



Meeting of the SCF Trust Fund Committee

Washington, D.C. (Virtual)

Friday, June 24, 2022

PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT

SCF/TFC.16/3.2

May 27, 2022

PROPOSED DECISION

The SCF Trust Fund Committee reviewed the document, *SCF/TFC.16/3.2, PPCR Operational and Results Report*, and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of PPCR in the pilot countries.

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

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1 Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) was established in 2009 as a dedicated program of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) to support developing countries and regions in building their resilience to the impacts of climate change. It provides scaled-up financing to support innovative investments and demonstrate ways to integrate climate risk management and adaptation objectives into core development processes.
2. PPCR started out working in 18 countries and two regional programs (Caribbean and Pacific). In May 2015, a group of 10 more pilot countries was selected. With the establishment of the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) in 2020, additional CIF countries were able to participate in PPCR.¹
3. This PPCR Operational and Results Report identifies key strategic issues, highlights decisions taken intersessionally by the PPCR Technical Committee, and provides a status update on the entire PPCR portfolio of programs and projects, as well as results achieved by PPCR countries.
4. This report provides an update on the entire PPCR portfolio and results reporting of projects/programs under implementation for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 (with additional updates as of March 31, 2022 on resource availability). The status and trends in disbursements under the program are also presented for the same time period.

2 Strategic Issues

5. This section focuses on key strategic issues related to PPCR pipeline delivery and portfolio progress. It also provides an overview of knowledge management and monitoring and reporting (M&R) topics of strategic importance.
6. As of December 31, 2021, the PPCR Technical Committee has approved USD 980.7 million in funding for 82 projects. The program has reached a relatively mature stage of operation, with 27 projects completed. The project disbursement rate has reached 87 percent, increasing from USD 717 million in June 2020 to USD 847 million by the end of December 2021.
7. Despite the impacts of COVID-19, the PPCR program has continued to progress, with projects and programs advancing in implementation and many nearing completion.

2.1 PPCR Resource Availability

8. As of March 31, 2022, PPCR funding has reached USD 1.17 billion and a total commitment of USD 1.13 billion.
9. The unrestricted fund balance of PPCR (after reserves) stands at USD 39.1 million, and anticipated commitments amount to USD 9 million (USD 4.3 million in capital resources and

¹ These include Armenia, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, and Peru.

USD 4.7 million in grant resources) resulting in available resources amounting to USD 30 million (USD 21.9 million in capital and USD 8.1 million in grant). The MDB Committee will discuss options to make use of these available resources to further PPCR objectives. Table 1 summarizes available resources under PPCR and Annex 1 provides more detailed information.

Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule

(USD million, as of March 31, 2022)

	Total	Non-grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	49.4	26.2	23.1
Future Programming Reserves	10.3		10.3
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	39.1	26.2	12.8
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	9.0	4.3	4.7
Available Resources (C-D)	30.0	21.9	8.1

2.2 PPCR Pipeline Management Update

10. As of December 31, 2021, PPCR has a total of 84 projects in its portfolio and 82 of these projects have been approved by the PPCR Technical Committee, including 18 projects under PPCR’s Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP). Eighty-one of these 82 projects have been approved by the multilateral development banks (MDBs).
11. A total of 20 projects are under BDRP’s confirmed pipeline, and seven projects are in the reserve pipeline requiring grant funding totaling USD 12.75 million.²

2.3 Knowledge Management and Partnerships

12. The year 2021 saw considerable progress in generating knowledge and building partnerships through PPCR. Under the CIF’s *Knowledge for Resilience Series*, two additional knowledge products were developed to showcase PPCR experiences and lessons in [climate-smart infrastructure](#), and [local stakeholder engagement](#). CIF also published the report, [COVID-19 and Climate Smart Health Care](#) which is the first deliverable under CIF’s collaboration with the World Bank Group’s Health, Nutrition and Population Unit. The report lays out the dual risks that the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change pose to global health. It also provides recommendations on actions that the health sector can take during the COVID-19 response and recovery to tackle both the pandemic and climate change threats. These knowledge products were launched at COP26 through side-events with MDBs and other partners.
13. CIF partnered with the Global Center on Adaptation and the African Development Bank in the implementation of the Youth Adaptation Solutions Challenge. The initiative aims to

² In March 2022, total number of projects under the PPCR have increased to 88 with the addition of four projects under BDRP that were moved from the reserve pipeline to the confirmed pipeline when additional PPCR resources became available to finance these projects. The concept notes for these projects have been endorsed by the PPCR Technical Committee to proceed with proposal preparation.

empower youth for entrepreneurship and job creation in climate adaptation and resilience. It awards winners business grants of up to \$100,000 each and the opportunity to participate in a 12-month resilience business accelerator program to help them identify climate adaptation and resilience solutions, scale up their businesses, deepen their impact, and create quality jobs. CIF helped to assess and select 10 winners who were announced at COP26. A series of learning modules focused on climate change, financial management, investor readiness, and digital marketing, has also been delivered as part of the accelerator program. Due to the unique challenges and needs for support for youth business leaders in francophone countries, an additional five young entrepreneurs from francophone countries have been selected to join the program.

14. In August 2021, CIF also joined as a partner of the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Program (NWP) to contribute to its knowledge sharing and learning. PPCR is invited to provide inputs to knowledge development and dissemination and contributions to knowledge events, particularly on adaptation finance and private sector engagement in adaptation. This partnership will enable lessons from PPCR and new CIF programs to be shared with a wider audience through the UNFCCC process. In particular, CIF is exploring the potential to collaborate with NWP and UNFCCC-constituted bodies supporting adaptation (e.g., the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group) for a climate resilience event at COP27.

2.4 Monitoring and Reporting

15. **Challenges with country engagement on results reporting:** Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the challenges many countries have faced in organizing in-person or virtual multi-stakeholder M&R workshops (which are the foundation of PPCR M&R country reporting mechanism), it was again deemed optional for countries to report results in this reporting period. While all PPCR country focal points were directly contacted by the CIF Administrative Unit and were strongly encouraged to resume reporting in a full or adapted manner, if feasible, only four countries and one region submitted a report. (See Annex 5). Most PPCR countries have not submitted a report since the 2019 reporting period, which covered results achieved as of December 31, 2018.
16. The relatively low number of countries submitting results reports has led to a lack of comprehensive, up-to-date information on some of the key results achieved by PPCR, such as the total number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change (PPCR Core Indicator 5). Current optics are weak on countries' progress mainstreaming climate resilience (PPCR Core Indicators 1-2), as well as on countries' overall PPCR outcomes and impacts across projects.³

³ Most of the PPCR results data reported by MDBs are at the output level.

17. Beyond the pandemic, PPCR countries and projects are facing numerous challenges in sustainably maintaining a country-level PPCR M&R mechanism. In some PPCR countries, the M&R mechanism was tied to a technical assistance project that has since closed, in turn closing the M&R mechanism along with it. In other countries, some (but not all) PPCR projects have closed and the project teams have dissolved, making it challenging to organize a program-level M&R workshop. Several PPCR countries also reported that national focal points or MDB project teams have changed during the pandemic when the PPCR country-level M&R mechanism was not active, with new teams either unaware or unable to implement their country-level PPCR M&R responsibilities.
18. At the MDB level, as PPCR portfolios mature, it is also not uncommon for some projects to undergo restructuring. Restructuring typically leads to the addition and deletion of select indicators in a project's results framework and notable changes to indicator targets. For the purposes of M&R, CIF reviews project restructuring on a case-by-case basis to recalibrate alignment with the PPCR M&R system and update targets within the commonly reported PPCR indicators (see Section 5) if needed. However, project restructuring can still limit data availability and reporting continuity over time (effects that are exacerbated by limited country-level reporting).
19. In light of these challenges, enhancing PPCR M&R country engagement, support, and capacity-building is a strategic priority for CIF that will continue in fiscal year 2023 (FY23).⁴ The CIF Administrative Unit is working to support PPCR countries along several fronts:
 - a. **Online M&R training sessions:** The PPCR M&R online training module is available for country focal point teams, MDBs, and other interested parties. It is available in two versions, self-paced or instructor-led, and three languages: English, French, and Spanish. It is currently being updated to incorporate guidance on the country results reporting portals within the CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH). New links to the online training and opportunities to request instructor-led training will be shared with PPCR countries, MDBs, and other PPCR stakeholders once they are available.
 - b. **Targeted capacity building opportunities:** The CIF Administrative Unit also offers targeted PPCR M&R capacity-building opportunities for recipient countries and local stakeholders based on country demand. As the COVID-19 situation permits, these opportunities entail in-person workshops and training on PPCR M&R issues. They are especially useful for countries with new country focal points or project teams. Increasingly, CIF will also support countries with mature or completed PPCR investment plans (see part d). MDBs active in the targeted PPCR countries are encouraged to participate in the trainings as well.
 - c. **CIF Collaboration Hub (CCH):** Efforts are currently underway to incorporate PPCR country-led annual results reporting directly into the CCH. The CIF Administrative Unit is coordinating with the CCH development team to build out a new results portal, which PPCR countries will be expected to use to report annual results to CIF starting in FY23. Training opportunities will be provided to PPCR country focal points and their M&R colleagues prior to next year's reporting period to ensure that countries become familiar and comfortable with the CCH platform.

- d. **Guidance on completed investment plans and piloting an M&R close-out exercise:** As an increasing number of PPCR countries reach a stage where most or all projects in their investment plan are completed, they need guidance in transitioning or closing out their annual, country-led M&R mechanism. In FY23, the CIF Administrative Unit plans to support a limited number of countries with closed or highly mature investment plans to pilot an M&R approach for these late-stage investment plans. Niger has nominally agreed to participate as the first of PPCR countries. The exercise will enable countries to complete their annual results reporting to the CIF Administrative Unit and for the CIF Administrative Unit to take stock of final investment plan results at the country level, including other potential areas of thematic interest, such as gender outcomes, transformational change processes, and just transition issues. Based on the experience of these pilot M&R close-out exercises and additional inputs from CIF’s main stakeholder groups, further guidance will be developed in FY23 to inform all PPCR countries of when and how to close out their annual results reporting requirements.

3 Status of PPCR

3.1 Portfolio Overview

20. As of December 31, 2021, PPCR has a total pipeline allocation of USD 985.3 million for 84 projects. This includes 60 projects under the endorsed strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCRs) of the original pilot countries, four projects under the private-sector set-aside (PSSA) window, and 20 projects under the BDRP. Eighty-two of these projects have been approved by Technical Committee and 81 approved by the respective MDB Boards. Seventy of these projects have disbursed a total of USD 847 million. Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status.

Table 2: Overview of PPCR portfolio (USD million, as of December 31, 2021)

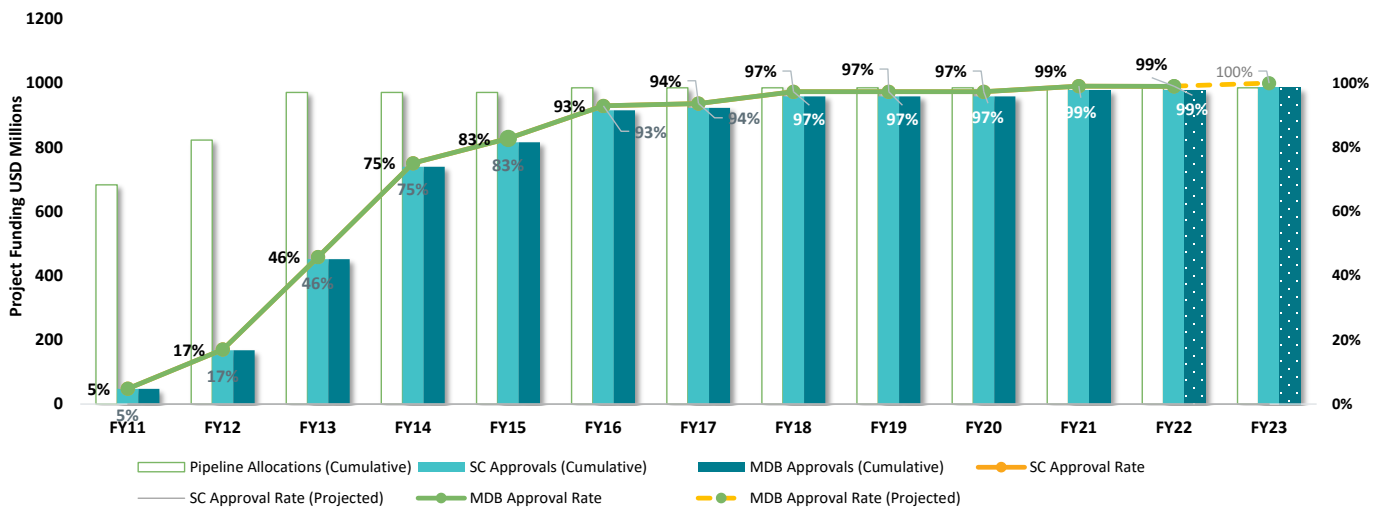
	Indicative Pipeline Allocation				Approved Funding		Disbursement
	Total	IP	PSSA	BDRP	Committee	MDB	
PPCR Funding	985.3	940.4	19.2	25.6	980.7	978.7	847
Number of Projects	84	60	4	20	82	81	70

21. Compared to the last PPCR ORR, the total amount allocated for the PPCR portfolio has decreased by USD 27 million (from USD 1,012 million to USD 985 million). This is mainly due to projects that were completed and have returned unused funds.

⁴ CIF’s fiscal year 2023 is from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023.

22. Figure 1 shows the trend and projection of project approvals by the PPCR Technical Committee and the MDBs from 2011 to 2023. The project approval timeline under the PPCR has been extended from FY22 to FY23 because of the additional projects that were added under the BDRP. Based on current projections, the entire PPCR portfolio is expected to be approved by the PPCR Technical Committee and the MDBs by the end of June 2023.

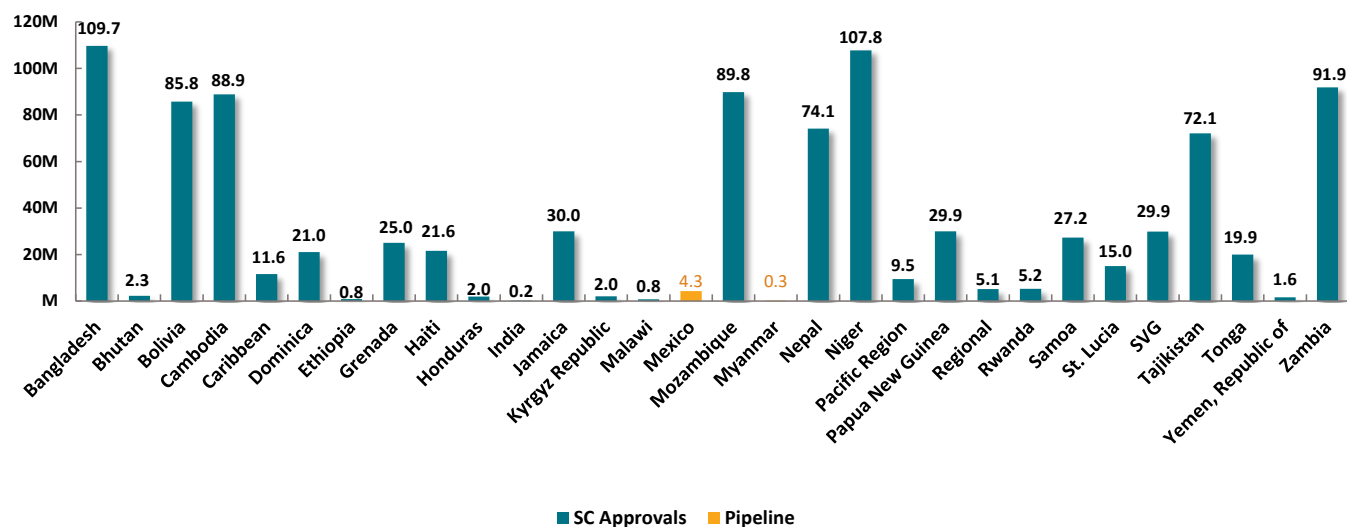
Figure 1: PPCR funding approval rates and projections by fiscal year



23. Figure 2 illustrates the approval levels of the PPCR pipeline of projects by country and by region. Two BDRP projects, one in Myanmar and one in Mexico, await approval by the PPCR Technical Committee.⁵ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) put its project operations on hold in Myanmar effective February 1, 2021, so it may consider consulting the PPCR MDB Committee about the possibility of using the BDRP funds in another country for a similar project. In addition, it is unlikely that the Mexico project will proceed, therefore, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) is looking into cancelling it and discussing with the PPCR MDB Committee the possibility of using the funds for another project.

⁵ An additional four projects under BDRP were added to the PPCR pipeline in March 2022. Approval of these projects by the Technical Committee and the MDB Boards are expected by FY2023. Please see Annex 2 for the list of projects in the PPCR Pipeline, including these four projects endorsed by the Technical Committee in March 2022.

