

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Summary	4
Indicative Project Overview	5
PROJECT COMPONENTS	5
PROJECT OUTLINE	11
A. PROJECT RATIONALE.....	11
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	17
Project description.....	17
Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.....	28
Core Indicators.....	32
Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation	36
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	37
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS.....	38
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:	38
Stakeholder Engagement	38
Private Sector.....	39
Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks	39
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS.....	39
Knowledge management.....	39
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	40
GEF Financing Table.....	40
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	40
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation	40
Indicative Focal Area Elements	41
Indicative Co-financing	41
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS	41
GEF Agency(ies) Certification	41
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....	41
ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION	42
ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING	42
ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS.....	42
ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET	42

General Project Information

Project Title

Amplifying the impact of the “Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation” of the Global Environment Facility through learning and knowledge management

Region	GEF Project ID
Global	11303
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Global	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
UNIDO	220216
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
UNIDO	GEF Agency
CLIMATE-KIC	Private Sector
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	4/19/2023

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate Change Adaptation, Innovation, Private sector, Climate resilience, Least Developed Countries, Climate finance, Climate information, Private Sector, Stakeholders, SMEs, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Targeted Research, Knowledge Exchange

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
MTF	24
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
2,208,105.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
209,770.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
2,417,875.00	3,300,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
75,000.00	7,125.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
82,125.00	2,500,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

1. Climate change is showing unprecedented effects particularly in LDCs on countries with low climate resilience, high vulnerability and high exposure to extreme events such as floods, droughts, storms and cyclones. These countries are often characterized by unstable political and/or socio-economic settings and high reliance on climate-sensitive sectors. As a consequence, they are disproportionately affected by climate changes, with serious impacts on people’s livelihoods and the environment.
2. On top of this, private sector engagement in adaptation is still well below the levels needed to cope with climate change impacts. Private investment in climate change adaptation is perceived as risky, due to three main reasons: **1) lack of localised climate risk and vulnerability data and information services, 2) lack of effective institutional arrangements, policies and plans for adaptation, 3) low perceived or actual returns on adaptation investments**. Because of these challenges, countries struggle to mobilize the necessary investments to realize climate action, hence missing opportunities to unlock climate investments and innovation. In the absence of any action taken, the current situation creates a downward spiral that prevents vulnerable countries from becoming climate resilient and face future external shocks.
3. Information and knowledge, prove of concepts, methodologies and analysis metrics and tools are key to mitigating several risks that hinder private sector investments in climate change adaptation. With this premise, the proposed project aims at contributing to addressing the above-highlighted barriers to private adaptation investment by actively engaging in the sharing of information and knowledge on CCA as per below:
 - **Lack of localised climate risk and vulnerability data and information services (Barrier 1)** by providing interested stakeholders with learnings and good practices for investing in climate change and vulnerability, including the role of ESOs and of MSMEs incubation and adaptation in addressing climate change impacts and by providing guidance on ways to estimate the value of climate change adaptation measures;
 - **Lack of effective institutional arrangements, policies and plans for adaptation (Barrier 2)** by bringing together stakeholders from the public and private sector looking to be engaged in climate change adaptation to identify good practices, methods, tools and recommendations related to investment funds setup, investment de-risking and to identify climate impact, including the provision of guidance on metrics/methodologies to calculate adaptation benefits that are understandable by the public and private sector; and
 - **Low perceived or actual returns on adaptation investments (Barrier 3)** through the development, publication and dissemination of information – indicators, methodologies and standards to quantify impacts of adaptation measures and or possible accounting and monitoring frameworks – on climate change adaptation that can be used by the private sector to calculate actual returns on adaptation investments.
4. The Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation launched in 2019 aimed at catalysing innovation to achieve adaptation results received a strong interest from private sector companies to invest and engage in climate resilience solutions. In addition to the Challenge Programme Project, GEF has a vast experience implementing projects in LDCs that foster private sector engagement and investment in adaptation.
5. The application stage of the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation has been very successful and the impacts that the selected projects are expected to have are substantial. Although each of the Challenge Programme projects has a component on knowledge sharing and learning, there is no concerted action to gather, discuss, manage and disseminate the learning and knowledge generated by these projects. Experiences, knowledge and insights gained are scattered over time, geography and actors; there is no exchange of learning and knowledge between actors of similar spheres to create spill-over effects and new projects do not sufficiently benefit from experiences gained in previous similar ones.

6. The key issue for innovation is risk, which is also among the main barriers preventing the promotion of private adaptation investments. While innovative approaches are much needed to solve major environmental problems, some innovations will fail. In fact, [STAP's Guidance Document \(2021\)](#) refers that failures should be expected when exploring beyond the current boundaries of conventional approaches, such as testing novel financial models (e.g., blended financial initiatives for adaptation) or testing new technologies (e.g. green hydrogen), and that these are acceptable provided that GEF learns quickly from them and that they are outweighed by the scale and scope of the gains. Therefore, according to the [STAP Innovation Report](#), mechanisms are needed to ensure that experiences are shared to replicate successes and avoid failures in forthcoming projects. The proposed Knowledge Management (KM) Adaptation project aims to gather, discuss, manage and disseminate the learning and knowledge generated from adaptation innovation projects implemented by GEF through the establishment of a Digital Community of Practice on Investment Funds, MSMEs Incubation & Acceleration and CCA Impacts Metrics.
7. In addition to this, although the GEF has financed over 100 climate adaptation projects through its funds, there is no common platform to capture the learnings and knowledge generated from the projects. There are platforms that provide specified scientific information on climate change risks and vulnerabilities and projects and sector reports, and/or aggregate information from international recognized development agencies across the adaptation sphere on adaptation science, policy and practice information and knowledge.
8. This project seeks to establish a common platform for learning and knowledge management on adaptation innovation and financing, that will not only strengthen the climate change approaches throughout the LDCF and SCCF portfolios, it will also support replication of these projects by other private sector actors and improvement of the models and technologies being implemented in each of these projects in new project proposals. This project presents an opportunity to share between different on-going early-stage projects the generated knowledge and learnings throughout the project implementation phase, allowing the participants to make use of knowledge and information generated by other projects, speeding up their own project implementation and/or amplifying its effects.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

The project aims to gather, discuss, manage and disseminate the learnings and knowledge generated through the implementation of several GEF funded projects, such as the ones from the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation, to accelerate private sector investment in climate adaptation innovation. Through the establishment of a Digital Community of Practice that will foster learning and make available knowledge materials in the areas of (i) Investment Funds; (ii) MSME Incubation and Acceleration, and (iii) CCA impacts and measures with project sector perspective, the project will contribute to fostering private sector innovation and finance towards adaptation for LDCs and developing countries.

Project Components

PC1: Global convening thought leadership and coordination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
89,963.00	150,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. Global dialogue on climate adaptation innovation promoted and coordinated

Output:

1.1.1. Strengthen the climate adaptation and resilience innovation agenda through the organization of at least three (3) thematic events attended by the private sector, public sector and GEF implementing agencies

1.1.2. Webpage created and operationalized to coordinate work under this project

1.1.3. Climate adaptation innovation thought leadership piece on synergetic knowledge and learning generated by the three Communities of Practice

PC2: Community of Practice on Investment Funds

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
500,642.00	700,000.00

Outcome:

2.1. Investment Funds Community of Practice with at least 35 active stakeholders and 50% gender balance

Output:

2.1.1. Investment Funds dedicated space in the Webpage created and maintained up to date by GARI

2.1.2. Creation and delivery of a webinar series on CCA investment funds

2.1.3. White paper and policy brief on the role of Investment Funds on CCA

2.1.4. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA investment funds through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings for 50 stakeholders each of which 50% are women

2.1.5. At least three (3) blogposts on the Webpage are developed on the outcomes of thematic meetings

PC3: Community of Practice on MSME Incubation & Acceleration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
500,642.00	700,000.00

Outcome:

3.1. MSME Incubation & Acceleration Community of Practice with at least 35 active stakeholders and 50% gender balance

Output:

3.1.1. MSME Incubation & Acceleration dedicated space on the Webpage created and maintained up to date by Climate-KIC

Output 3.1.2. Mapping of key challenges and best practices for Entrepreneurship Support Organizations (ESOs) and MSMEs

3.1.3. Creation and delivery of a webinar series on CCA incubation and acceleration

3.1.4. White paper and policy brief on MSME Incubation & Adaptation

3.1.5. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA incubation and acceleration through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings for 50 stakeholders each, of which 50% are women

3.1.6 At least three (3) newsletters/articles or thematic blogposts are developed and posted on the Webpage

PC4: Community of Practice on CCA impacts and measures metrics with private sector perspectives

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
500,642.00	700,000.00

Outcome:

4.1 Private Sector CCA Impact Metrics Community of Practice with at least 35 active stakeholders and 50% gender balance

Output:

4.1.1. Private Sector CCA Impact Metrics dedicated space in the Webpage created and maintained up to date

4.1.2. Webinar series on impact measurements and metrics for the private sector created and delivered

4.1.3. White paper and policy brief on CCA impact measurements and their application to the private sector

4.1.4. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA impact measurements and their application to the private sector through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings with 50 stakeholders each, of which 50% are women

PC1: Global convening thought leadership and coordination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-B
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
111,068.00	150,000.00

Outcome:

1.1. Global dialogue on climate adaptation innovation promoted and coordinated

Output:

1.1.1. Strengthen the climate adaptation and resilience innovation agenda through the organization of at least three (3) thematic events attended by the private sector, public sector and GEF implementing agencies

1.1.2. Webpage created and operationalized to coordinate work under this project

1.1.3. Climate adaptation innovation thought leadership piece on synergetic knowledge and learning generated by the three Communities of Practice

PC2: Community of Practice on Investment Funds

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-B
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
90,000.00	150,000.00

Outcome:

2.1. Investment Funds Community of Practice with at least 35 active stakeholders and 50% gender balance

Output:

2.1.1. Investment Funds dedicated space in the Webpage created and maintained up to date by GARI

2.1.2. Creation and delivery of a webinar series on CCA investment funds

2.1.3. White paper and policy brief on the role of Investment Funds on CCA

2.1.4. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA investment funds through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings for 50 stakeholders each of which 50% are women

2.1.5. At least three (3) blogposts on the Webpage are developed on the outcomes of thematic meetings

PC3: Community of Practice on MSME Incubation & Acceleration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-B
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
90,000.00	150,000.00

Outcome:

3.1. MSME Incubation & Acceleration Community of Practice with at least 35 active stakeholders and 50% gender balance

Output:

3.1.1. MSME Incubation & Acceleration dedicated space on the Webpage created and maintained up to date by Climate-KIC

Output 3.1.2. Mapping of key challenges and best practices for Entrepreneurship Support Organizations (ESOs) and MSMEs

3.1.3. Creation and delivery of a webinar series on CCA incubation and acceleration

3.1.4. White paper and policy brief on MSME Incubation & Adaptation

3.1.5. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA incubation and acceleration through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings for 50 stakeholders each, of which 50% are women

3.1.6 At least three (3) newsletters/articles or thematic blogposts are developed and posted on the Webpage

PC4: Community of Practice on CCA impacts and measures metrics with private sector perspectives

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-B
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
90,000.00	150,000.00

