



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

Washington, D.C. (Hybrid)

**Friday, June 14, 2024**

**PPCR OPERATIONAL AND RESULTS REPORT**



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## PROPOSED DECISION

The Committee:

- i. Reviewed the document, *SCF/TFC.18/02.2 PPCR Operational and Results Report* and welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the work of PPCR in participating countries.
- ii. Welcomed the analysis conducted by the CIF Secretariat, in collaboration with the MDBs, on achievements and results, resource availability, pipeline review, and portfolio updates.
- iii. Recognized the increasing number of PPCR countries reaching the conclusion phase of their investment plans<sup>1</sup>—whereby all constitutive projects in the investment plan have been fully implemented—and welcomes the two pilot Investment Plan Close-Outs that were conducted in Zambia and the Caribbean Region (PPCR). Requested the CIF Secretariat, in coordination with the MDBs, to develop and implement an *Investment Plan Close-Out Strategy*. The strategy should determine modalities for capturing countries' final achieved results, based on each SCF program's approved monitoring and reporting system, to provide deliberate operational closure to the investment plans; while seeking to maximize country ownership; promote inclusive, multi-stakeholder engagement; ensure lessons learned; and strengthen synergies with CIF's transformational change and gender priorities.

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<sup>1</sup> Investment plans are referred to as "Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience" (SPCR) in PPCR.

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## List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
APKE	Asia Pacific Knowledge Event
BDRP	Business Development for Resilience Program
CHEV	climate and health economic valuation
CHVA	climate and health vulnerability assessment
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CLEAR LAB	Center for Learning on Evaluation and Results for Lusophone Africa and Brazil
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
CRP	Climate Resilience Program
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DVRP	Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Projects
E&L	Evaluation & Learning
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECD	Evaluation Capacity Development
EGM	effective gender mainstreaming
EW4ALL	Early Warnings for All
FPA	Financial Procedures Agreement
GAP	gender action plan
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEI	Global Evaluation Initiative
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
HNP	Health, Nutrition, and Population
JIM	Joint Impact Model
KfR	Knowledge for Resilience
KMEL	Knowledge, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
M&R	monitoring and reporting
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MSME	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NPC	Nature, People, and Climate
ORR	Operations and Results Report
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PSSA	Private-Sector Set-Aside
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEDICI	Social and Economic Development Impacts of Climate Investments
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	small and medium enterprise

SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
TCLP	Transformational Change Learning Partnership
WASH	water, sanitation, and health
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## 1 Introduction

1. In 2008, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) was established as a dedicated adaptation program of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) to support developing countries and regions in building their resilience to the impacts of climate change. The program provides scaled-up financing to support innovative investments, and demonstrates ways to integrate climate risk management and adaptation objectives into core development processes.
2. PPCR began working in 18 countries and two regional programs, namely, the Caribbean and the Pacific. In May 2015, 10 more pilot countries were selected to join the program. In 2020, the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) was created, allowing more CIF countries to participate in the PPCR.<sup>2</sup>
3. PPCR's Operations and Results Report (ORR) focuses on key strategic issues; highlights intersessional decisions of the PPCR Technical Committee; and provides a progress update on PPCR-funded programs and projects. This report includes projections on future project approvals and provides an update on the results achieved by the PPCR pilot countries.
4. The report gives an update on the entire PPCR portfolio and results reporting of projects and programs under implementation from January 1 to December 31, 2023 (with additional updates as of March 31, 2024, on resource availability). The status and trends in disbursements under the program are also presented for the same period.

## 2 Strategic Issues

5. This section highlights the strategic issues related to PPCR pipeline delivery and portfolio progress. It also provides an overview of knowledge management and monitoring and reporting (M&R) topics of strategic importance.
6. As of December 31, 2023, the PPCR Technical Committee has approved 90 projects for a total of USD 985.5 million in PPCR funding. The project disbursement rate has reached 91 percent, increasing from USD 867 million in December 2022, to USD 923.81 million by the end of December 2023.
7. The PPCR program continues to progress and mature, and 38 projects have been completed. In March 2023, a new pipeline under the PPCR's Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) window was approved by the PPCR Technical Committee enabling several countries to benefit from climate resilient investments.

### 2.1 PPCR Resource Availability

8. As of March 31, 2023, PPCR funding has reached USD 1.174 billion and a total commitment of USD 1.14 billion.
9. The unrestricted fund balance of PPCR (after reserves) stands at USD 23.7 million, and anticipated commitments amount to USD 10.8 million (USD 7.3 million in capital resources and USD 3.5 million in

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<sup>2</sup> These include Armenia, Colombia, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Thailand, and Peru. These are BDRP projects that are regional in scope and involved countries apart from this list.

grant resources), resulting in available resources of USD 12.9 million (USD 9.1 million in capital and USD 3.9 million in grant). Table 1 summarizes available resources under PPCR, while Appendix 1 provides more detailed information. The MDB Committee and the CIF Secretariat will discuss options to make use of these available resources to further PPCR objectives.

**Table 1: PPCR resource availability schedule  
(USD million, as of March 31, 2024)**

	Total	Non- grant	Grant
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)	34.0	16.4	17.6
Future Programming Reserves	10.2		10.2
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) After Reserves	23.7	16.4	7.4
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)	10.8	7.3	3.5
<b>Available Resources (C–D)</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>

## 2.2 PPCR Pipeline Management Updates

10. As of December 31, 2023, PPCR has a total of 94 projects in its portfolio, including nine new BDRP projects. Ninety of these projects have been approved by the PPCR Technical Committee and they have all been subsequently approved by the respective Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).
11. One World Bank project under BDRP was canceled in June 2023. The cancellation of the “Supporting Resilient Water Resources Management and Water Services Project” in Honduras was preceded by delays on signing the grant agreement by the government. The political decision by the newly elected government of Honduras on dissolving the national project implementing agency (INVEST-H) resulted in significant project implementation delays. It was, therefore, decided in agreement with the government to cancel the PPCR grant.
12. In addition, EBRD requested to change one of the approved BDRP concepts for Egypt due to stalling progress and decreasing likelihood of being able to comply with the set BDRP deadline. Therefore the country scope was changed to Armenia, while the overall thematic scope of the proposal was kept the same. The new BDRP funding proposal for Armenia was submitted by EBRD in May 2024, for an expected approval before the end of FY24.

## 2.3 Knowledge Management and Partnerships

13. In 2023, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) had been involved in various climate resilience-focused knowledge partnerships and activities, which have continued to position CIF as a thought leader and strategic partner for promoting innovation and collaboration on mainstreaming adaptation, climate risk management, and youth empowerment.
14. At COP28 in Dubai (UAE), CIF joined the “Weather and Climate Data for Resilience”, an event organized by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). During this event, a framework for complementarity, collaboration, and joint action was signed among the secretariats of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), the four largest multilateral climate funds—the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Adaptation Fund (AF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Green Climate Fund (GCF)—and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative. The framework aims to enhance systematic observation and improve the use of basic weather and climate data. This collaboration emphasizes the joint commitment of the major MCFs to improving

the availability of weather and climate observations from the most data sparse areas and promoting weather forecasts, early warning systems, and climate information services.



*Joint Multilateral Climate Funds collaboration framework signature event at COP 28| Credit: CIF Secretariat*

15. In addition, as a strong member of the Alliance for Hydromet Development, an initiative of the WMO, CIF has continued its active engagement in the activities of the SOFF Advisory Board, and the Early Warnings for All initiative (EW4ALL), including participating in the EW4ALL’s M&E Working Group.
16. During COP 28, as part of their ongoing collaboration, CIF joined the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA) during the launch event of their flagship impact report on the Youth Adaptation Solutions (YOUTHADAPT) Challenge. This report highlights the groundbreaking achievements of the YouthADAPT program, a GCA–AfDB–CIF collaboration aiming to promote adaptation action in areas such as youth entrepreneurship and nature-based solutions. This partnership between CIF and GCA has been strengthened during FY24, as CIF also actively engaged in two other virtual events aiming at strengthening the capacity of young African entrepreneurs on themes such as the role of innovation in overcoming challenges for scaling up and financing youth-led adaptation enterprises in Africa, and opportunities and barriers for building climate-resilient supply chains.
17. In FY24, CIF continued to engage with the Health, Nutrition, and Population (HNP) Global Practice of the World Bank, including jointly developing the climate and health economic valuation (CHEV) tool to enable governments, including the ministries of health and finance, to assess the health costs of inaction and make well-informed decisions on resource allocation toward policy options concerning climate change and health. The tool also provides sub-national, provincial, and local state-level analyses. Through the CIF–HNP partnership, 11 climate and health vulnerability assessments (CHVAs) have been completed at the country level, seven of which are expected to be published by end of May, 2024 (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi, Pakistan, and Sierra Leone). The CHVAs provide evidence-based assessments of the human health risks of observed and projected climate change and recommendations on public health policies and programs that could reduce these risks. A draft report on the health-related economic costs of climate change in developing countries has been prepared and is currently undergoing peer review, which is expected to be completed by late June 2024. The analysis results for this report and synthesis findings of the CHVAs for various countries were presented at the CIF Asia Pacific Knowledge Event (APKE) in Cambodia in April 2024. A high-level event was also organized in Sierra Leone in April 2024 to launch the country’s CHVA report,



which also served as the foundation and key driver for the establishment of a Climate-Health Unit in the Ministry of Health.

**Box 1: High-level launch event for the Sierra Leone Climate and Health Vulnerability Assessment and Climate-Health Unit**

On April 4<sup>th</sup>, a team from the World Bank’s Health, Nutrition, and Population (HNP) Global Practice launched Sierra Leone’s Climate and Health Vulnerability Assessment (CHVA) and Climate-Health Unit. This launch event was attended by over 100 participants, including multisectoral stakeholders working at the intersection of climate and health, representing Sierra Leone’s Ministry of Health and Sanitation, and Ministry of Water Resources; government departments and agencies, including public health, agriculture, and disaster management; and NGOs, partner organizations, CSOs, and academia.

The CHVA aims to understand current and predicted climate-health risks in Sierra Leone; inform climate-health interventions and actions; inform and guide the integration of health into the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national planning; and serve as a baseline for future assessments, including more advanced analysis (e.g., cost-effectiveness/economic analysis).



*Minister Demby holding up Sierra Leone CHVA | Photo Credit: World Bank*

18. Under the CIF’s Knowledge for Resilience Series, CIF published the “Strengthening Disaster Risk Management in Climate Resilience Action: A Learning Review of CIF-Supported Projects” report,<sup>3</sup> which highlights—based on experience from the PPCR and the CIF Technical Assistance Facility—opportunities and entry points for advancing the DRM agenda through climate resilience action and shifting to integrated approaches to address complex challenges. A virtual learning event promoting this publication took place on November 15, 2023.<sup>4</sup>
19. After the decision at the CIF’s last joint meeting of the CTF and SCF Trust Fund Committees on November 7, 2023, the joint Committees had requested the CIF Secretariat, in consultation with MDBs, the Trustee, and other multilateral climate funds, to prepare a design for a new climate resilience program (CRP), which aims to support transformational adaptation through a systems

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.cif.org/knowledge-documents/strengthening-disaster-risk-management-climate-resilience-action>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cif.org/knowledge-exchange/strengthening-disaster-risk-management-climate-resilience-action>.

approach to adaptation investment programming. This involves mobilizing finance at scale and strengthening strategic partnerships.

20. Following this decision, the CIF Secretariat and the MDBs conducted a series of consultations to inform the design of the CRP. An initial consultation hosted by EBRD took place in London, in February 2024, among the CIF secretariat, the MDBs, representatives of the other three major MCFs (GCF, GEF, and AF) and a group of international climate experts. This consultation focused on a joint adaptation and climate resilience programming approach among the different climate funds. The discussion was structured around key issues, such as responding to country needs, determining country selection criteria, and strengthening the engagement of the private sector in adaptation.
21. Consultations on the CRP design were also held with recipient countries during two regional knowledge events organized during the month of April 2024 by CIF—one in Cambodia for the Asia Pacific region; and one in Dominica for the Caribbean region. Additional virtual consultations took place with African countries and the CIF’s Observers Group to inform the design of the CRP. Over 300 participants attended these different consultations that took place in March and April 2024. Recipient countries and different stakeholder groups continue to be engaged during this process to strengthen the design of this new CIF resilience program.

## 2.4 Results Reporting

### 2.4.1 PPCR Country Results Reporting

22. The [PPCR M&R System](#) has two components: (i) country-led results reporting on the PPCR core indicators and (ii) MDBs’ project-level reporting on ten additional PPCR program indicators. These two components are designed to complement each other by providing different types of information on program results over time and serving the M&R needs of different PPCR stakeholders. However, the country-led results reporting component of the PPCR M&R System has stalled since 2020, and the original version of this approach is now being phased out with comprehensive Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) close-outs for PPCR countries (see Section 2.5.2).<sup>5</sup>
23. **Background on PPCR M&R System:** The country-led results reporting component of the PPCR M&R System has a unique design that puts country stakeholders at the center of efforts to track and assess implementation progress and results. The system was developed more than a decade ago—before the Paris Agreement—as a pilot approach for countries to begin mainstreaming climate resilience issues into national monitoring and evaluation systems, in coordination with national and sectoral development planning processes. PPCR countries would organize an annual, multi-stakeholder M&R workshop to build a shared evidence base across all projects within the SPCR and

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<sup>5</sup> There are many good practices and lessons learned through the experience implementing the PPCR M&R System over ten years. Although PPCR’s specific approach will be phased out, a revised version of country-led M&R will take place within new CIF programming areas.

report progress on five PPCR core indicators.<sup>6</sup> This approach was adopted to promote country ownership of SPCRs, sustain the programmatic approach across projects and MDBs throughout the implementation phase of SPCRs, engage multiple stakeholders, foster countries' accountability, and facilitate long-term learning. Initially, this component was the sole M&R approach used for the program.

24. In 2017, upon request of the PPCR Sub-Committee, a comprehensive [stocktaking review](#) of the PPCR M&R System was conducted. The stocktaking review demonstrated substantial value addition from PPCR's country-led monitoring and reporting, such as participatory learning, capacity-building, knowledge generation, multi-stakeholder engagement, ministerial cooperation, support for the programmatic approach during implementation, and more. It also underscored the need for better optics on project delivery outputs and a more coherent track record of quantitative indicators. As a result, a two-component M&R system was approved, combining the demonstrated value of country-led reporting on PPCR core indicators with the specific advantages of using project-level data reported by MDBs. This version of the PPCR M&R System was implemented from 2017–2019.
25. **PPCR Country Results Reporting since 2020:** In 2020, the country-led component of the PPCR M&R System was temporarily suspended due to implementation challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. From 2021–2024, the CIF Secretariat began requesting countries to resume reporting (in a full or adapted manner) as feasible. This included significant efforts to support countries who had stopped reporting, such as through country-specific M&R consultations, virtual M&R training support, and an in-person, three-day PPCR M&R Dialogue and Strategy Workshop for Asian PPCR countries held at the ADB Headquarters in February 2023. Unfortunately, the majority of PPCR countries have not submitted a full report since prior to 2020.
26. Countries ceased reporting for several reasons in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic. In some countries, the M&R mechanism was tied to a technical assistance project or another budget line that has since closed, closing the M&R mechanism along with it. In other countries, some (but not all) PPCR projects have closed and the project teams have dissolved, making it challenging to organize a national PPCR M&R workshop. Where final SPCR projects reached completion around 2020–2021, it was typically not feasible to undertake a final year of reporting. National focal points or project teams have also changed, with new teams either unaware, lacking capacity, or unable to implement the country-level PPCR M&R component.
27. **The Way Forward for PPCR Country Results:** Strong support and buy-in for country-led PPCR M&R among all major PPCR stakeholder groups (including CIF Secretariat, MDBs, country focal points, and in-country stakeholders) is necessary to enable this mechanism to function as designed. Based on

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<sup>6</sup> PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning.

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

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

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

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

demand, the CIF Secretariat remains available to support PPCR countries who are mid-implementation in their SPCRs with:

- (a) Online M&R training sessions: The PPCR M&R online training module is available for country focal point teams, MDBs, and other interested parties. They can also request for instructor-led training. The online module is accessible in two versions, self-paced or instructor-led, and three languages: English, French, and Spanish.
- (b) Targeted capacity-building opportunities and country support for M&R: The CIF Secretariat offers targeted PPCR M&R capacity-building opportunities for recipient countries and local stakeholders. These opportunities can entail in-person workshops, training, consultations, or general problem-solving on PPCR M&R issues.

28. Another important aspect of the PPCR M&R System is that it was designed at inception to be an adaptable system. Since it was put in place as a *pilot approach* to measuring climate resilience, the intention was that the system could evolve over time in line with the evolution of programming needs and CIF's principle of "learning by doing." At the current juncture, most countries have reached or are reaching the natural conclusion of their SPCRs and will no longer need to monitor and report results to CIF on an annual basis (regardless of the modality used). The policy landscape and degree of climate change mainstreaming in PPCR countries, including metrics and M&E systems, have also evolved significantly since the pre-Paris time of PPCR's design. Yet, the unique approach of the PPCR M&R System has also provided a template that some countries plan to continue following for their own national climate resilience tracking beyond the scope of PPCR projects.<sup>7</sup>
29. Based on these many developments and the maturity of the program, the CIF Secretariat is now building on the country-led M&R approach to devise and implement a comprehensive SPCR close-out strategy for PPCR countries. The experience of PPCR with country results reporting will also be used to inform modalities for involving countries in potential future CRP results reporting.

#### **2.4.2 Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) Close-Out for PPCR Countries**

30. **SPCR Close-Out Concept:** PPCR is reaching a new frontier with the programmatic approach business model. The majority of PPCR countries' SPCRs are reaching a stage where *all projects* in the SPCR are either completed or will reach completion soon. Despite the importance placed on PPCR's country-led, programmatic approach, there has not as of yet been a mechanism in place to close out SPCRs from both operational- and results-oriented perspectives. In FY24, CIF piloted an important, first-of-its kind approach for CIF, MDBs, and recipient countries to implement such a mechanism.
31. SPCR close-out workshops present an opportunity to convene key, in-country stakeholders involved in PPCR design and implementation, collect and validate final results data, collate insights, take stock of the final results achieved on results themes related to the PPCR core indicators, build consensus on the most salient takeaways from each country's SPCR, and formally conclude national PPCR programming. This approach is intended to serve as the logical endpoint of the country-led component of the PPCR M&R System, bookending the multi-stakeholder investment planning approach utilized prior to and throughout implementation.

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<sup>7</sup> For example, Jamaica, Samoa, and Zambia.

32. Other objectives include compiling key lessons and challenges to inform countries' involvement in new CIF programs (e.g., NPC) or other follow-on investments; integrating transformational perspectives into a participatory assessment of country results for learning purposes; enhancing the role of a gender, social inclusion, and stakeholder engagement lens to deepen the understanding of results and fill important knowledge gaps; and collecting, developing, and disseminating strategic communications materials from the countries involved.
33. **Pilot SPCR Close-Outs Conducted:** In the spring of FY24, the CIF Secretariat rolled out a series of SPCR close-outs to pilot the mechanism in select country cases. Zambia served as the first pilot close-out both for PPCR and for the CIF as a whole (held in Lusaka in January 2024), followed by a regional PPCR close-out in the Caribbean (held in Dominica in April 2024), which involved the participation of representatives from Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Haiti, and the Caribbean Regional Track of the PPCR (see Box 2 and Box 3 for more information).
34. **SPCR Close-Out Plans for FY25:** A CIF-wide strategy paper on close-outs will be developed in FY25 for submission to the CIF Joint Trust Fund Committee. This paper will be based on the experience of the two SPCR close-out pilots (Zambia and the Caribbean Region) and similar investment plan close-out pilots that were conducted in FY24 for FIP and SREP. It will focus on options for the institutionalization of close-outs, including program-specific considerations. The M&R toolkits for each CIF program will then be updated accordingly.

**Box 2: PPCR Close-Out in Zambia**



*Photo Credit: CIF*

The PPCR Monitoring & Reporting System was designed before the Paris Agreement as a pilot approach for countries to mainstream the measurement of climate resilience issues within national and sectoral development planning at a time when most countries did not have any climate resilience monitoring systems in place. The system established five core indicators for each country to track and report annual progress, using a uniquely participatory, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral approach. By design, countries convene a national scoring workshop to collate, aggregate, deliberate, and validate the results achieved. Relevant project implementers, district/sector level officials, as well as national stakeholders, MDBs, representatives from civil society, NGOs, academia, and the private sector come together annually to discuss both national and programmatic progress and validate the results achieved. The model was intended to be adapted and integrated within countries' overall national climate resilience monitoring and evaluation systems over time.

Zambia has demonstrated an exemplary record implementing the PPCR M&R System throughout more than a decade of climate resilience mainstreaming and PPCR project implementation in the country. It has served as a mechanism to bring together actors and sectors that do not typically work together, as well as to build a consistent track record of

national and sectoral results reporting year-on-year. The approach has led to significant learning, knowledge generation, and implementation feedback loops between relevant actors working on the resilience agenda in Zambia, as well as the notable institutionalization of climate resilience monitoring and evaluation on the national stage and across sectors.

Now that all PPCR projects in the country are completed, Zambia was selected to pilot CIF's first investment plan close-out mechanism, carrying forward the design and spirit of the PPCR M&R System into the SPCR completion phase. The Government of Zambia undertook the SPCR close-out in January 2024. The approach focused on taking stock of the final results achieved through PPCR and was executed in partnership with the CIF Secretariat, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank. This SPCR close-out used the PPCR M&R System as a framework not only to validate the final results achieved but to widen and deepen understanding of PPCR's priority results areas for forward-looking purposes. Zambia's involvement in the NPC program, for example, created an opportunity to generate and collect PPCR insights that can be directly applied to upcoming investments.

The results themselves are impressive. The PPCR program in Zambia was instrumental in enabling several key outcomes:

1. PPCR's **vertical integration** (from community, ward, district, province, to national level) and capacity building have enabled climate resilience to be part of development planning at these multiple levels. Meanwhile, PPCR's support for **horizontal integration of climate resilience**—across sectors—has enabled climate resilience measures to be taken up in a broad manner (for example, the establishment of task teams/steering committees to mainstream climate change across eight sectors).
2. **Women's central role** in proposing and implementing local climate interventions has led to successful resilience-building for households and communities. The central role of women was also witnessed on the outcome side. Overall, PPCR has supported a total of 853,878 people in Zambia, 54 percent of whom are women.
3. PPCR's **local-level, demand-driven approach** was integral in ensuring the right climate interventions were implemented in the right places.

The close-out further emphasized that significantly more efforts are needed to enhance private sector participation for climate resilience and that plans to maintain community-level infrastructure require more concerted efforts upfront to ensure their sustainability. The CIF Secretariat would like to thank the Government of Zambia for serving as the first pilot close-out country and all the hard work that went into developing and executing this mechanism.

