Promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs in Mongolia

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10889

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs in Mongolia

Countries
Mongolia

Agency(ies)
UNIDO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Development Solutions (DS), Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC)

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Sector
Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Chemicals and Waste, Waste Management, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Technology Transfer, Financing, Renewable Energy, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Education, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, SMEs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Project Reflow, Capital providers, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, North-South, Peer-to-Peer, Conference, South-South, Knowledge Generation, Course, Training, Workshop

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Principal Objective 2

Climate Change Adaptation

No Contribution 0

Biodiversity

No Contribution 0

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

8/17/2022

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee($)

168,766.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-1-4	Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs in cleantech Innovation	GET	1,776,484.00	8,360,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,776,484.00**	**8,360,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Promote the acceleration of high-impact clean technology innovation for large-scale deployment and creation of green jobs

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Transforming early-stage innovative cleantech solutions into scalable, commercial enterprises	Technical Assistance	1.1 Cleantech solutions with high-impact potential are supported to reach commercialization	1.1.1 GCIP[1] methodologies, tools, training systems, guidebooks for cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship accelerator are adapted for Mongolia 1.1.2 Pool of thirty cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship experts (trainers, mentors, judges) are trained and certified to support the Mongolia accelerator (with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants) 1.1.3. Three cycles of the annual competition-based Mongolia accelerator are conducted (at least 50 enterprises with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants)	GET	561,000.00	2,376,084.00

[1] This project will be implemented in close links with the approved GEF program entitled ?Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) to Accelerate the Uptake and Investments in Innovative Cleantech Solutions? GEF ID 10408. This means that the Mongolia project may benefit from the guidelines, tools and methodologies developed from programme 10408.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Transforming early-stage innovative cleantech solutions into scalable, commercial enterprises	Technical Assistance	1.2 Start-ups and SMEs are supported through advanced and gender-responsive business growth and investment facilitation services	1.2.1 Targeted business growth support services are provided to selected cleantech enterprises towards commercialization (up to 15 enterprises with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants) 1.2.2 Enterprises are connected to financing opportunities and provided with tipping-point investment facilitation support (15 enterprises with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants) 1.2.3 Mentoring and partnership support is provided to cleantech enterprises for global market expansion in collaboration with the global GCIP network (up to 10 enterprises with at least 40 % women-led, 30% youth-led)	GET	195,484.00	1,569,868.00
1. Transforming early-stage innovative cleantech solutions into scalable, commercial enterprises	Investment	1.2 Start-ups and SMEs are supported through advanced and gender-responsive business growth and investment facilitation services	1.2.4 Innovative early-stage financing mechanism designed and established to support the deployment and scale-up of cleantech solutions (at least 3 solutions with at least 40 % women-led, 30% youth-led)	GET	200,000.00	3,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem (CIEE) strengthening and connectivity	Technical Assistance	2.1 The CIEE in Mongolia is strengthened and interconnected	2.1.1 CIEE Analysis (such as market conditions, policy environment, development Priorities, gender priorities technology focus, etc. based on mapping of cleantech solutions and prioritization in accordance with national strategies) and Action Plan 2.1.2 Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship policies, regulations and recommendations are developed (gender-responsive) 2.1.3 Platform for ecosystem players organized to promote linkages, collaboration and to facilitate the generation, exchange and dissemination of knowledge products and provide support to start-ups/SMEs on compliance issues associated with their cleantech innovations	GET	393,000.00	500,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Knowledge management and project coordination	Technical Assistance	3.1 Project outcomes enhanced through the use of guidelines, knowledge management, and communication and advocacy	3.1.1 The GCIP internal guidelines for project management teams are adapted and implemented by the Mongolia project 3.1.2 Knowledge management, communication and advocacy strategies of GCIP adapted and applied 3.1.3 The national web platform is operated as part of the GCIP global web platform to maintain the local community and network and to coordinate the global GCIP community	GET		

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3. Knowledge management and project coordination	Technical Assistance	3.2 Impacts and progress of the project are tracked and reported	3.2.1 Environmental and social impacts of the project estimated, tracked and reported 3.2.2 Project progress monitoring and reporting as per UNIDO and GEF guidelines including development of gender action plan 3.2.3 Independent mid-term review and terminal evaluation is conducted	GET	67,000.00	60,100.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**1,616,484.00**	**7,607,052.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	160,000.00	752,948.00
				Sub Total($)	**160,000.00**	**752,948.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**1,776,484.00**	**8,360,000.00**

Please provide justification

n/a

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
GEF Agency	UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Other	Development Solutions	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Other	Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre (CCRCC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Private Sector	Mongolia Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000.00
Private Sector	Erdenet Science and Technology Park	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Private Sector	Golomt Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Khan Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	InvesCore NBFI of Mongolia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**8,360,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

During the PPG phase, extensive consultations were carried out with the two envisaged lead executing agencies, (i) Development Solutions, an NGO that supports Mongolian micro and small and medium enterprises to the local economic development, as well as (ii) the Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC), a self-funded state-owned enterprise operating under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, but also with financial institutions, entrepreneurs, SMEs, and the private sector. The consultation validation identified many synergies between existing national and international programmes and the Mongolia accelerator project. Co-financing modalities were discussed with interested entities prior to and during the project preparation phase. With regards to

?investment mobilized?, in the framework of these discussions it was agreed as follows (a) Golomt Bank, one of the leading and largest SME financing and urban-retail bank in Mongolia, mobilizing funds as a loan in the amount of USD 3,000,000 to support the businesses in the cleantech sector in alignment with the government policy, (b) Khan Bank , which serves individuals and companies of all sizes in Mongolia and the leading bank on sustainable financing, mobilizing funds as a loan in the amount of USD 2,000,000, and (c) UNIDO as the GEF agency involved in the project as the implementing entity will provide USD 50,000 in the form a grant. Due to COVID-19 related restrictions, in-depth stakeholder consultations with the private sector were limited. It is expected that there are certain amount of potential private stakeholders in Mongolia with the appetite to invest in cleantech innovations, as supported through Output 1.2.4. It is envisaged that the first year of the project implementation will include focused work on aligning GEF support with existing funds for cleantech assistance both national and international in order to establish an early-stage development fund that will leverage additional private sector co-finance able to sustain the project?s vision after the GEF implementation period. The GEF grant is focused on supporting the formative stages of cleantech enterprises, i.e. prototyping, proof of concept, ecosystems building. Co-financing from the public sector (predominantly in-kind) creates the enabling framework conditions that de-risk the key interventions by the project. As was already confirmed by the findings of the Independent Evaluation of previous GCIP cycles in other countries, co-financing in the form of grants, seed funding, equity from angels, venture capital funds, impact investors, crowdfunding platforms etc. will be mobilized during the implementation of the project from the private sector in the phases of development, growth and scale-up of the start-ups/SMEs. In line with GEF Guidelines on Co-financing (https://www.thegef.org/documents/co-financing), paragraph 9, co-financing that will be mobilized from the private sector during the implementation of the project will be monitored and reported through the regular reporting mechanisms to the GEF. Unlike in the case of demonstration projects for example, the project contributes to market creation for new innovative cleantech products and services. It de-risks, by design, cleantech innovations and businesses through coaching, mentoring and advisory services thereby creating opportunities for follow-on investments into the cleantech companies in terms of angel investors, dedicated cleantech funds (private and public), venture capital funds (corporate and otherwise), impact investors etc. Therefore, the follow-on investments will be realized once the specific cleantech companies have been supported by the project and linked to investors. Under the umbrella project of GCIP, project 10461, a strategic partnership will be established between GCIP and the Private Financing Advisory Network - PFAN (www.pfan.net) for example, under which GCIP alumni companies will be systematically connected to PFAN for specialized project development, business coaching and investment facilitation services and introduction to existing network of global investors, hence mobilize co-financing. Furthermore, in countries where PFAN operates, GCIP activities will be linked to PFAN network of expertise and national investors. This is one example of where investment co-financing will likely be mobilized during project implementation. Apart from the planned investment mobilized at the CEO Approval stage, it is important to underline that project participants may receive substantial investment support at a later stage. There are several examples that confirm this process. Under GEF 5 the GCIP India project from 2013-2017, co-financing planned was 3,000,000 USD at CEO Approval stage, consisting out of 450,000 USD investment mobilized and the remaining amount as in-kind. However, GCIP companies such as Agnisumukh and Atomberg managed to mobilize 2,650,000 USD and 10,000,000 USD

respectively in investments within four years of completing the GCIP accelerator, thereby reaching a ratio of 1:13 in GEF funding to investment mobilized . Similarly in the project GCIP Malaysia, investment co-financing at CEO Approval stage encompassed 250,000 USD, while it was subsequently reported in the project?s terminal evaluation that 2,000,000 USD was received by GCIP Alumni in form of investment grants by financial organizations, signaling higher involvement and interest by the latter than initially anticipated . In GCIP Turkey, investment mobilized at CEO Approval stage amounted to 250,000 USD, whereas GCIP finalists, such as Positive Energy and Episome Biotech managed to mobilize 1,620,000 USD and 1,700,000 USD respectively, thereby having successfully raised funding from private sector investment groups. These examples are intended to serve as an excerpt for the successful promotion of GCIP award winning cleantech innovations and their potential to attract follow-on investment from the private sector within the project?s lifetime and beyond. GCIP India supported 89 companies, in Malaysia 79 companies and 95 in Turkey; the co-financing ratio will increase as more GCIP companies commercialize and the current project will provide a greater level of support to companies compared to the previous GCIP country projects under GEF 5&6 including investment facilitation.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNIDO	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,776,484	168,766	1,945,250.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**1,776,484.00**	**168,766.00**	**1,945,250.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNIDO	GET	Mongolia	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750	**54,750.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000.00**	**4,750.00**	**54,750.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	90000	90000	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	450000	450000	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	90,000	90,000		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	450,000	450,000		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2022	2023		
Duration of accounting	10	10		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	273	312		
Male	507	468		
Total	780	780	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The figures mentioned in the indicators section are tentative and are subject to change during the project. Indicator 6: Indicative expected results of 90,000 to 180,000 tCO2e of direct GHG emission savings and 450,000-900,000 tCO2e of indirect GHG emission savings at the end of project implementation. Methodology for estimating GHG emissions keeps consistency to the approach taken by the GEF approved program GEF ID10408 while taking into consideration the project scope of promoting innovative cleantech solutions for low carbon circular economy and their impact in the priority sectors of clean energy, agriculture and light industry and the needs of women and men. Since the project will target cleantech solutions for low carbon and circular economy towards realizing sustainable development in priority sectors in Mongolia integrating renewable energy, energy efficiencies, agriculture and light industry. The potential additional global environmental benefits from waste management measures leading to avoided methane emissions may be accrued. Such potential additional global environmental benefits from waste management measures leading avoided methane emissions will further be clarified by applying specific evaluation criteria and methodology, to be developed during the executing phase, in case of any applicable cleantech solution supported by the project, taking into account the site and technology specific information. For the purpose of ensuring ex-ante estimation and ex-post monitoring of GHG emission reduction, the selection criteria will be developed considering the feasibility of tracking indicators for calculating emission reductions. Such additional environmental benefits to GHG emission reductions will be considered and tracked if any as per the selected technologies and innovations. Indicator 11: 780 beneficiaries (at least 40% women) consisting of: 50 enterprises (around 3-5 persons per enterprise) accelerated under output 1.1.3 (15 enterprises per accelerator cycle, 3 cycles), 30 cleantech experts trained

and certified under output 1.1.2, as well as approximately 500 stakeholders sensitized which are estimated based on prior project experience and the scope of stakeholder engagement activities. Gender mainstreaming target of 40% beneficiaries being women is set, based on experience in other similar projects.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1. An IPCC special report[1][1] on the climate impacts notes that current trends indicate that global warming will pass 1.5? above pre-industrial levels between 2030 and 2052. The effects of climate change in Mongolia are already evident, including harsh winters, droughts snow and dust storms and flash floods which are increasing and impacting traditional livelihoods The socio-economic impacts of climate change are significant and negatively affect its developmental agenda since the country has a predominantly agriculture and livestock-based economy which is particularly vulnerable to climate change[2][2].

2. According to the Third National Communication on Climate Change in 2018, the annual GHG emissions of Mongolia for the year 2020 was estimated to be at 88.4 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. Although from a global perspective Mongolia contributes only a small fraction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (0.09%), alarmingly its carbon emissions per capita are higher than the global and Asia Pacific average. As of 2019, Mongolia is ranked 8th place when it comes to GHG per capita according to the World Bank. This is based on the fact that coal remains a major contributor to local pollution and climate change, accounting for about 90 % of all emissions in Mongolia.

3. According to the World Resources Institute Climate Analysis Indicator Tools (WRI CAIT), there are five major sources of GHG emissions in Mongolia: land-use change and forestry, agriculture, energy, industrial processes and waste.[3][3] Figure 1 shows the trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 to 2018 and Figure 2 provides a percentage share of the GHG emissions by sectors in 2018.

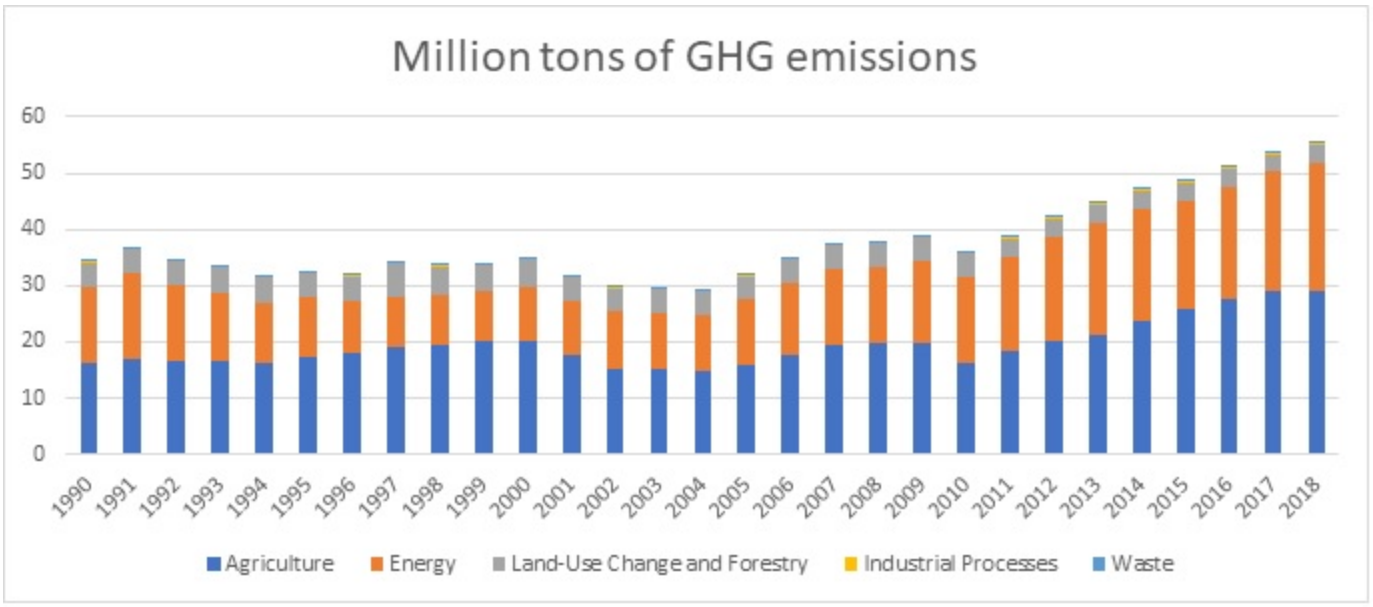

Figure 1: GHG emissions in Mongolia by sector in 1990 -2018. Source: Climate Watch, Data Explorer - Mongolia

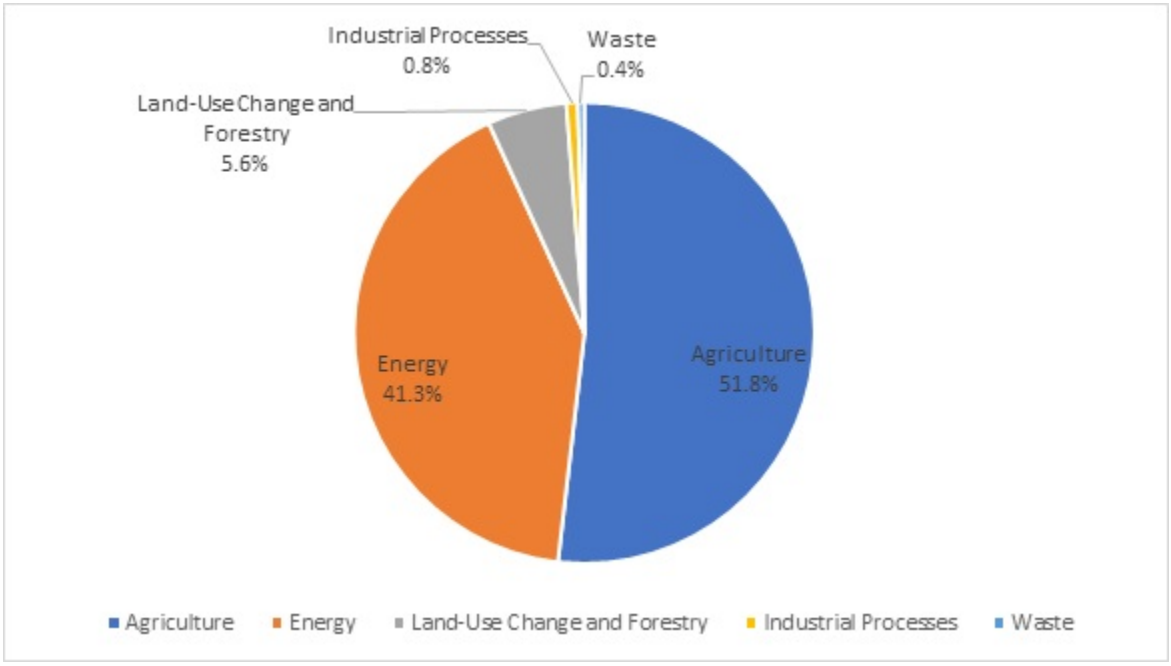

Figure 2: Percentage share of GHG emissions in Mongolia by sector in 2018. Source: Climate Watch, Data Explorer - Mongolia

4. As showwn in the figures above, Mongolia?s GHG emission portofolio is dominated by two major sorses of emissions, namely, energy and agricultual sector. According to WRI CAIT, Mongolia?s overall GHG emissions increased by 21.25 MtCO2e from 1990 to 2018, with emissions from the energy and agriculture sector continuing to rise rapidly. The main reasons for the increase of the energy sector emissions came from the use of coal fired electricity and heat generation. Compared to 1990, there is about 64.56% increase in emissions from the energy sector with the energy production going up by 870.07% from 1990[4][4]. In 2013, Mongolia generated 93% of its electricity and over 99% of its heat using coal[5][5] . According to WRI CAIT, energy sector emissions grew 71% from 1990 to 2018 with electricity and heat production driving this increase. The usage of coal for electricity generation has nearly doubled (from 3,084 GWh in 1990 to 5,782 GWh in 2018) in line with the population and economic growth in the country. According to the World Bank development indicators[6][6], 99.13% of Mongolia?s population had access to electricity in 2019. As the economy continues to grow, there will be simultaneous growth in energy demand and GHG emissions.

5. The emissions from agricultural sector are also growing steadily.[7][7] The main reason for this growth was found to be enteric fermentation[8][8] from livestock, mainly goats, sheep and cattle. Herding is a business and a common way of life in Mongolia. A large segment of the Mongolian population (small-scale and large-scale herders) remains dependent on livestock production as their primary means of livelihood.[9][9] Nearly one third of the workforce is employed by this sector in addition to generating more than 10% of Mongolia?s GDP. In the decade from 1990 to 1999, livestock numbers increased, largely due to a rapid rise in the goat population from approximately 5 million head in 1990 to 11 million head in 1999. This increase was due in part to high cashmere prices. Although livestock producers increased livestock numbers in response to market factors, the widespread and multi-year drought of 2000-2002 caused high livestock mortality in the national herd.[10][10] Accordingly, GHG emissions from the agriculture sector dropped during this period. From 2004 to 2009, livestock numbers rose again with government support in veterinary and feeding services.[11][11] According to the preliminary result of the annual livestock census of 2020, the current head of livestock in Mongolia totaled 67.1 million (including horses, cattle, camels, sheep, and goats).[12][12]

6. Mongolia is considered as the world's most sparsely populated country with population of roughly 3.3 million people in the total land of 1,564,120 km? which is the world 19th largest[13][13]. In terms of the demographic characteristics of Mongolia the majority are women (51%), and relatively young, with 27.3% under the age of 15. According to the World Bank, Mongolia is classified as a lower middle-income country.[14][14] Economic growth of the country is projecting a mixed message. Mongolia had an economic growth rate of 1.6% in 2020 and the GDP annual growth rate in Mongolia averaged 6.22 % from 1991 until 2021. The GDP growth reached an all-time high of 20.60 % in the third quarter of 2011 and most recently, due to Covid-19 the GDP growth stagnated the economy with a record low of -10.10 % in the first quarter of 2020. Accordingly, it was observed that despite government support, the employment rate dropped markedly in the beginning of 2021, with mainly informal and low-skilled workers in urban areas being without jobs and income sources.[15][15]

7. Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play pivotal role in Mongolia`s economy constituting the most dynamic sector, comprising 77% of total registered business entities, 72% of the total workforce, 17.8% of gross domestic product, and 2.3% of total exports.[16][16] Since 2009, the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Fund[17][17] supports small and medium sized enterprises in the economy by providing necessary soft and supportive loans (soft lending and concessional loans at 3% interest) and job creation. However, due to the inherent nature of SMEs, their business faces several constraints. Such constraints include regulatory and policy environment as well as institutional and networking support which are not systematically developed for the SMEs in Mongolia. The access to finance and competence are also regarded as significant challenges in the country. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the situation. UNIDO carried out a Firm-level survey on the impact of COVID-19 in Mongolia in 2021 and the majority of the enterprises emphasized the need of government support for access to finance to recover their businesses[18][18].

8. According to the Government of Mongolia, apart from containing the pandemic, securing economic rebound including SME development is considered a key priority for economic diversification, employment generation and sustainable growth. The country is at a relatively early phase when it comes to the development of targeted SME policies, but Mongolia has undergone a wave of long-term economic planning over recent years with the aim of accelerating diversification and maintaining robust economic growth, with one pillar dedicated to SME development.

9. The need for Mongolia to foster innovation and research on economic (as opposed to socio-ecological) grounds alone is highlighted by Mongolia?s relatively middle position in the Global Innovation Index (58 of 131 in 2021)[19][19], the Global Knowledge Index[20][20] (70 of 148 in 2020) and the Global Competitiveness Index (102 of 140 in 2019)[21][21]. With a continuously growing economy and a steady population growth, Mongolia is heading towards a high emission trajectory in the coming years. Innovation in cleantech has the potential to help Mongolia, as the country with the growing carbon emissions profile, to achieve its policy commitment to transition away from its legacy of coal-fuel-powered development that produce harmful environmental, social and economic conditions.

Root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

10. While it is noted that the increased promotion of entrepreneurship and adoption of clean technology innovations will be able to addressing challenges of the country by enhancing the sustainability of Mongolia?s economy, Mongolia still faces challenges in planning new and innovative solutions to towards taking sustainable pathway for strengthening cleantech ecosystem in the country. The SME sector faces multiple challenges and barriers including lack of resources, expertise and mentors, mistrust of intellectual property protection, lacking infrastructure, etc. Although there are programmes and policies supporting the importance of innovation in Mongolia, differences in the level of knowledge and understanding of green economy among the government, business community and the general public persist. In addition, there is a lack of entrepreneurs that are able to access green finance and consequently bring proven concepts and validated technologies to market, especially in the green tech sectors. Solutions to make meaningful strides for sustainable development are still not fully operationalized including utilization of public private partnerships as well as in grass root level development support. Potential synergies are yet to be built between the opportunities and solutions towards green economy.

11. Nurturing business models, services and products with established local ecosystem for cleantech innovation can be one of the counter measures to address these issues including e.g., maximizing energy generation from renewables, enhancing energy efficiency at the process including recovery of energy as well as minimizing environmental impact considering life cycle of materials. There is increasing awareness on the important role of accelerating the application of innovative cleantech solutions to address the challenges and turn them into opportunities towards green economy in priority sectors in Mongolia that can attract investment at local and global levels and, in turn, allow them to scale and to deliver transformational economic, social and environmental impacts. However, there are still a number of challenges remaining that limit Mongolian businesses in commercializing

cleantech solutions, including the lack of clean technology accelerators, access to finance and huge infrastructure deficits in the critical areas of energy supply, water and transport, which in return are stunting the development of productive industrial and agricultural sectors.[22][22]

12. Despite the recognized importance of innovation in the national economy, there are still a number of challenges that limit SMEs from contributing towards the development and commercialization of cleantech innovation as presented in table below.

Barriers faced by light industry SMEs in developing and scaling-up innovative cleantech solutions	
Limited access to finance	Limited access to finance is a key barrier for start-ups in Mongolia and was identified by stakeholders to be one of the key barriers for SMEs in further developing their business activities. The limited access to finance, especially private sector finance, is due to a number of reasons: a) difficulty to access capital for innovation projects that normally observe specific risks b) limited understanding of investors of opportunities and specific risk of investing in (local) cleantech markets c) limited awareness of financial schemes and respective requirements and procedures available to cleantech businesses as well as limited government financial incentives to support private sector in advancing and adopting innovation in the cleantech space d) limited knowledge of cleantech innovation and investment amongst local investors and subsequently a very low risk appetite e) lack of interaction between SMEs and potential investors f) entrepreneurs lack the ability to prepare and present adequate business cases and financial models **Poor market access and promotion to support cleantech business growth opportunities**. This is caused by some factors such as remote location of SMEs, high costs, limited knowledge, and the lack of business skills. Although it is growing, market for clean technology in Mongolia is limited and currently concentrated in the capital city.

