PROGRAM PROGRESS MONITORING REPORT (PPMR)

I OVERVIEW

A. Description

Program name:	Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) to accelerate the uptake and investments in innovative cleantech solutions		
Countries:	Uruguay, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Türkiye, Ukraine		
GEF ID:	10408	Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Objective:	To foster private sector initiative, entrepreneurship and engagement to accelerate the uptake of and investment in innovative cleantech solutions at scale		
Fiscal Year of Reporting:	FY 2025	Program Approval Date:	12/12/2019

II OUTCOME PROGRESS

A. Progress by Component

Component 1 made solid progress toward **Outcome 1.1 (Acceleration of early-stage cleantech innovations)** through the development and dissemination of 4 Acceleration guidebooks, delivery of annual PMU training workshops, four Train-the-Trainer sessions, judge trainings, and 4 acceleration cycles with more than 20 webinars across nine different GCIP countries. Post-Accelerator support was redesigned and rolled out to help alumni strengthen product and market validation, an essential step before advancing to the Advanced Accelerator, where customized support is provided based on each startup's growth needs and strategic priorities. Two Innovation Challenges in India and Namibia further expanded the pipeline of early-stage cleantech solutions aligned with national priorities.

Progress toward **Outcome 1.2 (Targeted business growth support and access to finance for growth-stage SMEs)** advanced through the launch of the investment facilitation component led by REEEP, which evaluated 12 winning projects (Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Türkiye) in depth and selected 7 for tailored business-development support and investor-readiness preparation. In the ongoing Phase 2, a total of 21 GCIP project applications have been received and are currently under evaluation.

Component 2 work has progressed effectively toward **Outcome 2.1 (Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems strengthened)** through advancing and effectively connecting national cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems. At the global level, GCIP has produced ecosystem strengthening frameworks and flagship reports. To date, these include two editions of the Capacity Building Framework, Cleantech Innovation Policy Framework, Cluster Development Framework, Ecosystem Actor Engagement Framework, Market Trends Briefing and the Global Cleantech Innovation Index (GCII), with the second edition scheduled for release in early 2026. Additionally, global ecosystem workshops are conducted to convene ecosystem stakeholders across GCIP partner countries, inform the development of the global frameworks and promote knowledge exchange and South-South collaboration. At the national level, GCIP supports policymakers and governments in developing enabling policies and regulatory frameworks and throughout 2022-2025, more than 1000 stakeholders have been engaged nationally and globally in capacity-building and ecosystem-strengthening activities across GCIP countries. Capacity-building efforts were strengthened through the two global Capacity Building Workshops that brought together 179 participants from 11 countries. Policy localization work has also advanced substantially, with nine GCIP countries finalizing their modules and generating over 160 policy recommendations and engaging more than 430 stakeholders across national consultations.

Component 3 work has advanced effectively toward its three **coordination and coherence outcomes** by strengthening programme-wide standards, improving PMU alignment and enhancing monitoring and reporting systems. The GCIP Knowledge Management Strategy and the GCIP Sustainability and Exit Strategy Framework were developed, reviewed with PMUs, and disseminated with supporting trainings, while the GCIP Global Communications and Advocacy Strategy provided a unified basis for programme visibility across countries. The GCIP Web Platform functions as GCIP's primary interface for information sharing and programme coordination, having attracted over 60,000 unique visitors. GCIP has maintained a regular online presence to increase the programme visibility through social media channels and the UNIDO website, with the GCIP Global LinkedIn reaching over 5,800 followers between 2022-2025, with the UNIDO website featuring more than 15 news items, beneficiary stories and press releases. Regular Coordination Meetings with the Project Management Units (PMUs) and targeted PMU Clinics supported coherence and operational effectiveness on grant processes, knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, communications, monitoring and evaluation and selected operational topics relevant for PMUs. Additionally, GCIP Global team has facilitated peer exchanges between PMUs and national project executing entities on acceleration and post-acceleration best practices (GCIP Ukraine and GCIP South Africa teams presenting their post-acceleration approach). Impact-related activities were streamlined through the development of a standardized Impact Tool to ensure consistency across all GCIP countries. In 2025, seven GCIP country mid-term reviews (MTRs) and the Global MTR were concluded, marking a major milestone in programme-wide evaluation.