35. In tandem, the CIF Secretariat expects to develop prioritization criteria (e.g., total investment volumes, number of projects implemented per country, robustness of the programmatic approach, geographic and sectoral diversity, implementation maturity, coordinated timing of project closures, strategic importance, etc.) that will be used to inform high-, medium-, and low-intensity modalities and program-specific strategies.
36. For PPCR, three tentative priority close-outs have been pre-identified: Bangladesh, Cambodia, and the Pacific Region (Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea, and the Pacific Regional Track). The CIF Secretariat also plans to assess appropriate options for countries that have already completed implementation of their SPCRs several years ago (Niger, Mozambique, Nepal, and Tajikistan).
37. **Communications:** Several video products are being developed to share with the CIF Trust Fund Committee and other key audiences, alongside blogs, photos, and other communications products specific to the SPCR/IP close-out mechanism.



### Box 3: PPCR Close-Out in the Caribbean Region



*CIF Caribbean close out workshop project visit | Photo Credit: CIF*

A second PPCR close-out took place in Portsmouth, Dominica in April 2024, focusing specifically on the Caribbean Region. This regional-level pilot brought together representatives from six countries (Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Haiti) along with the PPCR Caribbean Regional Track to validate and discuss the results achieved, generate both country- and regional-level findings and insights, and formally close out country-level reporting through these countries' PPCR M&R Systems. A regional level approach was selected for these PPCR countries due to similarities in their PPCR investments (e.g., Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Projects implemented by the World Bank in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Dominica, and Grenada), commonalities in countries' implementation maturity, and overall economy of scale issues.

Thirteen PPCR projects have been implemented in the region (plus six newer BDRP investments underway) for nearly 15 years. More than three million people in total have been supported in the Caribbean, along with more than 6,000 units of small-scale infrastructure, 360+ hydromet stations or related climate information services infrastructure, nearly 70 policies and plans, 100+ km of climate-resilient roads infrastructure, and 200+ knowledge products, tools, studies, and systems.

At the regional level, several key insights emerged from the Caribbean PPCR Close-Out:

1. PPCR's support to Caribbean countries **laid critical—sometimes first-of-its-kind—groundwork for climate resilience mainstreaming** in national development planning and in several critical sectors, including beyond the scope of PPCR investment resources available.
2. The USD 443 million in total investment financing mobilized in Caribbean PPCR countries (of which USD 167 million are PPCR resources) were **deployed at a sufficient scale** to accelerate transformational climate resilience-building in the countries participating. Yet, the processes kickstarted require additional resources to ensure the continued strengthening of climate resilience in high-risk Small Island Developing States.
3. The reach of PPCR investments for people was substantial, with many countries confirming that the **majority (in some cases entire) population has benefited** in one or more ways. (For example, more than 2.8 million people in Jamaica have gained access to climate information services, including those who further benefited from fisheries, adaptation financing, and water management activities.)
4. The flexibility of PPCR funding was key in allowing Caribbean countries to **respond effectively to climate events** (hurricanes and other extreme weather events) and other external shocks (macroeconomic shocks, COVID-19 response) after they occurred.
5. While the broad distribution of resources in Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Projects (DVRP) across multiple

intervention areas helped **fill important national funding gaps** for climate-resilient development planning and implementation, this approach **sometimes limited the coherence and robustness** of specific strategic priorities.

6. PPCR’s **strong emphasis on building technical climate capacity** in the Caribbean has led to a robust collection of climate tools and instruments at the disposal of public agencies (216 in total for the region, e.g., LiDAR mapping, early warning systems, hazard mapping, climate change modeling/scenarios, emergency communication networks, digital terrain models, hydromet data platforms, climate information systems, etc.).
7. However, **challenging economies of scale and other systemic institutional constraints in Caribbean PPCR countries’ public administration** have limited and continue to limit the potential impact of technical climate capacity-building efforts (e.g., very low staffing levels in government offices, multiple responsibilities for staff, staff turnover, challenges recruiting technically qualified staff, insufficient budget planning for future operations and maintenance of new systems, etc.).

The CIF Secretariat would like to thank the Government of Dominica for hosting this regional close-out event and all governments in PPCR’s Caribbean countries for the hard work that went into developing and executing this mechanism.

### 3 Status of PPCR

#### 3.1 Portfolio Overview

38. As of December 31, 2023, PPCR has a total pipeline allocation of USD 1.01 billion for 94 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 30 projects under the Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP). Ninety of these projects have been approved by the Technical Committee, and all 90 have also been approved by the respective MDB Boards, including the Uganda project entitled “Promoting Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project” featured in Box 4 below. Eighty-six of these projects have disbursed a total of USD 923.8 million. Table 2 provides a summary of the portfolio status.

**Table 2: Overview of PPCR portfolio (as of December 31, 2023, USD Million)**

	Indicative Pipeline Allocation				Approved Funding		Disbursement
	Total	IP	PSSA	BDRP	Committee	MDB	
PPCR Funding	1,005.9	934.5	19.2	52.2	985.5	985.5	923.81
Number of Projects	94	60	4	30	90	90	86



#### Box 4: Securing Water Futures: Climate Proofing Urban Water Systems in Uganda



*Mayuge town Residents Fetching Water from Taps for the First Time (LVWATSAN Phase II) / credit (AfDB)*

**Project:** Promoting Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project – Phase III (BDRP)

**Implementing Agency:** AfDB

**PPCR Funding:** USD 1 million

**Objective:** The project enhances the durability and reliability of water supply and reducing health risks associated with inadequate water and sanitation through consistent, clean water supply and effective waste management.

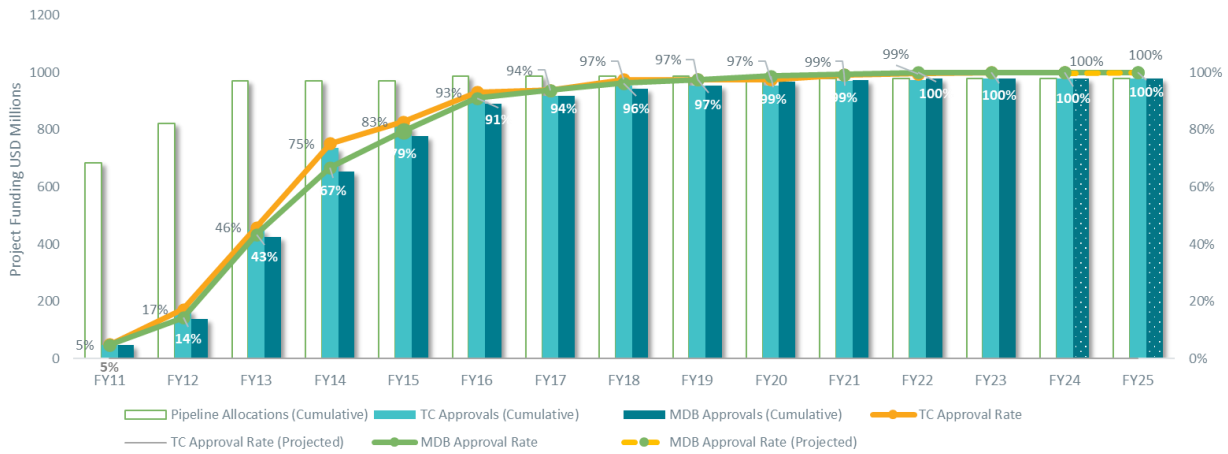
In Uganda, a country renowned for its lush landscapes and abundant water sources, the growing specter of climate change poses a severe threat to urban water systems. Increasingly variable rainfall patterns, including extreme hydrologic events such as floods and droughts, coupled with the surge in urban populations, are straining water supply and sanitation infrastructures, leading to frequent service interruptions and heightened vulnerability to waterborne diseases.

Recognizing the urgent need for resilient infrastructure, the Government of Uganda, along with developmental agencies, set forth a plan to revolutionize how cities manage their water systems in the face of these climatic adversities.

**Phase III of the Promoting Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project** therefore aims to embed climate resilience into the heart of urban water management with a technical assistance approved under the PPCR's Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) window. It will advance one important component of Uganda's underlying climate resilience priorities from its 2017 CIF Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. The deployment of smart-grid water technologies will transform how water is monitored and distributed in Ugandan cities, enabling real-time adjustments to match usage and supply. This will significantly mitigate water shortages during droughts and prevent overflows during heavy rainfall.

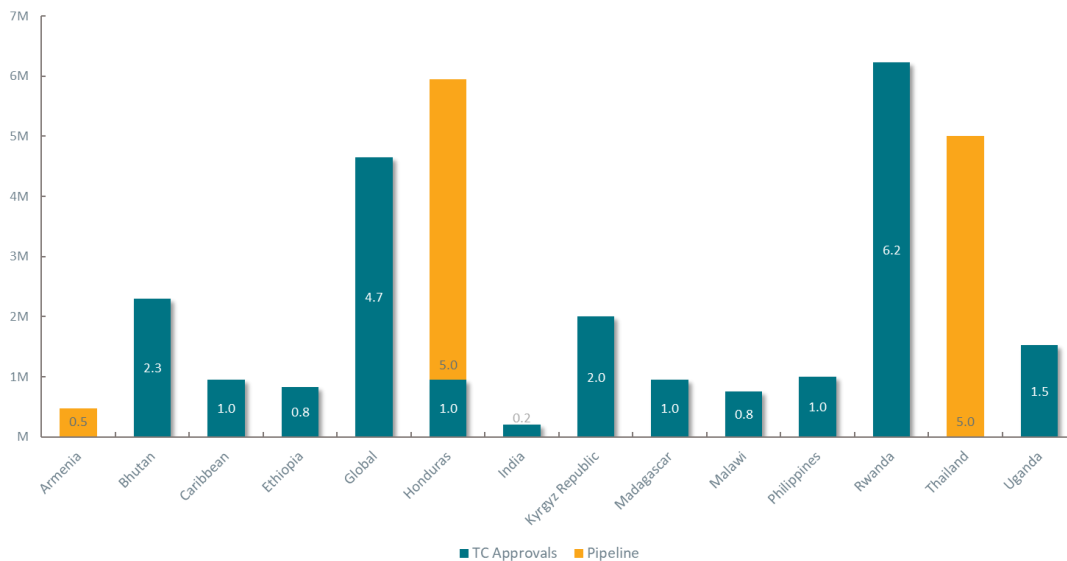
39. The total amount allocated for the PPCR portfolio has slightly decreased from USD 1,008.6 million to USD 1,005.9 million. The decrease is due to 1) a USD 1 million project cancellation; and 2) project closures during the year, which resulted in reflows from MDBs.
40. Figure 1 below shows the trend and projection of project approvals by the PPCR Technical Committee and the MDBs from 2011 to 2025, which continue to increase. The project approval timeline under the PPCR has been extended from FY23 to FY25 because of the new BDRP projects. Based on current projections, the entire PPCR portfolio is expected to be approved by the PPCR Technical Committee by FY24 and the MDBs by FY25. This is confirmed as the last BDRP project in the pipeline is expected to be approved by June 2024.

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



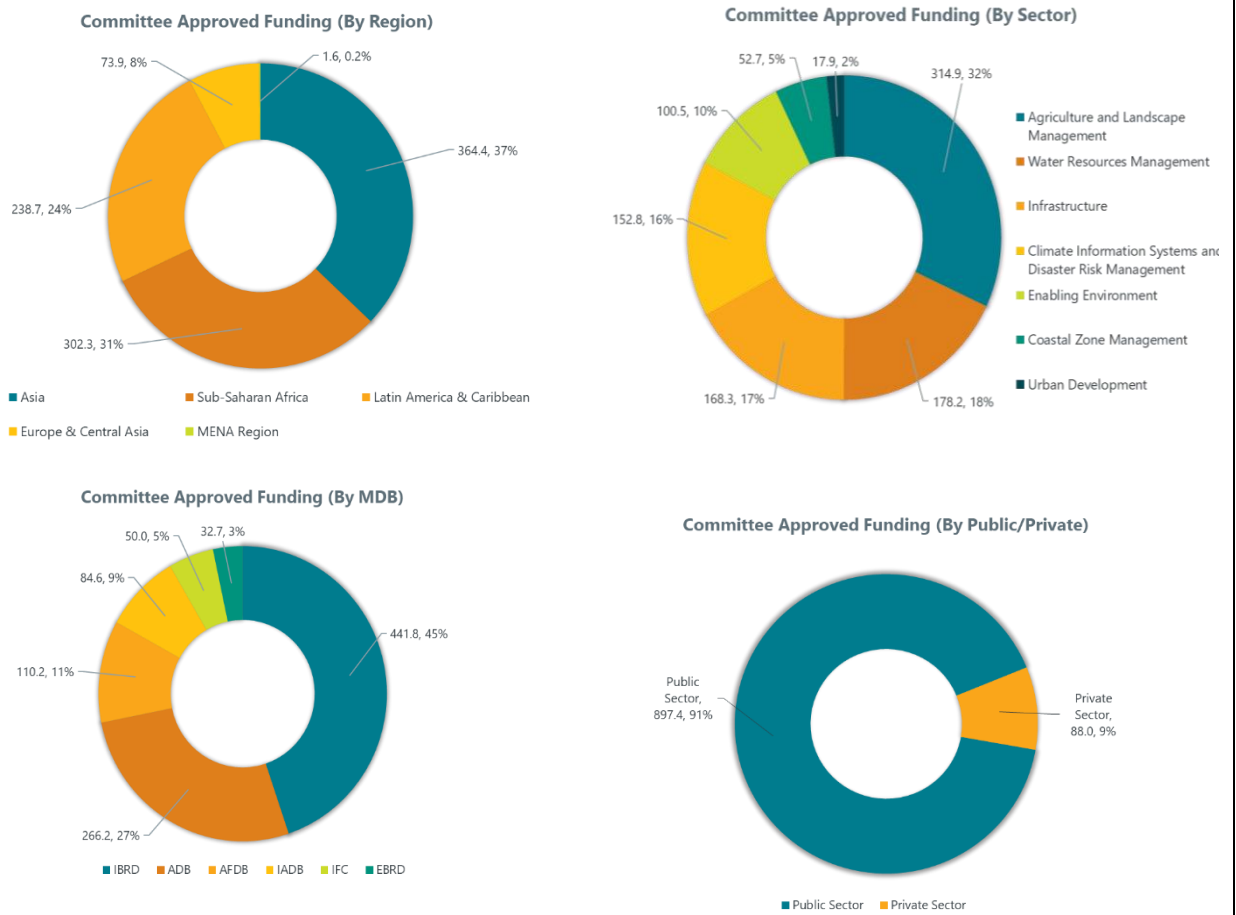
41. Since all the PPCR projects under the SPCRs and PSSA have been approved by the PPCR Technical Committee and MDBs a few years back, for easier understanding of the PPCR portfolio status, Figure 2 only illustrates the approval levels of the BDRP pipeline of projects by country and region. BDRP was established in 2020 to allow the utilization of the remaining resources under the PPCR.

**Figure 2: BDRP funding approvals and indicative allocations by country/region (USD million, as of December 31, 2023)**



42. Figure 3 presents the distribution of the PPCR portfolio by region, sector, MDB, and projects' nature (i.e., public or private). Asia represents the majority of the PPCR portfolio (37 percent), followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (31 percent). The World Bank implements almost half of the PPCR portfolio (45 percent), followed by the Asian Development Bank (27 percent). The greatest share of funding by sector focuses on agriculture and landscape management (32 percent), while the bulk of PPCR projects relate to the public sector (91 percent).

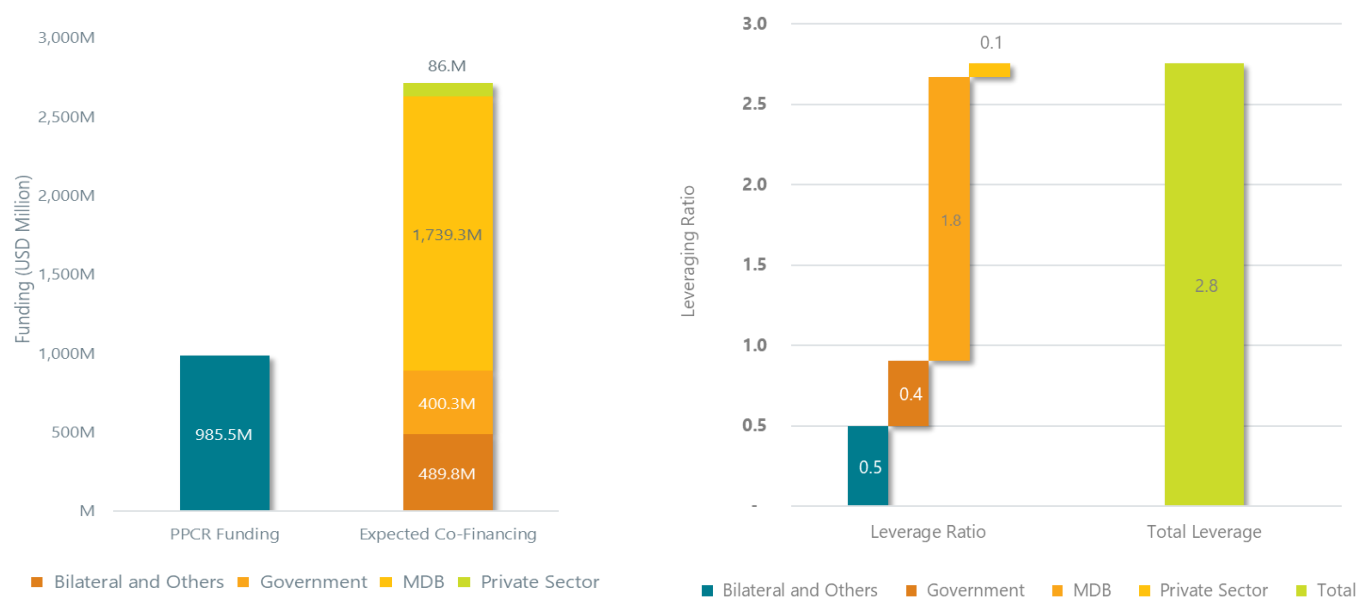
**Figure 3: PPCR portfolio distribution approved by the PPCR Technical Committee  
(as of December 31, 2023)**



43. Figure 4 shows the total expected co-financing for the 90 projects approved by the PPCR Technical Committee, amounting to almost USD 2.8 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. The graph confirms that PPCR has predominantly financed projects in agriculture and landscape management (32%). Other sectors, such as water resources management, climate proofing of infrastructure, and climate and weather-related services seem to have very close percentage of PPCR funding allocation.

**Figure 4: PPCR co-financing shares by source and co-financing ratio**

**(USD million, as of December 31, 2023)**



## 3.2 Portfolio Updates

### 3.2.1 PPCR Phase 1 Technical Assistance

44. By December 2017, the PPCR Technical Committee had endorsed all 30 SPCRs from the 20 original pilots (18 countries and two regions) and the 10 new pilot countries. All countries' Phase 1 activities are also completed.

### 3.2.2 PPCR Technical Committee Approvals

45. Since the last reporting period, the PPCR Technical Committee approved five projects for a total amount of USD 7.87 million (see Table 3). These are all BDRP projects by EBRD, AfDB, and the World Bank.

**Table 3: PPCR TC-approved projects and programs (January–December 2023)**

Project Title	Country	Programming	MDB	Project Funding		Approval Date
				Grant	Non-Grant	
BDRP: Promoting Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Lake Victoria W& Uganda		BDRP	AfDB	725,000	-	08/22/2023
BDRP: Project Preparation for the Climate Resilient Water Services for Cuair Mozambique		BDRP	AfDB	700,000	-	8/10/2023
BDRP: Private Sector Adaptation Acceleration Program in the Agribusiness Global		BDRP	EBRD	950,000	3,700,000	10/19/2023
BDRP: Leveraging Natural Capital Accounting and Climate Finance for the (Regional		BDRP	IBRD	800,000	-	6/15/2023
BDRP: Technical Assistance Grant for Regional Climate Resilience Program Regional		BDRP	IBRD	1,000,000	-	7/13/2023
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,175,000</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	

### 3.2.3 MDB Approvals

46. All five BDRP projects approved by the PPCR Technical Committee were also approved by the respective MDB Boards in 2023 totaling USD 7.87 million (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Project approvals by the MDB Boards (January to December 2023)**

Project Title	Country	Programming	MDB	Project Funding		Approval Date
				Grant	Non-Grant	
BDRP: Promoting Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Lake Victoria W	Uganda	BDRP	AFDB	725,000	-	11/30/2023
BDRP: Project Preparation for the Climate Resilient Water Services for Cuar	Mozambique	BDRP	AFDB	700,000	-	11/30/2023
BDRP: Private Sector Adaptation Acceleration Program in the Agribusiness	Global	BDRP	EBRD	950,000	3,700,000	11/17/2023
BDRP: Leveraging Natural Capital Accounting and Climate Finance for the	Regional	BDRP	IBRD	800,000	-	06/15/2023
BDRP: Technical Assistance Grant for Regional Climate Resilience Program	Regional		IBRD	1,000,000	-	07/13/2023
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,175,000</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	

#### Box 5: Empowering a Remote Community in Mozambique



**Photo: Evelinda Eugenio | Photo: SCATEC**

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

**Implementing Agency:** IFC

**PPCR Funding:** USD 10 million

**Additional CIF funding:** USD 9 million from the Clean Technology Fund

**Objective:** Increase the climate resilience of Mozambique’s power sector by supporting private sector involvement to diversify power generation and develop decentralized clean power supply. PPCR funds will be used to finance the first utility-scale private sector PV project in the country.

A coastal country that is affected by floods, storms, and irregular rainfall, Mozambique is extremely vulnerable to climate change and is working to diversify and strengthen its power infrastructure to support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Besides providing a reliable source of clean power to homes, businesses, schools, and hospitals, the Mocuba project is also empowering local farming communities as improving local livelihoods through community development was at the heart of the project’s design. During its construction phase, the project contracted 87 percent of its workforce locally, including Evelinda Eugenio, a farmer who was hired as a community liaison officer for the project:

“My work has helped me provide for my children and build a home for us,” she said. “The project has really helped the whole community, I can see the changes, things are better now.”

Revenue from the project is also being invested in local infrastructure, including the construction of a bridge that is allowing farmers to bring their produce to market. Other community development activities funded by the project include support for local farmers on planting and growing techniques, business skills, and financial literacy to help them improve their yields and revenue.

### 3.2.4 Implementation and Disbursement Updates

47. The [PPCR Countries Portfolio document](#) provides a more detailed update on the implementation status of PPCR projects.

48. By the end of December 2023, the total disbursement amount has reached USD 923 million. Figure 5 shows the disbursement trends in PPCR projects over time. The CIF Disbursement Report provides detailed disbursement data, including by project and by country/region, as well as projections for PPCR.

### 3.2.5 Project Completion

49. From January 2023 to the end of December 2023, three additional PPCR projects reached completion (see Table 5), bringing the total number of completed projects to 38. Box 6 highlights some outputs and outcomes from ADB's "Climate Resilience Sector Project" in Tonga, which was completed in March 2023.

