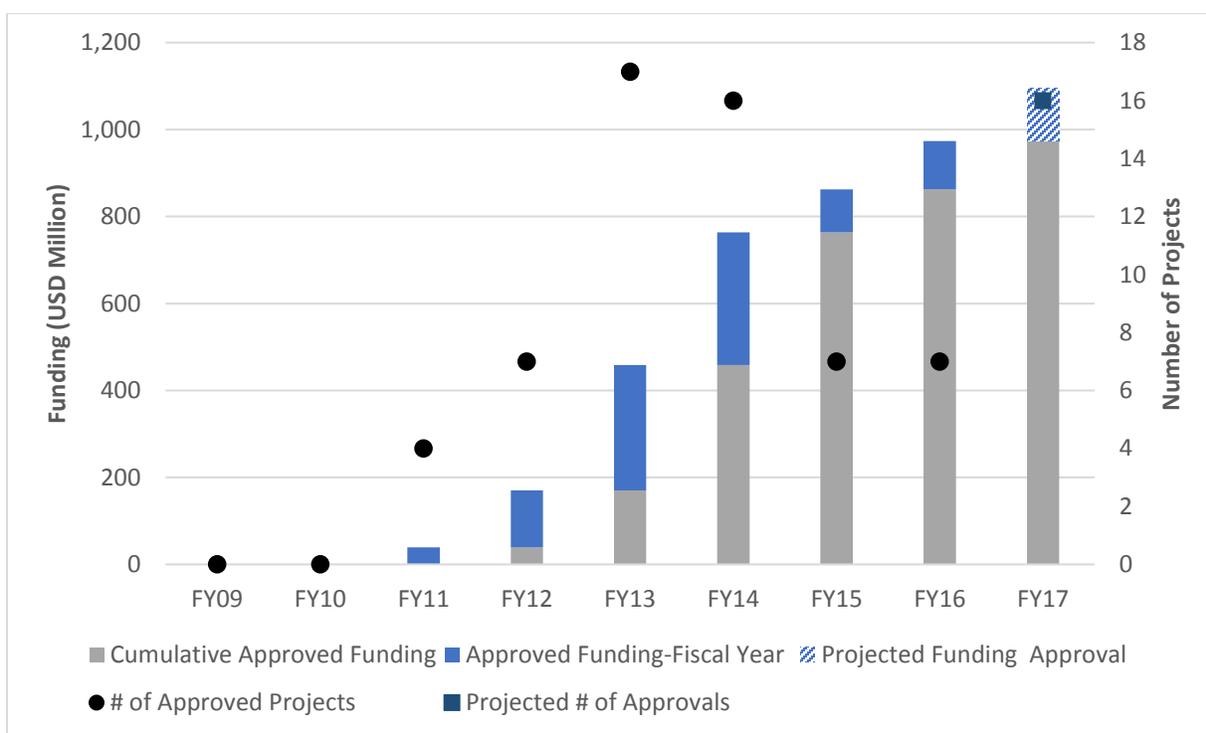
								and biodiversity, mining, public health, climate information systems, disaster risk management	
Madagascar	WB	Nov 30- Dec 4, 2015	Dec 2016	Apr 6, 2016	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	May 2017	Agriculture-livestock-fisheries, coastal zones, environment, water resources, disaster risk reduction, meteorology, infrastructure, land use planning	
Malawi	WB	Feb 29- Mar 4 2016	Nov 30- Dec 6 2016	Jul 5, 2016	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	Agriculture, energy, sustainable catchment systems, watershed development, hydromet and early warning systems, climate resilient livelihoods	
Philippines	WB	Nov 23 - 27, 2015	Early Feb 2017	Jan 15, 2016	Late Apr 2017	Mid-May 2017	Oct 2017	Agriculture, tourism, fisheries, coastal ecosystem, coastal cities, better use of climate information	Election/ changes in government contributed to preparation delays.
Rwanda	WB	Nov 23 - 27, 2015	Jan 2017	May 13, 2016	Mar 2017	May 2017	Oct 2017	Agriculture; forest, food, water and energy security; tourism; climate information, knowledge and disaster risk management systems	
Uganda	AfDB	Oct 19- 23, 2016	June 13- 24 2016	Jan 14, 2014	April 14, 2017	Oct 10- 14, 2016	June 2017	Agriculture and Landscape Management, Urban Development, Enabling Environment	

Note: Priority sectors may include: Agriculture and Landscape Management, Climate Information Systems and Disaster Risk Management, Coastal Zone Management, Enabling Environment, Water Resources Management, Urban Development, and Others.

3.2.2 Sub-Committee approvals of projects and programs

26. For the reporting period, only one PPCR project was approved by the Sub-Committee. The project, *Building Resilience of Mozambique’s Power Sector through Private Sector Investment*, was submitted by Mozambique for USD 10 million. Figure 4 below shows PPCR funding approval by the Sub-Committee by fiscal year, including projections.

Figure 4: PPCR project approval by the PPCR Sub-Committee (number and value)



3.2.3 MDB approvals

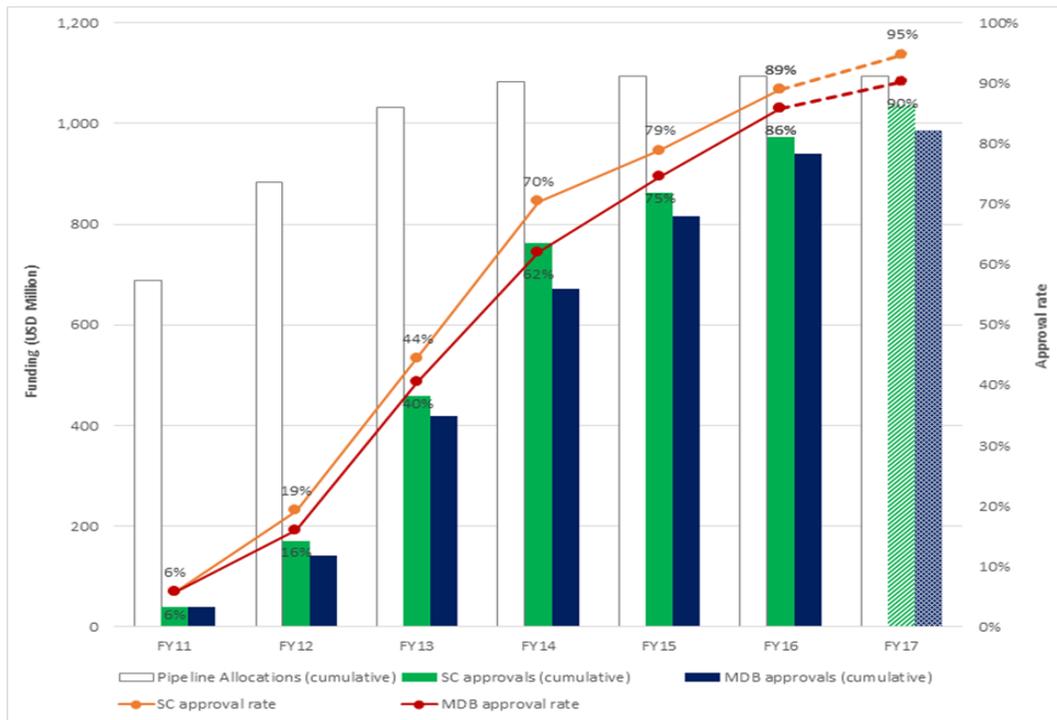
27. Two projects were approved by their respective MDB Boards during the reporting period for a total of USD 8.8 million (see Table 4). These bring the total number of MDB approved projects to 58 for a total allocation of USD 939.4 million.

Table 4. MDB approved PPCR projects (January 1, 2016 to June 30 2016)

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/Private	Technology Focus	MDB APPROVAL DATE	PPCR FUNDING
Cambodia	Technical Assistance: Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning of Key Vulnerable Sectors	ADB	Public	Enabling Environment (including capacity development, policy and regulatory work)	Jan-16	3.00
Caribbean-Jamaica	Financing water adaptation in Jamaica's new urban housing sector	IDB	Private	Urban Development	May-16	5.75
TOTAL APPROVAL						8.8

28. Figure 5 shows PPCR funding approvals by the Sub-Committee by fiscal year, including projections. Cumulative funding approvals have risen steadily since endorsement of SPCRs and the PSSA concepts. By the end of FY 2016 the PPCR portfolio achieved a Sub-Committee approval rate of 89%, with a slightly lower percentage for MDB approval (86%).

Figure 5: PPCR funding approval rates by fiscal year



3.2.4 Project implementation and completion

29. Out of the 58 projects approved by the MDBs, two projects have been completed (Table 5). Forty five projects are currently ongoing and disbursing PPCRs funds (40 public sector and five private sector). A short summary of the outputs and outcomes of the two completed projects are provided in Annex 5.

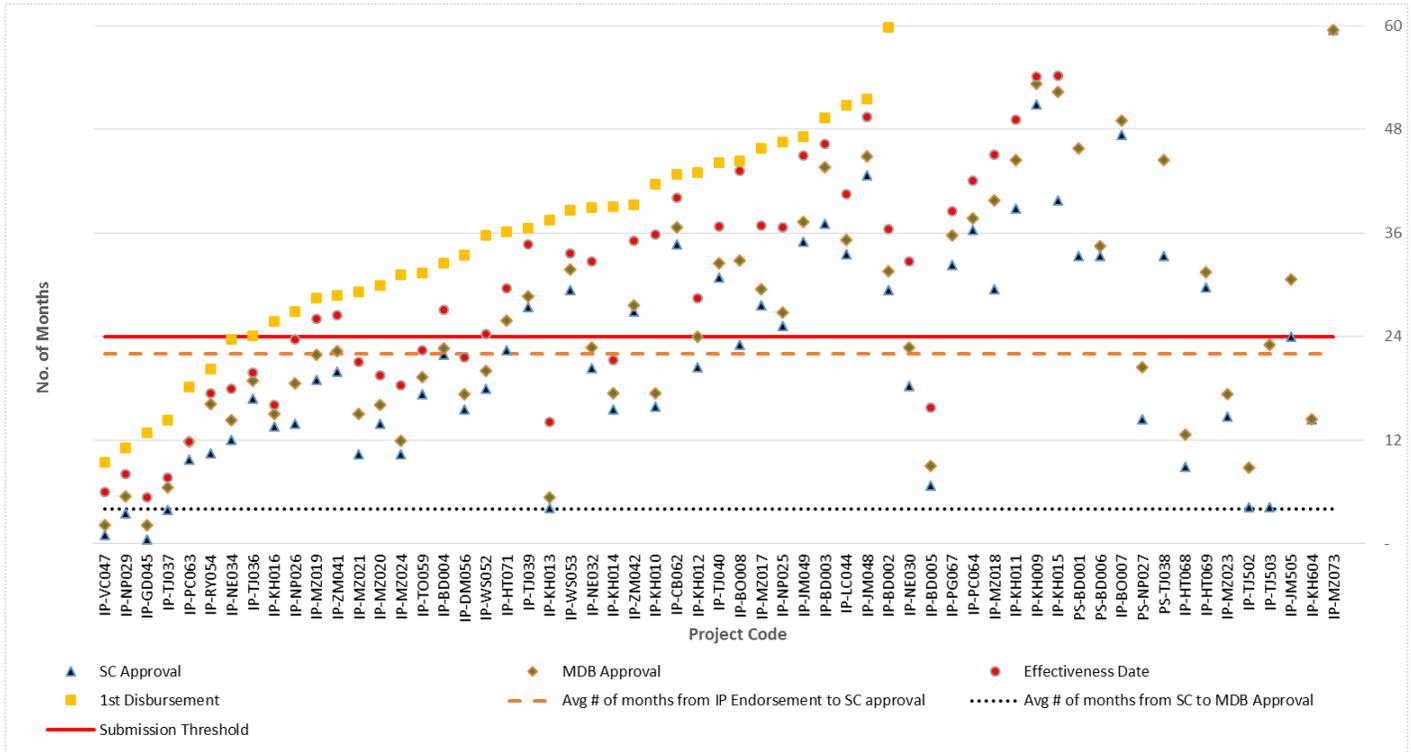
Table 5. Completed Projects

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	PPCR FUNDING	MDB
Bangladesh	Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	320,000	ADB
Mozambique	Climate Change Technical Assistance	2,000,000	IBRD

3.3 Project pipeline tracking

30. The CIF Administrative Unit keeps track of the status of the endorsed portfolio in order to monitor project approval delays in two stages: 1) time elapsed between SPCR endorsement or concept endorsement for PSSA and Sub-Committee approval, and 2) time elapsed between Sub-Committee approval and MDB approval.
31. On average, the 59 projects approved so far by the PPCR Sub-Committee have taken 22 months between SPCR endorsement and PPCR Subcommittee approval. Twenty four of these projects have exceeded the 24-month benchmark of securing the PPCR Sub-Committee approval from the time of SPCR endorsement. Out of these 59 projects, 58 projects were approved by the MDBs, and these projects took on average four months between PPCR Sub-Committee approval and MDB approval. There have been no significant issues regarding length of time elapsed to MDB approval after PPCR Sub-Committee approval, because generally, projects have been well prepared and documentation almost fully developed before they were submitted to the PPCR Sub-Committee. This has facilitated the consequent approval by the MDBs.
32. Figure 6 shows the number of months taken by projects from the point of Sub-Committee approval through MDB approval to effectiveness date (or MDB equivalent) and date of first disbursement. For these approved projects, it has taken an average of 5 months from MDB Committee approval to effectiveness and 13 months from MDB approval to first disbursement. Projects for water resources management sector took the longest time from MDB approval to effectiveness. While projects on coastal zone management recorded the longest time from MDB approval to first disbursement followed by projects for the infrastructure and water resources management sectors.