B. Progress on Cross-cutting Priorities

Gender Integration and Inclusion: GCIP strengthened gender integration across all components by addressing barriers identified in the gender analysis, including women's limited access to finance, technical networks, and STEM opportunities. Child project PMUs applied gender-sensitive outreach, adapted application materials, and introduced inclusive mentor pools and gender-balanced judging panels, which contributed to a continued rise in the participation and visibility of women-led start-ups. Training materials, guidebooks, and mentor/judge curricula were fully gender-mainstreamed, and a structured training system was rolled out to national teams with four of the five planned annual gender-sensitization workshops completed. Several child project PMUs also introduced more systematic tracking of gender-disaggregated indicators, enabling a clearer understanding of participation trends and bottlenecks. Targeted activities further supported inclusion, including dedicated sessions for women entrepreneurs in the 2025 Innovation Challenges (India and Namibia) and partnerships with the UN Gender and Energy Compact, resulting in seven Women in the Spotlight stories and gender-inclusive financing events. GCIP's quantitative gender targets were already achieved or exceeded: at least 35% women participants, 35% women mentors/judges, >50% women at the global forums, female speakers at 40–58%, and >35% women participating in Component 2 ecosystem workshops. Even though gender equality is not a core objective, GCIP has emerged as a programme with strong gender-mainstreaming potential and demonstrable progress in promoting inclusion.

Stakeholder Engagement: GCIP continued to deepen its collaboration with national and local ecosystem actors by holding regular coordination meetings, thematic consultations, and co-creation workshops aligned with country needs. PMUs intensified collaboration with universities, incubators, regional agencies, and civil society to strengthen ecosystem ties and attract a wider pipeline of promising applicants, contributing to sustained startup engagement, with over 450 MSMEs involved since 2022. GCIP strengthened its stakeholder engagement by intensifying Component 2 ecosystem-building activities, which deepened collaboration with national policy actors. Policy Localization workshops convened over 350 stakeholders across seven GCIP countries, supporting more coordinated approaches to cleantech innovation and ecosystem development. These efforts were complemented by GCIP's annual global forum, the Cleantech Days, which brought together stakeholders from across countries to exchange experiences, identify partnership opportunities, and engage in joint problem-solving around climate innovation.

Private Sector Engagement: GCIP enhanced private-sector participation across the four global accelerator cycles by strengthening relationships with corporates, industry associations, and early-stage investors. Private-sector partners were increasingly involved as technical mentors, pitch-competition judges, and contributors to sector-specific webinars. Several child projects initiated discussions with industry actors to explore technology piloting as well as equity based and co-funding mechanisms.

Knowledge Management: GCIP advanced its knowledge management efforts by leveraging the Global Project as the overarching hyper-structure that guides and harmonises implementation across all participating countries. In line with UNIDO's standard-setting mandate, the Global Project developed a suite of global templates, covering accelerator delivery, ecosystem strengthening activities, M&E reporting, impact measurement, sustainability planning which PMUs are required to contextualize and implement in their national ecosystems to facilitate replication and guide national policy development. The rollout of the GCIP KM Strategy has helped preserve institutional memory and support continuity, particularly in countries experiencing high staff turnover. GCIP PMUs continued to feed into global knowledge products through case studies, impact narratives, and country updates, while regular cross-country exchanges, structured lesson-learned processes strengthened internal learning. This combined approach has enhanced consistency, comparability, and dissemination of knowledge across the GCIP portfolio, enabling countries to benefit from shared methodologies while tailoring them to local realities.

Capacity Building: Comprehensive capacity-development activities continued for both PMUs and entrepreneurs. PMU teams benefited from targeted trainings on impact measurement, M&E processes, sustainability planning as well as accelerator and ecosystem strengthening implementation modalities. Entrepreneurs received structured technical assistance through global webinars, clinics, and one-on-one mentoring sessions that reinforced skills in business modelling, market validation, climate-impact quantification, and investor readiness.

C. Contribution to the Levers for Change

This section is specific to GEF-7 Impact Programs and GEF-8 Integrated Programs.

Governance and Policies: GCIP strengthens national governance structures by equipping policymakers and implementing partners with practical tools, evidence, and coordination mechanisms that embed clean-technology entrepreneurship into national innovation and climate-mitigation agendas. Through capacity-building sessions, policy dialogues, and technical assistance, GCIP supports PMUs and government entities to align accelerator processes with national strategies and to enhance regulatory readiness for market-entry of cleantech solutions.