**Table 5: Projects completed between January 1–December 31, 2023**

Project ID	Project Title	Public / Private	Country	Final Disbursement Date (Financial Closure)
XPCRJM048A	Improving Climate Data and Information Management Project	Public Sector	Jamaica	08/24/2023
XPCRKH009A	Climate resilient Rural Infrastructure in Kampong Cham Province (as part of Rural Roads Improvement Project (RRIP-II))	Public Sector	Cambodia	09/07/2023
XPCRTO059A	Climate Resilience Sector Project	Public Sector	Tonga	03/29/2023

## Box 6: In creasing Climate Resilience of Tonga



**Project:** Climate Resilience Sector Project  
**Implementing Agencies:** ADB  
**PPCR Funding:** USD 19.25 million

**Objectives:**

The project aims to increase Tonga’s climate resilience by enhancing its physical infrastructure and its human and financial resources. It had also envisaged to strengthen the capacity of government and communities to finance, develop, monitor, and implement investments to improve ecosystem resilience and climate-proof critical infrastructure.

Being an island nation in the Pacific, Tonga is among the most highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks, including tropical cyclones and storms, tsunamis, volcanic activity, and drought. The Climate Resilience Sector Project (CRSP), prepared by the Government of Tonga as part of Phase II of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), is the only PPCR project implemented in Tonga.

The project made significant impact in mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning of key vulnerable sectors and establishing a sustainable financing mechanism to support community-based adaptive investments. In addition, the project delivered indirect benefits such as hospital upgrading and climate-proofing of schools. As the project was also classified as effective gender mainstreaming, a gender action plan (GAP) was prepared that called for fully integrating gender issues into program activities and outputs, as well as gender sensitization and mainstreaming activities.

## 4 Cross-Cutting Themes

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

50. During FY24, ten resilience-related events were organized, reaching over 700 participants. This included a South-South learning event in Cambodia; two PPCR investment plan close-out workshops in Zambia and Dominica; four resilience-focused events at COP28; and three webinars, one on disaster risk management, and two additional webinars organized as part of the CIF’s collaboration with the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA).

#### 4.1.1 Evaluation and Learning

#### 51. Independent evaluations:

- The Evaluation & Learning (E&L) initiative launched an independent, mixed-methods evaluation of PPCR to be completed in FY25. This evaluation aims to generate evidence on the overall performance of the PPCR, inform the remainder of PPCR’s implementation, share lessons for new CIF programs, and inform discussions about how to engage the private sector in climate resilience-oriented programming. During FY24, the selected firm, ICF, started data collection



and completed the portfolio synthesis review. Three meetings with the evaluation's reference group were conducted and the inception report was finalized.

- As a supplement to the [independent evaluation on development impacts](#) published in FY23, a workbook was published in FY24 to provide a step-by-step guide to planning and designing climate programs that generate social, economic, environmental, and market benefits, beyond the program's core objectives. The [workbook](#) helps put the key lessons from the evaluation into action and provides tools for project planners and implementors to maximize development impacts in climate projects.

**52. Transformational Change Learning Partnership (TCLP):** CIF's [TCLP](#) continues to engage partners and practitioners in learning on diverse topics that span current and future CIF programming, including themes related to resilience.

- The TCLP conducted its annual [workshop](#) in October 2023 to highlight the work of the E&L Initiative and deepen the role of the TCLP for transformational climate action. The workshop included sessions that highlighted the relevance of the TCLP framework in PPCR program design and implementation; and a thematic workshop on transformational climate finance, where participants discussed how to develop inclusive, replicable, community planning platforms connected to national-scale climate financing for adaptation and resilience.
- The TCLP launched regular virtual [working sessions](#) designed to share and gather feedback and suggestions around knowledge products and activities currently under development. They covered topics such as [how to increase the allocation of climate finance to local actors and communities](#), [diagnostic evaluation for transformational change](#), [toolkits for maximizing transformational intent in new CIF programs](#), and how to further enhance the reach and impact of the TCLP community of practice.
- The TCLP also launched two new guidance notes series. The Evaluation for Transformational Climate Action Guidance Series is aimed at supporting evaluation of, and for, transformational change in CIF programs, projects, and related activities. The Transformational Climate Finance Guidance Series is aimed at exploring priority themes identified by the TCLP community of practice, which includes cross-cutting themes relevant to resilience.

**53. Just Transition:** In July 2023, CIF's E&L Initiative launched its Just Transition Planning Toolbox, an interactive online guide that provides practical guidance for planning and implementing just transitions across sectors. The Toolbox includes five modules that cover a range of topics, from mobilizing stakeholders and jointly agreeing on visions and principles for transitions, to the wide range of analysis needed to inform planning decisions and bringing this all together within a just transition plan. The Toolbox contains over 250 real-world examples and "how to" resources. The Toolbox was launched during a webinar in July 2023 that brought together over 100 participants and a team of experts to share insights from transition planning in different contexts around the world. Along with the Toolbox, six just transition pilot projects implemented by MDB partners progressed in their activities, including a project aimed at channeling local finance in Mongolia for and with local communities affected by the transition to sustainable agriculture. Project completion is expected in FY25.

**54. Evaluation Capacity Development (ECD) for CIF Observers:** In FY24, the CIF E&L Initiative, Stakeholder Engagement team, Global Evaluation Initiative (GEI), and Center for Learning on



Evaluation and Results for Lusophone Africa and Brazil (CLEAR LAB) collaborated to launch an ECD activity for CIF Observers to learn how to effectively apply evaluation practices. The [ECD activity](#) has two components: capacity building trainings and research grants that will provide funding for Observers to propose and undertake evaluative studies. In FY24, seven customized, climate-focused capacity building training opportunities were provided (webinars and hybrid workshops), as well as four self-paced introductory videos on the fundamentals of monitoring and evaluation in climate action. In addition, after a rigorous selection process, five calls for proposals were selected for Observers to undertake their own rapid evaluative studies with hands-on mentoring support. This partnership aims to empower CIF Observers to produce and leverage evidence-based knowledge, facilitating transformative climate action within their communities.

55. **Knowledge for Resilience Series:** The CIF’s Knowledge for Resilience (KfR) Series continues to identify evidence and examples of lessons and good practices from PPCR projects’ experiences to advance climate resilience goals and guide decision-making among stakeholders. In November 2023, CIF hosted a [dissemination event](#) for a June 2023 [KfR study](#) on strengthening disaster risk management in climate resilience action. In addition, a new publication focusing on advancing women’s climate leadership through the support of PPCR is underway. The publication is expected to be finalized in the first half of FY25.

#### **4.1.2 Learning Events and Knowledge Management**

56. **COP28:** The CIF Secretariat organized and/or participated in [37 events](#) at COP28 in December 2023, including the following four resilience-focused events:

- [Learnings from Adaptation Activities in the Pacific Islands](#): This event was jointly organized by the evaluation units of the four climate funds (the Adaptation Fund, CIF, Global Environment Facility, and Green Climate Fund). It focused on the challenges and learnings from adaptation work in Pacific Island states that emerged from recent evaluations by the four funds and how these learnings can be used as inputs for future programming activities.
- Designing the CIF Climate Resilience Program: New Ways to Engage: This event hosted at the ADB Pavilion introduced the proposed Climate Resilience Program that CIF and the MDBs are developing and discussed the critical role that the CIF–MDB partnership can play in spearheading a new generation of adaptation finance.
- [Weather and Climate Data for Resilience](#): This event was organized by the Systematic Observations Financing Facility ([SOFF](#)) and brought together global leaders and visionaries dedicated to closing the basic weather and climate observations data gap. During the event, SOFF signed a collaboration framework agreement with the four largest multilateral climate funds—Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Funds, Global Environment Facility, and Green Climate Fund—and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative, confirming the joint climate funds’ commitment to enhance systematic observation and to improve the use of basic weather and climate data for effective climate action. The [framework](#) aims to enhance systematic observation and improve the use of basic weather and climate data.
- Launch of the YouthADAPT Challenge Impact Report: On Finance Day, the GCA launched the [YouthADAPT Impact Report](#) showcasing the achievements of its inaugural cohort of the YouthADAPT Challenge winners. The panel also featured YouthADAPT winners, including Joyce Sikwese from Malawi (see Box 7).

### Box 7: CIF - GCA Collaboration during COP 28



During COP 28, the GCA, in collaboration with the CIF, launched the YouthADAPT Impact Report at a side event titled “Launch of the YouthADAPT Challenge Impact Report” showcasing the achievements of its inaugural (2021) cohort. The panel also featured two YouthADAPT winners, including Joyce Sikwese, founder of Green Impact Technologies from Malawi.

Green Impact Technologies (GIT) champions innovative, market-driven circular economy models to support smallholder farmers increase productivity and adapt to climate change through the production and distribution of organic fertilizer that improves soil fertility and mitigates soil erosion and floods. The project aims to increase food security in local communities and strengthen their adaptive capacity through sustainable farming practices by selling organic fertilizer and solar water pumps, helping farmers increase their yields and reduce their fuel costs, while also reducing their carbon footprint.

57. **Asia-Pacific Knowledge Exchange (APKE):** In April 2024, CIF organized a four-day [knowledge exchange](#) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in partnership with the Government of Cambodia, the Asian Development Bank, and in close collaboration with the World Bank and IFC. The event brought together over 200 participants from 12 countries, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, the private sector, and CIF MDB partners. The APKE<sup>8</sup> was the second CIF regional knowledge exchange, following last year’s [Africa Knowledge Exchange](#), serving as a platform to convene stakeholders to share experiences, best practices, and challenges faced in implementing climate resilience, sustainable forestry, and nature-based solutions through the FIP and PPCR projects. These lessons will support the design and implementation of new projects and programs on related themes, including new CIF programs like the Nature, People, and Climate (NPC) Investment Program and the potential future Climate Resilience Program.
58. **Climate Delivery Initiative:** In FY24, in response to a new Call for Proposals for CDI case studies, CIF fielded a longlist of 11 MDB project nominations, of which six were finalized for completion as part of the current cohort (two from CTF; one from FIP; two from PPCR; and one from SREP). Of these, the “Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and

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<sup>8</sup> Post event story link: <https://www.cif.org/news/asia-pacific-knowledge-exchange-why-learning-part-cifs-founding-dna>.

El Alto” project case study in Bolivia (IDB) has completed its primary data collection mission and is in the drafting stage of the full case; and the “GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor” project case study in Cambodia (ADB) has completed initial desk research, with the primary data collection research mission scheduled for May. All cases are expected to be completed and published, in line with a staggered launch timeline, by late summer, with a cohort-wide and cumulative CDI learning event slated for early fall of 2024. The selection process for the next cohort of case studies will also commence at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

59. **The M&R Results Deep Dive Series** provides granular and in-depth thematic or topical analysis of key results areas and serves as a supplement to CIF’s annual results reports. Where the annual M&R documents provide a systematic synthesis of portfolio performance vis-à-vis program-specific core indicators, the Deep Dives provide in-depth reviews of these results within specific thematic or developmental dimensions of climate change, offering crucial details, insights, and lessons regarding various performance characteristics. A total of six Deep Dives were published in FY24 (CTF – Governance and Policy; SREP – GHGs; FIP – Land Tenure; PPCR – People; PPCR – Infrastructure; and CTF – Energy Access), with the two PPCR Deep Dives focusing on the nature, intensity, and volume of climate resilience benefits achieved for people, and the multi-dimensional relationship between infrastructure investments and climate resilience-building, respectively. A third PPCR Deep Dive focused on “Policies and Planning” was published in June 2023, following publication of the previous PPCR ORR. Findings and insights from the three PPCR Deep Dives are incorporated in Section 5 of this report.
60. **Social and Economic Development Impacts of Climate Investments (SEDICI)** is CIF’s flagship research program for mapping and quantifying the key economic, markets, social, and environmental co-impacts of climate investments. SEDICI is structured in three phases: (1) an in-depth portfolio analysis and early testing of modelling approaches; (2) a mixed-methods evaluation focusing on select projects across the portfolio; and (3) the development and application of a select set of modelling tools to provide regular analytics on the development co-benefits of CIF’s portfolios.
61. Currently, as part of Phase 3 development co-benefit modeling actions, CIF serves as a Development Panel member of the Joint Impact Model (JIM). Within JIM, CIF is leading a workstream to enhance the model’s treatment of employment, economic, and GHG impacts of energy sector investments. This includes analyzing the value-added and forward effects, based on varied technology types (say onshore wind vs. offshore vs. solar), the stratum of investment (generation vs. transmission vs. distribution), and the locus of generation (say grid vs. off-grid vs. mini-grid). The activities aim to enhance ex-ante diagnostics and decision making, as well as ex-post stocktaking. The deployment of model updates is slated to be completed in late fall of 2024. As part of Phase 3, the M&R team is re-assessing each program’s portfolio impacts via the JIM’s new 3.1 model issuance, while also testing a new and broader suite of models to add to CIF’s regular portfolio analyses, including models that look at agri-resilience, crop yields, air quality, and the related quantification of health impacts.
62. **CIF–MDB KMEL Coordination calls:** The CIF organized two CIF–MDB Knowledge, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (KMEL) Coordination Calls in October 2023 and May 2024, where several resilience-related updates were shared. These calls provide MDB partners with updates on upcoming CIF KMEL activities and facilitate requests to avoid duplication, build synergies, and identify areas for cooperation.

## 4.2 Gender

### 4.2.1 PPCR Portfolio Performance on Gender

63. During FY24, the Gender team continued to provide on-demand support to MDBs at the project design stage to improve gender integration. A total of five projects submitted for approval were reviewed, and recommendations were provided to increase focus on addressing structural barriers to gender equality issues, with specific attention to women’s climate leadership, and enhance the integration of gender-disaggregated indicators. Four of these projects were approved by the Trust Fund Committee (TFC) during the reporting period, nearly all incorporating three gender scorecard indicators at entry: (i) gender analysis, (ii) women-specific activities, and (iii) gender-disaggregated indicators.
64. Table 6 presents an updated overview of the PPCR project portfolio, demonstrating a continued overall increase in the quality of gender integration at entry since the adoption of the CIF Gender Action Plan, including Cambodia’s “Rural Roads Improvement Project II and Additional Financing” highlighted in Box 8 below.

## Box 8: Improved Gender Integration since CIF Gender Action Plan Adoption in Cambodia



Photo Credit: ADB

**Project:** Cambodia: Rural Roads Improvement Project II and Additional Financing

**Implementing Agencies:** ADB

**PPCR Funding:** USD 9 million Grant and USD 7 million Loan Financing

**Objectives:**

The project was expected to build a safe, climate-resilient, and cost-effective rural road network that will improve all-year access in agricultural areas and to markets, jobs, and social services in ten provinces in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The project also aimed to achieve effective gender mainstreaming (EGM) by increasing the economic participation of women in road construction and other related activities.

**Impact:**

While women make up 51.3 percent of the population in Cambodia, the country still ranks low in gender equity and economic participation for women. Among the gender issues in the project area were the patriarchal and hierarchical power and decision-making systems, limited access to education and health services, vulnerability to sexual health and human trafficking issues, and being prone to road accidents. The project has changed the rural people's livings since its completion in 2022, thanks to its achievements, particularly the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) that used the principle of "equal pay for equal work," including in all bidding documents and contracts. Targets and activities included hiring women for unskilled labor in road construction and green planting, increasing women's roles in road asset maintenance and ensuring female involvement in community-based road safety, and HIV/AIDS health and social awareness programs. International and national gender specialists were also engaged throughout the project cycle. After the construction of the new road, transporting produce to the market became more accessible. This allowed farmers, especially women, to improve their production, and have time for recreation and healthcare. The new road also significantly reduced travel time for children going to school and the healthcare center.

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

Indicators	Projects approved before June 2014 % (n) (Gender Action Plan (GAP) Baseline)	Only projects approved in July 2014–December 2022 (% and n)	Only projects approved in 2023	Cumulative: All project approved from inception till December 2023 % (n)
<b>Sector-specific gender analysis</b>	78% (35 of 45 projects)	77% (34 of 44 projects)	80% (4 of 5 projects)	78% (73 of 94 projects)
<b>Women-targeted activities</b>	76% (33 of 45 projects)	95% (42 of 44 projects)	80% (4 of 5 projects)	84% (79 of 94 projects)
<b>Sex-disaggregated M&amp;E indicators</b>	69% (25 of 45 projects)	89% (39 of 44 projects)	100% (5 of 5 projects)	73% (69 of 94 projects)
<b>All 3 scorecard indicators positive</b>	47% (21 of 45 projects)	68% (30 of 44 projects)	80% (4 of 5 projects)	59% (55 of 94 projects)

#### **4.2.2 Knowledge Exchange and Stakeholder Engagement**

65. The Gender team actively participated in knowledge exchange and stakeholder engagement efforts to strengthen the gender and social inclusion components of monitoring and reporting across the PPCR portfolio. Notably, the team was involved in the launch of PPCR investment plan close-out processes in Zambia and the Caribbean region. In addition, the team provided input to the Monitoring and Reporting team’s Results Deep Dive for people—an in-depth analysis of the type, volume, and robustness of climate resilience results achieved for targeted populations, men, and women in the PPCR portfolio.

##### ***PPCR SPCR and Results Close-Out workshop for the Republic of Zambia, January 22, 2024***

66. The CIF Gender team actively participated in the PPCR SPCR close-out which took place in Lusaka, Zambia from January 22–28, 2024, to assess differential impacts on men, women, and other vulnerable groups and generate qualitative input. Among the ten key takeaways of the full design, implementation, and results of PPCR Zambia was the central role of women in proposing and implementing local climate interventions, which have led to successful resilience-building for households and communities.

67. During PPCR SPCR and rResults Close-Out workshop for the Government of the Republic of Zambia, two side events were conducted aimed at strengthening gender and social inclusion, M&R, and transformational considerations for Zambia’s Nature, People, and Climate program (NPC) investment planning processes (i.e., both NPC country IP and Zambezi Regional IP). CIF gender team facilitated discussion with CSO’s and stakeholders on best practices and captured real-life examples of women's



climate leadership and their role as agents of climate resilience action. These efforts will help to enhance the effectiveness of future gender integration strategies in the context of CIF's upcoming new programs, particularly the Climate Resilience Program (CRP) and the NPC program.

### ***Caribbean Regional Knowledge Exchange and Results Close-Out Workshop, April 8–12, 2024***

68. During the PPCR Caribbean Knowledge Event, the Gender team organized a high-level panel on women-led adaptation in the Caribbean, which brought together a diverse group of speakers from the MDBs, PPCR Caribbean countries, and academia. The discussion explored strategies for integrating gender perspectives into resilience planning, covering areas from sustainable agriculture, fisheries and marine resources to natural resource management. Best practices were overviewed for leveraging women's leadership to enhance climate resilience in the Caribbean and how it is linked to improved policies on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Finally, pitfalls of resilience interventions were highlighted that have the potential to exacerbate gender and social inequalities, including women's adaptive capacities and their ability to access and influence adaptation-related decision-making, if they fail to acknowledge and actively confront these issues. Box 9 below from Jamaica features one of those impactful gender results from the Caribbean.

#### **Box 9: Increased Women's Economic Empowerment in Jamaica**



*Photo Credit: IDB*

The Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism financed through PPCR in Jamaica has contributed to providing support to women's economic empowerment and enhancing their access to economic opportunities, as well as promoting female entrepreneurship and the establishment of businesses run by women. Activities under the project aim not only to promote gender equality, but also the inclusion of diverse groups vulnerable to climate change, such as youth and low-income farmers.

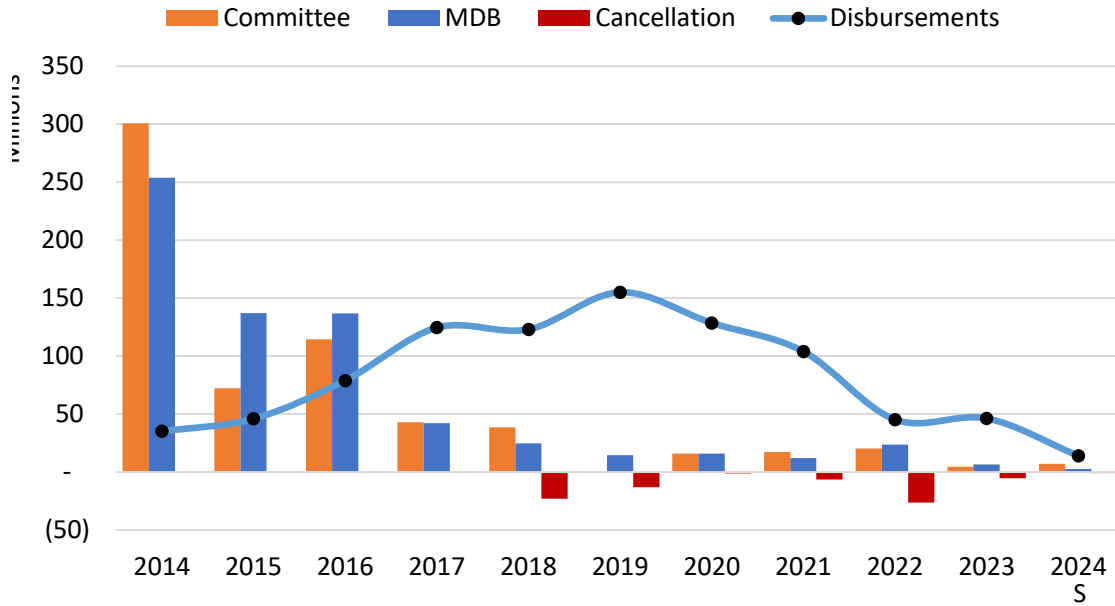
More than 334 MSMEs, including women-led businesses, have successful access to financing through the climate change adaptation line of credit or the Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund, and more than 30 climate change focal points, including women and members of local communities, have been effectively trained in leading and coordinating the mainstreaming of climate change.

During 2023, two aquaponic systems were constructed with emphasis on access by female farmers and diverse groups from the surrounding communities. Consultations during project implementation have ensured equal participation of women and men and equitable participation of diverse groups, including socio-cultural adaptations to encourage the participation of Indigenous Peoples.

### 4.3 Disbursement Updates<sup>9</sup>

69. For the first half of FY2024, MDB Board approvals, including Committee approvals for preparation grants, totaled USD 2.7 million, while cancellations totaled USD 1.0 million, resulting in a net increase of USD 1.7 million (0.2%) to USD 1,022.9 million in cumulative MDB Board approvals. Disbursements increased by USD 14.1 million to USD 926.2 million, representing an increase of 1.5 percent from the previous fiscal year. The small increase of net approvals and disbursements resulted in an overall increase of only 1.2 percent in the disbursement ratio to 90.5 percent.

**Figure 5: PPCR annual approvals, disbursements, and cancellations over the last 10 years**



<sup>9</sup> The amounts represented in this section include funding for projects, PPGs, IPPGs, and TAF, excluding guarantees and MPIS.