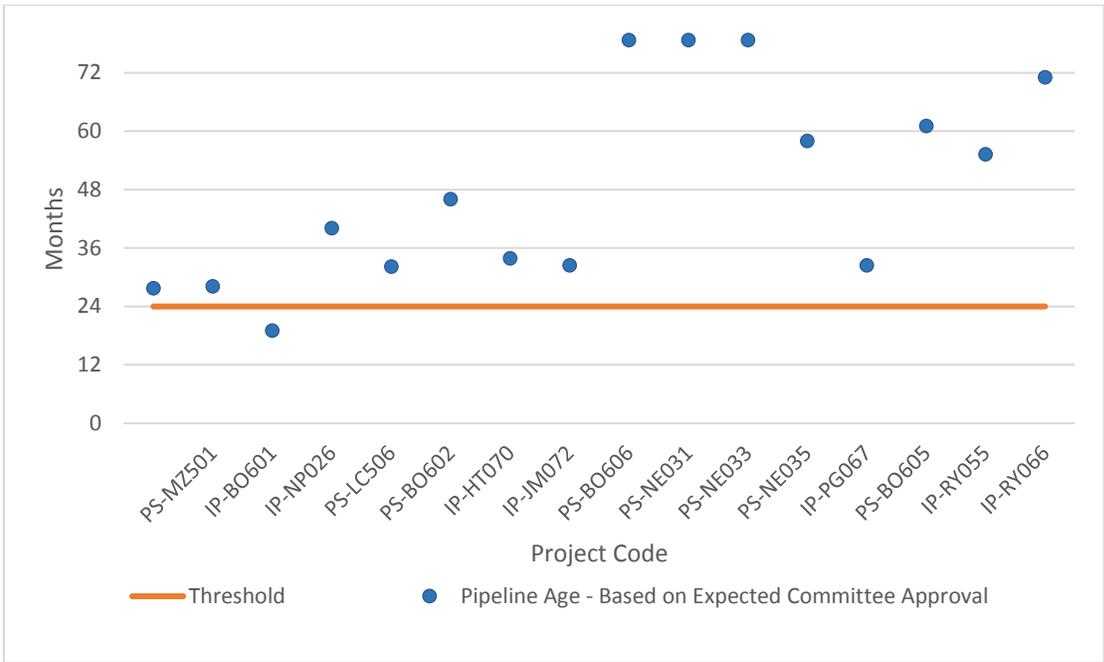
Figure 6: PPCR timeline analysis
 (based on PPCR Subcommittee approved projects as of June 20, 2016)



3.3.1 Analysis of project approval delays

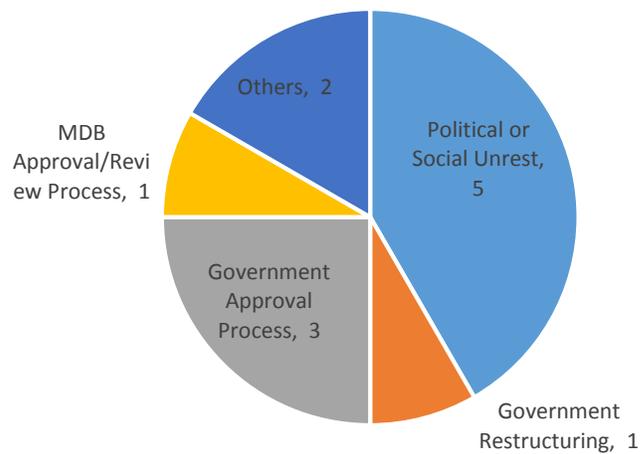
33. There are 16 projects currently in the pipeline for Sub-Committee approval for a total funding amount of USD 120.7 million (Annex 6). Ten of these projects are projects under endorsed SPCRs and the remaining six are funded under PSSA. Nine of the 10 SPCR projects for Sub-Committee approval have been in the pipeline for more than 24 months since the SPCR was endorsed. All six PSSA projects have gone beyond 24 months for Sub-Committee approval from the time the concepts were approved (Figure 7). Annex 7 also provides detailed updates on the project preparation status of these projects in the pipeline. The Haiti project, Support for Building a Climate Resilient Sorghum Supply Chain, is to be cancelled and was dropped from the pipeline. The counterparty initially identified to take the PPCR loan expressed significant concerns on their capacity to borrow and lend to farmers. The project team has worked keenly to identify a new counterpart, but the institutions that could play that role would not be, at the moment, financially healthy and meet the MDBs criteria in that regard.

Figure 7: PPCR Project Pipeline Maturity (Projects pending PPCR Subcommittee approval)



34. Based on information gathered from the MDBs, approval delays for most of these projects are due to political and social unrest. The countries and MDBs are not able to progress in project preparation due to security issues. Other projects are delayed because of protracted government approval process and elections held in the country. In these cases, the government and MDBs are accelerating technical work to expedite project preparation and proceed to requesting approval (see Figure 8).

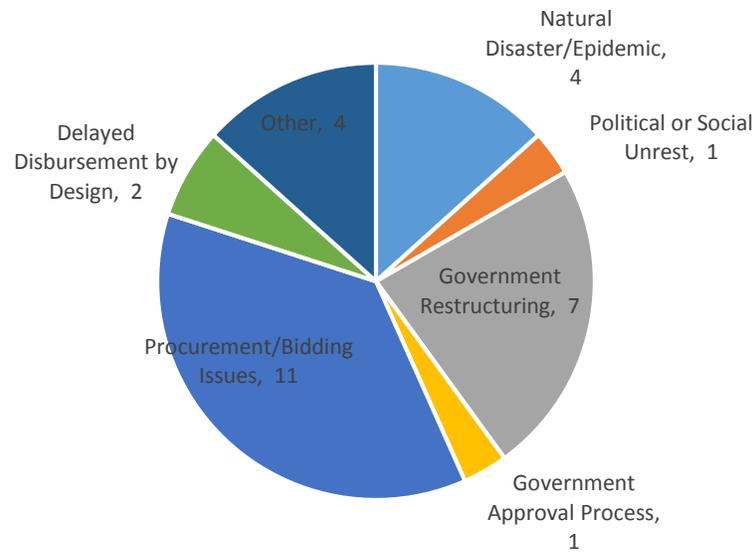
Figure 8: Reasons for delays in PPCR Sub-Committee approval (as provided by 12 projects)



3.4 Disbursement analysis

35. PPCR continues to show good progress on disbursement with a cumulative fund utilization of USD 185.53 million as of June 30, 2016. This represents 20 percent of the USD 939.4 million funding approved by the MDBs and an increase of 74 percent from end of FY15. Cumulative disbursements grew by 27 percent between the first half of FY 2016 and the second half of FY 2016.
36. Forty-seven of the 58 projects and programs approved by MDBs have already initiated disbursement of PPCR funds.¹³ In addition, there are 30 projects reported as deviating from programmed disbursement. The delays were mostly attributed to slow procurement and bidding processes, government restructuring, and natural disasters. Some projects have indicated that delays were attributed to political and social unrest and lengthy government approval process (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Reasons for delays in disbursements of PPCR Funds (based on 30 projects)



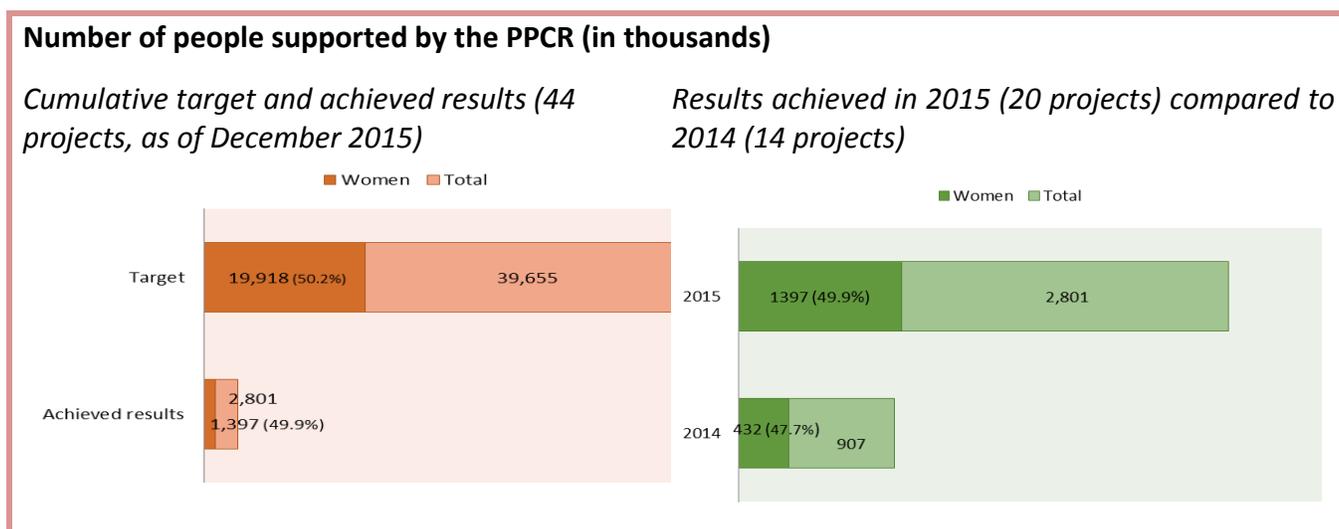
¹³ As mentioned earlier, 1 project has been completed in June 2015 and another in October 2016 (see para 27).

4 Results reporting

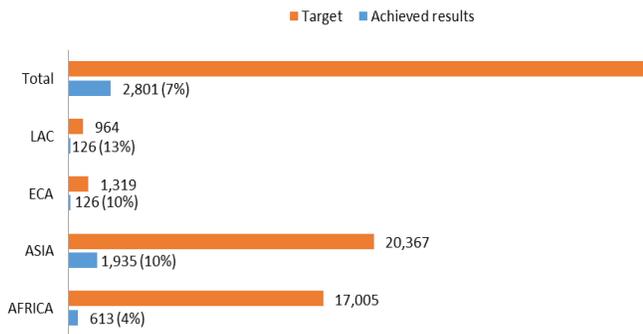
4.1 Background

37. The following should be noted while reviewing the results section:
38. *Reporting year (RY)*: The results section of this report covers the period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.
39. *Indicators*: Core indicators 1, 2, and 3 are qualitative indicators and are assessed using scores ranging from 0 to 10. Core indicator 4 and 5 are quantitative indicators and can be aggregated at country and program level.
40. *Reporting*: Three items to note:
- Only countries with endorsed SPCRs are requested by the CIF to report on the five core indicators. For this reporting round, 17 out of the 18 original pilot countries reported on core indicator 1 and 2.
 - 44 approved projects from 15 countries reported expected results (target) of which 22 projects under implementation reported achieved results for core indicator 3, 4, and 5.
 - The 10 new PPCR countries are not requested by the CIF to report as their SPCRs are under development.
41. *Analysis*: The analyses in the report are based on cumulative results reported as of December 2015.

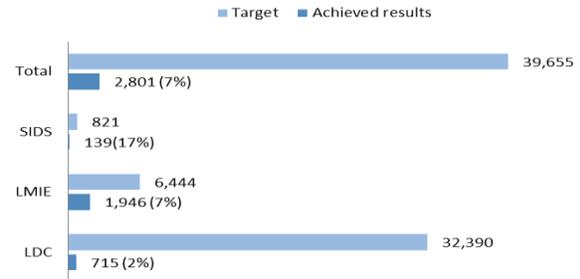
4.2 Global overview



Total results achieved by region, as of December 2015 (% of target)



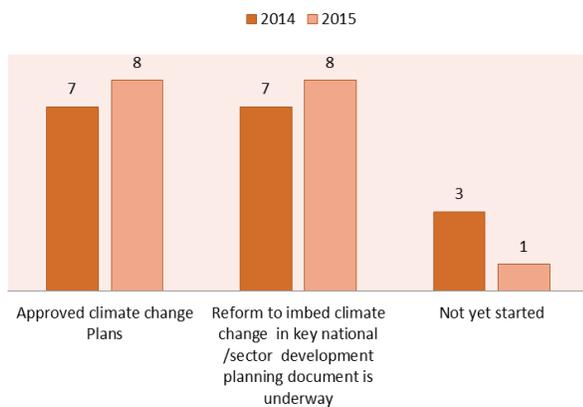
Total results achieved by SIDS, LDC, LMIE as of December 2015 (% of target)



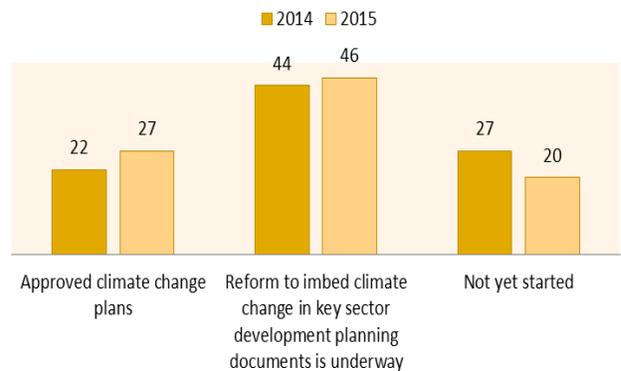
SIDS: Small Island Developing States; LMIE: Lower-Middle-Income Economies (excluding SIDS); LDCs: Least Developed Countries

Integration of climate change into national and sector planning (17 national and 93 sectors plans)