Lack of capacity	A lack of capacity in SMEs is observed in view of: a) lack of key skills and know-how on how to transform a technological innovation into a viable enterprise leading to high rates of failure for early-stage cleantech enterprises b) lack of capacity to develop robust business models leading to high risk of failure of established businesses c) lack of awareness in the private sector of new developments and trends on innovations related to their operations, manufacturing and distribution, locally or globally which limits their development d) limited access to international expertise and limited knowledge of markets and potential partners outside their country which could expand their business e) lack of support services for fostering the journey from pre-concept to market-maturity Accelerators and national support are present but are insufficient given how little capacity exists for cleantech in Ulaanbaator and the outer provinces. Additionally, Early stakeholder consultations indicate that there is a lack of understanding (especially beyond Ulaanbaator) as to the existence of the cleantech sector and its potential for driving Mongolian growth.
Barriers related to cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems	
Lack of institutional coordination	There is a lack of institutional coordination in Mongolia in view of supporting entrepreneurs. There is still a need for coordinating cleantech startups, enablers (incubators) and pipelines (universities) in view of establishing a well-coordinated network, which would serve as a basis to further enhance innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystems in the country.

Limited enabling policy and regulatory environment	Fostering innovation and entrepreneurship demands a robust and enabling policy and regulatory environment that in turn provides a basis for attracting investments. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to support the uptake of supportive policies and enabling business environments that encourage investments in cleantech products, businesses and services. Particularly, the legislative framework addressing private sector involvement in clean technologies innovation is underdeveloped, hampering potential investment in innovation. The Mongolian Government is supportive of the cleantech industry and has made initial steps towards creating institutional support for innovation within SMEs. However, these efforts are in their early stages and therefore the need for technical guidance, support and coordination is critical in order to channel early interest in cleantech towards a long-term enabling policy environment. Among others, lapses in IP protection hindered the idea generation and business development where an inventor?s work is not properly protected or leaked, resulting in many startups distrusting the system and not prioritizing the proper registration of IP.
Lack of clean technology innovation ecosystem	In Mongolia, there is a lack of innovation ecosystem specifically tailored towards clean technologies and SMEs. Although there is some innovation infrastructure established, such as the Hub Innovation Center, The Business Innovation & Growth (BIG) Centers, there is still a need for an ecosystem that is exclusively dedicated to cleantech and SMEs. Furthermore, there are weak links between innovators and other relevant stakeholders at the global level.
Lack of public awareness	There is a limited knowledge and awareness of the cleantech market and its opportunities. There is a lack of visibility of the available options, requirements and procedures to access technical assistance, finance and seed funding for cleantech innovators at the national and international level. Furthermore, there is a weak link between innovators and other relevant stakeholders at the global level. Early stakeholder consultations indicate that while accelerators exist and there is national support for enhancing cleantech innovation, there is a lack of understanding (especially beyond Ulaanbaator) as to the existence of the cleantech sector and its potential for driving Mongolian growth. In short, the cleantech sector is nascent in Mongolia and early-stage engagement in identifying opportunities and linking potential entrepreneurs to available resources is essential.
Lack of trained experts and information about cleantech	A potential barrier to a national innovation and acceleration programme for cleantech in SMEs and start-ups in Mongolia is the lack of trained experts for mentoring start-ups and entrepreneurs involved in cleantech innovations and also a lack of information about technology options, best practices, and benchmarks within SMEs.

13. In summary, Mongolia?s cleantech sector is an emerging sector which lacks capacity and coordination. There remains a need for further support in the field of advanced commercialization support, further incubation, access to early-stage financing, national networking within the complex ecosystem, commercialization with market and finance linkages, widening and increasing the geographical reach and support to national partners.

These interventions are required to further strengthen the resilience of Mongolia`s innovation and entrepreneurial economy to address domestic environmental challenges while also to operate within the global market and to result in economic growth, global environmental benefits and job creation. This will create economic opportunities and support a shift towards a sustainable development of the country. The proposed project is therefore designed to directly address the barriers described.

1) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

a) Policy and legislative baseline

14. Mongolia?s harsh climatic conditions create one of the most insurmountable barriers to its economic development, and the anticipated climate change will limit it even further. Therefore, Mongolia has consistently demonstrated its strong support of international initiatives in protection of global climate. Mongolia was one of over 150 countries to sign the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The State Great Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia ratified this Convention on September 30, 1993. In order to comply with the obligations and commitments under the UNFCCC, Mongolia has been undertaking certain measures and actions at national level such as listed below.

15. In November 2019, Mongolia ambitiously raised its target to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions to 22.7 % by 2030 compared to the projected emissions under a business as usual scenario for 2010, through updating its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which was approved by the Government Decree No.407[23][23]. With that updated NDC, Mongolia committed to enhance its mitigation efforts with policies and measures to be implemented in six key economic sectors - energy, industry, agriculture, waste, construction, and transport. At the Climate Ambition Summit on 12 December 2020, the President of Mongolia communicated that Mongolia could achieve a higher NDC target of 27.2% reduction in greenhouse gasses if conditional mitigation measures such as the carbon capture and storage and waste-to-energy technology are implemented.

16. In 2020 published, Mongolia?s Long-Term Development Policy, Vision 2050, aims at transforming the country into a leading regional power by 2050 by fighting poverty, creating a greener and digital economy, improving the education system and gender equality for enhanced job access, redefining Mongolian social strategy in a more citizen-centered way. Mongolia will create favorable conditions for the development of scientific research, state-science production of knowledge from numerous sources of financing innovation, and business partnerships aimed to provide a knowledge economy. The country aims to not only provide all kinds of support and assistance to young people to achieve their entrepreneurial goals but also create and strengthen supportive conditions for the development of MSMEs.

17. Under this strategy, Mongolia plans to increase its share of renewable energy in the consumption of total energy to 25 % by 2025 and to 30% by 2030. In addition, Mongolia will expand the cooperation for science organizations and industry to promote and adopt innovation, and increase the expenditures for financing of science, technology and research to 2.5 % of the Gross Domestic Product by 2025. The policy sets a clear direction to adopt environment friendly advanced technologies, save natural resources, develop circular economy and reduce the emission of carbon dioxide from production and consumption by 7 % by 2025 and 14% from current levels by 2030. With regards to agriculture, the policy promotes technologies and practices that increase the fertility of soil, reduce land deterioration, adopt economical and efficient advanced agro-technical and irrigation technology to repair soil, and develop intensified farming in order to meet the domestic demand for grains, potato and vegetables. In addition, there is a push to support the business and economics of herders and herder groups, and small and medium sized farmers; provide modern techniques technologies and electricity; and create a financial, economic and legal environment for sustainable production. Overall, Mongolia plans on developing a green economy by creating effective system to use resources, improving environmental monitoring, greening the infrastructure, use of renewable energy, reprocessing of wastes, with growth of the national economic capabilities focused on developing industries using renewable natural resources, increasing livestock productivity and cultivating prolific crops. These actions defined to meet Mongolia?s Vision 2050 targets have the potential to contribute towards achieving NDC commitment.

18. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) of Mongolia is the key ministry to develop, update and implement climate related policies. Thus, the MET is the national entity with the overall responsibility for organizing and coordinating the compilation of National Communications, Biennial updated reports, GHG inventory and submitting them to the UNFCCC Secretariat to integrate climate change-related issues in various sectors. Subordinated under MET is the National Climate Committee (NCC) and a supporting Technical Working Group (TWG) as the supervisory and coordination mechanism to oversee the country?s climate change related issues and to supports the country?s NDC measures, actions and strategies that enable vulnerable sectors to adapt to potential climate change and mitigate GHG emission. The NCC is chaired by the Minister of Environment and

Tourism and draws together focal points from relevant ministries and agencies. The TWG plays a supporting role, involving a wider group of stakeholders including the international development community, academia, civil society, and the private sector. Since 2020, The Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre (CCRCC) operates under the guidance of MET to introduce new technologies to combat climate change in close coordination with diverse stakeholders.

19. The Government of Mongolia has outlined its Action Plan for 2020-2024[24][24] in conformity with the National Security Concept of Mongolia, ?Vision-2050? long-term development policy, reflecting Election Platform of the Mongolian People?s Party and based on the proposals from other political parties, civil society, citizens and communities. In this action plan, one of the focuses is to strengthening science, technology and innovation while introducing modern forms of financing for SMEs, implementing policy to nurture and expand SMEs through business incubation services and creating a favorable business environment.

20. Through Mongolia?s Five-year development guideline for the period of 2021-2025, there is a focus on developing the science and technology as one of the key factors of the country?s sustainable development, and establish an effective national innovation system; boosting competitiveness to develop an export-oriented heavy and light industry production; green development and creating a healthy and safe environment; Employment and start-up businesses among others.

21. In 2014, Mongolia developed a Green Development Policy (GDeP)[25][25] to define ?a transition to a development model that results in sustaining well-being of people by ensuring environmentally friendly, inclusive economic growth or increasing efficient consumption of natural resources and sustainability of ecosystem services.? The policy has an Action Plan that describes various approaches to achieve the objectives and determined a total of 254 actions that will be taken through 2030. Many of these activities relate to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

22. To strengthen efforts broadly across the environment sector, Mongolia introduced laws and initiatives such as Energy Conservation (EC) Law of Mongolia (2015)[26][26], State Policy on Energy (2015-2030)[27][27], National Programme for Energy (2018-2022)[28][28], National Implementation Plan

(NIP), National Program on Reduction of Air and Environmental Pollution (2017-2025)[29][29], National Livestock Programme (2010), National Renewable Energy Programme (2005-2020)[30][30], State Policy on Food and Agriculture (2015), National Agriculture Development Policy (2010-2021), National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (2014), National Sustainable Finance Roadmap of Mongolia (2018) including others. Also, a sub programme of innovation for the Energy Sector was approved by Minister of Energy and Tourism on 13 May 2020, as per the Minister?s Decree #112.

23. Regarding the regulatory framework for SMEs, in 2019 Mongolia passed a new SME law[31][31] featuring a updated SME definition. The harmonized SME definition helped the authorities develop consistent policies and support programmes across ministries and public agencies. Additionally, it simplified the visibility and access of SMEs to government programmes, as some companies were previously excluded from certain programmes due to different SME definitions. The definition includes also micro-enterprises, a fact which further supports them to access public financial instruments. The SME law furthermore contains provisions on governmental activities to strengthen SME clusters, as well as high-level guidance regarding SME development programme, including provisions on creating a conducive tax regime for SMEs, training, advisory services, as well as support for exporting SMEs. The law also defines the rights and obligations of SMEs, such as participation in public SME development programs and projects, and access to training and information, but also includes reporting requirements. The law also clarifies which different state and local bodies are in charge of the various aspects of SME policy.[32][32]

24. Moreover, Mongolia has several other legislation that seek to stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship. They include the Law on Taxation (1993)[33][33], the Law on Bankruptcy (1997)[34][34], the Law on Competition (2010)[35][35], the Law on Credit Guarantee Fund (2012) and the Law on Innovation (2012).

b) National baseline initiatives for accelerator programme

25. There are existing and emerging initiatives and programs which the project can create synergy with for creation and enhancing the CIEE in Mongolia. For eesample, the *SME Agency* was established by the Government Resolution No.48 dated 12th August 2020 based on the former SME and Cooperative Policy Implementation Coordination Department of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI). Apart from managing the SME Development fund, this agency carries out research and analysis, initiates job creation for SMEs and service enterprises, and facilitates soft loans and financial support for import substitution and increase of exports. Moreover, the agency provides capacity building activities and supports innovation based new product development and services through cluster development.

26. The *Science and Technology Master Plan of Mongolia* (2007-2020) is another policy that was introduced to focus on enhancing the science and technology capacity, increasing the innovation system effectiveness, establishing a basis for national technology development, promoting the growth of high-technology based industry as well as establishing a foundation for knowledge-based economy.

27. Mongolia approved the *Green taxonomy* by the Financial Stability Board in 2019 and started compiling green loan statistics since 2020. The green loans currently account for only about 2% of the total loan portfolio, highlighting the great potential for increasing green and sustainable financing. The green taxonomy is now being expanded to include broader SDG-aligned, bankable economic activities currently covering 13 sectors and 57 subsectors. Mongolian SDG finance taxonomy development and creation of policy incentives to support SDG financing has been included by the Central Bank of Mongolia in the Monetary Policy Guidelines 2022 draft, which is pending discussion and approval by the Parliament.

28. Moreover, in order to harness data and technology to facilitate innovation, streamline public services and diversify Mongolia?s economy, a dedicated *Policy on the development of information and communications technology (2017-2025)*[36][36] has been developed. Mongolia plans to accelerate its development by enabling public access to ICT advancements, developing knowledge based high technology and export oriented local manufacturing industry, supporting human capital development and enhancing competitiveness. Moreover, the Ministry of Digital Development and Communications that was newly established in 2022[37][37], has the mission to accelerate Mongolia's digital development and improve its competitiveness, by digitizing 90 percent of government services by 2024. A Digital Policy Standing Committee within the Ministry of has equally been established, expected to drive this ICT development. The new policies covering key issues such as personal data protection and cybersecurity laws are key for driving an ecosystem of a digital nation and creating an environment to accelerate technology-based start-ups and innovations, and their investments.

29. Several Mongolian institutions have increased their research and provide evidence base on SME issues to support better policy making by the government. The Bank of Mongolia, for example, is producing extensive research on SME issues. One example is its October 2018 survey on SME development and financial access, which consisted of a representative sample of 1,922 SMEs from all regions of Mongolia. The survey incorporated questions regarding SMEs? use of support agencies, their perception of the business environment, their external and internal financing, as well as information regarding their sales, costs and revenues. Moreover, the Mongolian Credit Guarantee Fund, has built a database with information on SMEs that are its clients. Mongolia?s National Statistics Office gathers now data on enterprises in general (disaggregated by firm size) through its annual enterprise survey. [38][38]

30. *Golomt Bank* and *Trade and Development Bank (TDB)* are the leading commercial banks of Mongolia, that are supporting SMEs by providing various business loans such as Microbusiness loan, working capital loan, investment loan and loans to support women entrepreneurs. In addition, they also provide Micro and SME business support as required.

31. *The Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI)* [39][39] is one of Mongolia?s leading NGOs. Currently, MNCCI has expanded to include 3000 members (1000 in Ulaanbaatar) and is represented by 20 subsidiary branches in the countryside. MNCCI?s foremost support to SMEs is in the field of information dissemination, preparation of business plans, organization of trainings and networking events as well as facilitation of business advisory services through experts. MNCCI also carried out surveys, together with the Business School of the National University of Mongolia, including the nationwide ?Mongolian business environment survey?, which aimed to assess the country?s business environment and identified the lack of sources of financing and seed money as the biggest obstacles for business.[40][40] In addition, MNCCI is equally pursuing its own green strategy, the ?5x20? goals, while the Business Council of Mongolia has its own ?Environmental working group? as one of its five permanent working groups.

32. *The Credit Guarantee Fund of Mongolia*[41][41] is a public non-profit financial institution established in 2012 under the provisions of the Law of Credit Guarantee Fund. Its mission is to help develop SMEs and start-ups, especially those that face problems in meeting collateral requirements imposed by the commercial banks.

33. *The Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA)*[42][42] was formed by the Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA) in December 2017 with the vision to become a sustainable finance knowledge and leadership centre in the region. The MSFA closely collaborates with various stakeholders to create cross-sector linkages and cohesive action to promote the role of finance in sustainability, climate change resilience and ecological preservation for green MSME development.

34. *Startup Mongolia*[43][43] is an NGO founded in 2011, which not only has been building public awareness of entrepreneurship and innovation but also has introduced a number of programs and resources to foster innovation such as beginning to offer Stanford?s Design Thinking course in 2015, collaborating with Mongolian university of Science and Technology to create the Open Innovation Lab (OIL) available for public access. This facility offers classroom and office space, as well as a 3D printer. One of the earliest programs Startup Mongolia offered was the Startup Weekend Ideathons. Over the course of a weekend, participants pitch problems and proposed solutions, vote for a business idea, recruit team members, and present a prototype. These ideathons are often themed. For example, the organization hosted the Startup Mompreneurs which promotes women?s participation in entrepreneurship.

35. *Socratus Startup Studio*[44][44], is an organization, founded in 2018, that provides innovative start-up business ideas, start-ups to become organic, well-functioning business systems, and a comprehensive program based on systems engineering. They have invested +3 billion MNT / $ 1 mln /to 12 startups until beginning of 2022.

36. *The Ulaanbaatar Founder Institute*[45][45], has presence in Mongolia with the Mongolia Virtual 2021 Founder Institute and provides online training to high-potential entrepreneurs and teams with the devoted support network and structured growth process needed to get to traction and funding. In 2021, Startup World Cup 2021 Mongolia Regional Finale[46][46] was conducted and the winner received MNT100,000,000 investment prize from MCS Investment.

37. *Development Solutions (DS)*[47][47] is a non-profit NGO, whose mission is to improve the quality of community life, develop Mongolian business capacity and support environmentally-sound social and economic growth with innovative and result-oriented solutions. DS supports the contribution of Mongolian micro and small and medium enterprises to the local economic development through their activities and services, as well as the development of socially responsible initiatives of large domestic and foreign companies.

38. *Kite accelerator*[48][48] is Mongolia?s first accelerator focusing on social impact startups and provides seed funding in addition to their business support services. Their current focus is on Education, Healthcare, Consumer and Access to finance. They also hold local and international competitions in technology solutions to have a healthy pipeline of companies in this specific area and are partnering with ADB Ventures while in close consultation with development organizations such as IFC, EBRD etc. They are also considering to bring together international and local investors to provide angel investment for the startups, which does not exist at present in Mongolia.

39. *The Business Growth Centers*[49][49] in Ulaanbaatar and Dalanzadgad aim to support economic development and promotion of SMEs across Mongolia. The Centers envisions job creation and economic growth by strengthening Mongolian SMEs and shaping the SME business environment through the provision of capacity development measures, in-depth advisory services and by acting as linkage point for SMEs and other stakeholders.

40. *Ulaanbaatar Innovation Center (HUB)*[50][50] is a recently established platform for building innovation systems in Ulaanbaatar, developing new ideas and innovation-based start-ups, and supporting youth development, consists of four main sections: hub co-working, hub incubator, hub events, and hub labs.

41. *Ulaanbaatar?s first Women?s Business Center (WBC)****[51]***[51], established by the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Golomt Bank, and Development Solutions is the first of this kind in Mongolia to support women?s entrepreneurship. WBC is committed to help entrepreneurs to start and grow their businesses through educational workshops, one-on-one assistance, co-working and business facilities, and connection with local resources. Since opening in 2016, the WBC has already

received close to 5,000 visitors, and registered over 2,000 entrepreneurs who are learning to access capital, loans, and customers; build networks; and market, manage, and grow their businesses. In June 2017, the WBC opened a new business incubator (BI) to increase women?s contribution to the Ulaanbaatar economy by providing women entrepreneurs with access to state-of-the-art facilities (including computers, sewing and handcraft rooms, and a food-processing unit). A four-month accelerated incubator program (for small and start-up businesses) includes operating space, training and mentoring, and access to a business development fund. The project has raised appreciation of the value of entrepreneurship among women and GCIP will build on the momentum developed and focus on women entrepreneurs in the cleantech sector.

42. *SME Business Incubation Center, Chingeltei District*[52][52]: The SME business incubator was established in 2011 and started its operations in 2012 in the Chingeltei district of Ulaanbaatar. The center operates in this district with around 150,000 people in four branches, providing training and business advisory services to mainly start-up, small and family-owned businesses and households.

43. *The Mongolian Renewables Industries Association*[53][53] is an NGO that actively supports the rapid growth of environmentally friendly, clean and renewable energy.

c) Regional and international initiatives on accelerator programmes

GCIP

44. Since 2011 UNIDO has been supporting cleantech companies in their development via GCIP which uniquely fosters an ecosystem approach that supports cleantech innovations in existing and new SMEs and start-ups through the provision of catered tools and methodologies that enhance their productivity and competitiveness while promoting the establishment of a supportive policy and regulatory framework. By the end of 2017, GCIP accelerated over 865 start-ups/SMEs in 8 countries.

45. The success of GCIP was confirmed through the GEF?s evaluation in 2018[54][54]. In its framework it was also recommended that: a) Any future GCIP or similar program should be structured

using a more globally coordinated approach with appropriate choice of interventions based on strategic country selection; b) GCIP should actively support national-level coordination to dynamize the CIEE; c) There should be sufficient time allowed to customize and sharpen the focus on policy strengthening and regulatory frameworks to foster cleantech innovation and its adoption; d) The network of private sector partners should be expanded to address GCIP participant needs for business expertise and early stage technology validation; e) Direct and indirect impacts of the GCIP should be measured by establishing adequate monitoring and evaluation systems and ensure that they are implemented using standardized and relevant indicators; f) Country engagement should be deepened during the project period, including a plan and resourcing to sustain activities and expand outcomes after project closure.

46. Based on the above-mentioned recommendations UNIDO designed the GCIP Framework in 2019. The GCIP Framework consists often country child projects, all of which are connected to the three driving pillars, including a) Pillar 1. Transforming early-stage innovative cleantech solutions into commercial enterprises; b) Pillar 2. Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems strengthening and connectivity; c) Pillar 3. Programme coordination and coherence. The coherence within the GCIP Framework is ensured through the GCIP global coordination child project (GEF ID 10461) (hereinafter referred to as GCIP Global).

47. The GCIP Framework builds upon the achievements and key lessons learned from the implementation of the GCIP projects so far. In particular, it benefits from the collective feedback by various stakeholders including national counterparts, institutions and SMEs successfully participating in GCIP as well as strategic partners at the global level.

*The Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN)****[55]***[55]

48. The Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN), is an initiative hosted jointly by UNIDO and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership and is a global network of climate and clean energy financing experts that offer business coaching and investment facilitation to entrepreneurs developing climate projects in emerging markets. PFAN mobilizes private financing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build climate resilience? contributing to the Paris Agreement and SDGs i.e., SDGs 7 (Energy), 9 (Industry), 13 (Climate Action), and 17 (Partnership). A network of 99 in-country private sector experts in 39 countries are supported by network of 45 investment partners globally to provide investment advisory services, investment facilitation and financing. To date, PFAN has supported at least 127 climate and clean energy businesses to mobilize more than USD 1.7 billion of investment. Furthermore, PFAN currently has a pipeline of hundreds of projects across the globe

that are being supported. Further results demonstrate that through this investment, 3.3 million tons of CO2 have been mitigated annually and an additional 975MW of clean power installed. In 2021, PFAN has facilitated at least 69 investment-ready projects.

*The Global Entrepreneurship Network (GEN)**[56]***[56]

49. GEN operates a platform of projects and programs in 170 countries aimed at making it easier for anyone, anywhere to start and scale a business, including Mongolia. It has several initiatives including Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW) through which GEN celebrates the successes and impact of entrepreneurs in an effort to help break down cultural barriers and reach new audiences, the Global Entrepreneurship Research Network (GERN) and GEN?s Startup Nations policymaker network through which GEN helps identify and crowdsource best-in-class policies and public programs that help entrepreneurs thrive, the Global Business Angels Network, Global Enterprise Registration, Startup Huddle, GEN Starters Club, Startup Open, and other programs through which GEN offers programs and resources intended to help smooth the path to market for founder teams and provide entrepreneurs at all stages with the support necessary to reach the next level, and other outreaching and networking events including its Global Entrepreneurship Congress (GEC) and GEC+ series, the annual Startup Nations Summit, global annual meetings of its vertical communities and by co-hosting other events across the globe through which GEN helps break down siloes and enhance collaboration among entrepreneurs, investors, policymakers, researchers.

50. *UNIDO* implemented ?*Support to Employment Creation in Mongolia (SECiM*)? project jointly with MoFALI and UN FAO in 2018-2021. The project supported food (meat and dairy) and non-food (textile and leather) private sector competitiveness building through international technical inputs complementary with national experience in import substitution, increase of exports and new product development[57][57]. The project benefited importantly the light industry SMEs, herder cooperatives and research and development institutions[58][58]. Through the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), UNIDO has also supported Mongolia in assessing its industrial waste inventory[59][59], which provided detailed recommendations on the entire ecosystem while stressing the need to raise awareness on green economy for different sector of industries, advocating green economy in industries to achieve sustainable development. Another UNIDO study[60][60] assessed the deal process for end of life vehicles and the practices and material flows for end of life vehicles and provided

concrete recommendations for action in the area of end of life vehicles and destructing persistent organic pollutants.

51. The *European Union* and Mongolia[61][61]are jointly supporting small businesses and creating sustainable skilled jobs, stimulating the inception of a more diversified and vibrant economy in Mongolia. Special attention is being given to youth and the inclusion of women in developing rural areas. Mongolia is part of the EU-funded *Economic Governance for Equitable Growth (EG4EG) project*[62][62] to boost sustainable growth for all, including the most vulnerable.

52. *MonJa Startup Accelerator Program*[63][63], is an initiative from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Mongolia-Japan Center (MOJC), and MobiCom Corporation LLC (MobiCom) for businesses emerging during the COVID-19 outbreak. Within the program, the JICA, MobiCom and MOJC collaboratively promote startup businesses that are developing innovative businesses and technologies related to health, Disaster management, Business services, Education sector, Food and agriculture and Logistics.

53. *The German Corporation for International Cooperation (GiZ)?s* project *Promoting economic growth and innovation to create jobs 2021-2023*[64][64] is supporting Mongolia?s National Development Agency (NDA) in its efforts to improve economic development by establishing an investment-friendly business environment. It aims to promote the long-term economic growth of SMEs, introduce competitive and innovative production and business processes, and thereby create jobs, especially in semi-urban regions.

54. *Business Plus Initiative*[65][65], is a finance and capacity-building program funded by USAID and implemented by Chemonics, addressing the issues of trade facilitation, taxes, construction permissions, and business registration. In 2020, USAID has also launched a five-year, MNT 41.3 billion ($15 million) Business Excellence for Sustainability and Transparency (BEST)[66][66] project to help grow and diversify Mongolia?s economy by increasing their access to credit and has facilitated linkages between financial institutions and 750 borrowers, multiplying their investments 20 times over and creating more than 600 new jobs.