Innovation and Learning: The GCIP serves as a learning lab for continuous innovation by providing structured acceleration curricula, expert mentoring, and hands-on impact measurement training through tools such as the GCIP Impact Hypothesis Tool and Impact Clinics. GCIP promotes peer-to-peer learning across countries, builds entrepreneurial skills, and disseminates lessons learned through webinars, Cleantech Days, and knowledge products.

Financial Leverage: GCIP catalyses financial leverage by linking early-stage cleantech innovators to domestic and international investors, strengthening investment readiness, and facilitating partnerships with financial institutions, donors, and industry. Through pitch competitions, investor matchmaking, and capacity building on climate-impact reporting, the programme increases entrepreneurs' ability to access grants, seed capital, and co-financing.

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue: GCIP provides a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue by bringing together government, private sector, academia, development agencies, investors, and civil society to co-design solutions that accelerate clean-technology adoption. Through national accelerators, stakeholder consultations, Project Steering Committee and Global Advisory Board meetings, and global ecosystem events such as the annual global forum" Cleantech Days", the programme fosters collaboration, knowledge exchange, and joint problem-solving. These dialogues strengthen ecosystem cohesion, ensure local relevance of interventions, and enable collective action toward national and global climate-mitigation goals.

D. Partnerships and Trends

This section is specific to GEF-7 Impact Programs and GEF-8 Integrated Programs.

- As part of matchmaking services for our GCIP alumni, a significant partnership was established with InnovX during Cleantech Days 2024, with five GCIP alumni participating in the InnovX Accelerator.
- Additionally, GCIP alumni took part in other partners' programs and competitions this year, including Savant, which created a dedicated application link for GCIP alumni in February 2025.
- A strong internal synergy was established in 2024 between the GCIP Global team and UNIDO's Regional Bureau for Europe and Central Asia during the Cleantech Days. This collaboration culminated in 2025 with the joint organization of the GCIP Global Forum, Cleantech Days 2025, that was held in Istanbul.
- The World Summit Awards has been a key partner in all editions of the Cleantech Day (2023-2025), providing mentorship to startups and serving as judges for the competitive pitching contest.
- Additional Cleantech Days partnerships include 1MillionStartups, Siemens, the Austrian Business Agency, Africa GreenTech, Farm-ING, and Koestinger Consulting.

- GCIP Global and the University of Oxford launched a research partnership led by GAB member Paulo Savaget to explore how GCIP's cleantech accelerators adapt across diverse entrepreneurial ecosystems. Initiated in spring 2025, the project focuses on three key areas: how accelerators take root in new contexts, achieve long-term self-sufficiency, and coordinate actors across ecosystems. A final report is expected by the end of 2025 and will be shared with UNIDO.
- Additionally, GCIP initiated a synergy with the Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme (GGINP), implemented by UNIDO and executed by Yale University. In its early stages, the collaboration has included two knowledge exchange sessions (March–June 2025), and successful collaboration as mentors and judges during the Cleantech Days 2025, with plans to align accelerator cohorts in the future.
- Collaboration with Mission innovation (MI) with the intention to explore and strengthen cooperation between UNIDO and MI in areas of mutual interest, with a view to contributing to global efforts in industrial decarbonization, clean energy innovation, and sustainable economic growth. In particular, supporting cleantech innovation in Emerging and Developing Economies, including: 1) partnering to drive and promote progress in clean energy innovation across emerging markets; 2) identifying mechanisms to finance clean energy startups and demonstration-scale technologies; and 3) engaging public and private sector stakeholders to mobilize support for innovative financing. Enhancing joint visibility and global engagement, including: 1) Strengthening cooperation on communications and outreach to elevate global awareness of clean energy innovation; and 2) Exploring opportunities for coordinated engagement at key international events, including MI's Annual Gathering, Ministerial meetings, the UNIDO General Conference, Cleantech Days, the Global Green Industrialization Dialogue, and COP.
- UNIDO is also implementing two GCF-funded initiatives "Enhancing Lesotho's Private Sector Readiness for a Clean Energy Transition" and "Enhancing and Showcasing Egypt's Leadership in Cleantech Innovation for Climate Action and Energy Transition". Both projects are actively drawing on UNIDO's experience and the guidebooks developed under the GCIP Global Project, creating strong learning linkages and fostering meaningful connections with the broader GCIP network.

III IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Challenges and Adaptive Management

General:

- **GEF-7 modality**: As reported in each PIR of the GCIP Global Project, the GEF-7 modality continues to present challenges, particularly with the timely onboarding and recruitment of NPEEs and PMUs in many cases. There has been a greater-than-expected need for hands-on support from UNIDO, alongside a noticeable lack of ownership of the process by some PMUs, which has affected optimal engagement and knowledge transfer.
- **Feedback Process and Timelines for Knowledge Products**: A key challenge faced for several knowledge products but in particular for the Global Cleantech Innovation Index elaboration, was the late sharing of the final draft for feedback, which led to unsatisfactory content for the PMUs and resulted in numerous revisions. As part of Adaptive Management, the feedback cycle was extended of approximately two months with PMUs to ensure the final product aligns with everyone's expectations.
- **High Staff Turnover:** Frequent turnover in PMU teams disrupts continuity, institutional memory, and consistent project delivery. This has been a challenge with recruiting participants for national policy workshops in one country, resulting in the lack of the necessary breadth of knowledge base of the workshop attendees.
- **Delayed implementation**: Another key challenge is the delayed implementation of several GCIP child projects. GCIP Ukraine experienced significant postponements due to the war-related situation, which limited operational readiness and disrupted planned activities. GCIP Indonesia also experienced delays due to changes in the structure of government agencies and then the transition to a new PEE, and the connected Pakistan project has likewise not yet entered the implementation phase. Similarly, the linked country projects in Mongolia and Viet Nam are significantly delayed due to required revisions and adjustments to their execution agreements. Collectively, these factors slowed the timely rollout of activities and affected the overall synchronization of the GCIP portfolio.

Under Component 1

- **Uneven Connectivity and Collaboration:** Varying levels of engagement between national GCIP accelerators and academic institutions, industry associations, and corporate partners. Countries with stronger networks, such as GCIP Türkiye, demonstrated better startup outcomes.
- **Limited Participant Pipeline:** Some countries experienced a shortage of qualified accelerator participants and minimal pre-accelerator engagement. There is a need for improved ecosystem connectivity, partnerships, and community-building efforts.
- **Shortage and reduced engagement of Mentors and Trainers:** Several countries reported a low number of available mentors as well as inconsistent mentor involvement and national trainers.
- **Project Readiness and Financial Mobilization**: A key challenge identified during the REEP/PFAN support selecting process is the varying maturity levels of projects, which may require development support before they can enter the deal-making stage. The timeline for financial mobilization remains dependent on project readiness and other external factors.

Under Component 2

- **Data Collection Difficulties:** Gathering accurate and timely information from country teams remains a consistent challenge. In some countries, the low engagement levels of national PEEs in ecosystem data collection and validation resulted in the delays of knowledge products.
- **Inconsistent Terminology Understanding:** There are differences in how key terms such as "projects," "startups," "early-stage," and "late-stage" are understood and applied across countries.
- **Limited Cross-Ministry Participation:** Engagement beyond the core ministry remains low, limiting cross-sectoral collaboration essential for ecosystem strengthening.
- **Focus on Accelerator Over Ecosystem Building:** Several countries continue to prioritize accelerator implementation over broader ecosystem development efforts.
- **Uneven Connectivity and Collaboration:** Varying levels of engagement between national GCIP accelerators and academic institutions, industry associations, and corporate partners. Countries with stronger networks, such as GCIP Türkiye, demonstrated better startup outcomes.

Under Component 3

- **Challenges with Climate Impact Forecast Tool:** As highlighted in the 2024 and 2025 PIRs, challenges in using the Climate Impact Forecast Tool resulted in low-quality and limited impact data submissions. In response, and as part of adaptive management efforts, the tool was simplified for the 2025 accelerator cohort to improve usability and data turnaround.

B. Proposed Actions

With just under one year remaining until GCIP Global's operational close in September 2026, the programme is entering a critical transition phase. While GCIP remains on track to meet most of its core indicators, the focus for the year ahead must shift toward enabling a coherent exit, consolidating national ownership, and safeguarding the programme's legacy.