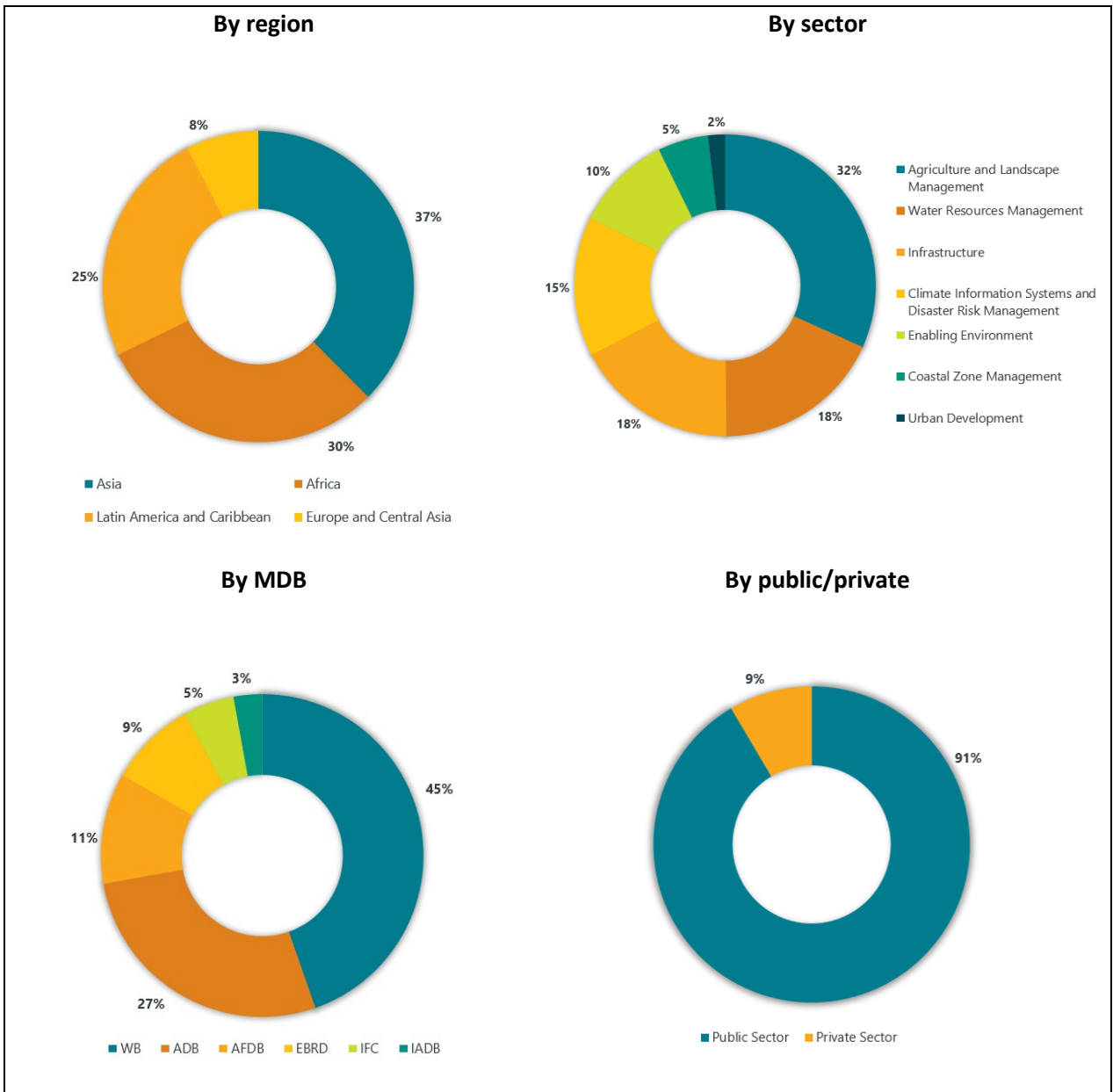
Figure 2: PPCR funding approvals and indicative allocations by country (as of December 31, 2021, USD million)



24. Figure 3 provides a breakdown of the PPCR portfolio by region, sector, MDB, and whether projects are public or private in nature. Asia represents the largest portion of the PPCR portfolio (37 percent) followed by Africa (30 percent). The World Bank implements almost half of the PPCR portfolio (45 percent) followed by ADB (27 percent). The largest portion of funding by sector focuses on agriculture and landscape management (32 percent) and the bulk of PPCR projects relate to the public sector (91 percent).

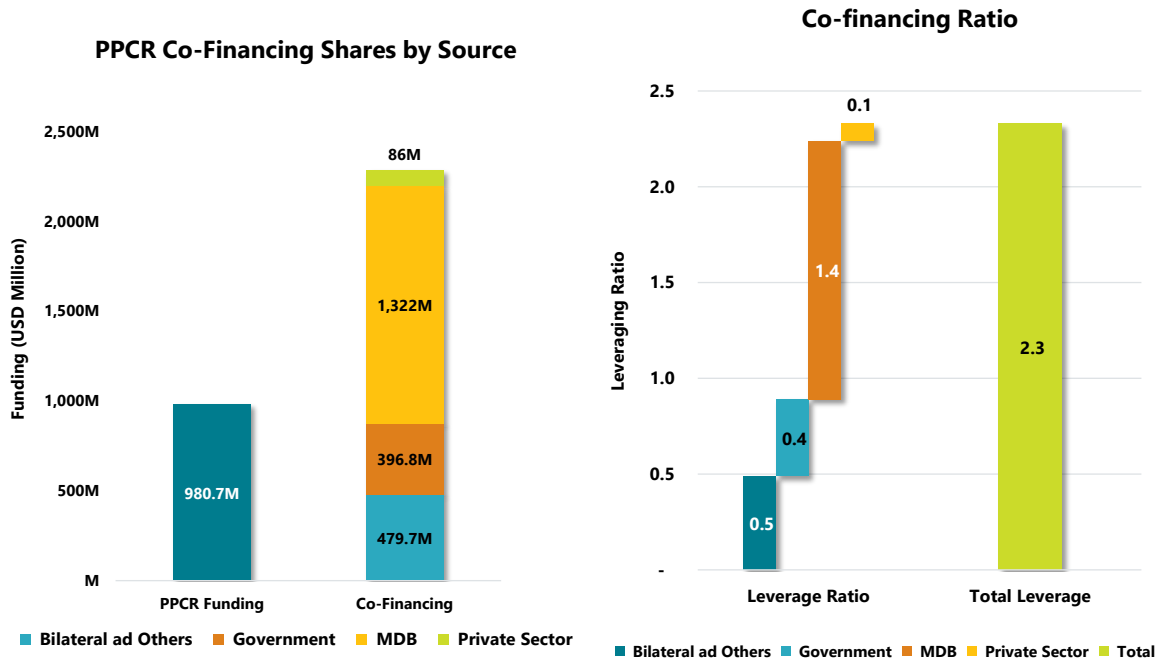
Figure 3: PPCR portfolio distribution

(approved by the PPCR Technical Committee, as of December 31, 2021)



25. Figure 4 shows the total expected co-financing for the 82 projects approved by the PPCR Technical Committee, amounting to almost USD 2.3 billion, or a co-financing ratio of 1:2.3. The MDBs remain the biggest source of co-financing, followed by recipient governments, bilateral/other donors, and the private sector.

**Figure 4: PPCR co-financing shares by source and co-financing ratio
(USD million, as of December 31, 2021)**



3.2 Portfolio Updates

3.2.1 PPCR Phase 1 Technical Assistance

26. By December 2017, the PPCR Technical Committee had endorsed all 30 SPCRs from the 20 original pilots (18 countries and 2 regions) and the 10 new pilot countries. All Phase 1 activities of these countries are also finalized.

3.2.2 PPCR Technical Committee and MDB Approvals

27. Since the last reporting period, the PPCR Technical Committee approved 12 projects for a total amount of USD 12.29 million (see Table 3) and MDB boards or management approved 13 projects totaling USD 11.5 million (see Table 4). These are all BDRP projects, including the project for Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and Caribbean through Financial Instruments highlighted in Box 1.

**Table 3: Project approvals by the PPCR Technical Committee
(January 1 - December 31, 2021)**

Project Title	Country/ Region	MDB	Project Funding			Approval Date
			Grant	Non- Grant	Total	
BDRP: Climate Resilience through Deep Tech Acceleration in the Caribbean Basin	Caribbean	IADB		953,000	953,000	9/7/2021
BDRP: Sustained Climate Finance Center Operation	Kyrgyz Republic	EBRD	2,000,000		2,000,000	8/31/2021
BDRP: Structuring and launching the Caribbean Water Utilities Insurance Company	Regional	IADB	739,000		739,000	8/26/2021
BDRP: Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and Caribbean through Financial Instruments	Regional	IADB	480,000		480,000	6/16/2021
BDRP: Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan	Bhutan	WB	2,300,000		2,300,000	6/7/2021
BDRP: Supporting the Design of Long-Term Adaptation Pathways in the Face of Climate Risks in Peru and Colombia	Regional	IADB	1,000,000		1,000,000	6/7/2021
BDRP: Supporting Resilient Water Resources Management and Water Services Project	Honduras	WB	1,000,000		1,000,000	5/24/2021
BDRP: Master Plan for Investments to Increase Water Availability for Human Consumption and Agriculture in the Dry Corridor	Honduras	IADB	953,000		953,000	4/1/2021
BDRP: Technical Assistance for the Development of a Climate Resilience Policy and Strategy and Drought Insurance Products for the Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Southern and Central Parts of Mozambique	Mozambique	AFDB	800,000		800,000	3/29/2021
BDRP: Improving Climate Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems through Integrated Water Resources Management in the Ziway-Shalla Lakes Sub-Basin	Ethiopia	AFDB	830,000		830,000	3/17/2021
BDRP: Expanded Response to Climate Resilience in Development (ERCRID)	Zambia	AFDB	930,000		930,000	2/25/2021
BDRP: Climate Resilience Capacity Building for Women in Feed Production and Poultry Farming	Regional	ADB	300,000		300,000	1/11/2021
		Total	11,332,000	953,000	12,285,000	

**Table 4: Project approvals by the MDB Boards
(January 1 - December 31, 2021)**

Project Title	Country	MDB	Project Funding			Approval Date
			Grant	Non-Grant	Total	
BDRP: Supporting Resilient Water Resources Management and Water Services Project	Honduras	WB	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	12/13/2021
BDRP: Climate Resilience through Deep Tech Acceleration in the Caribbean Basin	Caribbean	IADB	-	953,000	953,000	12/6/2021
BDRP: Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan	Bhutan	WB	2,300,000	-	2,300,000	11/26/2021
BDRP: Structuring and launching the Caribbean Water Utilities Insurance Company	Regional	IADB	739,000	-	739,000	9/27/2021
BDRP: Master Plan for Investments to Increase Water Availability for Human Consumption and Agriculture in the Dry Corridor	Honduras	IADB	953,000	-	953,000	7/21/2021
BDRP: Supporting the Design of Long-Term Adaptation Pathways in the Face of Climate Risks in Peru and Colombia	Regional	IADB	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	7/9/2021
BDRP: Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and Caribbean through Financial Instruments	Regional	IADB	480,000	-	480,000	6/28/2021
BDRP: Technical Assistance for Catchment-Based Climate Resilient Water Security in Northern Malawi (Nkhata Bay, Rumphu, and Chitipa)	Malawi	AFDB	760,000	-	760,000	6/17/2021
BDRP: Improving Climate Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems through Integrated Water Resources Management in the Ziway-Shalla Lakes Sub-Basin	Ethiopia	AFDB	830,000	-	830,000	5/31/2021
BDRP: Technical Assistance for the Development of a Climate Resilience Policy and Strategy and Drought Insurance Products for the Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Southern and Central Parts of Mozambique	Mozambique	AFDB	800,000	-	800,000	4/15/2021
BDRP: Expanded Response to Climate Resilience in Development (ERCRID)	Zambia	AFDB	930,000	-	930,000	3/5/2021
BDRP: Climate Resilience Capacity Building for Women in Feed Production and Poultry Farming	Regional	ADB	300,000	-	300,000	2/5/2021
BDRP: Private Sector Business Development for Climate-Resilient Agribusiness Projects in Asia and the Pacific	Regional	ADB	450,000	-	450,000	1/13/2021
		Total	10,542,000	953,000	11,495,000	

Box 1: Promoting innovation in climate financing instruments in Latin America and the Caribbean



Project: Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and Caribbean through Financial Instruments

Implementing Agency: IDB

PPCR Funding: USD 480,000

Objective: Support public governmental entities at national or sub-national level in mobilizing public and private resources to fund climate resilience investments in different sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean

The project is supporting countries, states, and municipalities with capacities to structure and manage alternative financial instruments that mobilize public and private resources for increasing climate resilience, reducing vulnerability to climate and weather-related risks, and protecting key infrastructure and ecosystems. Public coffers in the region have been severely depleted to face the COVID-19 emergency, impacting countries' ability to face eventual climate events as well as their investment capacity toward adaptation and resiliency. Leveraging private sector funds through capital markets (via sustainable bonds, for example) represents an important opportunity, and a timely one.

The project is developing a resiliency-focused taxonomy to complement existing ones mostly focused on mitigation. This could be translated into an eligible list of use of proceeds focused on resiliency to be financed through thematic bonds and similar instruments already established in the sustainable finance market. It will then assist interested national and local governments in identifying finance transactions suitable for promoting climate resilience, conducting feasibility analysis of the resilience finance transactions identified, and designing and piloting innovative financial instruments to fund climate resilience investments in different sectors, including water and sanitation, natural capital and ecosystems, and urban and coastal infrastructure.

3.2.3 Implementation and Disbursement Updates

28. Apart from completed projects and those approved under the BDRP window, most PPCR projects are in an advanced stage of implementation and are nearing completion. Some of them have also experienced delays due to COVID-19 and the required social distancing guidelines and travel restrictions to minimize the spread of the disease. Commonly reported delays include interruptions in activities and outputs related to supply of goods, availability of equipment, civil works, and stakeholder engagement. Annex 3 provides more information

on PPCR projects affected by COVID-19 and the response measures that MDBs adopted to address implementation delays and difficulties.

29. The [PPCR Countries Portfolio document](#) provides a more detailed update on the implementation status of PPCR projects. Box 2 highlights progress under the PPCR project, Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea.

Box 2: Improving the preparedness of communities and critical infrastructure in Papua New Guinea



Project: Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea

Implementing Agency: ADB

PPCR Funding: USD 30 million

Objective: Improve resilience of communities and selected infrastructures to the impacts of climate change and climate variability

This project is improving the capacity of vulnerable island communities, civil societies, and government to plan and respond to risks from disasters and climate change impacts. It supports the implementation of sustainable fisheries and ecosystems, food security enhancement, establishment of early warning systems, and improvement of enabling framework for planning and operating coastal infrastructure against the anticipated impacts of climate change.

A small-grant facility was established to help communities implement projects under community priority investment plans. These include livelihood initiatives, installation of water supply and storage facilities, and installation of dehydrated latrines in vulnerable islands. Sustainable fishery ecosystems and food security initiatives are also being piloted in nine vulnerable island and atoll communities.

Appropriate engineering standards and climate change risk resilience policy on port infrastructure were completed in 2020 to accommodate the impact of climate change in infrastructure design and implementation. National and provincial port and wharf design specialists also benefitted from capacity building to incorporate climate resilience objectives in feasibility studies. Options for sustainable financing of port rehabilitation and upgrading were finalized in 2021.

30. By the end of December 2021, 70 projects were disbursing PPCR funds, and cumulative disbursements reached USD 847 million. Figure 5 shows the disbursement trend in PPCR over time. The level of project disbursements as a percentage of MDB-approved funding for projects continues to increase, reaching 87 percent. Box 3 highlights some outputs and outcomes from the project, Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities (World Bank) in Samoa which has disbursed 100 percent of its PPCR funding.

Box 3: Strengthening the adaptive capacity of coastal communities in Samoa



Project: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities

Implementing Agency: World Bank

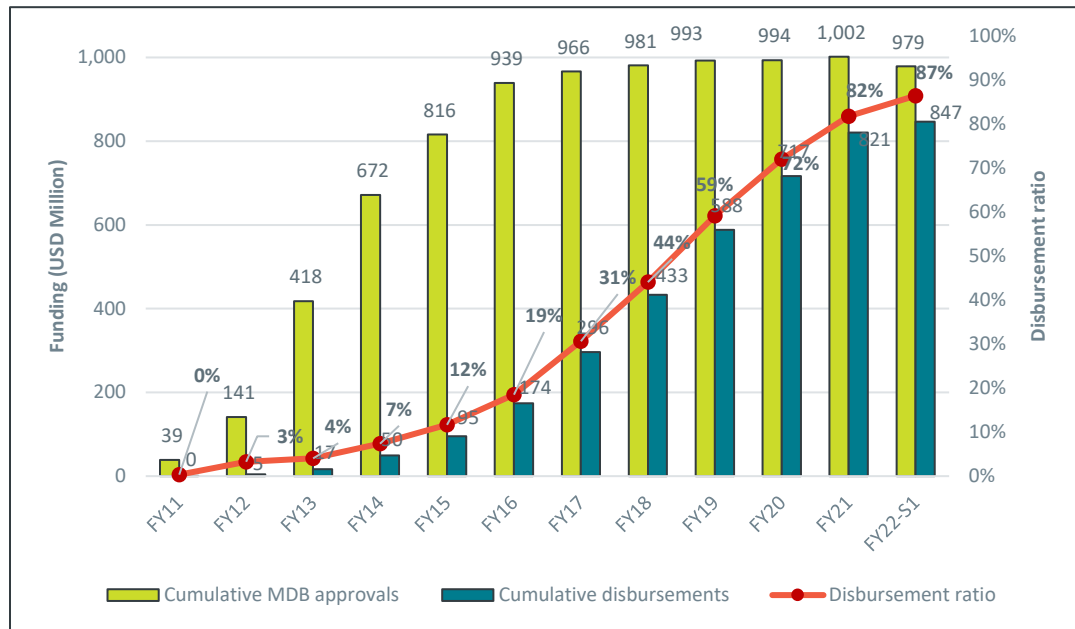
PPCR Funding: USD 14.6 million

Objective: Implement immediate and urgent activities to support coastal communities in becoming more resilient to climate variability and change

This project focused on improving livelihoods and well-being of local communities to enhance their resilience to disasters and climate change. It helped 11 villages to adopt Village Fisheries Management Plans and 81 households to replant on degraded land with more diverse and resilient crops. It built two safe shelters benefitting 1,059 vulnerable people (169 households) and four district and three village escape roads from low-lying areas exposed to tsunamis and coastal storms, serving 1,483 households. It increased water security for the poorest and most isolated households by constructing village rainwater tanks that provided 3,327 cum of new water storage capacity during the dry season, and district piped connections that provided additional water capacity of 3,429 m³ per day, benefiting 434 newly connected households with an additional 3,023 expected at system maturity. The project also helped improve both agricultural and fisheries livelihoods.

31. The [CIF Disbursement Report](#) provides detailed disbursement data, including by project and by country/region, and projections for PPCR.

Figure 5: PPCR disbursement trends in projects by fiscal year (as of December 31, 2021)



3.2.4 Project Completion

32. From the beginning of January 2021 to the end of December 2021, 11 additional PPCR projects reached completion (Table 5), bringing the total number of completed projects to 27 (See Annex 4).⁶ Lessons from completed projects are included in Section 5 of the report.

⁶ These projects are reported as financially closed in the CCH. Some PPCR projects have reached completion but not yet financially closed and these projects are not included in the list.