55. The *Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)**[67]*[67] promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries. In Mongolia, CTCN is supporting to enhance climate resilience and economic sustainability of livestock farming in rural communities. As a result, climate-resilient livestock farming is expected to be strengthened while deriving economic sustainability for the participating Mongolian herding communities.

56. Through the *NDC Partnership program in Mongolia*[68][68], Mongolia is focusing on its NDC priorities, including improving climate change policies, institutional frameworks and governance, access to climate finance, transparency of climate monitoring and reporting, and national and local capacities for NDC implementation, linked to relevant development plans.

57. The *Green Climate Fund (GCF)*[69][69], is supporting a paradigm shift in achieving low emission and climate-resilient development in Mongolia. The GCF is supporting Mongolian enterprises to embrace renewable energy and energy efficiency housing technologies through providing business loans, helping to mitigate high financing costs and relatively short-term loan periods. Also, GCF is not only providing financing to develop renewable energy projects through creating blended finance vehicle such as Climate Investor One (CIO) but also helping to improving the climate resilience of the Mongolian capital Ulaanbaatar and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution by creating eco-districts.

58. *The Joint Crediting Mechanism*[70][70], led by Japan, has supported Mongolia in several renewable energy and energy efficiency projects that facilitated diffusion of leading low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and contributing to sustainable development of Mongolia.

59. *The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**[71]*[71] is supporting Mongolia through various initiatives such as supporting national financial institutions Khan Bank, XacLeasing LLC and Transcapital by providing senior loans to be used for financing investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies by local private sector clients. EBRD has also supported development of wind farms such as 50 MW Salkhit Wind Farm project, 50 MW Tsetsii Wind Farm, 55

MW Sainshand Wind Farm. Moreover, EBRD is equally contributing towards climate technology transfer to countries in transition, funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), via FINTECC (Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change). As part of the Early transition Countries initiative, Mongolia has benefitted from investment, technical and policy support for climate technologies. Another relevant initiative of the EBRD is the *EBRD Green Economy and Financing Facility*[72][72], that partners with local financial institutions to offer finance in forms of loans or leases to Mongolian households and businesses to have selected technologies that have been assessed and pre-approved as eligible via the Green Technology Selector for financing.

60. *The Asian Development Bank (ADB)****[73]***[73] is working on several sovereign, non-sovereign and knowledge initiatives to support sustainable development of Mongolia across urban and rural regions. According to their country partnership strategy 2021-2024, priorities are inclusive social development and economic opportunities; climate-resilient infrastructure; and sustainable, green, and climate-conscious development. ADB has not only supported the development of large renewable energy project such as ?Sermsang Khushig Khundii Solar Project? but is also supporting the deployment of the distributed renewable energy systems in remote and less developed regions in Mongolia, enhance capacity of local public utilities in investment planning, project management, and grid control for sustainable renewable energy upscaling in the targeted region.

61. The *Climate Investment Fund?s program****[74]***[74] entitled ?Scaling up renewable energy program in low-income countries?, Mongolia is getting support for Capacity Building and Regulatory Support Technical Assistance[75][75], Upscaling Renewable Energy Sector[76][76] and Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy - Solar PV[77][77].

2) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

62. The project promotes the transition towards low carbon circular economy by promoting the acceleration of high-impact clean technology innovation for large-scale deployment and creation of green jobs. For this purpose, the project will support, through operationalization of the accelerator programme and other relevant activities, introduction of innovative clean technologies which will include improving resource and energy efficiency as well as renewable energy capacity towards innovations. The approach will focus on Mongolia?s priority areas of clean energy, agriculture and light industry, and support SMEs and start-ups in the cleantech sector in Mongolia, to develop and scale up; to increase market adoption of clean technology innovations, thus leading to a reduction in GHG emissions. Furthermore, the nurturing of nascent industries will lead to increased capacity and competitiveness, job creation and market development for cleantech innovations.

63. The project will be aligned with the approaches of the GEF approved program GEF ID10408, which is designed to respond to the increasing global demand for environmental sustainability, climate action, and to unleash the potential of cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship to help transform priority sectors and systems. To address the highlighted barriers above faced by SMEs in transforming their cleantech innovations into market ready solutions, the programme uses a holistic ecosystem approach which facilitates the growth of cleantech SMEs, improves coordination of national activities and foster synergies between participating countries. The project has a unique approach as it seeks to capacitate the private sector to deliver environmental benefits through transforming early-stage cleantech companies into fast-growing enterprises whilst simultaneously developing the cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems in participating countries.

64. The global GCIP framework will aggregate and enhance efforts to strengthen and connect the ecosystems of the countries involved, and at the same time connect them to a truly global innovation ecosystem. Over the long-term, the project seeks to build robust innovation ecosystems that can identify and systematically support high-impact cleantech technology innovations as well as attract large-scale investments. This mechanism is expected to deliver significant global impact on limiting global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees centigrade as well as generating local environmental benefits.

65. The proposed advanced cleantech innovation project for Mongolia is aligned with the global GCIP framework of which UNIDO is a project executing entity. The Theory of Change (ToC) for the project as in the figure below shows how the project will deliver accelerated uptake and investment in SMEs with high-impact cleantech innovation products and services which, in turn, will meaningfully contribute to climate change mitigation targets and to green growth and job creation.

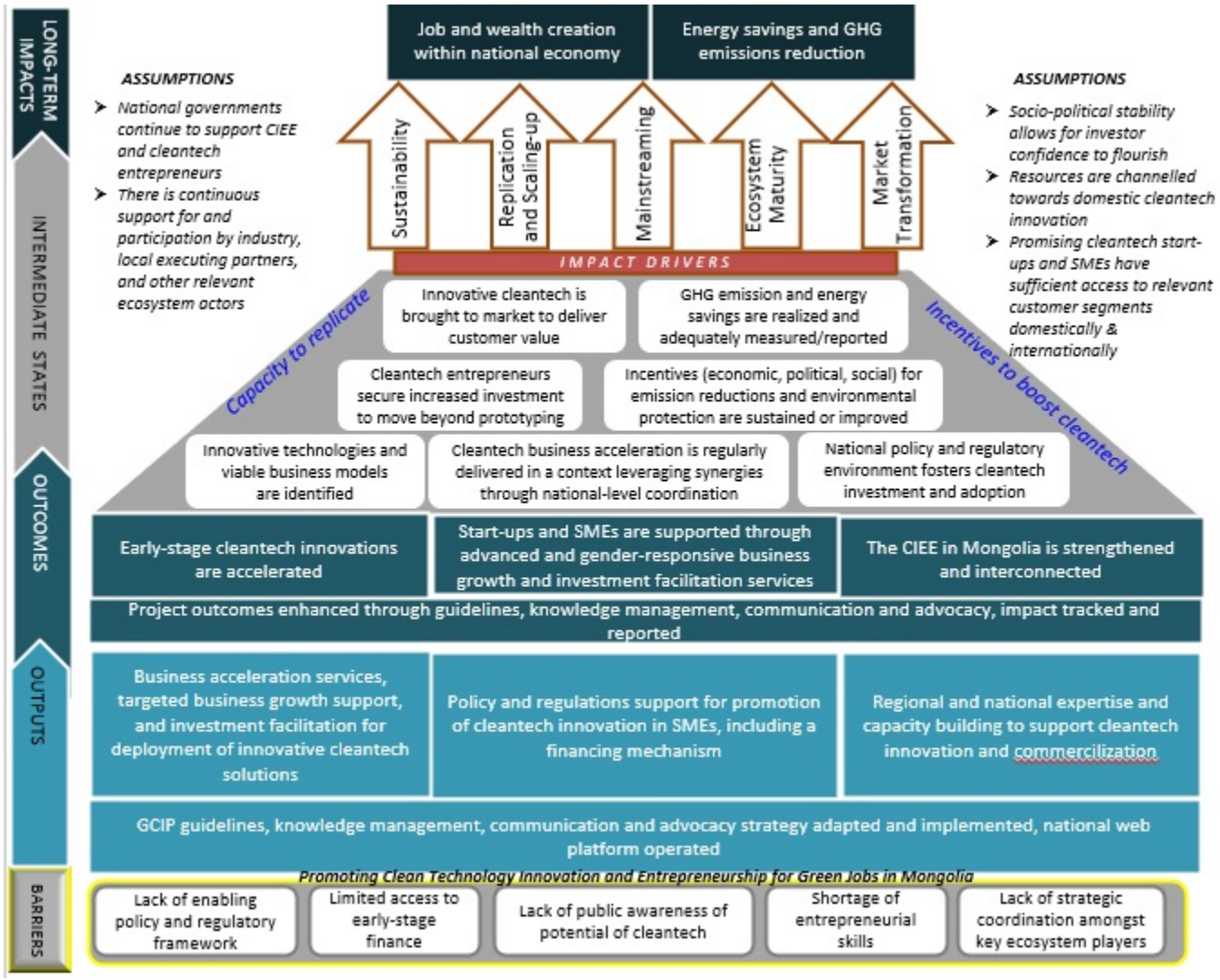

Figure 3: Theory of Change for the Mongolia cleantech project

Brief Description of the Theory of Change

The project has been designed to address the barriers set out in the previous section. Specifically, the barriers faced by innovators will be addressed by the provision of support from concept through to commercialization while helping them adopt different approaches to entrepreneurship. This will include: provision of ideation and concept validation services, holding annual accelerators, advanced accelerators to provide follow-on support to the alumni as well as targeted support services, investment facilitation, mentorship and partnership support - across the country supporting at least 50 entrepreneurs. To assist piloting projects of innovation and early-stage entrepreneurship with a view to support the deployment and scale-up of cleantech solutions with a focus on low carbon circular economy as well as in the priority sectors in the country integrating clean energy, agriculture, and light industry. To support these outputs, guidebooks will be developed for Mongolia and at least 30 business innovation and entrepreneurship experts will be trained in and certified to an enhanced approach to business model development.

The fragmented cleantech innovation ecosystem will be addressed with the establishment of a national cleantech innovation hub linking all the project support. Capacity gaps will be addressed with targeted capacity building for policy makers and institutional actors, and the policy and regulatory environment will be strengthened with support to address the gaps in areas such as IP, behavior change in value chains and consumers and promoting low carbon circular economy. Networking, advocacy, knowledge generation and exchange will enhance awareness amongst ecosystem stakeholders and increase impact of the project whilst global cooperation and exchange will increase opportunities for Mongolian entrepreneurs.

IF these outputs are delivered **THEN** the following outcomes will be realized: promising early stage cleantech innovations are accelerated across the country by being supported from concept through to commercialization; alumni are supported and financed for national, regional and global expansion; and the national ecosystem and institutions are strengthened to promote and support cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship. All the outputs are underpinned by a gender mainstreaming action plan that contributes toward the debunking of gender stereotypes and ensuring that women, men and youth can equally lead, contribute to and benefit from the programme. At the same time there will be greater recognition and improved efficiency and sustainability of the Mongolia accelerator programme.

BY identifying and supporting innovative technologies and viable business models whilst increasing institutional capacity and ecosystem connectivity, **THEN** the cleantech entrepreneurs are able to secure increased investment from more aware investors, **AND** enables them to commercialize their innovative products. At the same time, **IF** a supportive policy and regulatory environment, including incentives exists, **THEN** cleantech investment and adoption will be fostered. **ALSO** in turn these interventions will bring innovative clean technologies to market and drive uptake, delivering customer value and contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions and energy savings. Continued growth and the mainstreaming of the technologies will result in market transformation and job and wealth creation within Mongolia, accompanied global environmental benefits including GHG emission reductions.

66. Based on the lessons and experiences gained through the global GCIP framework so far, this project will put focus on cleantech innovations especially with specific focus on those related to

low carbon circular economy as well as in the priority sectors in the country (clean energy, agriculture, and light industry) while ameliorating the preconditions for domestic SMEs to successfully engage with investors. It will include improving resource and energy efficiency as well as renewable energy capacity within the material cycle towards innovations for green buildings and green manufacturing/industrial practices in the end. The approach will also focus on management of wastage and pollution, drawing on methods of pollution control, cleaner production, eco-efficiency, life cycle management, closed loop production and industrial ecology to ultimately decrease emissions generated by the waste sector.

67. In addition, the Global Cleantech Innovation Index 2017 enables to identify where clean technology companies are likely to emerge in the next 10 years through innovation inputs (general and cleantech-specific drivers) and innovation outputs (emerging and commercialized cleantech). The approach of this project is also aligned with national priorities as stipulated in Mongolia?s Long-Term Development Policy, Vision 2050, aimed at transforming the country into a leading regional power by 2050 by fighting poverty, creating a greener and digital economy, improving the education system and gender equality for enhanced job access and by redefining Mongolian social strategy in a more citizen-centered way.

68. The project builds on the collective feedbacks by various stakeholders including national counterparts, partner institutions and SMEs successfully participating in the project as well as strategic partners at global levels. The project will also work with new partners, at regional levels, to help built the ecosystem at the provincial levels as well.

69. Accordingly, the project will be implemented in close collaboration with national and regional institutions to build an enabling cleantech ecosystem for development, commercialization and integration of innovative and appropriate clean technologies. Ultimately, this project will support Mongolia?s Governmental actions towards expanding the opportunities for economic activities; developing human capacity; and developing and expanding access to reliable infrastructure. By doing so, the project will support the pathway towards sustainable growth and socio-economic transformation in Mongolia.

70. In addition, the approach especially in Component 1 in this project, accelerates innovations that have highest GHG emission reduction potential and have highest chances of going to the market through a number of phases and together with its partners like PFAN, continually de-risks the enterprise?s business model in order to increase the likelihood of investor interest. This is important to note since the sources of investment that the start-ups will be able to mobilize will depend on the alignment of the priorities of the institutions that have shown interest to invest.

The project connection to PFAN to support the start-up to scale up journey of cleantech enterprises

Figure 4: Start to Scale-up Journey, De-risking for Investment Readiness

71. The objective underpinning the linkages established between the project and PFAN is to offer the ventures supported by the project a continuum of support services as they mature towards commercial viability and scaling up. The project combines a top-down (policy support) with a bottom-up (support for home-grown innovation) approach.

72. The final investment decisions are made between the start-up and the investor, once they find common value. A start-up may have several investors mixing public and private financing. The connection between the Mongolia accelerator programme with other country projects under the global GCIP framework enables investors at a global level to also access start-ups from each country i.e., through activities like Investor Connect, National Forums and the Global forums.

73. The project will continue to strengthen and promote connectivity within the national cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem focusing on innovative technology in low carbon circular economy in Mongolia by: (i) identifying, fostering and supporting cleantech innovators and entrepreneurs including technology verification and demonstration; (ii) building capacity within national institutions and partner organizations for the successful implementation of the accelerator approach and sustainability of the cleantech ecosystem; and (iii) supporting and working with national

policy makers to develop the policy and regulatory innovations to catalyze and support cleantech innovations as business models. Through this approach, the project will actively support cleantech SMEs and start-ups to develop cleantech innovations into commercial businesses, thereby promoting the continued growth of a cleantech industry in Mongolia.

The main components of the project and their description are below:

Component 1: Transforming early-stage innovative cleantech solutions into scalable, commercial enterprises

74. Component 1 focuses on identifying innovative cleantech solutions and business models, and providing entrepreneurial skills and business growth support. Direct support given to early-stage cleantech SMEs will enhance the capacity and competitiveness for business growth. This will expand private sector?s potential and contribution to climate change as cleantech solution providers by leveraging market opportunities. Outcome 1.1 focuses on early-stage innovative cleantech solutions and provides business acceleration support related to entrepreneurship and business skills training. Outcome 1.2 provides targeted technical assistance through advanced and gender-responsive business growth and investment facilitation service. Furthermore, cleantech SMEs in the expansion stage will receive investment facilitation and mentoring services towards financing, piloting and commercialization.

Outcome 1.1: Cleantech solutions with high impact potential are supported to reach commercialization

75. Early stage cleantech innovations with high impact potential for climate, environment and social benefits in the field of integrating renewable energy, energy efficiencies, agriculture and light industry will receive business acceleration support for increased market and investment readiness. The selection criteria for innovations to receive support will be determined in alignment with the national priorities outlined in the NDC targets, and other key policies and strategic documents in consultation with key stakeholders, as well as potential contribution for GHG emission reductions which can be plausibly estimated ex-ante and monitored ex-post and will be aligned with GEF 7 programing directions.

76. This project will benefit from the tools, approach and methodologies on how to promote cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in developing and emerging economy countries as developed under GEF program 10408. This support includes guidebooks and practical tools for operation and management of the accelerator at a national level and complimentary activities, which will provide the reference framework for the accelerator in Mongolia within this project.

77. The diagram below shows the types of assistance required by cleantech SMEs, depending on their stage of growth, based on which the approach is built where outcome 1.1 focusses on early-stage cleantech SMEs while outcome 1.2 will focus on growth and expansion stage cleantech SMEs.

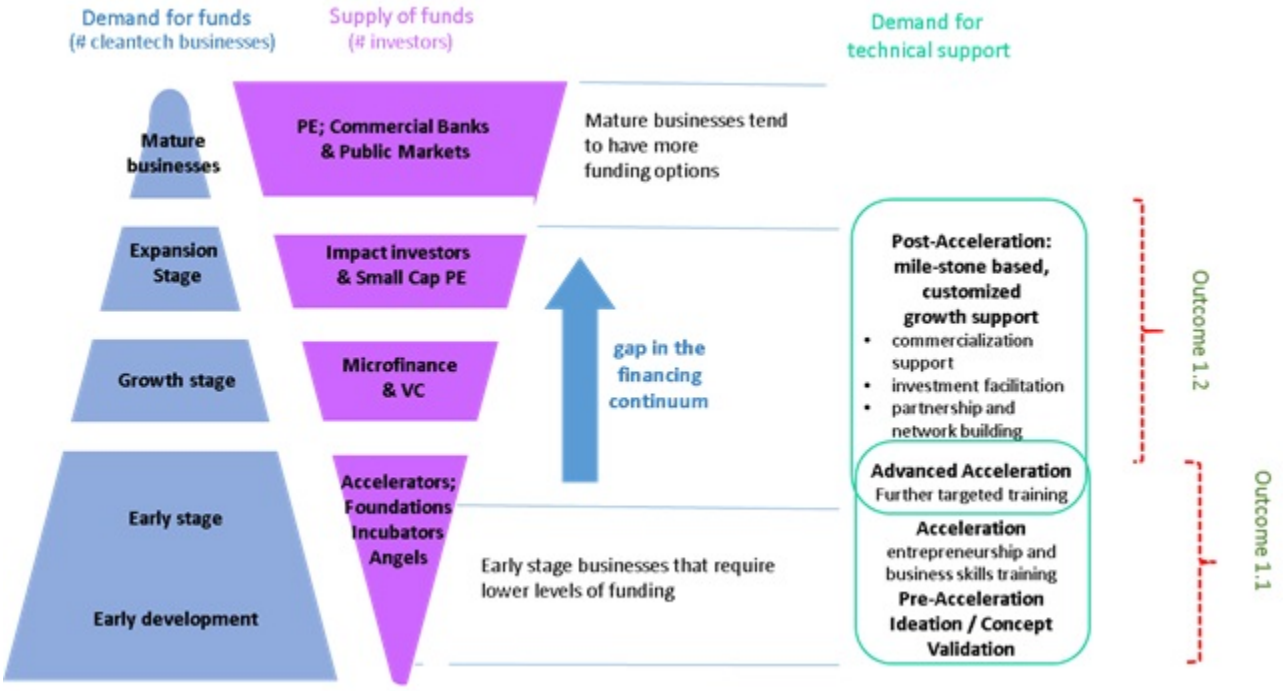

Figure 5: Demand for funds and technical support per development stage

1.1.1 GCIP methodologies, guidelines, tools, training systems and guidebooks for cleantech innovation

and entrepreneurship accelerator are adapted for Mongolia

78. Accelerator guidebooks that emphasize the approach and methodology for promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in developing and emerging countries, aligned with the

Global GCIP framework, will be made available as practical tools and guidelines for the operation and management of the national accelerator in Mongolia. These guidebooks will be reviewed and adapted by the national Project Executing Entities (PEEs) to reflect the context of Mongolia?s cleantech ecosystem including market conditions, policy environment, development priorities, technology priorities, local examples, etc. Three accelerator guidebooks will be developed on i) pre-acceleration; ii) acceleration; and iii) advanced acceleration support. These guidebooks will define the scope, criteria and awards categories of the accelerator in consultation with Mongolia?s ecosystem actors, including the government, business and civil organization stakeholders and so be aligned with their priorities and in line with the country?s innovation potential. The level of innovation to be eligible to receive support through the accelerator will also be specified during the review of the guidebooks, as well as the selection criteria of the accelerator. The guidelines will also be the principal input to the web based knowledge management tool.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 1.1.1 a To review and adapt the guidebooks to reflect the context of Mongolia?s CIEE, including market conditions, gender context, policy environment, development priorities, technology focus, local examples, etc.	DS
Activity 1.1.1 b To disseminate the guidebooks to the relevant stakeholders including organization of two information and consultation sessions.	DS
Activity 1.1.1 c To Identify criteria for cleantech mentors, judges and coaches, integrating gender-sensitivity within the approach.	DS
Activity 1.1.1 d To develop methodologies, tools and training materials and certification system, including integration of the gender mainstreaming approach.	DS

1.1.2 Pool of thirty cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship experts (trainers, mentors, and judges)

are trained and certified to support the Mongolia accelerator (with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants)

79. Regional entrepreneurship training programme will be organized for local universities. The training sessions on entrepreneurship will be organized, focusing on those aspiring students and individuals who want to be the torchbearers and hand holders, to further spread the message for innovation to others aspiring for making careers in innovation in clean technologies to themselves become role models.

80. Developing a pool of cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship experts to act as mentors, coaches and judges is critical to the effectiveness of accelerators in providing the right support to the participating teams as well as their long-term sustainability. This is because the delivery of the accelerator curriculum and the connections facilitated with the right actors will depend on the capacity and networking of these experts. In order to ensure coherence of approach among mentors, coaches and judges, the project will adopt and employ a cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship expert training system developed under UNIDO/GEF program 10408. Similar to the accelerator guidebooks, the training system will be reviewed by the Mongolia PEEs and adapted for the national context, ensuring that the training materials accurately reflect market, business, policy, and investment climates.

81. A pool of experts with the knowledge and connections to support cleantech innovations towards commercialization is also crucial to the cleantech ecosystem. The community of experts trained/certified are expected to positively influence the cleantech innovation initiatives at national level, and will contribute to the strengthening of the cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in general.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 1.1.2 a To provide (at least 3) capacity building/expert training sessions as well as conduct evaluation and certification for (at least 30) Cleantech innovation mentors, judges and coaches, with inputs from Global GCIP, technical, financial and gender consultants.	DS
Activity 1.1.2 b To organize three entrepreneurship training programmes at universities including identification of the teachers/professors, adaptation of the GCIP accelerator course, delivery of training programme and initial delivery of training to students.	DS
Activity 1.1.2 c To develop and conduct three training programmes (3-5 days) specifically targeting women for better engaging women entrepreneurs, associations and gender focal points.	DS
Complementary activities provided under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project: ? Global curriculum and training content for the GCIP cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship expert training and certification system for the Mongolia experts (trainers, mentors, judges), including training curricula/materials, guidance on the training delivery methods, and certification requirements. ? Recommendations to ensure continuous improvement of the cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship expert training and certification system. ? An assessment framework for evaluation of experts (trainers, mentors, judges).	

1.1.3 Three cycles of the annual competition-based Mongolia accelerator are conducted (at least 50 enterprises with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants)

82. Three annual competitions based cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship accelerators will be conducted based on the guidelines and tools developed under output 1.1.1. The accelerator is a 4-to-6-month curriculum designed specifically to support cleantech innovations stemming from developing and emerging countries, to develop viable business models and grow cleantech enterprises. About 20 enterprises are supported through each accelerator cycle. The accelerator will identify promising cleantech teams with high-impact potential, and provide intensive mentoring and coaching to accelerate the growth of the participating teams. Competition elements will be incorporated into the accelerator as an incentive to participating teams. The call for applications will be issued in ?impact categories?, defined to address multiple environmental challenges with specific focus on those related to solutions on integrating clean energy, agriculture and light industry. Support is also provided to improve their business skills and investor pitch and in connecting them to potential business partners, financiers or investors.

83. The national accelerator cycle will be guided by a general timeline recommended by UNIDO that aims to leverage the ongoing cycles across the global programme and allows Mongolia to align with some activities organized under the global GCIP framework where possible (e.g. online webinars, participation at the global forum, etc.)

84. In terms of selection criteria, priority will be given to innovations with significant GHG reduction potential, which will be determined be plausibly estimated ex-ante and monitored ex-post and determined through the reduction potential of the innovation (technology or business model) itself, and the estimated market and business potential which will determine the uptake of the innovation. Accordingly, selection criteria of the Accelerator will include a threshold for the projected environmental impact per USD for supported technologies. Women and youth empowerment and entrepreneurship will also be a key consideration in the selection process into the accelerator.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 1.1.3 a To provide pre-accelerator services for potential accelerator entrants, tailored to the three priority sectors of clean energy, agriculture and light industry (The Pre-accelerator as a munti day programme for around 50 participants annually, prior to the Accelerator application deadline for customized assistance in developing their pool of potential applications.	DS
Activity 1.1.3 b To deliver three annual cycles of the Mongolia accelerator.	DS

Activity 1.1.3 c To oversee, through a gender expert, gender-related outcomes and the integration of gender-responsive project implementation throughout the programme.	DS
Complementary activities conducted under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project: Sharing experiences and lessons learned and providing networking oppurtunities for PEEs, entreprenerurs, and experts	

Outcome 1.2: Start-ups and SMEs are supported through advanced and gender-responsive business growth and investment facilitation services

85. Start-ups and SMEs will be supported through advanced and gender-responsive business growth services as well as receiving investment facilitation services. Post-Accelerator Business growth support and tipping point investment facilitation services will be provided to the cleantech SMEs to commercialization.

86. This outcome focuses on supporting selected businesses to further develop their innovations to reach commercial and sustainable success. Thereby, a cost-effective path will be pursued and allow entrepreneurs to focus on the added value and benefits of the entire process, especially in terms of training, networks and financial facilitation.

