

# GEF-8 Program Framework Document (PFD)

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## General Program Information

### Program Title

Programme for innovation in climate adaptation and resilience building solutions (PARS)

### Country(ies)

Global

Angola

Madagascar

### GEF Program ID

11708

### Lead GEF Agency:

UNIDO

### GEF Agency Program ID

240049

### Other GEF Agenc(ies):

### Submission Date

9/18/2024

### Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

### Anticipated Program Executing Entity(s):

Global - UNIDO, other partners (tbc)

Angola - Ministry of Environment (tbc)

Madagascar - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (tbc)

### Anticipated Program Executing Partner Type(s):

GEF Agency

Government

Government

### Sector (Only for Programs on CC):

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

### Project Duration (Months):

60

### GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

### Program Commitment Deadline:

### Taxonomy

Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Climate resilience, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Least Developed Countries, Mainstreaming adaptation, Innovation, Private sector, Climate finance, Adaptation Tech Transfer, National Adaptation Plan, Climate information, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Local Communities, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Capital providers, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, North-South, South-South, Peer-to-Peer,

Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Capacity Development

GEF Program Financing (a)	PPG Amount: (c)
14,145,413.00	350,000.00
Agency Fee(s): (b)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
1,273,087.00	31,500.00
Total GEF Project Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
15,800,000.00	60,268,580.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No SGP: No

Program:

Other Program

## Program Summary

Please update those parts that are new in the Addendum (i. e. list of countries, GEBs, etc.)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are facing unprecedented climate induced disasters with increased frequency and intensity. The private sector, predominantly composed of micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises (MSME[1]s), holds great potential to drive the development and deployment of innovative climate adaptation and resilience-building solutions. However, these enterprises face numerous challenges, including the lack of policy and regulatory support frameworks, limited access to financing and financial services, and insufficient market opportunities and technical assistance.

Aligned with GEF Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2022-2026) on priority areas of scaling up finance; strengthening innovation and private sector engagement; fostering partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society approach, this program seeks to unlock the ingenuity and creativity of MSMEs to drive innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions. The program focusses on four pillars that will transform and connect the markets for climate adaptation and resilience building solutions within and across participating countries.

Pillar 1 aims to create conducive policy and regulatory environment for MSMEs to stimulate the innovative and effective solutions. Pillar 2 will provide technical assistance, training and coaching for MSMEs to accelerate the development and deployment of impactful solutions. Pillar 3 aims to increase access to financing for MSMEs and end-users, through developing innovative financing instruments and providing financial services. Pillar 4 promotes program coordination, knowledge sharing and management, optimizing resources and connecting global adaptation markets. These interventions will catalyse local and global private sector investment in the development and deployment of climate adaptation and resilience building solutions in LDCs.

This program PARS consists of a Global Child Project and partner country (national) Child Projects. It will focus on key sectors of food and agriculture, water and energy. Example solutions encompass

agro-climate services, water-saving technologies to tackle droughts and floods, as well as technologies addressing energy supply shortages and disruptions. The selection of these sectors is based on the partner country-specific needs and challenges and national priorities outlined in several key policies and programs, such as National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as well as baseline assessments of climate risks and existing projects. Country child projects will be implemented in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, **Angola and Madagascar** with more countries envisaged to join the programme. Through this program, it is estimated that over **694.275** direct beneficiaries access to local adaptation and resilience building solutions. Operating across multiple partner countries, this program will link solutions' market opportunities across borders, unlocking additional business opportunities.

[1] MSMEs are defined as micro, small and medium-scale enterprises that operate on a market basis. In some cases where relevant and applicable, community led entities that include indigenous knowledge, also innovating for adaptation and resilience building solutions are eligible

## Indicative Program Overview

### Program Objective

Below breakdown reflects the added child country projects as well as an increase of the budget for the global coordination child project.

### Program Components

#### Pillar 1: Creating a conducive policy and regulatory environment to stimulate the development and deployment of innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,970,946.00	7,700,000.00

Program Outcome:

#### **1.1 Policy and regulatory environment to stimulate the development and deployment of adaptation and resilience building solutions strengthened in programme partner countries and coordinated at global level**

1.1.1 Gender-responsive cross-sectoral and sector specific policy and regulatory recommendations to develop and promote adaptation and resilience building solutions developed and shared

1.1.2 National and local institutions are trained (with 40% of women participation) on concrete measures identified in 1.1.1 to be integrated into operations

#### **1.2 Collaboration and networking among ecosystem actors to advance global, regional and national markets for adaptation and resilience building solutions improved**

1.2.1 Climate adaptation and resilience building experience events are organized (with 40% of women participation) to connect ecosystem actors

1.2.2 Gender-responsive mentorship program on the development of climate adaptation and resilience building solutions organized

1.2.3 National cross sectoral platforms established to promote adaptation and resilience building solutions

## Pillar 2: Development and deployment of innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
6,400,000.00	24,270,000.00

Program Outcome:

### 2.1 Increased development and adoption of innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions by MSMEs

2.1.1 Gender-responsive methodologies, guidelines, tools and training systems for accelerators/incubators supporting MSMEs with adaptation and resilience building solutions are developed at global level and disseminated to national child projects

2.1.2 Pool of experts are trained and certified (40% women) for accelerators/incubators supporting MSMEs with climate adaptation and resilience building solutions

2.1.3 MSMEs with climate adaptation and resilience building solutions are supported with targeted business growth support to build and scale-up their operations

### 2.2 Increased resilience of vulnerable communities through the deployment of gender-responsive adaptation and resilience building solutions

2.2.1 Gender-sensitive Awareness raising for vulnerable communities on adaptation and resilience building solutions developed

2.2.2 Capacity building of vulnerable communities and ecosystem actors to adopt gender-responsive adaptation and resilience building solutions developed