Table 5: Projects completed between January 1-December 31, 2021

No	Country	Project Title	PPCR Funding	MDB	Completion Date
1	Mozambique	Cities and Climate Change Project	15,750,000	World Bank	November 2021
2	Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	31,000,000	World Bank	November 2021
3	Niger	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience-Additional Financing	9,597,000	World Bank	November 2021
4	Cambodia	Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning	10,000,000	ADB	October 2021
5	Haiti	Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	8,000,000	World Bank	July 2021
6	Bangladesh	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project Phase I	25,000,000	World Bank	June 2021
7	Bolivia	Climate Resilience Integrated Basin Management Project	45,000,000	World Bank	June 2021
8	Haiti	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	5,000,000	World Bank	June 2021
9	Samoa	Enhancing the Climate Resilience for West Coast Road Project	14,800,000	World Bank	May 2021
10	Nepal	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions	23,537,000	ADB	February 2021
11	Niger	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	63,000,000	World Bank	January 2021

4 Cross-Cutting Themes

4.1 Partnerships, Knowledge Management, Evaluation and Learning

33. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all PPCR knowledge-sharing activities have continued to be held online. Since July 2021, five PPCR (or resilience-related) events have been organized in collaboration with the CIF Evaluation and Learning (E&L) Initiative. This included two final dissemination workshops on CIF-supported hydrometeorological (hydromet) and climate services projects with over 30 country and MDB participants from 11 PPCR countries. This also included two [Transformational Change Learning Partnership \(TCLP\)](#) Resilience and Landscapes Interest Group meetings, which explored the signals of transformational change in these areas and discussed lessons learned from a recently published just transitions case study on sustainable land use in Ghana. Lastly, during a TCLP webinar in September 2021, a dedicated breakout session focused on identifying guiding questions for supporting advanced transformational change in terms of resilience and landscapes.
34. CIF has developed two knowledge products under the CIF Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) series, which aims to identify evidence and examples of good practices from PPCR projects' experiences to advance climate resilience goals and guide decision-making among stakeholders. Two new learning briefs were released focusing on [infrastructure](#) and [local stakeholder engagement](#). The first drew lessons from CIF's projects on how infrastructure investments can support resilience in communities. The second assessed local stakeholder engagement in project design and implementation within the PPCR portfolio to inform current and new CIF programs, as well as programs in other climate funds. These publications were launched at COP26 through events co-organized by CIF, MDBs, and other partners. Scoping for additional KfR studies is ongoing, and new studies are expected to be completed in FY23, with potential topics being gender, private sector engagement, disaster risk management, and final results achieved from completed PPCR projects.
35. CIF and the World Bank Health, Nutrition, and Population (HNP) Unit also organized a panel at COP26 to launch the report, [COVID-19 and Climate-Smart Health Care: Health Sector Opportunities for Synergistic Response to the Covid-19 and Climate Crises](#). The two other components under the CIF-HNP collaboration are making good progress: the climate and health vulnerability assessments being conducted in four countries are nearing completion; while the climate and health economic valuation tool has been prepared and is currently under peer review.
36. CIF continues to contribute to the work of the Alliance for Hydromet Development. CIF has added to discussions on institutional and operational arrangements of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), which was launched at COP26 and is due to start operation in July 2022. The CIF has also made substantive contributions to the preparation of the "2022 State of the Climate Services: Energy" report.
37. The strong collaboration between PPCR and the CIF E&L Initiative continued in FY22. In addition to the close engagement on the TCLP Resilience and Landscapes interest group, collaboration has included:

- Several PPCR-related activities under the previous CIF E&L Initiative calls for proposals were completed (see Table 6). Recently launched studies include a [study](#) requested by the Government of Saint Lucia to gain insights into the efforts of Saint Lucia’s private firms, as well as the impact of government initiatives, to invest in climate adaptation. This also includes a [study](#) undertaken by the World Bank examining the PPCR experience in investing in hydromet and climate services in three countries (Jamaica, Mozambique, and Nepal).
- Given that climate services are an important area of action for enhancing climate resilience planning and risk management efforts globally, a [learning review](#) of CIF-supported hydromet and climate services projects was also released.
- Further, the E&L Initiative has produced a case study on just transitions in the water governance sector in Bolivia. It draws on experiences from two PPCR projects financed by CIF: the Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani, and El Alto (IDB Group) and the Climate Resilience–Integrated Basin Management Project (World Bank). The case study highlights effective practices that can contribute to just transitions to sustainable water governance in Bolivia and beyond. The final case study will be published soon.

Table 6: PPCR-related E&L call for proposal activities with MDBs, recipient countries, and civil society organizations (CSOs)

E&L Proposal	Type/Submitting Entity	CIF Program	Status
1. Exploring Methodologies to Measure Household Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Countries and Communities, Zambia	MDB (World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team)	PPCR	Completed
2. Climate Change and Health in Sub-Saharan Africa (CHASA): The Case of Uganda	NGO (Climate Change Adaptation Innovation) and Government of Uganda PPCR Focal Point Team	PPCR	Completed
3. Local Stakeholder Engagement and Benefits under CIF Investment in Cambodia : Case studies of PPCR and SREP	Observer (Live and Learn Cambodia), SREP CSO Observer, and PPCR Cambodia Implementing CSO	PPCR/SR EP	Completed
4. Evaluation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Innovative Financing to Enhance Climate Resilience and Food Security in Bhutan	PPCR Focal Point and Observer (Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTSEC))	PPCR	Completed
5. Evaluating operational pathways used for modernizing National Hydrological and Meteorological organizations and delivering weather, water, and climate services in Mozambique, Nepal, and Jamaica	MDB (World Bank PPCR Focal Point Team)	PPCR	Completed

6. Building an Evidence Base on Private Sector Investments Supporting Gender-sensitive Climate Resilience Development in Tajikistan	MDB (EBRD PPCR Focal Point Team)	PPCR	Completed
7. Saint Lucia's Experience: Private Sector Participation in Response to Climate Change	Government of Saint Lucia (Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development)	PPCR	Completed
8. Building Transformative Institutional Adaptive Capacity for Climate-Resilient Water Governance in Bolivia	MDB (IDB PPCR Focal Point Team) and University of Geneva	PPCR	Completed
9. Evaluating the Role of Leadership in Transformational Change across PPCR in the Asia-Pacific Region	Observer (LEAD Pakistan)	PPCR	Completed

38. In June 2022, the E&L Initiative completed a synthesis of key lessons from E&L evaluations, which systematically reviewed all current and past E&L studies. It provides insights that could be applied to new CIF programs. It highlights various lessons from the PPCR portfolio, including PPCR's highly successful approach to stakeholder engagement as part of the planning process, and showcases how PPCR projects that engaged women as beneficiaries have contributed to women's economic empowerment and climate resilience.
39. The independent mixed-methods evaluation, "Social and Economic Development Impacts of Climate Finance" commissioned by the E&L Initiative, is expected to be completed in early FY23. The evaluation is aimed at better understanding and reporting on social and economic development impacts linked to CIF programs and will identify the primary development impacts or co-benefits of CIF programs across four broad categories (social, economic, environmental, and market) in addition to gender impacts and impacts on vulnerable populations. This evaluation includes a deep-dive case study on PPCR projects related to coastal infrastructure in Bangladesh and a light-touch case study on PPCR projects related to climate-resilient agriculture in Niger. Early findings from this evaluation will be presented at the Trust Fund Committee meeting in June 2022.
40. The [Climate Delivery Initiative \(CDI\)](#) is the next generation of CIF's Delivery Challenge Case Study Series and related Climate Delivery Labs. The CDI provides a dedicated space and research base to inventory and analyze operational barriers and solutions of climate finance programming for enhanced project design. As part of this work, five new case studies have been initiated in FY22, with two related to PPCR. The first explores delivery challenges in the project for Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security in Bangladesh (IFC) and the second in the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project in Dominica (World Bank). Both are underway and are expected to be completed in FY23.
41. CIF's gender team published [a portfolio review](#) to better understand the quality of gender integration in CIF's investment plan and project portfolio at entry, as well as to review reporting on gender results through a desk review of 12 investment plans and 40 sampled

projects. It included in-depth interviews with key stakeholders to draw out the formal and informal processes and policy elements animating the extent of gender integration in a smaller set of 10 projects.

42. The 10 PPCR projects and four SPCRs that were reviewed showed strong gender integration in their design and aimed to address women's particular vulnerabilities to climate change risks and empower them to participate in climate resilience processes. To achieve these, the projects planned to provide gender-equal access to adaptive social protection and hydromet, water, and agricultural services; to improve women's financial asset position; and to build women's skills and adaptive capacity on climate-resilient technologies, disaster risk, and natural resource management, and financial literacy. Half of the PPCR projects reviewed focused on engaging with women in participatory and inclusive planning of climate resilience interventions. Nearly all of the PPCR projects reviewed integrated detailed, sector-specific gender indicators and specific targets in their results frameworks. More than half of the reviewed PPCR projects reported progress in provision to women of services, financial products, adaptive social protection services, trainings, and technologies. Stakeholders emphasized the difficulty of ensuring quantitative reporting on gender and going beyond anecdotal evidence. The portfolio review recommended strengthening gender monitoring and reporting by developing processes to regularly collect project-level gender data. This can address limited gender data due to the lack of sex-disaggregated core indicators in CIF.
43. As part of the CIF Gender Campaign, a [web story](#) was published highlighting how CIF-supported resilience investments are fostering women's climate leadership through the provision of adaptive social protection, improving access to finance, and building institutional capacity for gender equality in Zambia and Tajikistan.

4.1.1 MDB-led PPCR-related knowledge products and events

44. The World Bank has produced additional outputs resulting from the E&L [synthesis report](#) that brings together key lessons from PPCR projects to expand hydromet services in diverse sectors and institutions. These include three country-specific case studies to elucidate lessons learned on the process of modernizing hydromet systems and developing climate for users and to offer insight into challenges and opportunities for climate services development, delivery, and use in Caribbean countries and small island developing states. These case studies are:
 - [Jamaica](#): Pathways for Transforming Weather, Water and Climate Services (Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project (ICDIMP))
 - [Mozambique](#): Pathways for Transforming Weather, Water and Climate Services (Transforming Hydrometeorological Services Project)
 - [Nepal](#): Pathways for Transforming Weather, Water and Climate Services (Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards Project)
45. A corresponding webinar and live World Bank event was organized to present the results of the Nepal country study and discuss the findings with representatives from national

hydromet, agricultural, disaster risk reduction agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This webinar took place on March 9, 2022.

46. IDB, through the Caribbean Regional PPCR Program, published, [Generating Projections for the Caribbean at 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 °C from a High-Resolution Ensemble](#). The study utilized improved climate modelling capacities and data supported through the Caribbean Regional Track of the PPCR, to address a deficiency in the number of high-resolution climate scenarios for the Caribbean. The study highlighted the importance of maintaining the threshold of 1.5°C increase in average global temperatures for the Caribbean. Additionally, the research undertaken represents a further contribution to building regional resilience both by the results it presents and the future opportunities it will facilitate, e.g., through further use of the high-resolution ensemble dataset.
47. Also, IDB organized the Caribbean Regional Climate Conference: Reimagining the Future which was held on June 1-2, 2021. It highlighted the innovative work that was done under the regional Caribbean PPCR. This includes the results from the use of LIDAR to map coastal bathymetry in Haiti and Jamaica to advance the understanding of the impacts of sea level rise on coastal environments; the expansion of the regional hydro-meteorological monitoring networks and improving the resilience of data infrastructure through the establishment of three off-site redundant data storage units in the region; presentation of the molecular characterization of agricultural crop varieties that are resilient to drought and saline conditions; and the development of an early warning and response app for fisherfolk in the Caribbean.

4.2 Gender

48. CIF continues to use the gender scorecard as the tool for monitoring the quality of gender integration at entry (i.e., design stage) across the portfolio of CIF-financed projects. The scorecard reviews gender-specific analysis, women-targeted activities, and sex-disaggregated indicators. Since the start date of the [CIF Gender Action Plan Phase 3](#), projects are expected to include all three gender scorecard indicators, and demonstrate a clear results chain between them. These expectations are outlined in the "[Gender Integration Guidance Note](#)", which was developed based on lessons learned from the upstream advice provided on gender integration, as well as based on the review of MDBs' own gender integration requirements. This section provides an analysis of trends in the quality of gender integration over time, comparing the baseline at the time of CIF's GAP approval (July 1, 2014) with trends during GAP Phases 1 and 2 (July 2014–June 2020) and GAP Phase 3 (July 2020–December 2021).
49. In this reporting period, the PPCR SPCR portfolio performance is not included, since no new SPCRs have been approved since December 2017. Table 7 provides an overview of the PPCR project portfolio gender scorecard performance and shows an increase in the quality of the PPCR project portfolio from the June 2014 baseline in two of three scorecard indicator areas (i.e., presence of sector-specific gender analysis, women-targeted activities, and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators). The table also shows an increase in projects that scored positively across all three scorecard indicator areas. Projects approved after the start

date of GAP Phase 3 scored higher across all of three scorecard indicator areas and reflect an increase in the number of projects with three positive scorecard indicators, compared to projects approved during GAP Phases 1 and 2. All projects approved after GAP Phase 3 received upstream gender integration support, which contributed to the increased gender scorecard performance of these projects (see Box 4). For all projects, performance on gender analysis remained the same as in the baseline (78 percent of the total PPCR project portfolio that includes sector-specific gender analysis).

Table 7: PPCR project gender scorecard performance

Indicators	Projects approved before July 1, 2014 % (n) <i>GAP Baseline</i>	Only projects approved in July 2014–June 2020 (% and n) <i>GAP Phases 1 & 2</i>	Projects approved in July 2020–December 2021 ⁷	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2021 % (n) ⁸
Sector-specific gender analysis	78% (35 of 45 projects)	76% (19 of 25 projects)	78% (14 of 18 projects)	78% (64 of 82 projects)
Women-targeted activities	76% (34 of 45 projects)	92% (23 of 25 projects)	100% (18 of 18 projects)	84% (69 of 82 projects)
Sex-disaggregated M&E indicators	69% (31 of 45 projects)	80% (20 of 25 projects)	94% (17 of 18 projects)	77% (63 of 82 projects)
All 3 scorecard indicators positive	47% (21 of 45 projects)	60% (15 of 25 projects)	78% (14 of 18 projects)	56% (46 of 82 projects)

⁷ Between July 1, 2020, and December 31, 2021, a total of 18 BDRP projects were approved.

⁸ This reporting includes 12 BDRP projects approved during the reporting period (January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021). These projects are included as they include technical and operational activities that are reviewed for gender scorecard performance.

Box 4. Strengthening gender integration with on-demand gender technical reviews

CIF continues to provide on-demand technical gender review inputs to MDBs to strengthen gender integration in CIF project design in addition to upstream M&R review of projects for approval by the Technical Committee. During the current reporting period, gender technical review inputs were provided to all 12 BDRP projects.

These projects have a wide range of objectives, including conducting studies and developing plans on resilience, engaging with different stakeholders, and building their capacity and skills in resilient technologies and practices. Gender review inputs provided to these projects emphasized the need to better identify gender equality gaps relevant to project objectives (i.e., employment, access to credit and climate-resilient technologies, land tenure security, water use, resilience capacity, and barriers to ensuring resilient livelihoods). They also advised on including activities to close these gaps, such as the following:

- Providing gender-inclusive stakeholder consultations and trainings
- Customizing hydromet data for female end-users
- Engaging with women’s organizations and coordinating with Gender Ministries
- Conducting gender-responsive climate vulnerability surveys, gender-specific assessments, and feasibility studies
- Including key ESG metrics related to gender equality (women in management, share of female employees, gender-positive procurement practices)
- Supporting women’s participation in water resource planning and financial literacy and climate-resilient farming trainings

Ensuring women’s equal access to climate-resilient technologies and strengthening their livelihoods and climate leadership including in relation to disaster response. Projects were also advised on integrating specific sex-disaggregated indicators in the project results framework. A review of revised project proposals submitted to CIF after receiving gender review inputs showed that these upstream gender integration efforts improved attention to gender equality gaps and led to greater integration of gender activities within project components. Out of 12 BDRP projects, 10 of them included sector-specific gender analysis, and all of the 12 projects integrated women-specific activities and sex-disaggregated indicators.

4.3 Risk Management

50. Detailed information on assessments of risk exposures facing the PPCR and the criteria for establishing risk levels can be found in [SCF Risk Report](#). The following is an overview.
51. Implementation risk for PPCR increased but remained **Low**, as four out of 81 projects representing USD 45 million of MDB-approved program funding were flagged for this risk. The program’s implementation risk score was also **Low** in the last reporting cycle but had been **High** for the prior six reporting cycles.
52. Table 8 illustrates that three projects representing USD 35 million of program funding have been flagged under the second criterion (versus one project representing USD 10 million flagged in the last Risk Report).

Table 8: Projects within 15 months of closing with less than 50 percent of approved funds disbursed

Country	Program / Project Title	MDB	Funding Amount (USD millions)	Cumulative Disb. as of Dec 31, 2021 (USD millions)	Disbursement Ratio	PPCR Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Months Before Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	MDB Co-Financing (USD millions)
Pacific Region	Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)	IBRD	5.8	2.1	36%	5/11/2015	11/1/2015	-7	3.7
Papua New Guinea	Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project / Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	ADB	24.3	9.8	40%	7/10/2015	3/1/2016	4	0.0
Papua New Guinea	Climate Proofing Alotau Provincial Wharf, Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea (BRCC)	ADB	5.0	0.1	2%	9/27/2017	12/18/2018	4	0.0

53. Table 9 illustrates that one project representing USD 10 million of program funding is now flagged under the third criterion. This project was flagged under the first criterion in the last SCF Risk Report.