Outcome:

4.1 Private Sector CCA Impact Metrics Community of Practice with at least 35 active stakeholders and 50% gender balance

Output:

- 4.1.1. Private Sector CCA Impact Metrics dedicated space in the Webpage created and maintained up to date
- 4.1.2. Webinar series on impact measurements and metrics for the private sector created and delivered
- 4.1.3. White paper and policy brief on CCA impact measurements and their application to the private sector
- 4.1.4. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA impact measurements and their application to the private sector through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings with 50 stakeholders each, of which 50% are women

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
100,000.00	160,000.00

Outcome:

- 5.1. Progress on project implementation tracked and reported

Output:

- 5.1.1. Continuous project monitoring and reporting as per UNIDO and GEF guidelines
- 5.1.2. Terminal Evaluation conducted

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	SCCF-B
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
30,000.00	40,000.00

Outcome:

- 5.1. Progress on project implementation tracked and reported

Output:

- 5.1.1. Continuous project monitoring and reporting as per UNIDO and GEF guidelines
- 5.1.2. Terminal Evaluation conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
PC1: Global convening thought leadership and coordination	89,963.00	150,000.00
PC2: Community of Practice on Investment Funds	500,642.00	700,000.00
PC3: Community of Practice on MSME Incubation & Acceleration	500,642.00	700,000.00
PC4: Community of Practice on CCA impacts and measures metrics with private sector perspectives	500,642.00	700,000.00
PC1: Global convening thought leadership and coordination	111,068.00	150,000.00
PC2: Community of Practice on Investment Funds	90,000.00	150,000.00
PC3: Community of Practice on MSME Incubation & Acceleration	90,000.00	150,000.00
PC4: Community of Practice on CCA impacts and measures metrics with private sector perspectives	90,000.00	150,000.00
M&E	100,000.00	160,000.00
M&E	30,000.00	40,000.00
Subtotal	2,102,957.00	3,050,000.00
Project Management Cost	84,595.00	125,000.00
Project Management Cost	20,553.00	125,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	2,208,105.00	3,300,000.00

Please provide justification

PMC amount equals 5% of GEF amount.

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

9. According to the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal^[11], LDCs are most vulnerable to climate change as they are characterized by low climate resilience and high vulnerability and high exposure to extreme events such as floods, droughts, storms and cyclones. This is due to their geographical setting that makes them prone to the adverse impacts of climate change, but also their economic characteristics and high reliance on climate-sensitive sectors, for instance they lack a stable and prosperous economy, investments in R&D, capacity building and infrastructures including technology development. They also lack well delineated climate policies and clarity on the roles and responsibility for the implementation of adaptation strategies. More generally, they lack a robust system to collect, analyse and disseminate information at the national, regional and local level and access to existing data and resources is not equally distributed. As a consequence, they are disproportionately affected by climate changes, with serious impacts on people's livelihoods and the environment.
10. As the annual temperatures for all LDCs have increased since 1960s and are projected to further increase by the end of the century, climate impacts are expected to worsen exposure of millions of people in LDCs to poverty, hunger and diseases. The LDCs' vulnerability to climate change and their low adaptation capacity has been recognised by the international community, having established the GEF LDCF fund with the purpose of assisting LDCs in adapting to climate change.
11. Although LDCs are particularly affected, not only them but all countries struggle with private sector engagement in adaptation that is still well below the levels needed to cope with climate change impacts. This situation makes countries struggle to mobilize the necessary investments to realize climate action, thus missing an opportunity to unlock climate investments and innovation opportunities. In the absence of any action taken, the current situation creates a downward spiral for all countries from becoming climate resilient and face future external shocks.
12. According to the GEF LDCF/SCCF Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2022-2026^[12], facing climate change impacts requires an unprecedented pace and scale of technology transfer, innovation and investment and proactive and innovative partnership throughout the private sector. To address the adaptation financing gap, the private and public sector must work together: governments must provide the right policy incentives for investment and remove unnecessary barriers, and the private sector must show innovation and leadership by making bold and innovative investment decisions. In order to invest, the private sector needs clear evidence of the countries, regions and sectors that need support and of the benefits that will be yield from these investments. At the moment in the adaptation sphere there is a lot of scattered knowledge and learnings that, if aggregated and showcased, could become the necessary evidence to compel the private sector to invest in adaptation. **The proposed KM Adaptation project aims to gather, discuss, manage and disseminate the learnings and knowledge generated through the implementation of several GEF funded projects, such as the ones from the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation, to accelerate private sector investment in climate adaptation innovation.** The learning gained through this project will benefit the Challenge Program Adaptation Innovation projects that will be in implementation during the execution of this KM Adaptation project, as they are expected to be active participants in the established communities of practice as well as future rounds of the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, as well as broader LDCF and SCCF programming.
13. The **Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation was launched in 2019 in alignment with the GEF-7 adaptation programming strategy. It is aimed at catalysing innovation to harness the power of private sector actors for achieving adaptation results, through testing and validation of scalable, bankable or otherwise fundable investment approaches, business models and partnerships**^[13]. This programme's innovativeness laid in the fact that any project proponent could present a project to be supported under the programme, allowing GEF to engage directly for the first time with a wider spectrum of actors (such as private sector and other innovators) that were not GEF Agencies.

15. The vast majority of applications received under the LDCF/SCCF Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation was submitted by project proponents that were not GEF agencies. The programme issued two (2) rounds of Calls for Concepts, receiving a total of 756 applications, of which 30% (240 applications) were submitted by the private sector, including commercial producers (103 applications), consulting firms (78 applications), private financing institution (31 applications) and climate information providers (28 applications). Only 6% (48 applications) were submitted by GEF Agencies. ^[414]
15. The **high number of applications received from the private sector reflects its strong interest to invest and engage in climate resilience solutions**, particularly in developing countries and Least Developing Countries (LDCs) where adaptation needs are enormous. This is an important signal, as **investment required for climate change adaptation is high and can only be met through private sector participation**. Estimates on investments needed to finance climate change adaptation vary significantly depending on methodologies adopted, sectors covered, time horizons used, reflecting the uncertainties related to climate change impacts and adaptation. Costs of climate change adaptation and resilience investment needs in developing countries are estimated around US\$140-300 billion per year by 2030 and are projected to rise to US\$280-500 billion per year by 2050^[615]. Current flows of international adaptation finance reported for 2019-2020 are approximately US\$46 billion, falling short on the estimated needs of developing countries reported in their NDCs (~US\$100 billion per year for 2020-2030), with almost all of the tracked adaptation finance coming from public finance channels (investment loans, policy-based finance and grants) ^[616]. Thus, there is an urgent need to engage private sector investments to respond to climate change.
16. Together the LDCF and the SCCF have provided over US\$2 billion grant financing since their inception, and mobilized US\$10 billion domestically and internationally in financing to support adaptation in approximately 120 countries. The LDCF is expected to continue playing a key role not only in financing adaptation priorities but also in creating an enabling environment to mobilize large scale financing from both public and private sectors to bridge the adaptation finance gap^[17].
17. Although private sector engagement in adaptation has increased in the last years, it is still well below the levels needed to cope with climate change impacts. This is especially true for developing countries and LDCs where climate change impacts and hazards are expected to have the highest impacts due to lack of resilience and coping mechanisms. **Private investment in climate change adaptation is perceived as risky, due to three main reasons**^[818]:
- (1) Lack of localised climate risk and vulnerability data and information services that can be used to guide investments in adaptation-related decision-making:**
- Adaptation projects need high levels of tailoring based on risks associated with specific geography, sector and exposure of assets or population, to guarantee that the technology or the product of services selected is the most appropriate to address a given climate change impact and that it does not lead to maladaptation. Moreover, given significant uncertainties that persist regarding future impacts of climate change, data quality and information play a key role in better understanding socio-economic factors as well as policy and behavioural skills.
 - There is a lack of robust information systems available, detailing climate risks and opportunities and providing tailored services on the costs and benefits of adaptation actions. There is a need to facilitate access to information and decision support tools to assess climate risk into investments and portfolio management.
 - Climate data should be organized and presented in a way that is understandable and usable by investors to identify and quantify climate change risks and assess opportunities.
- (2) Developing countries lack effective institutional arrangements, policies and plans for adaptation:**
- The lack of institutional arrangements for adaptation and institutional capacity for climate adaptation projects and investments is halting private sector investments. The absence of a policy framework (such as legal frameworks, market-based and regulatory instruments), budgets and investment programmes for adaptation makes investment in adaptation not attractive to the private sector. Low financial

management and fiduciary and capacity for climate-related planning and project implementation exacerbated by the lack of strong institutional arrangements and interagency coordination creates adverse conditions for private sector engagement in adaptation and related activities.

- Adaptation to climate change presents a classic problem of market failure. Market failures are conditions in which the distribution of goods and services are not optimally distributed in the marketplace. Climate change has induced risks that are not uniformly distributed (geographically and in time), as the beneficiaries are disconnected from the parties that bear the costs, leading to a lack of financing to address critical adaptation investments needs. While some private investment in climate change adaptation makes good business sense (e.g. making a company's supply chain more resilient), often adaptation requires public goods, and thus calling for public intervention.
- Investors have currently limited analytical capacity to price climate risks and integrate the "value" of adaptation outcomes and overlook climate changes impacts into project assessment or return calculations. The absence of reliable and widely accepted metrics to help investors understand how to monetize adaptation benefits, and of policies and regulation that require companies to meet resilience standards or adaptation goals prevents private investment from growing.
- Lack of metrics and standards to ensure investments are meeting their adaptation needs is also constraining private sector investment in adaptation. Metrics, standards and definitions are key to signalling to developers the level of resilience required, and to reducing economic inefficiencies caused by poor policies and enforcing regulation to promote, accelerate, and catalyse private sector investment faster than otherwise would result from regular market forces.
- There is no common metric for defining and measuring adaptation projects outcomes, as there is for mitigation (which is CO₂e).

(3) Low perceived or actual returns on investment, and inability of the private sector to capture the full environmental and social benefits generated by investment in adaptation:

- Lack of financial incentives to attract the private sector, such as government guarantees, tax benefits and risk-sharing mechanism that can remediate market failures and incentivize adaptation investments into adaptation, preventing the private sector from investing in adaptation.
- Adaptation projects rarely have easily monetizable cash flows and even when they do, returns are low and or insufficient to provide a competitive risk of return profile.
- Adaptation projects can be complex, in particular when public and private investment are required to come together to make a project viable. Creating efficient blended structures and allocating risk and return to various investors is more complex for adaptation projects than for mitigation ones. Due to the risky and untested character of investments, concessional finance is more critical, requiring different approaches to blending.