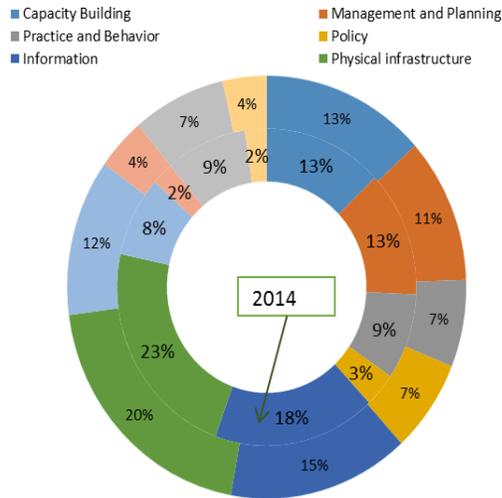
National level



Sector level

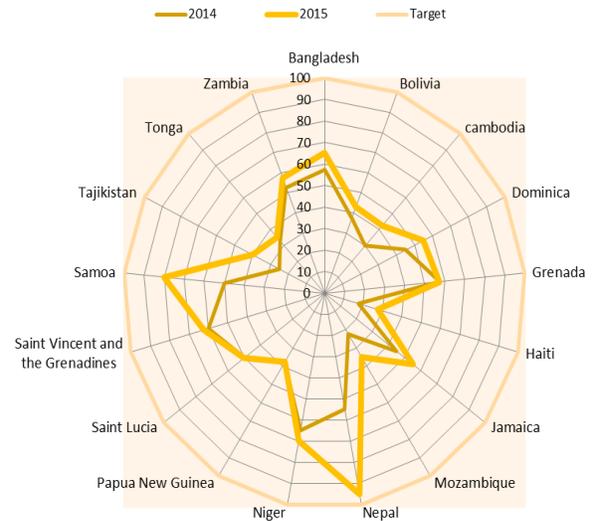


Investment models/tools developed and tested* (per category of models/tools-year 2014 and 2015)

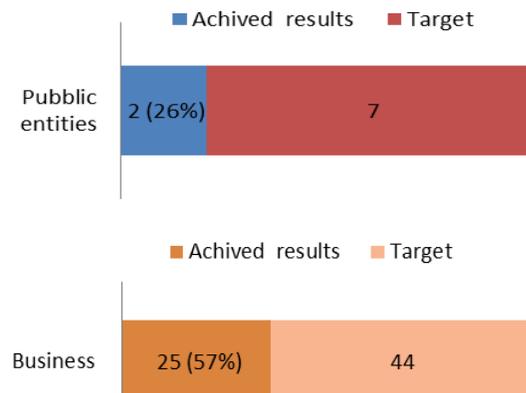
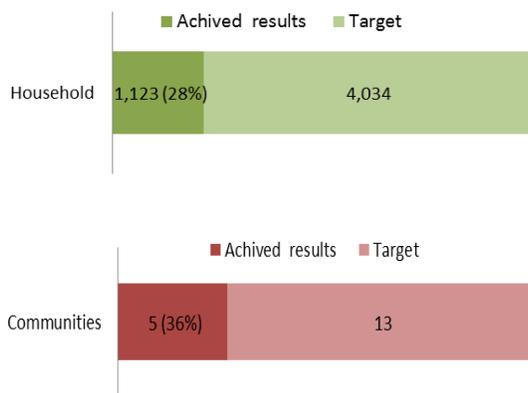


*% represent number of models/tools developed and tested for each category in proportion of the total number of models/tools developed and tested in 2014 (212) and 2015 (225).

Strengthening government capacity to mainstream Climate Change (self-assessment of progress by 17 countries)



Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change (numbers in thousand, % of target)



42. PPCR has made substantial progress for all the core indicators, with different degrees of results achieved:

- The PPCR is projected to support 39.6 million people to cope with the adverse effects of climate change over the lifetime of the implementation of 44 approved projects in 15 countries.¹⁴ Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 50.2 percent will be women.
- As of December 2015, more than 2.8 million people have been directly supported by 20 PPCR projects under implementation (7 percent of cumulative target) of which almost 1.39 million are women (49.9 percent).
- Between 2014 and 2015, the number people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change has increased by 2 million.
- Almost 140,000 of 800,000 targeted people (17 percent) have already benefitted from the PPCR in small island developing states (SIDS). This represents more than the population of Grenada and Tuvalu combined.
- Achievements towards mainstreaming climate resilience into national and sector development planning (e.g., Agriculture, Transport and infrastructure, Water Resource management, Environment and Natural Resources) is progressing well, as indicated by the trends in countries: eight PPCR countries out of 17 have already developed or embedded climate change in key national documents and work is underway to achieve this objective in other eight countries. Twenty-six out of the 93 identified priority sectors (28 percent) have climate change considerations embedded in their sector-based strategic plans/documents.
- The capacity of the governments to mainstream climate change is gradually improving over the years as evidenced by progress reported by countries with the support of the PPCR. For example, 11 World Bank PPCR projects have already strengthened capacities of more than 24,000 people, including government officials, project beneficiaries, and local NGOs. This includes providing trainings to beneficiaries in drainage and waste water management techniques, forestry management techniques, bio-engineering, and soil and water conservation.
- A total of 225 innovative tools or instruments have been developed by 44 MDB-approved PPCR projects with the majority geared toward climate information and early warning systems, building physical infrastructure, and developing the enabling environment (capacity building, awareness raising, etc.).
- The uptake of these innovative tools or instruments is also significant. As of December 31, 2015, more than 1,000,000 households in 4,000 communities, 25,000 businesses, and 1,700 public sector service entities have used these tools or instruments.

¹⁴ Fifteen out of 18 old PPCR countries reported on this indicator. In PNG and Jamaica, projects are still at an early stage of implementation, and expected results still need to be determined. Yemen did not report due to the ongoing conflict in the country.

4.3 Analysis of the core indicators and selected case examples

4.3.1 Number of people supported by PPCR

43. The success of the PPCR is partly dependent on effective outreach to those at risk, particularly poor and vulnerable people, and providing them with short-term options to deal with extreme climate-related events and to cope with long-term climatic changes.
44. As Figure 10a shows, overarching targeted results of the current 44 PPCR approved projects includes reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change for 39.6 million people in 15 countries. Of these beneficiaries, an estimated 50.2 percent are women.
45. As shown in Figure 10b, as of December 2015, more than 2.8 million people (7 percent) of which almost 1.39 million (49.9 percent) of them being women, have been directly supported by 20 PPCR projects under implementation. The type and scope of support received by the beneficiaries depends on project objectives and targeted beneficiaries in the countries. Support provided by the PPCR include distribution of 10,000 drought-tolerant cashew trees to 1,688 holder farmers and establishment of four hectares of conservation land to benefit 100 small-scale farmers in Mozambique.
46. The total number of people supported by the PPCR has increased from 900 thousand reported in 2014 by 14 projects to 2.8 million in 2015 reported by 20 projects. This increase reflects the growing maturity of the PPCR portfolio with more projects starting implementation despite the fact that the majority of them are still in their early stage of implementation.

Figure 10a: Number of people supported by the PPCR (40 projects, as of December 2015)

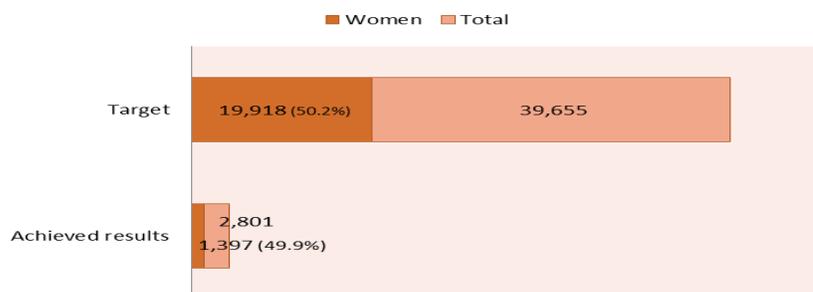
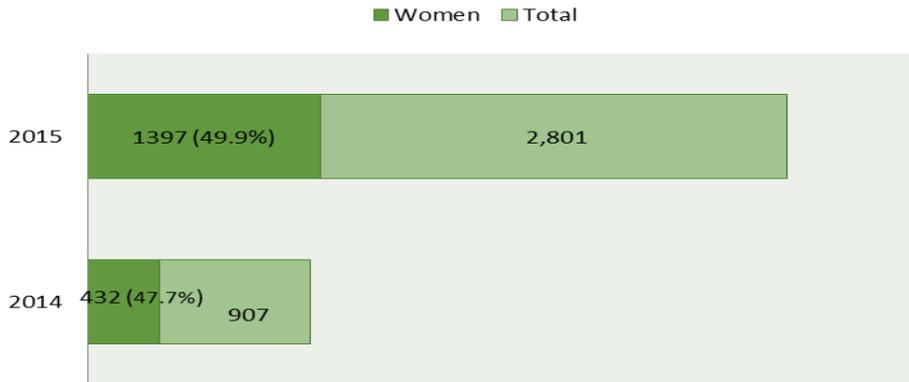


Figure 10b: Number of people supported by PPCR
 (results achieved in 2015, 20 projects, compared to 2014, 14 projects)



47. As Figures 10c and 10d show, as of 2015, the PPCR has supported almost 2 million people in Asia, 600,000 in Africa, and more than 12,000 in both Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) and Europe and Central Asia (ECA) countries. Almost 139,000 people are already benefiting from the PPCR in SIDS, considered the most vulnerable group of PPCR countries.

Figure 10c: Number of people supported by PPCR
 (cumulative results achieved by region, as of December 2015, % of target)

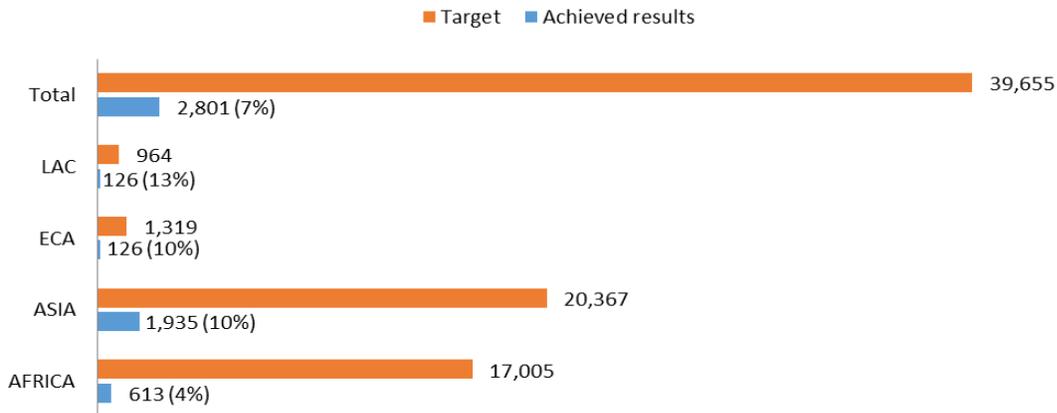


Figure 10d: Number of people supported by PPCR
(cumulative results achieved by SIDS, LDC, LMIE as of December 2015, % of target)



48. Annex 8 and 9 provide details on achieved results and targets of approved PPCR projects as of December 2015.
49. The case example of Mozambique illustrates how the PPCR is helping vulnerable populations cope with the adverse effects of climate change.

Case example 1: The PPCR is helping to reduce climate change vulnerability in Mozambique's local communities



Project: Mozambique sustainable land and water resources management.

Financing: PPCR \$15.75m, AfDB \$3.2m

Implementing MDB: AfDB

Purpose: To promote community-based watershed/landscape management approaches

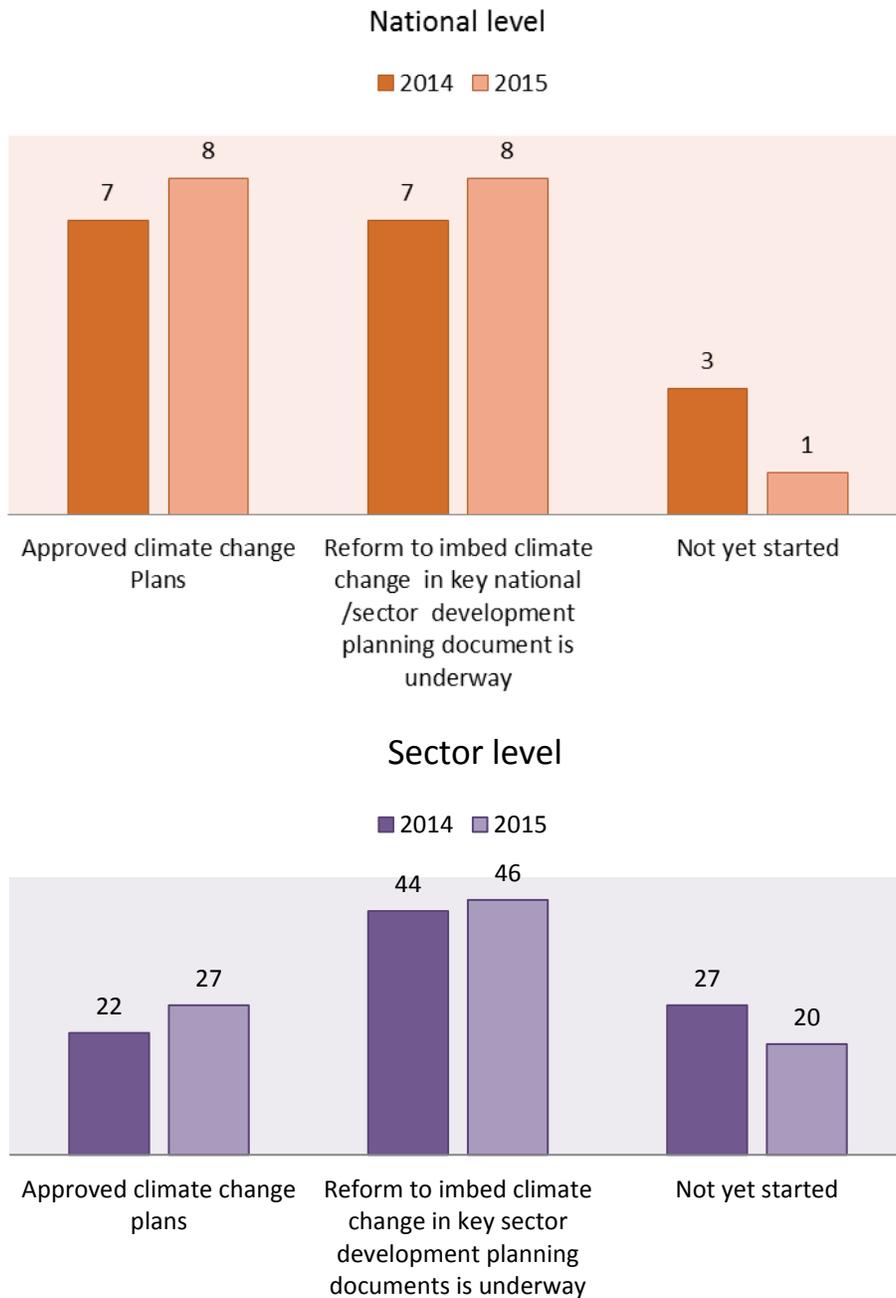
Mozambique ranks third among the most exposed African countries to adverse effects of climate change as a result of frequent occurrence of droughts, floods, and cyclones. Climate change events affect over 58 percent of the population. The Gaza province, located in the south, is one of the most adversely affected provinces in terms of climate change events with frequent occurrence of droughts in the northern parts and floods in the coastal areas of the province.