Table 9: Projects with extended dates of final disbursement and less than 50 percent of approved funds disbursed

Country	Project Title	MDB	Funding Amount (USD millions)	Cumulative Disb. as of Dec 31, 2021 (USD millions)	Disbursement Ratio	PPCR Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Months After Effectiveness Date	Initial Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	Extended Anticipated Date of Final Disbursement	MDB Co-Financing (USD millions)
Cambodia	Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project	ADB	10.0	4.0	40%	10/23/2014	3/2/2016	71	12/31/2019	4/30/2023	37.0

5 Results

5.1 Introduction and Approach for RY2022

54. This section covers total program results for PPCR achieved as of December 31, 2021 (RY2022), including results for 64 MDB-approved PPCR projects, which are either under implementation or closed, and expected results from 16 MDB-approved BDRP projects,⁹ which are reporting their expected results for the first time. The results cover 17 countries and two regions from the core PPCR portfolio and an additional nine countries and two regions from the BDRP portfolio (of which two are PPCR countries with an existing portfolio of projects under implementation and seven are new countries supported).
55. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and related challenges organizing PPCR M&R workshops and data validation with in-country stakeholder groups, PPCR countries were not formally required to submit annual country results reports in RY2022. This PPCR results report marks the third consecutive reporting year that PPCR results are based primarily on project-level data from MDBs.
56. Although not formally required to submit an annual results report in RY2022, all active PPCR countries¹⁰ were contacted and encouraged to submit a full or adapted report in line with their national circumstances. Among the 17 countries and two regions contacted, four countries and one region submitted a full or adapted report this year: Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Zambia, and the Caribbean Region. Annex 5 provides additional information on the status and constraints reported by each country with respect to their PPCR M&R submission for RY2022.

5.2 Scope and Maturity of Reporting for RY2022

57. **PPCR core portfolio:** As of December 31, 2021, the PPCR program has reached a relatively mature stage, with 27 projects closed¹¹ representing over 42 percent of the core PPCR portfolio (excluding BDRP). Given this stage of the program, CIF is currently increasing efforts to validate with MDBs the final results achieved for closed and closing PPCR projects, which will enable MDBs and countries to cease reporting actively on them. These efforts will also allow for more targeted analyses of the results achieved among PPCR projects that have reached the end of their implementation period.
58. An additional 37 projects at the MDB Board approval stage are contributing results to this report, most of which have been under implementation for over five years. Less than 20 percent of MDB-approved projects have been under implementation for two years or less.

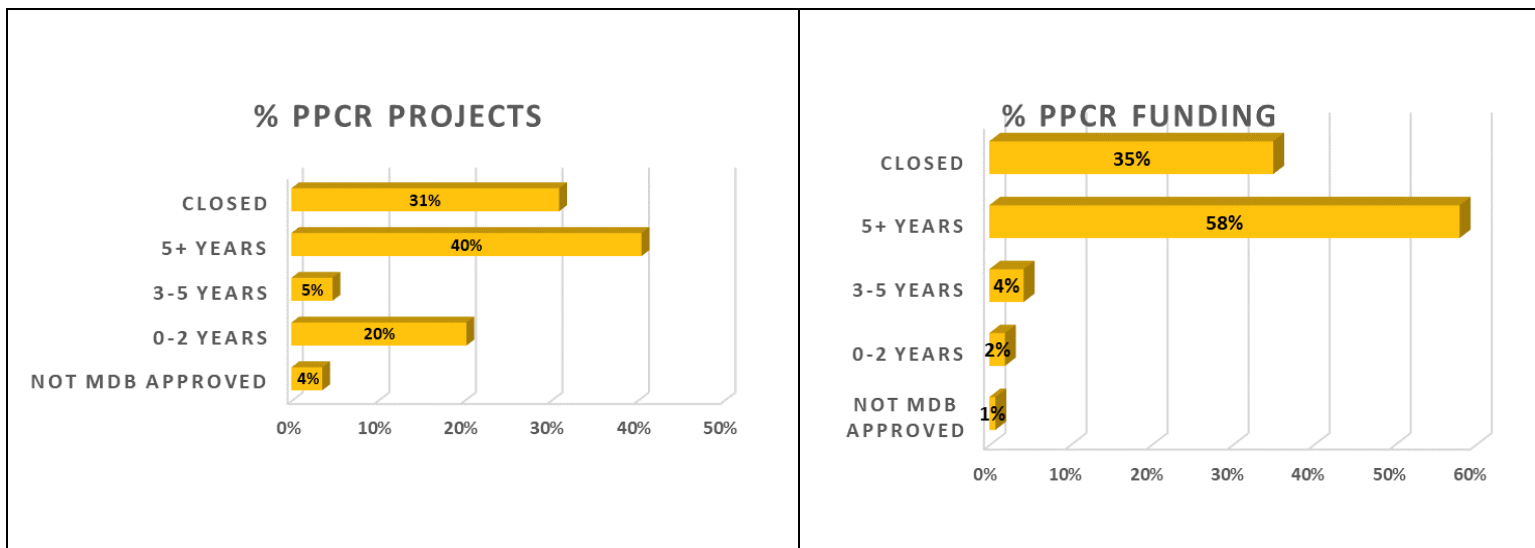
⁹ The project Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and the Caribbean through Financial Instruments (IDB) has also been MDB-approved but has not yet reported its expected results to CIF.

¹⁰ Except Tonga, which was not contacted due to their national emergency at the time of reporting

¹¹ The number of projects that have been reported as *financially* closed in the CCH may differ slightly from the number of projects that have reached completion for results purposes (i.e., have issued a completion report).

- 59. **BDRP portfolio:** Expected results for BDRP are reported separately, given the unique focus and objectives of the funding window. This is the first time that the expected results (targets) of BDRP are presented and analyzed. Since almost all BDRP projects were only approved during the reporting period, no actual results have been achieved and reported as of RY2022.
- 60. **Combined PPCR portfolio:** Figure 6a, which includes BDRP projects, illustrates that 71 percent of PPCR projects are either closed or have been under implementation for more than five years. In terms of total funding, 93 percent of PPCR funding has either fully disbursed or has been approved more than five years ago. Many of the projects in these categories are now reporting most of the results to be achieved against their respective project-level targets, as evidenced by the numerous PPCR indicators that are nearing or have already surpassed 100 percent of their program-level targets (see Table 10).
- 61. Where program-level targets for PPCR indicators have risen year-on-year, this has typically been driven by adjustments to targets reported by MDBs upon projects' Mid-Term Review, restructuring, or additional financing, rather than MDB approvals of new projects beginning implementation. BDRP projects, analyzed separately in this report, have only recently established their targets. The program-level targets for BDRP are not expected to change significantly in subsequent reporting years, since almost all BDRP projects have now been approved by their respective MDBs' Boards.

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



5.3 Global Results Overview

62. In PPCR's current state of maturity, projects are demonstrating strong performance in achieving their intended sectoral outputs (see Table 10). Overall, eight out of 10 MDB-reported indicators ("Land and Water," "Adaptation Finance," "Policies," "Infrastructure," "Climate Information," "Knowledge and Capacity" in Table 10) are now achieving more than 90 percent of their respective program-level targets, and many have achieved well over 100 percent. PPCR also continues to make good progress on country-reported outcomes ("People/Groups Supported" in Table 10), such as the 7,111,863 women and 7,955,419 men who have been supported to cope with the effects of climate change, as well as the 3,180,376 households, 5,619 communities, 25,494 businesses, and 3,251 public services that have adopted PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities. Moreover, the latest country-reported data may represent an undercount of the real achieved results on the ground to date, since the majority of PPCR countries have not been able to provide updated results figures since the reporting period prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (i.e., results achieved as of 2018).

Table 10: Overview of PPCR key results (as of December 31, 2021)

INDICATOR	2021 ANNUAL RESULT ¹²	2021 CUMULATIVE RESULT	2021 CUMULATIVE TARGET	% ACHIEVED	RESULTS COVERAGE
PEOPLE/GROUPS SUPPORTED					
Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change (Women/Men) (PPCR Core Indicator #5)	59,386 ¹³	15,077,256	42,687,556	35.3%	54 projects in 16 countries
	16,320 Women (33%)	7,111,863 Women (47.2%)	21,378,961 Women (50.1%)	33.3%	
	33,092 Men (67%)	7,955,419 Men (52.8%)	21,295,986 (49.9%)	37.4%	
	9,974 Gender Not Reported	9,974 Gender Not Reported	12,609 Gender Not Reported	79.1%	
Number of households, communities, businesses, and public service entities using PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and climate variability (PPCR Core Indicator #4)	880,334 ¹⁴ households	3,180,376 households	5,380,386 households	59.1%	16 countries ¹⁵
	591 communities	5,619 communities	15,048 communities	37.3%	
	460 businesses	25,494 businesses	43,817 businesses	58.2%	
	247 public services	3,251 public services	8,093 public services	40.2%	
LAND AND WATER					
Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices (ha)	158,389	344,965	314,967	109.5%	11 projects in 7 countries

¹² Since the PPCR M&R System is based on cumulative data, the annual result represents the difference between the result reported in RY2021 and RY2022. Some annual results may not have been achieved in 2021 *per se*.

¹³ Annual results for PPCR Core 5 only reflect new information reported from Jamaica, Haiti, and Zambia.

¹⁴ Annual results for PPCR Core Indicator 4 only reflect new information reported from Jamaica, Haiti, and Zambia.

¹⁵ Data are based on country reporting. Papua New Guinea has not reported on this indicator to date.

FLOODS AND COASTS					
Area protected from flood/sea level rise/storm surge (ha)	10,750	45,633	103,946	43.9%	5 projects in 4 countries
Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km)	78.2	636.2	1700.4	37.4%	10 projects in 6 countries
ADAPTATION FINANCE					
Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities (entities)	3,197	11,571	11,038	104.8%	10 projects in 7 countries
POLICIES					
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change (#)	118	755	802	94.1%	34 projects in 16 countries
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	181.8	2,657.8	2,695.4	98.6%	16 projects in 11 countries
Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience (#)	4,207	11,850	11,104	106.7%	24 projects in 13 countries
CLIMATE INFORMATION					
Number of hydromet and climate information	134	2,406	1,595	150.8%	11 projects in

services built or supported (#)					8 countries
KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY					
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience	110	778	828	94.0%	42 projects in 18 countries
Number of persons receiving climate-related training (people)	N/A	208,509	193,811	107.6%	38 projects in 18 countries

WHERE DO WE STAND?

2022 PPCR Results Report

Total PPCR investments of



have mobilized co-financing of



resulting in...



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



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



km of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated



ha of land covered through sustainable land and water management practices



hydromet and climate service stations built or supported

\$2.1 billion

Total CIF investments of **\$958 million** have mobilized a cumulative total of **\$2.1 billion** in co-financing, more than the annual GDP of St. Vincent, Dominica, Tonga, and Palau combined.



11 PPCR projects have transformed **344,965 ha** of land through sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices – a surface area larger than Samoa and Barbados combined.

PPCR has already supported over **15 million beneficiaries** to cope with the effects of climate change (more than the population of Zimbabwe) and expects to reach an additional 27.6 million in the coming years.



37 PPCR projects have trained approximately **208,509 people** on climate-related issues - more than the populations of St. Lucia and Tuvalu combined.

5.4 PPCR Key Results

5.4.1 PPCR Core Indicators

63. The five PPCR core indicators¹⁶ were established at program inception to monitor and assess how each country is progressing toward the intended objectives of its SPCR. Since these indicators are reported through country-level M&R mechanisms, CIF has not received systematic updates from all PPCR countries on the results achieved for these indicators after 2018 (i.e., results reported in 2019). Nonetheless, a few countries have moved into a position to resume reporting, with some new results available to report. For example, in Haiti, Jamaica, and Zambia alone, an additional 59,386 people have been supported to cope with the effects of climate change (67 percent men, 33 percent women) compared to the previous reporting period. Also, 880,334 new households¹⁷, 591 new communities, 460 new businesses, and 247 new public services in these same countries have adopted PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities.

¹⁶ PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning

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

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

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

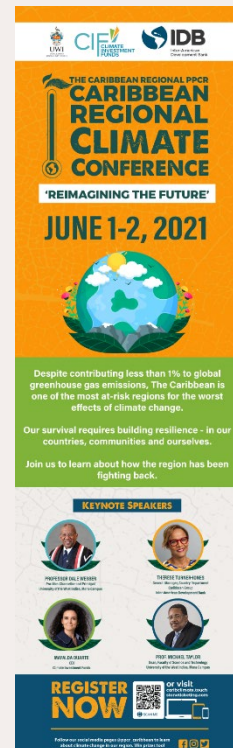
PPCR Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

¹⁷ The households in Jamaica were previously counted as people supported (PPCR Core Indicator 5) but had not qualified as households taking up PPCR-supported instruments (PPCR Core Indicator 4) until the current reporting period.

Box 5: Country-led M&R in the Caribbean

Among the countries and regions that were able to submit PPCR M&R reports this year, most are from the Caribbean Region.

- The Caribbean Regional Track submitted its final report before its close. A total of 34 climate-responsive instruments or investment models were rolled out, including high-resolution coastal topographic and bathymetric maps and land-use scenarios, capacity building for meteorological offices, a Fishery-Related Early Warning and Emergency Response System (FEWER), trial plots for climate-resilient crop production systems, climate modeling studies, and a Regional Health Audit of Climate and Vector Borne Diseases.
- Haiti reported for the first time since 2017, indicating that 133,474 people have now been supported (117 percent of target), along with 22 communities and 95 public sector services. Haiti has also completed its National Adaptation Plan in 2021, covering medium to long-term adaptation needs for the country based on sector vulnerability studies and a largely participatory process.
- Jamaica conducted a two-day PPCR M&R workshop via Zoom to both assess national progress and share informational/learning updates across stakeholder groups. While the entire population of Jamaica (2,728,864 people, 881,089 households) are benefiting from the Doppler weather radar, many new types of beneficiaries are also being directly reached, such as the 310,000 fisherfolk and community members (50.5 percent women).
- St. Lucia shared an update of national PPCR accomplishments in 2021, which included: conducting trainings on MRV, low emissions analyses, and IPCC guidelines; delivering three hydromet stations; submitting new climate vulnerability assessments; and launching awareness-raising videos.



64. Zambia also submitted an annual PPCR report, confirming that 853,878 people have now been supported to cope with the effects of climate change (including 463,619 women). The presence of a climate change cross-sectoral coordination mechanism is continuing to help strengthen the coordination of climate change nationwide. Some sectors are outperforming others with respect to climate change integration (PPCR Core 1) and evidence of strengthened capacity (PPCR Core 2), including the following:
- The recently formed Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, for example, is already integrating climate resilience into planning processes. This ministry has brought together the functions of forests, climate change, meteorology, biosafety, and environmental protection, which were previously under different ministries.
 - The transport and infrastructure sectors are advancing in promoting green construction through green procurement practices, among other areas. These practices encourage the private sector to take climate resilience into consideration in

their bids for construction works as climate resilience is now an important criterion weighed within the bidding evaluation process.

- The agriculture sector in Zambia has introduced Area Yield Index Insurance to complement the Crop Weather Index Insurance introduced a few years ago. Approximately 17,000 additional farmers have now enrolled in the insurance schemes.
- Other sectors, such as health, have not effectively established a direct linkage to climate change impacts and do not actively coordinate in this area. The tourism sector experienced some backsliding in its scores from previous years, owing in part to a focus on biodiversity and conservation in their policies that does not always directly consider climate resilience.

65. In FY23, the CIF Administrative Unit will continue to engage with PPCR countries to support them in re-initiating their country-level M&R processes. Support will be made available to countries in the form of M&R online “refresher” training sessions, targeted M&R capacity-building opportunities, trainings on how to report country results using the CCH, as well as guidance to countries with mature or closing investment plans on how to adapt or close out the annual PPCR country results reporting process.

66. Additional efforts will be made to collect new quantitative data on PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5, as it is expected that the total number of people (men/women), households, communities, businesses, and public service entities supported by the PPCR has likely increased during the pandemic period beyond what was reported by countries as of December 31, 2018. To enhance data availability further, the CIF Administrative Unit is currently exploring options, in coordination with MDBs, to complement country reporting using available information on these indicators from MDBs’ project results frameworks.

5.4.2 Mainstreaming Climate Change into National, Sectoral, and Local Development Planning

67. Throughout its implementation, PPCR has demonstrated how climate risk and resilience can be integrated into core development planning and implementation at the national, sectoral, and local level. PPCR is contributing significantly to these efforts by providing institutional, technical, and capacity-building support, thereby enabling the integration of climate change issues into a range of policies, plans, strategies, frameworks, and other policy-related documents.

68. As shown in Figure 7, as of December 31, 2021, the PPCR has supported the integration of climate change into **755 plans, strategies, policies, and frameworks (94 percent of the total target of 802)**. Among these, 27 are at the national level (90 percent of target), 132 are at the sectoral level (92 percent of target), and 596 are at the local level (95 percent of target). A total of 118 plans, strategies, policies, and frameworks newly integrated climate change considerations as of 2021, representing a 19 percent increase from 2020, when the cumulative total reached 637 policies (see Figure 8).