1.2.1 Targeted business growth support services are provided to selected cleantech enterprises towards commercialization (up to 15 enterprises with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants)

87. This output is to support especially at least 15 entrepreneurs of 3 accelerator cycles under output 1.1.3. The scope of assessment may include technology verification, prototyping and product development, piloting, legal and administrative support, IT services, tax registration, protection of intellectual property, product life cycle assessment, environmental and social risks assessment, additional mentoring/courses on cleantech entrepreneurship etc. As necessary and to the extent possible, the assessment will be conducted in a gender-responsive manner by considering whether there is the gender-nexus in the selected cleantech. This will be instrumental in identifying the capacity building needs and optimal set of interventions for the selected entrepreneurs.

88. The guidelines adapted to Mongolia?s ecosystem context (under output 1.1.1) will be the basis of executing this output. The advanced-acceleration support will be tailored to the specific alumni?s needs for progressing into the next phase of business growth and in overcoming product related market barriers. This may include technology verification, prototyping and product development, piloting, legal and administrative support, IT services, tax registration, protection of intellectual property (IP), product life cycle assessment, environmental and social risks assessment, additional mentoring/courses on cleantech entrepreneurship, etc. Additional business model validation may also be necessary to reflect the developments in technology/product readiness, business, market and manufacturing readiness. Market conditions and market demand created by national policies and development priorities of Mongolia will be an integral part of the business model development and market potential of the innovations.

89. As each innovation and enterprise is different and will require customized support, extensive consultations will take place as part of the selection criteria and process to ensure that the needs and expectations of the alumni is fully understood and agreed on at entry into advanced and post acceleration support. A mile-stone based approach will be employed to measure progress of each enterprise.

90. International consultants will be assigned to provide first hand technical support for the small-scale project proponents such as startups, small local entrepreneurs, to commercialize their solutions and for the large-scale deployment of clean technologies.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 1.2.1 a To conduct capacity needs assessment of selected entrepreneurs for systematic promotion and acceleration of cleantech commercialization (up to 15 with at least 40% women).	DS
Activity 1.2.1 b To identify Accelerator participants that would benefit from the Advanced accelerator support to tackle specific operational, financial, and strategic issues.	DS
Activity 1.2.1 c To provide training and business growth support to selected cleantech entrepreneurs and SMEs through advanced/post acceleration services, i.e. identification of mentors, bespoke mentoring around actions, weekly calls, workshopping financial models with mentors.	DS

Complementary activities conducted under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project:

? Identification and facilitation of cross-border networking and matchmaking opportunities with internationally recognized mentors, GCIP alumni enterprises, corporations, investors, and governments

? High-level national and international events (including GCIP Global Forum and other major international events) for showcasing cleantech innovations.

1.2.2 Enterprises are connected to financing opportunities and provided with tipping-point investment facilitation support (for at least 15 startups and SMEs with 40% women and 30% youth participants)

91. Additional business model validation may also be necessary to reflect the developments in technology/product readiness, business, market and manufacturing readiness. Market conditions and market demand created by national policies and development priorities of Mongolia will be an integral part of the business model development and market potential of the innovations so that those supported under this project will be well integrated into the context of sustainable low-carbon circular economy of the country.

92. At least 15 innovative technologies as identified under Output 1.1.3 will receive support for detailed feasibility studies and equally be validated for piloting their businesses towards the implementation of demonstration according to the result of the accelerator program. These will include decentralized and small-scale clean technologies for integrating renewable energy, energy efficiencies, agriculture and light industries with necessary localization and modification.

93. In terms of selection criteria, priority will be given to innovations with significant GHG reduction potential, which will be determined through the reduction potential of the innovation (technology or business model) itself, and the estimated market and business potential which will determine the uptake of the innovation. Women empowerment and entrepreneurship will also be a key consideration in the selection process. Therefore, the selection criteria will involve gender dimensions so that at least 40 percent innovative cleantech solutions are by women led entrepreneur and/or have particularly high impact on GEEW.

94. Raising awareness and sensitizing various stakeholders, such as financial institutions, funds and investors, on the opportunities and risks associated with cleantech products and market

trends. In particular, two dimensions of investment facilitation such as i) equipping the enterprises to address the investment decision criteria of the financiers, and ii) identifying the right type of financiers and vehicles most adequate for the innovation and development stage of the enterprise, will be considered for increasing investors? confidence in cleantech innovation.

95. Investment facilitation and support for selected start-ups and SMEs including those integrating renewable energy, energy efficiency, agriculture and light industry will be implemented, as selected from Accelerator program. It will promote entrepreneurship on broad level, as selected startups will be strengthened to provide scale up projects.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 1.2.2 a To validate selected business models, prototypes and technologies (at least 15 enterprises with 40% women).	DS
Activity 1.2.2 b To provide technology verification, product development and testing facility support to the enterprises with high impact potential.	DS
Activity 1.2.2 c To provide needs-based tipping point investment facilitation support by organizing national investment facilitation events (Investor Connect) for the Mongolia Post-accelerator enterprises in accessing additional sources of finance, market entry, identifying networking opportunities, dealing with technical and administrative issues, accessing IT services, and tax registration, etc. in order to encourage the participation of seed funding providers from the national, regional and global stages in Mongolia and to leverage on the experience and knowledge of other GCIP countries.	DS
Complementary activities conducted under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project: ? UNIDO`s connectivity and support for applications of the alumni for PFAN support.	

1.2.3 Mentoring and partnership support is provided to cleantech enterprises for global market expansion in collaboration with the global GCIP network (up to 10 enterprises with at least 40 % women-led, 30% youth-led)

96. To assist companies in making connections to potential investors and partners, partnership support activities will be held at partner corporations and government agencies to highlight opportunities for investment, loans, grants, technology adoption and partnerships. The intention is to assist as many almuni companies as possible to raise funding (grant and equity), find customers, and build partners within 12 months of completing the competition. There will be a specific focus on

undertaking partnership activities that would involve women entrepreneurs more actively in seminars and investor group meetings to encourage linkages, collaboration and synergies across the stakeholders.

97. In terms of selection criteria, priority will be given to innovations with significant GHG reduction potential, which will be determined through the reduction potential of the innovation (technology or business model) itself, and the estimated market and business potential which will determine the uptake of the innovation. Women empowerment and entrepreneurship will also be a key consideration in the selection process. Therefore, the selection criteria will involve gender dimensions so that at least three of the ten innovative cleantech solutions is women led entrepreneur and/or at least three of the ten has particularly high impact on GEEW.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 1.2.3 a To provide services for enhancing connectivities through a series of mentoring and partnership support activities (e.g. one-on-one business clinics, networking and matchmaking meetings, facilitation events and campaigns) for selected enterprises for business expansion leveraging on the experience and knowledge of other GCIP countries and networks (up to 10 enterprises).	DS
Complementary activities conducted under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project: **?** UNIDO`s connectivity and support for applications of the alumni for PFAN support.	

1.2.4 Innovative early-stage financing mechanism designed and established to support the deployment and scale up of cleantech solutions (at least 3 solutions with at least 40 % women-led, 30% youth-led)

98. At least three fully functional innovative cleantech solutions will be implemented/commissioned at the scale. Financing will be sought through investment funds and impact investment funds to support early stage cleantech businesses. In addition, the project may support the implementation of innovative cleantech solutions through a financial incentive. Under this output, the critical funding gaps within the early stage cleantech business journey will be identified. Based on this, a sustainable funding model will be considered and designed for enhanced resource mobilization.

99. The impact of these fully functional innovative cleantech solutions will be monitored including for the accrued GEB. The monitoring of GHG emission reductions will be aligned with the

GCIP approach taken by the GEF approved program GEF ID 10408 as well as national and technology/innovation specific circumstances.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 1.2.4 a To design and operate a financial mechanism (an early-stage development fund providing pre-seed and seed funding; or disbursement of grants from the project budget) that would enable de-risking and leveraging of public and private investment, including the process of application for the pre-seed/seed financing or grants.	DS
Activity 1.2.4 b To implement 3 innovative cleantech solutions (through investment funds).	

Component 2: Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem (CIEE) strengthening and connectivity enhanced

100. The policy framework and institutional sustainability are integral parts of the ?Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem (CIEE)?, and also of strategic relevance in ensuring that the outputs and outcomes of the project are contributing to the national priorities and sustained after project closure. This component will aim to strengthen institutional capacity in key national ecosystem players, as well as regional and local institutions and enhance their connectivity, to engage in cleantech acceleration and commercialization in Mongolia.

Outcome 2.1: The CIEE in Mongolia is strengthened and interconnected

101. The Outcome 2.1 focuses on strengthening policy frameworks and ecosystems to promote innovative cleantech solutions especially focusing on in the priority sectors clean energy, agriculture and light industry. This includes better awareness on technology gaps and innovation opportunities in the field of low-carbon circular economy and sustainable development in the country, knowledge on benchmarking and evaluating performance and applicability of relevant technologies such including identification of best available technologies.

102. It will also focus on development of policy instruments and recommendations in the field of cleantech acceleration in ensuring that the outputs are contributing to the national priorities and sustained after project closure.

2.1.1 CIEE Analysis (such as market conditions, policy environment, development priorities, gender priorities technology focus, etc. based on mapping of cleantech solutions and prioritization in accordance with national strategies) conducted and Action Plan developed

103. Under this output, a cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem (CIEE) assessment will be conducted to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of Mongolia?s CIEE including an expert study for identification of relevant players to be engaged and coordinated. Accordingly The assessment includes provision of a framework model under the present institutional and regional institutions to strengthen the ecosystem. This will be instrumental in identifying the capacity building needs and optimal set of interventions nationally. In addition, it will aim to ensure that national, regional, local ecosystem players are supported to understand and contribute in their roles as part of the ecosystem.

104. Moreover, a study and analysis are conducted to identify technology gaps and innovation opportunities. Consideration will also be given to very early-stage innovative cleantech solutions which will need business acceleration support including entrepreneurship and business skills training. The analysis will be designed to address the gaps and highlight as necessary national policies and processes for the creation and development of startups in Mongolia for the achievement of high added value as well as national and international competitiveness. In identifying Mongolia?s technology gaps and innovation opportunities, considerations will be given to social dimensions such as the role of women in the innovation ecosystem in Mongolia. Efforts will be made to include social dimensions into considerations in identification of innovation oppurtunity gaps, such as women`s involvement, job creation, income, well-being, etc.

105. Accordingly, the list of best available technologies and action plan for exploiting innovation opportunities for low carbon circular economy are identified and recommended. It will consolidate high potential technologies/models in priority sectors (clean energy, agriculture and light industry) in Mongolia.

106. This output will also serve for gender responsive multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations to enhance engagement and to develop an Action Plan for enhancing Mongolia?s CIEE as well as identification and recommendation of best available technologies and cleantech innovation opportunities. The CIEE assessment will be updated at least once during the project period as a means to measure impact achieved through project activities on the CIEE of Mongolia.

Activities to be implemented:	Responsibility
Activity 2.1.1 a To conduct study & analysis of CIEE in Mongolia and to prepare a policy implementation plan for action, including localization of global framework to Mongolia (e.g. assess and adopt global policy exercises to create baselines assumptions for national project, analyze opportunities and risks based upon case studies and observed best practices, identify policies for pro-innovation and those may have conflicts, identify lessons learnt from global framework activities).	CCRCC
Activity 2.1.1 b To organize gender responsive multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations to enhance engagement and develop an Action Plan for enhancing Mongolia?s CIEE as well as identification and recommendation of best available technologies and cleantech innovation opportunities.	CCRCC (Lead) DS
Activity 2.1.1 c To prepare a gender responsive report on technology gaps and innovation opportunities in Mongolia.	CCRCC

2.1.2 Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship policies, regulations and recommendations are developed at local level under consideration of gender equality

107. Policy and regulation remain as key determinants that influences the cleantech market and investment behavior. Priority will be given to assisting the national government in developing policies, regulations and incentives required to promote uptake of cleantech with a view to accelerate innovations in integrating clean energy, agriculture and light industry. In addition, policy recommendations on regulatory framework on how to enhance the clean technology innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem will be developed and presented to local authorities. A designated Road map will be prepared to guide a long-term implementation of the policy recommendations, also beyond the project timeline, especially for the effective and sustainable innovative clean technology ecosystem for low carbon and circular economy.

108. Special efforts will be made to formulate recommendations that would aim at increasing involvement of women entrepreneurs and mentors in the cleantech ecosystem including in the field of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. For this purpose, a gender mainstreaming action plan operationalized under Output 3.2.3 will also be taken into account.

109. For the purpose of preparing policy recommendations, multi-stakeholder policy consultation meetings and one validation workshop with project alumni and relevant national CIEE stakeholders will be facilitated to prompt discussion and collaboration among policy makers and other cleantech ecosystem actors under consideration of gender equality, to influence the policy that can create a conducive environment for a long term, productive and sustainable CIEE in Mongolia.

110. Accordingly, capacity of national and regional institutions and key associations of CIEE to host and support the Cleantech programme will be built. Capacity building activities will be organized concerning technical and administrative needs according to the result of the CIEE assessment. The target will include relevant national and local governmental officials and staffs as well as other market players such as project developers, enterprise executives, startups, government officials and companies etc. on integrated solutions for enhancing cleantech ecosystem.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 2.1.2 a To prepare a report on elaborating options for Mongolia CIEE policies, regulations and recommendation including a road map for operationalization and best practices.	CCRCC
Activity 2.1.2 b To conduct consultation meetings with project alumni and relevant national CIEE stakeholders on the report for guiding a long-term productive and sustainable CIEE in Mongolia including organization of a one-day workshop.	CCRCC

2.1.3 Platform for ecosystem players organized to promote linkages, collaboration and to facilitate the generation, exchange and dissemination of knowledge products and provide support to start-ups/SMEs on compliance issues associated with their cleantech innovations

111. In order to support the ability of the accelerator alumni and the coaches, judges and mentors, activities to gather, share lessons learned, and realize synergies, an alumni network will be established and actively supported by the PEE. Activities will be executed in conjunction with the web-based knowledge management platform under Output 3.1.3 and establish online tools and the maintenance of the platform for the alumni network to gather, share, and correspond. National networking will further be strengthened and expanded by enabling the Mongolia?s alumni network to gather with other stakeholders at national, related regional and international events.

112. Corporate Public Private Partnership Forums will be held annually for facilitating ecosystem connectivity towards raising investment and partnership with the public and private sector organizations. National investors and other accelerators, incubators and angel funds will be approached to hold special sessions to find ways and means to support cleantech innovation activities.

113. At the regional and global levels, Mongolia cleantech SMEs and key ecosystem players will be invited to participate in the events organized under the global GCIP framework, including the global GCIP Forum organized in and for GCIP partner countries around the world. The GCIP Forum will bring selected finalists of the global and national Accelerators together for recognition and awards, and for opportunities to be connected with potential partners, customers, technology scouts and investors from around the world. Importantly, the GCIP Forum will also serve as a platform for innovation showcasing, and investment matching, and will be an important annual milestone for networking, advocacy, and knowledge exchange among CIEE players. The GCIP Forum will not be a stand-alone event, but it will be organized on the margins of highly visible global gatherings, such as for example the UNFCCC COP, Cleantech Group forums, etc.

114. In addition, participation at annual events such as the Cleantech Forum Asia, the Asia Clean Energy Summit and the Asia-Pacific Climate Week events will enable the Mongolia?s alumni network to enhance dissemination of best practices and enhance their exposure to international investors. Furthermore, regional cooperation will be promoted and formalized between the Mongolia accelerator programme and other GCIP CIEEs in the region (e.g., with Indonesia and Cambodia). Particular attention will be given to garnering participation of successful women entrepreneurs in the programme to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women through involvement of role models.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 2.1.3 a To develop relevant tools for CIEE strengthening and connectivity including: stakeholder engagement strategy framework, and cleantech innovation cluster framework; and to support PEE in developing a stakeholder engagement strategy and a cleantech innovation cluster strategy (in consultation with relevant CIEE stakeholders); as well as to conduct two engagement workshops (half a day for kick-off and follow-up) to train up to 10 national facilitators.	CCRCC (Lead) DS
Activity 2.1.3 b To conduct 3 capacity building activities/training workshops of national and regional institutions to support Cleantech programmes.	CCRCC (Lead) DS
Activity 2.1.3 c To organize 3 Corporate Public Private Partnership (PPP) forums for raising investment and partnership with private sector organizations for promoting cooperation (in particular bilateral and regional cooperation).	CCRCC (Lead) DS
Activity 2.1.3 d To promote cooperation (in particular bilateral and regional cooperation) and facilitate its formalization between Mongolia with other countries` CIEEs in the region.	CCRCC DS

Complementary activities conducted under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project:

? Tools and guidelines for CIEE strengthening and connectivity

? Workshops on frameworks for capacity building, stakeholder engagement and cluster development

? The Global Cleantech Innovation Index which will enable comparisons of Mongolia?s CIEE with other countries? CIEEs

? Cleantech innovation capacity building, stakeholder engagement and cluster development frameworks

? The Global Forum

? Network for Global Innovation

Component 3: Knowledge management and project coordination

115. The activities under Component 3 are aimed at ensuring that the achievements of the Mongolia accelerator programme likned with other GCIP country projects under the global GCIP framework to leverage the coherance, networks, tools and framworks developed in these countries. To this purpose, the project executing entity of the Mongolia accelerator programme is expected to collaborate with the GCIP Global through the global GCIP project executing entities (PFAN and UNIDO), as well as to contribute to information gathering, knowledge sharing, and dissemination efforts.

Outcome 3.1: Project outcomes enhanced through the use of guidelines, knowledge management, and communication and advocacy

116. The Mongolia accelerator programme will be implemented in coherence with the global GCIP framework. As such, it will link the CIEE of Mongolia to the global network of CIEEs in other GCIP partner countries, as well as it will receive support from the GCIP Global programme. In alignment with the global GCIP framework, efforts are streamlined and reflected in common impacts (cumulative GHG emission reductions, investment mobilized, and other environmental and socio-economic impacts achieved). Therefore, mutual benefits will be created between the GCIP global framework and individual country`s efforts based on sound coordination and coherence mechanisms among the countries involved.

3.1.1 The GCIP internal guidelines for project management teams are adapted and implemented by the Mongolia project

117. To maintain coherence of the approach across multiple countries, the internal guidelines for project management teams will be developed and disseminated by UNIDO, including 1) operational guidelines for the Project Management Unit (PMU), 2) a sustainability and exit strategy framework to be developed under the global project, and subsequently shared with the national PEEs for review and adaptation, i.e. for development of the sustainability and exit strategy. The operational guidelines will cover: a general introduction to the framework, including explanation of organizational roles; description of communication channels between PEEs; information on risk management and data protection; a list of complementary activities provided under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project; introduction to the IT management of the web platform; environmental/social management principles, as well as gender mainstreaming and ESSPP principles to be applied by the PMU in the course of project management. In addition, annual meetings for national PEE representatives will be organized to offer a platform for training and exchange of experiences/insights related to the implementation of the internal guidelines.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 3.1.1 a To develop and implement internal operational guidelines for project management teams integrating standardized methodologies and other best practices from the global programme.	DS (Lead) CCRCC
Activity 3.1.1 b To organize Project Steering Committee meetings at least once a year and Project Coordination meetings regularly.	DS CCRCC
Activity 3.1.1 c To develop a sustainability and exit strategy.	DS (Lead) CCRCC

Complementary activities provided under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project:

? UNIDO to develop and disseminate internal guidelines for project management teams, including a) operational guidelines for the PMU to be established within PEE, b) a sustainability and exit strategy framework.

? UNIDO to organize annual meetings for the GCIP global program to provide a platform for training and exchange of experiences/insights.

? UNIDO to provide online trainings to PEE employees and their Project Management Unit (PMU), with focus on the operational and managerial efficiency and effectiveness required to successfully execute the project in Mongolia.

3.1.2 Knowledge management, communication and advocacy strategies of GCIP adapted and applied

118. To facilitate this exchange, a knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy framework will be developed by UNIDO with a particular focus on: 1) Promoting visibility of accelerator programme and communicating its impacts achieved at national and global levels aligned with GCIP Global framework; 2) Increasing awareness of the catalytic role of cleantech in addressing climate change and environmental issues; 3) Showcasing cleantech innovations from the alumni and enhancing their visibility and credibility.

119. The knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy framework will be shared with the national executing entity for review and adaptation to the needs of the country. As a result, the knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy of the Mongolia accelerator programme will be developed.

120. In line with the knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy framework, the national executing entity is expected to provide briefing sessions, press releases, social media presence and advertising, all of which will be targeted at different audience groups, with a special attention to the needs of women and youth. These activities will be supported by partners, including local entrepreneurs, celebrities, alumni, relevant service providers (e.g. patent attorneys, accountants), university departments and societies (e.g. engineering, entrepreneurship and energy

clubs), organizations that are in frequent contact with cleantech entrepreneurs (e.g. trade groups, entrepreneur groups), and investors (e.g. venture capital funds, angel networks).

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 3.1.2 a To adapt knowledge management, advocacy and communication strategy for Mongolia from best practice and lessons learned from Global GCIP.	DS CCRCC
Activity 3.1.2 b To conduct all communication and promotional activities in line with the guidelines including national and regional cleantech stakeholder meetings, public-private partnership forums, women targeted cleantech events, youth targeted cleantech events, press releases, social media activity, attendance at events and advertising.	DS CCRCC
Activity 3.1.2 c To capture knowledge gathered by the Mongolia project through policy briefs, impact reports, brochures webinars, and other types of promotional materials, and to disseminate this knowledge through briefing, press releases, social media presence and advertising, etc. (in line with the knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy framework).	DS CCRCC
Complementary activities provided under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project: **?** UNIDO to develop a knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy framework. ? UNIDO to seek partnerships that would support implementation of the knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy (e.g., with local entrepreneurs, celebrities, GCIP alumni, relevant service providers, university departments and societies, organizations that are in frequent contact with cleantech entrepreneurs, investors, etc.)	

3.1.3 The national web platform is operated as part of the GCIP global web platform to maintain the local community and network and to coordinate the global GCIP community

121. A web-based knowledge platform will be established and maintained which will act a one-point solution for all the information as well as progress of different cleantech projects. This platform will act as the cluster helping desk on clean technologies, to make a robust interacting and interactive vehicle for all actors to share the information on technical resources and financial/investment opportunities for cleantech innovation with the following key functions:

- For internal management and operations. Guidelines, tools and other knowledge products developed will be disseminated through the web platform.

- For execution of annual accelerators to be used from the beginning of the accelerator cycle (e.g. call for application and receipt of applications), and during the accelerator (e.g. webinars, submission of assignments, etc.)

- For connecting national ecosystem players. All alumni enterprises, as well as certified mentors and coaches will be invited to join the online community as a networking tool. Profiles and impact potential of each supported cleantech solution will be showcased through the web platform. Therefore, it will serve as a gateway for potential investors and customers to collect information on alumni enterprises.

122. The web platform will capture policy briefs, impact reports, brochures, webinars, and other types of promotional materials Information will be disseminated through events, social media channels, trainings, workshops, etc. as appropriate.

123. Furthermore, the Mongolia platform will be linked with the global web platform to create and maintain a section of Mongolia on the global GCIP web platform as well as to connect Mongolia to the broader cleantech community globally. In addition, the Mongolia accelerator project will be equally interlinked with the website of the Climate Change Research and Cooperation Centre (CCRCC), who will establish a chapter within their website dedicated to introducing and advocating Mongolia`s CIEE and associated project activities. Apart from the information on the CCRCC website, it will also be linked with the Mongolia web-based knowledge platform. The web platform for the project will be designed and developed in conjunction with the guidelines and templates aligned with the GCIP global framework, to reap benefits of the plug-and-play approach of GCIP and to maximize synergies and efficiencies of linking with other GCIP partner countries.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 3.1.3 a To establish online tools and maintain web-based knowledge platform to act as one-point solution for all cleantech related information for the alumni network.	DS
Activity 3.1.3 b To link the Mongolia platform with the Global GCIP Platform and to create and maintain a section of Mongolia on the global GCIP web platform.	DS
Activity 3.1.3 c To establish a chapter within the website of CCRCC introducing and advocating Mongolia`s CIEE and associated project activities linking it to the Mongolia web-based knowledge platform.	DS

Complementary activities provided under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project:

? UNIDO to provide international GCIP web platform with country sections, and programmatic level information, related guidelines, templates and online trainings for its maintenance and updating.

Outcome 3.2: Impacts and progress of the project activities are tracked and reported

124. The monitoring of project impacts and progress is essential for the adequate and timely delivery of results. This project component covers project monitoring and oversight by UNIDO in close coordination with other relevant stakeholders. Initial activities under this component include the definition of progress and impact indicators and the design of a detailed monitoring plan and methodology.

3.2.1 Environmental and social impacts of the project estimated, tracked and reported

125. The project will incorporate general approaches employed under the global GCIP framework project (10408) where the methodology for impact assessment will be developed. The methodology will ensure a shared understanding of cleantech associated terminology amongst all involved stakeholders and will allow for extrapolation and comparison. It will also ensure that the project?s impact is clearly understood and can be used for programme and management decision making. As a minimum, tracking will include global environmental benefits (GEBs), energy saved, additional renewable capacity installed, job creation and investment leveraged. Data will be gender-disaggregated where appropriate and data on youth participation will also be recorded. This common methodology will be used to monitor the project impact in Mongolia.

126. PEE and its partners will receive online training on the use of the methodology from UNIDO and subsequently they will train all semi-finalists across the programme (as part of the Accelerators) to provide GEB estimations of their innovations, using the training module developed. This will further allow the programme to show impact on a global level.