2.2.3 Gender-inclusive Centers of Excellences developed and established to support technology transfer

2.2.4 Implementation of adaptation and resilience building solutions with integrated financial viability

## Pillar 3: Development of innovative financial instruments for climate adaptation and resilience building solutions

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,509,704.00	15,400,000.00

Program Outcome:

### 3.1 Development and deployment of climate adaptation and resilience building solutions through gender-responsive and innovative financial instruments

- 3.1.1 Gender-sensitive Innovative financial instruments for MSMEs providing adaptation and resilience building solutions are developed, piloted and promoted
- 3.1.2 Innovative financial mechanisms/instruments for vulnerable communities to adopt adaptation and resilience building solutions are developed, piloted and promoted

### 3.2 Financial service providers increase funding to adaptation and resilience building solutions

- 3.2.1 Gender-responsive methodologies and guidebooks for assessing and quantifying adaptation and resilience building benefits of projects, developed at global level, and disseminated to programme partner countries
- 3.2.2 Capacity building of Financial service providers and relevant actors (with 40% women participation) in assessing benefits of climate adaptation and resilience building solutions improved
- 3.2.3 Climate risk and vulnerability assessment tools and methodologies developed

## Pillar 4: Coordination, Knowledge Management and Learning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
995,399.00	7,200,000.00
Program Outcome:	

### 4.1 Programme coordination, coherence and knowledge management

- 4.1.1 Programme level internal guidelines developed at global level, and adapted and implemented in child projects for programmatic coherence across countries
- 4.1.2 Programme level knowledge management, communication and advocacy action plan developed at global level and implemented in programme partner countries
- 4.1.3 Global Web platform established to connect ecosystem players in adaptation and resilience building solutions within and across programme partner countries
- 4.1.4 Gender-inclusive Knowledge generation, exchange and dissemination at local, national and global levels to promote learning, collaboration and synergies across programme partner countries

### 4.2 Impact of programme tracked and reported at local, national and global level with a gender-responsive approach

- 4.2.1 Development and operationalization of a gender-sensitive, data driven visual tool for aggregating results from global and programme partner country projects

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Program Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

597,018.00

2,370,580.00

Program Outcome:

5.1.1 Development and application of a programme monitoring and evaluation framework at the global level, ensuring consistency in monitoring and evaluation practices within partner countries for effective assessment of project outcomes.

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

5.1.3) **Gender-responsive** Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Pillar 1: Creating a conducive policy and regulatory environment to stimulate the development and deployment of innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions	1,970,946.00	7,700,000.00
Pillar 2: Development and deployment of innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions	6,400,000.00	24,270,000.00
Pillar 3: Development of innovative financial instruments for climate adaptation and resilience building solutions	3,509,704.00	15,400,000.00
Pillar 4: Coordination, Knowledge Management and Learning	995,399.00	7,200,000.00
M&E	597,018.00	2,370,580.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,473,067.00</b>	<b>56,940,580.00</b>
Project Management Cost	672,346.00	3,328,000.00
<b>Total Program Cost (\$)</b>	<b>14,145,413.00</b>	<b>60,268,580.00</b>

Please provide Justification

## PROGRAM OUTLINE

Please use this space to provide a description of all aspects of the Program design that are appropriate for the additional countries being brought into the Program. That includes information from the Program Rationale and Policy Requirements that are not displayed in this Addendum template. Please use subheadings as necessary



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## Global

The current global child project has a total budget of \$ 1,689,500 which will cover global coordination activities for 4 countries (Lesotho, Ethiopia, Somalia, Malawi). The amount of this budget based on the decision of the GEF Secretariat due to the scarce global set aside under the LDCF/SCCF.

During the current PPG phase, the amount was assessed and deemed quite restrictive based on the innovative nature of the program and its field of intervention, especially in the context of LDCs.

With Angola and Madagascar now joining the program, with 10M USD and 5M USD respectively, the total partner countries amount to 6 countries and an increase of approximately 50% of the current program volume.

Proportional to this increase, an increase of the global child project budget is requested for consideration and approval. The amount of increase results to USD800,000. No additional PPG funds are being requested.

- This increase would provide the necessary resources to ensure that the global child project can effectively:

Coordinate and deliver services across all countries;

Maintain oversight and consistency in project implementation, reporting, and monitoring;

Facilitate capacity-building efforts and ensure knowledge sharing across all regions;

and ensure effective bi-directional knowledge sharing across all the child countries and diverse stakeholder engagements.

## Angola

1. Angola faces significant challenges due to climate change, with average temperatures rising by 0.33°C per decade. Between 1960 and 2006, the mean annual temperature increased by about 1.5°C, contributing to severe droughts and floods in the southern provinces, resulting in agricultural losses estimated at \$242.5 million. These rising temperatures and extreme weather events threaten various sectors of the economy and the livelihoods of Angolans, intensifying issues such as water scarcity, food insecurity, and health risks. In addition, flood, drought and landslide are main climate-related hazards (Figure 1). Over the past decade, Angola has faced significant water scarcity. The country experienced several major droughts between 2013 and 2016, another severe drought in 2019, and the worst drought in 40 years in 2021, which affected over 1.58 million people<sup>[1]</sup><sup>2</sup>. This prolonged drought severely impacted southern Angola, leading to significant food and water shortages and caused widespread malnutrition for people and loss of livestock. Similarly, coastal flooding is a high-level hazard, affecting provinces from Namibe to Zaire. For example, in 2021, severe flooding in Luanda resulted in the displacement of thousands of people and significant infrastructure damage. Urban flooding is also a significant hazard, severely impacting 11 out of 18 provinces. Additionally, damaging and life-threatening river floods affect the majority of the country, impacting 17 out of 18 provinces<sup>[2]</sup><sup>3</sup>.

[\[1\] Digging to survive - How people are facing drought in Angola | UNICEF](#)

[\[2\] Think Hazard - Angola - River flood](#)

2. A significant segment of the country population lacks access to clean water, a problem exacerbated by climate-induced floods, erosion, and changing rainfall patterns. These conditions hinder development and pose risks to food security, water availability, energy infrastructure, and public health. Increased temperatures may lead to more deaths from heat exposure, the spread of infectious diseases, and malnutrition. In response, Angola must adopt sustainable and resilience building strategies to mitigate and adapt to the worst impacts of climate change.