18. Information and knowledge, prove of concepts, methodologies and analysis metrics and tools are key to mitigating the above referred risks that hinder private sector investments in climate change adaptation. Through the establishment of Digital Community of Practices on Investment Funds, MSMEs Incubation & Acceleration and CCA Impacts Metrics, the proposed project aims at contributing to addressing the highlighted barriers by actively engaging on the sharing of information and knowledge on CCA. In practice, the KM Project will address:

- Barrier 1) by providing interested stakeholders with learnings and good practices for investing in climate change and vulnerability, including the role of ESOs and of MSMEs incubation and adaptation in addressing climate change impacts and by providing guidance on ways to estimate the value of climate change adaptation measures;
- Barrier 2) by bringing together public and private sector stakeholders looking to be engaged in climate change adaptation to identify good practices, methods, tools, and recommendations related to investment funds setup, investment de-risking and to identify climate impact, including the provision of guidance on metrics/methodologies to calculate adaptation benefits that are understandable by the public and private sector; and
- Barrier 3) through the development, publication and dissemination of information – indicators, methodologies and standards to quantify impacts of adaptation measures and or possible accounting and monitoring frameworks – on climate change adaptation that can be used by the private sector to calculate actual returns on adaptation investments.

19. With over 100 projects and programmes completed, the LDCF and the SCCF portfolios offer among the best global collections of climate change adaptation experiences and lessons learnt that can be used to acquire shared knowledge. The Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation aimed to contribute to mitigating some of these risks as well as supporting the development and implementation of innovative private sector adaptation projects.

Out of the **756 received applications, 19 were selected to be further supported by GEF⁹¹⁹, of which 58% (11 proposals) were project concepts from the private sector** that involve the establishment and provision of private sector finance for adaptation projects (establishment of Private Investment Facilities, Blended finance facilities, Public-Private Blended Financing facilities etc). Through these projects, the US\$18 million funding received from GEF is expected to leverage around US\$132 million in co-finance from which 59% (US\$79 million) will come from the private sector (see Figure 1).

- 20. The impacts that the selected projects are expected to be substantial (see Table 1). The expected ratio of GEF project finance to hectares managed for climate resilience is US\$1 to 0.048 hectares for all projects supported by the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation, while this ratio is US\$1 to 0.0059 hectares for all LDCF/SCCF projects in GEF-7.

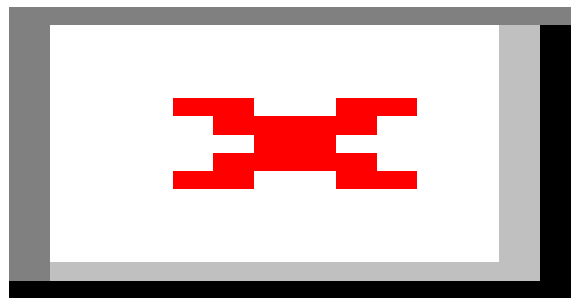


FIGURE 1: TYPE OF EXECUTING ENTITY AND FINANCING OF SELECTED PROJECT PROPOSALS

TABLE 1: TOTAL EXPECTED CORE INDICATOR RESULTS FROM THE SELECTED 19 CHALLENGE PROGRAMME FOR ADAPTATION INNOVATION PROJECTS

Core Indicator	Total Expected Results
Direct beneficiaries	1,681,649 (of which 852,331 are women)
Area of land for climate resilience	856,689
Policies/plans to mainstream climate resilience	76
People trained	40,190 (of which 20,208 are women)

FIGURE 2: PROJECT'S IMPLEMENTATION AREAS

- 21. Among the selected Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation projects, six (6) are global projects, while the rest are to be implemented in Africa (seven (7) projects), Latin America (three (3) projects) and APAC (three (3) projects). As depicted in Figure 2, these projects implement technologies, products and/or services across three (3) main innovation areas: (i) investment funds (five (5) projects); (ii) Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises (MSMEs) incubation and acceleration (12 projects), and/or (iii) the development CCA impact & measures from the private sector perspective (six (6) projects). At the beginning of October 2022, all selected projects had their PIF (12) or GEF CEO Endorsement (seven (7) projects) approved by the GEF. It is expected that by mid 2023 all Challenge Programme Adaptation for Innovation projects will be under implementation.

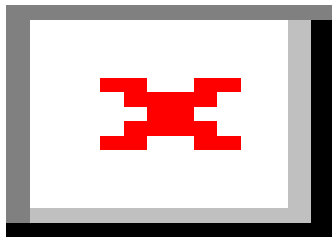


FIGURE 2: PROJECT'S IMPLEMENTATION AREAS

22. The implementation start of the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation has been very successful as it was able to attract and engage partners that are new to GEF and bring about innovative project ideas and concepts that would unlikely be brought by LDCF and SCCF conventional programming. In addition to this, these projects were successful in catalysing private sector investment (in terms of co-finance) for climate adaptation. Given the innovative nature and approach of the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation, there is an opportunity to learn from the different projects within the Programme but also share knowledge with a broader community of climate adaptation practitioners and policymakers. There is a vast unrealized potential for learning and knowledge sharing in adaptation that must be unlocked. Although each of the Challenge Programme projects has a component on knowledge sharing and learning, **there is no concerted action to gather, discuss, manage and disseminate the learning and knowledge generated by these projects. Experiences, knowledge and insights gained are scattered over time, geography and actors; there is no exchange of learning and knowledge between actors of similar spheres to create spill-over effects, and new projects do not sufficiently benefit from experiences gained in previous similar ones.** This is especially true amongst the actors on the climate investment space.
23. The **proposed KM Adaptation project aims to gather, discuss, manage and disseminate the learning and knowledge generated from adaptation innovation projects implemented by GEF through the establishment of a Digital Community of Practice** that will convene stakeholders to analyse and discuss the climate investment landscape and define new innovative ways forward, augmenting and strengthening climate adaptation action. Communities of Practice are a great way to increase collaboration, collect and share information and knowledge freely and innovate and create new ideas and solutions. They break down communication barriers and provide means for relationship building and networking. They are seen as an effective mechanism to strengthen capacity in climate change as they offer a promising perspective on how to enhance application of science-based knowledge to solve societal problems^[10]. Communities of Practice have been gaining recognition as great vehicles to accelerate the uptake from climate science and accelerate the deployment of innovative adaptation solutions to solve local climate change-induced issues.^[11]
24. Although GEF has financed over 100 climate adaptation projects through its funds, there is no common platform to capture the learnings and knowledge generated from the projects. There are platforms that provide specified scientific information on climate change risks and vulnerabilities and projects and sector reports, and/or aggregate information from international recognized development agencies across the adaptation sphere on adaptation science, policy and practice information and knowledge. This is for example the case of the GCA Knowledge Exchange^[12] platform, established by the Global Centre on Adaptation (GCA) that provides data on (i) climate change impacts and vulnerability; (ii) innovation and action; and (iii) provides materials that can be used by a wide audience to learn about adaptation and how they can get engaged in adaptation. The information made available through this platform is extracted from international development organizations such as the WB, AfDB, IMF, IPCC, OECD etc., and they include materials generated by the GCA itself. The GCA Knowledge Exchange makes knowledge on adaptation accessible and actionable in a comprehensive online portal connecting adaptation science, policy and practice information and knowledge made available by this platform can be used by the private sector, but it does not generate learning and knowledge material from discussions amongst several different private sectors investors currently acting on the implementation of innovative adaptation projects.
25. The establishment of a common platform for learning and knowledge management on adaptation innovation and financing will not only strengthen the climate change approaches throughout the LDCF and SCCF portfolios, it will also support replication of these projects by other private sector actors and improvement of the models and technologies being implemented in each of these projects in new project proposals.

26. The proposed KM Adaptation project will thus contribute to directly addressing the following four main barriers:
- Knowledge isolation: Experiences, knowledge, and insights gained are dispersed over time, geography and actors. It is important for the private sector to have information on the experiences and knowledge gained through the implementation of adaptation projects.
 - Lack of Peer-learning: No exchange between actors of similar spheres to create spill-over effects.
 - Little informed projects: New projects do not sufficiently benefit from experiences gained in previous similar projects.
 - Lack of guidance on CCA accounting frameworks.
27. By addressing the identified barriers and through the establishment of a Digital Community of Practice that will foster learning and make available knowledge materials in the areas of (i) Investment Funds; (ii) MSME Incubation and Acceleration, and (iii) CCA impacts and measures with project sector perspective, the project will contribute to fostering private sector innovation and finance towards adaptation for LDCs and developing countries. It is expected that metrics and methodologies to quantify the impacts of adaptation actions and measures are defined and put forwarded to be used by stakeholders engaged in the adaptation field. This is expected to have a big contribution in unlocking private sector adaptation financing, as with that the private sector will be able to measure / value business propositions.
28. The target beneficiaries of this project, which will also be the ones engaged in the Digital Community of Practice are: (i) the private sector (investors, entrepreneurs, microfinance institutions, financial institutions, etc. that are engaged and/or would like to be engaged in adaptation innovation and finance), (ii) donors; and (iii) recipient policy makers. Learnings and knowledge will be shared through varied means: virtual and physical meetings, webinars, blogposts, white papers etc. to ensure outreach to as many private and public institutions in developing and LDCs as possible. **The project will also involve interactive learning activities such as training, twinning, peer-to-peer and targeted knowledge exchange. Under this project, physical meetings will be held either alongside other broader existing global or regional events such as Conferences of the Parties or others, or in a country in which an existing related GEF project is being implemented with the relevant endorsement and participation of the national GEF OFP.** By making this learning and knowledge available to both the private sector and the public sector, creating links between them, and having them understand the support needs from both sides, this project aims to contribute to bridging the gap on CCA innovation financing. Additionally, the project will reinforce the GEF position as a pivotal actor in the field of catalytic climate impact investing and will advance its position in thought leadership on the outlined topics of the Digital Community of Practice.
29. The proposed KM Adaptation project **is fully in line with:**
- (i) **LDCF GEF 8 priorities – scaling up finance for adaptation (priority area 1); strengthening innovation and private sector engagement (priority area 2) and fostering partnership or inclusion and whole-of -society approach (priority area 3).** The project aims to contribute to the achievement of the LDCF stated priorities through learning and knowledge, collaboration and partnership establishment. The project is specially aligned with Priority 3 *“fostering partnership or inclusion and whole-of -society approach”* as it aims at: (i) strengthening and building capacity at all levels through a global approach for joint learning and knowledge exchange based on actual project implementation; (ii) building partnerships and enhancing cross exchange amongst varied actors; (iii) exploring innovative financing opportunities; and (iv) engaging in thought leadership through global partnerships and fostering an enabling environment.
 - (ii) **transformation lever three (3) of GEF-8 Programming Strategy^[13] “knowledge exchange and collaboration”** as it aims to promote adaptation innovation and technology transfer, through sharing of best practices, and scaling-up of adaptation solutions, pioneering approaches and experiences. It also fosters collaboration amongst stakeholders through the creation of joint tools for assessment and measuring adaptation benefits/impacts and by sharing lessons learnt and findings from solutions and approaches implemented that are catalyzing positive change.

As such the indicative focal area element for the LDCF fund is selected as CCA 1-2 and CCA 2-2 for the SCCF.