127. Dedicated resources will be assigned to track and monitor the business growth, social and environmental impact of the alumni enterprises in Mongolia. Alumni will be expected to periodically provide relevant data to the national organization for a period into the future, when the impacts will be primarily felt, and can be quantified and verified. The data will be used to create a Mongolia project impact report and content for promotion and advocacy purposes (news articles, social media posts,

brochure and leaflets, videos etc.) that are tailored to diverse types of audiences (investors, national government agencies, donors, students). This will benefit the alumni enterprises by providing increased credibility and visibility. Monitoring data will be shared with the global GCIP framework project (10408), to consider consolidated impact of cleantech accelerator approaches as a global initiative.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 3.2.1 a To review the methodology for impact assessment (including the accompanying tools) under the Global GCIP program and to participate in the training on its use provided by UNIDO.	DS
Activity 3.2.1 b To prepare and operationalize M&E Plan for tracking and reporting on project time-bound milestones.	DS
Activity 3.2.1 b To track and consolidate the Mongolia enterprise impact data, and to develop, validate and publish a project impact report.	DS
Complementary activities provided under GCIP Global which can be linked to this project: ? UNIDO to provide the GCIP M&E framework.	

3.2.2 Project progress monitoring and reporting as per UNIDO and GEF guidelines including development of a gender action plan

128. The monitoring of project progress is essential for the adequate and timely delivery of results. A detailed monitoring plan for tracking and reporting on project time-bound milestones will be prepared by UNIDO in collaboration with PEE and project partners at the beginning of project implementation and then periodically updated. NEE will prepare progress review reports every six months. Environmental and Social risks will be assessed as per UNIDO ESSPP, global environmental benefits (GEBs), energy saved and increase in installed renewable energy capacity, job creation, as well as gender dimensions and baselines for gender related targets (to be outlined in and aligned with the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan), will be captured appropriately in the M&E plan and reported on in the progress review reports and PIRs, and in the collection and assessment of relevant data. Further details of the M&E are provided, along with a budget, in the Section of ?Monitoring and Evaluation? below.

129. In order to mainstream the gender dimensions, a detailed gender analysis including gap analysis will be conducted during the PPG phase by hiring a gender expert based on which a detailed gender action plan will be developed and operationalized throughout the project implementation to support project contribution for enhancing gender equality and women?s empowerment (GEEW).

Efforts will be made to ensure that voices of both women and men are considered when discussions are held. As necessary, gender-disaggregated focus group meetings will be organized so that both men and women can lead, shape, participate in, contribute to and benefit from the project through mutual knowledge sharing. The operationalization of the action plan will be monitored and evaluated according to data and indicators incorporating gender dimensions including sex-disaggregated data collection, performing gender analysis, etc.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**
Activity 3.2.2 a To prepare PIRs including the status of operationalization of the gender mainstreaming action plan.	DS (Lead) CCRCC
Activity 3.2.2 b To execute annual financial and technical audits.	DS CCRCC
Activity 3.2.2 c To conduct elaboration of detailed gender assessment, including gap analysis and preparation of a gender mainstreaming action plan.	DS
Activity 3.2.2 d To operationalize the gender mainstreaming action plan including evaluation on GEEW through the project intervention bound milestones.	DS

3.2.3 Independent mid-term review and terminal evaluation conducted

130. An external mid-term review will be conducted halfway through the project implementation period. An independent terminal evaluation will be conducted six months prior to the terminal review meeting. The final evaluation will look at the impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to the capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits. An independent terminal evaluation will also provide recommendations for follow-up activities.

131. The project monitoring will support the PEEs in evaluating the performance and progress of cleantech accelerator competition itself on the project level and to enhance the project impact during scale-up/replications activities.

Activities to be implemented:	**Responsibility**

Activity 3.2.3 a Preparation of external MTR.	UNIDO DS CCRCC
Activity 3.2.3 b Preparation of terminal evaluation.	UNIDO DS CCRCC

3) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

132. This project is firmly aligned with the objectives of the GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy CCM 1-4, ?Promoting innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthrough?. This project seeks to foster private sector engagement in accelerating the uptake and investments in innovative cleantech solutions at scale. The project prioritizes cleantech innovations in the domains that are fully aligned with GEF 7 priorities i.e., electric drive technologies and electric mobility, accelerating energy efficiency, decentralized renewable energy power with energy storage, and cleantech innovations related sustainable cities and sustainable food systems. Therefore, the project is a transversal intervention that supports all priorities of GEF 7?s Climate change focal area.

133. The proposed project supports cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in Mongolia so that they commercialize and scale-up their operations thereby delivering climate and sustainable solutions that reduce GHG emissions while accruing other benefits. By fostering commercially viable solutions, the project will have lasting positive effects on the global environment, as well as on development of a dynamic and vibrant markets for clean technologies creating new industries and green jobs locally and globally. This will be done through provision of much needed and best available catalytic technical assistance to cleantech SMEs. The project will ultimately promote establishment of sustainable innovation ecosystems for small and medium-scale enterprises and startups in the country.

134. By strengthening partnerships with the private sector interested in investing in clean technologies and contributing towards upscaling missed opportunities for green economic growth and green jobs, the project seeks to address existing barriers for entrepreneurs to fully commercialize their innovative products and exploit untapped potential especially in promoting clean technologies within the context of material, energy and resources sustainability and circularity. The potential scope of interventions in Mongolia will include renewable energy, agriculture and light industry as well as the sustainable use of natural resources while reducing GHG emissions.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

135. The private sector is key to the creation and expansion of the market for cleantech products and services, achieving GEBs, generating jobs, and supporting economic growth. In Mongolia, a clear government prioritization is given to promote innovations and start-ups/SMEs and to put the necessary policies and strategies in place. However, significant barriers still exist for cleantech enterprises, leading to their very low success rate. In essence, the CIEE in Mongolia is weak, and if the GEF funding is not provided, it is very likely that cleantech innovations will not be adequately developed in Mongolia in the near future. This will result in many unrealized opportunities in reducing GHG emissions, in strengthening partnerships with the private sector keen on investing in cleantech, in commercialization of cleantech enterprises, and ultimately in missed momentum for green economic growth and jobs.

136. This project aims to go beyond the current baseline. As discussed in the baseline section includes SMEs with breakthrough cleantech innovations in developing markets having a very low success rate due to lack of key skills and capacities to transform their innovations into viable, scalable, and fast-growing enterprises. Furthermore, the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem Mongolia can be hostile and initiatives to support these SMEs remain disjointed and uncoordinated. This project has been designed to learn from GCIP supported under GEF 5 & 6, to create opportunities for greater impact through providing greater commercialization support and investment facilitation services to expand opportunities for market expansion. This project is designed to provide catalytic and effective interventions that galvanize private sector interest and investments in the cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship space and also strengthen the national cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem and connect it at a global level. These interventions, create a critical mass of interest in the cleantech sector, drive the transformation cleantech markets and result in more cleantech SMEs contributing to climate change mitigation and low-emission development.

137. Building on the baseline, including GCIP under GEF 5 & 6, the project will:

a) adapt and institutionalize methodologies, guidelines, tools and training systems for the accelerator, advanced accelerator, and post-accelerator support and for mentors, judges, trainers to be trained and certified in Mongolia. This will ensure that the country will continue to run the accelerators long after the GEF project has ended.

b) provide post acceleration support and investment facilitation services so that cleantech innovators from this will be able to commercialize their innovation and mobilize funding for scaling-up.

c) increase focus on developing policy and regulations on cleantech innovations at national level

d) participate in global events around the global competition-based accelerator such as dialogues, investor networks to promote networking and learning

e) create bigger market opportunities for cleantech innovators to expand their businesses and hence increase their success rates and reduction of more GHG emissions.

138. Furthermore, the link to the UNIDO/GEF program 10408, Mongolia?s cleantech ecosystem will benefit from cross-border connectivity and synergies with ecosystems of other GCIP partner countries, leading to bigger market opportunities for Mongolian cleantech SMEs to expand their businesses and hence increase their success rates and results in greater GHG emission mitigation efforts. One of the many incremental services that the project provides (through its linkages to the global framework) is access to global investors. As an estimate, evidence from GCIP under GEF 5& 6 shows that some GCIP alumni were able to mobilize global funding and expand their operations. From Turkey, Episome Biotech (2017 semi-finalist) raised ?1.7million in investment through 3 rounds from Diffusion Capital Partners based in The Netherlands; Seyisco raised USD 100,000 and B-Preg and Solter Vision also raised foreign capital. Actual figures are not yet available as to the level of increased GHG emission reductions achieved as a result of the international funding, but the global funding allowed B-Preg (bio-composite parcel shelves) to expand internationally and they now estimate annual emission reductions of 4180 tCO2e/year and growing. Similarly, Solter Vision (remote PV plant analysis) now estimates annual emission reductions of 15,300 tCO2/yr and Seyisco (efficient pot hole filling) already estimates 826k tCO2e per year saved. Episome (biotech) has the potential to reduce GHG emissions by 40 million tons/year once expanded globally. Therefore, SMEs with innovative cleantech solution can rapidly expand their businesses by accessing international financing opportunities and simultaneously rapidly expand global environmental benefits.

139. The GEF funding of 1.77 million US$ is estimated to catalyze co-financing of 6.36 million US$ from both public and private sectors which are interested in promoting clean technologies within the context of material, energy and resources sustainability and circularity, which contribute to GHG emission reductions. The project activities are regarded as opportunities for growth in the sector. The GEF resources will be used to bring best practices and international expertise to capacity development efforts. The project will support at least 50 entrepreneurs among which at least 15 solutions will receive investment facilitation services, so that they reach financial closure and market expansion; none of which would be achieved without the project. In addition, through national ecosystem strengthening activities, the project will create basis for enhancing awareness and visibility of business and investment opportunities in the cleantech sector, thereby prompting further interest and financial flows.

140. The PEEs are responsible for fostering implementation of the country`s climate change mitigation actions. In addition, the project will work with already existing funds, institutions and programmes as mentioned in the baseline section and develop targeted capacity building activities to which GEF will bring experiences from cases from other regions.

141. Mongolia is requesting GEF funding to help address the barriers to cleantech innovation, which will lead to positive socio-economic (economic growth, green job creation, attraction of foreign and domestic investment, etc.) and environmental (contribution to the reduction of GHG emissions and to global environmental sustainability, etc.) impacts. What is more, these impacts will be amplified through opportunities for coordination and connectivity with other GCIP partner countries, and thus for global cleantech innovation scale-up.

142. Mongolia requires further incremental technical and financial assistance from GEF in strengthening the local innovation ecosystems through establishment of local hubs in selected regions in Mongolia. Targeted support will aim at strengthening the local institutional capacities, supporting the formation of local innovation ecosystems around priority sectors and industries related to clean energy, agriculture, and light industry, promoting innovative cleantech solutions for long lasting positive effects on environment and socio-economic benefits by enhancing economic green growth.

143. The GEF grant will stimulate the formation of local innovation ecosystems and will leverage additional sources of funding by private sector sponsorship, existing institutional resources, and funding mechanisms. The identification of local cleantech solutions through the operation of regional accelerator programs will provide tailored services for local environmental benefits with global GHG emission savings benefits. These locally identified solutions will be scaled across Mongolia through the national platform and linked to global markets through the network and connectivities across the globe in particular exploiting the linkage to GCIP Global to leverage allocated funding sources and maximize global environmental and climate mitigation benefits. This project will seek to catalyze systemic transformation in the cleantech sector by providing post-acceleration support services so that more cleantech SMEs commercialize their innovation and scale-up their operations. By employing an ecosystems-based approach, the project will stimulate cleantech ecosystems at provincial levels that will provide support to cleantech SMEs in the long-term. The project will build capacity of regional institutions and train a cadre of cleantech experts who will continue to support cleantech start-ups.

144. If GEF funding is not provided, it is very likely that clean technology innovations for clean technology solutions will not be adequately developed in Mongolia (or only at a very low levels). Cleantech enterprises will continue to lack key skills on transforming their innovations into enterprises. Furthermore, investment will not be accrued for the cleantech enterprises for expanding their businesses. This will result in the loss of opportunities for green growth in the country where GHG emissions will continue to increase due to the economic development and increasing population is yet be expected.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

145. The long-term lifetime of cleantech innovations introduced in the market and the strengthened and interconnected CIEE will be reflected in multiple GEBs including, primarily, GHG emission reductions. The GEBs achieved through the implementation of this project will be identified and quantified on the basis of the innovations marketed and their uptake. Given the nature of the project, the low-carbon products and services developed and commercialized will contribute to the GEBs beyond the project life and scope.

146. A ten-year horizon was selected for estimating the GHG emission savings. However, assessing a priori the GHG reduction potential of cleantech solutions (products, services) to be identified through accelerator program has proven to be difficult, as by definition an accelerator program encourages open innovation, and the types and categories of cleantech products and services that will be supported can only be determined after the selection of semi-finalists as part of the accelerator in Mongolia. Also, expected difficulties include attribution of the incremental GEBs of the cleantech solutions to the Mongolia accelerator programme.

147. A methodology for the calculation and monitoring of GHG reduction potential will be developed by the GCIP Global, as well as it will be shared with all GCIP partner countries to enable a coherent approach. In order to ensure that the desired GEBs are cumulatively delivered at the GCIP programme level, appropriate measures will be applied across the programme. The project will align itself with the methodology while taking into account the project and country specific context. By doing so, it will entail placing a benchmark for the estimated GEB to be delivered by the cleantech innovations at the Mongolia accelerator application stage, so that only solutions with sufficient impact potential are supported. If the projected GHG emission reduction does not meet the minimum requirement set, the innovation will not be accepted into the Mongolia accelerator programme. To facilitate the achievement of GEBs, there will be awareness raising and promotional activities during the call for applications to the Mongolia accelerator programme, and additionally the applicants will be supported in calculating GHG emission reduction potential of their innovations. Additional training on GHG monitoring and calculation will be provided to all semi-finalists.

148. The target of between 5 to 10 USD/tCO2e avoided, that is set for the GCIP Framework, translates into avoided GHG emissions per enterprise of between 1,800 to 3,600 tCO2e. The provided target range will enable the Mongolia accelerator programme to support a mix of technologies with different CO2 emission reduction potentials, and in particular allow innovations into the Mongolia accelerator programme that a) have a relatively low CO2 reduction potential, but a considerable demand and market growth potential (that can lead to amplification of GEBs), as well as b) that create multiple benefits (including socio-economic, such as job creation, gender mainstreaming, etc.). The three cycles of Mongolia accelerator programme are expected to support at least 50 enterprises (semi-finalists), as a result of which, based on the above benchmark, the avoided direct GHG emissions over a ten-year horizon are estimated at between 90,000 to 180,000 tCO2e. The lower range has been used as input to the GEF corporate core GHG indicator target (indicator 6) as a conservative estimation.

149. To define the minimum target and the range for CO2 emission reduction potential, a review of previous GCIP alumni? GHG reductions was carried out. The review demonstrated a huge likely variety of emission reduction potentials due to the different country contexts and cleantech types. Also, it confirmed that, where a cleantech innovation has real market potential, the avoided GHG emissions can be very significant, and that the GCIP has a proven experience in successfully identifying and accelerating such innovations. The review was based on three sources of information. Firstly, a survey carried out by UNIDO of 14 of its GCIP alumni showed that these companies had already generated 600,000 tCO2e savings by 2017 and projected to generate over 4.8 million tons of GHG emission savings by 2020 (or 340,000 tCO2e/year per company). Secondly, the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) report of eight GCIP projects included a sample of alumni in its annex with projected avoided emission between zero (either they had not been estimated yet or the cleantech was not related to CCM) and 5 million tCO2e per year, being a very broad range. A median for emission reductions that were reported (which occurred only fora small proportion of the total alumni, namely 60 out of 900) is 88 tCO2 per year. If alumni with estimated reduction are included (34) in the calculations, then the median increases to 12,200 tCO2/year with the interquartile range from 350 tCO2 to 81,000 tCO2/year. Thirdly, the Mission Innovation Framework for Assessing Avoided Emissions, in which a number of GCIP alumni (selected as part of Mission Innovation?s 100 innovative clean energy solutions in 2019) were included, shows for example that Atomberg Technologies (which manufactures an energy efficient fan) is estimated to avoid 5 million tCO2e/year by2030. In turn BEAD, an energy management AI optimization enterprise, is estimated to avoid 319 million tCO2e/year by 2030. These two companies were also covered by the IEO report mentioned above, but Atomberg had not provided an estimate (so was assumed zero) and BEAD?s estimate was 5 million tCO2e/year.

150. Since the project will include cleantech solutions for low carbon and circular economy avoided methane emissions from waste may also be acrued. The additional global environmental benefits from waste management measures leading avoided methane emissions will further be clarified by applying specific evaluation criteria and methodology, to be developed during the executing phase,

in case of any applicable cleantech solutions supported by the project, taking into account the site and technology specific information. For the purpose of ensuring ex-ante estimation and ex-post monitoring of GHG emission reduction, the selection criteria will be developed considering the feasibility of tracking indicators for calculating emission reductions.

151. What is more, indirect GEBs facilitated through the CIEE strengthening are also expected. In particular, indirect GHG emission reductions could result from: strengthened capacity of institutions and human resources to support commercialization and uptake of cleantech solutions at large; investments mobilized for cleantech solutions at large due to reduced risk perceptions; as well as longer-term emission reductions from behavioral change. An estimated factor of 5 is chosen to provide a projection for indirect GEBs. This equates to estimated indirect emissions for Mongolia of between 450,000 tCO2e and 900,000 tCO2e. Where possible, efforts will be made to verify the indirect GHG emission reductions achieved in the framework of M&E activities.

152. In addition, other environmental and social co-benefits are also expected to result from this project. These are likely to include reduction in waste for the environment, reduction in air pollutants (e.g. NOx, SOx, PM and CO) and bad odor, improved water quality, reductions in material use, avoided pressure on land use in urban areas, improved energy security and access to clean and sustainable energy, promotion of circular economy, compliance with laws and regulations, improving overall living conditions, in particular health & hygiene of the population specially poor communities, qualitative employment including income generation and jobs creation. These additional benefits are considered during the accelerator and tracked if any as per the selected technologies and innovations.

6) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

-

Innovation:

153. The project is unique in its approach of fostering the expansion of SMEs and startups into cleantech products and markets. From the assessment of the current policy framework and the identification of innovative technologies to their development and commercialization, the project aligns with Mongolia?s Vision 2050 strategy and adds the critical element of utilizing low-carbon, environmentally sustainable technologies. It supports entrepreneurs across the whole innovation value chain to develop demand-driven and investment-ready climate solutions integrating renewable energy, agriculture and light industry within the context of material, energy and resources sustainability and circularity, that will have a real impact in Mongolia and for global markets. In contrast to other accelerators and incubator programmes, the project not only promotes innovation per se but also uses an innovative approach that is cross-sectoral and multi-tiered to strengthen the national innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem by building capacity in national institutions, creating strong linkages between the most relevant ecosystem players and by raising awareness among them.

Sustainability:

154. The impact pathways of the project are carefully selected to address key barriers and galvanize continued actions by ecosystem players so as to achieve transformation impact in terms of GHG emissions reductions and job and wealth creation in Mongolia. The mainstreaming of cleantech innovations that will continue beyond this project will ultimately result in the decoupling of economic growth from GHG emission increase.

155. The sustainability of this project is ensured by involving public and private sector institutions and by building their capacity to make sure that the activities under the different components can be carried out by them after project closure.

156. Besides, the comprehensive trainings conducted for participants, judges and mentors will create a critical mass of technicians with sound business skills in different regions of the country. This knowledge can be easily transferred to create a virtuous cycle of enhancing the cleantech ecosystem to identify and support innovations through business growth and towards commercialization.

157. Knowledge management is seen as a key enabler for ensuring sustainability of the project. Among others, the project will create opportunities for strengthening the knowledge sharing through organization of series of trainings, workshops, roundtables, expert group meetings, printing materials and through the Cleantech platform. These activities are conducted in conjunction with a set of outreach activities to enhance their impact within the country and beyond. Moreover, the project will develop a knowledge management, advocacy and communication strategy. The strategy is to support the creation of strong networks and the effective communication channels among the cleantech ecosystem actors, and their sustained interactions and networking post project closure.

158. The project will closely work with the proposed executing partner and associated agencies to strengthen its institutional capacity in order to effectively absorb the knowledge and technical capacity created by project activities.

159. Strengthening the capacity within the project executing entity (PEE) to conduct the national accelerator with public and private funding post project closure will ensure sustainability of the project?s impacts, as shown through previous GCIP partner countries. Sustainability and exit strategies will be provided by GCIP as a template and guideline, which will then be reviewed and adapted for

Mongolia, learning from previous and existing relevant activities. The sustainability of the project is reinforced by the following:

- During and post the Mongolia accelerator the cleantech SMEs will be guided through the development process of the concepts to ensure that their innovative concepts are sustainable and will have a real impact on the Mongolian market. To ensure that this intensive mentoring approach is sustained beyond the project implementation period, the project will conduct capacity building activities for the national counterpart institutions, mentors and judges in the country.
- Through investment facilitation, cleantech SMEs will be able to mobilize funding and investments from angels, impact investors and other sources of finance.
- By generating and using methodologies, guidelines, tools and training materials for competition-based accelerators, the project will ensure that institutions and industry associations engaged in running the accelerators will have adequate resource materials to use in running such accelerators beyond the life of the programme.
- By linking cleantech innovation ecosystems across countries, the project will create a business environment and incentives for cleantech SMEs, policymakers, and industry associations to work across countries. This will be sustained through these stakeholders investing their own resources in these activities beyond the life of the programme.
- Through the establishment of a web platform, where cleantech SMEs alumni and stakeholders will continue to update and use as a market place where global technology innovation ecosystem players will continue to post innovations, investors will continue to scout for new innovations, policy makers and regulators will continue to use to learn about policy and regulatory innovations. In fact, the web platform, will catalyze continued connectivity of innovation ecosystems from different countries.
- The management of knowledge generated from the project in terms of fact sheets, guidebooks, tools and reports on accelerating cleantech innovation. This will ensure that stakeholders will be provided with an continuous access to these tools and apply them to sustain the project approach.
- Strengthening national institutional capacity to ensure that the skills and experience are there to sustain the cleantech innovation platforms and run the accelerators beyond the GEF funding.
- Supporting the maintenance of standards in terms of accelerator processes and practices so as to ensure adherence to the highest quality of norms. Such norms will guarantee that the project will transform to a recognized brand, securing long-term sustainability.
- Development of long-term partnerships with the private sector which will form part of national exit strategy and guarantee continued funding of the programme.

Scaling Up:

160. While the Mongolia cleantech project is not a GCIP child project per se, it is implemented in alignment with the GCIP child projects under the global GCIP Framework (GEF ID: 10408). This will enable the country project to bear a considerable potential for local and regional expansion in terms of cooperation and networking, as well as sectoral expansion through close relationship with the GCIP child project countries in the region and across the globe. The stakeholders involved in the Mongolia accelerator programme are enabled to form international partnerships and to enter foreign

markets. Through continuous expansion of countries connected, these opportunities are continuously augmenting.

161. The project will enhance the traditional cleantech accelerator approach according to identified limitations by including post-competition services like investment facilitation and commercialization services as well as by expanding to challenge based competitions, focusing on categories with higher environmental impact including sustainable cities, low-carbon energy systems while building up of resilience against emerging challenges such as COVID-19.

162. The commercialization services aim at complementing the training provided during the acceleration process to maximize the ability of each supported alumni to reach the commercialization stage. By providing support to alumni and other eligible cleantech innovators, the project is expected to effectively increase job creation, competitiveness, wealth generation and GHG emission reductions. It is also expected that the project will serve as a catalytic force to advance the cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem in Mongolia as well as to coordinate and maximize the synergies among relevant national and international players.

163. The private sector, in their attempts to address existing energy challenges, will play an instrumental role in driving and sustaining innovation integrating renewable energy, agriculture and light industry. The project approach is premised on mobilizing economic interest by stakeholders who will sustain the interventions of the project beyond the life of the project.

164. In addition, the Mongolia cleantech project is expected to set building blocks for the country to advance its actions, under the current GEF replenishment cycle, especially in terms of integrating circularity concept into the policies, planning and actions which can deliver multiple environmental benefits across climate, biodiversity and chemicals and waste[78][78].

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1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

165. The project will include the entire country of Mongolia. While the project is targeted at beneficiaries (entrepreneurs and all relevant CIEE stakeholders, such as universities, policy makers, financiers, and R&D institutions) from all over the country, the main project events and activities will be conducted in the current capital city of Ulan Bator. This is due to the benefits resulting from a relatively dense concentration of relevant stakeholders there, and well-developed infrastructure. During the PPG phase, any additional locations will be determined. The project boundary will not overlap any other country?s territory. The geo-coordinates and location is as follows:

1) Ulan Bator 47.8864? N, 106.9057? E

Ulan Bator: main project activities/events

Source: Maps of World[88]

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

166. Inclusive on-site stakeholder consultations, that took place during the project design period, paved the way for strong involvement and commitment from all relevant actors. This will continue throughout the project, as the facilitation of coordination between all CIEE stakeholders is a key objective of the project. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed (Annex J) to outline the strategy for engaging with stakeholders, including a range of activities and approaches, from information sharing and consultation, to participation, negotiation, and partnerships. The SEP also sets out resources and responsibilities as well as any related monitoring and reporting requirements.

167. The ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (as of May 2022) poses a certain barrier to stakeholder engagement including possible re-instatement of COVID-19 containment measures which may limit travel and/or group meetings and reduce available capacity or effectiveness of project execution/ implementation. In order to mitigate these risks, the project will focus on strengthening the capacity of stakeholders, and especially the beneficiaries, for remote work and online interactions by securing access to commercially available conferencing systems.

168. An overview of all the crucial and relevant stakeholders as well as their foreseen roles and engagement modalities in the project is included in the table below.

Main Partner	Description and Mandate	Envisaged role in the project
Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)	MET performs the state management functions related to Mongolia?s green development (policy, strategy, programs, measures) covering environmental governance, protection and rehabilitation, environmental pollution, rational use and restoration of natural resources; forests and sustainable use and restoration of water resources and its basins, desertification and adaption to climate change, adaption and ecological vulnerability. It is equally working for the implementation of multi-lateral environmental agreements and as such acts as the operational Focal point for CBD, UNFCCC and GEF.	MET is considered a key counterpart in Mongolia and the project will cooperate with MET for determining the policies and direction in the area of Mongolia?s green development (environment, climate change). MET will be a member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and assume the Chairmanship.