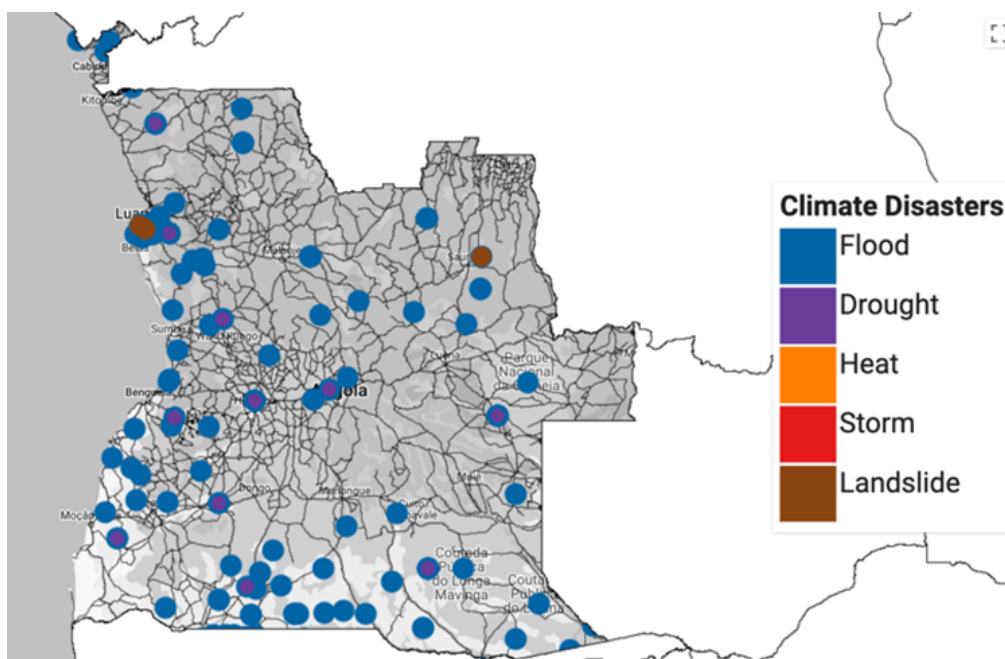


Figure 1: Major climate disasters recorded in Angola between 1960-2018 (generated by the author based on the GDIS dataset)

3. Climate resilience is critical to Angola's economic future as the country moves away from its dependence on the petroleum industry. Many of Angola's non-extractive sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, and energy, are particularly vulnerable to climate change. In agriculture, erratic rainfall and rising temperatures reduce crop yields, harm livestock, and disrupt fishing practices. Angola's responses include promoting climate-smart agricultural techniques and sustainable fisheries management. The energy sector also faces threats from extreme weather, including cyclones and coastal erosion, making energy resilience essential for sustainable development. The country's investments in renewable sources like solar, wind, and hydropower are increasing, while improving energy efficiency and grid resilience. In education, building capacity and enhancing climate literacy are key to strengthening Angola's resilience. Education programs that teach climate adaptation skills can empower communities to manage climate challenges effectively. Educational initiatives also focus on climate-related research and innovation. Water scarcity is a critical issue as well, worsened by droughts and temperature increases, leading to poor access to water, with consequences for health, sanitation, and overall well-being. Therefore, promotion of sustainable water use and climate-resilient water infrastructures are underway, with efforts to engage local communities in water conservation.

4. Angola is addressing these vulnerabilities through comprehensive adaptation and resilience-building measures. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) demonstrate the country's commitment to climate action. These policies outline steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate adaptation across sectors. Angola's commitment to climate adaptation is an opportunity to build resilience and enhance competitiveness in its vulnerable sectors. By prioritizing strategies to promote climate adaptation and resilience through innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs, Angola not only bolsters its resilience but also sets an example of climate resilient development that leverages challenges of climate change into growth opportunities in an increasingly uncertain climate-altered world.

5. With respect to Angola's future climate change scenarios, the Representative Concentration Pathway at 4.5 watts per meter square (RCP 4.5) – moderate scenario, and the Representative Concentration Pathway at 8.5 watts per meter square (RCP 8.5) – high scenario, indicate that **average temperatures** are projected to increase by about 1.5°C to 2.5°C under RCP 4.5 and by about 3°C to 5°C under RCP 8.5, particularly in the central and southern parts of Angola. **Droughts** are expected to increase in frequency and intensity by 10-20% under RCP 4.5 and by 30-50% under RCP 8.5, from May to October, leading to more prolonged dry periods. The northern and coastal regions are projected to experience increased frequency and intensity of **floods** between November and April in both scenarios. The **risk of landslides** is expected to rise by 10-15% under RCP 4.5 and by 20-30% under RCP 8.5, particularly in hilly and mountainous regions. Additionally, the intensity of **storms** is anticipated to increase by 25%, primarily affecting coastal areas<sup>[1]</sup>.

6. These projections highlight the additional stress on already vulnerable livelihoods and key sectors in Angola. Increased temperatures, more frequent droughts, and changing rainfall patterns will likely reduce crop yields and livestock productivity, leading to food insecurity and loss of income for farmers. Variable water availability and extreme weather events will challenge water security, particularly in southern Angola, while changes in rainfall and river flow patterns could reduce hydropower generation capacity, leading to energy shortages. These emphasize the need for targeted adaptation strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change across different regions and times of the year.

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[1] Future assumptions obtained by the author based on the dataset of the climate knowledge portal of the worldbank.org. Available at: [Angola - Mean Projections Expert | Climate Change Knowledge Portal \(worldbank.org\)](#)

## Madagascar

Madagascar is one of the countries most affected by climate change, ranking 172 in the ND-GAIN index<sup>[1]</sup> (indicating high vulnerability) and 12 in Germanwatch's Climate Risk Index for 2000-2019 (indicating high risk). The country faces severe climate-related challenges such as floods, droughts, cyclones, extreme temperatures, and sea level rise (Fig. 1).