^[1] [Home | Climate Change Knowledge Portal \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/)

^[2] GEF LDCF/SCCF Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2022-2026, https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-11/GEF_Support_Innovation_LDCF_SCCF_2022_11.pdf

^[3] Update on the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under the LDCF and SCCF, 2022, http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32_Inf.04_Update%20on%20the%20Challenge%20Program%20for%20Adaptation%20Innovation%20Under%20the%20Least%20Developed%20Countries%20Fund%20and%20Special%20Climate%20Change%20Fund.pdf

^[4] Own calculations based on the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under the LDCF and SCCF update reports of 2019 and 2020: <http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022->

[06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32_Inf.04_Update%20on%20the%20Challenge%20Program%20for%20Adaptation%20Innovation%20Under%20the%20Least%20Developed%20Countries%20Fund%20and%20Special%20Climate%20Change%20Fund.pdf& https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-
documents/EN_GEF_LDCF_SCCF_27_Inf.04_Progress%20Report%20on%20the%20Challenge%20Program%20for%20Adaptation%20on%20Innovation_0.pdf](#)

^[5] World Bank, Enabling Private Investment in Climate Adaptation & Resilience, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35203/Enabling-Private-Investment-in-Climate-Adaptation-and-Resilience-Current-Status-Barriers-to-Investment-and-Blueprint-for-Action.pdf?sequence=5>

^[6] United Nations Environment Programme (2021). *Adaptation Gap Report 2021: The gathering storm – Adapting to climate change in a post-pandemic world*. Nairobi.

^[7] [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf)

[06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf)

^[8] <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35203/Enabling-Private-Investment-in-Climate-Adaptation-and-Resilience-Current-Status-Barriers-to-Investment-and-Blueprint-for-Action.pdf?sequence=5>

^[9] At the beginning of October 2022, all selected projects had their PIF (12) or GEF CEO Endorsement (seven (7) projects) approved by the GEF. It is expected that by mid 2023 all Challenge Programme Adaptation for Innovation projects will be under implementation

^[10] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7728977/>

^[11] E Maibach 2021 Environ. Res. Lett. 16 025004

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/abcfe2/pdf>

^[12] <https://adaptationexchange.org>

^[13] [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf)

[06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf)

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

30. **Innovation, information and knowledge are fundamental to addressing key barriers preventing private sector investment in adaptation.** Under the baseline scenario, the root causes and barriers that prevent the private sector from engaging in adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries and LDCs will remain, and private sector financing will continue to be well below the needs required to address climate change adaptation in the near to long future. Also, knowledge and learning kept within the projects and projects audiences are not aggregated and disseminated through a centralized webpage, with limited outreach and no opportunity to learn from other projects that were implemented in the same spheres. Furthermore, currently, a bridge connecting the private sector with the GEF-8 LDCF and SCCF Programming Strategy is missing, leading to missed opportunities in adaptation innovation financing and in the use of knowledge to shape future GEF programming strategy (GEF-9). Also according to the [STAP Innovation Report](#), the key issue for innovation is risk hence mechanisms are needed to ensure that experiences are shared to replicate successes and avoid failures in forthcoming projects.
31. The proposed KM Adaptation project aims to implement a series of project components and activities that seek to **gather, discuss, manage and disseminate the learnings and knowledge generated by the Digital Community of Practice** that will convene knowledge sharers and learners in climate innovation and climate investment landscape and define new ways forward, augmenting and strengthening climate adaptation action through private sector engagement (see Figure 3). The Digital Community of Practice will aggregate the Communities of Practice – (i) investment funds; (ii) MSME incubation and acceleration; and (iii) CCA impacts and measures with private sector perspective – each led by an institutional entity with experience in the field. While the institutional entities responsible for each Community of Practice will be in charge of coordinating, leading, collecting and disseminating the learnings and knowledge material generated under each community, the implementing agency, UNIDO, will be the lead of the Digital Community or Practice, and will be the one responsible for aggregating and making available all information and materials generated by each individual Community of Practice and organizing learning and knowledge sharing events between the Communities of Practice.
32. Participants of the Digital Community of Practice will include the executing organizations of the projects promoted under the Challenge Programme on Adaptation Innovation as anchor participants, as well as other key stakeholders engaged and looking to be engaged in climate change adaptation innovation and investment in LDCs. It is

envisaged that at the start of the operation of the Digital Community of Practice, each Community of Practice will identify at least 35 stakeholders that will be actively engaged in its activity throughout the project, although a much broader set of actors will be reached through the KM activities promoted. The participation of these communities and the activities promoted by them is voluntary. The materials generated by each Community of Practice will include leadership papers, blogs, web articles, panel events at international events (e.g., UNFCCC), webinars and guidelines/frameworks.

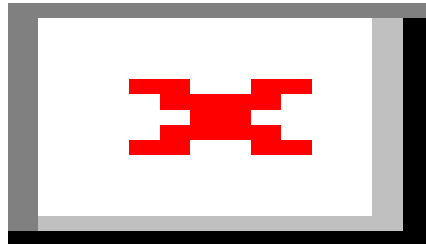


FIGURE 3: DIGITAL COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

33. Through its activities, the KM Adaptation project will achieve three objectives:
- (i) Strengthen **broad-based understanding and practice** on the opportunities and approaches to achieve innovation and private sector engagement for climate adaptation;
 - (ii) Strengthen **design and impact of LDCF and SCCF projects** for climate adaptation innovation and private sector engagement for all relevant LDCF/SCCF programming going forward, including but not exclusively through the Challenge Program on Adaptation Innovation; and
- Strengthen **thought leadership and profile** of the GEF-managed LDCF/SCCF and its partners in the field of innovation and private sector engagement.
34. While pursuing these three objectives, the KM Project will address the key barriers halting climate change investments:
- Lack of localised climate risk and vulnerability data and information services: the project will provide interested stakeholders with learning about good practices for investing in CCA, including the role of ESOs and of MSMEs incubation and adaptation in addressing climate change impacts and guidance on ways to estimate the value of climate change adaptation measures;
 - Lack of effective institutional arrangements, policies and plans for adaptation: the project will bring together public and private sector stakeholders looking to be engaged in climate change adaptation to identify good practices, methods, tools and recommendations related to investment funds setup, investment de-risking and to identify climate impact, including the provision of guidance on metrics/methodologies to calculate adaptation benefits that are understandable by the public and private sector; and
 - Low perceived or actual returns on adaptation investments: the project will develop, publish and disseminate information – indicators, methodologies to quantify impacts of adaptation measures and or possible accounting and monitoring frameworks – on climate change adaptation that can be used by the private sector to calculate actual returns on adaptation investments.
35. This project design has been selected over alternative approaches for its innovation potential and for combining knowledge management with learning sharing activities, allowing to not only share information and knowledge but also to learn from past and on-going projects results as to avoid repeating the same mistakes and/or to replicate best practices. The project will also encourage early-stage projects to continuously evaluate and adapt their respective approaches throughout project implementation, based on the principles of adaptive management which are part of the STAP key elements of good project design which GEF-8 PIFs are expected to apply.
36. Despite having a specific focus on the experiences and learning extracted from the involvement of private sector in adaptation in the LDCs, this project will benefit all countries that need to engage the private sector in adaptation, as the learning and knowledge generated can be used to support the development and implementation of any

adaptation innovation project. The target beneficiaries will include: (i) the private sector (investors, entrepreneurs, microfinance institutions, financial institutions, IPLCs, CSOs etc. that are engaged and/or would like to be engaged in adaptation innovation and finance), (ii) donors; and (iii) recipient policy makers. Additionally, the project will reinforce the GEF position as pivotal actor in the field of catalytic climate impact investing and advance its position in thought leadership on the outlined foci topics. It will also enable GEF to make the bridge between the private sector and its GEF-8 LDCF and SCCF Programming Strategy, by identifying opportunities and best ways to engage the private sector in adaptation innovation financing, as well as to use this knowledge to shape future GEF programming strategy (GEF9).

- 37. The project will aim to promote gender equality (50% women participation in all its activities) as well as an aggregate level of 20% participation of youth and 20% participation from developing countries as overall targets.
- 38. The following figure shows the Theory of Change of the proposed project.

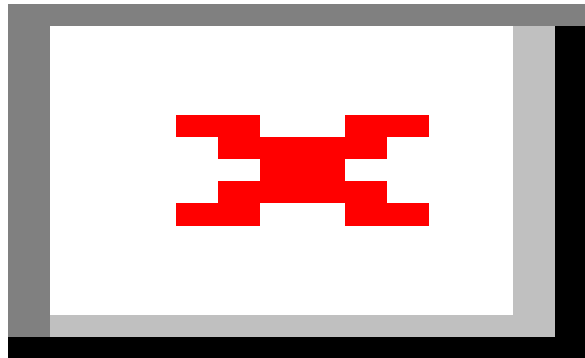


FIGURE 4: KM ADAPTATION PROJECT THEORY OF CHANGE

PC1: GLOBAL CONVENING THOUGHT LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

- 39. This PC aims to aggregate and disseminate through a Webpage, established within the UNIDO website, the learnings and knowledge generated by the three (3) Communities of Practice as well as foster discussion and integrated generation of knowledge between them. This Webpage will be established and maintained by UNIDO once the project comes to an end, ensuring its sustainability. As part of this PC, towards the end of the project a thought leadership piece will be elaborated integrating the findings, results and best practices of the three Communities of Practice and evidencing the synergetic knowledge and learnings generated by the three Communities of Practice.
- 40. The Communication Strategy & Plan of proposed KM Adaptation project will be developed as part of this PC, including the branding and communication strategy, style and visual identity that communication and promotional materials produced under the project will adopt. The strategy will also include detailed procedures indicating the steps to follow in order to ensure that all disseminated knowledge materials and content produced by the project reaches targeted audience and communicates the proposed message in a clear manner. Particular attention will be given to the inclusion of specific guidelines to ensure that all communication material and knowledge products use a gender-sensitive, unbiased and inclusive language and to fully mainstream Environmental and Social Safeguards into the project. To this end, ad hoc communication products will be produced by the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation, in collaboration with the GEF Secretariat, including a brochure and other relevant materials on the topic of innovation and learning for ‘technology transfer, innovation, and private sector engagement’ (results area 2 of the GEF-8 strategy for climate change adaptation). The project will also consider and learn from lessons and good practices from IW: Learn and other GEF-funded KM knowledge platforms/hubs.

41. This PC will be implemented by UNIDO, which is also the implementing entity of this proposed project. The Project Executing Entity (PEE) (Climate-KIC) and the other Project Executing Partners (PEPs) responsible for the creation and operationalization of the Communities of Practice will contribute and participate to the activities and outputs of PC1.

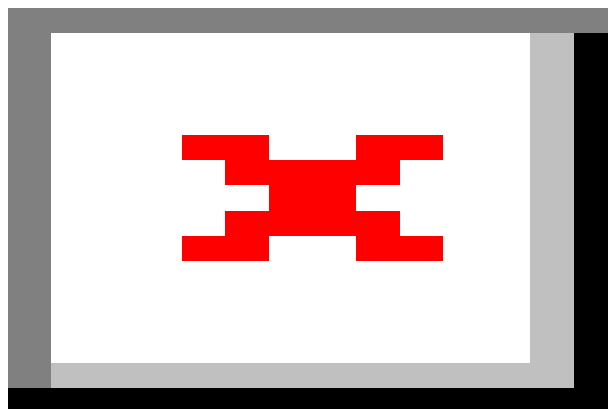


FIGURE 5: PEE AND PEPS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DIGITAL COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Outcome 1.1. Global dialogue on climate adaptation innovation promoted and coordinated

42. A global dialogue on climate adaptation innovation will be promoted by: (i) actively engaging the Digital Community of Practice members and delegates from LDCs and developing countries in thematic discussions; (ii) producing and disseminating thought leadership papers on adaptation innovation; and (iii) creating and operationalizing a webpage to aggregate and disseminate information on the activities being organized and implemented by the three Communities of Practice and the learnings and knowledge materials generated by them. All information and materials produced will follow the project's Communication Strategy & Plan and will be gender responsive in line with UNIDO and GEF gender policies and strategies.