Ministry of Energy (MoE)	MoE performs functions of State management related to energy (policy, strategy, programs, measures) and aims to ensure stable production and service conditions in the area of energy.	MOE is considered a key counterpart in Mongolia, particularly in one priority area of the project, clean energy - renewable energy generation, from solar and wind under the cooperation of PAGE and the UN RCs Office, supporting renewable energy development in Mongolia. The project will cooperate with MOE determining the policies and direction in the area of renewable energy and energy efficiencies in Mongolia. A MoE representative will be a member of the PSC.
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI)	The overall mission of MoFALI is to increase and maximize Mongolia?s economic growth of the sector and to ensure food security through rational use of raw materials, to develop value chains and increase income and productivity.	The project will cooperate with MoFALI on the policy and regulatory framework that creates a nurturing innovation ecosystem in two of the priority sectors of the project, agriculture and light industry, that fall under the responsibility of the Ministry. MoFALI will be a member of the PSC and will provide the linkages between clean technology innovation and the government?s strategic priorities.

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP)	MLSP is responsible for defining and implementing state policy on labour, employment and social protection including employment promotion, labour relations, vocational education and training, social insurance, social welfare, and labour migration. MLSP equally assumes the overall regulatory role of SMEs through its SME Development Department unit, the only department authorized by law to undertake regulatory changes relevant for SMEs. On behalf of the government, MLSP so already initiated large-scale national programs for the development of SMEs.	The project will cooperate with MLSP on the policy and regulatory framework that creates a nurturing environment regarding employment conditions for SMEs. Additionally, through its Employment Promotion Fund and Vocational Education and Training Support Fund, it supports skills development and training of micro, small and medium enterprises. In this sense, it provides the linkages between potential SMEs including relevant gender and youth metrics as well as decent employment standards. MLSP will be a member of the PSC.

Ministry of Education and Science (MOEAS)	MOEAS is the central state administering body responsible for nationwide policies in the field of education and science in accordance with the development trends, social and cultural values and current needs.	The project will cooperate with MOEAS on support for strengthening of the policy and regulatory framework that creates a nurturing innovation ecosystem in the higher education and research institutions. MOEAS will also provide linkages between the project and activities on entrepreneurship and technology innovation in institutions of higher education and research institutions. In particular, the researchers and students from these institutes will be systematically invited to submit their cleantech venture ideas under this project. In the long-term, it is envisaged that MOEAS will help with the development and adoption of a new curriculum on entrepreneurship, innovation and energy, thus supporting the sustainability of the cleantech ecosystem in Mongolia.
Ministry of Economy and Development	The Ministry was newly established in 2022, with the main task to identify the leading economic direction and sectors and to create a favorable economic environment conducive to investments in Mongolia.	With regards to the SMEs, the Ministry's Department for Industrial and Innovation Policy and Planning may link the project to issues to international trade and investment. The project may consult the Ministry especially supporting the transition of selected start-ups into industries and trade, and promoting (their) investments.

National Authority for family, child and youth development	The Authority for family, child and youth development is an implementing agency of the Mongolian government to ensure the implementation of policies for family, child and youth development and protection.	The project will cooperate with the Authority to facilitate engagement of women and youth into the project activities and to enhance positive project impacts on promoting GEEW in the cleantech ecosystem in Mongolia.
National Development Agency (NDA)	The mission of the National Development and Innovation Department is to define the economic priorities and sectors that are consistent with the Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia 2030 and to develop and implement investment and concession, public-private partnership policies based on research and economic security.	The project will cooperate with the department of National development and Innovation for determining the policies and direction in the area of sustainable development in the cleantech ecosystem in Mongolia.
Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC)	CCRCC is a self-funded state-owned enterprise operating under the guidance of MET with the purpose to ensure implementation of Mongolia's climate policies and commitments under relevant international treaties, and to contribute to sustainable development by enabling cooperation and coordination among concerned government agencies, private business entities, NGOs and CSOs.	CCRCC is one of the lead project executing entity and the project will cooperate on the policy and regulatory framework that creates a nurturing innovation ecosystem in priority sectors of the project. CCRCC will be the secretariat of the PSC and will report to the PSC Chair.

Development Solutions (DS)	DS is a non-profit NGO whose mission is to advance Mongolian business capacity and support environmentally sound social and economic growth with innovative and result-oriented solutions. It supports the contribution of Mongolian micro and small and medium enterprises to the local economic development through their activities and services, as well as the development of socially responsible initiatives of large domestic and foreign companies. DS has established a wide range of networks with 16 rural business development organizations across the country.	DS is one of the lead project executing entity and the project will cooperate especially for the provision of trainings, business incubations, mentor trainings and knowledge dissemination to promote the cleantech innovations. The project is envisaged to create mutual benefits with DS by sharing and channeling networks of entrepreneurs and investors identified through the project activities. In addition, it will play a practical role in capacity building during project implementation for executing trainings. DS will be the secretariat of the PSC and will report to the PSC Chair.
The Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI)	MNCCI serves as an intermediary and coordinating body between the government and the business sector in Mongolia and facilitates economic cooperation with other countries. MNCCI?s foremost support to SMEs through its 20 subsidiary branches in Mongolia, lies in the field of information dissemination, preparation of business plans, organization of trainings and networking events as well as facilitation of business advisory services through experts.	MNCCI will be engaged in the project especially for the provision of trainings, business incubations, mentor trainings and knowledge dissemination to promote cleantech innovation. The project is envisaged to create mutual benefits with MNCCI by sharing and channeling networks of entrepreneurs and investors identified through the project activities. In addition, it will play a practical role in capacity building during project implementation for executing trainings. A representative of MNCCI will be a member of the PSC.

The Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA)	MSFA was formed by the Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA) in December 2017 with the vision to become a sustainable finance knowledge and leadership center in the region. The MSFA closely collaborates with various stakeholders to create cross-sector linkages and cohesive action to promote the role of finance in sustainability, climate change resilience and ecological preservation.	MFSA will be engaged in the project by sharing and channeling networks of green MSMEs, entrepreneurs and investors identified through the project activities. A representative of MSFA will be a member of the PSC.
Kite accelerator	Kite accelerator is Mongolia?s first accelerator focusing on social impact startups and provides seed funding in addition to their business support services. Their current focus is on Education, Healthcare, Consumer and Access to finance. They equally facilitate to bring together international and local investors to provide angel investment for startups, presently which does not exist in Mongolia.	The project will partner with the Kite accelerator especially for mentoring and judging including the investment support for high potential cleantech solutions.

Startup Mongolia	Startup Mongolia is an NGO founded in 2011, for building public awareness of entrepreneurship and innovation but also introduced a number of programs and resources to foster innovation like publicly available Open Innovation Labs or also themed Startup Weekend Ideathons (e.g. Startup Mompreneurs which promotes women?s participation in entrepreneurship).	The project will seek for partnering with Startup Mongolia especially for the provision of trainings, business incubations, mentor trainings and knowledge dissemination to promote cleantech innovations. The project is envisaged to create mutual benefits with Startup Mongolia by sharing and channeling networks of entrepreneurs and investors identified through the project activities. It will equally facilitate engagement of women and youth into the project activities and to enhance positive project impacts on promoting GEEW in the cleantech ecosystem in Mongolia.
MonJa Startup Accelerator Program	Financed by JICA (in cooperation with MOJC and Mobicom), it is aimed to promote startup businesses that are developing innovative businesses and technologies to one related project area (Food and agriculture).	The project will seek for partnering with the MonJa Startup Accelerator Program and its engagement especially for mentoring and judging including investment support for high potential innovative cleantech solutions.

Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST)	MUST is an institution for training, research and technology transfer, providing high-quality university and post-graduate proficiency and expertise in Engineering, Computer Science, Public Administration, Industrial Management, Information Technology, and Business Administration. MUST consists of 11 affiliated schools, 1 graduate school, 1 college, affiliated high school and 4 research institutes and 46 research centers trying to meet the increasing demand of the domestic and international labor market.	The project will closely cooperate with HMUST and other leading universities and research institutions to encourage participation and increase awareness among students and entrepreneurs. Thus, MUST and other universities and research institutions will be engaged as potential sources of new clean technologies, emerging entrepreneurs, knowledge networks, applied research collaboration and additional team members.
Innovators/ Entrepreneurs	Innovators/entrepreneurs will be the most important stakeholders and will be the main beneficiaries from the project's activities.	It is expected that the project will reach out and engage with innovators and entrepreneurs in Mongolia by utilizing existing channels and ongoing activities in Mongolia to support their initiatives while creating alumni. The network of alumni is envisaged to keep actively collaborating with innovators and entrepreneurs engaged in the project and thereafter.

Organizations which promote GEEW and gender focal points	The 11 United Nations agencies ?Delivering as One? initiative in Mongolia and it leads UN?s advocacy to further promote gender equality by enhancing women?s economic empowerment, ending violence against women and girls and improving women?s access to justice, and making gender equality a key part of the national legal framework, policies and plans. The National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE) is a public body composed of voluntary members and is responsible for ensuring equal participation of the public and the government in, and sustainability of the implementation of gender equality policies in Mongolia. The NCGE is chaired by the prime minister and works through sub- councils in 16 ministries in Mongolia. Mongolia's Women's Business Center (WBC), the first of its kind in Mongolia, to help women start and grow their own businesses and to build an entrepreneurial ecosystem where women can thrive. Mongolian Women?s Fund (MONES), founded in 2000, mobilizes resources and provides financial support to enhance Mongolian Women?s empowerment. It supports projects by women?s NGOs and groups, and other women-led civil society organizations working to eliminate discrimination against women and girls,	Relevant women entrepreneurs/ innovators, CSOs and NGOs focusing on gender equality issues and advocating women?s empowerment, and gender experts/focal points will be invited to participate in and contribute to all activities of the project. The project will deliberately mobilize interest from women entrepreneurs by targeting the involvement of their associations in the project process (for instance by reaching out to both qualified women and men equally). This will be done by taking into consideration the cultural context that exists in Mongolia. That way, the project would adequately address the gender imbalances in SMEs and provide a solid basis to empower women in clean technology innovations.

GCIP Global Executing Entities (PEEs) ? NGIN, Cleantech Group, PFAN	Execution of the GCIP Global Child Project	Under the global GCIP framework there will be significant two-way interaction with the PEEs of the GCIP Global Child Project. This will cover the development of methodologies and guidelines for local adaptation, training material and capacity building, global advocacy, tools for coordination and coherence, international forums, support for Mongolia?s project alumni, knowledge products and advice. Impact monitoring will be done in coherence among national and global projects while taking into account the specific country context.
Other International Agencies e.g., USAID, ADB, JICA, GIZ, EU, ADB, WBG, IFC	Development cooperation	Relevant International agencies will be invited to participate and consulted, where relevant, during project implementation. They will be recipients of the project outreach and advocacy activities.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please refer Annex J Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Mongolia

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Please refer Annex J Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Mongolia

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

169. Gender equality is a fundamental human right. While some progress has been achieved towards gender equality and women?s empowerment globally, women continue to suffer from discrimination and violence in some parts of the world. Gender issues need to be addressed by creating equal employment and capacity building opportunities, as well as social infrastructure and safe working conditions responding to the specific needs of women. The importance of gender equality and women?s empowerment, particularly women?s economic empowerment, is at the core of UNIDO?s mandate. Commitment of UNIDO towards gender equality and women?s empowerment is demonstrated in its policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2019), and the UNIDO Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2020-2023). UNIDO has also developed an operational energy-gender guide to support gender mainstreaming within its sustainable energy initiatives.

170. Gender equality enhances economic growth, reduces household poverty, and enables human development. Women?s entrepreneurship, that can directly contribute to the economic empowerment of women, is often seen as crucial for increasing the quality of life of women in the developing world, as well as a trigger for changes of the status-quo of women and for re-addressing the balance of power within the family.

171. In this regard, although efforts to promote gender equality are apparent within Mongolia?s Vision 2050, there remain still some continued imbalances for women and girls across the country. The most recent Global Gender Gap Index of the World Economic Forum (2021) ranks Mongolia on 69th position (out of 156) in the world for gender equality, scoring well and along the global average in the Health and Survival as well as the Educational attainment subindexes with 98.7 percent of Mongolian women being literate and 76.7 percent of adult women have enrolled in tertiary education, in comparison to 54.7 percent of their male counterparts. Potential for improvement exists in labor force

participation rates among women with an average of 58.9 percent and within the opportunity and political empowerment indexes, with 17.3 percent of parliamentary seats currently held by women, and 18.8 percent of Mongolian women in managerial positions.[1]

172. Female entrepreneurship is considered a key tool in enabling women?s empowerment and although there is currently no definition for women- owned enterprises generally accepted by governmental or financial institutions, sources indicate that in Mongolia, merely 32.7 percent of formal enterprises (including micro, SMEs and large enterprises) are owned by women.[2] While weaker business metrics are often attributed to women-owned enterprises, their performance is with similar average annual revenues. However, most banks and financial institutions have yet to consider adopting strategies that cater to women-owned SMEs since the current practices are either not aware of or not convinced that women-owned SMEs are a distinct business segment and a significant market opportunity. Accordingly, lending to women is generally perceived by banks as riskier than lending to men, as women more often lack assets that can be provided as collateral. In contrast, loan repayment rates by women are higher than those of men, leaving the collateral requirements as the greatest challenge in applying for a loan and directly impacting women?s ability to access formal financing.[3]

173. Based on these findings, the project aims to address these gaps and as a guiding principle aims to ensure that both women and men are provided with equal opportunities to access, participate and benefit from the project (UNIDO Gender Policy 2019). Particularly, in the Mongolia pre-accelerator, accelerator, advanced accelerator, and post-accelerator, gender-responsive activities will be streamlined to ensure the achievement of this goal. Special efforts will be made to promote equal participation of women and men, both at managerial and technical levels, as consultants, participants, entrepreneurs, mentors, etc. in all stages of project implementation. Previous GCIP projects have already shown higher levels of women?s participation than other acceleration and incubation programmes, with 25% of the 900 alumni supported to date being women-led enterprises. The Mongolia accelerator project aims at continuation of this trend and even at an increase of the proportion of women beneficiaries (with a target of at least 40% women beneficiaries).

174. UNIDO?s Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Energy and Climate Change Projects will be used as a framework and guided the gender analysis of the project in order to ensure that the project is in line with both UNIDO and GEF requirements. Based on the guidelines, attention will be paid to:

? Gender-sensitive recruitment at all levels where possible, especially in selection of project staff.

? Gender responsive TORs will be used to mainstream gender in the activities of consultants and experts.

? In cases where the project does not have direct influence, gender-sensitive recruitment will be encouraged.

? Furthermore, whenever possible existing staff will be trained and their awareness enhanced regarding gender issues.

? Gender dimensions will be considered in all decision-making processes (this will consider but will not be limited to efforts to achieve gender balance/ representation in such processes).

? Collect sex-disaggregated data whenever possible.

? Relevant women associations and gender focal points will be involved and consulted with in all project activities.

? The differentiated needs and roles of women and men are identified with respect to the capacity building interventions of the project. For these purposes, women?s groups and associations, gender experts and/or other stakeholder concerned with gender and energy will be consulted. In that connection, the tools and guides developed will be gender responsive.

? Raise awareness on gender and disseminate information about gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming in the sector.

175. The gender mainstreaming analysis and action plan developed in the framework of this project (Annex K) during the preparatory phase (PPG) has identified gender specific targets to be monitored and evaluated throughout the project implementation period. Upon the start of project implementation, the PEEs will review and validate the Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan included therein and incorporate it into its annual work plans. A summary of those integrated approaches to gender mainstreaming is shown in the table below:

Project phase/Activity	Gender equality measure
Targeted outreach	? Establishment of a hub/chapter/network platform for women to engage in CIEE in Mongolia; ? Implementation of a special mentoring programme for women cleantech entrepreneurs; ? The project design will acknowledge the differences between women and men considering distribution of economic activities and social roles in the cleantech innovation space, in line with GEF 7 Programming Strategy.

Project Execution	? Conduct ?Gender sensitization workshops? for all stakeholders involved in the project; ? A gender training package (material for national capacity building on gender awareness) will be adapted for Mongolia from the training package developed by the GCIP Global; ? Gender focal point will be nominated within both PEEs; ? Gender mainstreaming targets will be included in the ToR for the national PEE and international contractors.
Training of Mongolia consultants and experts	? Consultants/experts will be required to complete the ?I know gender? UN course; ? Mentors and judges will be provided with training on awareness raising on women`s role and engagement in cleantech ecosystem and gender-bias; ? Consultants will be expected to provide evidence on how gender equality is addressed in the materials they develop.
Development of Mongolia guidebooks	? Guidebooks will highlight the need to make special effort to encourage women to apply for the acceleration support, including targeted outreach and gender specific communications material (e.g., videos, success stories) and explicit statements that the project encourages applications from women; ? Training materials for entrepreneurs will include topics on gender awareness; ? Gender equality will be addressed in the curricula and content of all training materials developed for experts.
Application state for Mongolia accelerator (Challenge and Competitions)	? Collection of gender disaggregated data in application forms; ? Setting a target on the % of women-led enterprise applications and % of women in the applying team as one of the indicators to track the progress of gender equality in cleantech innovation.

Selection of project Finalists and recruitment of experts	? Stringent selection criteria will be defined that provide equal opportunities for both women and men; ? Involve women in the mentoring process so that more role models can be created (thus mitigating the impact of inequality in the future); ? Targeted additional training could be made available to train women mentors and judges; ? Setting a target: % of women-led enterprise semi-finalists, # of women mentors and judges; ? Special support will be provided to women to prepare for the competition (e.g. women could receive the possibility to select their slot, so it does not overlap with their household responsibilities or could be offered safe transport to the competition venue); ? Evaluation methodology for selection of semifinalists will consider the gender balance within entrepreneur?s management teams and beneficiaries, as well as gender-responsive policies.
Special awards	? Special consideration will be given to the creation of a gender related prize (e.g. a prize for the women?s entrepreneur of the year and/or a special award for the team with the product/service with the highest gender equality impact potential). Such a prize was offered in a number of previous GCIPs, which led to an increase in the number of women-led innovators applying for support (e.g., in South Africa, Mongolia, and Morocco the number of applications from women entrepreneurs was between 35% and 40%).
Provision of support to entrepreneurs participating in the Mongolia accelerator, Advanced accelerator and Post accelerator	? Where considered necessary, the project will seek to remove barriers to ensure inclusion of women (e.g., segregated financial training might be offered); ? Specific training module foreseen as part of the accelerator curriculum to address gender-related challenges and barriers; ? The training material will be gender-responsive (e.g., stereotypes will be avoided); ? Trainings will be organized at times suitable for both women and men, and recordings will be provided.

Forums/events	? Women participants will be encouraged to attend the forums/events through focused outreach activities; ? It will be ensured that topics of interest to women entrepreneurs are included in the forum/event agendas; ? There will be a targeted event or panel to discuss women?s entrepreneurships; ? Participant data will be disaggregated.
Investment facilitation	? Gender lens investing principles will be applied in all of investment decision making processes; ? Specific training materials and guidelines on gender lens investment will be developed for financiers and other stakeholders.
Capacity building	? Capacity building on gender equality will be mainstreamed throughout the project implementation and with regard to all stakeholders; ? Support will be provided to Mongolia?s national machinery for the advancement of women and gender equality including the National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE), Mongolia's Women's Business Center (WBC) and the Mongolian Women?s Fund (MONES); ? A gender sensitization training for relevant stakeholders will be organized.
Policy support	? Gender and youth empowerment policy framework will be developed.

Supporting Youth

176. In addition to gender dimensions, the experience of countries under the previous GCIP shows that it was also able to support youth entrepreneurship and employment as an added benefit in the countries involved. The project?s main goal is to strengthen the cleantech innovation ecosystem of our partner countries, it supports cleantech startups by providing business and entrepreneurship training and mentoring. As cleantech is a relatively new industry sector worldwide, and at nascent stages in the country, the entry barrier for youths is low compared to other more established markets where lack of

experience in that sector may prove to be a (both actual and perceived) disadvantage. Defining the product market, sales tactics, financing options for commercialization etc. for cleantech businesses are not transferable from other industries and therefore experience in other sectors may not necessarily be an advantage. This means youth entrepreneurs are on a level playing field with older/more experienced entrepreneurs. Through the training and mentoring curriculum offered by the project, youth entrepreneurs develop necessary business skills specific to the cleantech sector, and are placed on an equal footing with older generations in the cleantech space.

177. Youths are more likely to be interested in mission/impact driven business models, as opposed to profit driven business models. This means the goals of the project are more attractive to youths that seek to establish businesses that offer environmental solutions. Therefore, interest from youths to participate in project is higher.

178. It is important to engage youths in the cleantech sector, as youths experience environmental problems differently due to behavioral and lifestyle differences compared to other generations. Many cleantech solutions are developed based on personal experiences, and therefore fully engaging the youth will be important in addressing environmental challenges comprehensively. To promote application from early-stage R&D cleantech solutions, the previous GCIP focused on engaging universities and students. This has the added benefit that youths are naturally the target group of the project communications and advocacy efforts. The project is also indirectly impacting the entrepreneurial culture of the country, through its communications efforts. The main message is that solutions to environmental and social challenges can be profitable business models. Also, in promotion efforts for the supported SMEs, many youth entrepreneurs are showcased, and the public is exposed to success stories of young entrepreneurs. Seeing peers as entrepreneurs may indirectly influence other youths to also consider entrepreneurship as an option.

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[1] WEF (2021) The Global Gender Gap Report 2021, available at https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023

[2] WBG (2019) Enterprise Survey Mongolia, available at https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploreeconomies/2019/mongolia#gender

[3] IFC (2014) SMEs and Women-owned SMEs in Mongolia, available at https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/fa1da257-f7a3-43a7-961f-720c19eb9e25/Women+SME-Mongolia-Final.pdf

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

179. This project focuses on start-ups and SMEs, aiming at strengthening partnerships with the private sector interested in investing in clean technologies and innovation, and provides support to entrepreneurs and innovators seeking to establish commercial ventures in clean technologies. It is expected that at least 280 private sector entrepreneurs, SMEs, corporates, investors and associations will take active part in this project, so the private sector engagement will be crucial part of and success factor for the project.

180. The private sector engagement is key for the success of this project as confirmed by the stakeholder consultations during the PPG phase. The project foresees several areas of interaction with the private sector:

a. There will be direct interactions with and support for entrepreneurs (SMEs and start-ups) offering innovative cleantech solutions. The entrepreneurs are considered as agents of change that bear the potential of instigating a market transformation. The SMEs and start-ups will be supported in the framework of the project Mongolia cleantech ecosystem including accelerator, advanced accelerator, and post-accelerator supports. It is expected that at least 50 entrepreneurs, including 40% of women will take part in this project, so the private sector engagement will be crucial part of the project. In addition, there will be active involvement of private investors, banks and other institutions that will be led by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to ensure promotion and stimulation of clean energy technology innovations in targeted industrial sectors.

b. The private sector companies? intention to provide, and support access to, private equity investment to selected enterprises supported by the project is in general expected. The project will continuously engage with the private sector including financial institutions for identifying and nurturing potential synergies, partnerships and financing opportunities to maximize its impact. .

c. Corporate partnerships will be formed to connect the project participants with various companies with the aim to create joint venture opportunities across borders, to facilitate market expansion and product co-development. This has already been successfully piloted with the Korean Financing Technology Corporation (KOTEC) with collaborations established between Korean SMEs and GCIP alumni from Morocco, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey. Similar partnerships are expected under this project.

d. The project will also partner with corporations that seek to identify and invest in innovative cleantech.

e. Moreover, the project will target financing institutions, venture capitalists, and angel investors in its communications and outreach activities that seek to raise awareness and strengthen the knowledge of opportunities and risks associated with investments in cleantech. In addition, Investor Connect events will be organized to connect potential financiers with entrepreneurs and to facilitate investments.

f. The project will also cooperate with industry and business associations to leverage their know-how, capital and interest in cleantech innovations, as well as to build their capacity.

g. In addition, industry experts will be engaged as mentors, trainers, judges, and Executive in Residence (EIR) to support the accelerator, Advanced accelerator, and Post-accelerator.

h. In line with GEF strategy on private sector engagement, the project capitalizes on the growing interest by national and international private actors in the sustainability agenda and creates the conditions for SME driven creation and transformation of cleantech markets. This ultimately harnesses the ingenuity and creativity of SMEs and ?crowds-in? private sector investments to deliver environmental benefits beyond business as usual.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

General risk analysis

Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Institutional Risk ? Lack of absorptive capacity by the national counterpart	Low	Capacity building of the national counterpart will be an ongoing process throughout the project implementation period to ensure that staff are comprehensively trained, and sustainability of the programme is ensured.
Institutional Risk ? Insufficient administrative and organizational capacity of the project executing entity (PEE) for successful execution of the project	Low	An organizational assessment (a micro assessment under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers framework) waa conducted for the DS and CCRCC during the PPG phase to evaluate potential execution risks. The results showed the risks to be low in all areas under consideration.
Institutional Risk ? Insufficient technical capacity of PEE for successful execution of the project	Low	PEE will be nominated by the GEF OFP in consultation with key stakeholders as the most appropriate national agency to execute the project, and as a technology incubator agency with a strong track record in cleantech therefore it is assumed that it has the pertinent mandate and technical capacity for successful achievement of the project objective and associated outputs and activities.
Institutional Risk ? Lack of effective coordination between various project partners	Low	Proper coordination will be ensured through the establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and ad-hoc working groups will be formed if necessary.
Operational Risk ? On-going global restrictions due to global shocks (e.g. COVID-19)	Medium/High	In case of travel and/or group meeting restrictions, the trainings and meetings/events will be organized on-line.