Weather records from 1961 to 2005 show significant increases in daily minimum temperatures, with a rise of 0.2°C in Northern Madagascar and 0.1°C in Southern Madagascar<sup>[2]</sup>. Additionally, from 1971 to 2020, central and eastern coastal regions experienced a steady decline in rainfall and longer dry spells<sup>[3]</sup><sup>4</sup>.

2. Each year, the damages and losses caused by climate related disasters continue to leave negative impacts on the country's development. The country experienced six cyclones and tropical storms between January and April 2022, each

time followed by significant floods, preceded by drought crisis in Madagascar's Great South. Meteorological data from the past 30 years has shown an increase of recurrence of these natural hazards, driven by large-scale disruptions in atmospheric circulation and heavy rainfall events caused by strong storms and tropical cyclones. Coupled with poor land use practices and increasing deforestation, these lead to significant and damaging floods across the country. A recent risk modelling study estimates average annual losses of USD 100 million from cyclones and floods, with a 10 percent chance of exceeding USD 240 million and a 5 percent chance of exceeding USD 600 million. [\[1\]](#)

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[\[1\] Madagascar - Vulnerability | Climate Change Knowledge Portal \(worldbank.org\)](#)

3. Droughts impose severe strain on subsistence livelihoods, leading to water shortages and crop losses. 30-60% of the population in Southern Madagascar suffering from food insecurity due to drought periods<sup>[5]</sup>. Smallholder farmers, who heavily depend on rainfed agriculture and are the most vulnerable to climate change, have limited land area and lack information and resources to and cope with extreme events<sup>[6]</sup>. Furthermore, climate change exacerbates water availability issues, with most of the population relying on rainfall-dependent surface water. Sea-level rise leads to increased saltwater intrusion, exacerbating water scarcity, especially in southern Madagascar<sup>[7]</sup>. Livestock production, the second most common livelihood, faces threats from climate change of rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, leading to rangeland degradation and production reduction<sup>[8]</sup>.

4. By 2080, temperatures are expected to rise by 1.5 to 3.2 °C relative to the year 1876. In an optimistic scenario where greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are significantly reduced (RCP2.6)<sup>[1]</sup>, median temperature increases over Madagascar amount to approximately 1.6 °C in 2030 and 1.8 °C in both 2050 and 2080. Under the medium/high emissions scenario RCP6.0, median temperature increases amount to 1.5 °C in 2030, 2.0 °C in 2050 and 2.8 °C in 2080. In line with rising temperatures, the yearly number of very hot days (above 35°) is expected to increase, with 5 more very hot days per year in 2030 than in 2000, 8 more in 2050 and 24 more in 2080 under RCP 6.0. Rising sea levels are another consequence of climate change with similar projections under both emissions scenarios until 2050. Under RCP6.0 and compared to year 2000 levels, the sea level is projected to rise by 11 cm in 2030, 22 cm in 2050, and 43 cm in 2080.

Concerning precipitations, projections show a decrease of 114 mm per year by 2080 under RCP6.0, while projections for RCP2.6 show a decrease settling at 47 mm by 2080 compared to year 2000.

At the same time, heavy precipitation events are expected to become more intense and frequent, with a slight increase in the number of days with heavy precipitation events, from 7.0 days per year in 2000 to 7.5 and 7.2 days per year in 2080 under RCP2.6 and RCP6.0, respectively.

5. These conditions are going to have detrimental effects on water resources, agriculture, and infrastructure. When accounting for population growth, per capita water availability for Madagascar is projected to decline dramatically, by 78% under both RCPs by 2080 relative to the year 2000. Since crops are predominantly rainfed, water scarcity will also heavily affect crop yield, while facilitating the spread of invasive species. Finally, extreme weather events can have

devastating effects on human settlements and economic production sites. For example, variability in precipitation can disrupt hydropower generation or cause damage to roads, bridges and coastal infrastructure.[2]

[1] Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), labelled after a possible range of radiative forcing values in the year 2100 (2.6 W/m<sup>2</sup> and 6W/m<sup>2</sup> considered here).

[2] GIZ (2020), Climate Risk Profile: Madagascar. [https://agricade/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/GIZ\\_Climate-Risk-Profile-Madagascar\\_EN\\_final.pdf](https://agricade/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/GIZ_Climate-Risk-Profile-Madagascar_EN_final.pdf)

A recent risk modelling study estimates average annual losses of USD 100 million from cyclones and floods, with a 10 percent chance of exceeding USD 240 million and a 5 percent chance of exceeding USD 600 million.