Output 1.1.1. Strengthen the climate adaptation and resilience innovation agenda through the organization of at least three (3) thematic events attended by the private sector, public sector and GEF implementing agencies

43. This output is focused on organizing and facilitating the organization of three (3) thematic events with the participation of the private sector, the public sector and GEF implementing entities to promote discussion on the Digital Community of Practice themes. To be able to reach out to the largest number of beneficiaries, including GEF agencies and other international organizations acting in the adaptation field, these events should be organized back-to-back to or as part of global events attended by the referred groups (e.g. Conference of Parties; UNIDO Vienna Forums; GEF Council Meetings, UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC)). To ensure participation of LDCs delegates, the project will support the participation of three key (3) delegates from different LDCs to each organized event. It is expected that through these thematic events links between the PEE, PEPs, the GEF Agencies and the LDCs, GEF Agencies will be established.

Output 1.1.2. A webpage created and operationalized to coordinate work under this project

44. This output mainly focuses on ensuring coordination and sharing of information amongst the three Communities of Practice as well as the creation of a common webpage to which both public and private sector stakeholders can access and gather learnings and knowledge on adaptation innovation financing. To ensure that produced materials are used by GEF Agencies and inform project design in the field of the three Communities of Practice, GEF

Agencies will be granted access to the webpage and will be invited to share a link to the materials through their channels. All details will be defined in dedicated meetings with the GEF Agencies during the PPG stage.

45. Within this output, a webpage will be created and operationalized to aggregate and disseminate information on (i) the activities being organized and implemented by the Communities of Practice; and (ii) the learnings and knowledge materials generated by them (iii) learnings and knowledge generated by all projects from other agencies. This webpage will be the primary means used by the project for dissemination of overarching project activities for all the Communities of Practice to enable discussion between them and cross-fertilization of learnings and connect everyone interested to the specific Community of Practice website, where specific learnings and knowledge on investment funds, MSME incubation and acceleration and CCA impacts and measures metrics will be available, so to foster private sector investment in adaptation innovation in LDCs. The webpage will have links to connect to the PEE or PEP Community of Practice websites in which they will be uploading the information about its vision, activities, and generated knowledge materials. The webpage will be established on the UNIDO website and will be kept by UNIDO after the project closure, ensuring its sustainability.
46. It will be important that the webpage includes counters for number of people accessing it and number of people downloading the knowledge materials. It should also have the possibility for stakeholders to express their willingness to join a specific Community of Practice. More details on metrics to be collected by the Webpage will be provided at PPG stage.
47. In addition, this output will ensure that the Communities of Practice established and operationalized in PC2, PC3 and PC4 follow the same methodology and share the same principles as they are an integral part of the Digital Community of Practice being established by the proposed project. The EU Joint Research Committee has published the *“Communities of Practice Playbook”*^[1110] with a methodology that can be adopted by the KM Adaptation project for the establishment and operationalization of the Digital Community of Practice (and thus, for the three (3) Communities of Practice being established). Within this:
 - The Community of Practice Executing Partners will be responsible for managing the Community of Practice Activities, including user experience and effectiveness measurements, as well as focus on achieving the Community of Practice vision, establish a strong governance structure while encouraging leadership from its participants. The Communities of Practice should focus particularly on convening participants while encouraging collaboration and cooperation in achieving its goals.
 - The Community of Practice should be action-oriented with clear goals, outcomes and outputs to be achieved.
 - Each Community of Practice should focus on one (1) to two (2) themes within its thematic foci per year.
48. The following are the key elements that should be considered in the establishment and operationalization of each of the Communities of Practice to be established under PC2, PC3 and PC4
 - Vision: Establish a strategic shared agreement about the long-term mission and goals of the Community of Practice.
 - Governance: Establishing structure and decision-making rules and practices that make sense and lead to co-ownership.
 - Leadership: Leaders from both within the community and from the program team (Executing Partner of each Community of Practice, UNIDO and GEF) steer and support the community.
 - Convening: Bringing the community together to connect members and engage them in meaningful conversation/discussion.
 - Collaboration/Cooperation: Working purposely together towards delivering concrete action – around a specific theme.
 - Community Management: Executing Partner of each Community of Practice actively facilitating the social dynamics of their respective community.
 - User Experience: Ensuring a user-centric experience by constantly adapting the Community of Practice workings and tools to the member’s needs.
 - Measurement: Regularly assessing the ‘vitality’ of the community through monitoring practices and behaviors, as well as results in delivering the objectives.

Output 1.1.3. Climate adaptation innovation thought leadership piece on synergetic knowledge and learning generated by the three Communities of Practice

49. This output entails the development one (1) thought leadership online publication on climate adaptation innovation, compiling the knowledge generated from the three Communities of Practice as well as success stories of private sector engagement in CCA demonstrating the impact of the shared knowledge and learning between the Communities of Practice (for example, from the projects from the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under implementation).

PC2: COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON INVESTMENT FUNDS

50. This PC aims to establish and operationalize the Community of Practice on Investment Funds with at least 35 active stakeholders in LDCs discussing and sharing experiences and learning and generating knowledge on the use of investment funds for CCA in the LDCs.

51. This PC will be executed by the Global Adaptation and Resilience Investment (GARI) working group. GARI is a private sector, private investor-led initiative announced at Paris COP 21 in conjunction with the UN Secretary General's Climate Resilience Initiative that brings together investors from the private and public sector, bankers, lenders and other stakeholders to discuss climate adaptation, resilience and investment to assess, mobilize and catalyze action and investment^{[2]11}. GARI has a track record of experience convening virtual and physical meetings and has a network of over 500 private and public stakeholders engaged and looking to be engaged in climate change adaptation^{[3]12}. In addition, GARI has released several thought pieces ("Bridging the Adaptation GAP") and investors briefings ("Investor Guide to Physical Climate Risk and Resilience" and the "Investor Briefing on Physical Climate Risk and Resilience") in the field and has proven experience in convening stakeholders for discussion and networking.

Outcome 2.1. Investment Funds Community of Practice active with at least 35 active stakeholders

52. A Community of Practice on Investment Funds with at least 35 active stakeholders in LDCs will be created and operationalized by GARI. The active stakeholders should include some of the EEs of the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation projects being implemented and other stakeholders identified from GARI's network active on the field in LDCs. Although the CoP will engage 35 active stakeholders, a much broader set of actors will benefit from the KM activities promoted, including IPLCs and CSOs, in line with GEF strategies and policies on IPLCs and CSOs. The Community of Practice will focus on one (1) to two (2) themes per year related to investment funds that may include: how to successfully structure climate adaptation funds; how to de-risk investments and harness innovative financial instruments; and how to identify high climate impact and profitable MSMEs. The themes to focus on will be further defined at PPG stage.

Output 2.1.1. Investment Funds dedicated space created and maintained up to date by GARI

53. The Community of Practice will have a dedicated space within the GARI website, to which the Webpage created in PC1 will link to, where the Community of Practice principles, themes, events and produced knowledge materials will be displayed and maintained up-to-date by GARI. All information and materials produced and uploaded by GARI will follow the project's Communication Strategy & Plan and will be gender-responsive.

Output 2.1.2. Creation and delivery of a webinar series on CCA investment funds

54. A webinar series on CCA investment funds covering the selected themes for this Community of Practice will be created, delivered and made available on GARI's Website/UNIDO's Webpage.

Output 2.1.3. White paper and policy brief on the role of Investment Funds on CCA

55. This output entails the development and online publication of a white paper and policy brief on the role of investment funds on CCA. These will be published by GARI and will focus on key current challenges, gaps and opportunities related to investments funds for CCA in LDCs. These materials will also integrate knowledge generated from discussions held within the activities of the Community of Practice as well as success stories on the use of investment funds for CCA in LDCs (for example, from the projects from the Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation under implementation). The key learning questions will be researched and identified by GARI at PPG stage.

Output 2.1.4. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA investment funds through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings for 50 stakeholders each of which 50% are women

56. This output will be focused on organizing and convening physical and virtual meetings of the Community of Practice. In these meetings, based on key learning questions identified by GARI at PPG stage, selected topics will be discussed, and knowledge will be shared and generated amongst the participants. It is foreseen that during the KM Adaptation project at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings in total will be undertaken, targeting at least 50 stakeholders each (including the 35 active stakeholders in LDCs), of which 50% are women.
57. To achieve this output the following activities will take place:
- Identification of Community of Practice stakeholders
 - Identification of the focus of the event (theme) and type of event (virtual or physical/hybrid) and location (in case is a physical event).
 - Development of materials to be shared by GARI and the identified stakeholders.
 - Selection of speakers for the selected themes.
 - Logistical arrangement of the meetings.
58. To ensure that a connection is established between the PEE, PEPs, the GEF Agencies and the LDCs, GEF Agencies will be invited to attend the meetings.

Output 2.1.5. At least three (3) blogposts are developed on the outcomes of thematic meetings

59. After each meeting a blogspots/meeting minute will be produced to synthesize the issues discussed in the meetings, agreed actions and the meeting participants (with gender and age disaggregated information). This will be uploaded on the respective space of the Community of Practice on GARI's website, connected to the Webpage. The agreed actions resulting from the Community of Practice meetings may include technical papers and position papers to be generated by participants. If these additional papers are produced, they will be uploaded on GARI's website after being revised and approved by the Community of Practice leader (GARI) or a group of selected stakeholders.

PC3: COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON MSME INCUBATION & ACCELERATION

60. This PC aims to establish and operationalize the Community of Practice on MSME Incubation & Acceleration with at least 35 active stakeholders in LDCs discussing and sharing experiences and learning and generating knowledge on the use of investment funds for CCA in the LDCs.
61. This PC will be executed by the Climate-KIC, a knowledge innovation community working to accelerate the transition to a zero-carbon, climate-resilience society⁴¹¹³. Climate-KIC has established an extensive, global network of platforms supporting the incubation and acceleration of climate start-ups in LDCs and middle-income countries around the world, working with local acceleration partners. This includes a dedicated adaptation and resilience acceleration program operating across Africa and the Pacific Region, aimed at supporting the creation of MSMEs providing solutions to climate impacts in a range of sectors and geographies. Among these, Climate KIC established collaborations with entities, such as UN Agencies, Development Finance Institutions and private organisations, with similar initiatives. As a result, Climate-KIC has already an established strong international Community of Practice from which this program can draw and build on, and from which specific needs of the communities and opportunities for impact have already been identified to inform the design of the activities under this PC. In particular, the Community of Practice on MSME Incubation & Acceleration should focus on sharing practical information in the design of successful, investable adaptation and resilience business models, for which the lack of knowledge has limited both the support provided by Entrepreneurship Support Organizations (ESOs) and the ability of MSMEs to grow and secure investment.
62. In addition to this, Climate-KIC is envisaged to take part in the implementation of two GEF adaptation to climate change projects in Sierra Leone and Madagascar, being responsible for MSME's ecosystem building and supporting the establishment and operationalization of adaptation incubators & accelerators for adaptation MSMEs. Thus, Climate-KIC will invite the ESOs from these countries with whom it will be working to become active members of this Community of Practice activities.