Sustainability Risk ? Lack of ownership of project results and inability to source funding to continue the activities in the medium and long term	Low	A sustainability and exit strategy will be developed based on a framework delivered by the GCIP Global, and it will among other include specific considerations related to a formal project handover process and the point in time when UNIDO?s exit takes place (based on targets achieved by the project).
Political Risk ? Lack of political support to mainstream innovative cleantech	Low	The project is supported by the Government of Mongolia, and different ministries will be involved in the design of the project.
Market Risk ? Failure of businesses supported by the project in Viet Nam	Medium	The guidebooks (for accelerator, advanced accelerator, and post-accelerator) will be comprehensive documents that articulate the project?s approach to promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship aligned with the GCIP Global. As such, they will help ensure that the businesses supported have real market potential. In particular, the methodologies, guidelines, tools will define eligibility requirements and selection criteria for the participants.
Finance risk - Incentive and financial support system are insufficient	Low	The outreach and communications activities will be targeted at, among others, financing institutions, venture capitalists, and angel investors. Moreover, the project will be aligned with the strong GCIP brand, and the ongoing activities, knowledge and lessons under the GCIP global, which are expected to build confidence of national and international financiers. The PSC will include at least one representative of a financing institution or an investor.
Coordination Risk: Lack of effective coordination between various project partners/stakeholders	Low	A proper coordination will be sought through the PSC and the established working groups.

Climate Change Risk	Medium	Mongolia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change due to its geographical location, climatic conditions, economic structure and lifestyle. The effects of climate change are increasing the risk and burden on economic sectors that are highly dependent on nature and the climate, causing drought, melting of permafrost, degradation of soil and grazing land due to forest and pest infestation, increasing the frequency and intensity of natural and climatic phenomena. Over the past 70 years, the average annual air temperature has already warmed up to 2.24 degrees Celsius, the evaporation rate increased by 3-10 % in the steppe and in the Gobi Desert as well as 10-15 % in the forest-steppe zone and highland belts. In addition, recurrences of water and weather hazards such as droughts, dzuds, strong winds, dust and snowstorms, severe thunderstorms and floods have doubled over the last two decades and their economic damage has increased. Moreover, global warming is adversely affecting water resources through intensive evaporation, melting of permafrost and glaciers. For example, the area of glaciers in the high mountains of Altai has declined by more than 30 % over the last 70 years. In 1971, 63 % of the country's total land area was covered in continuous and patchy permafrost, but in 2016, it declined to 29.3 %. These effects of climate change have more adverse effects on the social and economic sectors such as livestock, agriculture, infrastructure, construction industry, and human health, which are largely dependent on nature and climate. About 90 % of Mongolia's pasture area is at risk of desertification and land degradation. In addition to climate change, desertification and land degradation is exacerbated by human factors such as pasture capacity overload, wasteful use of land in farming, mining and infrastructure sectors, use of outdated technology, creation of many informal roads and unplanned urban expansion. According to desertification assessments conducted every 5 years, in 2015, 76.8 % of the total area was subject to severe or minor desertification and land degradation, of which 23 % was severely degraded. Especially, desertification and land degradation has increased in Great Lakes, Lake valleys, Orkhon-Selenge basin, Kherlen river basin and Central Khalkha plateau. Researchers say that 49% of degradation is caused by human activity and 51% by natural factors. One of the factors leading to the intensification of

Environmental Risks	Low	It is recognized that some technologies that could potentially be supported by the project, such as ICT could lead to GHG emissions, unless powered entirely by renewable energy. Similarly, technologies related to energy storage can have harmful environmental impacts if not managed effectively. Therefore, any cleantech innovation supported by the project will need to meet strict environmental screening criteria. In addition, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared (Annex L) to mitigate the environmental (and social) risks.
Social/Gender Risk:	Low	To ensure gender inclusiveness of all project activities, UNIDO methodology for gender assessment and gender responsive communication showing the benefits of gender equality for both women and men will be applied. To mainstream women and youth entrepreneurship, an adequate gender responsive communication strategy will be implemented, and sensitization workshops will be organized. A full gender analysis was carried out and its recommendations were incorporated into the project design.

COVID-19 risk analysis

Technical expertise is not readily available due to the pandemic	Low	Necessary efforts will be made to identify alternative technical experts in case it is required. Planning will be flexible enough to reschedule activities onsite that require specific expertise.

Possible re-instatement of COVID-19 containment measures limits available capacity or effectiveness of project execution/ implementation	Medium	The capacity of stakeholders, and especially the beneficiaries, for remote-work and online interactions will be strengthened by securing access to commercially available conferencing systems. The current design of the curriculum for entrepreneurs is based on online interactions and deliverables, using webinars and web platforms, and therefore COVID-19 is not expected to pose a significant risk to the conduct of the acceleration cycles.
Some project supporters, co-financiers or beneficiaries may not be able to continue with project execution/implementation	Low	The situation will be closely monitored in order to find alternate supporters or co-financiers, or to readjust the list of beneficiaries if needed.
Price increases for procurement of goods/services	Medium	The project team will undertake efforts needed to find alternative providers and make sure that competitive pricing is obtained.

COVID-19 opportunity analysis

Opportunity	Opportunity level	Opportunity optimization measures
New business opportunities created in response to COVID-19 related restrictions and measures	High	Response to COVID-19 restrictions, such as remote working arrangements and no-contact business modalities will require solutions that can be turned into new business models. These opportunities will be analyzed at the national level and shared with the entrepreneurs. Examples of former GCIP alumni responding to new business opportunities by providing innovative solutions during the pandemic are summarized here: https://www.unido.org/stories/cleantech-innovators-take-covid-19.

New business opportunities to build back better for business continuity and economic recovery post-COVID-19	High	By design, the project engages private sector to promote and scale up cleantech products and services, and business models with resilience to climate change (e.g. circular business models). Information on relevant new business opportunities as well as policy/regulations will be added to the project curriculum so that the entrepreneurs are fully informed of the market and policy trends.

[1] WBG (2020) Climate Change Knowledge Portal Mongolia, available at https://climatedata.worldbank.org/ CRMePortal/web/water/land-use-/-watershed-management?country=MNG&period=2080-2099

[2] WRI (2018) AQUEDUCT Global Flood Analyzer, available at https://floods.wri.org/#

[3] Nandintsetseg, B., & Shinoda, M. (2013) Assessment of drought frequency, duration, and severity and its impact on pasture production in Mongolia. Natural Hazards, 66, 995?1008, available at https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11069-012-0527-4

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Implementation

181. UNIDO as the GEF Agency will be responsible for the implementation of the project, which entails oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and requirements. UNIDO as the GEF Agency will also be accountable to the GEF Council for the GEF-financed activities, as well as it will be responsible for project cycle management services and corporate activities

Execution

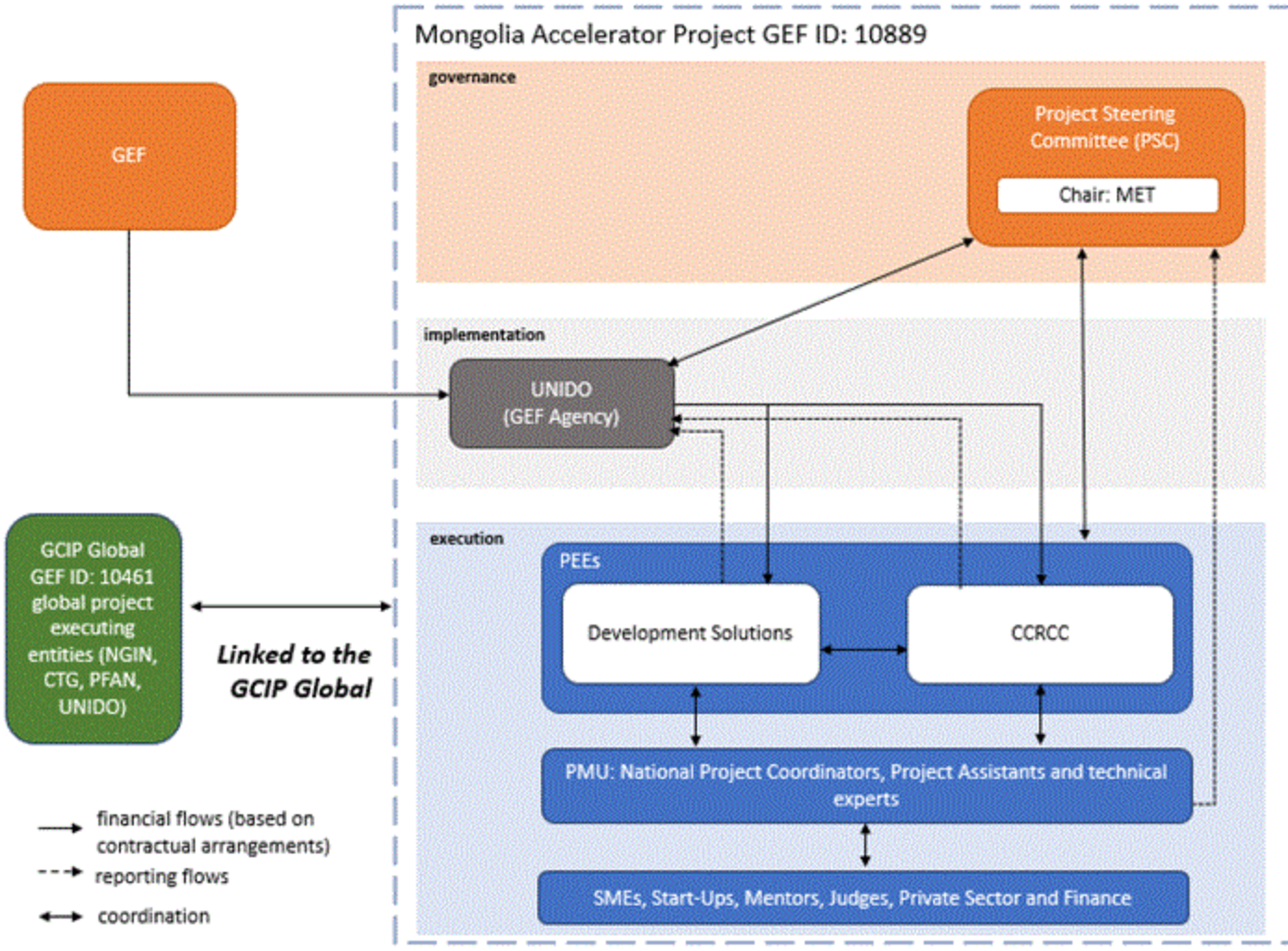
182. To ensure overall governance of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established under the Chairmanship of MET. Representatives from relevant government ministries and other relevant critical stakeholders related with the different project components will be members of the

PSC. The PMU to be established by the Project Executing Entity (PEE) will act as the Secretariat of the PSC and the PSC will provide strategic guidance according to national imperatives and market needs.

183. MET as a responsible entity holding the chairmanship of the PSC as well as being the focal point to the GEF will provide supervision on the PEEs to ensure effective and efficient national execution. Development Solutions (DS) and the Climate Change Research and Cooperation Center (CCRCC) were nominated by the GEF OFP in Mongolia to be the national Project Executing Entity (PEE). Mongolia?s PEE tasks will be split between (i) DS, which is mainly responsible for the acceleration related project activities and (ii) the CCRCC, which is mainly responsible for the policy related project activities. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) assessment was conducted during the PPG for these identified PEEs. The outcome of the assessment provided UNIDO an understanding of how these identified PEEs operate and an appropriate agreement shall be established as per the findings.

184. DS will designate internally, or recruit directly, project management personnel to coordinate and execute the activities under DS?s responsibility. The CCRCC will also designate internally, or recruit directly, project management personnel who will be engaged with the Project Management Unit (PMU) to coordinate and execute the activities under CCRCC?s responsibility. At a minimum, the PMU will be consisted by a national project coordinators and assistant from each PEE. Other substantive experts may be hired as necessary to complement technical needs. DS and the CCRCC will jointly form the Project Management Unit (PMU) to coordinate the actuvities under each PEE?s responsibility. The PMU will also be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project execution, monitoring and evaluation of project activities as in the agreed project work plan. The PMU will coordinate all project activities being carried out by project national experts and partners. Through the procurement processes in the execution entity, the project will sub-contract qualified service providers for the execution of certain activities as they are needed.

185. A schematic representation of the project implementation arrangement is shown in Figure 6 below.



Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

186. The project is in line with, UNDAF, SDGs and One UN Framework in Mongolia. Regarding the latter, the project actively contributes to the objectives of the One-UN Programme within the thematic areas of to socio-economic development, climate change adaptation, and environmental protection through productive uses.

187. UNIDO has already a few concluding GEF projects in Mongolia entitled, ?Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) ? under GEF 3, and a capacity project entitled ?Capacity Building For Environmentally Sound PCBs Management And Disposal? under GEF 4. Another two GEF 5 projects, entitled ?Reduce Exposure of Mercury to Human Health and the Environment by Promoting Sound Chemical Management in Mongolia? and ?Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)? have equally been completed. In line with the GEF 6 cycle the project entitled ?Advanced Minamata Initial Assessment in Mongolia? has been approved.

188. The Mongolia accelerator project will be linked to the UNIDO/GEF program 10408 to which UNIDO is a project executing entity. Coherence in the approaches including methodologies, guidelines, tools and training systems will be pursued between the project and the GCIP child projects through the global framework program. Knowledge will correctively be managed and shared among the countries involved. This will enhance cross-border connectivity and synergies. In addition, Mongolian cleantech SMEs accelerated under the project will be provided wider opportunities to expand their businesses and hence increase their success rates and results in greater GHG emission mitigation efforts.

189. The project will also seek to collaborate with the UNFCCC Climate Technology Centres Network (CTCN) and the Private Financing and Advisory Network (PFAN), which are UNIDO hosted initiatives with expertise in supporting the technology innovation value chain. PFAN will play integral role to bridges the gap faced by entrepreneurs and investors by helping entrepreneurs build their businesses and present them in a language which investors will understand and be interested in. It will also help investors find and recognize the potential of these businesses. By sharing the common vision of accelerating clean technology dissemination and effort for tackling climate change, the project will seek for cooperation with PFAN e.g. offering workshops, introducing PFAN and its systematic interventions at the series of events held under the project, exchange of advisors and experts in order to facilitate cross-fertilization between the project and PFAN. Since PFAN will collaborate with GCIP also under the GCIP Global framework this will help increase conformity among the countries involved and create synergies among them.

190. In addition, there are existing programme which the project will look for synergies including the MonJa Startup Accelerator Program funded by JICA where The JICA, Mongolia-Japan Center (MOJC), and Mobicom Corporation (Mobicom) supported innovative moblie application ideas for SDGs [1], Digital Asia Accelerator funded by USAID under which activites were conducuted for raising awarness in information communication technology (ICT) and cybersecurity issues[2] and UNDP Mongolia?s Accelerator Lab which aims at facilitating innovative solutions to create inclusive digital transformation in public services connecting more than 100 countries imder the global network labs for achievement of SDGs[3].

Legal Context

191. The Government of Mongolia agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed and entered into force on 28 September 1976.

Transfer of assets

192. Full or partial ownership of equipment/assets purchased under the project may be transferred to national counterparts and/or project beneficiaries during the project implementation as deemed appropriate by the government counterpart in consultation with the UNIDO Project Manager.

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[1] https://www.jica.go.jp/mongolia/english/office/topics/c8h0vm0000fgoq1t-att/211109_01.pdf

[2] https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USAID_Digital_Asia_Accelerator_Fact_Sheet.pdf

[3] https://www.undp.org/acceleratorlabs/undp-mongolia-accelerator-lab

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

193. Particularly, this project is in line with the goals set within Mongolia?s central strategic framework, Vision 2050, which seeks to achieve a high level of sustained, sustainable and inclusive growth, focusing on the preservation of the environment and the promotion of a green economy as well as on capturing financing for green jobs. It further builds on the need to reduce the degradation of national resources while reinforcing institutional capacities and technologies to improve the awareness on environmental safeguarding. Furthermore, goals within the strategy seek to increase the integration of renewable energy into the national energy mix, as to lower the dependency on fossil fuel for power generation. The framework underlines the need to increase energy efficiency initiatives in commercial buildings. Through the Vision 2050, Mongolia seeks to promote employment, develop entrepreneurial skills, and improve the competitiveness of small and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs). Aligned with the Vision 2050, the Mongolia project will support the identification, upscale and commercialization of innovations that will contribute towards the increased integration of renewable energy and energy efficiency appliances in Mongolia. Also, this project will support, amongst others, the identification of agriculture related cleantech innovations as to support the attainment of food self-sufficiency in Mongolia.

194. The project is equally well aligned with the principles of Mongolia?s National Green Development Policy that focuses on prioritizing assistance/support programs for startup companies, which connect training production, to foster business incubators by incorporating sustainable development and green economy concepts while transitioning into a sustainable economy.

195. Moreover, this project is in line with the State Policy on Energy 2015-2030, to build the energy security of the country, assure sustainability of the energy sector development and create the basis for enhanced deployment of renewables like solar and wind energy, biomass, liquid or gaseous, thermo energy, fuel cells, and other new sources of energy production and strengthen the policies on energy supply to international markets in the future. The policy highlights the government's target is a share of renewable energy in total installed capacity of 20% by 2023 and 30% by 2030, also a key target of the National Renewable Energy Programme (2005-2020). As in projects conducted within GCIP, under GEF program 10408, accelerators run in many developing countries contribute to the identification of renewable energy appliances that, through the commercialization process within GCIP, manage to reach a high market share within their segment and thereby make a meaningful contribution towards the reduction of GHG emissions.

196. The Mongolia accelerator project is equally well aligned with the Energy Conservation (EC) Law of Mongolia (2015) and the National Energy Conservation Program (2018-2022), which reiterates that energy efficiency measures are an important component of the Government?s efforts to reduce urban air pollution, stemming largely from the combustion of raw coal for household and small business heating. The project supports energy efficiency technologies and will contribute towards the target to reduce energy consumption of obligated consumers by at least 10 percent [Baseline year: 2016, Target year: 2022].

197. The Mongolia project is also consistent with the National Program on Reduction of Air and Environmental Pollution (2017-2025), which aims to reduce air pollution through the optimization of urban planning, decentralization, improving infrastructure and encouraging environmentally positive lifestyles. In addition, the project also is in line with the Law on Waste (2017) and the complementing Mongolia National Waste Management Improvement Strategy and Action Plan (2017-2030) that strives to achieve conservation of raw materials, to reduce waste at source, and to establish the 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) principles.

198. Since the Mongolia project envisions to support innovative technologies to combat diverse issues in the agriculture and livestock farming sector, the project corresponds to the National Agriculture Development Policy (2010-2021) and the National Livestock Programme (2010). Further, this project will support the achievement of Mongolia?s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which aim at conditionally reducing GHG emissions in energy, construction, transport, agriculture, industry and waste.

199. The project?s focus on innovative clean technologies and supporting entrepreneurial SMEs and startups is line with, and complement, many of the national priorities of Mongolia as well as those of UNIDO in that the project will contribute to capacity building. The Mongolia accelerator project will contribute to capacity building, invest in the establishment of comprehensive policy frameworks and in the creation of an extensive network of clean entrepreneurs.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

200. A knowledge base will be developed in terms of information management, sharing best practices and lessons learned, as well as engagement in effective information exchange among the countries involved under the global GCIP framework. The proposed project will share the results and knowledge, to be disseminated through participation in regional meetings, conferences and via the Cleantech platform. As the project progresses and implementation results become tangible and demonstrable, the knowledge management system will be used to develop benchmarks for cleantech innovations in Mongolia and to develop case-studies for promotional activities. Therefore, the knowledge management postulates main framework of this programme and facilitates to capture findings, institutionalizing learning and knowledge sharing across participant countries by making the structure of the programme accessible and replicable, as well as bringing selected finalists from around the world to showcase their innovations at the Global Cleantech Forum. This facilitates the transfer, innovation and dissemination of low carbon technologies, a key challenge under the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

201. A key aspect in knowledge management will be the creation of a national pool of mentors and judges, by the ?training the mentors? approach, to enhance the sharing of best practices and business skills among participants and stakeholders in a structured manner. The national pool of mentors/judges will be created and trained to provide entrepreneurs required skills to enable their participation in this programme, and ultimately to bring their innovations to be commercialized at the market. Mentors and judges will broaden the impact of the programme by providing one-on-one training for entrepreneurs and alumni of the programme. The PMU will be established and be responsible for including various stakeholders to ensure that the selection process for entrepreneurs is inclusive and impactful in identifying the right candidates for the programme.

202. The project will further build upon the experiences and lessons learned under the global GCIP framework. This will contribute to creating a vibrant platform and network members. It can represent a key

partner for the implementation and delivery of this programme and also facilitates the transfer, innovation and dissemination of green technologies, a key challenge under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The new trends in innovation cleantech areas and integration of lessons learned, based on completed and ongoing GCIP projects, will be incorporated. Through organization of trainings, workshops, roundtables, expert group meetings, printing materials and through the Cleantech platform, the knowledge sharing will be strengthened as the programme expands into new countries and cleantech areas. These combined set of outreach activities will ensure recognition of and support for the programme beyond the competition cycle. In order to ensure sustainability of this project beyond project duration and to attract more interest, the national coordinators will be tasked to ensure the visibility of the programme and accessibility of key findings through the Cleantech Platform. This will provide the opportunity to reach out to future entrepreneurs and investors, while raising public awareness on clean energy technologies and ultimately contribute to the climate change mitigation. A number of regional and international events to bring project teams and semi-finalists together will be organized, as stated in the outputs. The project will strive to create a vibrant and sustainable cleantech ecosystem through partnerships with various stakeholders, holding expert meetings with partners and SME associations to review successes in the various competition cycles and establish commitments to moving forward.

203. For its sustainability and further innovation fostering in the region, the inclusive and sustainable methods will be also discussed, in order to identify and apply tangible solutions to existing challenges in the country. These results will be made accessible to the public through the Cleantech platform and accelerator programme.

204. All project reports will be shared with the relevant counterparts and disseminated through their institutional websites and UNIDO?s open data platform. All knowledge management material will be gender mainstreamed. For instance, gender responsive training and advocacy material will not perpetuate gender stereotypes through presenting women only in their traditional roles.

205. A knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy framework will be developed by UNIDO with a particular focus on a) Promoting visibility of the project and communicating its impacts achieved at national and global levels; b) Increasing awareness of the catalytic role of cleantech in addressing climate change and environmental issues; c) Showcasing cleantech innovations from the project?s alumni and enhancing their visibility and credibility.

206. The project?s knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy will specify the exact knowledge products to be delivered along with relevant timelines and milestones. The table below provides a general overview of deliverables relevant for knowledge management.

Deliverable	Timeline
A pool of experts (trainers, mentors, judges) created	By the 6th month of project implementation/execution with regular updates after every half a year
The knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy framework reviewed and adapted to the project (Output 3.1.2)	By the 6th month of project implementation/execution with regular updates each year
Policy briefs, impact reports, brochures, webinars and other types of promotional materials distributed through briefing sessions, press releases, social media presence, advertising, etc. ? in line with the project?s knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy	From the 6th month of project implementation/execution and according to the timeline as to be specified from the project?s knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategy
The project?s web platform created and operationalized (Output 3.1.3), including a special section for the alumni network	By the 6th month of project implementation/execution
National Forum and GCIP Global Forum, as well as Investor Connect and regional technology brokerage events organized	Annually/bi-annually

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

207. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted in accordance with established UNIDO and GEF procedures. The overall objective of the M&E is to ensure successful and quality implementation of the project by: i) tracking and reviewing project activities execution and actual accomplishments; ii) providing visibility into progress as the project proceeds so that the implementation team can take early corrective action if performance deviates significantly from original plans; and iii)

adjusting and updating project strategy and implementation plans to reject possible changes on the ground, results achieved and corrective actions taken.

208. According to the M&E policy of the GEF and UNIDO, follow-up studies like Country Portfolio Evaluations and Thematic Evaluations can be initiated and conducted. All project partners and contractors are obliged to (i) make available studies, reports and other documentation related to the project and (ii) facilitate interviews with staff involved in the project activities.

209. The Project Result Framework (Annex A) provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation/execution along with their corresponding means of verification. The actual progress will be reported against the workplan approved by the PSC. In case there are significant deviations between the forecasted workplan and actual implementation, corrective measures will need to be taken.

210. There will be a M&E framework provided by the GCIP Global, based on which the PEEs will prepare a Mongolia M&E plan, including time-bound milestones and deliverables. MET will also draft progress review reports every six months. There will be an external mid-term review of the project conducted halfway through project implementation. The ESSPP considerations, as well as gender dimensions and baseline for gender related targets will be appropriately captured in the project?s M&E plan, in the progress review reports, as well as in the collection and assessment of relevant data. The M&E plan will encompass monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Gender Analysis Report, and a risk analysis.

211. The methodology for impact assessment will be developed by the GCIP Global and shared with the project for review and application. This will ensure a common understanding of estimation, tracking, and reporting approaches amongst all involved stakeholders, and will allow for data aggregation, comparisons, and extrapolation, not only on the national, but also on the global programme level. The methodology will enable assessment of social, economic, and environmental impacts, and at a minimum, it will account for global environmental benefits (GEBs), job creation, gender mainstreaming, and investment leveraged. The data will be sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive, and youth participation will also be recorded.

212. An overview of indicative costs of M&E activities is provided in the table below.

M&E activities	Timeframe	GEF Budget (USD)	In-kind co-financing (USD)	Responsible Parties
M&E plan	First 3 months after implementation start	2,000	10,000	PEEs
Periodic progress reports	6-monthly	8,000	10,100	PEEs
External mid-term review	At 1.5 years	27,000	20,000	External evaluator, submission to UNIDO
Independent terminal evaluation	Started six months prior to the expected completion date of the project	30,000	20,000	External evaluator, submission to UNIDO
Total		**67,000**	**60,100**	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

213. The project is expected to result in more cleantech start-ups and SMEs being identified and supported, thus acting as a catalyst for entrepreneurship development and cleantech investment in Mongolia. The Mongolia accelerator project, as a dedicated national platform for promoting and supporting cleantech innovation, will result in an enhancement of human capital, thereby leading to job creation and poverty reduction as well as to an increased women participation in the entire value chain of technology development. New job opportunities in the country will in turn contribute to further reduce brain drain trends of Mongolia, which according to the brain drain index, in 2021 ranks 122 out of 173 countries[1]. The clean technologies deployed will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions focusing around the priority sectors and industries related to clean energy, agriculture and light industry by promoting innovative cleantech solutions for long lasting positive effects on environment and socio-economic benefits by enhancing economic green growth. These include solutions of waste to energy for the improvement of resource efficiency and energy access, resulting in environmental improvements, and consequently reducing health risks, in particular for women and children.