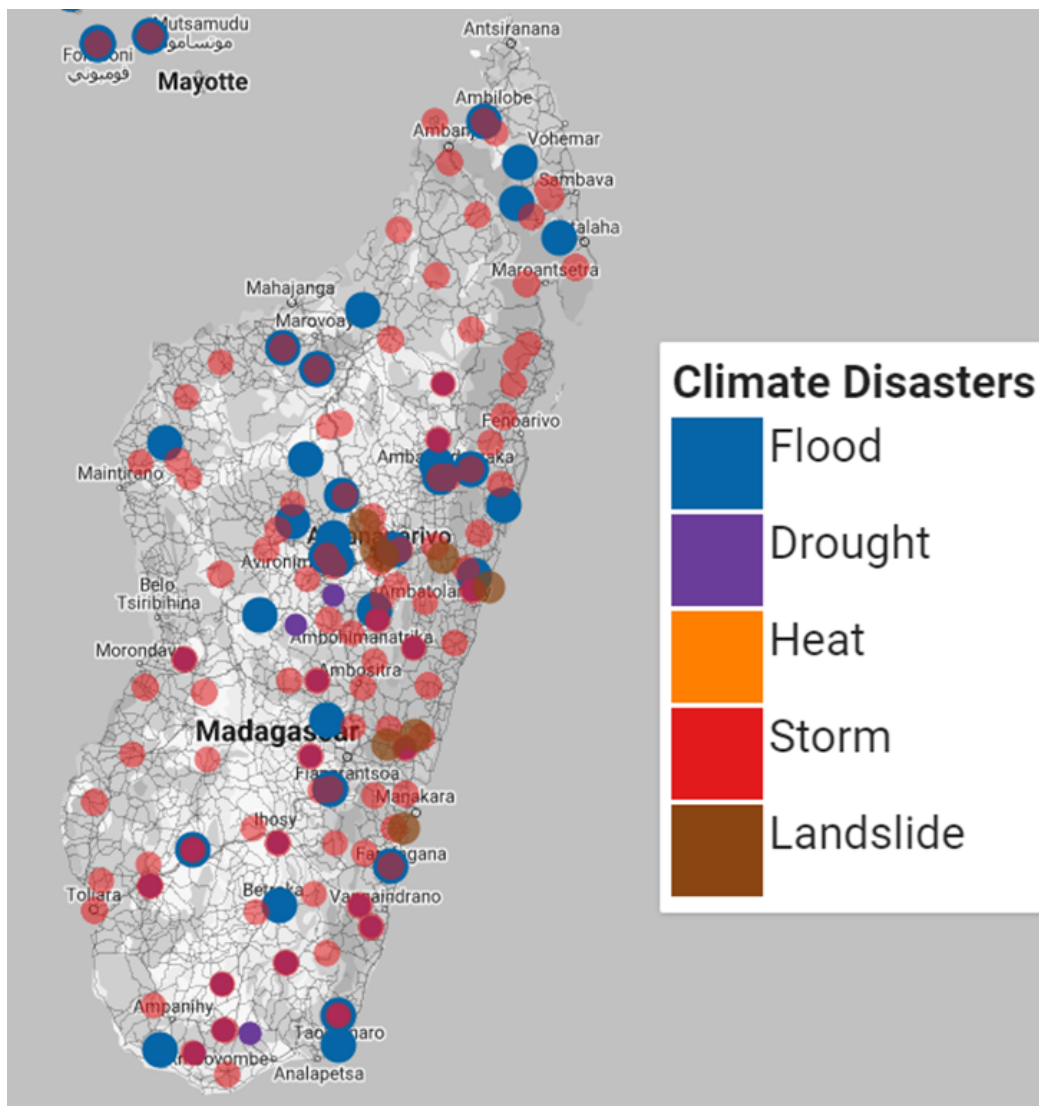


Figure 1: Major climate disasters recorded in Madagascar between 1960-2018 (generated by the author based on the GDIS dataset), gray background line demonstrate roads

6. Madagascar continuously updates its national framework for climate change to better reflect the climate realities. The proposed project aligns with Madagascar's strategic priorities in the Politique Générale De L'Etat (2024) and other key national strategies including the National Climate Change Policy (2022), National Adaptation Plan ( *Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique*, PNA)), Revised National Climate Change Policy ( Politique nationale de lutte contre les changements climatiques révisée (PNCCR)), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2022), and National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA). These policies reflect the government's commitment to climate resilience, disaster risk management, and sustainability, which are crucial for private sector development and economic growth. In June 2024, Madagascar committed to reforms that reinforce climate governance, integrate climate considerations into financial and investment management, strengthen adaptation and resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect forests and biodiversity, and mobilize climate finance.

7. In alignment with existing policies and programs, the proposed project aims to enhance climate resilience by promoting innovation and deploying adaptation-oriented technologies and services by Micro, Small, and Medium-Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) in the water, food, agriculture, and energy sectors. MSMEs play a crucial role in climate adaptation in Madagascar. Despite the country's low-income level, its private sector, largely composed of informal MSMEs, is well diversified. MSMEs are vital for job creation, innovation, and entrepreneurship, providing livelihoods for most of the population. This is particularly true in rural areas, where 80% of workers are women in agriculture with limited access to resources. Enhancing the resilience of MSMEs is crucial for improving the adaptive capacity of these communities, as MSMEs can provide technologies, products, and services (TPS) that help communities adapt to climate change while benefiting their businesses.

However, inadequate financing and insufficient resource leveraging from the public and private sectors hinder the effectiveness of MSMEs' solutions. As part of the PARS program, through the global project 'Programme for Innovation in Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Solutions (PARS) - Global Coordination,' the Madagascar child project will benefit from networks and resources provided by the global project. This includes lessons learned and best practices from partner countries, as well as financial opportunities through innovative finance instruments facilitated by the global project.

8. In alignment with the reform measures by the IMF Resilience and Sustainability Facility (FSF) and Extended Credit Facility (ECF), the project will contribute to enhancing intergovernmental coordination on climate change by supporting efforts to clarify the mandate of the Interministerial Committee for Environment (CIME). It will also contribute to the development and implementation of a National Green Taxonomy to guide green and climate-related investments. Additionally, the project will support the integration of climate change considerations into the national water policy and strengthen the overall policy framework for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), with the aim of improving water governance and optimizing the allocation of resources among key stakeholders, including water utilities, farmers, and industries.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

Preliminary stakeholder consultations have been conducted as described in the child project documents. During the PPG phase, the design team will conduct a throughout stakeholder consultation in order to ensure that all relevant players are engaged in the project implementation.

### **Angola:**

## Participants

### Angola Ministry of Environment

- João Nelson Catinda, Directory of the Office of Study, Planning and Statistics
- Malaquias Tenente, GEF Political and Operational Focal Point and Advisor of the Minister of Environment
- Cecília Silva, National Director for Climate Action

### UNIDO

- Anais Barisani
- Loide Matias Da Silva
- Chengxiu Li
- Rashmi Jawahar
- Sunyoung Suh
- Cecilia Canali

## Summary of discussions

UNIDO initiated discussions with the Angola Ministry of Environment in June 2024, requesting a meeting to present PARS Angola concept note. In July 2024, UNIDO was notified of the change of the Angola GEF OFP, and received guidance to approach Ms. Cecília Silva for technical discussions.