In response to these challenges, the PPCR and AfDB launched the *Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project* in 2014. This project will help increase the capacity of communities to address the inter-linked challenges of adverse impacts of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity and land degradation. The project is implemented in the four drought affected districts of Guija Mabalane, Chicualacuala and Massengena with estimated total direct beneficiaries of 20,000 and additional 20,000 indirect beneficiaries. At the end of 2015, the project had already provided support to 2,690 farmers of which 1,373 were women to cope with the adverse effect of climate change.

4.3.2 Integration of climate change into national and sector planning

50. The primary objective of the PPCR is to pilot and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning both at national and sector level (see Figure 11).

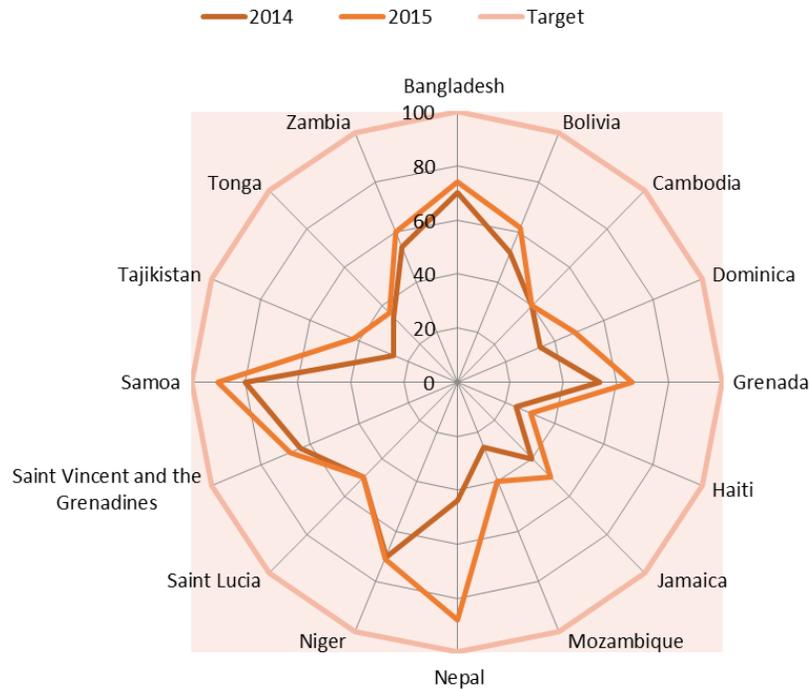
Figure 11: Integration of climate change into national and sector planning
(17 national and 93 sectors plans)



51. At the national level, among the 17 PPCR countries that reported, eight countries have already developed or revised their key national development strategy document to embed climate change considerations. In another eight countries, work is underway to embed climate change in key national documents. Only one PPCR country has not started this process. Figure 11 shows slight progress in 2015 compare to what countries reported in 2014.

52. As an example, in Jamaica, the Climate Change Policy Framework was adopted in September 2015. The framework outlines the strategies that the country will employ in order to effectively respond to the impacts and challenges of climate change. Measures are appropriate for varying scales and magnitudes of climate change impacts. Under this framework, the relevant sector ministries were required to develop or update, as appropriate, plans addressing climate change adaptation and/or mitigation.
53. In Tajikistan, work is underway to integrate climate change into its principal strategic document. In 2015, the government initiated drafting of the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan, for the period 2016-2030. Climate resilience issues are considered at sector level, including existing challenges such as institutional capacity at the country and regional levels and the need for human resource development.
54. The process of integrating climate change into sector planning has progressed steadily since endorsement of investment plans. Across the 17 PPCR countries that reported on this indicator, 27 out of the 93 identified priority sectors (29 percent) have climate change considerations embedded in their sector-based strategic plans/documents. In 46 priority sectors (49 percent), work is underway and draft sector policies that integrate climate change have been developed. In the remaining 21 sectors (23 percent), no climate change plans have been developed yet, but significant progress is expected once more PPCR technical assistance projects get underway to support capacity building, policy, and regulatory work to mainstream climate change.
55. In Mozambique, significant progress has been made in terms of development of policy and institutional reform on climate change at the sectoral level. With the support of the PPCR, the country has already integrated climate change considerations in seven sector strategies (agriculture, energy, roads health, social protection, environment, water/hydromet).
56. In Samoa, climate change will be mainstreamed in the next Agriculture Sector Plan 2016- 2020 to increase sector resilience to natural disaster and ensuring community preparedness (e.g., planting more resilience crops) related to disaster management and disaster risk reduction.
57. Although not reported by PPCR countries, the PPCR also contributes to integrating climate change into subnational, local, and community level plans and strategies. For example, the *Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience* implemented by the World Bank has already provided support to 38 rural communes to integrate climate changes considerations into their Local Development Plans (LDPs) and Annual Investment Plans (AIPs).
58. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into policy-making, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring processes at national, sector, and subnational levels is an iterative process. It is a multi-year, multi-stakeholder effort and entails working with a range of government and non-governmental actors, and other actors in the country. The PPCR countries assess the progress of this multi-year effort during the annual multi-stakeholders scoring exercise.
59. Figure 12 shows a self-assessment of the integration of climate change into national planning documents in 17 PPCR countries.

Figure 12: Integration of climate change into national planning
(Self-assessment of progress by 16 countries)



60. Most of the PPCR countries reported steady progress in their effort to mainstream climate change considerations into their national planning documents compared to the assessment made in 2014. This corroborates the analysis made previously and is in alignment with the continuous progress observed in the implementation of PPCR projects across the countries.
61. The PPCR is supporting this in-country effort by providing technical assistant as stand-alone projects or as part of investment projects components. The following example demonstrates how the PPCR is supporting countries in mainstreaming climate change in practice.

Case example 2: The PPCR is supporting Nepal to mainstream climate change into planning

Being ranked the world's fourth most climate-vulnerable country, Nepal has adopted ambitious plans to strengthen its climate change risk management capacity.



Project: Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development Technical Assistance program (TA).

Financing: PPCR \$7.2m,

Implementing MDB: ADB

Purpose: To integrate climate change risks into Nepal's climate change program and develop knowledge management tools

In 2011, the *Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development Technical Assistance* program (TA) was approved with a CIF/PPCR allocation of USD 7.2 million. The TA program implemented by ADB aimed to integrate climate change risks into Nepal's climate change program and develop knowledge management tools. The program was expected to apply risk screening tools for irrigation, infrastructure, and urban development projects, with a trained focal point in charge of climate change risk management in government infrastructure agencies.

Five years later, the project, in close consultation with sector agencies, has developed recommendations for policy and regulatory, institutional, technical, and capacity building climate change reforms for six sectors (strategic road networks, local and rural roads, irrigation, urban planning, water induced disaster prevention, and water supply and sanitation). Various communications and knowledge management activities have been implemented, including a) district training on climate change and community-based adaptation completed in over 60 districts; b) integration of climate change into national curriculum for grades nine and ten and for six tertiary academic programs at three university; and c) 36 climate change related research grants for Nepali nationals.

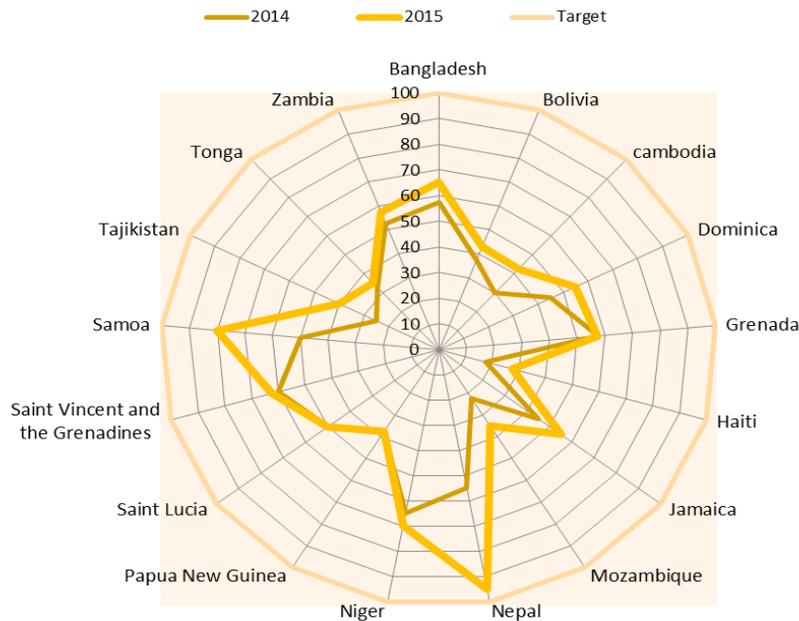
4.3.3 Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate change

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

- Enhancing understanding of climate change concepts and specific scenarios for the country.
- Enhancing stakeholder’s capacity to identify climate change risks and opportunities, as well as adaptation measures.
- Raising awareness of national authority and key stakeholders on the importance of integrating climate change into development processes.
- Encouraging inter-institutional collaboration through the exchange of tools, data, and experience.

63. Each year, PPCR countries assess the capacity of their governments and different priority sectors to mainstream climate change (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Strengthening government capacity to mainstream climate change
(Self-assessment of progress by 17 countries)



64. As Figure 13 shows, the capacity of the government to mainstream climate change is gradually improving over the years for most countries. The PPCR is playing a key role in building countries capacity to mainstream climate change. To illustrate this evidence, as of 2015, 11 projects of the

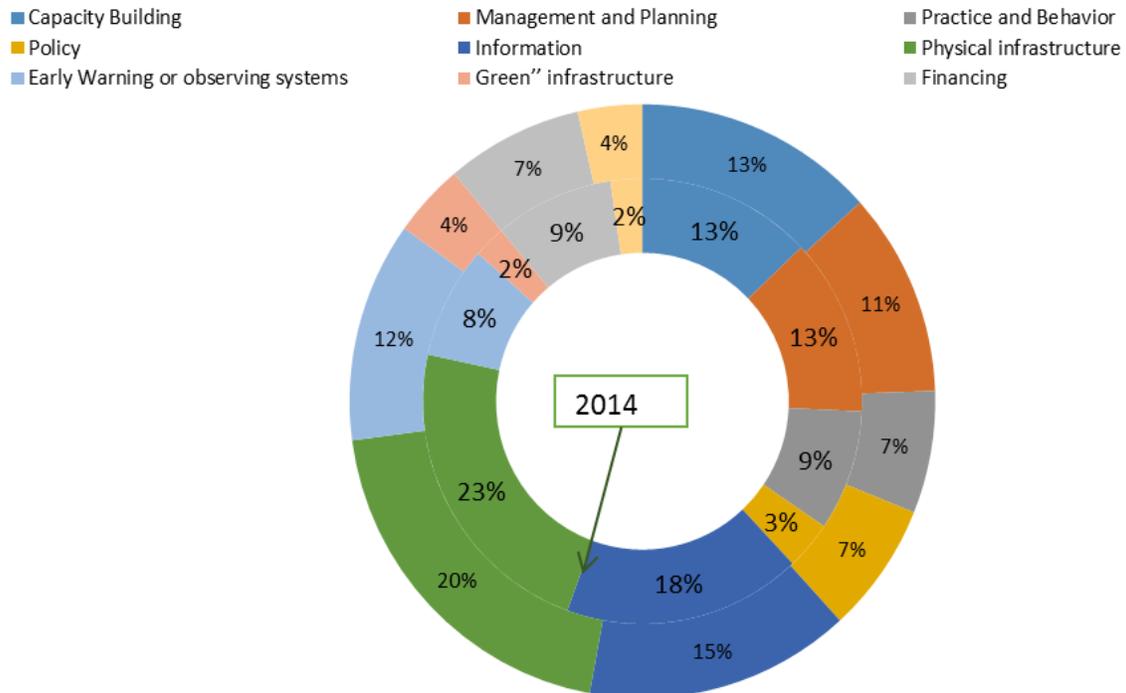
World Bank PPCR portfolio have supported training to more than 24,928 people including government officials, project beneficiaries, locales NGOs, etc.