Figure 7: Number of policies integrating climate change into development planning, as of December 31, 2021 (P=34, C=16)¹⁸

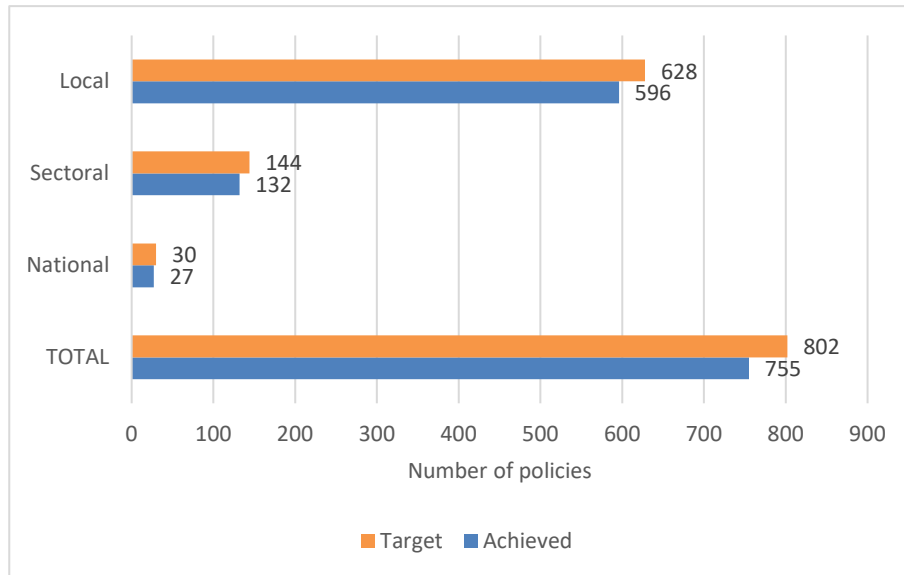
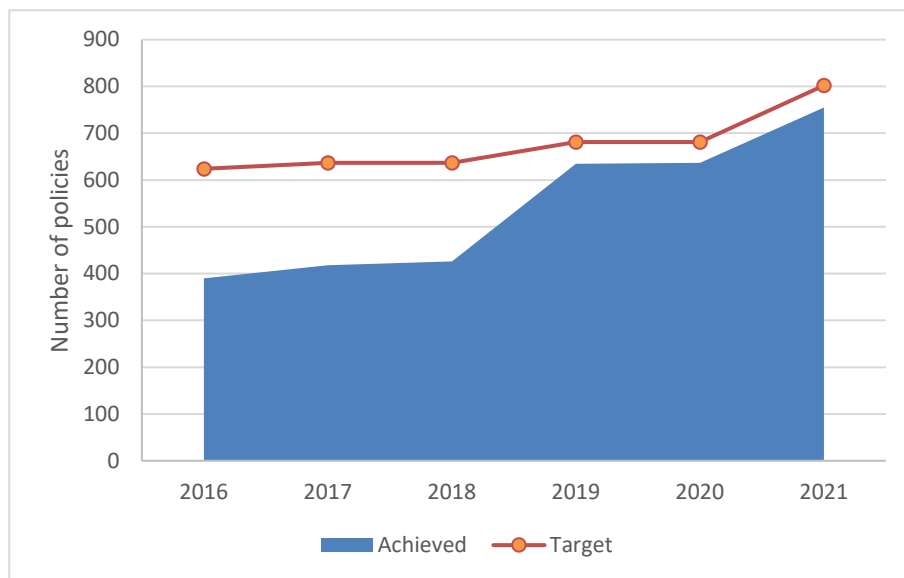


Figure 8: Year-on-year trend of policies integrating climate change into development planning (2016–2021)



69. In Cambodia’s Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-focused Adaptation Project (ADB), for example, 90 rice-growing communes in targeted provinces have completed commune agro-ecosystem analyses for commune land-use plans, which is 100% of the target.

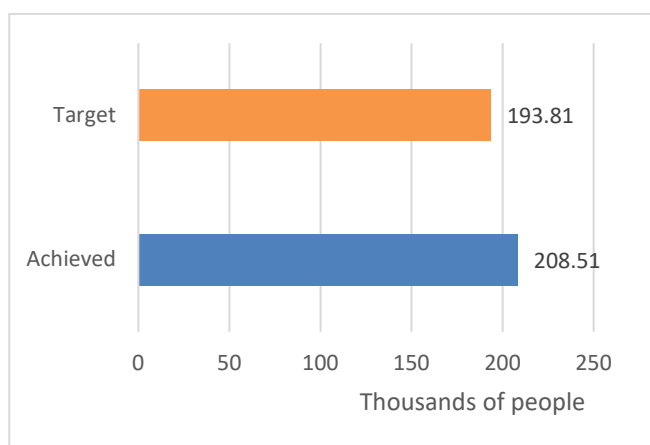
¹⁸ “P” refers to the number of projects and “C” refers to the number of countries reporting on this result.

- 70. In Papua New Guinea, climate change is being integrated into policies and standards at multiple levels. At the sub-national level, gender-responsive climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans (CCVAPs) have been conducted to highlight climate risks and adaptation measures for vulnerable atolls and islands through the Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea Project (ADB). These CCVAPs are being integrated into five provincial development plans, eight districts development plans, and 14 local-level government development plans. In the infrastructure sector, upgraded design standards have been approved for coastal structures used in port, wharf, and jetty design.
- 71. There are fewer examples of policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that had newly integrated climate change at the national level in 2021. Most of these results had already been achieved. In Haiti, however, a national emergency and recovery plan for extreme climate events in the agricultural sector was completed and disseminated as part of the Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop Project (IDB).

5.4.3 Strengthening Adaptive Capacity to Mainstream Climate Change

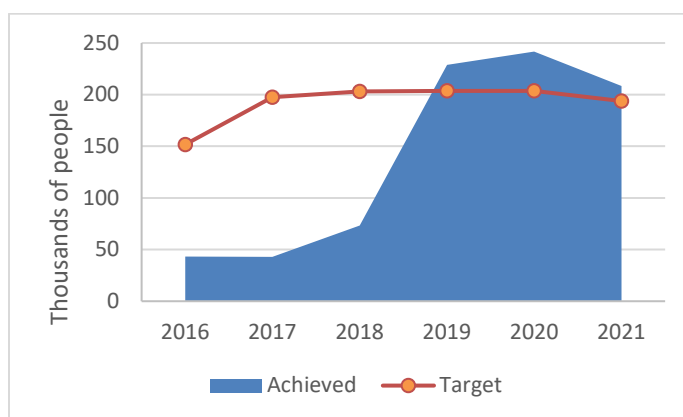
- 72. Strengthening adaptive capacity is an integral part of the climate change mainstreaming process that PPCR directly supports through a range of government and community-targeted training activities. By providing institutional and local technical support, PPCR is playing a key role in building country-level capacity, skills, and knowledge management for both current and future development processes.
- 73. **At least 208,509 people have been trained through PPCR projects as of December 31, 2021, representing a 108 percent achievement against a target of 193,811 people** (see Figures 9 and 10). Trainees represent government agencies, project beneficiary communities, local small and medium enterprises (SMEs), as well as CSOs. Examples of topics covered include climate resilience measures, climate data tools, risk monitoring and management, and more.

Figure 9: Number of people receiving climate-related training, as of December 31, 2021 (P=38, C=18)



74. In some cases, PPCR has also supported the training of CSOs involved in project implementation in order to widen the project’s total outreach capacity. For example, the Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities Project (World Bank) in Samoa, which completed implementation in 2021, trained five CSOs to provide climate change-related services. These CSOs were trained prior to the implementation of village-level sub-projects to make use of a Community Engagement Plan, toolkit, and other training materials during their delivery of climate-related services in communities.
75. In other cases, training activities targeted larger numbers of end-level beneficiaries. Examples include the Coastal Towns and Infrastructure Project (ADB) in Bangladesh, which trained 10,674 people (178 percent of target 6,000) on livelihood training and knowledge-based awareness programs that consider climate change, and the Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project (ADB) in Nepal, which has supported 2,041 local residents on community watershed management and another 377 people on civil works operations and maintenance issues.

Figure 10: Year-on-year trend of people receiving climate-related training (2016–2021)¹⁹



76. A second important pillar of PPCR’s work on strengthening adaptive capacity relates to the production of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience. As of December 31, 2021, **a total of 778 knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs have been realized (94 percent of the total target of 828)**. This represents an additional 110 knowledge products from 2020 to 2021, or a 17 percent increase year-on-year (see Figures 11 and 12).

¹⁹ Cumulative achieved results on the number of persons receiving climate-related training decreased slightly from 2020 to 2021. This is largely due to previous measurement errors in MDB project indicators that reported “number of client days of training” instead of “number of persons trained,” artificially inflating results from previous years.

Figure 11: Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience, as of December 31, 2021 (P=42, C=18)

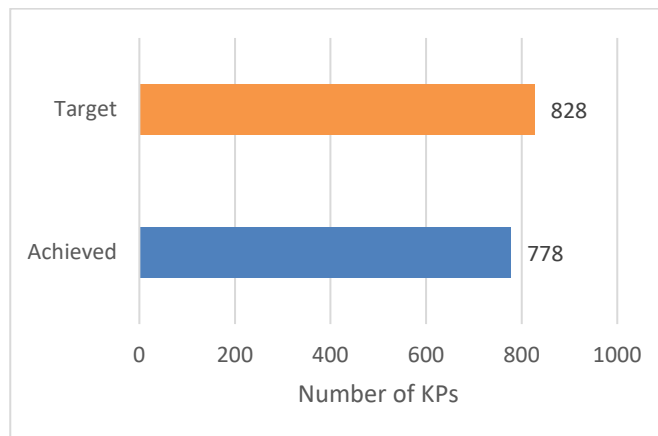
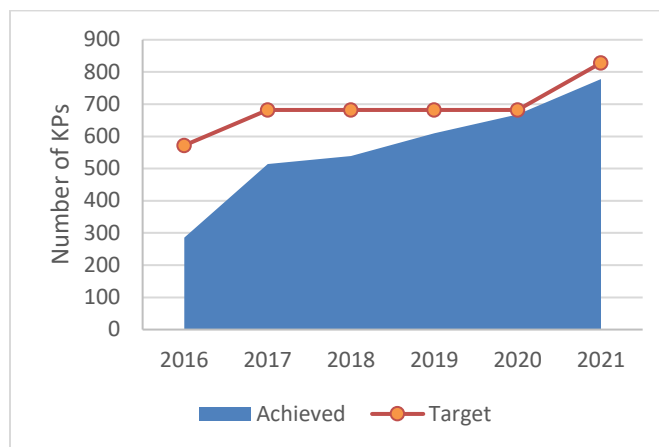


Figure 12: Year-on-year trend of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience (2016–2021)



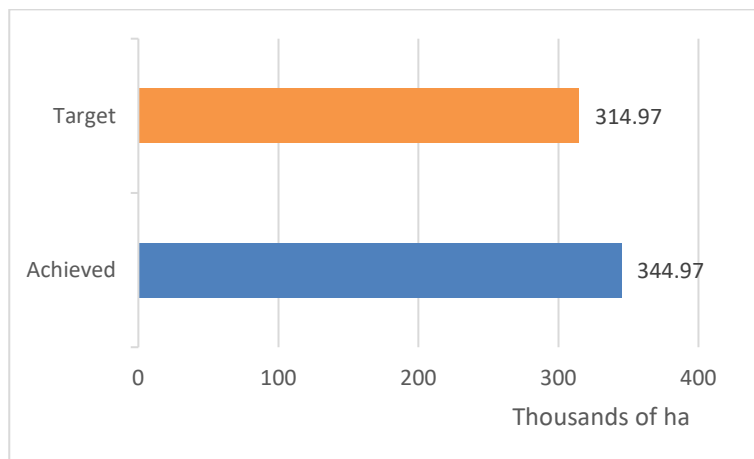
77. In Niger, the Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (AfDB), which completed physical implementation in 2021, implemented an operational water resource management and monitoring model at 10 irrigation sites. This innovative approach has enabled the recalculation of water quantities flowing annually from watershed outlets and the measurement of water usage as contained by water reservoirs and dams. The model further supports monitoring of the hydrological behavior of the dam that was constructed by the project.
78. Several PPCR-supported small island developing states are making good progress on developing nationwide technical outputs in support of climate resilience. In Dominica, for example, a LiDAR mapping of the entire country has now been completed. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, a country-wide emergency communication network has been put into

place. The Investment Plan for the Caribbean Regional Track (IDB) has supported a substantial number of knowledge products and systems, including new land-use scenarios, climate modeling studies, and fishery-related early warning and emergency response systems developed for four PPCR countries.

5.4.4 Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices

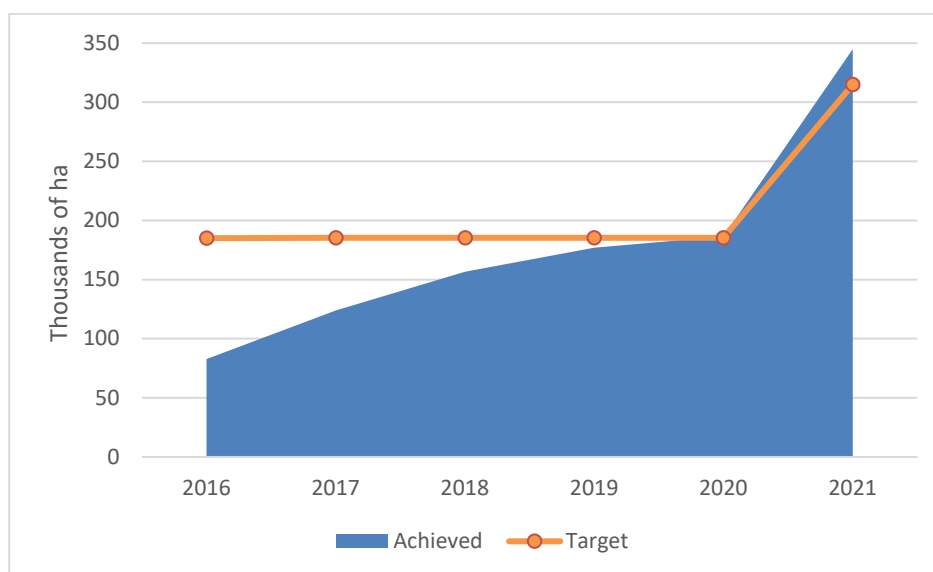
- 79. Sustainable land and water management practices are a vital tool in supporting both physical landscapes and the communities that inhabit them to cope with the effects of droughts, increased weather variability, extreme weather events, and other climate-related factors that threaten livelihoods, food security, and land health, among other areas.
- 80. As of December 31, 2021, the PPCR has supported **sustainable land and water management practices on 344,965 hectares (ha)**, a surface area larger than Samoa and Barbados combined. This represents 110 percent of the total target of 314,967 ha (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices, as of December 31, 2021 (P=11, C=7)



- 81. In 2021 alone, an additional 158,389 ha were covered by sustainable land and water management practices, representing an 85 percent increase from 2020 (when a cumulative total of 186,576 ha had been covered) and a relatively steep increase as compared to previous years’ more gradual upward trend (see Figure 14). This is largely due to the Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-focused Adaptation Project (ADB) in Cambodia, which, following a restructuring, reported an additional 119,272 ha of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted (398 percent of the project-level target) and an additional 18,586 ha of paddy area with improved or rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services. The Climate Resilience–Integrated River Basin Management Project in Bolivia (World Bank), which issued its project completion report in 2021, also reported a final achievement of 3,581 ha provided with irrigation and drainage services (120 percent of the project-level target).

Figure 14: Year-on-year trend of sustainable land and water management practices (2016–2021)



82. In the Africa Region, the types of sustainable land and water management interventions with new results in 2021 vary in nature. Some examples include the following:

- In the Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project (World Bank), an additional 5,914 ha of land in the vicinity of a rural canal system now have climate-resilient crops.
- In the Cities and Climate Change Project in Mozambique (World Bank), a total of 17 urban ha in Beira, a city recovering from recent cyclone damage, have been transformed into green park land.
- In Niger, many sustainable land and water management interventions relate to improved livestock practices for pastoralists. For example, in the Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (AfDB), a cumulative 40,000 ha of land area have been rendered resilient for livestock (including 11,200 ha newly covered in 2021). In the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience (World Bank), a cumulative 44,891 ha of silvo-pastoral areas have been covered by improved sustainable land and water management practices (including 7,928 ha newly covered in 2021).

5.4.5 Hydromet and Climate Information Services

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

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

84. **A total of 2,406 hydromet and climate information services have been built or supported as of December 31, 2021 (151 percent of the total target of 1,595).** Among these, 134 climate services were newly supported as of 2021, representing a 6 percent increase from 2020 when the cumulative total was 2,272 climate services (see Figures 15 and 16).

Figure 15: Number of hydromet and climate information services built or supported, as of December 31, 2021 (P=11, C=8)

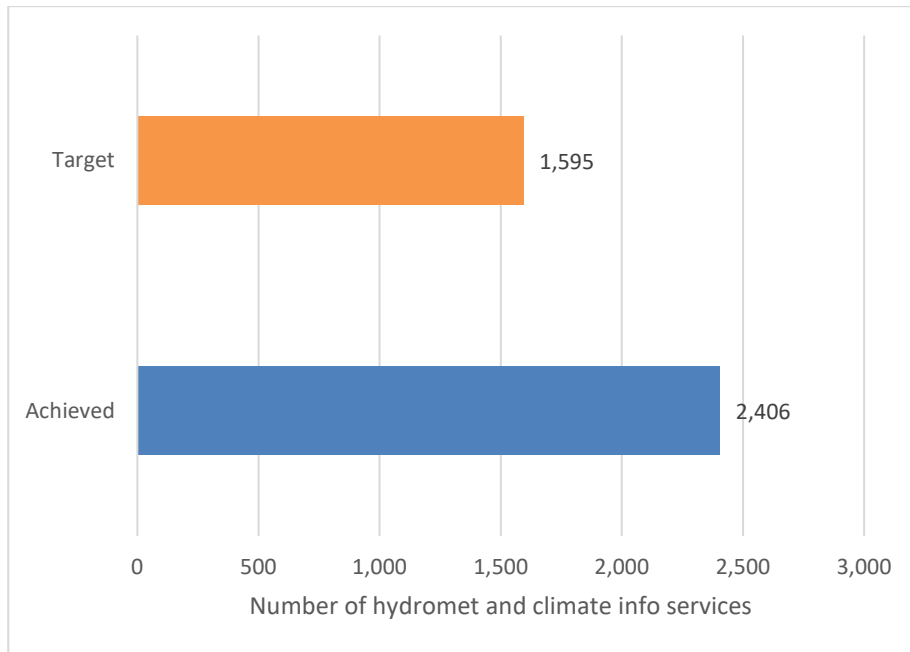
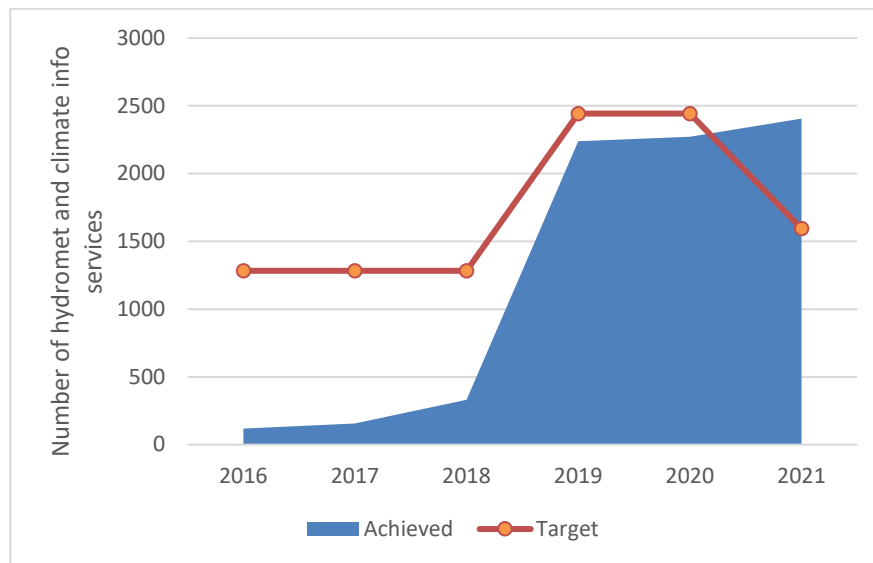


Figure 16: Year-on-year trend of hydromet and climate information services built or supported (2016–2021)²⁰



85. Out of the 11 projects reporting on this indicator, six have now reported their final achieved results. Among the six completed projects, a total of 2,188 hydromet and climate services have been built or supported (166 percent of their target of 1,320), which represents over 90 percent of the total results achieved to date. This includes 88 hydromet stations supported through the Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards Project in Nepal (World Bank); 80 real-time hydrological monitoring stations supported through the Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydrometeorological Services project in Mozambique (World Bank); 60 new or rehabilitated hydro-meteorological stations supported by the Climate Resilience–Integrated Basin Management Project in Bolivia (World Bank); and 1,658 rain meters supported by the Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project in Niger (AfDB), among others.
86. Among the projects that are still under implementation, the Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project in Jamaica (World Bank) has supported the operationalization of meteorological, hydromet, and agromet equipment in 158 sites, and the Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project in Haiti (IDB) has installed or rehabilitated 50 rain gauges. The Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project in Saint Lucia (World Bank) was recently restructured to incorporate a hydromet component and now expects to make functional, upgrade, or purchase 23 stations, yet to be achieved.