On 31 July, UNIDO project team presented PARS Angola to Ms. Silva, including its focus on private sector as solutions providers for climate adaptation and resilience building. Ms. Silva responded that private sector growth and engagement for climate adaptation is a key national priority and requested UNIDO to provide a revised concept note and related resources further describing benefits of PARS Angola in fostering entrepreneurship and sustainable practices in priority sectors outlined in Angola's National Adaptation Plan.

UNIDO submitted a revised concept note and additional materials further describing the rationale for engaging micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to develop and deploy innovative climate adaptation and resilience building solutions.

Based on UNIDO's revised concept note, a letter of endorsement for PARS Angola was obtained in August 2024.

In September 2024, UNIDO is continuing discussions with the Ministry plans regarding stakeholder consultations. It was agreed to conduct strategic engagement during COP 29 with the Ministry and key stakeholder invited by the Ministry, and to conduct national consultations with a wider group of stakeholders during the PPG phase in 2025.

### Madagascar:

Participants	Summary of discussions
<p><b>Madagascar Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hery Andriamirado Rakotondravony</li> <li>2. Lovakanto Ravelomanana</li> <li>3. Aimé Marcellin Lalason</li> <li>4. Michel Omer Laivao</li> </ol> <p><b>UNIDO technical team</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Alois Mhlanga</li> <li>6. Anais Barisani</li> <li>7. Rashmi Jawahar</li> <li>8. Sunyoung Suh</li> <li>9. Cecilia Canali</li> </ol> <p><b>UNIDO country office</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Vola Rakotondrazafy</li> <li>11. Jean-Luc Randriamampianina</li> </ol>	<p>In February 2023, a preliminary draft of the PARS Madagascar concept note was sent to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for review and comments. In March 2023 the vision for PARS as a global programme was presented following the GEF Regional Meeting on Adaptation for Southern Africa. A revised concept note was sent to the Ministry considering the new Government’s priorities and the issuance of a new state general policy in April 2023.</p> <p>UNIDO technical team presented the programmatic approach of PARS for innovation and private sector engagement to the Madagascar GEF OFP in person at the GEF Assembly in Canada in August 2023. The GEF OFP indicated interest in the approach of building climate resilience in water, agriculture, and energy sectors by leveraging innovation and entrepreneurship capacities of the local private sector.</p> <p>Following the meeting, UNIDO technical team at HQ requested the UNIDO country office in Antananarivo to transmit the proposal for PARS Madagascar to the OFP and the Ministry.</p> <p>In November 2023, UNIDO received initial comments from the Ministry requesting more details on the approach to support adaptation of local communities through engagement with MSMEs. UNIDO was also requested to include activities to deploy identified adaptation solutions in selected priority sectors.</p> <p>A revised proposal was submitted for review by the Ministry in December 2023, and in May 2024 UNIDO received further requests for a tighter alignment between the proposal and Madagascar’s national adaptation priorities.</p> <p>Based on the third submission to the Ministry, the OFP endorsed the project design in July 2024 for 5 mil USD, with the following additional requests:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Focus on establishing the foundation for private sector to develop solutions for and invest in sustainability and climate resilience.</li> <li>2. This request is reflected in outcomes 2.1 and 2.2. In addition, during the PPG phase, more detailed baseline study on the current situation of the private sector, in particular to identify challenges and opportunities they experience in the face of a changing climate, so that the project components will directly address the real needs and gaps of the private sector.</li> <li>2. Ensure that the private sector will be involved and capacitated for sustaining the investment made by the project (exit strategy)</li> <li>3. This request is reflected in outcome 3.1. In addition, during the PPG phase, options for project exit strategy will be explored, so that project components are designed with the exit strategy in mind. An example could be working with the financial institutions during project implementation to increase their interest and risk appetite for climate adaptation and resilience building solutions, so that the financial sector of Madagascar will invest more in climate adaptation post-project.</li> <li>3. Engage a wide range of stakeholders as beneficiaries of the adaptation and resilience solutions, and prompt their participation in the identification and adoption of solutions</li> </ol>



14. During the PPG phase, consultations and discussions will be held to enhance engagement of project activities communities (cooperatives or associations involved in water management, agribusiness/contract farming, other users in energy, communities/associations involved in tourism sector, etc.) to ensure that principles of locally-led adaptation are applied. Robust engagement of diverse stakeholders are also expected to increase the sustainability of the adopted solutions thanks to increase in interest and ownership. Therefore principles of locally-led adaptation will be mainstreamed throughout the project, ensuring engagement and ownership of communities, CSOs, industry association, local governments and municipalities when deploying, operating and maintaining the adaptation solutions.

4. Consider co-benefits of energy, agriculture and water solutions in creating greater impact for other priority sectors for Madagascar such as tourism.

15. The project intends to support MSMEs to develop and deploy innovative solutions in the areas of water, energy and agriculture, that will increase the climate resilience in a wide range of sectors and value chains such as agriculture, apparel, tourism, public transport, etc. Examples are: fintech insurance product that can reduce risk of crop failure for a small-holder farmer, or a water efficient fabric manufacturing process to increase climate resilience of the apparel value chain.

In September 2024, UNIDO conveyed to the Ministry plans for strategic stakeholder engagement at COP 29, and wider stakeholder consultations at the national level during the PPG phase in early 2025.