214. The project will provide added value by bridging the gap between cleantech innovators and investors, thereby paving the way for the creation of new businesses opportunities resulting in a value added for the domestic economy. At the same time, through engaging all relevant stakeholders in the national CIEE, and encouraging their cooperation, as well as through linking different CIEEs across countries, the project will provide opportunities for international business scale-up and exchange of knowledge.

215. It is expected that special attention will be given to address gender issues as described above; therefore, the project will contribute to the promotion of women entrepreneurial development and job creation for women in Mongolia.

216. In summary, the project yields the following socioeconomic benefits as a result of supporting and introducing new cleaner technologies into the market, strengthening national institutional capabilities, enhancing the availability of financial instruments, and encouraging inclusivity in the entrepreneurial and job markets. Specifically, these interventions lead to:

1) **Enhancement of human capital**

Entrepreneurial, environmental and technological skills development and awareness raising have the effect of a larger number of cleantech products being commercialized and entering the market. Better decisions are made by entrepreneurs regarding the sustainability and life cycle approach to the products and businesses.

2) **Local product development and production with job creation, generating more income**

Fostering new local technologies lowers costs benefiting both the technology developer and end-user and encourages consumers to buy more efficient products and have a great benefit from this technological change.

3) **An enriched innovation ecosystem**

The high-quality institutions attract the build confidence in local and foreign investors as well as the small business community in an economy due to low volume of transactions costs that result in the advancement of environment friendly technologies.

4) **Improved energy access for people living in rural areas**

Investing in energy access, electrification and renewables are well known to contribute to the decarbonization of the economy. Also, the move away from traditional cooking and heating methods reduces health risks.

5) **Promotion of women and youth entrepreneurial development and job creation**

The promotion of gender and youth inclusion and mainstreaming in a country tends to be productive, innovative and creative for problem solution so it is an advantage to obtain environmental targets. Mainstreaming diversity will encourage the cooperation and cohesion of people in advocating for environmentally beneficial practices and products.

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[1] The Global Economy (2021) Human flight and brain drain index ? country rankings, available at

https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/human_flight_brain_drain_index/

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project has been categorized as Category B as per the UNIDO ESSPP and based on an analysis of the environmental and social risks of the project; i.e. there are few likely adverse impacts, which will be site-specific, and few if any will be irreversible. In most cases, impacts can be readily avoided or mitigated with appropriate mitigation measures or incorporating internationally recognized design criteria and standards.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is included as an attachment under Annex L.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
GCIP Mongolia ES_Screening	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Strategy	Indicator / KPIs	Baseline	Target (for the entire project duration)	Means of verification	Assumptions
Objective **Promote the acceleration of high-impact clean technology innovation for large-scale deployment and creation of green jobs.** -	ENV.1: Cumulative reduction of CO2eq emissions (directly and indirectly) in tons	0	at least 90,000 (directly) and at least 450,000 (indirectly)	Project progress reports Project evaluation reports Project impact reports GEF Tracking tools Database and records maintained during and after project completion	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan full designed and implemented Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	ECO.1: Number of new firms/enterprises with economic gains (cumulative)	0	10 (at least 40 % women-led, 30% youth-led)		
	SOC.1: Number of additional jobs created or retained	0	30 (at least 40 % women, 30% youth)		
	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	0	2,640 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		
	Investment leveraged (million USD)	0	5		
Component 1 Transforming early-stage innovative cleantech solutions into scalable, commercial enterprises					
Outcome 1.1 Cleantech solutions with high-impact potential are supported to reach commercialization	TEC.1: Number of innovative solutions supported towards commercialization (firms)	0	50 (semi-finalists) (At least 40% women-led, 30% youth-led)	Project progress reports	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner

	REA.2: Number of actors (people) engaged[1] in fora/workshops/EGM/side events/ investment facilitations/investor forums organized at partner cooperation?s and government agencies	0	280 (At least 40% women, 30% youth)	Meeting attendance records Meeting minutes	institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs
	KASA.2.: Number of actors (people) gaining skills on UNIDO knowledge areas (Public and private investments gaps and opportunities, innovative financial instruments)	0	280 (At least 40% women, 30% youth)		
Output 1.1.1 GCIP methodologies, tools, training systems, guidebooks for cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship accelerator are adapted for Mongolia	TCO.3: Number of guidebooks developed for Mongolia (Accelerator, Advanced Accelerator and Post-Accelerator and updated and gender responsive per cycle)	0	1	Project progress reports Attendance records from information and consultation meetings and events Meeting minutes	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs
	Number of information and consultation sessions held with relevant CIEE stakeholders on the Mongolia Guidebooks	0	2		
	TCO.3: Number of cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship accelerator training kit (e.g. methodologies, tools and training materials and certification system, including integration of the gender mainstreaming approach)	0	1		
Output 1.1.2 Pool of thirty cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship experts (trainers, mentors, judges) are trained and certified to support the Mongolia Accelerator (with at least 40%	TCO.1: Number of capacity building/trainings delivered to the experts (gender responsive)	0	3 expert trainings (1 for trainers, 1 for mentors and 1 for judges) 3 entrepreneurship training programme for universities/institutions 3 training programme targeting women	Project progress reports Training attendance records	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders

women and 30% youth participants)	Number of experts evaluated and certified (sex-disaggregated)	0	30 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs
	Share of experts completing the ?I know gender? training (or similar if not available)	0	100%		
Output 1.1.3. Three cycles of the annual competition-based Mongolia accelerator are conducted (at least 50 enterprises with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants)	TCO.1: Number of Mongolia accelerator cycle	0	3	Attendance records from trainings Project progress reports Records of applications received	Continuous support from the Government of Senegal and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs
	Number of participants receiving support through the Mongolia Pre-acceleration phase (sex-disaggregated by team leader)	0	50 participants (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		
	Number of applicants to the Mongolia Cleantech accelerator (sex-disaggregated per team leader)	0	180 firms (at least 40% women-led and 30% youth-led applications)		
Outcome 1.2 Start-ups and SMEs are supported through advanced and gender responsive business growth and investment facilitation services	INV.1: Number of investment-ready proposals (enhanced business plans and investment proposals) elaborated (firms)	0	15 (finalists) (at least 40% woman-led, 30% youth-led)	Project progress reports Impact Report Meeting attendance records Meeting minutes	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	INV.2: Number of Projects or businesses financed	0	3 (at least 40% women-led, 30% youth-led)		
	INV.3: Value of new investment leveraged (USD)	0	5		
	REA.2: Number of firms engaged in fora/workshops/EGM/side events/ investment facilitations/investor forums organized at partner cooperation?s and government agencies (firms)	0	15 (finalists) (at least 40% women-led, 30% youth-led)		

	KASA2.: Number of firms gaining skills on UNIDO knowledge areas (Public and private investments gaps and opportunities, innovative financial instruments in cleantech sector)	0	15 (finalists) (at least 40% women-led, 30% youth-led)		
Output 1.2.1 Targeted business growth support services are provided to selected cleantech enterprises towards commercialization (up to 15 enterprises with at least 40% women and 30% youth participants)	Number of enterprises provided with Advanced accelerator support (sex-disaggregated by team leader)	0	15 (at least 40% woman-led, 30% youth-led)	Project progress reports Meeting attendance records Meeting minutes	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	TCO.1: Number of needs based specific training sessions associated with business growth support delivered to the selected entrepreneurs	0	9		
Output 1.2.2 Enterprises are connected to financing opportunities and provided with tipping-point investment facilitation support (for at least 15 start-ups and SMEs with 40% women and 30% youth participants)	Number of enterprises provided with Post acceleration support	0	15 (at least 40% woman-led, 30% youth-led)	Project progress reports Meeting attendance records Meeting minutes	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	CPO.1: Number of Investor Connect events organized (gender responsive)	0	3		
	Number of financial institutions connected in the network established for the local investor community	0	4		
Output 1.2.3 Mentoring and partnership support is provided to	Number of firms receiving support for global market expansion (sex-disaggregated for enterprises leadership)	0	10 (at least 40% woman-led, 30% youth-led)	Project progress reports Meeting	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia

cleantech enterprises for global market expansion in collaboration with the global GCIP network (up to 10 enterprises with at least 40% women-led, 30% youth-led)	TCO.1: Number of partnership support activities (e.g. one on one business clinic, networking and matchmaking meetings, events and campaign)	0	30	attendance records GCIP programme records	and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors Support from GCIP
Output 1.2.4 Innovative early-stage financing mechanism designed and established to support the deployment and scale-up of cleantech solutions (at least 3 solutions with at least 40 % women-led, 30% youth-led)	Number of financing mechanisms designed and established	0	1	Project progress reports	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	TCO. 4: Number of cleantech solutions supported by the financial mechanism (sex-disaggregated by supported applicant)	0	3 (at least 40% women-led, 30% youth-led)		
Component 2 Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems (CIEE) strengthening and connectivity					
Outcome 2.1 The CIEE in Mongolia is strengthened and interconnected	POL.3: Number of new or revised strategies and action plans endorsed by key stakeholders (Government bodies)	0	1	Project progress reports Project evaluation reports Project impact reports Meeting attendance records	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech
	REA.1: Number of actors reached[2] in national, regional and international forums (GCIP Forum, UNFCCC COP, Cleantech forums, Asia Pacific Climate Week) (people)	0	500 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		

	KASA1.: Number of actors gained awareness and knowledge on public and private investments gaps and opportunities, innovative financial instruments in cleantech sector	0	500 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)	Meeting minutes	entrepreneurs
	REA.2: Number of actors engaged (people)	0	10 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		
	KASA2.: Number of actors (people) gaining skills on UNIDO knowledge areas (Public and private investments gaps and opportunities, innovative financial instruments)	0	10 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		
Output 2.1.1 CIEE Analysis (such as market conditions, policy environment, development Priorities, gender priorities, technology focus, etc. based on mapping of cleantech solutions and prioritization in accordance with national strategies) and Action Plan	TCO.3: Number of toolkits, technical guidelines, policies, strategies, best practices produced and disseminated (gender-responsive CIEE Analysis and Action plan for enhancing Mongolia CIEE)	0	1	Project progress reports Meeting attendance records Meeting minutes	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	Number of analytical publication (gender responsive report on technology gaps and innovation opportunities in Mongolia)	0	1		
	CPO.1: Number of gender-responsive multi-stakeholder engagement dialogues, consultation meetings and workshops organized	0	3		
Output 2.1.2. Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship policies, regulations and recommendations are developed (gender	PAO.1: Number industrial strategies and policy documents produced (gender-responsive report on CIEE policies and a roadmap for operationalization and best practices)	0	1	Project progress reports Impact Report Meeting attendance	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions

responsive)	CPO.1: Number of consultation meetings and workshops (for guiding a long-term and sustainable CIEE in Mongolia)	0	2 (1 consultation meeting & 1 workshop)	records Meeting minutes	Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
Output 2.1.3 Platform for ecosystem players organized to promote linkages, collaboration and to facilitate the generation, exchange and dissemination of knowledge products and provide support to start-ups/SMEs on compliance issues associated with their cleantech innovations	TCO.3: Number of toolkits, technical guidelines, policies, strategies, best practices produced and disseminated (gender-responsive stakeholder engagement strategies and cleantech innovation cluster strategies)	0	2 (1 for stakeholder engagement and 1 for innovation cluster)	Project progress reports Meeting attendance records Meeting minutes	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	Number of national facilitators trained	0	10		
	Share of national facilitators completing the ?I know gender? training (or similar if not available)	0	100%		
	TCO.1: Number of meetings and events, training activities to support cleantech programmes	0	2 national facilitator engagement workshops 3 capacity building workshops for national and regional institutions to promote cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship 3 Public Private Partnership forums		
Component 3 Knowledge management and project coordination					
Outcome 3.1 Project outcomes enhanced through the use of guidelines, knowledge management, and Communication and advocacy	GOV.2: Number of key stakeholders interacting/partnering with GCIP and gaining skills on GCIP approaches (global actors and government bodies)	0	2	Project progress reports Project evaluation	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions

	POL.3: Number of guidelines adopted by relevant actors	0	3	reports Impact Report Meeting Notes	Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs
Output 3.1.1 The GCIP internal guidelines for project management teams are adapted and implemented by the Mongolia project	TCO.3: Number of guidelines developed and disseminated (gender responsive GCIP operational guidelines for PMU)	0	1	Project progress reports Impact Report Meeting attendance records Meeting minutes	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	TCO.1: Number of workshops participated by PEE representatives on GCIP internal guidelines implementation (organized by UNIDO)	0	4		
	TCO.3: Number of guidelines developed and disseminated (sustainability and exit strategy)	0	1		
Output 3.1.2 Knowledge management, communication and advocacy strategies of GCIP adapted and applied	TCO.3: Number of guidelines developed and disseminated (Mongolia Project gender-responsive knowledge management, communication, and advocacy strategies)	0	1		
	Number briefing sessions, press releases, social media posts and adverts (% of them targeting women and youth)	0	48 (at least 40% targeting women, 30% youth)		

Output 3.1.3 The national web platform is operated as part of the GCIP global web platform to maintain the local community and network and to coordinate the global GCIP community	TCO.3: Number of toolkits, technical guidelines, policies, strategies, best practices produced and disseminated (Mongolia Project website/chapter) established	0	2	Project progress reports Established website	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
Outcome 3.2 Impacts and progress of the project are tracked and reported	POL.3: Number of impact monitoring methodology adopted (Government bodies)	0	1	Project progress reports Training attendance records	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech entrepreneurs and investors
	REA.1: Number of actors reached in impact tracking of cleantech acceleration	0	5 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		
	KASA1.: Number of actors gained awareness and knowledge in impact tracking of cleantech acceleration	0	5 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)		
Output 3.2.1 Environmental and social impacts of project estimated, tracked and reported	TCO.1: Number of training participants from the PEE on the GCIP methodology for impact assessment (gender responsive and organized by UNIDO)	0	5 (at least 40% women, 30% youth)	Project progress reports Training attendance records Terminal Evaluation	Continuous support from the Government of Mongolia and national partner institutions Commitment by CIEE stakeholders Interest by cleantech
	Number of Mongolia methodology for impact assessment developed	0	1		
	PAO.2: Number of analytical and statistical publication produced (impact reports developed and annually updated)	0	1		

Output 3.2.2 Project progress monitoring and reporting as per UNIDO and GEF guidelines including development of a gender action plan	Number of analytical and statistical publications (project progress reports) produced (gender responsive)	0	8 (1 report every 6 months)		entrepreneurs and investors
Output 3.2.3 External mid-term review and independent terminal evaluation conducted	Number of external mid-term reviews conducted	0	1		
	Number of independent terminal evaluations conducted	0	1		

[1] **Engage** refers to more in-depth, bidirectional interactions (e.g. training sessions), which could aim to improve awareness or knowledge but also skills and capacities.

[2] **Reach** refers to interactions that have a unidirectional type of communication (e.g. event or panel session, publication, press conference, exhibition, etc.), typically aiming to improve awareness or knowledge.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

n/a

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

The committed funds will be spent in the project start-up phase, i.e. they will be used 1) predominantly to strengthen the capacity of and provide training to the national PEE (DS and CCRCC) on the project execution arrangements with due consideration of the updated GEF guidelines on the project and programme cycle policy (the training of the national PEE is directly related to project/country preparation and as such its cost is eligible to be financed from the PPG), 2) as well as to fund additional relevant start-up phase activities, such as for example translation of documents in local language, etc.

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF Amount ($)*

	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
Stakeholder engagement activities during PPG (consultations, workshops, steering committee)	5,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
Analysis of baseline and ongoing/planned initiatives Collection of baseline data on relevant sectors/technologies	8,000.00	3,246.86	7,000.00
Selection of project executing entity/ies through UNIDO procurement process HACT assessment of the project execution agency/ies TOR for contractual arrangements with executing entity/ies	15,000.00	1,000.00	14,000.00
CEO endorsement request submitted to GEF Sec, with full document package including environmental and social management plan (ESMP) gender assessment GHG reduction potential calculations co-financing letters	22,000	3,246.86	18,753.14
Total	50,000.00	8,493.72	41,506.28

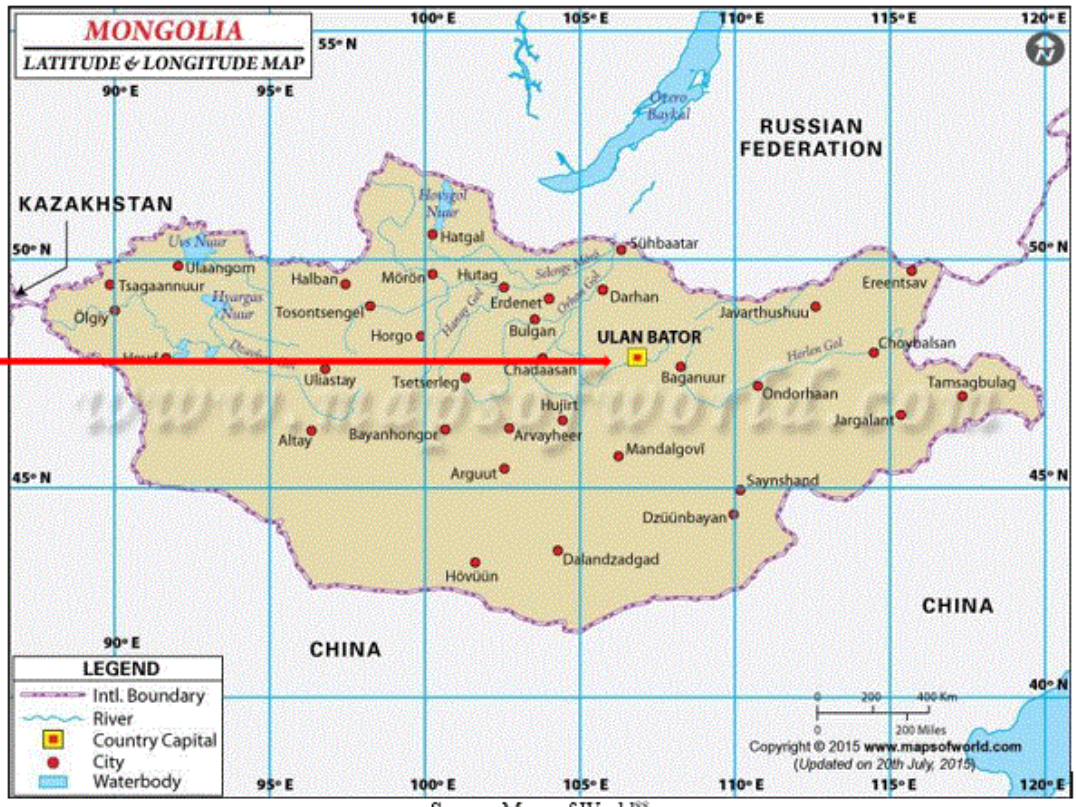
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The project will include the entire country of Mongolia. While the project is targeted at beneficiaries (entrepreneurs and all relevant CIEE stakeholders, such as universities, policy makers, financiers, and R&D institutions) from all over the country, the main project events and activities will be conducted in the current capital city of Ulan Bator. This is due to the benefits resulting from a relatively dense concentration of relevant stakeholders there, and well-developed infrastructure. During the PPG phase, any additional locations will be determined. The project boundary will not overlap any other country?s territory. The geo-coordinates and location is as follows:

1) Ulan Bator 47.8864? N, 106.9057? E

Ulan Bator: main project activities/events



Source: Maps of World[88]

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Indicative Project Budget

Promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs in Mongolia (GEF ID 10889)

2022-07-18

Sum of Budget (USD) / Row Labels	Column Labels: Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	M&E	PMC	Grand Total
Selected PEE	956,484	393,000	200,000	10,000	160,000	1,719,484
Contractual Services – Company	190,484	-	40,000	-	-	230,484
To identify criteria for cleantech mentors, judges and coaches, integrating gender-sensitivity within the approach.(Activity 1.1.1 c)	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
To develop methodologies, tools and training materials and certification system, including integration of the gender mainstreaming approach. (Activity 1.1.1 d)	35,000	-	-	-	-	35,000
To organise three entrepreneurship training programmes (3-5 days) at universities/institutions including identification of the teachers/professors, adaptation of the GCIP accelerator course, delivery of training programme and initial delivery of training to students. (Activity 1.1.2 b)	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
To provide pre-accelerator services for potential accelerator entrants, tailored to the three priority sectors of clean energy, agriculture and light industry (The Pre-accelerator as a multi day programme for around 50 participants annually, prior to the Accelerator application deadline for customized assistance in developing their pool of potential applications.(Activity 1.1.3 a)	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
To deliver three cycles of the Mongolia Accelerator. (Activity 1.1.3 b)	55,000	-	-	-	-	55,000
To provide training and business growth support to selected cleantech entrepreneurs and SMEs through advanced acceleration services, i.e. identification of mentors, bespoke mentoring around actions, weekly calls, workshopping financial models with mentors.(Activity 1.2.1 c)	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
To provide technology verification, product development and testing facility support to the enterprises with high impact potential.(Activity 1.2.2 b)	25,484	-	-	-	-	25,484
To link the Mongolia platform with the Global GCIP Platform and to create and maintain a section of Mongolia on the global GCIP web platform. (Activity 3.1.3 b).	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
To establish a chapter within the website of CCRCC introducing and adovocating Mongolia's CIEE and associated project activities linking it to the Monngolia web-based knowledge platform (Activity 3.1.3 c).	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
International consultants	130,000	86,000	23,000	-	-	239,000
Finance Expert	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
Knowledge Management and Communication Expert	30,000	86,000	23,000	-	-	139,000
Local consultants	260,000	233,000	87,000	10,000	116,000	706,000
Gender expert	50,000	15,000	33,000	-	-	98,000
E&S expert	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Cleantech policy expert	80,000	15,000	-	-	-	95,000
Auditor	-	-	-	-	17,000	17,000
National Project Coordinator	70,000	125,000	40,000	6,000	75,000	316,000
Project Assistant	30,000	78,000	14,000	4,000	24,000	150,000
Office supplies	-	-	-	-	26,000	26,000
Office supplies, rent, equipment, etc.	-	-	-	-	26,000	26,000
Training/workshop/meeting	176,000	74,000	20,000	-	-	240,000
To disseminate the guidebooks to the relevant stakeholders including organization of two information and consultation sessions.(To Activity 1.1.1 b)	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
To provide three capacity building/expert training sessions as well as conduct evaluation and certification for (at least 30) Cleantech innovation mentors, judges and coaches, with inputs from Global GCIP, technical, financial and gender consultants. (Activity 1.1.2 a)	21,000	-	-	-	-	21,000
To organize three entrepreneurship training programmes (3-5 days) at universities/institutions including identification of the teachers/professors, adaptation of the GCIP accelerator course, delivery of training programme and initial delivery of training to students.(Activity 1.1.2 b)	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
To develop and conduct three training programs (3-5 days) specifically targeting women for better engaging women entrepreneurs, associations and gender focal points.(Activity 1.1.2 c)	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
To provide pre-accelerator services for potential accelerator entrants, particularly tailored to the three priority sectors of clean energy, agriculture and light industry, which will include sourcing and scouting activities as well as execution of the Pre-Accelerator as a 10-day (7 days virtual/3 day in-person) programme aiming for 50 participants (40% women and 30% youth) per cycle, around 6-8 weeks prior to the Accelerator application deadline for customized assistance in developing their pool of potential applications. (Activity 1.1.3 a)	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
To deliver three cycles of the Mongolia Accelerator. (Activity 1.1.3 b)	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Activity 1.2.2 c To provide needs-based tipping point investment facilitation support by organizing national investment facilitation events (Investor Connect) for the Mongolia Post-Accelerator enterprises in accessing additional sources of finance, market entry, identifying networking opportunities, dealing with technical and administrative issues, accessing IT services, and tax registration, etc. in order to encourage the participation of seed funding providers from the national, regional and global stages in Mongolia.	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
To provide services for enhancing connectivities through a series of mentoring and partnership support activities (e.g. one-on-one business clinics, networking and matchmaking meetings, facilitation events and campaigns) for selected entreprises for business expansion leveraging on the experience and knowledge of other GCIP countries and networks (up to 10 enterprises). (Activity 1.2.3 a)	30,000					
To organize gender responsive multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations to enhance engagement and develop action plan for enhancing Mongolia CIEE as well as identification and recommendation of best available technologies and cleantech innovation opportunities. (Activity 2.1.1 b)	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
To conduct consultation meetings with project alumni and relevant national CIEE stakeholders and organize 1 workshop (1 day) on the report for guiding a long-term productive and sustainable CIEE in Mongolia. (Activity 2.1.2 b)	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
To conduct two engagement workshops (half a day for kick-off and follow-up) to train up to 10 national facilitators. (Activity 2.1.3 a)	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
To conduct 3 capacity building activities/training workshops (2-3 days) of national and regional institutions to support Cleantech programs.(Activity 2.1.3 b)	-	18,000	-	-	-	18,000
To organize 3 Public Private Partnership (PPP) forums (1-2 days) for raising investment and partnership with private sector organizations for promoting cooperation (in particular bilateral and regional cooperation). (Activity 2.1.3 c)	-	21,000	-	-	-	21,000
To organize Project Steering Committee meetings at least once a year and Project Coordination meetings regularly. (Activity 3.1.1 b)	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Travel	-	-	30,000	-	18,000	48,000
International travel	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
Local travel	-	-	-	-	18,000	18,000
Grants	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
Grants for winners of the Accelerator (Activity 1.1.2b)	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Grants under the financial mechanism (Activity 1.1.7d)	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000
UNIDO	-	-	-	57,000	-	57,000
International consultants		-	-	37,000	-	37,000
Mid-term reviev of the project				17,000		17,000
Terminal evaluation of the project				20,000		20,000
Local consultants		-	-	20,000	-	20,000
Mid-term reviev of the project				7,000		7,000
Terminal evaluation of the project				13,000		13,000
Grand Total	**956,484**	**393,000**	**200,000**	**67,000**	**160,000**	**1,776,484**

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on

Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

n/a

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

n/a

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

n/a