65. In Samoa, the score has improved from 50 to 80 percent between 2014 and 2015. This increase is the result of capacity building actions implemented by Samoa through two PPCR projects. According to Samoa's 2015 annual results report, more capacity is being built and climate change information is becoming more accessible in the public domain with the creation of an online portal. The institutional framework has also improved with the Samoa monitoring and evaluation framework being aligned with the new Development Strategy of Samoa, which includes a pillar requiring all sectors to include climate and disaster risk and resilience measures.
66. In Nepal, the increased capacity of the Government from 2014 to 2015 results from the combined effects of: (i) an increase availability of information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience in the public domain. In 2015, the Government has developed a significant library of climate change adaptation and resilience knowledge products as well as an online repository for these documents; (ii) Nepal also improved the capacity of the Government to manage and coordinate an increased portfolio of climate change projects and programs by establishing an efficient Climate Change Coordination Committee and reactivate a broader Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC) including the Government, multi-lateral and NGO partners.

4.3.4 Climate responsive instruments/investment models developed and tested

67. In most pilot countries, the PPCR is leading the development and delivery of large scale climate-related innovations and technologies that help people at risk to build their resilience and to adapt to climate disasters and change. This section presents the different categories of climate innovations and technologies developed by PPCR projects in 2014 and 2015.
68. Currently 17 PPCR countries with 44 approved projects have reported on 225 tools or instruments that have been developed and tested. As Figure 14 shows, the majority of tools/instruments developed thus far are geared toward climate information and early warning systems, building physical infrastructure, and developing the enabling environment. This distribution is in alignment with the sector focus of PPCR investments.

Figure 14: Investment models/tools developed and tested
(per category of models/tools-year 2014 and 2015)



69. Climate information and early warning systems (27 percent of all tools/instruments developed as of December 31, 2015¹⁵) are aimed at developing systems for communicating climate information to help build resilience towards climate impacts. Examples include design and construction of satellite warehouses in some of the most isolated communities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines to improve community resilience and increase local capacity to respond to a disaster event.
70. Building physical infrastructure (20 percent of all tools/instruments developed as of December 31, 2015) includes efforts to provide direct or indirect protection from climate hazards and reduce vulnerability. Example includes rehabilitation of 2,000 hectares of drainage system in agrarian houses in rural Mozambique in order to guarantee improved drainage and productivity of production areas.
71. Developing the enabling environment (27 percent of all tools/instruments developed as of December 31, 2015) includes human and institutional capacity building and incorporating understanding of climate science, impacts, vulnerability, and risk into policy, government, and institutional planning and management. The illustrative example from Bolivia shows how PPCR is supporting the creation of enabling environment in countries to adapt to climate change.

¹⁵ Early warning systems and observing systems (12%) + information (15%)

Case study 3: Innovative planning tool for climate resilient water resources management in Bolivia



Project: Bolivia Climate Resilience - Integrated Basin Management

Financing: PPCR \$45.5m

Implementing MDB: IBRD

Purpose: Strengthening the Resilience to Climate Change in the Rio Grande Basin and National Capacity for Managing Climate Change

Frequent drought and flood events with higher intensities due to climate change jeopardize the fight against poverty and impede a sustainable development in many parts of Bolivia. To adapt to these threats holistic management approaches at the basin level, considering all water uses and integrating all relevant stakeholders have been developed. For effective planning, decision makers have taken environmental, economic and social factors into consideration. IT-based planning tools allow to estimate water availability or flood risks under the impact of climate change and social changes. The use of these highly sophisticated instruments and the integration of its results with social and economic planning tools often is a major burden for local stakeholder and impede integral planning.

The PPCR developed a Decision Support System integrating hydrological modelling, economic data, water usage interests and local priorities to analyze possible conflicts, develop a management strategy and prioritize infrastructure and management activities for one of its Pilot Basins. Visualization and communication of modelling results and available information is an important component of the tool and facilitates the active participation of local stakeholder. Different climate change scenarios are integrated in the planning process through role plays and negotiation exercises. In the Rio Mizque Basin, the tool was used to prioritize investment sub-projects to be funded with PPCR funds. Experiences made with the tool are currently being incorporated in the development of decision support systems for further river basins.

72. Although representing a small portion of tools/instruments developed (7 percent), the PPCR is testing cutting-edge financial instruments that have the potential to drive transformational change in the countries. The case example 4 from Tajikistan illustrates this fact.

Case example 4: CLIMADAPT: Innovative financial mechanism to address climate change in Tajikistan



Project: Tajikistan: Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility.

Financing: PPCR \$ 5m,

Implementing MDB: EBRD

Purpose: innovative financing facility to support the uptake of climate-resilient, water-efficient and energy-efficient technologies by small businesses, farmers and households.

A landlocked country with mountains occupying 93 percent of its territory, and glaciers making up 6 percent of its total land area, Tajikistan is also one of the most climate vulnerable countries in Central Asia. Significant climate change has already been observed in Tajikistan, such as increase in average temperatures, glacier retreat, and change in average precipitation and range. The negative effects of climate change—on food and energy production, the availability of water, and others sectors—are already being felt and the consequences are disproportionately affecting the livelihoods of poor Tajiks.

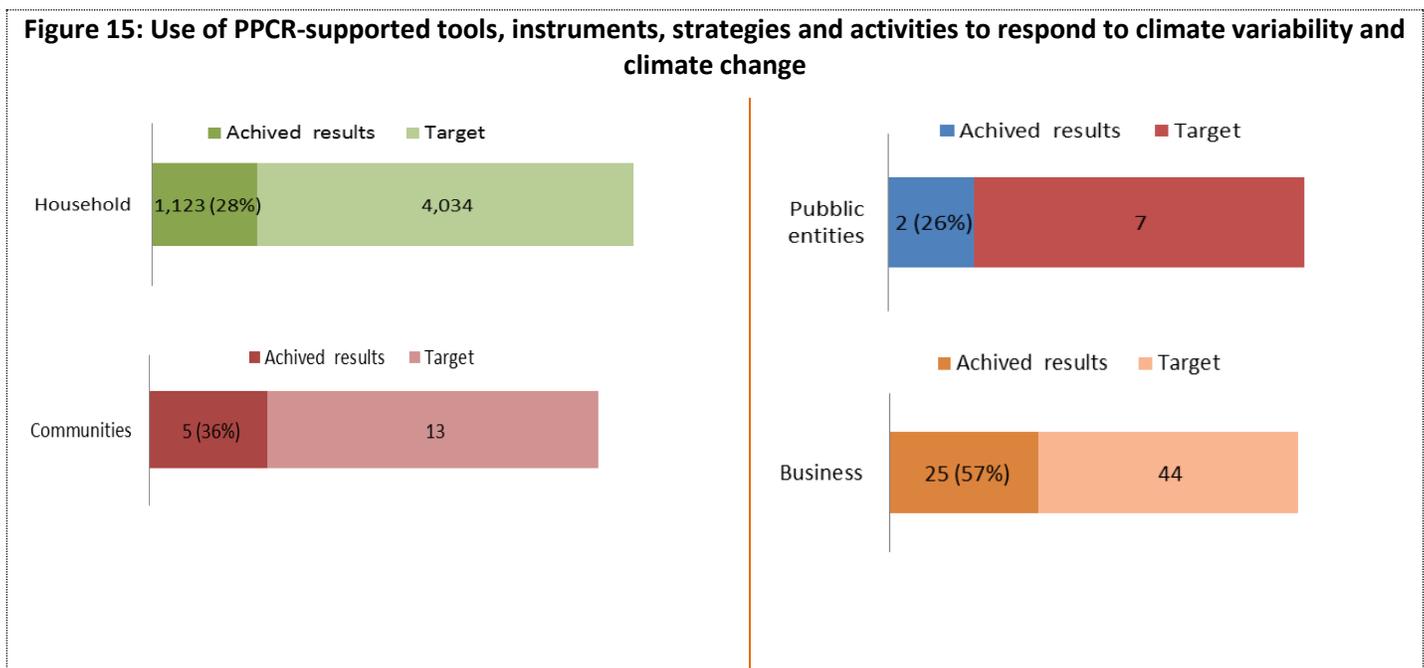
In 2014, the PPCR Sub-Committee approved USD 5.0 million in PPCR concessional finance under the PPCR private sector set aside window for the establishment of an innovative financing facility to support the uptake of climate-resilient, water-efficient, energy-efficient and sustainable land management technologies by Tajik's small businesses, farmers and households. PPCR funding leveraged additional USD 5 million from the EBRD (commercial loan) and USD 2.25 million from DFID and EBRD Special Shareholder Funds.

Implemented by EBRD, this project was officially launched in February 2016 and Tajikistan is the first country in ECA to benefit from this innovative approach. CLIMADAPT supports the investment in both existing and pilot technologies which are available through recommended suppliers and installers.

To date EBRD signed three agreements with local banks and microfinance institutions: Eshkata Bank, IMON International and HUMO. The funds will be on-lent in local currency to SME clients and households to help them adopt technologies and practices to reduce soil erosion and pressure on water and energy resources, both of which are key environmental threats in Tajikistan.

4.3.5 *Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change*

73. Development of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities and their transfer, diffusion, and uptake are an important component to successfully address climate change adaptation challenges in the pilot countries.
74. As shown in Figure 15, data from country reports shows that estimates from 44 MDB-approved projects suggest that over the course of the projects’ lifecycles, 4 million households in 5,000 communities, 44,000 businesses including SMEs, and 7,000 public service entities are expected to use and benefit from PPCR-supported climate responsive tools/instruments. As of December 31, 2015, more than 1 million households in 4,000 communities, 25,000 businesses, and 2,000 public sector service entities have used these tools/instruments. The uptake of the different tools/instruments has increased sharply as compared to 2014 for two main reasons:
- More projects reported on these indicators, 44 compared to 29 in 2014
 - Densely populated countries like Bangladesh with 6 PPCR projects reported on this indicator in 2015
75. These numbers are expected to be significantly higher in the coming years as the PPCR program mature further.
76. Annex 10 provides details on the use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change.



4.4 Building in-country capacity on PPCR monitoring and reporting

77. Since the June 2105 PPCR Sub-Committee meeting, the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs conducted country and regional monitoring and reporting (M&R) trainings to strengthen the capacity of PPCR pilot countries to monitor and report results achieved through the SPCR implementation.

- November 23-28, 2015: PPCR M&R training in Tajikistan in collaboration with ADB.
- May 25-26, 2016: PPCR M&R regional training for Caribbean countries held in Jamaica in collaboration with IDB
- June 1-4, 2016: PPCR M&R regional training for Pacific countries held in Tonga in collaboration with ADB.

Case example 5: Building capacity in M&R and engaging stakeholders at country level in Tonga



The Government of Tonga hosted a four-day Pacific regional workshop on PPCR Results Monitoring, Reporting and Stakeholder Engagement from June 1-2, 2016 in Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu and June 3-4, 2016 in Vava'u. A team from the Climate Investment Fund Administrative Unit provided the training with the support of the ADB.

The workshop was officially opened by the Honorable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Climate Change (MEIDECC) of Tonga, Honorable Siaosi Sovaleni. A total of 35 participants from different government ministries and local NGOs participated in the workshop as well as representatives from Samoa and Papua New Guinea.

This first CIF workshop in the Pacific brought a lot of enthusiasms among the participants and was the occasion for the representatives of the three PPCR Pacific countries to exchange knowledge, know-how, and lessons learned during the implementation of their respective SPCRs.

4.5 Reporting challenge and next steps

4.5.1 Limitations of PPCR core indicators and its implications

78. Since 2012, the PPCR results monitoring system is based on a simplified set¹⁶ of five core indicators. The core indicators are to be measured and tracked across all pilot countries and reported annually to the CIF AU and the PPCR Sub-Committee. Although this approach has been seen by many (e.g. countries, MDBs) as a practical, convenient and viable framework to report aggregate data and has been adopted by many PPCR countries to shape their own country climate adaptation M&E systems (e.g. Nepal), it has shown some limitations.
79. The five core indicators which are mostly outcome level indicators cannot provide a complete and comprehensive picture of all results achieved by the PPCR through the project cycle, especially at the early stages of implementation of projects. This is a critical challenge as many of the PPCR projects are at early stage of implementation and can only deliver output level results.
80. One solution to address this challenge is to access more granular project level results data and information through project implementation status reports (ISR), supervision mission reports, project progress reports, or similar from MDBs. This would allow the CIF Administrative Unit in collaboration with the MDBs to develop more comprehensive results story of the PPCR, especially, early results that cannot be tracked through the five core indicators. This project level data will complement the programmatic level data submitted by PPCR countries.

4.5.2 Next steps

81. Acknowledging the premise on which the simplified set of indicators was established and the increasing pressure on the CIF to show results and learning, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with the MDBs, will work together to ensure systematic access to information to improve the availability and quality of results data and information garnered from PPCR projects.
82. Furthermore, in order to continue improving the quality of the country reporting, the CIF Administrative Unit, in collaboration with MDBs, will:
 - Continue to provide capacity building support to countries with specific monitoring and reporting needs;
 - Implement the decision of the November 2015 Trust fund Committee meeting to undertake, in collaboration with MDBs and PPCR countries, a stocktaking review of the PPCR monitoring and reporting system.

¹⁶ When the simplified system was put in place in 2012, there was a key complementarity paragraph in the sub-committee document (Revised PPCR Results Framework, December 3, 2012) outlining that complementary information should be coming from the MDBs. Specifically it reads that “MDBs will report progress in implementing their SPCR portfolio within their own institutional and organizational reporting requirements and will share, their project/program reporting with the pilot country and the CIF Administrative Unit. For private sector operations MDBs may share internal project/program reporting information directly with the CIF Administrative Unit, subject to commercial confidentiality considerations”.