### 5.1.3) Gender-responsive Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation

The Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of project interventions, with particular attention to the impact on women and marginalized groups, and the achievement of desired gender-responsive outcomes. By conducting Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations, the project can identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in both the overall project and its gender-specific strategies, allowing for adjustments to ensure inclusive outcomes. The evaluations will also track progress on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, assessing how well gender equity objectives have been integrated into project activities and whether sufficient resources and efforts have been allocated to address gender gaps. The reporting on gender-specific results will highlight areas where interventions have successfully empowered women or where further actions are needed. The evaluations will offer stakeholders an opportunity to reflect on progress made, including gender outcomes, and make necessary adjustments to project strategies and activities to ensure more equitable and inclusive results. Through these rigorous evaluation processes, the project aims to ensure accountability, transparency, and the successful attainment of project goals, including the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

[1] [Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame \(nd.edu\)](#)

[2] USAID, 2019. Climate risks in food for peace geographies Madagascar. Available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2019\\_USAID\\_ATLAS\\_Madagascar\\_FFP\\_CRP.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2019_USAID_ATLAS_Madagascar_FFP_CRP.pdf)

[3] [World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal | for global climate data and information!](#) CRU TS (Climate Research Unit gridded Time Series is widely used climate dataset.

[4] [Madagascar - Vulnerability | Climate Change Knowledge Portal \(worldbank.org\)](#)

[5] UNFCCC, 2020. Madagascar's intended nationally determined contribution. Available at

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Madagascar%20INDC%20Eng.pdf>

[6] Rakotobe Z. L. et al., 2016. Strategies of smallholder farmers for coping with the impacts of cyclones: a case study from Madagascar. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2016.04.013>

[7] Serele C. et al. 2019. Mapping of groundwater potential zones in the drought-prone areas of south Madagascar using geospatial techniques. Geoscience Frontiers 11:1403-1413. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gsf.2019.11.012>

[8] Thornton P. K. et al. 2015. Climate change impacts on livestock. Working Paper No. 120. CGIAR, Montpellier, France. <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/resources/publications/climate-change-impacts-livestock>

## Table On Core Indicators

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

### META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF <b>true</b>	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer <b>false</b>	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation <b>false</b>
Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? <b>false</b>		
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). <b>false</b>		
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. <b>false</b>		
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. <b>true</b>		
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). <b>false</b>		
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
Green Climate Fund <b>false</b>	<b>false</b>	<b>false</b>
This Project has an urban focus. <b>false</b>		

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

**true**

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

**true**

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

Agriculture	30.00%
Nature-based management	5.00%
Climate information services	10.00%
Coastal zone management	5.00%
Water resources management	20.00%
Disaster risk management	10.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	10.00%
Other (Please specify comments) energy	10.00%
Total	100.00%

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

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

## CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	203,175	101,588.00	101,587.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	1,375.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	223.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	3,798	1,899.00	1,899.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	128.00			

## Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Extreme weather events in the respective child project countries may occur and damage public infrastructure and disrupt stakeholder engagement, thereby potentially impacting program activities. However, by implementing adequate risk management measures and adjusting project activities in case of extreme weather conditions, the impact of climate risks can be mitigated, resulting in low climate risk for project preparation and implementation.</li> <li>· Additionally, climate change will lead to a growing recognition of the need for concerted action to address the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change, which align with the aim of this program to harness innovative solutions for building resilience and reducing vulnerability. As climate-related events become more frequent and severe, there will be greater motivation for participation and engagement in such projects. Furthermore, climate crisis will highlight the urgency of solutions for fostering adaptation and resilience, compelling stakeholders from various sectors to increasingly prioritize such project intervention.</li> <li>· However, given that this project aims to leverage innovative solutions from MSMEs to enhance resilience and mitigate vulnerability to climate change, the unpredictability of weather patterns and occurrence of unforeseen extreme events may pose challenges to MSMEs in providing tangible technologies and solutions for addressing climate change. To mitigate this challenge, adequate training and financial support will be provided to MSMEs to accelerate their growth. Consequently, the impact of climate change risks on the successful implementation of program activities is expected to be low, with underperformance or failure resulting from climate risks being highly unlikely.</li> </ul>
Environmental and Social	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maladaptation that actually create more risk and vulnerability might cause environmental and social risks, however the proposed project will minimize adverse social and/or environmental impacts, following the UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy and Procedures (ESSPP). In addition, the project will develop Climate Adaptation Impact Hypothesis with an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). With this framework, maladaptation assessment will be conducted when selecting individual MSMEs, and this will ensure that no adverse impacts emerge from the selected MSME subproject activities and related interventions.</li> </ul>
Political and Governance	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The countries involved may face challenges with competing priorities and political governance when it comes to climate adaptation projects. To address this, the program will conduct capacity-building activities aimed at fostering cross-sectoral collaboration to strengthen support for climate adaptation and resilience building projects. Additionally, governments recognize the significant long-term economic benefits of climate adaptation measures, such as reducing disaster risks, enhancing food security, and creating green jobs. As a result, they prioritize climate action within their governance agendas.</li> </ul>

		Therefore, the associated risk with Political and Governance aspects for climate adaptation projects is considered low.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks pose risks to the successful implementation of the project. To address this, the program will provide support for the development and enhancement of policies and regulatory frameworks at the child project level. Throughout this process, the program will ensure thorough and extensive consultation with local ecosystem players to create a conducive policy environment. Through these actions, the program aims to minimize potential operational challenges of the project.</li> </ul>
Technological	Low	The project will develop UNIDO Climate Adaptation Impact Hypothesis - a project-level tool to apply when selecting Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and deployed solutions. any technological risks will be assessed and mitigated.
Financial and Business Model	Low	The project will develop UNIDO Climate Adaptation Impact Hypothesis - a project-level tool to apply when selecting Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and deployed solutions. any technological risks will be assessed and mitigated. Any severe risks will not be taken forward and any other financial and business model related challenges will be addressed through the programme intervention.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Limited institutional capacity can pose challenges for project implementation. To address this, comprehensive capacity-building activities will be conducted throughout the program period, aimed at equipping key stakeholders with the necessary skills for efficient implementation. This thorough training approach aims to facilitate long-term impact and success. Additionally, ongoing discussions are underway regarding UNIDO's co-execution of child projects with the respective GEF OFPs, aimed at addressing limited institutional capacity and ensuring the successful execution of the project. This collaborative effort will further help to enhance institutional capacity and ensuring the sustainability of the program.
Fiduciary	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIDO, as the implementing agency, will ensure effective financial management and monitoring. The Fiduciary risk is mitigated and considered low implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-financing terrorism measures, effectively preventing opportunities for money laundering, terrorist financing, or other prohibited practices. The exclusionary criteria will also be included in the Climate Adaptation Impact Hypothesis, which will further mitigate this risk occurring through MSMEs.</li> </ul>
Stakeholder	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder engagement will be hindered by competing role and low motivation among potential participants. To ensure active stakeholder engagement, the programme will develop a stakeholder engagement plan. This plan will include stakeholder identification and mapping, as well as needs assessments to understand the specific requirements of stakeholders.</li> </ul>