## 4.4 Risk Management

**Table 7 Criteria 1A PPCR implementation risk project table**

				<b>Total Funding Flagged</b>		<b>Total MDB Co-Financing</b>		<b>Total Cumulative Disbursement</b>		<b>Average Disbursement Ratio</b>	
				<b>10.0M</b>		<b>0.0M</b>		<b>0.0M</b>		<b>0%</b>	
<i>In millions of USD as of December 31, 2023</i>											
<b>Criteria 1A</b>											
Country	Project Title	MDB	Funding	Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Final Date of Disbursement	MDB Co-Financing	Cumulative Disbursement	Disbursement Ratio	Effectiveness	Years since Committee Approval
Tajikistan	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Energy Sector	EBRD	10.0	6-Mar-14	-	10-Dec-25	-	-	0.0%	<b>Not Effective</b>	9.8 years

**Table 8 Criteria 2 PPCR implementation risk project table**

				<b>Total Funding Flagged</b>		<b>Total MDB Co-Financing</b>		<b>Total Cumulative Disbursement</b>		<b>Average Disbursement Ratio</b>	
				<b>15.7M</b>		<b>13.3M</b>		<b>0.3M</b>		<b>2.2%</b>	
<i>In millions of USD as of December 31, 2023</i>											
<b>Criteria 2</b>											
Country	Project Title	MDB	Funding	Committee Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Final Date of Disbursement	MDB Co-Financing	Cumulative Disbursement	Disbursement Ratio	Years since Effectiveness	
Nepal	Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation / Expansion of IFC-PPCR Strengthening Vulnerable Infrastructure Project	IFC	15.7	10-Sep-12	21-Mar-19	31-Dec-27	13.3	0.3	<b>2.2%</b>	4.8 years	

## 5 Results

### 5.1 Introduction and Approach for Results Reporting

70. This section covers total program results for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) through December 31, 2023, including achieved results for 67 MDB-approved PPCR projects,<sup>10</sup> which are either under implementation or closed, expected results from 26 MDB-approved Business Development for Resilience Program (BDRP) projects, and achieved results from 13 MDB-approved BDRP projects. The results cover 17 countries and two regions in the core PPCR portfolio and 12 countries and three regions<sup>11</sup> in the BDRP portfolio (of which two are PPCR countries with an existing portfolio of projects under implementation and ten are new countries supported). The PPCR Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) System comprises two complementary components: country-led results reporting on the core indicators and MDB project-level reporting on ten additional PPCR program indicators.
71. **Country Results Reporting:** The country-led component of PPCR M&R was temporarily suspended in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic and became optional during 2021 and 2022. Since 2023, all countries with active projects have been officially requested to resume their results reporting responsibilities. Nevertheless, most PPCR countries are no longer conducting the comprehensive, participatory, in-country monitoring and reporting approach outlined in the [PPCR M&R System](#) due to their implementation maturity and related challenges. Final country results related to the PPCR core indicators are instead being collected through the SPCR close-out process and complemented with available MDB data (see Section 2.4).
72. Out of the 17 countries and two regions in PPCR, seven countries and one region (i.e., Zambia, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, Haiti, and the Caribbean Regional Track) conducted a formal PPCR close-out in FY24, thereby completing their annual monitoring and reporting requirements.<sup>12</sup> One additional country (i.e., Papua New Guinea) submitted a PPCR country results report with updated results. The close-outs and country results received provide select updates on country-specific implementation status and results, which are incorporated throughout this report.
73. **MDB Project-Level Results Reporting:** The PPCR results reported are based primarily on the second component of the PPCR M&R System: project-level data reported from MDBs. The ten MDB-reported PPCR program indicators in this section have been reported since 2017 to provide a systematic, longitudinal view of PPCR's progress across the program's major sectoral results areas. The project-

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<sup>10</sup> Based on CIF's Portfolio Management System. Note that some of the PPCR funding sources counted as separate projects for financial reporting are combined into a single physical project, e.g., cases of additional financing.

<sup>11</sup> BDRP countries and regions include Rwanda, Bhutan, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Honduras, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Philippines, Uganda, Asia Region, Latin America and Caribbean Region, Africa Region, and one global project.

<sup>12</sup> SPCR close-outs are generally timed to be conducted upon completion of all projects in the country. However, in cases where not every project is fully closed by the time of the SPCR close-out, MDBs will be responsible to continue reporting project-level results until each project is fully closed.

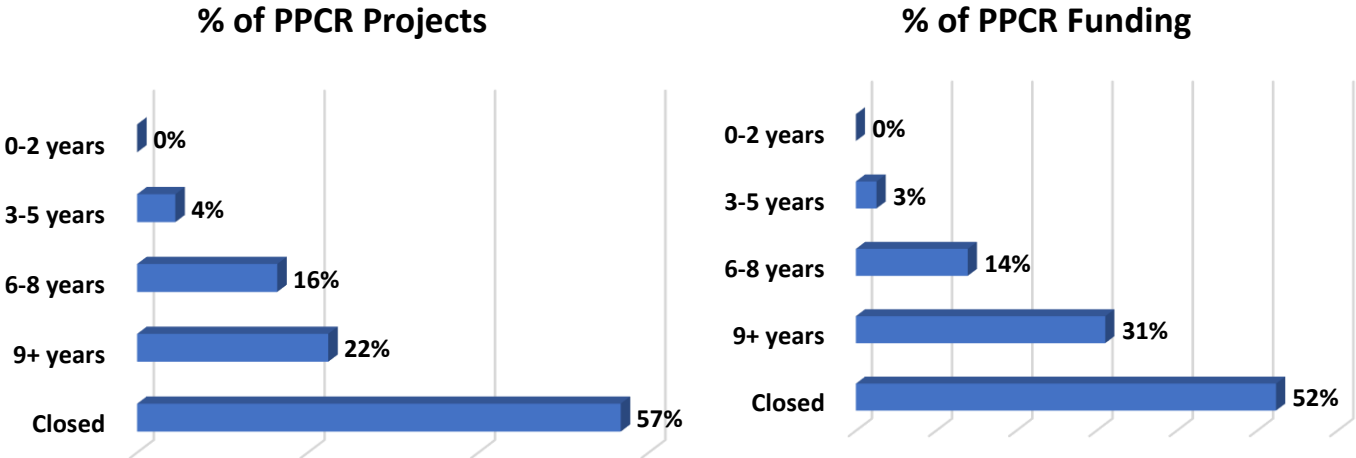
level MDB reporting component has become the main reporting approach used to track the program’s results over time.

**5.2 Scope and Maturity of Reporting**

74. **PPCR Core Portfolio:** As of December 31, 2023, the PPCR program has reached a mature stage, with 38 projects closed, representing 57 percent of the core PPCR portfolio (excluding BDRP). Due to this level of maturity, CIF is now undertaking efforts to validate the final results achieved for closed and closing PPCR projects, enabling MDBs and countries to finish reporting their annual results. These efforts further enable CIF to undertake targeted analyses of the results achieved among PPCR projects at the end of their implementation period (see Section 5.6).

75. An additional 29 projects are at the MDB Board approval stage, most of which have been under implementation for over five years. Only four percent of MDB-approved projects have been under implementation for less than five years.

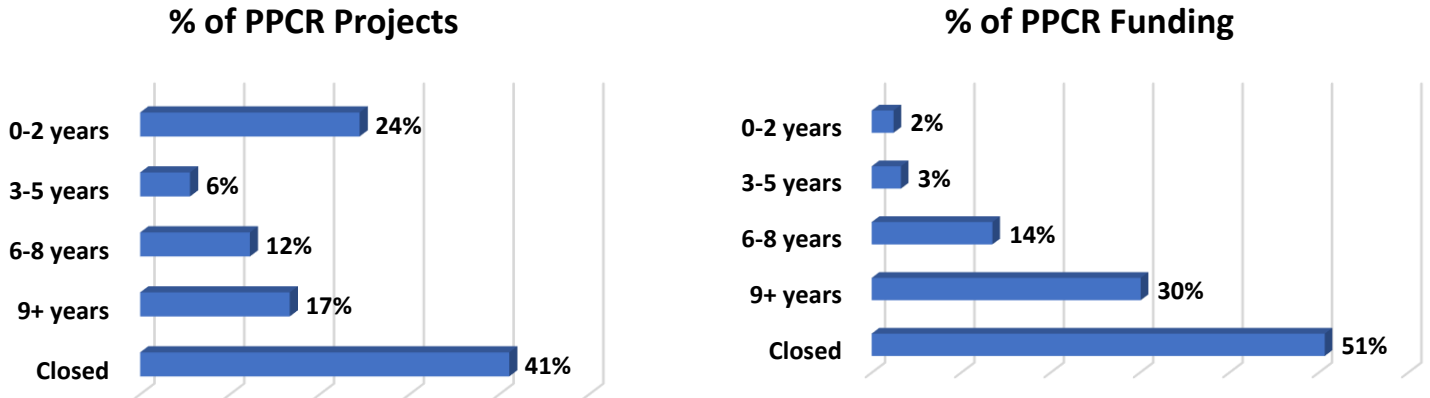
**Figure 6: MDB-approved portfolio maturity for PPCR core portfolio (excluding BDRP)**



76. **BDRP Portfolio:** Expected and achieved results for BDRP are reported separately due to the unique focus, timeline, and objectives of this funding window. While 26 BDRP projects have been MDB Board-approved as of December 31, 2023, implementation remains early overall, and only 13 projects have reported achieved results to date.

77. **Combined PPCR Portfolio:** According to Figure 7, which includes BDRP projects, 70 percent of PPCR projects are either closed or have been in progress for more than five years. Regarding total funding, 95 percent of PPCR funding has either been fully disbursed or was approved more than five years ago. Many projects in these categories are now reporting most of the results that align with their project-level targets. This is evident in the numerous PPCR indicators that are nearing or have already surpassed 100 percent of their program-level targets (see Table 9).

Figure 7: MDB-approved portfolio maturity for PPCR (including BDRP)



### 5.3 Global Results Overview

78. As PPCR moves toward completion, the program has demonstrated a strong performance across every result area covered. More than 55.4 million people have been supported in total (92.4 percent of the target), including more than 27.5 million men (49.7 percent) and nearly 27.9 million women (50.3 percent). All ten MDB-reported PPCR indicators (under “Policies”, “Knowledge and Capacity,” “Climate Information,” “Land and Water,” “Infrastructure,” “Floods and Coasts,” and “Adaptation Finance,” in Table 9) have achievement rates of approximately 90 percent or higher relative to the respective program-level targets.<sup>13</sup> Seven of the MDB-reported PPCR indicators demonstrate achievement rates well over 100 percent.

79. All PPCR projects reporting on climate information services have reported their final result this year, bringing the **final program total to 2,552 hydromet/agromet stations** and related infrastructure (162.9 percent of the program-level target of 1,567). An analysis of PPCR’s pending results further suggests that several other PPCR indicators appear to be nearing their final program-level totals. This includes the number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks supported to integrate climate change considerations (835, or 99.4 percent of the target of 840), the number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience (1,002, or 129 percent of the target of 829), and the length of climate-resilient roads built or rehabilitated (2,915, or 108.5 percent of the target of 2,686).

80. The use of project-level data to monitor PPCR results to date is resulting in a robust longitudinal track record of climate resilience-related delivery, outputs, and intermediary outcomes. To better understand PPCR’s outcomes and impacts, complementary methods and approaches are needed,

<sup>13</sup> Only one indicator, Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience (#), is slightly below 90 percent, at 89.4 percent.

such as countries' SPCR close-out mechanisms (see Section 2.4.2), the upcoming independent PPCR program evaluation (see Section 4.1.1), and a suite of studies and analytics designed to fill specific knowledge gaps (see Section 4.1.2).

**Table 9: Overview of PPCR key results (as of December 31, 2023)**

INDICATOR	2023 ANNUAL RESULT <sup>14</sup>	2023 CUMULATIVE RESULT	2023 CUMULATIVE TARGET	% ACHIEVED	RESULTS COVERAGE
<b>PEOPLE/GROUPS</b>					
Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change (Men/Women) (PPCR Core Indicator 5)	40,378,056 <sup>15</sup>	55,483,138	60,043,360	92.4%	59 projects in 17 countries
	19,593,781 Men (48.6%)	27,562,645 Men (49.7%)	30,162,630 Men (50.2%)	91.4%	
	20,743,062 Women (51.4%)	27,869,306 Women (50.3%)	29,877,926 Women (49.8%)	93.3%	
	41,213 Gender Not Reported	51,187 Gender Not Reported	2,804 Gender Not Reported		
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)	1,094,532 households	4,305,686 households	5,352,068 households	80.4%	59 projects in 17 countries
	19,804 communities	25,492 communities	35,956 communities	70.9%	
	1,148 businesses	26,642 businesses	43,975 businesses	60.6%	
	0 public	3,251 public	8,180 public		

<sup>14</sup> Since the PPCR M&R System is based on cumulative data, the annual result represents the difference between the result reported for 2021 and 2022. Some annual results may not have been achieved in 2022 *per se*.

<sup>15</sup> The CIF Secretariat undertook a comprehensive portfolio review exercise in FY24 to fill data gaps on this indicator due to countries no longer reporting results. See Annex 1 for more details.

	services	services	services	39.7%	
<b>POLICIES</b>					
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change (#) <sup>16</sup>	-2	835	840	99.4%	36 projects in 16 countries
<b>KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY</b>					
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience	67	1,002	829	120.9%	42 projects in 17 countries
Number of persons receiving climate-related training	39,619	672,692	301,237	223.3%	44 projects in 17 countries
<b>CLIMATE INFORMATION</b>					
Number of hydromet and climate information services built or supported (#) (FINAL)	40	2,552 (FINAL FOR PROGRAM)	1,567 (FINAL FOR PROGRAM)	162.9% (FINAL FOR PROGRAM)	10 projects in 9 countries
<b>LAND AND WATER</b>					
Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices (ha)	0	409,305	328,597	124.6%	12 projects in 7 countries
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>					
Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	10	2,915	2,686	108.5%	16 projects in 11 countries

<sup>16</sup> The annual result is negative due to the identification and correction of a previous minor reporting error.

Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience (#)	137	12,268	13,728	89.4%	25 projects in 15 countries
<b>FLOODS AND COASTS</b>					
Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km)	128.5	987	1,069	92.4%	12 projects in 8 countries
Area protected from flood/sea level rise/storm surge (ha)	9,483	73,079	71,949	101.6%	7 projects in 5 countries
<b>ADAPTATION FINANCE</b>					
Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities (entities)	35	13,966	10,238	136.4%	10 projects in 7 countries

# WHERE DO WE STAND? PPCR Results as of December 31, 2023

Total PPCR investments of



have mobilized



in co-financing, resulting in:



people supported to cope with the effects of climate change



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



units of small-scale infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated



hectares of sustainable land and water management practices



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



Total CIF investments of \$955 million have mobilized a cumulative total of **\$2.1 billion in co-financing**, more than the annual GDP of the Gambia (2021).



12 PPCR projects have built or rehabilitated **987 kilometers of flood, sea, and water defense infrastructure**, over 88% of which in Asia.



PPCR has trained **more than 672,000 people in climate-related issues**, more than the combined population of Belize, Grenada, and Kiribati (2022).



## 5.4 PPCR Key Results

### 5.4.1 *People Supported to Cope with the Effects of Climate Change*

81. In response to the country results reporting challenges faced since 2020 (see Section 2.4.1), the CIF Secretariat undertook a comprehensive portfolio review in FY24 to assess the availability of alternative data sources for reporting on PPCR’s quantitative core indicators. The exercise involved triangulating past country results reporting information with additional data made available to CIF in MDBs’ key project documents and updating project-specific numbers accordingly (see Annex 1 for an operational brief detailing the approach and its key findings). As a result of the exercise, a stronger evidence base is now available to report on the total “number of people (men/women) supported by PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change” (PPCR Core Indicator 5).
82. More than **55.4 million people** have been supported to cope with the effects of climate change and climate variability since the program’s inception, representing a **92.4 percent achievement against a target of approximately 60 million people**. This new result marks a substantial 40.3 million person increase (267 percent year-on-year) from the figures reported for 2022, and more adequately reflects the considerable implementation progress the program has made since 2018. It covers both direct and indirect types of beneficiaries, as defined by the projects, which will be further refined for future reporting. The newly estimated figure does not yet reflect final achieved results from several projects.
83. Out of all people supported in PPCR, approximately **49.7 percent are men** compared to **50.3 percent women**. This gender distribution of PPCR’s achieved results represents a minor reverse gender gap. It is the approximate inverse gender gap from PPCR’s expected results (50.2 percent men targeted vs. 49.8 percent women targeted). Several factors may be driving this result, such as demographic trends for the populations supported, socio-cultural context, the successes of mobilizing women or implementing women-specific activities in PPCR projects, the technical accuracy of target-setting, and the different methodologies that MDBs and projects have used to estimate achieved gender results.
84. The CIF Secretariat published a Results Deep Dive (see [PPCR: Climate-Resilient People](#)) in March 2024<sup>17</sup> to provide an in-depth analysis of the type, volume, and robustness of climate resilience results that PPCR has achieved for people. The analysis proposes a new framework (see Figure 8) for the main types of results achieved for people within PPCR and includes further considerations for both specific kinds of targeted populations, as well as for men and women, in terms of PPCR’s gender gaps and differentiated impacts at the country level.

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<sup>17</sup> This Results Deep Dive was published prior to completion of the portfolio review exercise and is thus based on results data from last year’s reporting period. Some text for this section of the PPCR ORR is sourced and adapted from this publication.

**Figure 8: Overview of the Type, Volume, and Robustness of PPCR Results for People**

Type of Results Achieved for People in PPCR	Number of Beneficiaries Supported (i.e., Volume)	Robustness of Resilience-Building for People	Key Features
<b>Result Type 1:</b> Catchment Areas for Infrastructure	▲ High	▼ Low	Soft or hard infrastructure; Passive benefits
<b>Result Type 2:</b> Landscape-Level Livelihoods Development	▬ Medium ▲ to High	▬ Medium ▲ to High	Targeting by sub-group; Varies by region; Commonly focused on agriculture and water
<b>Result Type 3:</b> Sector-Specific Benefits with Integrated Features	▬ Medium	▬ Medium ▲ to High	Targeted but flexible
<b>Result Type 4:</b> Decentralized Local Solutions and Physical Protection	▬ Medium	▬ Medium ▲ to High	Common in SIDS; Modular solutions with collective reach; Hazard-specific
<b>Result Type 5:</b> Adaptive Capacity-Building and Training	▼ Low	▼ Low to ▬ Medium	Highly targeted; Public and private sector; Specialized technical objectives

*Source: PPCR: Climate-Resilient People Results Deep Dive*

85. By country, the achieved results vary significantly (see Table 10). Seven PPCR countries have achieved 100 percent or more of their country-specific targets (Grenada, Jamaica, Nepal, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, and Zambia). Mozambique has reached nearly 100 percent of its target (97 percent), followed by Bangladesh (79 percent), Cambodia (69 percent), Niger (61 percent), Tajikistan (57 percent), Dominica (56 percent), Bolivia (37 percent), Tonga and Haiti (both 28 percent), and Papua New Guinea (0 percent). It is important to interpret the relative achievements with caution, since the methodologies for target-setting and overall data availability vary widely between countries.

**Table 10: People supported to cope with the effects of climate change by country  
(PPCR Core Indicator 5)**

Country	Achieved Results			Expected Results (Targets)			% Achieved
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Bangladesh	1,920,420	1,686,863	<b>3,607,283</b>	2,624,026	1,923,676	<b>4,547,702</b>	79%
Bolivia	38,516	38,306	<b>80,274</b>	108,955	107,076	<b>216,031</b>	37%
Cambodia	494,086	505,747	<b>999,833</b>	725,945	730,211	<b>1,456,156</b>	69%
Caribbean Region	NR	NR	<b>NR</b>	NR	NR	<b>NR</b>	NR
Dominica	20,400	19,600	<b>40,000</b>	36,649	35,211	71,860	56%
Grenada	28,050	26,950	<b>55,000</b>	28,050	26,950	55,000	100%
Haiti	184,667	183,121	<b>370,488</b>	647,777	661,776	<b>1,312,203</b>	28%
Jamaica	1,400,178	1,427,199	<b>2,827,377</b>	1,400,178	1,427,199	<b>2,827,377</b>	100%
Mozambique	5,665,539	5,505,503	<b>11,171,042</b>	5,669,536	5,898,900	<b>11,568,436</b>	97%
Nepal	10,471,190	11,350,443	<b>21,821,633</b>	7,515,881	7,872,383	<b>15,388,264</b>	142%
Niger	6,367,780	6,087,716	<b>12,455,496</b>	10,223,822	10,127,678	<b>20,351,500</b>	61%
Pacific Region	NR	NR	<b>NR</b>	NR	NR	<b>NR</b>	NR
Papua New Guinea	0	0	<b>0</b>	101,500	97,800	<b>199,300</b>	0%
St. Lucia	88,131	99,382	<b>187,692</b>	82,810	86,190	<b>169,154</b>	111%
St. Vincent	28,050	26,950	<b>55,000</b>	28,050	26,950	<b>55,000</b>	100%
Samoa	111,550	107,214	<b>218,764</b>	74,925	69,620	<b>144,545</b>	151%
Tajikistan	351,329	338,193	<b>734,378</b>	671,920	626,048	<b>1,297,968</b>	57%
Tonga	2,500	2,500	<b>5,000</b>	9,106	8,758	<b>17,864</b>	28%
Zambia	390,259	463,619	<b>853,878</b>	213,500	151,500	<b>365,000</b>	234%
<b>TOTAL</b>	27,562,645	27,869,306	<b>55,483,138</b>	30,162,630	29,877,926 (2,804 No Gender)	<b>60,043,360</b>	92.4%

		(51,187 No Gender)					
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86. In absolute terms, **Nepal, Mozambique, and Bangladesh have supported the greatest number of people** (21.8 million, nearly 11.2 million, and 3.6 million people, respectively). This is primarily due to their large-scale hard and soft infrastructure interventions reaching entire populations residing within the catchment area (Result Type 1 in Figure 8 above). For example, the “Roads and Bridges Management and Maintenance Project” in Mozambique (WB) has resulted in over 4.6 million people gaining improved access to an all-season road. The “Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project” in Bangladesh (ADB) follows a similar trend, having supported nearly 2.6 million people in 12 rural coastal districts through a package of infrastructural improvements, namely, roads, bridges and culverts, cyclone shelters, and rural markets. Meanwhile, climate information services projects typically count the total population serviced as beneficiaries. Such interventions are presumed to benefit the general population residing in the area.

87. **Integrated, landscape-level approaches to resilience-building** (Result Type 2 in Figure 8 above) are another type of PPCR investment with the potential to reach a substantial volume of people. These projects often focus on new, improved, or diversified livelihoods by ensuring resilient income-generating activities in populations that depend on climate-vulnerable natural resources for their economic security (rain-fed agriculture, pastoralism, fisheries, etc.) in a defined geographic territory with a common set of climate risks. For example, the “Community Action Project for Climate Resilience” in Niger (WB) benefited approximately 3.4 million people through a combination of agricultural support (35 percent), support for pastoralists (25 percent), forest-related support (22 percent), and social protection activities in poor households (18 percent).