5 Cross-cutting themes

5.1 Gender review of portfolio

83. The CIF portfolio of investment plans and projects approved by the program Sub-Committees and Trust Fund Committee across all four programs from January 1 to June 30, 2016 was reviewed to identify program progress regarding gender ‘quality at entry.’ The three scorecard indicators regarding presence of sector-specific gender analysis, gender-disaggregated indicators, and women-specific activities were reviewed for each investment plan and project. Figures were compared to baseline performance of the CIF portfolio as of June 30, 2014.
84. PPCR project performance on all three gender indicators was solid relative to the historical baseline¹⁷. For the single PPCR project approved in the reporting period, sector-specific gender analysis, gender-disaggregated indicators, and specific activities aimed at women were found to be present (i.e., 100 percent performance on all three indicators, compared to baseline values of 30 percent, 23 percent, and 53 percent respectively)¹⁸.
85. ADB has completed a gender review of its CIF portfolio across CTF, PPCR, and SREP¹⁹. The review found good levels of gender mainstreaming across the programs, although it noted that in some cases the gender co-benefits and women-targeted activities were not directly linked to the main climate action objectives of the projects. The review called for preparation of technical guidance on gender in key sectors. The CIF Administrative Unit is now preparing these sector-specific guidance notes on such topics as gender and sustainable forest management, and gender and renewable energy livelihoods for final publication by December 2016. The notes highlight key sector entry points and good practices in gender mainstreaming across the project cycle.

5.2 Knowledge management

86. The CIF continues to be engaged with PPCR countries and development partners to generate lessons, facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote good practice on climate change adaptation.
87. *Adaptation Futures Conference 2016, Rotterdam (May 10-13, 2016)*: The CIF, in partnership with the World Bank Group and selected PPCR pilot countries, organized a panel session during the Adaptation Futures Conference 2016 to share experiences and lessons on promoting resilience and transformational change through PPCR implementation. The panel event brought together officials from PPCR pilot countries Tajikistan, St. Lucia, and Zambia to present and discuss their challenges and learning from mainstreaming resilience into development planning and investment. The discussion focused on enriching the knowledge on integrating adaptation approaches into development planning and how a programmatic approach has helped these pilot countries shape investment plans and priorities across key economic sectors.
88. Pacific PPCR South-South Exchange, Tonga (please see Case Example 5 on p. 35)

¹⁷ No new PPCR Investment Plans were approved in the period under review.

¹⁸ Both project documents and formal IFC responses to Trust Fund Committee comments were included in this analysis.

¹⁹ <https://www-cif.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/knowledge-documents/gender-climate-finance.pdf>

89. *5th Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum, Colombo (October 17-19, 2016)*: The CIF brought together PPCR pilot countries from the Asia-Pacific region for a PPCR-focused side event on October 16 in the run up to the 5th Asia Pacific Adaptation Forum. The event aims to further enhance the understanding of PPCR pilot countries about the challenges climate change poses on development planning and implementations of programs and projects with a focus on promoting urban resilience and transformational change. The PPCR pilot countries are expected to gather lessons and also impart their experiences and learning on addressing complex urban development issues in the face of climate change. The CIF will also organize two side events featuring adaptation experts and PPCR pilot country representatives as resource speakers. The first session is on International Financing for Climate Change Adaptation in Small Island Developing States to discuss trends in international adaptation financing flows to SIDS. Selected PPCR country representatives from SIDS will also provide an overview of the range of government activities currently being undertaken to access and manage climate change adaptation finance, highlighting both successes and challenges. The other session will showcase the PPCR and PPCR pilot countries will highlight actions they have been doing differently to build capacity to tackle climate change and ensure a more sustainable future. They will also present their perspectives on transformational change and how PPCR facilitated the implementation of adaptation and resilience programs which promoted good development.
90. *PPCR Learning Series*: In January 2016, the PPCR Focal Point Team of the World Bank Group launched the PPCR Learning Series that aims at sharing knowledge with task teams designing and implementing activities related to climate resilience. The series offers valuable insights into recent academic research; interesting discussions on hot topics, such as climate smart agriculture, urban resilience, or the use of climate services; as well as networking opportunities beyond participants' own area of expertise. The goal is to familiarize development practitioners with the complex challenges of effective planning for climate resilience. Each learning session features a specific theme²⁰ and provides a unique opportunity to learn from and discuss with academic researchers and professionals that are experts in their field. Attendance ranges from 50 to 80 participants with about a third of participants usually joining remotely. All key information, presentations, and a full recording of each learning event are available on the PPCR Learning Portal.
91. *Climate Resilience in Power Sector Planning*: In March 2016, the World Bank PPCR Focal Point team launched an analytical work in collaboration with the World Bank's Energy Global Practice to enhance the traditional least-cost (generation) planning approaches in power systems to render them more 'climate resilient' to current and future climate risks. Risk of physical impacts on power system infrastructure due to climate change is a very real issue and need to be considered when considering technologies, regulatory reform, design, and siting of generation and the generation mix for long-term viability and sustainability of these large investments. This is a pioneering initiative that seeks to strengthen the connection between the climate and power systems modelling streams, bringing

²⁰ Session 1 focused on climate resilience and migration (January), session 2 explored climate resilience in the urban context (February), session 3 analyzed the importance of climate resilience for landscape approaches (March), session 4 examined the impacts of El Niño on food security (April) and session 5 discussed the potential of modern earth observation for facilitating climate resilient development planning (September).

them together in the form of a practical quantitative model that can be built around existing tools and best available climate model data. More specifically, the objectives are to:

- Develop a set of models using stochastic linear programming (SLP) and robust decision making (RDM) techniques that incorporates climate variables;
- Apply the methodology for a country, initially for Bangladesh, that has significant exposure to climate change related risks and has experience using conventional least-cost planning models that can be enhanced as part of this planning work.

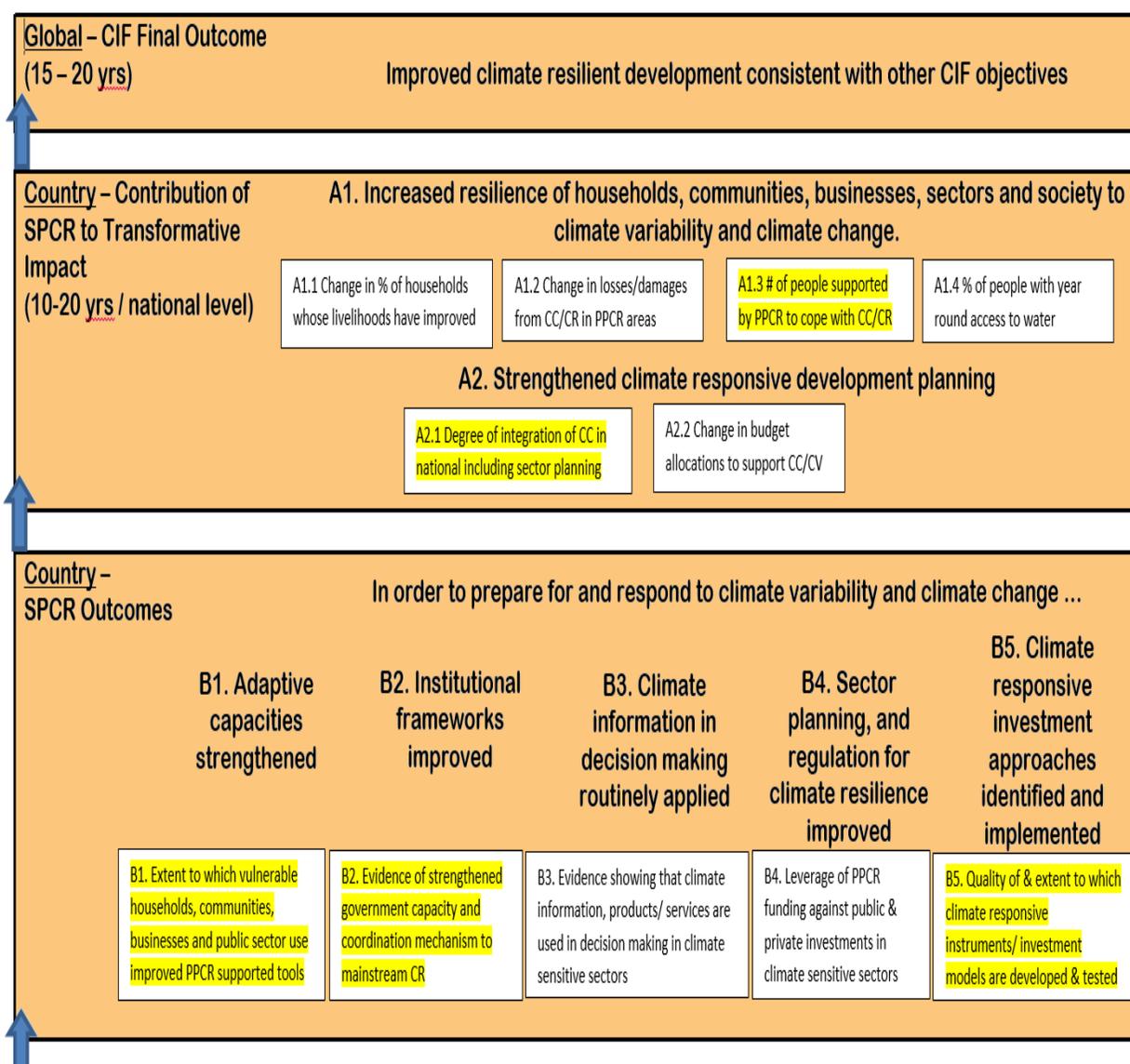
92. The modeling approach has been applied to the case of Bangladesh using readily available climate projections. The analysis is now being refined using updated climate projections and additional climate variables and will be completed by March 2017.

6 Annex

Annex 1: PPCR revised logic model and results framework

(five core indicators in yellow, the rest are optional indicators)

PPCR Revised Logic Model with Indicators



Annex 2: Brief overview on the methodology for monitoring and reporting on the five PPCR core indicators

#	Core Indicators	Rationale	Type of indicator	Level of data collection	Data collection instrument
1	Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning	This indicator is designed to capture the extent to which considerations of climate resilience (risks, opportunities) are integrated into planning processes at national and sectoral levels.	Qualitative/country self-assessment	National level / scoring workshop	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
2	Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	This indicator is important to demonstrate that the PPCR's support to pilot country governments results in improved institutions and institutional frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience.	Qualitative/country self-assessment	National level /scoring workshop	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
3	Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested	This indicator estimates (as best as possible) the extent to which the PPCR is identifying and implementing climate responsive investment approaches, by documenting the instruments and models that have been developed and tested with PPCR support and assessing their quality.	Qualitative/project self-assessment	Project level data, aggregate at National level	Scorecard: scores range from 0-10
4	Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change	This indicator measures the extent to which the PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacities of target stakeholders in a particular country or region, by measuring their uptake of climate responsive tools, instruments, strategies, and activities that the PPCR is supporting.	Quantitative	Project level data, aggregate at national level	Table: numeric data
5	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	This indicator determines whether PPCR projects/programs for climate resilience action reach and support people on the ground as intended. This It estimates (as best as possible) the number of people directly supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change in a particular country.	Quantitative	Project level, and aggregate at national level	Table: numeric data

Annex 3: Resource availability in the PPCR in USD million (as of June 30, 2016)

Cumulative Funding Received		
Contributions Received		
Cash Contributions		903.1
Unencashed promissory notes	a/	<u>242.0</u>
Total Contributions Received		<u>1,145.2</u>
Other Resources		
Investment Income earned		18.8
Other income		<u> </u>
Total Other Resources		<u>18.8</u>
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		<u>1,164.0</u>

Cumulative Funding Commitments		
Projects/Programs		1,013.1
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		35.1
Cumulative Administrative Expenses		<u>66.0</u>
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		<u>1,114.3</u>
Project/Program Cancellations	b/	<u>(18.4)</u>
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		<u>1,095.8</u>

Fund Balance (A - B)		<u>68.1</u>
Currency Risk Reserves	c/	<u>(36.3)</u>
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		<u>31.8</u>

Anticipated Commitments (FY17-FY21)		
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		124.3
Projected Administrative Budget		<u>-</u>
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)		<u>124.3</u>

Available Resources (C-D)		<u>(92.5)</u>
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Potential Future Funding (FY17-FY21)		
Pledges		-
Funding From Provisional Account		-
Contributions not yet paid (Receivable from UK)	d/	16.2
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	c/	<u>36.3</u>
Total Potential Future Resources (E)		<u>52.5</u>

Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)		<u>(40.0)</u>
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a/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 179.5 million. The trustee sent the encashment request to UK-DFID for GBP 169.7 million in May 2016.

b/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee.

c/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

d/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 12 million.