Outcome 3.1. MSME Incubation & Acceleration Community of Practice active with at least 35 active stakeholders

63. A Community of Practice on MSME Incubation & Acceleration with at least 35 active stakeholders in LDCs will be created and operationalized by Climate-KIC. The active stakeholders should include some of the EEs of the

Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation projects currently under implementation and other stakeholders identified from the Climate-KIC network or by Climate-KIC during the implementation of the proposed project active on the field in LDCs. Although the CoP will engage 35 active stakeholders, a much broader set of actors will benefit from the KM activities promoted, including IPLCs and CSOs, in line with GEF policies and strategies on IPLCs and CSOs. This Community of Practice will focus on one (1) to two (2) themes per year related to MSME Incubation & Acceleration that may include: access to finance, lack of business model for adaptation, lack of knowledge from ESOs on adaptation, limited adaptation impact measurement tools, access to finance for scaling and low customer knowledge to form the main challenges. In order to mainstream Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) into PC3, efforts will be promoted to share ESS-related best practices and lessons learned in the planned webinars, white papers, and thematic meetings, specifically on how to apply an ESS lenses in MSME selection processes for investment pipelines of incubators/accelerators. All information and materials produced will follow the project's Communication Strategy & Plan and will be gender responsive, in line with UNIDO and GEF gender policies and strategies.

Output 3.1.1. MSME Incubation & Acceleration dedicated space created and maintained up to date by Climate-KIC

64. The Community of Practice will have a dedicated space within the Climate-KIC website, to which the Webpage created in PC1 will link to, where the Community of Practice principles, themes, events and produced knowledge materials will be displayed and maintained up-to-date by Climate-KIC. The space will also include an online forum for discussion for the Community of Practice to communicate, share ideas, coordinate activities and co-create solutions. All information and materials produced and uploaded by Climate-KIC will follow the project's Communication Strategy & Plan and will be gender-responsive.

Output 3.1.2. Mapping of key challenges and best practices for ESOs and MSMEs

65. A mapping exercise of the challenges and best practices faced by ESOs and MSMEs will be carried out by Climate-KIC, to identify the themes that this Community of Practice should focus on. This will be developed through:

- initial consultation with ESOs supporting programs by peer organisations, such as The Lightsmith Group's, and adaptation and resilience-focused MSMEs;
- online group workshop to present and discuss the challenges/barriers identified and possible approaches/recommendations that could be used to overcome them.

Output 3.1.3. Creation and delivery of a webinar series on CCA incubation and acceleration

66. A webinar series on CCA incubation and acceleration for MSMEs will be created, delivered and made available on the Webpage. It will cover: (i) the main challenges and barriers faced by ESOs and MSMEs in the climate change adaptation space as well as possible approaches and recommendations to address those (resulting from the discussion and mapping exercise developed in Output 3.1.1); and (ii) the learnings and knowledge generated on selected themes for this Community of Practice (resulting from Output 3.1.4). Unlike the virtual thematic meetings, the webinars will be focused on sharing knowledge through materials developed by key experts in the field and prompt a discussion among participants. These webinars will form a series where each episode will address more in depth a different angle of the same topic. The materials produced for the webinars and the recordings will then be uploaded on the Webpage for future easy accessibility.

Output 3.1.4. White paper and policy brief on MSME incubation and acceleration

67. This output entails the development and online publication of a white paper and policy brief on the role of ESOs and MSME incubation and adaptation in addressing climate change impacts in the LDCs. These will be published by ClimateKIC and will focus on key current challenges, gaps and opportunities related to MSME incubation and adaptation. These materials will also integrate knowledge generated from discussions held within the activities of this Community of Practice as well as success stories on how that can help to leverage financing and engage the private sector in adaptation innovative financing. These key learning questions will be researched and identified by Climate-KIC at PPG stage.

Output 3.1.5. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA incubation and acceleration through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings for 50 stakeholders each, of which 50% are women

68. This output will be focused on organizing and convening virtual and physical meetings of the Community of Practice. In these meetings, based on key learning questions identified by the Climate-KIC at PPG stage, selected topics will be discussed, and knowledge will be shared and generated amongst the participants. It is foreseen that during the KM Adaptation project at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings in total will be undertaken, targeting at least 50 stakeholders each (including the 35 active stakeholders in LDCs), of which 50% are women.

69. To achieve this output the following activities will take place:

- Identification of the event focus (theme) and type of event (virtual or physical/hybrid) and location (in case of a physical event).
- Development of materials to be shared by Climate-KIC and the identified stakeholders. This may include for example documentation on adaptation and resilience business models and other information identified by the Community of Practice.
- Identification of speakers on the selected priority themes.
- Logistical arrangement of the meetings.

70. To ensure that a connection is established between the PEE, PEPs, the GEF Agencies and the LDCs, GEF Agencies will be invited to attend the meetings.

Output 3.1.6. At least six (6) blogposts are developed on the outcomes of thematic meetings

71. After each meeting a blogspots/meeting minute will be produced about the issues discussed in the meetings, agreed actions and meeting participants (with gender and age disaggregated information). This will be uploaded on respective dedicated space of the Community of Practice on Climate-KIC's website, connected with the Webpage. The agreed actions resulting from the Community of Practice meetings may include technical papers and position papers to be generated by participants. If these additional papers are produced, they will be uploaded on Climate-KIC website after being revised and approved by the Community of Practice leader (Climate-KIC) or a group of selected stakeholders.

PC4: COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON CCA IMPACTS AND MEASURES METRICS WITH PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVES

Outcome 4.1. Private Sector CCA Impact Metrics Community of Practice with at least 35 active stakeholders

72. Effective adaptation assessment frameworks and metrics are key for tracking and assessing climate change adaptation actions and their benefits. The selection of metrics to be used greatly depends on what one intends to measure or achieve, the type of decision for which the metric will be used for (learning vs allocation of funding), its meaningfulness to its audience, and the scale at which it will be communicated^{[5]14}. There are already efforts to set up metrics and frameworks to measure adaptation, primarily designed for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) at the community, project, program or sector level, rather than national and global levels. Given the growing number of actors and emerging metrics in this space, this CoP will look into consolidating efforts and metrics, avoiding being just one other.

TABLE 2: EXAMPLES OF ADAPTATION FRAMEWORKS/METRICS

	Name of the Framework/ Climate Change Resilience Metrics	Actor
Adaptation Metrics at global and national scales	The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC sets up a global goal on adaptation that is qualitative “enhance adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change”. Although it has no global targets or indicators, it sets up a 5-year cycle of global stocktakes to assess collective progress towards the goal.	UNFCCC
	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) measures global progress towards the achievement of the SDG goals and targets. It includes 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators directly on indirectly linked to adaptation, resilience or vulnerability. Countries may define additional national targets. Progress is benchmarked towards articulated targets within each goal.	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators’, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.
	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sendai Framework), measures global progress in implementing the seven Sendai targets, through 38 indicators. Countries may define additional targets and indicators.	Intergovernmental expert working group’ comprising experts nominated by states and supported by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; adopted by the UN General Assembly

Resilience Metrics used by Multilateral Development Banks	Joint MDB adaptation finance tracking approach: joint methodology for tracking climate change adaptation finance. This is focused on reporting adaptation finance as an input to the project (unit of currency)	Joint MDB Adaptation Finance Group
	EBRD Green Economy Transition (GET) climate resilience approach: estimates project-level climate resilience benefits through the use of 6 climate resilience metrics used to estimate the outcomes delivered by a project (water, energy agricultural potential, increase human health/productivity, weather disruption and weather damage).	EBRD
	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): set of recommendations on the types of information that companies should disclose to support investors, lenders, and insurance underwriters in appropriately assessing and pricing a specific set of risks—risks related to climate change. (https://www.fsb-tcf.org/about/)	Financial Stability Board
	WB Resilience M&E and Resilience rating system: practical guidance for resilience M&E that include 4 guiding principles.	WB
Adaptation Metrics and Tracking Frameworks for the private sector to track performance and benefits of CCA projects	CDP platform is available for companies to report on their efforts to address climate change, including their adaptation efforts. The system is available for investors, companies, cities, states and regions to manage their environmental impacts. (https://www.cdp.net/en)	CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project)
	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) - It is a sustainability reporting framework that provides guidelines for companies to report on their efforts to address a range of sustainability issues, including climate change adaptation. (https://www.globalreporting.org)	GRI
	The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards-sustainability accounting standards for publicly listed companies, including standards related to climate change adaptation. (https://www.sasb.org)	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)
	The Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS) - It is a set of standards and tools used by companies to assess and report on the social and environmental impacts of their projects, including their adaptation efforts. (https://www.climate-standards.org/ccb-standards/)	The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards
	The Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) - It is an investor-focused organization that works to mobilize the bond market for climate solutions, including adaptation efforts.	CBI

73. A Community of Practice on private sector CCA impacts and measures metrics with at least 35 active stakeholders in LDCs will be created and operationalized by an entity expert in the field that will be selected at PPG stage. The active stakeholders should include some of the EEs of the Challenge Programme for Adaptation Innovation projects being implemented at the moment, development partners already involved in defining adaptation metrics, and other stakeholders identified by the PEP that will be selected to coordinate and implement the work under this activity. Although the CoP will actively engage with 35 stakeholders, a much broader set of actors will benefit from the KM activities promoted through the projects events, blogs, papers etc, **including IPLCs and CSOs.**
74. Similarly to the other Communities of Practice operationalized in PC2 and PC3, this Community of Practice will focus on one (1) to two (2) themes per year related to CCA impact and measures metrics with private sector perspective, that may include: how to measure climate adaptation and resilience impacts of and investment and/or MSMEs; how could metrics be defined; what are the priority metrics to promote private sector engagement in CCA adaptation innovative financing.
75. In order to mainstream Environmental and Social Safeguards into PC4, efforts will be promoted to measure ESS-related benefits and risks in CCA impact metrics. **In addition, all information and materials produced will follow the project's Communication Strategy & Plan and will be gender-responsive, in line with UNIDO and GEF gender policies and strategies.**

Output 4.1.1. Private Sector CCA Impact Metrics dedicated space created and maintained up to date

76. The Community of Practice will have a dedicated space within the PEP's website, to which the Webpage created in PC1 will link to, where the Community of Practice principles, themes, events and produced knowledge materials will be displayed and maintained up to date by the selected PEP. All information and materials produced and uploaded by the PEP will follow the project's Communication Strategy & Plan and will be gender-responsive.

Output 4.1.2. Creation and delivery of a webinar series on CCA impact measures and their application to the private sector

77. A webinar series on impact measures and their application to the private sector covering the selected themes for this Community of Practice will be created, delivered and made available on the PEPs Website/UNIDO's Webpage.

Output 4.1.3. White paper and policy brief on CCA impact measurements and their application to the private sector

78. This output entails the development and online publication of a white paper and policy brief on CCA impacts and measures metrics with private sector perspective. These will be published by the responsible PEP and will focus on key current challenges, gaps and opportunities related to climate metrics. These materials will also integrate knowledge generated from the discussions held within the activities of this Community of Practice as well as success stories on the use these metrics within the private sector. These key learning questions will be researched and identified by the PEP at PPG stage.