88. Other PPCR investments have adopted more **sector-specific, yet still integrated, approaches to building the resilience of people and communities** (Result Type 3 in Figure 8) demonstrating significant robustness relative to climate stressors in the targeted sector(s). For example, in the water sector, Bolivia’s “Climate Resilience – Integrated River Basin Management Project” (WB) has supported 60,000 people (50.2 percent male/49.8 percent female and 429 percent of the project-level target) through a series of sub-projects focused on irrigation, flood protection, infrastructure, and other river basin management approaches. These interventions have resulted in a positive overall impact on beneficiaries’ livelihoods by “building adaptive capacity, enhancing water security, improving agricultural productivity, and reducing impacts of droughts and floods, which [in this context] harm crop yields, housing, critical infrastructure, and [can] lead to water scarcity and trigger social unrest.”<sup>18</sup> The “Multipurpose Drinking Water and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas, Pucarani and El Alto” (IDB) has complemented this approach to climate-resilient water security with its additional focus on increasing household access to potable water (targeting 198,000+ people) and farmers’ access to irrigation (targeting 313,000+ people).

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<sup>18</sup> “Bolivia Climate Resilience – Integrated River Basin Management Project” (WB), ICR, pg. 33

89. **Decentralized local solutions and physical protection interventions** (Result Type 4 in Figure 7) reflect a more direct, significantly robust form of climate resilience, based on a combination of decentralized local resilience solutions and the physical protection of people and communities from well-defined natural hazards and climate shocks (e.g., hurricanes, cyclones, and floods). Under this result type, the number of people supported per intervention tends to be smaller than with other forms of PPCR support, but a larger collectivity can be reached through the aggregation of multiple small-scale interventions. For instance, in “Saint Lucia’s Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project” (WB), 16 different groups of people have benefited from locally targeted interventions out of 146,543 people supported in total, including from improved water supply during hurricanes, public civil works, and their use of schools, a community center, and a national skills development center. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada together, approximately 110,000 people were supported in total, including at least 27,297 people benefiting from reduced risk of road and bridge failure due to natural hazards; 1,093 people from reduced risk of public buildings failure due to natural hazards; 425 people from reduced risk of flooding; and 41 low-income households relocated to a safer area. The importance of this approach for local populations arose as a prominent theme in both the Caribbean PPCR Close-Out (see Box 3) and the Zambia PPCR Close-Out (see Box 2) held in FY24.
90. The last commonly occurring PPCR result type achieved for people stems from **activities that directly build adaptive capacity** (Result Type 5 in Figure 8). While smaller in scale and typically less robust than other result types, PPCR’s capacity-building efforts illustrate more precise beneficiary targeting for technical training, including piloting or supporting the mainstreaming of climate resilience into community- and government-led planning efforts and private sector solutions. Approximately 80 percent of people supported in this area are located in the Asia-Pacific region, primarily due to a focus on climate-smart agriculture. The “Climate Proofing of Agricultural Infrastructure and Business-Focused Adaptation” project in Cambodia (ADB) is responsible for enabling the training of more than 334,000 farmers and rural residents on sustainable rice cultivation. On the private sector side, the “Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security Investment Project” in Bangladesh (IFC) has reached 96,337 people, and the “Building Climate Resilient Communities through Private Sector Participation” project in Nepal (IFC) another 19,046. More details on PPCR’s newest results related to persons trained can be found in Section 5.4.4 on strengthening adaptive capacity.

#### **5.4.2 Households, Communities, Businesses, and Public Services**

91. The portfolio review exercise conducted in FY24 to assess data availability for reporting on PPCR’s quantitative core indicators also considered the “extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate vulnerability and climate change” (PPCR Core Indicator 4). One major finding of the exercise is that there are few opportunities to fill results data gaps for this indicator. This is especially true for “businesses” and “public services.” Although some additional data are available in project documents for “households” and “communities,” the methodologies employed to measure these units of analysis differ substantially between projects, between countries, as well as between projects and countries. This inhibits the application of a meaningful, systematic approach across the portfolio (see Annex 1 for the operational brief detailing

the approach and its key findings). Notwithstanding these challenges, the limited additional data made available were used to update the program’s cumulative results for 2023.

92. More than **4.3 million households, 25,492 communities, 26,642 businesses, and 3,251 public services** have adopted the use of PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change. This new result reflects 80.4 percent of the total households targeted (5.3 million), 70.9 percent of the total communities targeted (35,956), 60.6 percent of the total businesses targeted (43,975), and 39.7 percent of the public services targeted (8,810). Table 11 illustrates the breakdown of these results per PPCR country.

**Table 11: Households, Communities, Businesses, and Public Services Using PPCR-Supported Tools, Instruments, Strategies, and Activities by Country (PPCR Core Indicator 4)**

Country	Households		Communities		Businesses		Public Services	
	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target
Bangladesh	1,011,906	1,724,500	2,995	4,220	17,346	23,404	1,254	2,466
Bolivia	67,205	377,218	123	756	0	0	25	117
Cambodia	97,400	130,535	60	118	0	1,170	117	268
Caribbean Region	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Dominica	37,085	37,085	14	83	0	0	19	45
Grenada	41,917	41,917	154	167	225	465	244	474
Haiti	47,092	43,097	22	32	NR	NR	95	96
Jamaica	881,089	881,089	589	289	425	187	135	135
Mozambique	1,177,408	1,177,408	4,006	4,006	178	524	98	172
Nepal	210,127	291,310	16,012	22,618	9	212	35	124
Niger	493,236	280,000	273	900	7	65	968	3,650
Pacific Region	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Papua New Guinea	0	4,498	16	41	0	158	0	87
Samoa	33,694	33,694	110	110	38	131	30	86
St. Lucia	58,891	58,891	10	10	8,133	9,035	75	132
St. Vincent	13,725	13,725	25	306	17	107	35	87

Tajikistan	95,300	169,463	854	2,005	200	8,217	26	156
Tonga	4,700	5,398	104	192	0	0	25	27
Zambia	34,911	82,240	125	103	64	300	70	58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,305,686</b> <b>(80.4%)</b>	<b>5,352,068</b>	<b>25,492</b> <b>(70.9%)</b>	<b>35,956</b>	<b>26,642</b> <b>(60.6%)</b>	<b>43,975</b>	<b>3,251</b> <b>(39.7%)</b>	<b>8,180</b>

PPCR countries and projects are encouraged to continue reporting on PPCR Core Indicator 4, if feasible.

### 5.4.3 Mainstreaming Climate Change into National, Sectoral, and Local Development Planning (Projects)

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

94. The CIF Secretariat published a Results Deep Dive (see [PPCR: Policies and Planning](#)) in June 2023<sup>19</sup> to provide a more in-depth analysis of the integration of climate adaptation into national, sectoral, and local policies and planning in the PPCR portfolio. Box 10 describes some of the key insights that emerged from this analysis.

#### Box 10: Key Insights from PPCR: Policies and Planning Results Deep Dive<sup>20</sup>

- Overall, there is a **trade-off between the absolute number of policies supported and the level of intervention**, largely due to issues of scale and scope. This is reflected in the relatively lower national-level target (32 policies) in comparison to the targets for the sectoral and local levels (155 and 653 policies respectively) and the comparable distribution of achieved results per level. While PPCR has supported fewer national policy interventions in absolute terms, these interventions often have a catalytic importance beyond that of policies supported at subsidiary levels.
- Most PPCR-supported policies at the **national level** have been enabled through regionally

<sup>19</sup> This Results Deep Dive was published during the June 2023 Trust Fund Committee Meetings held in Brasilia, Brazil. However, it was not reflected in the previous PPCR Operational and Results Report (ORR), which was prepared prior to the June 2023 meetings.

<sup>20</sup> Data cited in this box are from the result deep dive and reflect calculations as of the June 2023 PPCR ORR.



focused mechanisms and pathways in the Caribbean and Pacific Regions. Working at the supranational level has allowed PPCR to strategically address important factors common to Small Island Developing States (SIDS)—such as small economies of scale and considerable climate vulnerability—and complement their national policies with cost effective and efficient regional interventions that integrate climate into their planning processes.

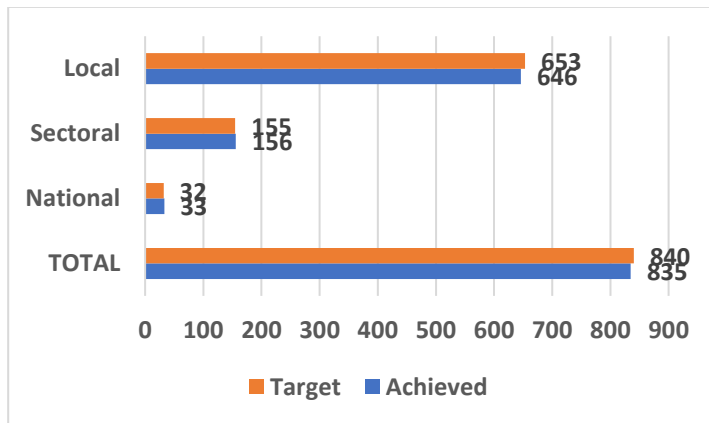
- The **sectoral policies** that PPCR has supported are highly technical and context specific. This reflects the diversity of approaches needed across sectors, the multiple sectors that PPCR covers, and the substantial technical gaps in climate planning addressed through the program. By project sector, the agriculture and landscape management sector represents the largest plurality of PPCR’s achieved policy and planning results (38 percent), followed by enabling environment (24 percent), climate information systems and disaster risk management (19 percent), and water resources management (15 percent).
- **Local-level results** represent the greatest volume of PPCR-supported policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks (77 percent) due to the decentralized, scalable nature of integrating climate resilience in community development planning and related local processes. In some cases, climate resilience issues are integrated into the existing local-level planning architecture. In other cases, PPCR’s support at the local level has been geared toward initiating a comprehensive adaptation plan. A third category evident in PPCR’s results involves filling sector-specific adaptation needs at the local level.
- From 2008–2023, **PPCR has piloted or accelerated numerous positive policy developments**, such as demonstrating how improving budgeting processes and fiscal management can ensure that adaptation actions receive dedicated resources and play a role in overall planning. It has shown how mainstreaming adaptation enables countries to be more prepared to address climate risks and impacts at multiple levels through the creation of new policies and plans, and through the integration of climate considerations into pre-existing policies and plans. It has also led to the development of better tools on climate risk management, stronger inter-agency coordination, and institutionalization of design standards and practices applicable to climate-smart projects. Yet, **challenges also remain**, such as the long timeframes often needed for horizontal inter-agency coordination, and the vertical disconnect sometimes experienced between local-level adaptation planning and national policies and programs.

*Source: PPCR: Policies and Planning Results Deep Dive*

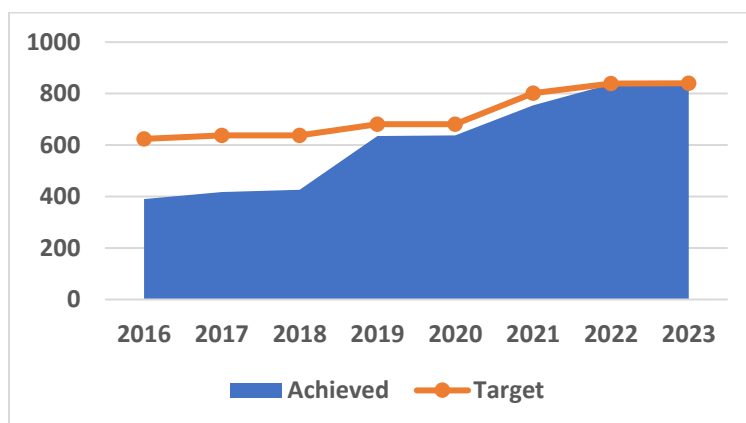
95. As of December 31, 2023, PPCR has supported the integration of climate change into **835 plans, strategies, policies, and frameworks (99.4 percent of the total target of 840)**. Among these, 33 are at the national level (103.1 percent of target), 156 are at the sectoral level (100.6 percent of target), and 646 are at the local level (98.9 percent of target). The results are nearly unchanged from 2022 to 2023, since the vast majority of PPCR projects have already concluded their policy-related

interventions. This further suggests that the program-level result is approaching its final value (see Figures 9 and 10).<sup>21</sup>

**Figure 9: Number of policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change considerations into development planning, as of December 31, 2023 (P=36, C=16)**



**Figure 10: Year-on-year trend of policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change considerations into development planning (2016–2023)**



96. The only project to report a new achieved result in 2023 is the “Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project” in Cambodia (ADB), which finalized strategic local economic development plans with both sex-specific and climate resilience measures incorporated, adopted, and disclosed. The Asia-Pacific Region represents the greatest share of all policies supported (46 percent), followed by Africa (28 percent), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (15 percent), and Latin America and the Caribbean (10 percent).

<sup>21</sup> The total cumulative result reported has decreased by 2 due to the correction of a minor past reporting error identified in the “Multipurpose Water Supply and Irrigation Program for the Municipios of Batallas” project in Bolivia (IDB).

97. At the country level, **Papua New Guinea** provided CIF with an update on recent progress made toward mainstreaming climate change into national and sectoral planning:

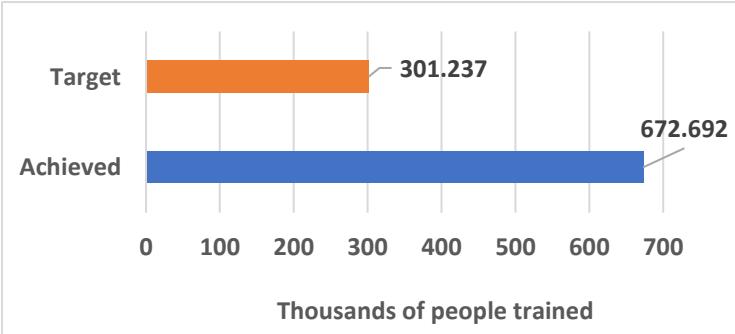
- The country has developed the Papua New Guinea Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (2020–2030), which includes an implementation plan with details on programs and projects, costing, and implementing agencies responsible for each program.
- In addition, the country has advanced its National Adaptation Plan (2022–2030), which aims to strengthen institutional capacities and effectively mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, to build multi-level resilience through information, education, capacity-building, and early warning systems, and to facilitate resource mobilization through public-private partnerships in climate change adaptation priority areas. Both the enhanced NDC and the NAP are incorporated within Papua New Guinea’s Medium-Term Development Plan (2024–2027).
- The key sectors involved in Papua New Guinea’s climate change mainstreaming include agriculture, health, fisheries, transport and infrastructure, and disaster risk management. Agriculture has reported recent progress in terms of implementing capacity building of officers, field-related, climate-smart agriculture training, and crop calendar development.

**5.4.4 Strengthening Adaptive Capacity**

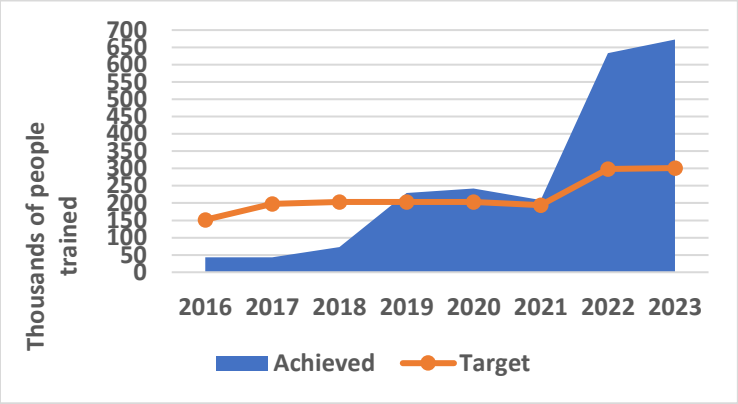
98. Strengthening adaptive capacity is an integral part of the climate change mainstreaming process that PPCR has directly supported through government and community-targeted training activities. Through institutional and local technical support, PPCR has played a key role in building country-level capacity, skills, and knowledge management for current and future development processes.

99. At least **672,692 people have been trained** through PPCR projects as of December 31, 2023, representing a 222.3 percent achievement against a target of 301,237 people (see Figure 11). The number of trainees has increased by 6.3 percent year-on-year and has more than tripled since 2021. Trainees represent government agencies, project beneficiaries’ communities, local small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and civil society organizations (CSOs). Training topics include climate resilience measures, climate data tools, climate risk monitoring and management, and general climate change awareness-raising, among other topics.

**Figure 11: Number of people who have received climate-related training, as of December 31, 2023 (P=44, C=17)**

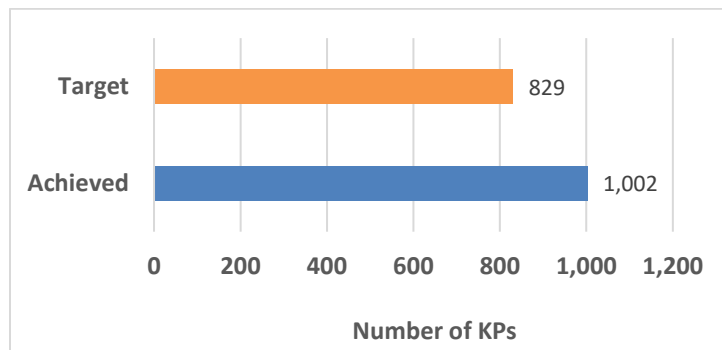


**Figure 12: Year-on-year trend of people who have received climate-related training (2016–2023)**

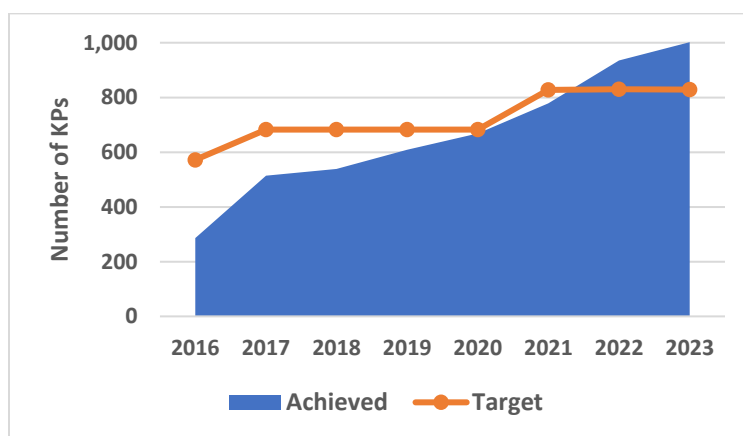


- 100. Two closed projects with significantly different types of capacity-building activities drove the notable increase in people trained under PPCR in 2023. First, the Investment Project 1 – “Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security in Bangladesh” (IFC) trained a cumulative total of 96,337 individual farmers working in the private sector (128 percent of project-level target and 31,037 more people than reported as of 2022). Secondly, the “Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project” in St. Lucia (WB) trained 7,793 people on a range of software applications, spatial data management and analysis, equipment, and other capacities aimed at helping to reduce the country’s disaster risk (5,093 percent of project-level target and 7,147 more people than reported as of 2022).
- 101. The “Climate Resilience Sector Project” in Tonga (ADB), which closed in 2023, focused much of its capacity-building efforts on opening new educational pathways for climate change. To “build the bench” of future climate leaders, the project supported 20 undergraduate students (11 men and nine women) with scholarships to pursue studies related to climate change adaptation and disaster risk management at the University of the South Pacific in Tonga. To support the continuing education of public sector professionals, the project facilitated the participation of 20 government staff (nine men and 11 women) in a three-month course on “Climate Change in Development Planning” in Australia. And to reach a more general audience, the project delivered 38 short courses on climate change issues to 1,439 people (742 men and 697 women).
- 102. 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. Approximately **1,002 knowledge products, studies, systems, and other technical outputs** have now been realized (120.9 percent of the total target of 829). This includes an additional 67 knowledge products from 2022 to 2023, a 7.2 percent increase year-on-year (see Figures 13 and 14).

**Figure 13: Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience, as of December 31, 2023 (P=42, C=17)**



**Figure 14: Year-on-year trend of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience (2016–2023)**



103. Most new results are due to the “Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea” project (ADB), which has spearheaded the development of 21 gender-responsive climate change vulnerability action plans and disaster response strategies for 21 different island communities. These technical products will, in turn, help shape the integration of climate change into Papua New Guinea’s local, district, and provincial development planning in the country (see Section 5.4.3).
104. Several additional SIDS countries also deployed new technical tools for resilience-building in 2023. For instance, the “Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop Area” project in Haiti (IDB) developed four climate risk analysis models, as well as an information system specifically focused on climate risks in the agriculture sector. The “Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project” in St. Lucia (WB) completed a LiDAR mapping for the entire country, while the “SPCR for the Pacific Program – Regional Track” (WB) finished developing and operationalizing a high-resolution digital elevation model in target areas.
105. Only a small number of technical outputs remain to be completed by PPCR projects. Among the projects that have not yet reported their final results, only four targeted units remain (i.e., one cost-benefit analysis in Cambodia, one methodological summary report in Jamaica, and two management

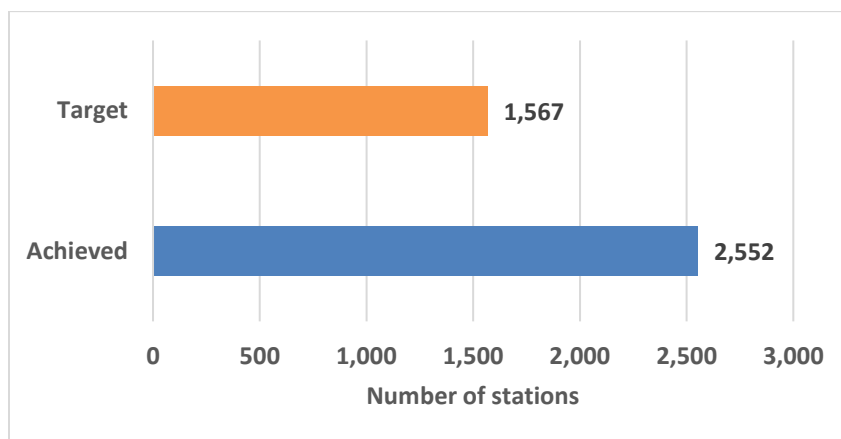
tools in Bolivia). This means that the program is approaching its final cumulative result for this indicator.

#### 5.4.5 Hydromet and Climate Information Services

106. 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 has supported the upgrading and modernization of hydromet observation and monitoring systems, including their establishment, rehabilitation, and enhancement over time.

107. All projects reporting on this indicator have now reported their final achievements, in turn confirming PPCR’s final program-level result for hydromet and climate information services. A total of **2,552 hydromet and climate information service stations (or related infrastructure)** have been built or supported since the program’s inception (162.9 percent of the total target of 1,567). This marks a 1.6 percent increase from the result reported last year.<sup>22</sup> See Figures 15 and 16.