Annex 4: Indicative allocation of PPCR funding and PPCR approvals by country/region, first group of pilot countries and regional programs (as of June 2016, USD million)

Country	INDICATIVE FUNDING	COMMITTEE APPROVALS	% APPROVAL	MDB APPROVALS	% APPROVAL (vs Total Funding)	% APPROVAL (vs Committee Approvals)
Bangladesh	109.75	109.75	100%	99.75	91%	91%
Bolivia	115.00	90.50	79%	90.50	79%	100%
Cambodia	95.96	95.96	100%	95.96	100%	100%
Mozambique	102.00	91.00	89%	81.00	79%	89%
Nepal	91.00	86.00	95%	71.60	79%	83%
Niger	110.40	100.40	91%	100.40	91%	100%
Tajikistan	72.73	72.73	100%	72.73	100%	100%
Yemen	57.60	19.00	33%	19.00	33%	100%
Zambia	89.88	76.38	85%	76.38	85%	100%
Caribbean-Dominica	21.00	21.00	100%	21.00	100%	100%
Caribbean-Grenada	25.00	25.00	100%	25.00	100%	100%
Caribbean-Haiti	25.00	17.50	70%	17.50	70%	100%
Caribbean-Jamaica	35.72	30.92	87%	30.92	87%	100%
Caribbean-Saint Lucia	28.00	27.00	96%	27.00	96%	100%
Caribbean-St. Vincent & The Grenadines	15.00	15.00	100%	15.00	100%	100%
Caribbean-Regional Track	10.60	10.60	100%	10.60	100%	100%
South Pacific-Papua New Guinea	30.00	25.20	84%	25.20	84%	100%
South Pacific-Samoa	29.89	29.89	100%	29.89	100%	100%
South Pacific-Tonga	19.95	19.95	100%	19.95	100%	100%
South Pacific-Regional Track	10.00	10.00	100%	10.00	100%	100%
TOTAL	1,094.49	973.79	89%	939.39	86%	96%

Annex 5: PPCR Completed Projects

Bangladesh: *Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management*

Bangladesh is always ranked as one of the country's most at risk from climate change. Climate change remains a top priority for Bangladesh because it jeopardizes the country's development prospects. It continues to accelerate efforts to mainstreaming climate change adaptation through improving information and knowledge management (IKM) in development planning and management operations. Through the PPCR-supported technical assistance, the government established a web-based IKM network which is being managed and maintained by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Various organizations working on climate change have been linked to this network. This contributed to enriching the understanding of key institutions on how climate change affects development outcomes. MOEF also enhanced its ICT capability through hands-on training to manage the portal on a sustainable basis.

MOEF also spearheaded a knowledge gap assessment on climate change adaptation focusing on eight thematic areas and five key sectors. MOEF shared the findings of the report among relevant partners which generated further support for MOEF on knowledge management particularly on conducting flagship research on adaptation in partnership with research institutes, universities, and think tanks. Findings from the assessment also sensitized academia and research community for emphasizing and prioritizing research on adaptation.

Mozambique: *Climate Change Technical Assistance Project*

The Climate Change Technical Assistance Project (CCTAP), using PPCR and DFID co-financing, provided support to Mozambique to develop its National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation strategy which represents an important milestone in climate policy development. A Climate Change Unit (UMC) was established as part of CCTAP's support, to work across government ministries and support embedding climate change into government planning, and programming. The project supported an ambitious set of policy and institutional reforms to mainstream climate change into the government program. These were also supported by the World Bank's Climate Change Development Policy Operation series. CCTAP support provided vital facilitation and coordination for preparing and negotiating the policy reforms.

CCTAP, through the UMC, facilitated the development and roll-out of a national climate change monitoring and evaluation system, as well as coordinating reporting on PPCR progress. The coordinating and reporting functions of the UMC will be taken over by the Climate Change Unit in the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER).

Annex 6: Expected project submission for the fiscal year 2017

SPCR/ PSSA	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/ Private	Grant	Non Grant	MPIS	Expected PPCR SC Approval Date	Pipeline Age based on Expected PPCR SC Approval
PSSA	Mozambique	Lurio Sustainable Forestry Project	AfDB	Private	-	11.00	0.20	Nov-16	28
PSSA	Bolivia	Financial Risk Management for Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector	IDB	Public	-	10.00	0.15	Nov-16	28
SPCR	Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards-Additional Funding	IBRD	Public	5.00	-	-	Jan-17	19
PSSA	Caribbean-Saint Lucia	Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia	IDB	Private	-	1.00	0.20	Mar-17	40
PSSA	Bolivia	Microfinance and Climate Resilience for Smallholder Farmers in Bolivia	IDB	Private	-	4.00	0.20	Mar-17	32
SPCR	Caribbean-Haiti	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project	IBRD	Public	7.50	-	0.25	Mar-17	46
SPCR	Caribbean-Jamaica	Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of Jamaica	IBRD	Public	4.80	-	-	Apr-17	34
PSSA	Bolivia	Inclusive Finance to Improve Climate Resilience of Bolivian Agricultural Producers	IDB	Private	-	5.00	0.20	Jun-17	32
SPCR	Niger	Project for the Improvement of Climate Forecasting Systems and Operationalization of Early Warning Systems (PDIPC)	IFC	Private	-	1.50		Jun-17	79
SPCR	Niger	Sustainable Management and Control of Water Resources (PROMOVARE)	IFC	Private	-	2.50		Jun-17	79
SPCR	Niger	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)-Private Sector Investment to Build Climate Resilience in Niger's Agricultural Sector	IFC	Private	-	6.00		Jun-17	79

SPCR	South Pacific-Papua New Guinea	Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	ADB	Public	4.80	-		Sep-17	58
PSSA	Bolivia	Building Climate Resilience in Small Livestock Producers in the Bolivian Chaco Region	IDB	Private	-	5.50	0.20	TBD	32
SPCR	Yemen	Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities (CRCC)	IBRD	Public	20.00	-	0.30	TBD	61
SPCR	Yemen	Climate Resilience of Rural Communities	IBRD	Public	18.60	-	0.45	TBD	55
SPCR	Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience-Investment Component	IFC	Private	-	13.50		TBD	71
		TOTAL			60.70	60.00	2.15		

Note: Those with "TBD" were assumed to be approved by June 2017.

Annex 7: Status updates on projects in the pipeline

COUNTRY/ PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/ Private	PPCR FUNDING (Net of PPG) Million USD	Updates
Bolivia: Financial Risk Management for Climate Resilience in the Agriculture Sector	IDB	Public	10.00	The technical work took more time than expected due to data availability. In addition the coordination with public entities also took more time than expected. The technical work has now been completed and the government has approved to move forward with the process. The project concept note has been cleared in the IDB Risk management meeting and the project has been given the green light to proceed for approval by the IDB management. The project is scheduled to be presented around the third week of November for endorsement by the PPCR Subcommittee and for further IDB Board approval in early 2017, most likely middle of February.
Bolivia: Microfinance and Climate Resilience for Smallholder Farmers in Bolivia	IDB	Private	4.00	Two PPCR loan endorsed by sub-committee for two borrowers, Idepro and Diaconia, (US\$ 3,000,000 and US\$ 1,000,000 respectively). Both borrowers were granted operating licenses by the GOB last Sept 2016. As of first week of Oct 2016, the prospective borrowers confirmed their interest in taking a loan. Next steps are to draft a term sheet and conduct a due diligence mission in first quarter 2017. The project was delayed significantly due to the fact that the GOB had not granted an operating license to the borrowers. This has since been solved.
Bolivia: Building Climate Resilience in Small Livestock Producers in the Bolivian Chaco Region	IDB	Private	5.50	This regional technical cooperation (TC) in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay was approved by the multilateral investment fund (MIF) of IDB in 2014. A \$5.5 million PPCR loan was presented to the PPCR subcommittee and approved as a concept note. This loan was expected to be made to support climate resilience investments in the Bolivian Chaco, serving as a productive adjunct to the TC above. The Government of Bolivia initially granted a non-objection to this regional operation, which was later rescinded. Numerous subsequent attempts by the project team and the Country Office failed to find a solution, and the Government has been largely unresponsive on this issue. After two years, considering the uncertainties related to the non-objection, the MIF Team has opted to suspend its active work on obtaining and channeling a loan for this operation and therefore would recommend the removal of the correspondent amount from the PPCR pipeline.

<p>Bolivia: Inclusive Finance to Improve Climate Resilience of Bolivian Agricultural Producers</p>	<p>IDB</p>	<p>Private</p>	<p>5.00</p>	<p>This transaction is a subordinated loan facility. This type of loans help financial intermediaries (FI) increase its capital base and expand exponentially their credit portfolio. The downside for FIs is that the financing is more expensive, thus, banks have to administer this type of financing in an efficient way The client is expecting to rise additional subordinated debt by mid-2017 through an IDB/IIC loan and funds from PPCR. As a result, the approval of the financing suffered some delays during 2016, and it is now expected to only occur in June 2017.</p>
<p>Caribbean-Haiti: Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project</p>	<p>IBRD</p>	<p>Public</p>	<p>7.50</p>	<p>Project preparation is well underway. The most recent preparation mission took place in June 2016 and allowed the team, in conjunction with Government counterparts, to continue defining project activities and agree on implementation arrangements. The team and the Government of Haiti (GoH) are currently (i) identifying specific capacity building activities for the six targeted municipalities under the “Municipal Investment Support and Capacity Building” Component with the newly established mayors of the six target municipalities; (ii) identifying and confirming with new mayors a list of sub-projects already prioritized by municipalities in their municipal investment plans to be executed in the first stages of implementation; (iii) finalizing the flood risk modeling and the bathymetric survey, and conducting a sediments analysis for the Bassin Rhodo area to inform the design of the flood risk reduction works and the related solid waste management activities under the “Vulnerability Reduction and Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure” Component ; (iv) selecting the firm responsible to conduct the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the preliminary results of the flood modeling and the conclusions of the preliminary social assessment of the Bassin Rhodo (undertaken in June-July 2016), (v) and hiring a morphologist and a sediment specialist to provide insights on upstream interventions to complement the flood risk management investments downstream . Next preparation mission is planned for October-November 2016, quality enhancement review for early 2017, appraisal in February 2017, and board approval for May/June 2017.</p> <p>Also, the Project underwent two important changes regarding financing and safeguards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDA Financing has increased by US\$15M from US\$30M to US\$45M million • Safeguards category has been upgraded to A given the possible environmental impacts linked to the dredging of sediments and the important resettlement that will result from the infrastructure works in the Bassin Rhodo. <p>The Project preparation process has endured delays due to political reasons and to technical challenges encountered in Project design. The institutional environment and decision-making process has been affected by the political uncertainty surrounding the 2015-2016 contested presidential elections, which were postponed multiple times since December 2015. An unelected interim Government is currently in place and the elections process altogether will be redone starting October 2016. Additionally, the flood risk modeling undertaken as part of the preparation</p>

				<p>process revealed the need for larger infrastructure works on the Bassin Rhodo than originally anticipated, which will generate larger environmental impacts and the resettlement of populations. As a result, deeper technical and social studies need to be conducted as part of project preparation.</p> <p>A devastating hurricane hit Haiti on October 4, 2016 creating substantial physical damage and loss of life, in particular in the South Department. Government resources and priorities are likely to be focused on recovery efforts, creating possible delays in project preparation. The team remains ready to support the GoH in these efforts and will mobilize the necessary extra resources to ensure project preparation stays on track. The team also has increased the engagement at the local level to develop the “Municipal Investment Support and Capacity Building” Component (the Bank team has been enlarged on the ground). In addition, the Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities has designated a focal point in the Local Authorities Directorate to provide a closer follow-up to the preparation of this Component. Regarding the technical challenges encountered in the design of flood risk reduction works, the Government has (i) contracted a modeling firm to conduct the flood risk assessment and bathymetry of the Bassin Rhodo; and (ii) conducted a preliminary social assessment of the Bassin Rhodo to identify resettlement needs. Additionally, the Bank has expanded its team of experts to include a Senior Social Development Specialist with expertise in large resettlement projects and is also contracting morphology and a sediments experts to support project preparation and the ESIA process. The hydrology expert has also been mobilized to provide close technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Works in the supervision of the firm that is developing the flood risk modeling and bathymetry of the Bassin Rhodo. The Bank team and the Government are planning for approval by the board in May/June 2017. CIF Approval is expected in February/March 2017.</p>
Caribbean-Jamaica: Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of Jamaica	IBRD	Public	4.80	<p>The PPG consultants have been on board and conducting an institutional and regulatory review of the fisheries sector in Jamaica to enhance climate resilience, including the legal framework for monitoring, control and surveillance and capacity for monitoring. Another activity initiated is an assessment of the climate change risks for the various elements of the value chain. Consultations are planned in November 2016. The preparation activities will be completed by the end of February 2017. The main factor affected the project preparation is the conditionality of the IMF Extended Fund Facility (EFF). With the EFF, the Government of Jamaica must contain expenditure growth over the program period (May 2013-April 2017). One of the measures is the introduction of a 5-year public sector investment program (PSIP), in which all capital investments by central</p>