Output 4.1.4. Strengthen knowledge and learning on CCA impact measurements and their application to the private sector through the organization of at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings with 50 stakeholders each, of which 50% are women

79. This output will be focused on organizing and convening physical and virtual meetings of the Community of Practice. In these meetings, based on key learning questions identified by the PEP at PPG stage, selected topics will be discussed, and knowledge will be shared and generated amongst the participants. It is foreseen that during the KM Adaptation project at least two (2) physical meetings and four (4) virtual meetings in total will be undertaken, targeting at least 50 stakeholders each (including the 35 active stakeholders in LDCs), of which 50% are women.

80. To achieve this output the following activities will take place:

- Identification of the focus of the event (theme) and type of event (virtual or physical/hybrid) and location (in case is a physical event).
- Development of materials to be shared by the PEP and the identified stakeholders.
- Identification of speakers on the selected priority themes.
- Logistical arrangement of the meetings.

81. To ensure that a connection is established between the PEE, PEPs, the GEF Agencies and the LDCs, GEF Agencies will be invited to attend the meetings.

Output 4.1.5. At least six (6) blogposts are developed on the outcomes of thematic meetings

82. After each meeting a blogspots/meeting minute will be produced about the issues discussed in the meetings, agreed actions and the meeting participants (with gender and age disaggregated information). This will be uploaded on the PEP's website, connected to the Webpage. The agreed actions resulting from the Community of Practice meetings may include technical papers and position papers to be generated by participants. If these additional papers are produced, they will be uploaded on the PEP's website after being revised and approved by the Community of Practice leader (PEP to be identified) or a group of selected stakeholders.

PC5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

83. This component aims to establish and implement effective project monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, alongside capturing progress and lessons learned. Gender and age-disaggregated data will be gathered wherever possible during monitoring and evaluation efforts. M&E activities will be carried out during the project implementation by the PEE (Climate-KIC), with support from the PEPs engaged in the implementation of the activities related to the Communities of Practice (PC2, PC3 and PC4) and PC1.

Outcome 5.1. Progress on project implementation tracked and reported

Output 5.1.1. Continuous project monitoring and reporting as per UNIDO and GEF guidelines

84. As recommended by the GEF STAP, ^[615] M&E is a continuous learning process from implementation activities (both success and failure) and acquisition of new knowledge. The M&E framework & plan to be used in the project will be developed by UNIDO at project inception and will include monitoring and evaluation of project activities, economic, environmental, social benefits, including capacities improvement of both private and public sector stakeholders involved in project implementation. The project will collect gender and age-disaggregated data and

indicators, and decision metrics will be chosen in a participatory manner with stakeholder involvement. Indicators will be identified and used to track intended changes resulting from the project intervention. Qualitative and quantitative indicators will be used to quantify in numbers and descriptive information such as the effectiveness of implementation of the proposed KM Adaptation project activities. Training on the use of the M&E will be provided to the PEPs for them to support the systematic collection of data on the indicators on the extent of progress and achievement of the project objectives. This will help to further improve the implementation of the project and assess the degree of success of the project.

Output 5.1.2. Terminal Evaluation conducted

85. As per GEF and UNIDO guidelines, towards the end of the project an independent Terminal Evaluation of the project will be conducted that will critically examine whether the project outputs helped to get the outcomes and that ultimately achieve the project objectives, especially assessing the relevance, impact, effectiveness, sustainability, scalability and replicability. The data collected will evaluate how learning and knowledge have or may have contributed to unlock private sector innovative financing for adaptation in the LDCs as well as to inform the development of future GEF projects, through collection of best practices and lessons learnt. UNIDO will be responsible for hiring the independent evaluator to conduct this assessment.

^[1] <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122830>

^[2] <https://garigroup.com/about-us>

^[3] https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/66c2ce28-dc91-4dc1-a0e1-a47d9eccdc17d/downloads/Press%20Release_GARI%202022.pdf?ver=1669169239049

^[4] <https://www.climate-kic.org/who-we-are/what-is-climate-kic/>

^[5] Leiter, T., Olhoff, A., Al Azar, R., Barmby, V., Bours, D., Clement, V.W.C., Dale, T.W., Davies, C., and Jacobs, H. 2019. "Adaptation metrics: current landscape and evolving practices". Rotterdam and Washington, DC. Available online at www.gca.org

^[6] Strengthening M&E of Climate Change Adaptation, GEF STAP and UNEP, May 2017

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

86. While the activities and outputs of each Digital Community of Practice will be managed by a specific PEE and the PEPs with expertise on the respective field, the implementing agency UNIDO will have a key role in:
- Aggregating and sharing the generated learnings and knowledge from the three (3) Communities of Practice in a unified Digital Community of Practice.
 - Collecting the learning and knowledge materials resulting from the implementation of the Challenge Programme projects that will be in implementation during the execution of this project and making those also available in the Webpage.
 - Compiling and disseminating information on the shared knowledge generated between the three Communities of Practice by showcasing its use by the private sector.
 - Supporting the three (3) Communities of Practice in the implementation of the Communication Strategy & Plan developed in PC1, by advertising the activities and generated knowledge materials within the created network, GEF Agencies and in social media platforms.
87. The KM Adaptation project will create synergies with ongoing GEF projects (listed in Table 1) and will analyse how it can cooperate with the GCA Knowledge Exchange platform that currently exists. It is envisaged that PPEs from the GEF project listed below will be invited to become part of the Digital Community of Practice to share knowledge and experience in the implementation of their projects. **The project will also incorporate lessons and good practice from other GEF funded KM knowledge platforms/hubs in other focal areas like International Waters.**

88. Strong links will also be established with the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) that is the policy arm of the technology mechanism that focus on identifying policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate change resilient technologies¹¹⁶.

TABLE 3: ASSOCIATED GEF BASELINE PROJECTS

Name of Project	Status	Lead Agency	Partners	Relevant objectives
Sustainable Insurance Facility (SIF)	2021-ongoing	Ministries of Finance/Economy	UNEP FI PSI Asian Development Bank	The SIF focuses on building domestic insurance markets by making available climate-smart insurance for MSMEs. The aim of the SIF is to close the financial protection of the developing countries and LDCs and contribute towards their resilience and sustainability.
Climate Prosperity Plans (CPPs)	2021-ongoing	Ministries of Finance/Economy	IDF/kfW; IEEFA ILO; IOM, IRENA, PDD, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO	The CPPs seek to provide a national investment strategy and pathway to prosperity in a climate-insecure world. CPPs aim to respond to the challenges of access to climate financing by designing actionable investment and implementation pathways, with a focus on maximizing socio-economic outcomes and achieving prosperity through the leveraging of maximized domestic renewable energy potential and climate-proofing of the economy for developing countries and LDCs.
Adaptation Accelerator Program: Building Climate Resilience through Enterprise Acceleration (AAP)	2019-2023	Conservation International CI-Ventures	GEF	The proposed project addresses the key binding constraint of limited access to credit for SMEs in developing countries, with a focus on enterprises that are relevant to the goal of advancing adaptation and resilience. By building the information base needed to inform investors; linking enterprises to investors with appropriately matched risk appetites and portfolio interests; and providing technical support to strengthen enterprise-level ability to attract investors, the project will address the principal barriers identified. AAP foresees to build on the expertise of CI's impact investing fund Conservation International Ventures (CIV) and its Conservation Investment Partners (CIP) network, which have extensive financial expertise in enterprise development and impact investing.
Adaptation Accelerator SME Project (ASAP)	2021-2024	Conservation International Lightsmith Group	GEF	The overall purpose of the project is to catalyze the markets for climate resilience and adaptation solutions in developing countries and promote greater use of these solutions by customers. The project will do this by building the ecosystem of SMEs involved in adaptation and climate resilience in developing countries through a program of market mapping, convening and network building, and incubation/acceleration. Project activities will include: refining the

				taxonomy of the range of climate resilience solutions and segments, mapping companies and markets, sharing market information with market participants, building networks and holding convenings of adaptation-focused SMEs regionally, and enabling existing incubator and accelerator programs to begin enrolling and supporting adaptation-focused SMEs.
Strengthening engagement and action by the Least Developed Countries Group on climate change	2022-2025	UNIDO IIED and Climate Analytics	GEF	The project will strengthen the institutional structures of the LDC Group on climate change to enable them to enhance their participation and advocacy for LDC positions in UNFCCC processes and decision-making on climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as to access climate finance.
All 19 Challenge Program Projects	2021-ongoing	Several implementing agencies	GEF	All Challenge Program projects aim at catalyzing innovation to harness the power of private sector actors for achieving adaptation results, through testing and validation of scalable, bankable or otherwise fundable investment approaches, business models and partnerships, and technologies. From the selected 19 projects at the start of October 2022 seven (7) have started and/or are about to start implementation (as they have GEF CEO Endorsement approved and 12 have PIFs approved).
Reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate change through promoting innovation, transfer and large-scale deployment of adaptation-oriented technologies in priority agriculture value-chains and creating jobs	2023-2029	UNIDO	GEF	The project aims to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change by promoting innovation, transfer and large-scale deployment of adaptation-oriented technologies in priority agriculture value chains and creating jobs in the DRC.
Unlocking investments in female and youth-led early-growth stage adaptation Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Kenya and Uganda	2023-2028	UNIDO	Adaptation Fund	The project takes an innovative approach in piloting a catalytic finance facility aimed to support early growth adaptation SMEs in Kenya and Uganda to scale their business models and adaptation impact on highly vulnerable target groups. The finance facility in combination with targeted business and post-investment advisory support will help these SMEs to overcome the missing middle financing gap and related challenges to grow and replicate their business operations, thus, widening the outreach and deployment of adaptation solutions to vulnerable groups. Vulnerable communities will benefit from an increased access to targeted and context-specific adaptation solutions, substantially increasing their resilience

				to climate change. The project will furthermore capacitate local FIs to gain a better understanding of adaptation solutions and technologies as provided by adaptation SMEs to raise their willingness and ability to provide tailored finance for adaptation businesses.
Acceleration of financial technology-enabled climate resilience solutions	2023-ongoing	UNIDO	GEF	The project accelerates startup-led solutions by providing philanthropic capital, tailored venture-building support, mentoring and networks for the startups with the goal of: 1) de-risking the startup investment for future investors, thus increasing the chances of companies raising capital and scaling, and 2) improving the value proposition offered by the companies to get them closer to product/market fit, thus increasing the likelihood of customers adopting and using their products. As a result, the program will fuel growth and value created by the companies, improving climate adaptation and resilience of users, thus positively increasing the wellbeing of vulnerable people in Africa.
Promotion of climate adaptation technology and business model innovations and entrepreneurship in Sierra Leone	2023-2029	UNIDO	GEF	The project aims at reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of vulnerable populations by supporting MSME*-driven innovation, transfer and large-scale deployment of adaptation technologies, products and services (TPS) in the water, agriculture and energy sectors in Sierra Leone.
Building adaptation and resilience to climate change in the essential oil sector in Madagascar (ARCHE)	2023-2026	UNIDO	GEF	The project aims to address the main barriers related to building a climate resilient economy, including financial barriers, capacity building, knowledge and awareness about climate change TPS. This is achieved by engaging the private sector and tapping into the innovation potential, supporting the development of entrepreneurs, start-ups and MSMEs and facilitating the transformation of innovative and entrepreneurial ideas into market ready products for large-scale deployment of climate change adaptation-oriented technologies and solutions across the EO value chain.
Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP)	2011-ongoing	UNIDO	GEF	GCIP supports start-ups and SMEs with innovative ideas to transform them into investment-ready, market-competitive and scalable solutions. It brings about transformative change through two main interventions: (1) direct support to emerging SMEs offering innovative cleantech solutions and (2) development and strengthening of cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems (CIEEs).