²⁰ The target dropped from 2020 to 2021 due to a correction from the Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project in Niger (AfDB), which had previously reported an incorrect target for one indicator. The project completed physical implementation in 2021 and validated all final achieved values and targets.

5.4.6 Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Roads

87. PPCR's infrastructure investments cover two important functions: First, they enhance the climate resilience of infrastructure to better withstand the effects of climate change and avoid losses and damages.²¹ Second, they enhance the climate resilience of social, economic, and ecological systems *through* infrastructure as an adaptive instrument.²² Some investments may fulfill both functions simultaneously. For the purposes of monitoring and reporting on the results of these otherwise diverse investments, CIF tracks all small-scale infrastructural investments together by unit while also reporting on a critical mass of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated.
88. **A total of 11,850 small-scale infrastructural units have been constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience as of December 31, 2021 (107 percent of the total target of 11,104).** Out of these, 4,207 units were newly constructed or rehabilitated in 2021, representing a 55 percent increase year-on-year from 2020 when the cumulative total was 7,643 small-scale infrastructural units (see Figures 17 and 18).
89. The significant increase in results for this indicator in 2021 reflects multiple projects' investments in small-scale water management infrastructure. For example, in Jamaica, the Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the PPCR Jamaica (IDB) reported that 4,727 check dams and communal rainwater harvesting systems had been installed as of 2021 (up from 1,425 units in 2020). Similarly, the Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop project in Haiti (IDB) reported that 1,108 upstream watershed protection infrastructural units had been established in one area (up from 845 in 2020) and 3,271 watershed protection infrastructural units had been established in another area (up from 1,532 in 2020).
90. Other projects are targeting the specific climate resilience needs of women. For example, in Bangladesh, the Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project (ADB) has now built 22 cyclone shelters with separate and safe facilities for women and 36 community latrines with individual and secure facilities for women.

²¹ Common examples include climate-resilient hospitals, schools, and roads.

²² Common examples include cyclone shelters, flood control and diversion structures, improved wells, and boreholes.

Figure 17: Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience, as of December 31, 2021 (P=24, C=13)

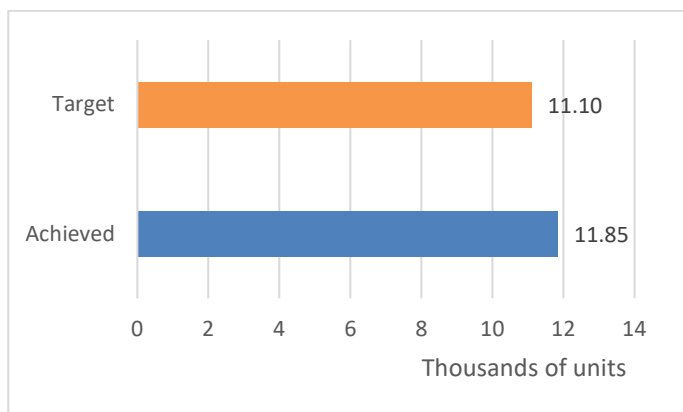
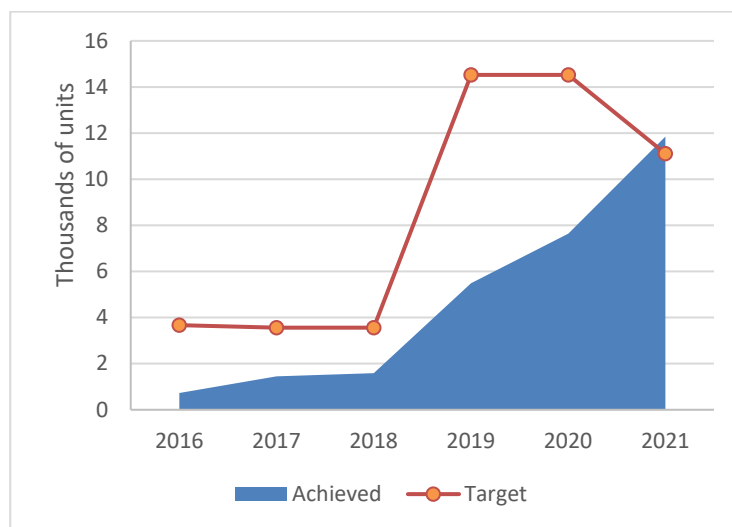


Figure 18: Year-on-year trend of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience (2016–2021)²³



91. In addition to small-scale infrastructure units, PPCR has constructed or rehabilitated **2,657.8 kilometers (km) of climate-resilient roads as of December 31, 2021 (99 percent of the target of 2,695.4 km)**. Approximately 181.8 km of these roads were added in 2021 alone, representing a 7 percent increase from 2020 when the cumulative total was 2,476 km of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (see Figures 19 and 20).
92. Many PPCR projects with climate-resilient roads components have completed their works and reported their final achieved results. Both the Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project in Haiti (World Bank) and the Enhancing Climate Resilience of the West Coast Road

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

Project in Samoa (World Bank) were completed in 2021, leading to: 30 km of rural roads rehabilitated in Haiti to enhance all-weather connectivity for regional producers (75 percent of project-level target), 55.87 km of non-rural roads rehabilitated in Haiti (93 percent of project-level target), and 10.64 km of coastal roads connecting Samoa’s capital Apia to the island’s airport (85 percent of the project-level target). The Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project in Zambia (AfDB) has not yet formally closed but has reported the completion of its road works. Overall, 247 km of access roads were constructed or rehabilitated using climate-risk planning models, surpassing the project’s target of 237.5 km. The roads supported play a critical role in linking farmers to markets and the Kafue National Park.

Figure 19: Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated, as of December 31, 2021 (km) (P=16, C=11)

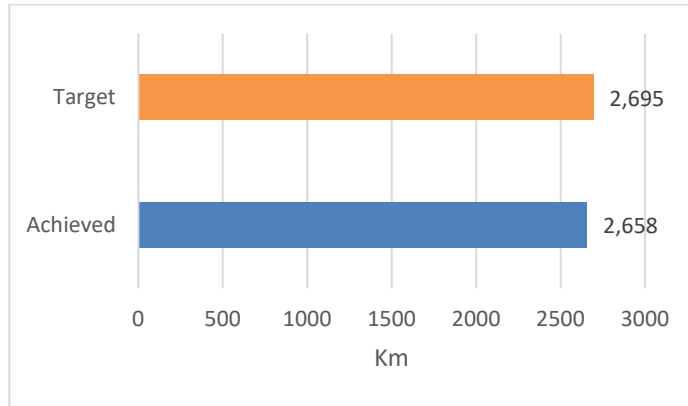
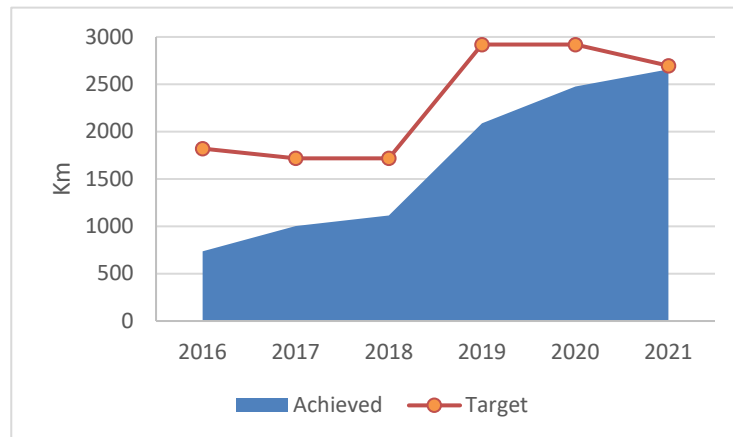


Figure 20: Year-on-year trend of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km, 2016–2021)



5.4.7 Coastal Zone and Flood Management

93. The protection of coastal zones, plains, basins, urban zones, and other areas vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding is an important aspect of building adaptive capacity and climate resilience. PPCR measures progress on projects addressing this sector through dual indicators that track both the *length* of physical adaptation mechanisms—such as embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, flood defense protection systems—and the *area* that is ultimately protected from floods, sea level rise, or storm surges via a context-specific adaptation mechanism.
94. As of December 31, 2021, **a total of 636.2 km of embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protection systems have been constructed or rehabilitated (37 percent of the total target of 1,700.4 km) and an area of 45,633 ha has been protected from floods, sea level rise, and storm surges (44 percent of the target of 103,946 ha)**. In 2021 alone, an additional 78.2 km of embankments were supported, a 14 percent increase from 2020, and an additional 10,750 ha of area were protected, a 31 percent increase from 2020 (see Figures 21 and 22).
95. Several projects drove the increases reported in 2021. The Cities and Climate Change Project in Mozambique (World Bank), which reported final results to CIF in 2021, supported 3,375 ha of participating municipalities, which benefited from reduced flooding or erosion (a substantial 296 percent of project-level target). These results were achieved despite the severe disruptions Cyclone Idai caused in the coastal city of Beira in 2019. Meanwhile, the Coastal Embankment Improvement Project in Bangladesh (World Bank) protected an additional 8,015 ha from flood and sea level rise and re-afforested 266 ha in 2021 alone. This project also upgraded 43.5 km of embankments in 2021. Elsewhere in Bangladesh, the Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project (ADB) constructed 14.8 km of drains in coastal towns. The Climate Resilience Integrated Basin Management Project in Bolivia (World Bank) reported a total of 28.7 km of waterways equipped with defensive flood protection infrastructure or natural bank stabilization upon project completion this year.
96. Overall, PPCR has made relatively slower progress on coastal zone management and flood protection than it has on the other sector indicators reported by MDBs. Further investigation is required to determine whether this might be due to unique challenges/aspects of the coastal zone and flood management sector, or if it is an artifact of the current portfolio's dynamics, such as project approval timing, project implementation trajectories, or issues with project targets. Despite the relatively lower percentage of targets achieved to date as compared to other PPCR indicators, both indicators continue to illustrate progress.

Figure 21: Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated, as of December 31, 2021 (km) (P=10, C=6)

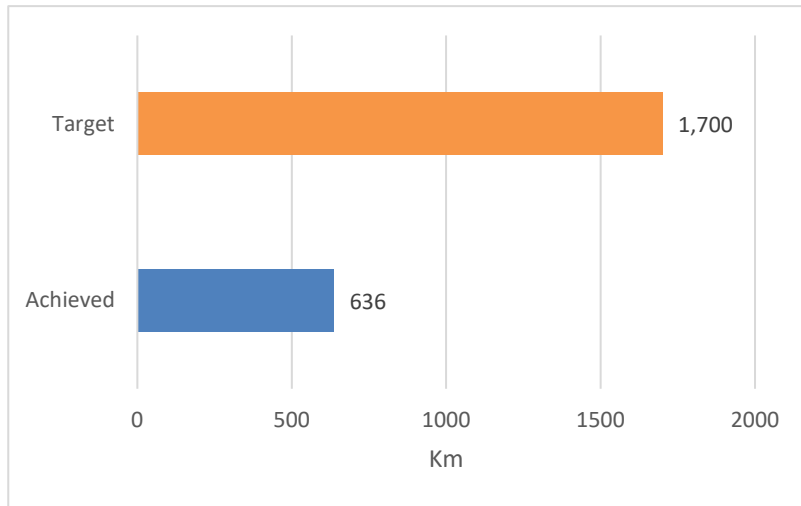


Figure 22: Year-on-year trend of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km, 2016–2021)

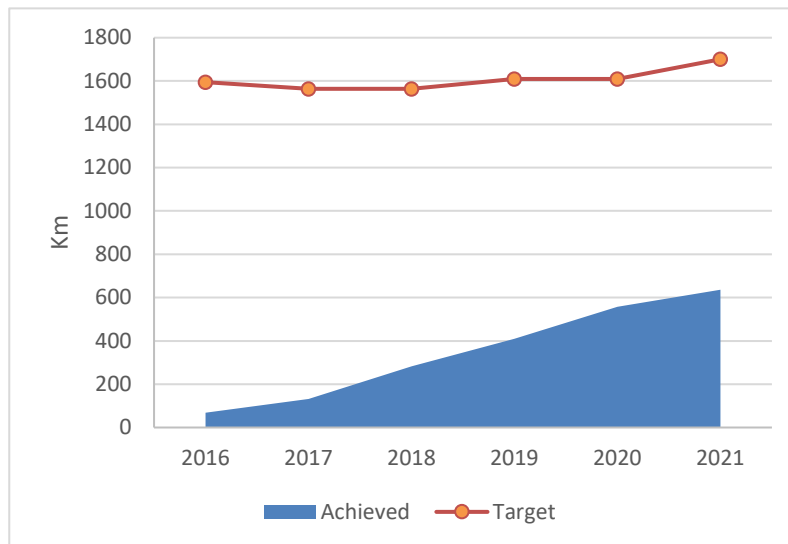


Figure 23: Area protected from floods, sea level rise, storm surge, as of December 31, 2021 (ha) (P=5, C=4)

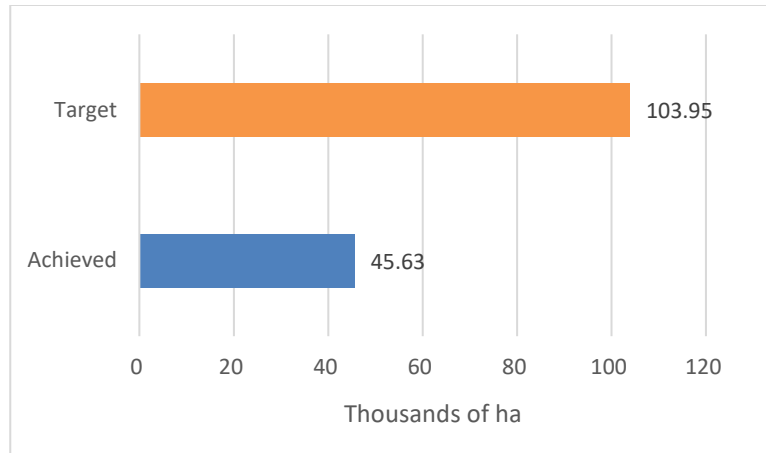
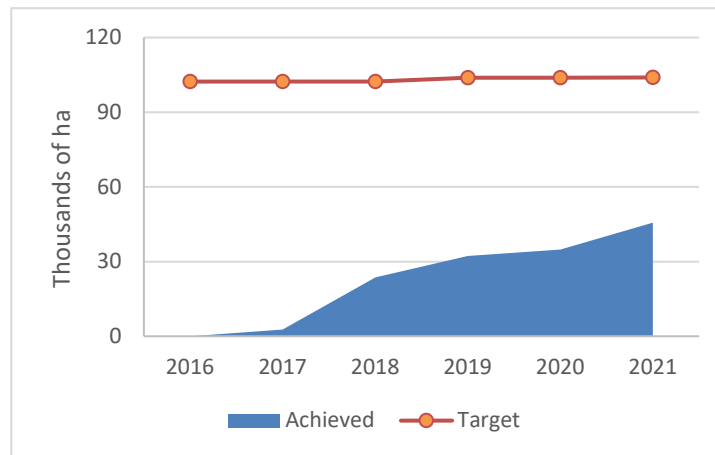


Figure 24: Year-on-year trend of area protected from floods, sea level rise, storm surge (ha, 2016–2021)



5.4.8 Adaptation Financing Facilities and Mechanisms

97. Adaptation financing facilities enable PPCR’s funding to reach a broader group of end-beneficiaries than is typically possible in climate finance, as they often target the grassroots level. CIF tracks projects with adaptation facilities and mechanisms in order to measure the entities reached, which are a mixture of people, organizations, businesses, sub-projects, communities, and localities. Both the adaptation financing facilities and the constituencies they support vary highly in scope and structure, which leads to projects reporting on non-standardized indicators using various units of measurement. For example, a “locality” refers to a political administrative unit with different terminology per country context (e.g., “districts” and “wards” in Zambia, which are specifically targeted as recipient entities of adaptation grantmaking). Other projects’ adaptation financing mechanisms only track their reach through sub-projects, businesses, or people supported.

98. **Overall, 11,571 beneficiary entities have been supported through PPCR adaptation financing facilities and mechanisms as of December 31, 2021 (105 percent of the target of**

11,038 entities). Among the 11,571 entities supported: 7,546 are people, 411 are organizations or businesses, 1,555 are sub-projects, 1,866 are communities, and 193 are localities. Approximately 3,197 new or additional entities were supported in 2021, which represents a 38 percent increase from 2020 when the cumulative total was 8,374 entities (see Figures 25a, 25b, and 26).