			<p>government and all state-owned enterprises are selected according to efficiency criteria and consistency with the growth and equity goals, and their financing, in each case, is cleared by the Debt Management Branch. Each annual program of investments must be included in the fiscal budget and approved by Parliament. This applies to donor-funded grants such as PPCR. Jamaica's fiscal year starts in April, and the national budgeting exercise starts three months prior to the beginning of fiscal year. When the project concept note was approved in January 2015, there was no more fiscal space in the annual program of investments for FY2015. The project had to wait for the next budgeting exercise for the period starting in April 2016.</p> <p>During the aforementioned national budgeting exercise (January-March) each year, the Government restricts all donors to conduct missions including virtual ones. Since it affects all donor-funded projects, every mission is trying to rush in April. This means that, in reality, the implementation of PPG is forced to slow down over four months in a year.</p> <p>There was also a snap general election in February 2016 in which the opposition party won to take office. As a result, the new Cabinet was sworn in and the ministries were realigned. Subsequently, it was decided that the new Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture would take the responsibility of the Fisheries Sector project. While the technical staff tried to proceed with procurement of consultants for the PPG activities, the processing side was severely affected by this.</p> <p>The implementing agency of the preparation grant is the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. They have not had experience in managing a Bank-funded project. The Bank conducted capacity assessments on their fiduciary departments, and concluded that they have the basic capacity to handle small grants with adequate support from the Bank. Therefore, it is one of the objectives under the PPG to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry to carry out project preparation and implementation. The initial set-up and procurement processes were slow due to this capacity issue. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries got flooding this summer and their office functions including HR, procurement and FM were severely affected.</p> <p>The Bank team plans to submit the project for CIF approval in April 2017 before Decision Review Meeting in order to expedite the CIF approval and also to incorporate all comments from CIF review into the Decision package. Board Approval is expected in July 2017.</p>
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Caribbean-Saint Lucia: Supporting climate resilient investments in the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia	IDB	Private	1.00	This project will leverage \$250,000 in technical assistance funds from PROADAPT and a \$1 million reimbursable loan under the PPCR to the Laborie Credit Union in St. Lucia. The program will build requisite capacity and knowledge among clients in small holder agriculture to improve their resilience to a range of climate-related risks, including cyclonic winds, flooding, drought, heat waves, invasive pests, among others. The project will also build capacity in the lending arm of the Laborie Credit Union to on-lend. The project will also incorporate a scheme to facilitate the access of small holder farmers to a parametric insurance instrument developed by the Munich Re Foundation and currently marketed in St. Lucia as the Livelihood Protection Plan. Final MIF Donor Memorandum by November 2016 and approval is expected 1st quarter 2017.
Mozambique: Lurio Sustainable Forestry Project	AfDB	Private	11.00	Progress on the project has been slow for a number of reasons including change in CEO at Green Resources. The new CEO is now resident in Tanzania. Early trial plantings have started to grow well, having survived the first year when rains were variable. There is continued strong interest from external investors to build a pulping facility in Mozambique that would be well served by the new railway line which runs through the project area. At present there is a delay whilst we wait for feedback on the financial model following input from auditors. Having met the ex-CEO, who remains on the Board of Green Resources, in London in mid-October, AfDB expects that the management team in Lurio Green Resources will now turn their attention to AfDB's requests. Accordingly, AfDB is encouraged that this project will see real progress early next year.
Nepal: Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards-Additional Funding	IBRD	Public	5.00	The project concept note was prepared and approved in July 2016. Background studies are being undertaken by the Government and also by the Bank team on cryosphere monitoring and decision support systems and on disaster preparedness. These will all inform design of this project. Preparation of the project slipped due to context in Nepal where the main focus after the earthquake was on immediate post disaster risk assessment and recovery. Recovery-led missions were prioritized at that time, and except for emergency response missions, most other missions were suspended for several months after the earthquake. After that the trade embargo was in place in India for almost 6 months, and there were other practical constraints that limited fielding of missions. Office staff were literally walking home and to office due to the severe fuel crisis. These affected the entire portfolio in Nepal and put increasing demands on the task team. It was only earlier this year that the Bank team could start discussions on the preparation of this project. A preparation mission is planned for November 6-14 2016. The GoN and the Bank team are working to deliver the project within FY17. The decision meeting is expected to be held in January 2017. The CIF Approval is also planned in January 2017, and the Board Approval is expected in March 2017.

<p>Niger: Project for the Improvement of Climate Forecasting Systems and Operationalization of Early Warning Systems (PDIPC)</p>	IFC	Private	1.50	<p>As mentioned in previous updates to the SubCommittee, there have been some challenges identifying suitable private sector sponsors for projects to be financing by PPCR in Niger. The main barriers faced are: (i) low in-country technical capacities (for businesses, farmers, bankers); (ii) limited appropriate infrastructure; (iii) lack of reliable data and information; (iv) novelty of the topic – adaptation – for the private sector; and (v) limited potential private sector clients that could comply with IFC’s social, environmental and financial standards and requirements. To date, suitable investment opportunities for IFC-PPCR financing have not emerged under this program.</p>
<p>Niger: Sustainable Management and Control of Water Resources (PROMOVARE)</p>	IFC	Private	2.50	<p>As mentioned in previous updates to the Sub-Committee, the analysis undertaken in the preparatory phase of the PROMOVARE program has confirmed that there is a need to develop and implement an advisory services project to help set the stage for investments to follow. While IFC-PPCR Irrigation Advisory Project implementation has been slowed down due to political instability and terrorism incidents in Niger and from neighboring countries, a private sector company is working in partnership with IFC to pilot a commercially-based approach for improved irrigation. In parallel, IFC is seeking investment opportunities to scale up this initial capacity building. Moreover, the IFC-PPCR advisory project sponsor has also commenced work to develop a strategy to integrate and coordinate with other development partner programs and public institutions to ensure the highest possible longer term development impact in terms of: a) number of farmers reached; b) complementarity of regions selected; and c) sustainability of training/supported provided to farmers. These include the Millennium Challenge Corporation, whose recent Niger compact includes a component that was designed to directly interface with that training infrastructure being established by the IFC-PPCR advisory Irrigation Project. The IFC-PPCR project will also feed the successful results of the pilot phase into a scaling up program from the WBG Sahel Irrigation Initiative, which has allocated \$187M to increase the use of irrigation in the Sahel.</p>
<p>Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)- Private Sector Investment to Build Climate Resilience in Niger's Agricultural Sector</p>	IFC	Private	6.00	<p>In addition to the main barriers in identifying private sector investments in adaptation in Niger (i) low in-country technical capacities (for businesses, farmers, bankers); (ii) limited appropriate infrastructure; (iii) lack of reliable data and information; (iv) novelty of the topic – adaptation – for the private sector; and (v) limited potential private sector clients that could comply with IFC’s social, environmental and financial standards and requirements), in almost all countries in the world (including most developed countries), weather based crop insurance is usually subsidized (directly and indirectly) by the public sector. In the case of Niger, and based on discussions with insurance companies in that part of the world, there is a clear need for significant government subsidies. At this stage, IFC does not foresee investment opportunities for IFC-PPCR finance under this program in the near future.</p>

South Pacific-Papua New Guinea: Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	ADB	Public	4.80	Earlier in the year, the project team reassessed that the original available budget is insufficient to undertake the feasibility study. Since this is a rather small investment, for greater efficiency the team tried to look around for additional funding support to fund consulting services to undertake both due diligence and detailed design (instead of feasibility design) – this is to fast-track project implementation on the ground (i.e bring forward the construction timelines). This approach of advancing the detailed design saves at least 8 months for the government in terms of actual project implementation (construction) as compared to the typical 2-stage process (conducting feasibility study and detailed engineering design in sequential order). The team managed to secure additional grant resources from Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) to provide a combination of due diligence and detailed engineering design of the Alotau wharf project (scope of additional financing). The team worked with the government and CDIA on the grant application process and the TOR. The recruitment process to engage a firm to deliver this work commenced in August 2016.
Yemen: Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities (CRCC)	IBRD	Public	20.00	WB missions are still suspended and the task team has not been able to work remotely or engage with the client during this time due to political unrest and security reasons. The WB team is not anticipating any immediate change. When the situation improves, WB will re-assess jointly with the client the immediate next steps
Yemen: Climate Resilience of Rural Communities	IBRD	Public	18.60	WB missions are still suspended and the task team has not been able to work remotely or engage with the client during this time due to political unrest and security reasons. The WB team is not anticipating any immediate change. When the situation improves, WB will re-assess jointly with the client the immediate next steps.
Zambia: Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience- Investment Component	IFC	Private	13.50	IFC is releasing its unused PPCR allocation in Zambia for a public sector operation. The World Bank is working with the Government to design a new project that will build on the preparatory work done by IFC.

Annex 8: Expected and actual total number of people supported by the PPCR

			Cumulative Actual result as of Dec.2015 (,000)		Expected Results (,000)	
Country	Region1	Region2	Women	Total	Women	Total
Bangladesh	ASIA	LMIE	1800	3748	900	1874
Bolivia	LAC	LMIE	0	316	0	173
Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	20	1061	11	549
Dominica	LAC	SIDS	15	72	7	35
GRENADA	LAC	SIDS	107	107	53	53
Haiti	LAC	SIDS	0	191	0	57
JAMAICA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mozambique	AFRICA	LDC	11	13954	6	7112
Nepal	ASIA	LDC	102	15385	50	7872
Niger	AFRICA	LDC	579	2121	285	1065
Papua New Guinea	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Saint Lucia	LAC	SIDS	4	169	2	83
Samoa	ASIA	SIDS	8	155	4	76
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	LAC	SIDS	0	109	0	53
Tajikistan	ECA	LMIE	126	1319	64	628
Tonga	ASIA	SIDS	5	18	3	9
Zambia	AFRICA	LDC	24	930	13	279

Note: NR: Not reported,

SIDS: Small Island Developing States; LMIE: Lower-Middle-Income Economies (excluding SIDS); LDCs: Least Developed Countries

Annex 9: Achieved results and Targets of approved PPCR Projects as of December 2015

Project Title	MDBs	Country	Region 1	Region 2	Target		Cumulative results as of Dec.2015	
					Women	Total	Women	Total
Projet de Développement de l'Information et de la Prospective Climatiques (PDIPC)	AFDB	Niger	Africa	LDC	75,000	150,000	2,678	5,250
Projet de Mobilisation et Valorisation des Ressources en Eau (PROMOVARE)	AFDB	Niger	Africa	LDC	359,260	710,000	6,064	9,940
Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience	AFDB	Mozambique	Africa	LDC	4,100	8,200	4,000	8,000
Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP)	AFDB	Mozambique	Africa	LDC	10,000	20,000	1,589	3,008
Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin	AFDB	Zambia	Africa	LDC	240,000	800,000	0	0
Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project	ADB	Bangladesh	ASIA	LMIE	1,750,000	3,500,000	875,000	1,750,000
Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project	ADB	Bangladesh	ASIA	LMIE	124,000	248,000	25,000	50,000
Provincial Roads Improvement Project - Climate Proofing of Roads in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	110,000	200,000	11,000	20,000
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	179,900	350,000	0	0
Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	5,940	10,000	0	0
GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	92,910	185,820	0	0
Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-focused Adaptation	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	54,000	105,800	0	0
Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Monduliri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	8,600	17,200	0	0
Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	46,000	90,000	0	0

as part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project								
Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure in Kampong Cham Province	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	51,000	100,000	0	0
Rainwater Harvesting and Drip Irrigation for High-Value Crop Production in Cambodia	ADB	Cambodia	ASIA	LMIE	1,000	2,000	0	0
Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	ADB	Nepal	ASIA	LDC	1,807,355	3,620,315	0	0
Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions	ADB	Nepal	ASIA	LDC	165,000	330,000	45,268	91,304
Climate Resilience Sector Project	ADB	Tonga	ASIA	SIDS	8,758	17,864	2,500	5,000
Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	ADB	Tajikistan	ECA	LMIE	261,350	522,270	52,270	104,454
Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	ADB	Tajikistan	ECA	LMIE	37,876	89,393	5,292	9,211
Roads & Bridges Management and Maintenance Project - APL2	IBRD	Mozambique	Africa	LDC	6,000,000	11,730,668	0	0
Cities and Climate Change PPCR AF	IBRD	Mozambique	Africa	LDC	1,096,083	2,192,166	0	0
Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Services	IBRD	Mozambique	Africa	LDC	1,300	2,200	0	0
Climate Change Technical Assistant Project	IBRD	Mozambique	Africa	LDC	150	300	0	0
Climate Resilience - Integrated Basin Management Project	IBRD	Bolivia	LAC	LMIE	1,500	3,000	0	0
Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)	IBRD	Dominica	LAC	SIDS	35,211	71,860	7,422	15,146
Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction Project	IBRD	GRENADA	LAC	SIDS	52,769	106,667	52,769	106,667
Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	IBRD	Haiti	LAC	SIDS	57,000	190,000	0	0
Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	IBRD	Saint Lucia	LAC	SIDS	83,401	169,000	2,065	4,129
Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction	IBRD	SVG	LAC	SIDS	53,349	109,188	0	0
Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	IBRD	Nepal	ASIA	LDC	5,892,528	11,419,949	0	0
Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (CAPCR)	IBRD	Niger	Africa	LDC	630,000	1,260,000	276,271	563,402
Enhancing Climate Resilience for West Coast Road Project	IBRD	Samoa	ASIA	SIDS	43120	88,000	0	0
Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities	IBRD	Samoa	ASIA	SIDS	32,640	67,443	4,035	8,357

Improvement of Weather, Climate, and Hydrological Delivery project	IBRD	Tajikistan	ECA	LMIE	820	2000	400	800
Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	IBRD	Tajikistan	ECA	LMIE	97,200	243,000	5,664	11,560
Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project	IBRD	Zambia	Africa	LDC	39,000	130,000	13,273	23,689
Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	EBRD	Tajikistan	ECA	LMIE	230,262	460,525	0	0
Small Business Climate Resilience Financing Facility	EBRD	Tajikistan	ECA	LMIE	0	2,000	0	0
PPCR Nepal - Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture	IFC	Nepal	ASIA	LDC	7,500	15,000	4,297	10,815
PPCR Niger – Irrigation Program	IFC	Niger	Africa	LDC	250	1,000	0	0
Multipurpose Drinking water and irrigation program for the municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto	IDB	Bolivia	LAC	LMIE	171,661	313,423	0	0
Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop	IDB	Haiti	LAC	SIDS	250	1,000	0	0
Total					19,918,043	39,655,251	1,396,857	2,800,732

Annex 10: Use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change

Country	Number of Households		Number of Communities		Number of Businesses		Number of Public Sector Service Entities	
	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results
Bangladesh	1011906	1724500	2995	4220	17046	23454	1254	1866
Bolivia	0	377218	0	26	0	0	25	117
Grenada	5016	45917	147	183	165	265	294	474
Dominica	26085	289004	0	9			9	10
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	307	0	75	0	37
Mozambique	16590	767408	19	4206	0	564	31	72
Nepal	28116	91310	375	0	7	6	0	0
Niger	1420	20500	117	900	3	9	0	3650
Saint Lucia	2423	127278	9	25	8141	9335	16	32
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	135725	5	406	0	117	0	117
Samoa	1916	89801	18	745		141		76
Tajikistan	15832	169463	454	1009	90	8887	26	56
Tonga	4800	5398	385	392			25	27
Cambodia	4000	130535	0	118	0	1270	11	68
Zambia	4911	59940	4	69	0	200	39	63
Total	1,123,015	4,033,997	4,528	12,615	25,452	44,323	1,730	6,665