Vulnerable Twenty Group funding programme to leverage adaptation by averting and minimizing impacts of climate change	2023-2028	UNIDO	GEF	The V20 Funding Program will directly support a range of adaptation interventions such as community infrastructure and livelihood asset repair, climate resilient reconstruction and rehabilitation for communities most recently impacted by extreme weather events to build back better standards. Therefore, the Funding Program will avert, minimize and address impacts related to extreme weather events, slow onset events, and for provide a comprehensive risk management strategy in the context of adaptation. The Funding Program's theory of change presented below demonstrates the complex and multifaceted nature of climate change adaptation that is long-term in scope. The main inputs of the Funding Program are finance for adaptation including training and capacity building on build back better standards.
Introducing systemic resilience methodologies in infrastructure investment planning	2022-2027	UNIDO	GEF	This project adopts systemic climate resilience methodologies, metrics and guidelines in infrastructure investment planning to increase resilience of economic infrastructure projects preventing future human and financial disasters. More specifically, the method employed: 1) Addresses the policy framework for infrastructure investment, 2) Supports application of cutting-edge methodologies for assessing and managing PCRs, 3) Builds capacity within critical stakeholders and decision-makers to use these methodologies, and 4) Scales up financing for investing in resilient infrastructure.
A private investment facility for nature-based coastal climate resilience in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	2022-2025	UNIDO	GEF	The project aims to develop and launch a global facility to mobilise private sector investments to fund nature-based solutions to enhance climate resilience of coastal communities in LDCs.
Piloting Innovative Financing for Climate Adaptation Technologies in Medium-sized Cities	2022-2025	UNIDO	GEF	The project aims to develop an enabling mechanism for the target cities to access innovative and private CCA finance in the long run. This mechanism will be developed and piloted in one pilot country/city located in each key region of the Global South.

<https://unfccc.int/tclear/tec>

Core Indicators

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false	
Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? false			
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). true			
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. false			
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. true			
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). false			
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below			
Green Climate Fund false	Adaptation Fund false	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) false	
This Project has an urban focus. false			
This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation false			
This project will support South-South knowledge exchange false			
This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *			
Agriculture	0.00%		
Nature-based management	0.00%		
Climate information services	0.00%		
Coastal zone management	0.00%		
Water resources management	0.00%		
Disaster risk management	0.00%		
Other infrastructure	0.00%		
Tourism	0.00%		
Health	0.00%		
Other (Please specify comments)			
Knowledge Management	100.00%		
Total	100.00%		
This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*			
Sea level rise true	Change in mean temperature true	Increased climatic variability true	Natural hazards true

Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation true	Groundwater quality/quantity true
---------------------------------	--	---

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	1554	777.00	777.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	3.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	1554	777.00	777.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	50.00			

META INFORMATION – SCCF

LDCF false	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer true	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
-------------------	---	--

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).

true

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.

false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.

true

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

false

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund false	Adaptation Fund false	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) false
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---

This Project has an urban focus.

false

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

false

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	0.00%
Nature-based management	0.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments) Knowledge Management	100.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise true	Change in mean temperature true	Increased climatic variability true	Natural hazards true
Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation true	Groundwater quality/quantity true	

CORE INDICATORS – SCCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	1554	777.00	777.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	3.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4				50.00%

Number of people trained or with awareness raised	1554	777.00	777.00	
CORE INDICATOR 5				
Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	50.00			

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation—such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Low	Because of its focus on KM, the project is not expected to create risks to climate.
Environment and Social	Low	The Programme has a specific focus on KM, the proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse social and/or environmental impacts. Project implementation will limit the use of paper and in-person participation to events to reduce carbon footprint. Additionally, the project will fully mainstream Environmental and Social Safeguards across its components.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Specific measures will be taken to ensure a high level of inclusivity and outreach, particularly of LDCs. Partnerships will be sought with development banks and other financial actors.
Macro-economic	Low	Grant funded programs generally do not depend on leveraged funding from national governments hence are not at risk of funding cuts etc
Strategies and Policies	Low	All countries involved have some strategic guidance document on adaptation and resilience including

		for example, NDCs, NAPAs, and NAPs.
Technical design of project or program	Low	This will be done in close collaboration with PEE and PEPs. The PEE and PEPs identified at PIF stage for the implementation of the PCs, were already involved in the development of this PIF.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	COVID-19-related measures and restrictions could delay institutional implementation. This will be taken into account when drafting implementation plan and timelines.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	Financial and procurement guidelines of UNIDO and of the PEE and PEPs from the Communities of Practice will be utilized.
Stakeholder Engagement	Moderate	Mapping of stakeholders will be done at the beginning of the proposed KM Adaptation project, also through the mediation of GEF, to ensure participation of beneficiaries and resolution of any issues. The already identified PEE and PEPs (including UNIDO) have a recognised network of stakeholders acting on the Communities of Practice field and in the field of adaptation in the LDCs that will be used as starting point for this project.
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

- (i) **LDCF GEF 8 priorities - scaling up finance for adaptation (priority area 1); strengthening innovation and private sector engagement (priority area 2) and fostering partnership or inclusion and whole-of -society**

approach (priority area 3). The project aims to contribute to the achievement of the LDCF stated priorities through learning and knowledge, collaboration and partnership establishment. The KM Adaptation project is specially aligned with Priority 3 “*fostering partnership or inclusion and whole-of -society approach*” as it aims at: (i) strengthening and building capacity at all levels through a global approach for joint learning and knowledge exchange based on actual project implementation; (ii) building partnerships and enhance cross exchange amongst varied actors; (iii) exploring innovative financing opportunities; and (iv) engaging in through leadership through global partnerships and fostering of an enabling environment.

- (ii) **transformation lever three (3) of GEF-8 Programming Strategy^[117] “knowledge exchange and collaboration”** as it aims to promote adaptation innovation and technology transfer, through sharing of best practices, and scaling-up of adaptation solutions, pioneering approaches and experiences . It also fosters collaboration amongst stakeholders through the creation of joint tools for assessment and measuring adaptation benefits/impacts and by sharing lessons learnt and findings from solutions and approaches implemented that are catalyzing positive change.

For the SCCF in particular, this project aligned with window B “Strengthening Technology Transfer, Innovation and Partnership Engagement”, as through the generation and dissemination of knowledge and learnings on CCA investment funds, CCA incubation and acceleration and CCA impact metrics, the projects is supporting the engagement of the private sector on CCA.

The project will also align with the women’s empowerment and gender equality component of the GEF’s Private Sector Engagement Strategy.

^[1] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/EN_GEF.LDCF_SCCF_32.04.Rev_01_GEF%20Programming_Strategy_Adaptation_Climate_Change_LDCF_SCCF_GEF8_July_2022_June%202026_Operational_Improvements.pdf

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations:

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

- Gari/The Lightsmith Group: discussion of the project concept presented in this PIF and agreement on leading PC2
- Climate KIC: discussion of the project concept presented in this PIF and agreement on becoming the executing entity and leading PC3
- GEF: discussion on the general approach and project concept presented in this PIF
- V20 Secretariat: explored synergies with other projects developed by UNIDO in cooperation with V20.

During the Strategy and Ministerial meeting of the LDC Group on climate change, UNIDO discussed potential training and knowledge activities for LDCs:

- Paris Agreement mechanism on delivering the ambition
- Training on the Enhanced Transparency Framework
- Cover topics of the technical dialogues (TD)
- Access to climate finance – definition and proposal development offered to countries
- Capacity building: Training on proposal development should be offered to the countries to speed up the implementation of the NAP and access existing funding scheme; questions about generic capacities and specific capacities – have LDC Expert Group (LEG) provide inputs about specific capacities needs.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
-----	-----------------------------	-----	----

Low

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNIDO	LDCF	Global	Climate Change	LDCF Global/Regional support	Grant	1,776,484.00	168,766.00	1,945,250.00
UNIDO	SCCF-B	Global	Climate Change	SCCF-B Global/Regional support	Grant	431,621.00	41,004.00	472,625.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						2,208,105.00	209,770.00	2,417,875.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

75000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

7125

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNIDO	LDCF	Global	Climate Change	LDCF Global/Regional support	Grant	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
UNIDO	SCCF-B	Global	Climate Change	SCCF-B Global/Regional support	Grant	25,000.00	2,375.00	27,375.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						75,000.00	7,125.00	82,125.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-2	LDCF	1,776,484.00	2535000
CCA-2-2	SCCF-B	431,621.00	765000
Total Project Cost		2,208,105.00	3,300,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Private Sector	CLIMATE-KIC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1300000
Private Sector	GARI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1300000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	50000
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350000
Private Sector	MSMEs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300000
Total Co-financing				3,300,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Co-financing amounts are primarily based on the estimation and will be validated during the PPG phase. In parallel, additional co-financing sources will be explored. Private sector entities such as participating MSMEs are expected to raise additionally funding into their business and projects.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNIDO	4/18/2023	Ganna Onysko		g.onysko@unido.org
Project Coordinator	UNIDO	4/18/2023	Alois Mhlanga		a.mhlanga@unido.org

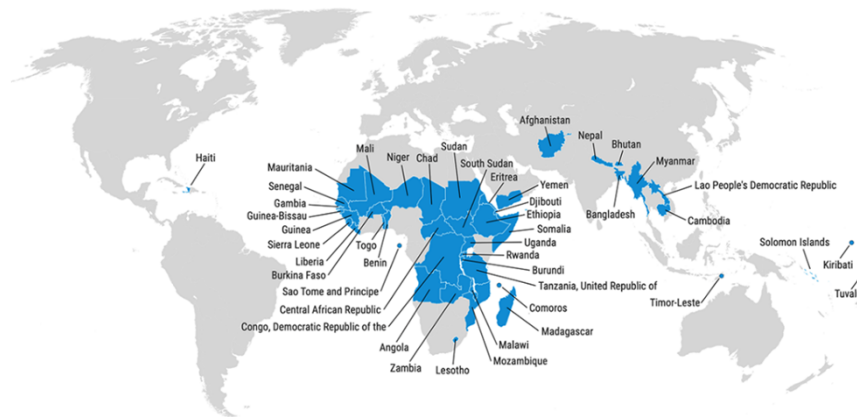
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
------	----------	----------	-------------------

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

The project has a global reach focusing first and foremost on global LDCs.



Map of Least Developed Countries (Source: [Map of the least developed countries | UNCTAD](#))

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

E&S Screening

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Please refer to attached taxonomy worksheet.