Figures 25a and 25b: Number of beneficiary entities (aggregated and disaggregated) of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities, as of December 31, 2021 (P=10, C=7)

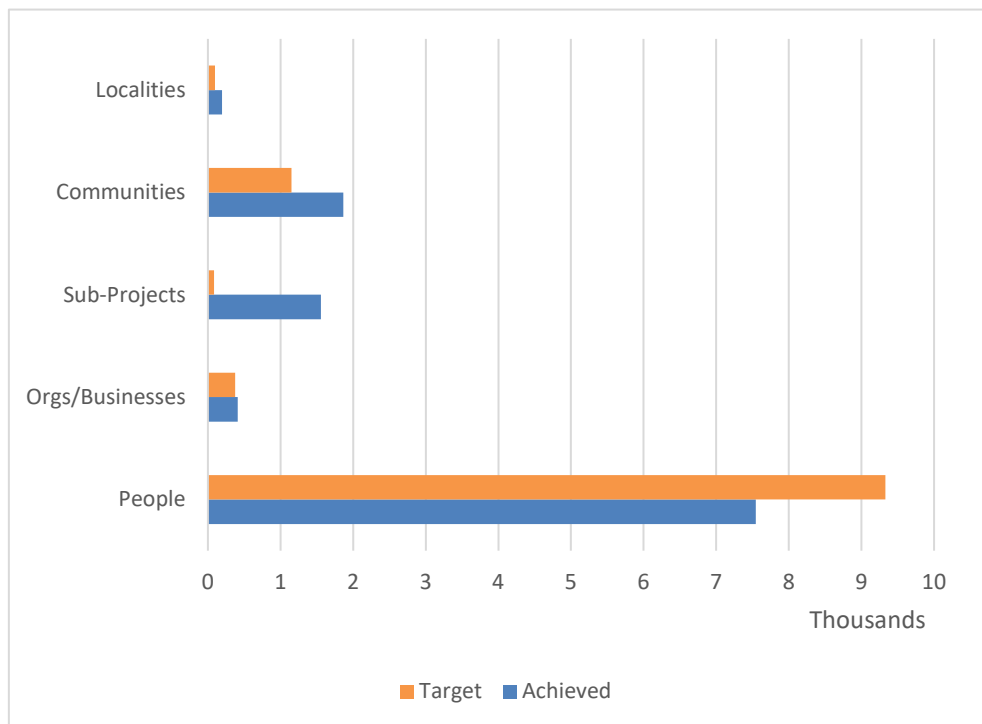
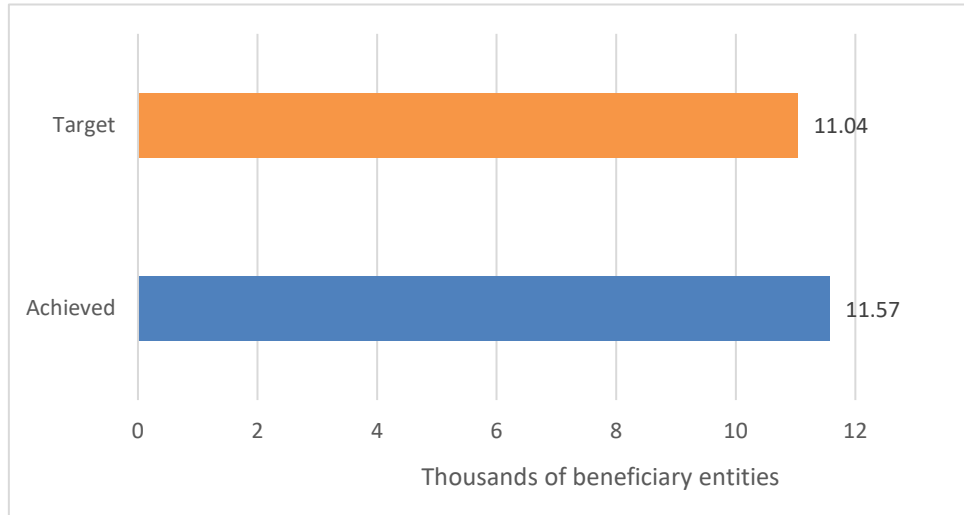
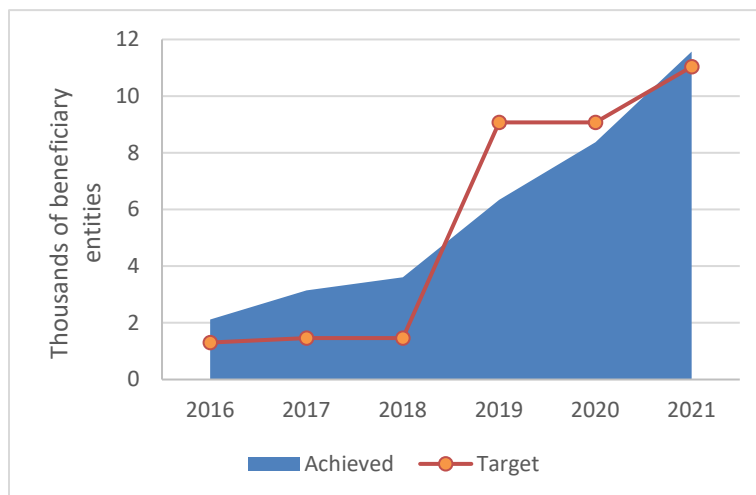


Figure 26: Year-on-Year trend of beneficiary entities of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities (2016—2021)



99. In Bolivia, for example, the Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia project (IDB) has extended resilient agriculture credits to 1,676 producers (42 percent of project-level target). Similar approaches have already been undertaken in the Promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture in Koh Kong and Mondulhiri Provinces as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project in Cambodia (ADB) and the Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project in Tajikistan, which have both extended climate-resilient agriculture and revenue diversification credit lines prior to 2021. At the organizational level, a total of 333 micro-SMEs and community organizations have accessed climate change adaptation lines of credit in Jamaica (up 674 percent from 2020 and representing 444 percent of the project-level target).
100. In Zambia, the Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project (World Bank) is continuing to ground test its unique adaptation grantmaking model at multiple grassroots and sub-national levels. This has included grants and sub-grants extended to: 78 enterprises (26 percent of project-level target), 50 districts (208 percent of project-level target), 143 wards (199 percent of project-level target), 1,866 communities (162 percent of project-level target), 174 individual champions (223 percent of project-level target), and 35 medium-to-large scale sub-projects with matching grants for climate adaptation (100 percent of project-level target).

5.5 BDRP M&R Considerations

5.5.1 BDRP M&R Approach

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

and/or implementation of technical assistance.²⁴ To be eligible, project preparation and/or technical assistance activities must adhere to one of three tracks:

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

102. As a funding window under PPCR, in principle, BDRP should follow the same monitoring and reporting requirements and protocol as other PPCR investments, which are tracked through the PPCR M&R System.²⁵ However, due to the unique objectives, scope, and structure of BDRP, it was not clear how well the PPCR M&R System would be able to capture results achieved through this window. The CIF Administrative Unit conducted a brief assessment of the BDRP pipeline against the PPCR M&R System to determine the best way to implement monitoring and reporting for BDRP investments with minimal additional requirements for the BDRP window and strong alignment with the system that is already in place.

103. After an inventory was taken of all indicators in BDRP projects' results frameworks at MDB Board approval stage, it was determined that some, but not all, of the PPCR output indicators commonly reported on by MDBs (i.e., those reported in Section 5.4) are a reasonably good fit for BDRP projects. In contrast, among the PPCR core indicators, only PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5 can feasibly be reported on (if relevant to a project). PPCR Core Indicator 1 is not applicable at all, and PPCR Core Indicators 2 and 3 can only be reported on by proxy means (e.g., through qualitative evidence of progress or number of outputs for a given outcome). Box 6 summarizes the overall BDRP M&R approach.

Box 6: Summary of BDRP M&R Approach:

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

²⁴ Option 1 from the *Options for the Use of Available PPCR Resources* decision document, Feb 2020

²⁵ [PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit](#), July 2018

5.5.2 BDRP Expected Results

104. Based on the BDRP M&R approach and the targets reported from 16 BDRP projects upon MDB Board approval, Tables 11 and 12 summarize the total results that the BDRP funding window expects to achieve.

Table 11: BDRP projects' contribution to PPCR core indicators

INDICATOR	# OF BDRP PROJECTS REPORTING TARGET	TOTAL TARGET(S)	UNIT(S)
Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning (PPCR Core Indicator 1)	0 projects	N/A	N/A
Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience (PPCR Core Indicator 2; Proxy) ²⁶	3 projects	Strengthened evidence of government capacity in Bhutan, Honduras, and Asia Region ²⁷	Varies per project
Quality and extent to which climate-responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested (PPCR Core Indicator 3; Proxy) ²⁸	9 projects	60	Climate-resilient tools, instruments, or investment models
Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change (PPCR Core Indicator 4)	2 projects	11 communities, 4 businesses, and 100 TBD ²⁹	Households, communities, businesses, and public sector services
Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change (PPCR Core Indicator 5)	7 projects 5 projects with gender-disaggregated targets	775,072 160,813 (49.2%) 166,330 (50.8%) ³⁰	People Women Men

105. MDB-approved BDRP projects are contributing to expected results on several commonly reported PPCR indicators that CIF aggregates each year from MDBs’ project-level data (see Section 5.4). The indicators on “Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, and platforms developed in support of climate resilience,” “Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change,” and “Number of persons receiving climate-related training” are particularly well aligned with the technical assistance activities that BDRP supports (see Table 12).

Table 12: BDRP projects’ contribution to common PPCR indicators from MDB data

INDICATOR	# OF BDRP PROJECTS REPORTING TARGET	TOTAL TARGET(S)	UNIT(S)
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience	8 projects	78	Knowledge products, studies, systems, and platforms
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change	7 projects 3 projects – national 5 projects – sectoral 2 projects – local	38 10 national, 11 sectoral, 17 local	Policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks
Number of persons receiving climate-related training	7 projects 6 projects with gender-	22,917 20,576 (91.5%)	People Women

²⁶ For the proxy reporting, projects will report on project-defined indicators that CIF identifies as aligned with the overall objectives or spirit of PPCR’s core indicators.

²⁷ Indicators and targets will be specific to each case.

²⁸ For PPCR Core Indicator 3, the proxy reporting will cover the *number* of climate-responsive instruments/investment models developed and tested, as defined per BDRP project.

²⁹ The Climate Resilience through Deep Tech Acceleration in the Caribbean Basin project (IDB) has not yet identified the sub-units for the value of “100” reported.

³⁰ Not every project indicator reporting the number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change reported gender-disaggregated targets.

	disaggregated targets	1,904 (8.5%)	Men
Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices	1 project	1,093	Hectares (Ha)
Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated	1 project	42	Kilometers (Km)
Length of embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated	1 project	12	Kilometers (Km)

106. Some highlights of BDRP’s expected results include the following:

- The Strengthening Climate Resilience of Women Engaged in Poultry Project in India (ADB) expects to train at least 10,000 rural women on best practices for client-resilient poultry farming techniques and financial literacy.
- Technical Assistance for the Development of a Climate Resilience Policy and Strategy and Drought Insurance Products for the Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Southern and Central Parts of Mozambique (AfDB) expects to complete one gender-responsive strategy and three plans for arid and semi-arid zones, in addition to three technical models and two insurance and financial packages for drought insurance in rural districts.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Climate Resilience through Deep Tech Acceleration in the Caribbean Basin project (IDB) expects to develop an investment model that accelerates at least four climate tech startups through deep tech advisory support
- The Rwanda Urban Development Project II (World Bank) will support the upgrading of 384 ha of unplanned settlements in Kigali, 515 ha of unplanned settlements in secondary cities, and 194 ha of land rehabilitation, in addition to 42 km of climate-resilient roads and 12 km of drainage systems.

5.6 PPCR Completed Projects

107. When a project has been fully disbursed (public sector) or its loans have been completely repaid (private sector), MDBs prepare a project completion report,³¹ in line with each MDB's procedures.³² Upon sharing this report with the CIF Administrative Unit, the MDB concludes its project-level PPCR results reporting requirement.³³ Project completion reports are designed to promote accountability, report the final results achieved, and provide lessons from completed operations. In some cases, an independent review of a project completion report may also be conducted.
108. The CIF Administrative Unit is currently working with the MDBs to compile all project completion reports available for completed PPCR projects,³⁴ which will enable further analyses of results achieved among completed projects, lessons learned, and more. Given the more mature state of the PPCR portfolio, project completion reports are expected to play an increasingly important role in future PPCR results reports.
109. Eight new project completion reports were received in RY2022 (see Table 13).
110. Across these newly completed projects, three common themes for lessons have emerged: implementation scope and delivery arrangements (five projects), stakeholder engagement approaches (five projects), and capacity building (five projects) (see Table 14). In addition, some specific lessons emerged in several PPCR sectors: climate information services, transport, and water resource management (see Table 15).

Table 13: PPCR projects that submitted a completion report to CIF in RY2022

Project Title	Public / Private	Country	Program -ming	Lead MDB
Climate Resilience - Integrated Basin Management Project	Public Sector	Bolivia	IP	WB
Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	Public Sector	Haiti	IP	WB
Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	Public Sector	Haiti	IP	WB
Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project (PDIPC)	Public Sector	Niger	IP	AFDB
Water Resources Mobilization and Development Project (PROMOVARE)	Public Sector	Niger	IP	AFDB
Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	Public Sector	Nepal	IP	WB
Enhancing Climate Resilience for West Coast Road Project	Public Sector	Samoa	IP	WB

³¹ Terminology for these reports varies from MDB to MDB. For example, the World Bank refers to them as "Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs)."

³² IFC is unable to share its project completion reports with CIF due to its information disclosure policy.

³³ Some degree of project engagement may still be required as part of PPCR's country-led M&R mechanism.

³⁴ Some projects that have completed implementation have not been reported as closed in the CCH and some closed projects have not issued project completion reports.

Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities	Public Sector	Samoa	IP	WB
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Table 14: Common general themes and excerpts from PPCR project completion reports submitted to CIF in RY2022

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

<p>water) may need to be complemented by district-level interventions in the case of nature-based solutions, and adaptation options requiring scale and regular maintenance</p> <p>Splitting the project into two large contracts – one for the diagnosis, design, and supervision, and the other for implementation – awarded to two different firms could present various implementation challenges in the context of the recipient’s limited institutional technical capacities.</p>	<p>knowledge sharing and establish the foundation for regional collaboration and public-private engagement.</p> <p>Sustainable land management using an LI approach based on cash for work models contributes to the implementation of the project activities while building the resilience capacities of vulnerable households.</p>	
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Table 15: Common sector themes and excerpts from PPCR project completion reports submitted to CIF in RY2022

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

<p>technical support.</p> <p>It is imperative to consider existing services, the reality of the market and the institutional capacity of the recipient when designing activities. The very sophisticated and costly hydromet system recommended by the international consortium was proved to be unrealistic and ineffective and was therefore replaced by a more user-friendly and robust platform.</p>	<p>permanently replace actual physical supervision.</p> <p>Dedicated safeguards personnel should be in place to allow for the effective facilitation and coordination of tasks during the design phase.</p>	<p>measures to ensure the sustainability of irrigation schemes.</p>
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5.7 Social and Economic Development Impact Modeling Results for PPCR

111. CIF's flagship research program on mapping and quantifying the social and economic development impacts of climate investments (SEDICI) includes the use of economic modelling to quantify jobs and onward economic effects of the portfolio. This work has included the use of the Joint Impact Model (JIM) to model each CIF program's impacts on employment (indirect, induced, and additional renewable energy generation-enabled jobs) and economic value-added (direct, indirect, induced, and additional RE enabled). Based on the success of this engagement, CIF is now a member of the Development Committee of the Joint Impact Model, alongside FMO, Stewart Redqueen, FinDev Canada, Proparco, AfDB, CDC, BIO, KfW, JP Morgen, OeEB, and PIDG. Within this role, CIF is informing the development of the model and the multiple workstreams being implemented to refine and increase the accuracy of the model's outputs.
112. **PPCR jobs and economic value added:** The JIM model, run for the PPCR portfolio as of December 2021³⁵ estimates that PPCR projects contribute 909,040 person-years³⁶ of employment. This includes 654,037 person-years of direct employment; 103,416 person-years of induced employment (of which 18 percent is formal and 82 percent is informal); and 151,588 person-years of supply chain jobs (of which 23 percent is formal and 77 percent is informal). The portfolio is also expected to generate economic value added of approximately \$2.2 billion, including \$1.6 billion in direct value added and \$598 million in supply chain value added.
113. **Model fine-tuning:** As part of its role on the JIM Development Committee, CIF is currently leading a workstream to enhance the model's treatment of differentiated and distributive impacts. The workstream will assess and execute model improvements or additions relating to: enhanced granularity of economic activity tagging for energy investments to estimate direct, indirect, and induced employment and economic value added effects; an enhanced evidence base to estimate the forward effects of energy generation (or energy enabling impacts); and enhanced distributive impact calculations, including disaggregation by type of job created (formal/informal or skilled/unskilled), disaggregation of employment effects; and, as relevant, economic value added per demographic categories and economic strata. The workstream is preparing to launch the research program in FY23.