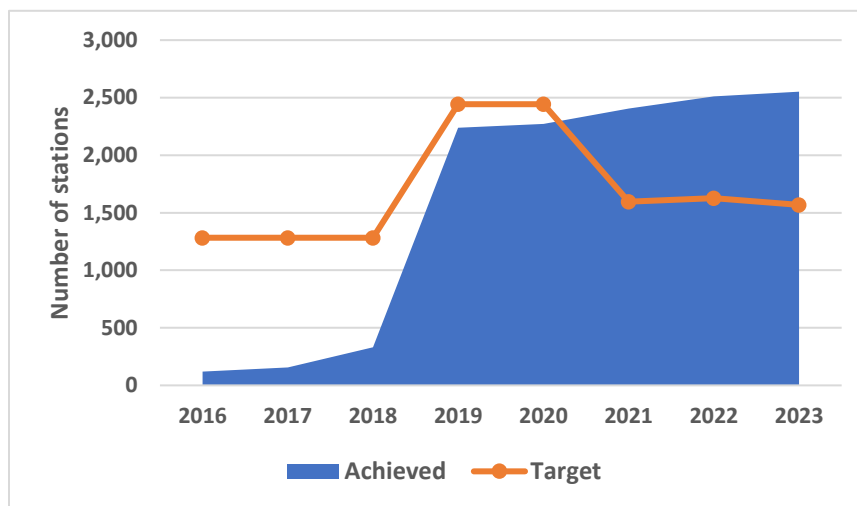
**Figure 15: Number of hydromet and climate information service stations and related infrastructure built or supported, as of December 31, 2023 (P=10, C=9)**



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<sup>22</sup> The target value also decreased by 60 stations from the previous reporting period. This was due to the “Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project” in Haiti (WB), which confirmed in 2024 that previous reporting on this indicator was made in error. All previous achieved results (50) and target (60) for this project were removed from PPCR’s program totals.

**Figure 16: Year-on-year trend of hydromet and climate information service stations and related infrastructure built or supported (2016–2023)**



108. The small increase in results reported for 2023 stems from the “Caribbean Regional Track Program” (IDB), which confirmed in its completion report that 63 automatic weather stations were purchased and installed, alongside the retrofitting of 39 weather stations with real-time data transmitters. Overall, PPCR provided significant support for climate information and hydromet services in six different Latin American and Caribbean countries, reaching 462 stations in total across the region. For example, the “Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project” in St. Lucia (WB) operationalized 23 meteorological/hydrological observational stations and tide gauges to strengthen its monitoring capacity for routine weather, climate events, and sea-level rise in coastal areas. The project closed in 2023 and reported its final results.
109. More than 78 percent of the final results achieved for this indicator are due to two PPCR projects in the Africa Region. In Niger, the “Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project” (AfDB) equipped a total of 1,658 stations with rain gauges (208 percent of project-level target), while also supporting 28 synoptic stations (82 percent of project-level target) and 33 agro-meteorological stations (85 percent of project-level target). In Mozambique, the “Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Services Project” (WB) ensured the functionality of 70 river gauge stations (117 percent of project-level target), 80 synoptic weather stations (200 percent of project-level target), 66 synoptic weather stations (110 percent of project-level target), and 65 real-time meteorological monitoring stations (260 percent of project-level target). These results were all achieved prior to the current reporting period.

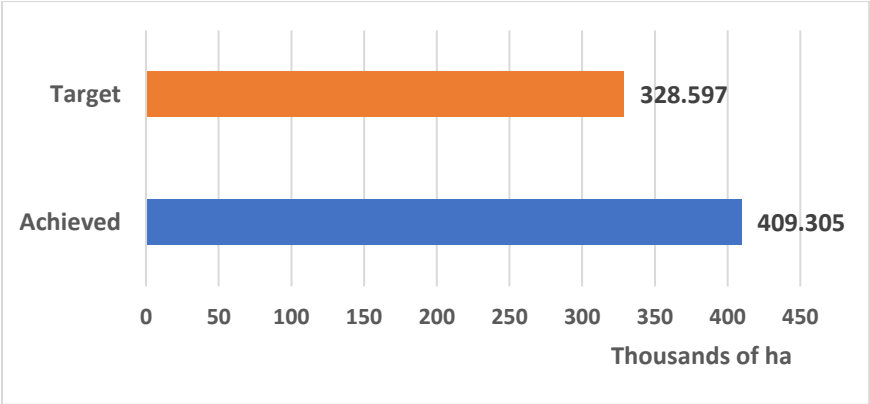
#### **5.4.6 Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices**

110. 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.

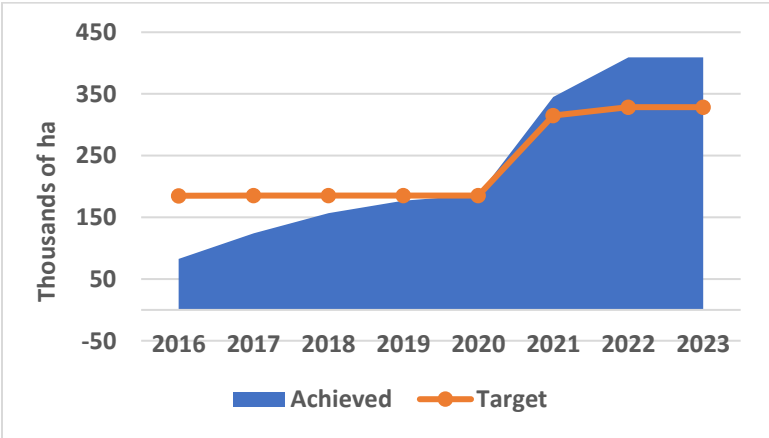


111. PPCR has now supported **sustainable land and water management practices on 409,305 hectares (ha)**, a surface area larger than Cabo Verde,<sup>23</sup> which represents 124.6 percent of the total target of 328,597 hectares (see Figure 17). No new results were achieved for this indicator in 2023.

**Figure 17: Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices, as of December 31, 2023 (P=12, C=7)**



**Figure 18: Year-on-year trend of area covered by sustainable land and water management practices (2016–2023)**



112. Nine out of twelve projects reporting on this indicator have confirmed the final area covered by improved sustainable land and water management practices, representing 378,614 hectares in total (183 percent of the target for these completed projects). The three remaining projects under implementation have already surpassed their own project-level targets related to paddy area rehabilitation (ADB, Cambodia), irrigated land area for rice and vegetables (AfDB, Mozambique), and

<sup>23</sup> Per [World Bank Group database on land area](#)

agricultural area (IDB, St. Lucia), with the only outstanding results remaining under this indicator related to area covered by weather-indexed crop insurance (ADB, Cambodia).

#### 5.4.7 Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Roads

113. Infrastructure investments have proven a central component of PPCR’s resilience-building efforts within and across sectors through two key functions: first, by supporting investments that *climate-proof* infrastructure itself to increase its resilience to climate shocks,<sup>24</sup> and second, by supporting investments that build resilience for people and communities *through infrastructure*.<sup>25</sup> The first “climate-proofing” function was piloted at scale through PPCR and has since been taken up by MDBs over time as due diligence for all new infrastructural investments. The second function has sought to instrumentalize infrastructure as one important mechanism for cushioning the impacts of climate shocks in economic, social, and environmental spheres.
114. The CIF Secretariat published a Results Deep Dive (see [PPCR: Resilience and Infrastructure](#)) in March 2024 to provide a more in-depth analysis of the multi-dimensional infrastructure results achieved in the PPCR portfolio and how they relate to diverse climate resilience-building efforts. Box 11 describes some of the key insights that emerged from this analysis.

#### Box 11: Key Insights from PPCR: Resilience and Infrastructure Results Deep Dive<sup>26</sup>

- Although PPCR measures the total number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience, further analysis of the types of small-scale infrastructure units supported suggests an important distinction between two key functions for resilience-building: climate-proofing vs. strengthening climate resilience through infrastructure.
- Some projects and interventions contribute to both functions simultaneously. For example, the “Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure” project in Bangladesh (ADB) constructed or improved 278 market facilities in growth centers, rural areas, and communities to resist extreme tides, while also constructing 14 new market spaces and facilities for women vendors to increase their participation in labor markets and thus strengthen their livelihoods in a climate-vulnerable context.
- Based on PPCR’s results related to small-scale infrastructure, a greater number of projects supports the climate-proofing of infrastructure as compared to building climate resilience through infrastructure.
- Building resilience through infrastructure is particularly relevant in countries or regions that are prone to acute climate shocks, such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), since these countries may even face barriers and delays from disasters and natural hazards during the

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<sup>24</sup> For example, climate-proofing roads, bridges, and dams to withstand extreme climate events.

<sup>25</sup> For example, delivery of disaster shelters, rainwater ponds, boreholes, seed storage buildings, and market facilities.

<sup>26</sup> Data cited in this box are from the Results Deep Dive and reflect calculations as of the June 2023 PPCR ORR.

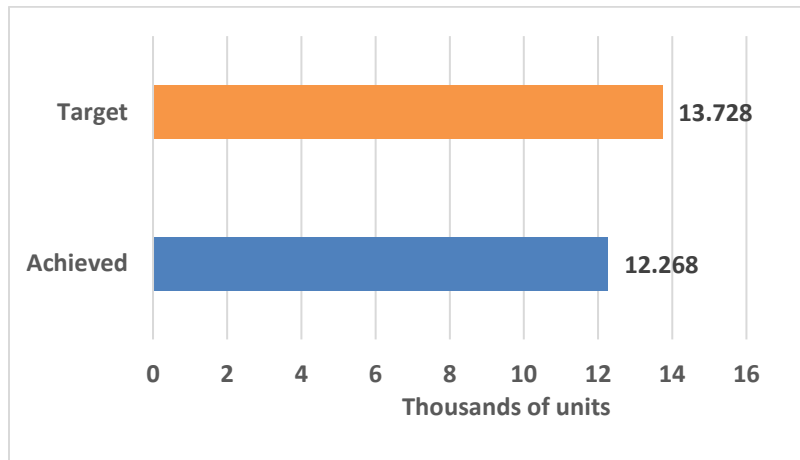
construction phase of ostensibly climate-resilient infrastructure. This highlights the fundamental challenge of efficiently building long-term, resilient infrastructure in countries and regions that are continuously prone to acute climate shocks.

- The water sector contributes the majority of PPCR's small-scale infrastructure results in terms of both project-level indicator count and the total volume of results achieved at program level (98 percent, or 11,896 units out of 12,131).

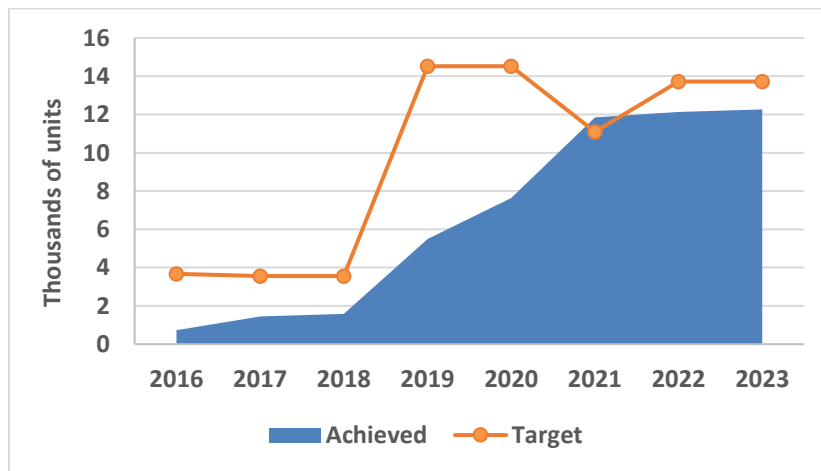
*Source: PPCR: Resilience and Infrastructure Results Deep Dive*

115. A total of **12,268 small-scale infrastructural units have been constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience** as of December 31, 2023 (89.4 percent of the total target of 13,728). Out of these, a net 137 units were newly constructed or rehabilitated in 2023, representing a 1.1 percent increase year-on-year from 2022, when the cumulative total was 12,131 small-scale infrastructural units (see Figures 19 and 20). Program performance on this indicator reflects the steady process of completing implementation for a wide range of decentralized physical deliverables that are often reported toward the end of each project.
116. The majority of new results reported for 2023 relate to water, sanitation, and health (WASH) infrastructure realized in flood-prone areas of South Asia. Both the “Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project” in Bangladesh (ADB) and the “Flood-Resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns Project” in Cambodia (ADB) implemented new community latrines (56 in total between the two projects). The latter project also completed the construction and operationalization of two controlled landfills, which together are equipped to manage approximately 60,000 tons of municipal waste.
117. In Jamaica, the “Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism”, as part of the PPCR, (IDB) demonstrated ongoing implementation progress related to the installation of check dams and communal rainwater harvesting systems. The project has now installed 1,935 units in total, with 48 of those newly installed in 2023. A similar approach has been implemented through the “Climate Proofing of Agriculture in the Centre-Artibonite Loop Area” project in Haiti (IDB), which has completed 3,271 units of watershed protection infrastructure in total. Overall, the Latin America and the Caribbean region represents approximately 52 percent of PPCR's total small-scale infrastructure results (6,353 units in total), more than any other region in the portfolio.

**Figure 19: Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience, as of December 31, 2023 (P=25, C=15)**



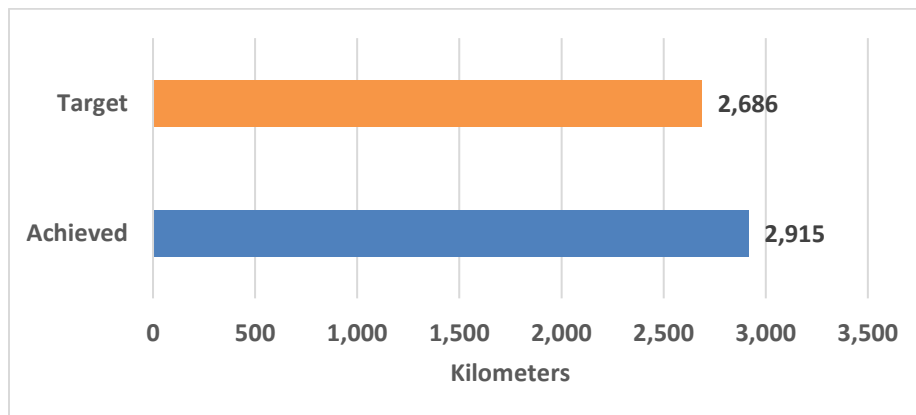
**Figure 20: Year-on-year trend of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated (2016–2023)**



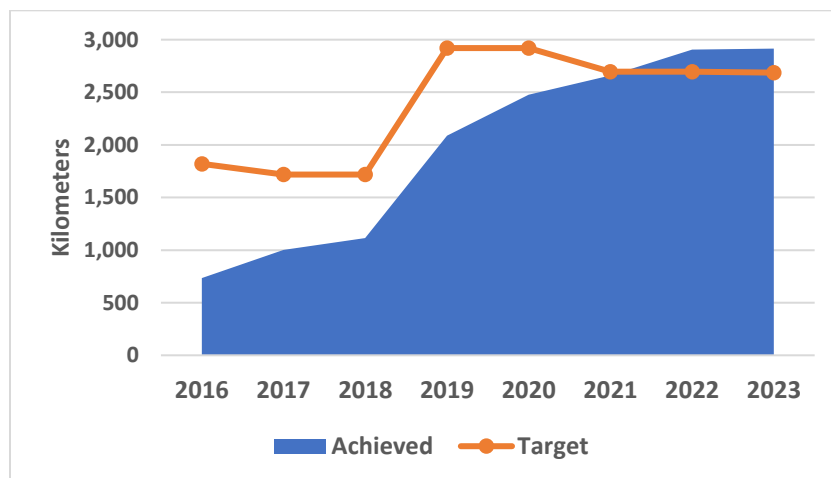
118. In addition to small-scale infrastructure units, **PPCR has constructed or rehabilitated 2,915 kilometers of climate-resilient roads** as of December 31, 2023 (108.5 percent of the target of 2,686 kilometers).<sup>27</sup> Approximately 10 kilometers of these roads were newly added in 2023, representing only a 0.3 percent increase from 2022, when the cumulative total was 2,905 kilometers of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (see Figures 22 and 22).

<sup>27</sup> The net program-level target decreased from 2,695 units in 2022 to 2,686 units in 2023 due to two project-level target changes. The “Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project” in Haiti (WB) increased its target to 6.5 km following MDB approval of a project extension. The “Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project” in Dominica (WB) decreased its target to 30 km.

**Figure 21: Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated, as of December 31, 2023 (km) (P=16, C=11)**



**Figure 22: Year-on-year trend of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km, 2016–2023)**



119. New road construction or rehabilitation for 2023 occurred in two Caribbean countries. The “Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project” in St. Lucia (WB) reported a cumulative total of 13.16 km of rural and non-rural road segments rehabilitated by the time of its completion this year. The “Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project” in Haiti (WB) rehabilitated an additional 0.2 km despite the country’s challenging implementation context.

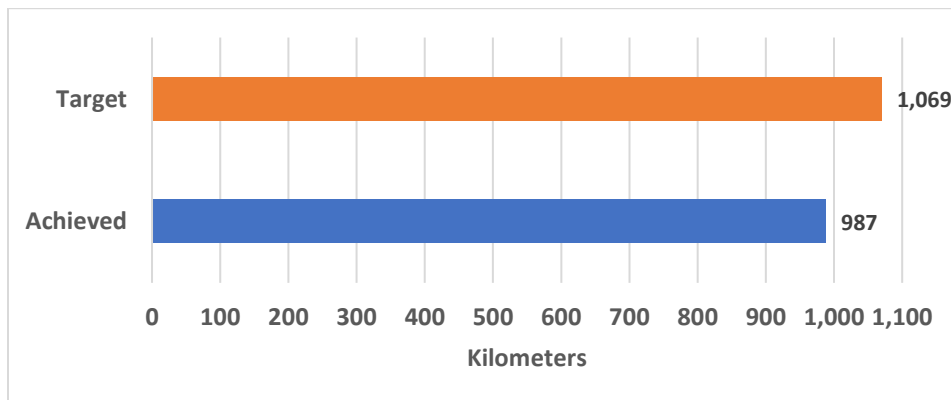
120. Only two additional projects have not yet confirmed their final results achieved for this indicator: the “Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project” in Mozambique (AfDB) and the “Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure in Kampong Cham Province Project” in Cambodia (ADB). Both have already surpassed their project-specific targets (105 percent and 107 percent, respectively). This reflects a common trend that many PPCR projects have demonstrated to complete marginally more roadworks than originally planned. Among all projects reporting their final achieved results for this indicator, approximately 1,571 km have been constructed or rehabilitated out of the 1,405 km collectively targeted (112 percent).

### 5.4.8 Coastal Zones and Flood Management

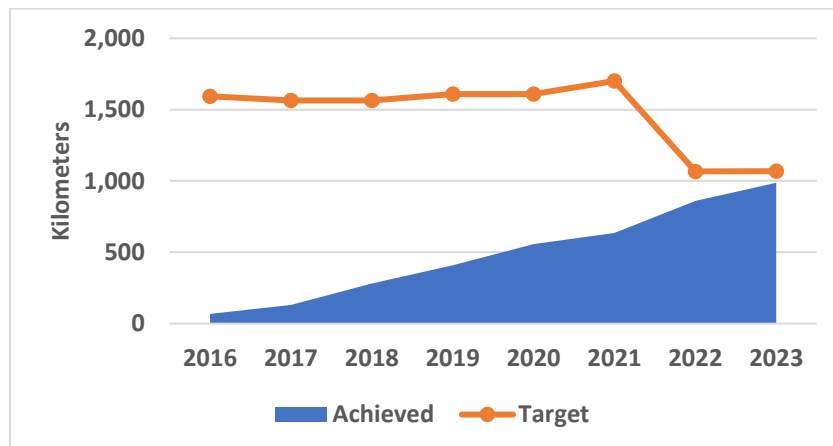
121. The protection of coastal zones, plains, basins, urban zones, and other areas vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding is an important aspect of building adaptive capacity and climate resilience. PPCR measures progress on projects addressing this sector through dual indicators that track both the length of physical adaptation mechanisms (e.g., embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, flood defense protection systems) and the area that is ultimately protected from floods, sea level rise, or storm surges via a context-specific adaptation mechanism.

122. A total of 987 kilometers of embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protection systems have been constructed or rehabilitated (92.4 percent of the total target of 1,069 km), and an area of 73,079 hectares has been protected from floods, sea level rise, and storm surges (101.6 percent of the target of 71,949 ha). In 2023 alone, an additional 128.5 net kilometers of embankments were supported—a 15 percent increase from 2022—and an additional 9,483 net hectares of area were protected—a 14.9 percent increase from 2022 (see Figures 23, 24, 25, and 26).

**Figure 23: Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated, as of December 31, 2023 (km) (P=12, C=8)**

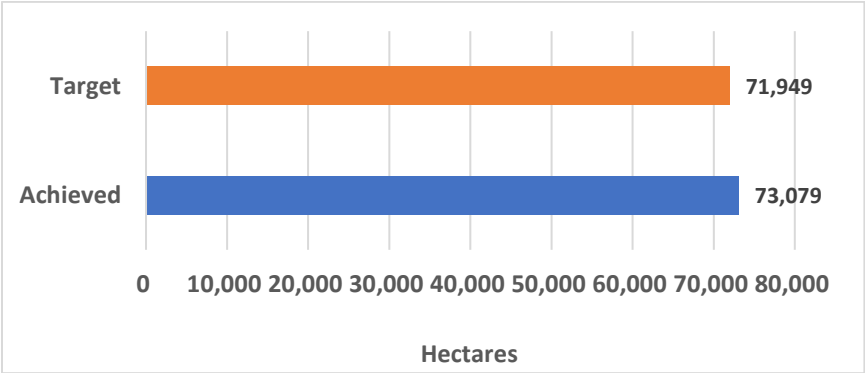


**Figure 24: Year-on-year trend of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km, 2016–2023)**



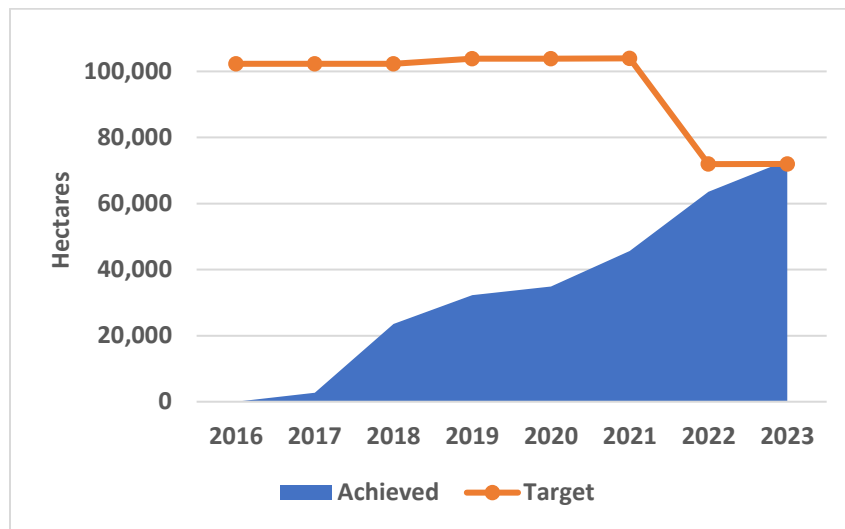
123. Several projects drove the increases reported in 2023. The “Coastal Embankment Improvement Project” in Bangladesh (WB) contributed the greatest share of new results by volume, encompassing 59.77 kilometers of upgraded embankments, 33.26 kilometers of upgraded drainage channels, 0.18 kilometers of riverbank protection works, 4.73 kilometers of slope protection infrastructure, as well as 9,100 additional hectares protected from floods and sea level rise. Two projects in Cambodia also completed new flood protection-related works in 2023. The “Flood-Resilient Infrastructure Development Project in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns” (ADB) completed 25.8 kilometers of stormwater drains and 0.2 more kilometers of embankment upgrades, while the “GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project” (ADB) finished constructing 4.2 kilometers of flood protection dikes. These dikes now protect approximately 363 hectares of commercial and residential areas where nearly 25,000 people reside.
124. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Haiti’s “Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Project” (WB) reported that the city of Cap Haitien has now reduced the extent of areas prone to flooding by 20 hectares. This project is also responsible for a modest increase in the program-level target for this indicator, as it now expects to reduce flood vulnerability in a total of 48 hectares (20 ha more than its original target) and to dredge and stabilize five kilometers of urban ravines (2 km more than its original target). Elsewhere in the region, St. Lucia’s “Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project” (WB) constructed a cumulative total of 9.49 kilometers of storm drains on the island.