		Subsequent engagement activities will be tailored to foster cooperation and alignment among the identified entities, thereby maximizing their participation and contribution to the program's objectives.
Other	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The global programme will pursue gender responsive integration and ensure stakeholder involvement at all levels, involving equal engagement of women and men streamlined throughout all activities. UNIDO's gender policy requirements will be implemented to mitigate potential lack of interest to actively promote gender equality in project activities.</li> </ul>
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The overall rating is low. The overall risk rating was evaluated and identified based on UNIDO's Environmental and Social Safeguards standards.

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Program Financing (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNIDO	LDCF	Global	Climate Change	LDCF Global/Regional support	733,945.00	66,055.00	800,000.00
UNIDO	LDCF	Madagascar	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	4,437,156.00	399,344.00	4,836,500.00
UNIDO	LDCF	Angola	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	8,974,312.00	807,688.00	9,782,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>					<b>14,145,413.00</b>	<b>1,273,087.00</b>	<b>15,418,500.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
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UNIDO	LDCF	Madagascar	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00
UNIDO	LDCF	Angola	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>					<b>350,000.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>381,500.00</b>

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

### Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-2	LDCF	200,000.00	
CCA-1-3	LDCF	533,945.00	
CCA-1-2	LDCF	1,409,704.00	5,300,000.00
CCA-1-3	LDCF	3,027,452.00	15,314,000.00
CCA-1-2	LDCF	1,900,000.00	10,100,000.00
CCA-1-3	LDCF	7,074,312.00	29,554,580.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>14,145,413.00</b>	<b>60,268,580.00</b>

### Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	Madagascar - UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	114,000.00
GEF Agency	Madagascar - UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00

Recipient Country Government	Madagascar - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Madagascar - Madagascar Ministry of Economy and Finance	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Madagascar - Economic Development Board of Madagascar (EDBM)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Others	Madagascar - Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Madagascar - AccèsBanque Madagascar	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Madagascar - Climate Investment Fund (WB)	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Madagascar - African Clean Energy	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Madagascar - The African Financial Alliance on Climate Change (AFAC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Others	Madagascar - ESCM Business School	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Others	Madagascar - Université de Antananarivo	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	Angola - UNIDO	Grant	Investment mobilized	154,580.00
GEF Agency	Angola - UNIDO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Angola - Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Angola - Ministry of Economy and Planning	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Angola - Ministry of Energy and Water	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Angola - Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Angola - Instituto Nacional de Gestão Ambiental (INGA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00



Recipient Country Government	Angola - Agência Nacional de Resíduos (ANR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Banco Angolano de Investimentos	Loans	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Angola Capital Partners	Loans	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Banco de Investimento Rural, S.A.	Loans	Investment mobilized	2,500,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Banco de Fomento Angola (BFA)	Loans	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Banco BIC	Loans	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Banco Angolano de Negócios e Comércio (BANC)	Loans	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Banco Comercial Angolano (BCA)	Loans	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Others	Angola - Climate Investment Fund (WB)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Others	Angola - African Clean Energy	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Others	Angola - African Clean Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - Acelera Angola	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - INAPEM	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Angola - The African Financial Alliance on Climate Change (AFAC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Others	Angola - Associação Industrial De Angola	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Others	Angola - November 11 University	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Others	Angola - Agostinho Neto University	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00

<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>60,268,580.00</b>
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## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Malaquias Joaquim Morais Tenente	Advisor of the Minister of Environment	Ministry of Environment	8/13/2024
Dr. Hery Andriamirado Rakotondravony	Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	7/18/2024

## ANNEX C: PROGRAM LOCATION

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



## ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

## ANNEX H : CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION

Title

PARS PFD Addendum 18Oct2024

PARS Consolidated Child Projects Oct2024 complete

PARS Consolidated Addendum Child Projects Oct2024

GEF-8\_PFD\_Adaptation Innovation2024\_addendum Oct2024

ESS Screening Madagascar

ESS Screening Angola

GEF-8\_PFD\_Adaptation Innovation2024\_addendum Sep2024

PARS Consolidated Child Projects Sept2024 complete

PARS Consolidated Addendum Child Projects Sep2024

### Child Projects under the Program

Country	Project Title	GEF Agency	GEF Amount (\$) PROJECT FINANCING	Agency Fees(\$)	Total(\$)
	<b>FSPs</b>				
Angola	Promoting climate adaptation and resilience through innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs in Angola	UNIDO	8,974,312.00	807,688.00	9,782,000.00
	<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		8,974,312.00	807,688.00	9,782,000.00
	<b>MSPs</b>				
Global	Programme for innovation in climate adaptation and resilience building solutions - Global Coordination	UNIDO	733,945.00	66,055.00	800,000.00
Madagascar	Promoting climate adaptation and resilience through innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs in Madagascar	UNIDO	4,437,156.00	399,344.00	4,836,500.00
	<b>Subtotal (\$)</b>		5,171,101.00	465,399.00	5,636,500.00
	<b>Grant Total (\$)</b>		14,145,413.00	1,273,087.00	15,418,500.00