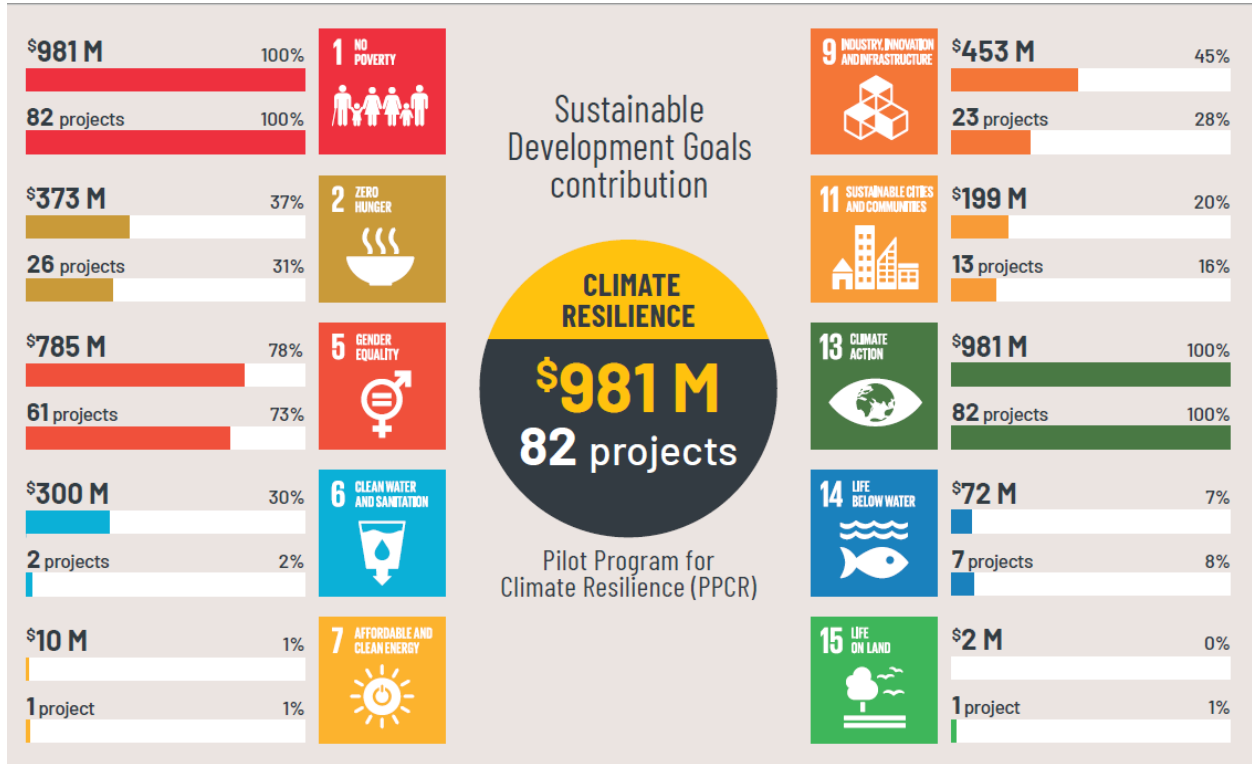
5.8 PPCR's Contribution to SDGs

114. PPCR projects contribute to a range of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which CIF maps based on project design and objectives (see Figure 27).

³⁵ Excluding technical assistance grants

³⁶ One person-year (or job-year) of employment is a unit that stands for one person employed full-time for one year, or two people for half a year, etc. It is often used in manufacturing, installation, and construction employment that may be temporary in nature, though it may also be used for permanent employment.

Figure 27: PPCR's contribution to SDGs



115. For example, all PPCR projects contribute to SDG 13: Climate Action and SDG 1: No Poverty Target 1.5,³⁷ since PPCR’s mission is to support developing countries in building their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change.
116. SDG 2: End Hunger. A substantial number of PPCR projects also contribute to SDG 2. These projects support communities in coping with climate-related factors that threaten food security, such as droughts, increased weather variability, and extreme weather events. As of December 31, 2021, eleven PPCR projects have supported sustainable land and water management practices on 344,965 hectares in seven countries. Another eleven projects have supported the upgrading and modernization of 2,406 hydromet and climate information services, which provide critical information for the agriculture sector. **SDG 5: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.** A significant portion of the PPCR portfolio contributes to SDG 5, as evidenced by the approximately 7,111,863 women who have been supported to cope with the effects of climate change and the 50/50 gender parity target for this indicator in the program’s expected results.
117. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.** Some PPCR projects also contribute to SDG 9, such as by developing sustainable and resilient infrastructure with affordable and equitable access (UN SDG Target 9.1) and by facilitating financial accessibility for small-scale industrial and other enterprises in developing countries (UN SDG Target 9.3).³⁸ As of December 31, 2021, PPCR projects have constructed or rehabilitated 11,850 small-scale infrastructural units in 13 countries in support of climate resilience. PPCR adaptation financing facilities/mechanisms have supported 11,571 beneficiary entities, including 411 businesses/organizations, many of which are small scale and at the grassroots level.

³⁷ By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters

³⁸ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal9>

6 Annexes

Annex 1: PPCR Resource Availability

PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS				
<i>Inception through March 31, 2022</i>				
<i>(USD millions)</i>				
		Total	Capital	Grant
Donor Pledges and Contributions				
Contributions		1,156.0	406.9	749.1
Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/	-	(24.5)	24.5
Total Pledges and Contributions		1,156.0	382.4	773.7
Cumulative Funding Received				
Contributions Received				
Cash Contributions		1,156.0	406.9	749.1
Unencashed promissory notes		-	-	-
Unencashed promissory notes- TAF		-	-	-
UK Contributions-Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/	-	(24.5)	24.5
Total Contributions Received		1,156.0	382.4	773.7
Other Resources				
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	b/	18.8	-	18.8
Total Other Resources		18.8	-	18.8
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		1,174.8	382.4	792.5
Cumulative Funding Commitments				
Projects/Programs		1,091.6	399.0	692.5
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		38.1	-	38.1
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	b/	68.5	-	68.5
Country Programming Budget commitment from 1st Jan 2018	b/	0.7	-	0.7
Technical Assistance Facility	f/	16.6	-	16.6
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		1,215.4	399.0	816.4
Project/Program and Administrative Budget Cancellations	c/	(89.9)	(42.9)	(47.0)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		1,125.5	356.1	769.3
Fund Balance (A - B)		49.4	26.2	23.1328
Currency Risk Reserves		-	-	-
Currency Risk Reserves-TAF		-	-	-
Grant resources funding the Capital project		-	-	-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		49.4	26.2	23.1
Future Programming Reserves:				
Admin Expenses including Country programming budget/Learning and Knowledge exchange-Reserve for FY 19-28 (net of estimated investment income and reflows)				
Breakup of various components are provided below. (Model Updated as of December 31,2017)				
	d/	(9.94)		(9.9)
Subtract				
Administration Expense reserve for CIFAU, MDB & Trustee	USD 29.0 Million			
Country Engagement Budget Reserve	USD 0.8 Million			
Learning and Knowledge Exchange Reserve	USD 1.1 Million			
Add				
Estimated investment Income Share for PPCR	USD 10.1 Million			
Projected Reflows	USD 10.8 Million			
Technical Assistance Facility		e/ f/ (0.38)		(0.4)
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves		39.05	26.2	12.8
Anticipated Commitments (FY21-22)				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		9.0	4.3	4.7
Technical Assistance Facility		-	-	-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves-TAF		-	-	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	h/	9.0	4.3	4.7
Available Resources (C-D)		30.0	21.9	8.1
Reflows from MDBs	g/	8.7		8.7

a/ Cash contributions amounting to GBP 15 million (US\$ 24.5 million based on exchange rate on May 10, 2011) received as capital contributions are available to finance grants (including administrative costs) according to the terms of the contribution agreements/arrangements.

b/ From Feb 1, 2016, Investment income across all SCF programs has been posted to a notional Admin "account", from which approved Administrative Budget expenses for the Trustee, Secretariat and MDBs are committed. The Country Programming budgets are recorded under individual programs.

c/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee. Also includes any commitment cancellations to adjust changes to the previous approvals.

d/ The amount of this reserve is estimated by the CIFAU and Trustee using the 10-year forecast of the Admin Budget less the 10-year estimate of Investment Income and reflows. Pro-rata estimates across three SCF programs are based on the 41% fixed pro rata share of the PPCR's cash balance as at December 31, 2017 approved by the committee on March 8, 2018. The decision reads as "allocate USD 10.6 million from the available grant resources in the PPCR Program Sub-Account to finance estimated Administrative Costs from FY19 to FY28, such that the projected, indicative amount of approximately USD 16.3 million in PPCR grant resources remains available for allocation to PPCR project's". This reserve amount has been reduced by the approved amount of USD 0.7 million for the country engagement from January 2018.

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

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

g/ Any payments of principal, interest from loans, which are due to be returned to the Trust Fund pursuant to the Financial Procedures Agreements consistent with the pertinent SCF funding approved by the SCF Trust Fund Committee. For the avoidance of doubt, the Reflow does not include any return of funds from SCF grants or Administrative Costs, including cancelled or unused funds, or any investment income earned on SCF resources held by any MDB. The usage of reflow from MDBs are approved by the SCF TFC on March 8, 2018 to cover the shortfall in administrative expenses net of the SCF investment income. The reflows includes the commitment fee, front end fee and late payment fee.

h/ Anticipated commitments as estimated by the CIFAU.

Annex 2: PPCR Project Pipeline

Project Title	Country	MDB	Grant	Non-Grant	Total
BDRP: Corn Farmer Support and Food Security Project	Myanmar	ADB	0.25		0.25
BDRP: Battery Storage Pilot to Improve Power Grid Climate Resilience	Mexico	IFC	-	4.30	4.30
BDRP: Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness in Madagascar	Madagascar	WB	0.95		0.95
BDRP: Building Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector	Philippines	WB	1.00		1.00
BDRP: Developing Master Curriculum for Road Sector Resilience in Rwanda	Rwanda	WB	1.00		1.00
BDRP: Mainstreaming Climate Change into Policies and Public Investments in Uganda	Uganda	WB	0.80		0.80
Total			4.00	4.30	8.30

The list above includes the 4 projects that were endorsed by the PPCR Technical Committee in March 2022.

Annex 3: COVID-19 Impacts on PPCR Projects Under Implementation and MDB Response Measures

MDB	Country	Project	Actual or expected COVID-19 impact	If applicable, expected extent of delay	If applicable, approximate date operations were suspended	Description of how these impacts are attributable to COVID-19	Proposed course of action
ADB	Cambodia	Flood-resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin	Actual impact of the pandemic on mobilization of civil works on-site. Pandemic-related travel restrictions.	12 months		The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the loan component of the project, since the funds will be used exclusively for one civil works package. Finalization of the detailed design, bidding document and detailed resettlement plan for the package were affected since there were restrictions in going to the site to gather the relevant information/data for these documents. As such, procurement has been delayed, which in turn affects the disbursements.	Extend implementation timeline
ADB	Cambodia	Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-	Actual impact in implementing project activities on site due to pandemic-related lockdowns	30months		In Q2 2021, pandemic-related lockdowns affected the pilot-testing of the Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) among the 340 villages selected as target sites.	Extend implementation timeline

		focused Adaptation				Provincial authorities also imposed restrictions on meetings which further delayed WICI awareness trainings. As WICI policy can be sold only before wet season planting, much of remaining WICI contract award and disbursement will take place in 2022. However, along with consulting services and non-civil work packages, the disbursements of PPCR funds are expected to improve significantly by Q3 2021. The Project received an additional financing from GAFSP (Co-financier) and expected to get an extension up to March 31, 2023.	
ADB	Papua New Guinea	Building Resilience to Climate Change (BRCC) in Papua New Guinea	Actual impact on project implementation on site due to pandemic-related travel restrictions	24 months		Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the BRCC project already experienced delays in the procurement and recruitment of an International Community Facilitation Service (CFS). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the available international organization who has the	Extend implementation timeline

					<p>experience and expertise in climate change and was the only bidder in 2019 when the bid was advertised by Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA) using procurement process for International Competitive Bidding. UNDP was contracted in March 2019 to deliver BRCC project outputs 1 (climate change vulnerability assessments) and 2 (CFS).</p> <p>UNDP commenced implementation of outputs 1 and 2 in Q1 2020 when the corona virus disease (COVID19) first wave hit PNG. The domestic and international travel restrictions, however, has impacted UNDP's efforts to further carry out its tasks. These restrictions created delays in the mobilization and implementation of climate change vulnerability assessment (CCVA), community consultations, small grant facility, and CFS.</p>	
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						<p>The 21 atolls or island communities are so isolated and located in five provinces of Papua New Guinea. The only means of transport is by air and sea transport. UNDP could not do much given the travel restrictions as also imposed by the UN system to its staff members.</p> <p>The BRCC project is expected to end by April 30, 2022. However, due to these unforeseen delays and impacts of COVID19 pandemic, the Government of PNG has requested to extend the project completion by 30 April 2024 to complete all activities under outputs 1 and 2, and output 3-Part B.</p>	
ADB	Papua New Guinea	Climate Proofing Alotau Provincial Wharf, Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change	Actual impact on the procurement of services (contractor) for the project	24 months		The Port Enabling Framework Part B, Alotau Wharf Construction also experienced delays in the procurement process. The tendering of Alotau wharf using ADB bidding process (ICB) was completed in	Extend implementation timeline

		in Papua New Guinea (BRCC)				<p>September 2020 and bid evaluation completed in December 2020. ADB Issued No Objection to the first ranked bidder (CASA Engineering Limited- Australian based) in January 2021 however with the interruption from COVID19, the recommended bidder was risk averse thus declined the offer in June 2021 without signing the contract. The CCDA accepted the withdrawal and proceeded with negotiation with the second ranked bidder (Pacific Marine Group (PMG) Limited- Australian based). After lengthy negotiation the contract was finally awarded in December 2021.</p> <p>The project targets Q2 of 2023 as the project completion date and 100% disbursement of PPCR funds provided that COVID-19-related restrictions have been eased. The revised grant closing is on April 31, 2024.</p>	
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ADB	Tajikistan	Building Climate Resilience in the Pyanj River Basin Project	Actual impact on financial closure particularly liquidation			Finished implementation on June 30, 2020. All physical and non-physical activities are completed. Because of the pandemic, delayed liquidation of one of the contractors (PR 0033). The project team communicated with EA and IA to expedite the process.	Extend implementation timeline
WB	Pacific Region	Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)	Implementation progress has been much slower than expected largely due to the continued impact of Covid-19 travel restrictions affected the ability to conduct the necessary in-country work.	12 months		The travel restrictions impacted the two largest contracts – the LiDAR Data acquisition contract for US\$2.4 million (24.5% of the project budget) under Component 2, and the Impact-based Forecasting contract for US\$1.3 million (13.3% of the project budget), under Component 1.	Extend implementation timeline and implementation support missions

Annex 4: List of Completed PPCR Projects as of December 31, 2021³⁹

No	Country	Project Title	PPCR Funding	MDB	Completion Date
1	Mozambique	Cities and Climate Change Project	15,750,000	World Bank	November 2021
2	Nepal	Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards	31,000,000	World Bank	November 2021
3	Niger	Niger Community Action Project for Climate Resilience-Additional Financing	9,597,000	World Bank	November 2021
4	Cambodia	Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning	10,000,000	ADB	October 2021
5	Haiti	Centre Artibonite Regional Development Project	8,000,000	World Bank	July 2021
6	Bangladesh	Coastal Embankment Improvement Project Phase I	25,000,000	World Bank	June 2021
7	Bolivia	Climate Resilience Integrated Basin Management Project	45,000,000	World Bank	June 2021
8	Haiti	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	5,000,000	World Bank	June 2021
9	Samoa	Enhancing the Climate Resilience for West Coast Road Project	14,800,000	World Bank	May 2021
10	Nepal	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions	23,537,000	ADB	February 2021
11	Niger	Community Action Project for Climate Resilience	63,000,000	World Bank	January 2021
12	Cambodia	Provincial Roads Improvement Project	16,920,000	ADB	December 2020
13	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Regional Disaster Vulnerability and Climate Risk Reduction	15,000,000	World Bank	December 2020
14	Mozambique	Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Services Project	15,000,000	World Bank	October 2020
15	Mozambique	Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project	15,750,000	AfDB	September 2020
16	Bolivia	Financial Products to Promote Climate Change Resilience in Bolivia	4,000,000	IADB	September 2019

³⁹ As per the CCH Portfolio Management data reporting “closed” projects

17	Tajikistan	Building Capacity for Climate Resilience	5,333,615	ADB	July 2019
18	Tajikistan	Improvement of Weather, Climate, and Hydrological Delivery Project	7,000,000	World Bank	July 2019
19	Mozambique	Roads & Bridges Management and Maintenance Project - Phase II	15,750,000	World Bank	June 2019
20	Yemen	Climate Information System and PPCR Program Coordination	19,000,000	World Bank	April 2019
21	Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project – Additional Financing	2,000,000	World Bank	October 2018
22	Tajikistan	Environmental Land Management and Rural Livelihoods Project	9,450,000	World Bank	May 2018
23	Nepal	Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	7,163,000	ADB	May 2018
24	Pacific Region	Implementation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Pacific Region	3,691,000	ADB	December 2017
25	Mozambique	Smallholder Irrigation Feasibility Project	575,000	IFC	June 2017
26	Mozambique	Climate Change Technical Assistance	2,000,000	World Bank	October 2016
27	Bangladesh	Climate Change Capacity Building and Knowledge Management	320,000	ADB	June 2015
	Total		389,636,615		

Annex 5: Summary of PPCR M&R Country Engagement in RY2022

COUNTRY	SUBMISSION	RESPONSE STATUS	CONSTRAINTS REPORTED
Bangladesh	None	Former focal point redirected request; no response from new FP	Change of country focal point
Bolivia	None	Initial response; no response after follow-ups	1 of 2 projects fully closed
Caribbean Region	Submitted full report	Responded; confirmed submission	Reported final submission; project has closed
Cambodia	Pending	No response to CIF	ADB working with country to submit after deadline
Dominica	None	Former focal point redirected request; no response from new FP	Change of country focal point
Grenada	None	No response to CIF	
Haiti	Submitted full report	Responded; confirmed submission	Haiti was able to hold a hybrid PPCR M&R workshop; limited data on some projects
Jamaica	Submitted full report	Responded; confirmed submission	N/A; Jamaica was able to hold a full PPCR M&R workshop virtually via Zoom
Mozambique	None	Responded; requested further guidance	Coordinating unit that was responsible for PPCR M&R has disbanded; over half of PPCR projects in the country already closed

Nepal	None	No response to CIF	ADB reported change of country focal point; most projects have closed
Niger	Pending	Responded; requested further guidance	All projects have now closed; CIF will provide direct support to Niger on M&R close-out in FY23
Pacific Region	None	No response to CIF	Change of regional focal point
Papua New Guinea	None	No response to CIF	
Samoa	None	No response to CIF	Samoa did submit in RY2021
St. Lucia	Submitted adapted report	Responded; confirmed submission	Limited data availability for some PPCR core indicators
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	None	Responded; confirmed submission	St. Vincent ended up not submitting a report.
Tajikistan	None	Responded; requested further guidance	Coordinating unit that was responsible for M&R has disbanded (part of ADB project)
Tonga	None	CIF did not contact Tonga in RY2022	Tonga was not engaged this year due to the country's recent natural disaster.
Zambia	Submitted full report	Responded; confirmed submission	N/A



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