Figure 25: Area protected from floods, sea level rise, and storm surge, as of December 31, 2023 (P=7, C=5)





**Figure 26: Year-on-year trend of area protected from floods, sea level rise, and storm surge (ha, 2016–2023)**



125. Overall, PPCR has made substantial progress on coastal zone and flood protection over the past two years. The program-level achievement rates increased from 37.4 percent in 2021 to 92.3 percent for the length of embankments and water protection (km) indicator and from 43.9 percent in 2021 to 101.6 percent for the flood area (ha) indicator. While this was partially due to the revision of targets for two projects in 2022,<sup>28</sup> the absolute results for these two indicators also rose steadily over this period (see Figures 24 and 26).

#### **5.4.9 Adaptation Financing Facilities and Mechanisms**

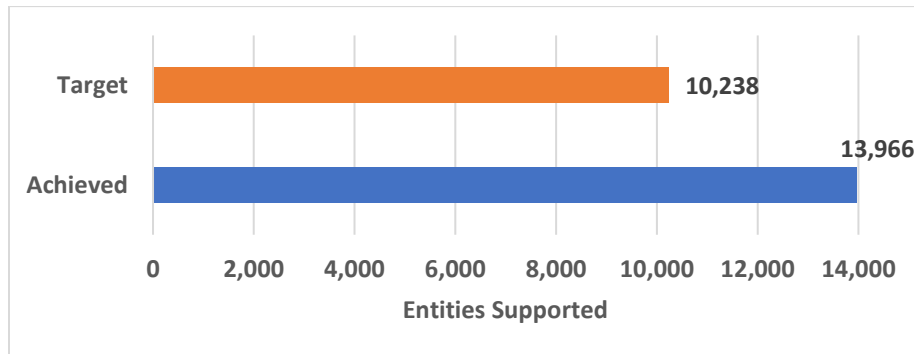
126. Adaptation financing facilities enable PPCR’s funding to reach end-beneficiaries in local markets and at the grassroots level. CIF tracks projects with adaptation facilities and mechanisms to measure the entities reached, which are a mixture of people, organizations, businesses, sub-projects, communities,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

127. Overall, **13,966 beneficiary entities have been supported through PPCR adaptation financing facilities and mechanisms** as of December 31, 2023 (136.4 percent of the target of 10,238 entities).

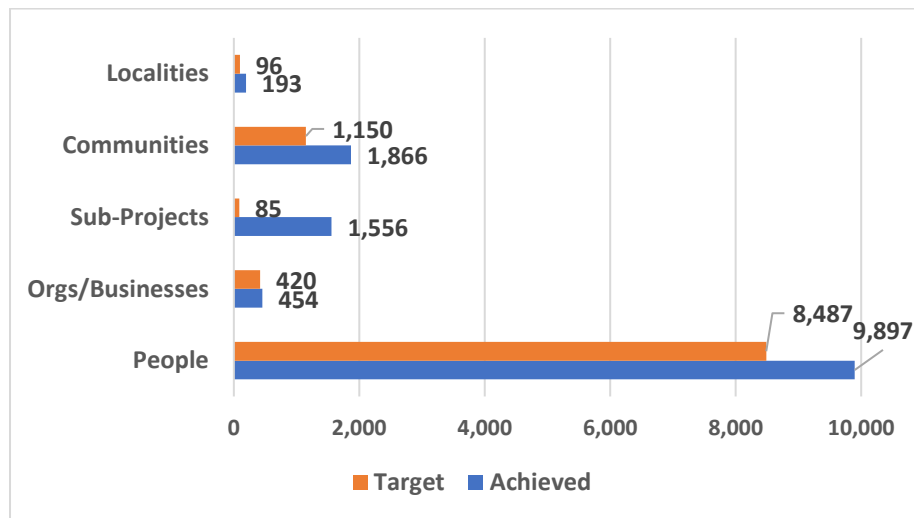
<sup>28</sup> Both indicators’ targets decreased substantially in 2022 due to officially revised project-level targets in the “Coastal Embankment Improvement Project” in Bangladesh (IBRD) and the “Flood-Resilient Infrastructure Development in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang Towns as Part of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tople Sap Basin Project” in Cambodia (ADB).

Among the 13,966 entities supported, 9,962 are people; 389 are organizations or businesses; 1,556 are sub-projects; 1,866 are communities; and 193 are other sub-national localities. Approximately 35 new or additional entities were supported in 2023, representing only a 0.3 percent increase from 2022, when the cumulative total was 13,931 entities (see Figures 27, 28, and 29).

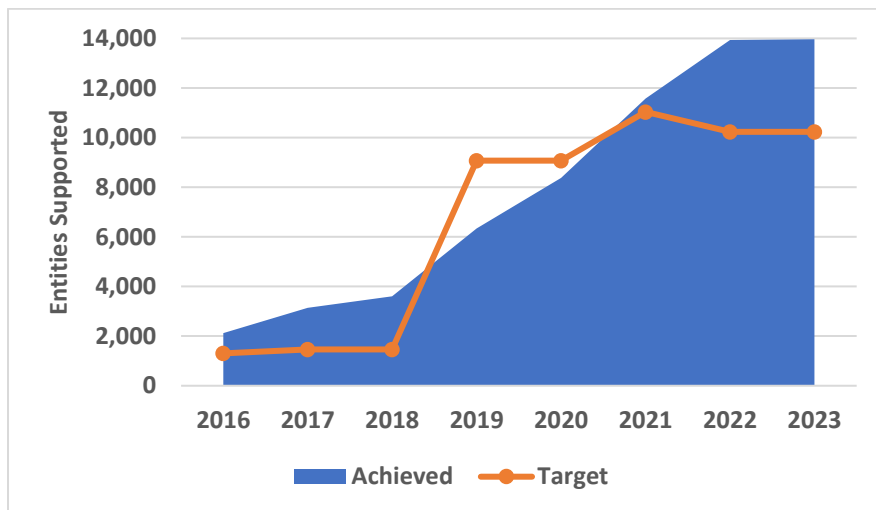
**Figure 27: Number of beneficiary entities (aggregated) of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities or mechanisms, as of December 31, 2023 (P=10, C=7)**



**Figure 28: Number of beneficiary entities (disaggregated) of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities or mechanisms, as of December 31, 2023 (P=10, C=7)**



**Figure 29: Year-on-year trend of beneficiary entities of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities or mechanisms (2016–2023)**



128. The only new result reported for 2023 comes from the “Disaster Vulnerability and Reduction Project” (WB) in St. Lucia. By the time of its completion, the project had approved a total 384 sub-loan borrowers through its Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (85.3 percent of project-level target). This included 219 female sub-loan borrowers (57 percent of all sub-borrowers), as well as 65 businesses out of the 45 businesses targeted (144.4 percent of project-level target for businesses). Approximately 90 percent of all loans remained in good financial standing as of June 30, 2023.
129. More than 50 percent of all entities that have been supported through PPCR’s adaptation financing mechanisms (7,049 entities) are in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by approximately 25 percent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (3,454 entities), 17 percent in Africa (2,325 entities), and eight percent in Asia-Pacific (1,138 entities).

## 5.5 BDRP Monitoring and Reporting

### 5.5.1 BDRP Monitoring and Reporting Approach

130. 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. 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.

131. As a funding window under PPCR, in principle, BDRP should follow the same monitoring and reporting requirements and protocol as other PPCR investments, which are tracked through the [PPCR M&R System](#). However, due to the unique objectives, timing, scale, and structure of BDRP, the CIF Secretariat conducted a brief assessment of the BDRP pipeline against the PPCR M&R System in 2021 to determine how best to implement monitoring and reporting for BDRP investments with minimal additional requirements for the BDRP window and strong alignment with the system already in place.
132. After an inventory was taken, 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 12 summarizes the overall BDRP M&R approach.

**Box 12: Summary of BDRP M&R Approach**

- ✓ BDRP project results are tracked and reported separately from the main PPCR portfolio.
- ✓ 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 that are contextually relevant.
- ✓ Tracks 1A, 1B, and 1C are likely to report on different PPCR indicators.

MDBs should report narrative results on BDRP projects upon their completion

**5.5.2 BDRP Results**

133. The BDRP portfolio remains young in implementation but is growing, with new project approvals and some projects starting to report achieved results. In 2023, five new MDB-approved BDRP projects reported expected results: “Technical Assistance Grant for Regional Climate Resilience Program (Series of Projects) – Mozambique, Madagascar, Comoros” (WB); “Promoting Climate Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project – Phase III” (AfDB); “Leveraging Natural Capital Accounting and Climate Finance for the Congo Basin Forests – AFW: Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Republic of Congo (ROC) (WB); and “Project Preparation for the Climate Resilient Water Services for Cuamba and Lichinga Cities Project” (AfDB). The “Private Sector Adaptation Acceleration Program in the Agribusiness Sector” project (EBRD) was also approved in 2023, but did not report any expected results to CIF during this reporting period. Three additional projects that were approved prior to 2023 but had not yet reported to CIF have also submitted their expected results for the first time this year: “Building Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector” (WB), “Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness in

Madagascar” (WB), and “Building Climate Resilience in Latin America and Caribbean through Financial Instruments” (IDB).

134. Out of the 26 MDB Board-approved BDRP projects (including five newly approved projects), 13 (or 50 percent of the approved portfolio) have begun to report achieved results. The BDRP projects reporting are located in 12 countries and three regions. Tables 12 and 13 summarize the achieved and expected results of the BDRP funding window. Table 12 presents the contributions of the BDRP funding window to results related to the PPCR core indicators, and Table 13 presents the BDRP results related to PPCR’s MDB-reported indicators.

**Table 12: BDRP projects’ results related to PPCR core indicators**

INDICATOR	# OF BDRP PROJECTS REPORTING TARGET	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVED RESULTS	EXPECTED RESULTS (TARGETS)
Degree of integration of climate change into national, including sector, planning (PPCR Core Indicator 1)  Units: N/A	0 projects	N/A	N/A
Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate resilience (PPCR Core Indicator 2; proxy)  Units: Varies per project	5 projects	11	15
Quality and extent to which climate-responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested (PPCR Core Indicator 3; proxy)  Units: Climate-resilient tools, instruments, or investment models	17 projects	78	230
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)  Units: Households, communities, businesses, and public sector services	4 projects	1 business	11 communities, 4 businesses, and 100 units TBD

Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change (PPCR Core Indicator 5)  People, Women, Men	12 projects	726,319	2,483,891 people
	7 projects with gender-disaggregated targets	47,326	344,635 women
		48,539	356,803 men

**Table 13: BDRP projects' results related to PPCR MDB-reported indicators**

INDICATOR	# OF BDRP PROJECTS REPORTING TARGET	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVED RESULTS	TOTAL TARGET(S)
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience  Units: Knowledge products, studies, systems, and platforms	14 projects	23	102
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change  Units: Policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks	11 projects	9	101
	4 projects – national	8	27 national
	4 projects – sectoral	1	24 sectoral
	1 project – local	0	50 local
Number of persons receiving climate-related training	11 projects	7,937	54,782 people
	9 projects with gender-	478	20,610 women

Units: People, Women, Men	disaggregated targets	90	1,730 men
Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices Unit: Hectare (Ha)	1 project	36.71	1,290
Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated Units: Kilometers (Km)	1 project	31	40
Length of embankments, drainage systems, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated Units: Kilometers (Km)	2 projects	3.6	205
Area protected from flood/sea level rise/storm surge (ha)	1 project	0	500,000
Number of hydromet and climate information services built or supported	1 project	0	105
Gender indicators	5 projects	0	N/A
Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience	1 project	0	50

135. Several BDRP projects' indicators have already achieved their targets, exceeded them, or partially achieved them, while some are still not reporting any results. For example, for the indicator "number of knowledge products, studies, systems and platforms developed in support of climate resilience", six projects' indicators have already achieved 100 percent of their targets, one has exceeded their targets, and five have partially achieved their targets.

136. Some examples of notable BDRP results achieved for 2023 include:

- The "Strengthening Risk Information for Disaster Resilience in Bhutan Project" (WB) has supported the enhancement of seven national-level policies and strategic plans that promote disaster and climate resilience.



- The “Rwanda NDC Deep Dive: Advancing Financial Innovation to Scale Up Climate Action” (WB), which is the first BDRP project to reach completion, has supported 2,321 people to cope with the effects of climate change.
- The “Second Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP II)” (WB) has supported 94,652 people with improved urban living conditions, 50 percent of whom are women.
- The “Climate Resilience Capacity Building for Women in Feed Production and Poultry Farming” (ADB) has trained 1,946 rural women in climate-resilient fish farming best-practices (Bangladesh and the Philippines), 1,567 rural women in climate-resilient poultry farming best-practices (Bangladesh, Myanmar, and the Philippines), as well as 3,513 rural women in financial literacy (Bangladesh, Myanmar, and the Philippines).

## 5.6 PPCR Completed Projects

137. When a project has been fully disbursed (public sector) or its loans have been completely repaid (private sector), MDBs prepare a project completion report,<sup>29</sup> in line with each MDB’s procedures.<sup>30</sup> Upon sharing this report with the CIF Secretariat, the MDB concludes its project-level PPCR results reporting requirement. Project completion reports are designed to promote accountability, report the final results achieved, and provide lessons from completed operations. In some cases, an independent review of a project completion report may be conducted.
138. The CIF Secretariat is currently working with the MDBs to compile all project completion reports available for the 38 completed PPCR projects,<sup>31</sup> which enables further analyses of results achieved among completed projects, lessons learned, and more. Project completion reports play an increasingly important role throughout PPCR results reports and results deep dives, given the mature state of the PPCR portfolio as a whole. Four new project completion reports were received during this reporting period, as shown in Table 14.

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<sup>29</sup> Terminology for these reports varies from MDB to MDB. For example, the World Bank refers to them as “Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs).”

<sup>30</sup> The CIF Financial Procedures Agreement (FPA) and each MDB’s policies regarding access to information govern the information they disclose to CIF. For example, IFC is unable to share certain internal documents with CIF—such as project completion reports—that fall outside the scope of the FPA and may contain confidential internal information.

<sup>31</sup> Some projects that have completed implementation on the ground have not been reported as closed in the CCH, and some closed projects have not issued project completion reports.

**Table 14: PPCR projects that submitted a completion report to CIF for 2023**

Project Title	Public/Private Sector	Country	Programming	Lead MDB
Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	Public	Saint Lucia	IP	WB
Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin Project	Public	Zambia	IP	AfDB
Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience (PPCR Phase II) Project	Public	Zambia	IP	WB
Climate Resilience Sector Project	Public	Tonga	IP	ADB

139. An analysis was conducted to illustrate the results of completed projects on MDB-reported PPCR indicators (see Table 15). This indicates how PPCR projects across the portfolio are performing against their targets, on average, at the end of the implementation phase (i.e., when all results have been tabulated).
140. Except for two indicators,<sup>32</sup> all indicators illustrate that completed projects have achieved results at margins above the current results achievement rates for the full portfolio (Column D compared to Column E in Table 15). For example, among completed projects, 378,614 hectares out of 206,876 hectares targeted have been covered with sustainable land and water management practices, representing a 183 percent achievement (compared to 409,305 hectares against a target of 328,597 hectares, representing a 124.6 percent achievement).

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<sup>32</sup> “Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience” and “Number of persons receiving climate-related training”

**Table 15: Performance of completed PPCR projects against targets**

<b>(A) Indicator</b>	<b>(B) Final Results of Completed Projects</b>	<b>(C) Final Target of Completed Projects</b>	<b>(D) Achievement Rate (%) of Completed Projects (2023)</b>	<b>(E) Achievement Rate (%) of Full Portfolio (2023)<sup>33</sup></b>
Area covered by sustainable land and water management practices (ha)	378,614	206,876	183.0%	124.6%
Area protected from flood/sea level rise/storm surge (ha)	8,462	3,974	212.9%	101.6%
Length of embankments, drainage, sea walls, waterways, and flood defense protections constructed or rehabilitated (km)	129.636	108.810	119.1%	92.4%
Number of beneficiaries of PPCR-supported adaptation financing facilities (entities)	5,781	4,109	140.7%	136.4%
Number of national, sectoral, and local policies, plans, strategies, and frameworks that integrate climate change (#)	677	677	100.0%	99.4%
Length of climate-resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	1,571	1,405	111.8%	108.5%
Number of small-scale infrastructure units constructed or rehabilitated in support of climate resilience (#)	5,517	5,634	97.9%	89.4%

<sup>33</sup> Excluding BDRP projects.

Number of hydromet and climate information services built or supported (#)	2,552	1,567	162.9%	162.9%
Number of knowledge products, studies, systems, platforms, and other technical outputs developed in support of climate resilience	812	681	119.2%	120.9%
Number of persons receiving climate-related training	185,251	95,047	194.9%	223.3%

141. Based on the most recent round of PPCR project completion reports received for 2023, CIF has collected, aggregated, and classified key project-specific lessons and recommendations, as assessed by MDB project task teams (see Table 16). They relate to several general themes: (i) Community participation, cohesion, and ownership; (ii) Project management, governance, and sustainability; (iii) Technical and institutional capacity; (iv) Enabling policy environment; (iv) Resource constraints and capacity building; (vi) Decentralized structures; (vii) Sustainability frameworks; (viii) Private sector engagement; and (ix) Setting realistic project indicators. While some of these lessons have global implications to consider, they are primarily written with an MDB audience in mind to inform future climate resilience operations.

**Table 16: Key themes and excerpts from PPCR project completion reports submitted to CIF in 2023**

Community participation, cohesion, and ownership	Project management, governance, and sustainability	Technical and institutional capacity
<p>Community empowerment through participative approaches helps to improve motivation, learning, and ownership of community members. Other positive outcomes of community empowerment are the development of holistic solutions that can create economic diversification and resilience in the communities, leading to more and more locally led operations and processes (Zambia, WB).</p> <p>Participative approaches also include actively engaging community members</p>	<p>More regular conversations with project beneficiaries during the management and implementation of projects is very important to avoid delays, contract extensions, or any issues that can emerge from the processes (Tonga, ADB).</p> <p>To avoid delays in the project activities and ensure sustainability of climate change action, the PIU staff should be selected ahead of time and climate change mainstreamed into District Development Plans (Zambia, AfDB).</p>	<p>Considering longer engagement in low technical and institutional capacity environments is key. Longer engagement builds trust and partnership, strengthens the capacity of DRM and other related sector institutions, and allows for achieving ambitious goals in the PDO (Saint Lucia, WB).</p> <p>It is important to ensure strong technical and financial support to all stakeholders involved so they have the required capacity before the project</p>

<p>to understand their needs and ensuring their alignment with the project’s objectives. Without community engagement and cohesion, the success of projects could be affected. Building strong community ties and fostering cooperation among members are crucial (Zambia, WB).</p> <p>As part of community mobilization efforts, government extension officers should be involved in project implementation from project inception, and a well-defined and clear benefit-sharing mechanism should be established to bring motivation for continuous and sustainable community participation (Zambia, AfDB).</p> <p>NGOs play a vital role in supervising and facilitating the promotion of community participation and ownership. It is important to select high-quality NGOs and experienced facilitators to support the projects (Zambia, WB).</p>	<p>Having a stable and committed project management team is also crucial for successful project implementation (Zambia, AfDB).</p> <p>Other elements that need to be implemented are an experienced PMU right after project mobilization for an early project delivery, especially when projects have many components; specialized technical support; and a governance structure to assist with project reviews, communication on cross-cutting issues, and facilitation of integrating multiple projects (Tonga, ADB).</p> <p>Contract awards and disbursements must be realistic to a specific country/region and allow room for flexibility considering logistical issues (Tonga, ADB).</p>	<p>starts (Zambia, AfDB).</p> <p>The capacity building efforts need to include a comprehensive training that goes beyond project implementation and includes support in building environmental and social, procurement, and financial systems. Because of the high turnover of staff, training needs to be continuous (Zambia, WB).</p>
<p><b>Enabling policy environment</b></p>	<p><b>Resource constraints and capacity building</b></p>	<p><b>Decentralized structures</b></p>
<p>To effectively implement a climate policy instrument and enabling environment, solid support from policymakers is important (Saint Lucia, WB).</p> <p>To create an enabling environment, the project can also work on gaining the confidence and support of the government and local communities by forming transparent and accountable processes, encouraging open communication, and ensuring commitment to achieve the project objectives (Zambia, WB).</p>	<p>Implementing agencies that receive capacity-building support, on-the-job training, or specialized training tend to achieve many outputs and have a greater potential for sustainability (Tonga, ADB).</p> <p>Having an experienced fund manager during implementation activities to support the Board and Secretariat and implement operations would be essential for greater success (Tonga, ADB).</p> <p>A holistic review of needed skills and training in project design is necessary</p>	<p>Technical support to communities through a decentralized structure (PITs) was effective (Zambia, AfDB).</p> <p>Using an existing government decentralized policy, which transferred authority, functions, and responsibilities to lower levels of governance, allows all citizens to participate in active decision making at the local level and creates sustainability as no other parallel structures were temporarily put in place (Zambia, AfDB).</p> <p>National mandates to mainstream</p>

When trust is built, there is smoother coordination of efforts, collaboration among stakeholders, efficient resource allocation, and streamlined decision-making processes (Zambia, WB).	to ensure effective delivery of the project (Tonga, ADB).	climate change into planning and programming is very effective to enhance the impact of climate resilience projects (Zambia, WB).
<b>Sustainability frameworks</b>	<b>Private sector engagement</b>	<b>Setting realistic project indicators</b>
Establishing a sustainability framework before implementing infrastructure investments is important. Direct incentives, specific roles for different stakeholders, regulations for tariff setting, subsidies and infrastructure operation and maintenance should be in place to encourage contentious reforms, financial, and technical sustainability (Saint Lucia, WB).	Climate resilience efforts can be even more enhanced with the participation of the private sector. Additional resources, expertise, and innovation from the private sector can lead to impactful climate-resilience projects (Zambia, WB).  Developing the whole value chain system is very crucial. From input supply to production at community level, to linkage of communities to markets, value addition of community products by private enterprises, and the improvement of rural roads (Zambia, AfDB).	When setting indicators and target values, it is important to ensure they are realistic and do not go beyond not only the associated resource envelope, but also the project's control, such as macroeconomic factors and external shocks. It is recommended to integrate flexibility and adaptive management practices that consider specific and evolving country dynamics (Zambia, AfDB and WB).

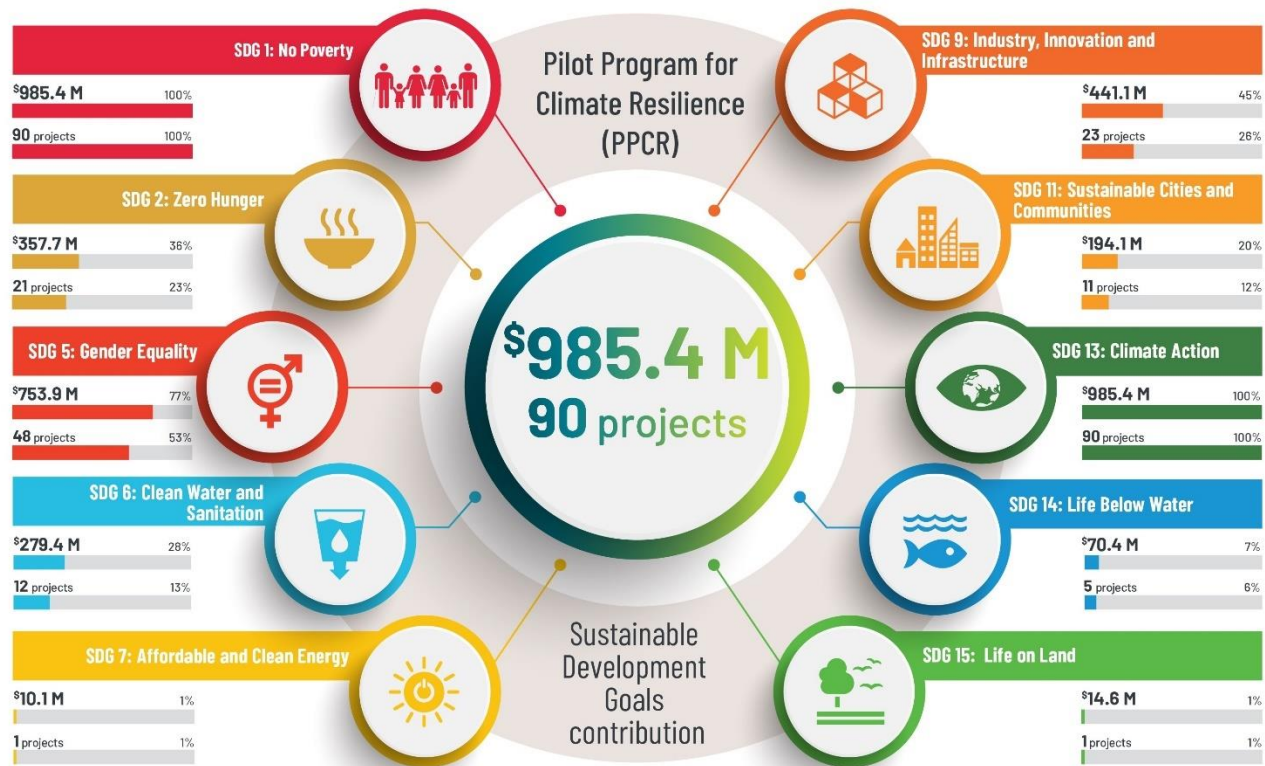
## 5.7 Social and Economic Development Impact Modeling Results for PPCR

142. The JIM was refreshed to incorporate the new, April 2023 issuance of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) data base, a key data set on which the model functions, alongside those of the International Labour Organization (ILOSTAT), the World Bank Development Indicators Databank, International Energy Agency (IEA), and Energy Information Administration (EIA), and others. Summary findings as of Dec 2023 include contribution toward: a total of 934,025 person-years of employment, of which 585,903 constitute direct employment, 148,251 constitute induced (23% formal, 77% informal); and 199,871 constitute supply chain jobs (21% is formal, 79% informal).

## 5.8 PPCR's Contribution to SDGs

143. PPCR projects contribute to a range of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Figure 30 highlights the key SDGs to which PPCR projects directly contribute.

Figure 30: PPCR's contribution to SDGs



144. All PPCR projects contribute to **SDG 13: Climate Action** and **SDG 1: No Poverty** (UN SDG Target 1.5),<sup>34</sup> since PPCR's mission is to support developing countries in building their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change.
145. **SDG 2: End Hunger.** A substantial number of PPCR projects also contribute to SDG 2. They support communities in coping with climate-related factors that threaten food security, such as droughts, increased weather variability, and extreme weather events. As of December 31, 2023, 12 PPCR projects have supported sustainable land and water management practices on 409,305 hectares in seven countries. Another 10 projects have supported the upgrading and modernization of 2,552 hydromet and climate information services, which provide critical information for the agriculture sector.
146. **SDG 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.** A significant portion of the PPCR portfolio contributes to SDG 5, as evidenced by the nearly 27.9 million women who have been supported to

<sup>34</sup> 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.

cope with the effects of climate change, more than 50 percent of all beneficiaries supported in the program.

147. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.** Several PPCR projects also contribute to SDG 9, such as by developing sustainable and resilient infrastructure with affordable and equitable access (UN SDG Target 9.1) and facilitating financial accessibility for small-scale industrial and other enterprises in developing countries (UN SDG Target 9.3).<sup>35</sup> As of December 31, 2023, 25 PPCR projects have constructed or rehabilitated 12,268 small-scale infrastructural units in 15 countries in support of climate resilience. PPCR adaptation financing facilities and mechanisms have supported 13,966 beneficiary entities, including 454 businesses and organizations, many of which are small-scale and at the grassroots level.

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<sup>35</sup> <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal9>.



## 6 Appendices and Annexes

### Appendix 1 : PPCR Resource Availability

PPCR - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS			
Inception through March 31, 2024			
(USD millions)			
	Total	Capital	Grant
<b>Donor Pledges and Contributions</b>			
Contributions	1,156.0	406.9	749.1
Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/ -	(24.5)	24.5
<b>Total Pledges and Contributions</b>	<b>1,156.0</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>773.7</b>
<b>Cumulative Funding Received</b>			
<b>Contributions Received</b>			
Cash Contributions	1,156.0	406.9	749.1
Unencashed promissory notes	-	-	-
Unencashed promissory notes- Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)	-	-	-
UK Contributions-Allocation from Capital to Grants	a/ -	(24.5)	24.5
<b>Total Contributions Received</b>	<b>1,156.0</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>773.7</b>
<b>Other Resources</b>			
Investment Income earned -up to Feb 1, 2016	b/ 18.8	-	18.8
Total Other Resources	18.8	-	18.8
<b>Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)</b>	<b>1,174.8</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>792.5</b>
<b>Cumulative Funding Commitments</b>			
Projects/Programs	1,113.2	406.2	707.0
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs	38.8	-	38.8
Administrative Expenses-Cumulative to 1st Feb 2016	b/ 68.5	-	68.5
Country Programming Budget commitment from 1st Jan 2018, net	b/ 0.9	-	0.9
Technical Assistance Facility	e/ 16.6	-	16.6
<b>Total Cumulative Funding Commitments</b>	<b>1,237.9</b>	<b>406.2</b>	<b>831.7</b>
Project/Program, MPIS, admin budget Cancellations	c/ (97.0)	(40.2)	(56.8)
<b>Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)</b>	<b>1,140.9</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>774.9</b>
<b>Fund Balance (A - B)</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>
<b>Currency Risk Reserves</b>	-	-	-
<b>Currency Risk Reserves-TAF</b>	-	-	-
<b>Grant resources funding the Capital project</b>	-	-	-
<b>Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>
<b>Future Programming Reserves:</b>			
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)			
Subtract	d/ (9.8)		(9.8)
Administration Expense reserve for CIFAU, MDB & Trustee	USD 29.0 Million		
Country Engagement Budget Reserve	USD 0.59 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/ (0.4)		(0.4)
<b>Unrestricted Fund Balance (C) after reserves</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Anticipated Commitments (FY24)</b>			
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs	10.8	7.3	3.5
Technical Assistance Facility	-	-	-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves-TAF	-	-	-
<b>Total Anticipated Commitments (D)</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Available Resources (C-D)</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Potential Future Funding</b>			
Contributions Receivable	-	-	-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves-TAF	d/ -	-	-
<b>Total Potential Future Resources (E)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Reflows from MDBs</b>	<b>f/ 16.4</b>		<b>16.4</b>

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a/ 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.

b/ 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.

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

d/ 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 0.5 million for the country engagement from January 2018.

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

f/ 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.

g/ Anticipated commitments as estimated by the CIF SEC.

## Appendix 2: PPCR Project Pipeline

PROJECT ID	SPCR/ PSSA	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/ Private	Grant	NonGrant	MPIS	Total PPCR Funding
PPCRRP027A		Thailand	BDRP: Climate Adaptation through Banking of the Blue Economy	ADB		1.43	3.58	0.08	5.08
XPCRRP028A		Armenia	BDRP: Introducing systemic climate resilience methodologies in ir	EBRD		0.48	-	0.03	0.50
XPCRRP030A		Honduras	BDRP: Low-carbon, climate-resilient and inclusive development in	IADB		1.35	3.70	0.13	5.18
						-			
									10.76
			<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3.26</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>0.24</b>	
							<b>10.54</b>		
							<b>0.24</b>		
							<b>10.78</b>		

<i>MPIS</i>	<b>0.24</b>
<b>TOTAL REQMNTS</b>	<b>10.78</b>

## Annex 1: Operational Brief on Portfolio Review of MDB Project Data for PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5

**Background:** The PPCR Monitoring and Reporting System (PPCR M&R System) has a unique design that puts countries at the center of efforts to track and assess implementation progress and results over time. Officially, all **five core indicators** required in the program are the reporting responsibility of country focal points, with support from the CIF Secretariat and close coordination with MDBs. The system uses a participatory approach in which multiple stakeholder groups from government, civil society, project teams, and others involved in the country’s Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR, i.e., “investment plan”) are convened to contribute toward the country’s annual PPCR results report. Figure 1 illustrates the key design features of this system.

Figure 1: Key Design Features of PPCR M&R System

PPCR Methods and Metrics – Initial Design	
PPCR Core Indicators	Approach
1. Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector, planning	National level; participatory scoring workshop
2. Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience	National level; participatory scoring workshop
3. Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested (optional)	Country investment plan level; aggregated across projects
4. Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to CV and CC	Country investment plan level; aggregated across projects
5. Number of people (women/men) supported by PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	Country investment plan level; aggregated across projects

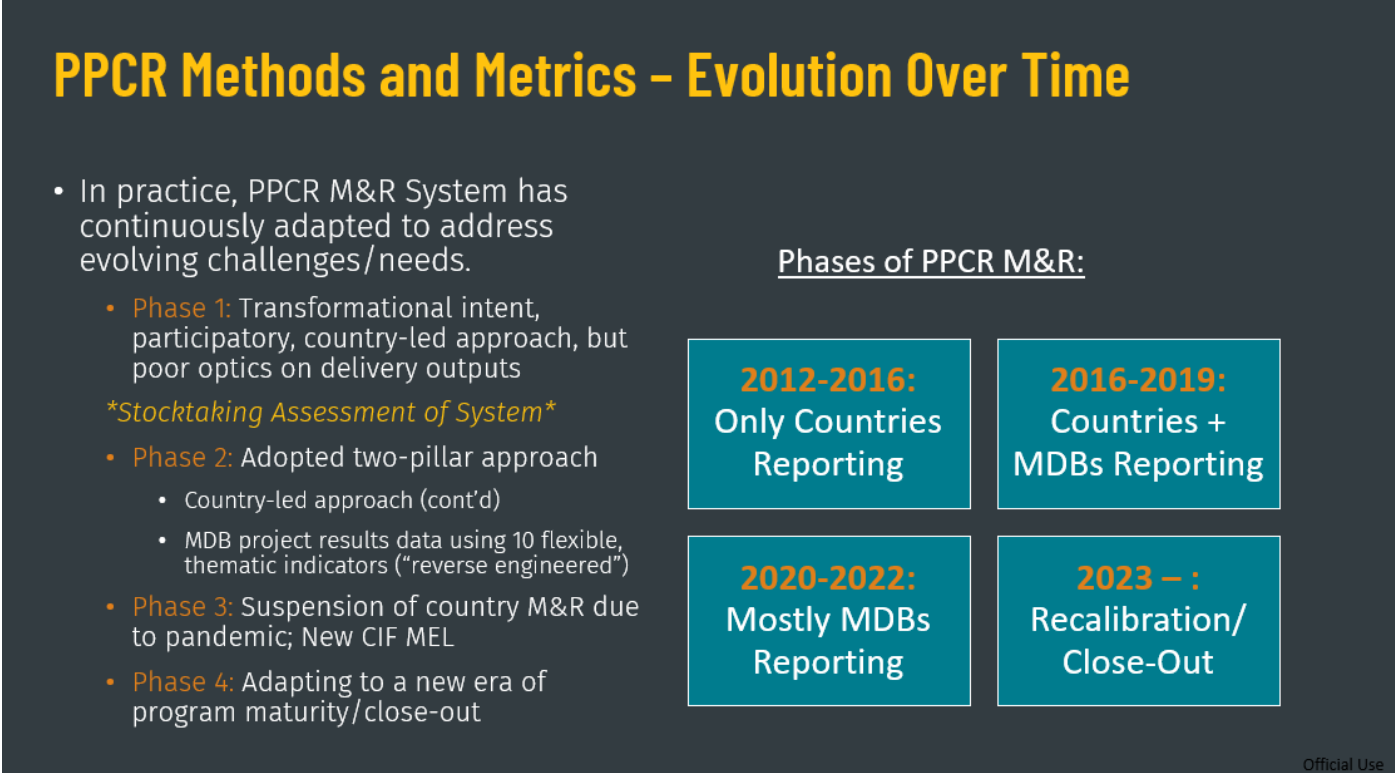
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant interest to pilot climate resilience M&amp;E approaches, too</li> <li>• PPCR M&amp;R System designed with five core indicators reported by country focal points for the full investment plan of projects (approx. 2-9 projects per country)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country ownership</li> <li>• Participatory approach</li> <li>• Mixed methods</li> <li>• Learning-by-doing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Countries convene a national multi-stakeholder scoring workshop on an annual basis               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• i.e., Collate, aggregate, deliberate, validate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Intended as model for countries to integrate indicators/approach into their own national climate resilience M&amp;E               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g., Zambia, Samoa</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Over time, however, the PPCR M&R System has evolved significantly. During Phase I (approx. 2012–2016) only countries were reporting on the five core indicators. The CIF Trust Fund Committee requested a stocktaking review of the system due to their perception that they were not able to sufficiently track delivery outputs and other factors. A [PPCR M&R Stocktaking Review](#) was conducted, and as a result of its findings, the Trust Fund Committee approved an updated, two-tiered PPCR M&R System. This updated system combined (i) country-led reporting on the five core indicators and (ii) results data mined from pre-existing MDB project-level reporting to be used as a complement on delivery outputs. This two-tiered approach, marked Phase II (approx. 2017–2019), worked relatively well.

When the COVID-19 pandemic occurred, countries were not able to convene stakeholders for the required national M&R workshop, and CIF temporarily suspended PPCR country results reporting. Ironically, this led to the opposite approach from the intended design: only MDB project-level reporting and no country results reporting (Phase III: approx. 2020–2022). This has led to a robust longitudinal record of **MDB results reporting on 10 common output-level indicators**, which together, have become the primary *de facto* evidence base for PPCR results. They present a strong picture of delivery, but they were never designed to capture the program’s important outcome and impact objectives (covered by country reporting).

Despite CIF’s mandate to resume PPCR country results reporting gradually from 2021 onward, very few countries resumed reporting in 2021, 2022, and 2023. CIF made significant efforts in 2022 and 2023 to re-engage countries for M&R, including a [PPCR M&R Dialogue and Strategy Workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region](#) held in partnership with the Asian Development Bank in February 2023. Countries reported back existential challenges to continuing their M&R responsibilities, such as project closure and team dissolution, lack of capacity, lack of resources, lack of awareness, staff turnover, among others. These issues are discussed in more detail in Section 2.5 of the [PPCR Operational and Results Report \(June 2023\)](#). See Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Evolution of PPCR M&R System**



At present (Phase IV), it appears doubtful that many PPCR countries will be able to resume their country-level results reporting on the five PPCR core indicators. CIF’s emphasis is on supporting countries where all projects are closed/closing to conduct a final “Investment Plan Close-Out”. This serves, among other

areas, as a formal stop mechanism for country results reporting. These systemic issues related to PPCR M&R are still being addressed in due course.

**One of the most significant data gaps created with countries no longer reporting results relates to the quantitative results generated. No updated results have been reported for PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5 in the majority of PPCR countries since 2018.<sup>36</sup>**

- **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 vulnerability and climate change (*Aggregated across projects*)
- **PPCR Core Indicator 5** = Number of people (women/men) supported by PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change (*Aggregated across projects*)

### **Portfolio Review Objectives:**

This portfolio review exercise stems from the hypothesis that MDB project documents already shared with CIF for M&R purposes—namely project supervision reports and project completion reports—may contain valuable updated results data that align with PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5. The CIF Secretariat thus conducted a portfolio review exercise in December 2023 to assess the extent to which MDB results data reported for projects could be applied to reporting on PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5. The objective of applying these data would be to fill critical data gaps on PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5, where countries are no longer reporting results, and to enhance overall understanding of these results areas.

### **Methods, Scope, and Projects Assessed:**

All projects where CIF has been granted access to supervision or completion reports for the explicit purposes of results reporting were reviewed, with an emphasis on completed projects.<sup>37</sup> In principle, completed projects should be in a position to identify and validate a final achieved result value; allowing these projects to formally conclude results reporting for CIF.

The primary criterion for assessment was to identify a **recognized, standard unit of measurement** that aligns with the units of measurement used for PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5. This includes all project-level indicators measuring *people (men/women) supported* for PPCR Core Indicator 5, and indicators measuring *households, communities, businesses, and public sector services* for PPCR Core Indicator 4.

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<sup>36</sup> The last year reporting period before COVID-19 was in 2019, which captured results from calendar year 2018.

<sup>37</sup> Except for the Caribbean and Pacific Regional tracks, since these are not covered by PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5 due to the high potential for country-level double-counting.

All candidate indicators and their most recently reported targets and achieved values were logged in an Excel file alongside the officially reported country data. This information was logged for each project and directly compared with the country-reported data at the project level.

Although PPCR Core Indicator 5 primarily measures intervention reach (i.e., people supported at all), the technical definition for PPCR Core Indicator 4 has a higher bar for achievement, since households, communities, businesses, and public sector services must *use* (i.e., adopt) PPCR tools, instruments, or strategies in order to be counted. This distinction was not yet systematically assessed during the initial portfolio review exercise, since the focus was on overall feasibility of alignment.

Project-level results and information reported by MDBs were further reviewed for inclusion in the “PPCR People” Results Deep Dive. Several projects’ results data relevant to PPCR Core Indicator 5 were integrated as illustrative examples, with the appropriate MDB document sources cited. Until further action is taken, and the way forward agreed amongst CIF stakeholders, the country reported values are used as the official reported results in this publication (forthcoming January 2024).

### **Key Findings from Exercise:**

The following key findings were observed through the portfolio review exercise:

- Country- and MDB-driven reporting methodologies appear significantly different enough to limit the number of direct data comparisons observed in the portfolio (i.e., matching country and MDB reported values match). Overall, triangulation does not elicit sufficient data compatibility, harmonization, and scale of application to resolve the data gap problem for PPCR M&R.
- Nonetheless, some project-specific updates are available for PPCR Core Indicator 5, which CIF Secretariat, MDBs, and countries can feasibly review and confirm for updates on a project-by-project basis.
  - PPCR 5 country-reported targets are, on average, significantly higher than MDB-reported targets.
  - A lot of MDB results data are available on “persons trained” or related capacity building, which may or may not be reflected in country reporting.
- Systematically updating PPCR Core Indicator 4 using MDB data does not appear feasible, due to the substantial discrepancies in scope, scale, and methodology observed.
  - PPCR Core Indicator 4 country reporting is orders of magnitude higher than available MDB project data. There also appears to be inconsistent conversion between units of analysis. (For example, some countries convert the total number of people supported under PPCR 5 to the equivalent number of households under PPCR 4. Others only report results on households if the intervention specifically targets “households” in its own design.)
  - In theory, PPCR 4 is supposed to measure “adoption” (i.e., outcome level) and thus have a higher threshold to qualify than results under PPCR 5 (people “supported”, i.e., in a sense, output level). It is unclear whether this distinction has been applied in practice.
- Completed projects provide the best immediate opportunity to confirm achieved results data points.

- MDBs often report more granular results indicators at the project level that would fall under the umbrella of PPCR 4 or PPCR 5. These could be used as helpful supplemental information for results, communications, and analysis, even if the MDB data are not used to replace the official numbers reported to the TFC. (For example, “100,000 people” could be reported by a country, whereas an MDB specifies “40,000 with improved irrigation access” at the project level.)

### **Proposed Course of Action:**

From the perspective of the CIF Secretariat, several action items are proposed as preferred next steps in light of the portfolio review exercise and its key findings:

1. **MDBs need to validate use of figures** reported from their respective projects before any can be used to formally replace officially reported figures from PPCR countries. This should be undertaken especially for completed projects (see table in full operational brief).
2. **CIF should work with MDBs for “quick wins” of projects with good data availability to update the results reported** within the program totals, especially for PPCR Core Indicator 5 and in more limited cases for PPCR Core Indicator 4 (see table in full operational brief).
3. **CIF should maintain the country-reported numbers from 2018 as “default” achieved and expected results for both PPCR 4 and 5**, while continuously making updates to improve accuracy of numbers if/when supporting data or evidence become available and are validated.
4. **MDB data relevant to PPCR Core Indicators 4 and 5 can be used as supplementary information for illustrative purposes.** It is not recommended to systematically update “households” numbers in PPCR 4 using PPCR 5 data, since the reporting relationship between “people” and “households” has been too inconsistently applied across projects. Similarly, it is not recommended to systematically update “people” numbers in PPCR 5 based on MDB reporting on “persons trained,” since that information is already captured through a PPCR-MDB indicator, and it is not clear whether countries have incorporated these beneficiaries consistently within their own reporting.
5. **CIF should continue encouraging countries to report new results achieved** using the country-led component of the PPCR M&R System until the system is formally concluded.
6. **Countries conducting IP Close-Out should validate results numbers achieved and report final values to CIF**, in coordination with MDB inputs and data validation.

### **Project-Specific Issues:**

A table in the full operational brief provides a summary of results data availability for PPCR 4 and PPCR 5 core indicators, based on existing MDB project reports (i.e., MDBs’ project supervision and completion reports). Please contact the CIF Secretariat for more information.





## The Climate Investment Funds

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

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