The key actions identified for the final year are directly derived from the Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommendations and are already being actively pursued by the GCIP Global Team, while requiring continued prioritisation within the project's remaining time and resources:

(i) catalysing light-touch post-acceleration linkages using existing platforms and networks;
(ii) recalibrating investment facilitation to a feasible, tiered model matched to startup maturity;
(iii) supporting GCIP PMUs in localising accelerator content through practical peer exchange and co-development;
(iv) strengthening impact reflection and reporting by introducing lightweight tools in the main accelerator while reserving detailed quantification for the advanced phase; and

(v) facilitating a joint sustainability and transition reflection to align country exit strategies and clarify post-2026 roles.

C. Child Project Implementation Progress

GEF ID - Project Name	Country	Agency	Rating (IP|DO)	Financing	Disbursed	CEO Endrst. Date	MTR date	Completion Date	Expected Completion Date	TE Date
10460 - Global Cleantech Innovation Programme: Accelerating cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in start-ups and SMEs in Cambodia	Cambodia	UNIDO	S | S	1,545,500.00	890,875.19	12/07/2021			12/16/2026	
10457 - Clean technology innovation programme for SMEs and start-ups in the Republic of Moldova	Moldova	UNIDO	MS | S	931,950.00	807,801.07	10/15/2021			12/08/2026	
10455 - Innovative clean technology enterprise development – Institutionalisation and expansion of the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme for SMEs in Turkey	Türkiye	UNIDO	S | S	1,936,368.00	1,686,265.66	11/15/2021			12/31/2026	
10461 - Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) to support countries to accelerate the uptake and investment in cleantech innovations		UNIDO	S | S	1,945,500.00	1,145,811.19	06/11/2021			09/06/2026	
10453 - Promoting the transition to a circular economy in Uruguay through cleantech innovations	Uruguay	UNIDO	S | S	1,420,446.00	1,278,100.22	12/14/2021	03/31/2025		03/31/2028	
10458 - Global Cleantech Innovation Programme in Kazakhstan - Promoting cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs for green jobs in Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	UNIDO	MS | S	1,934,750.00	1,730,999.33	12/08/2021			12/31/2026	
10454 - Low-carbon economy of Ukraine for climate change prevention: Facilitating investment to scale-up innovative cleantech solutions for low-carbon economy and climate action	Ukraine	UNIDO	MS | MS	1,425,175.00	1,057,333.00	11/24/2021			12/31/2027	
10459 - Accelerating cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in start-ups and SMEs in Indonesia	Indonesia	UNIDO	HU | HU	1,936,367.00	0.00	06/17/2022			08/29/2027	

10456 - Accelerating cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs to support the transition towards circular economy and create green jobs	South Africa	UNIDO	MU | MS	3,527,812.00	3,192,889.10	11/03/2021			12/31/2026	
10825 - Promoting clean energy technologies for sustainable start-ups and small medium enterprises development in Nigeria	Nigeria	UNIDO	MS | MS	1,990,868.00	1,677,195.50	11/29/2021			12/31/2026	
10826 - Programme for cleantech innovation and green jobs - Phase 2	Morocco	UNIDO	MU | MU	995,434.00	572,171.48	11/15/2021			03/31/2026	

Note: The rating scale for the Implementation Progress (IP) and Development Objective (DO) ratings is: Highly Satisfactory **(HS)**, Satisfactory **(S)**, Moderately Satisfactory **(MS)**, Moderately Unsatisfactory **(MU**), Unsatisfactory **(U)**, Highly Unsatisfactory **(HU)** and Not Rated **(NR)**.

D. Program Results

Indicator Name (Unit of measure)	Latest value (Actual)	Closing target (Expected)
6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (Tons)	-	10,938,000
6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU Sector (Tons)	-	10,938,000
6.3 Energy Saved (Energy)	-	914,400,000
6.5 AFOLU - Direct (Tons)	-	1,823,000
6.6 AFOLU - InDirect (Tons)	-	9,115,000
11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (Number)	-	11,681
11.1 Female (Number)	-	4,082
11.2 Male (Number)	-	7,599

E. Program Co-financing

Co-financing Type	Latest amount disbursed (Actual)	Closing target (Expected)
Grant	0.00	75,496,900.00
In-kind	0.00	50,392,343.00
Loans	0.00	11,260,000.00
Equity	0.00	12,000,000.00
Public Investment	0.00	9,562,000.00
Total	0.00	158,711,243.00

Co-financing Source	Latest amount disbursed (Actual)	Closing target (Expected)
GEF Agency	0.00	1,861,900.00
Recipient Country Government	0.00	93,761,071.00
Other	0.00	7,954,272.00
Private Sector	0.00	52,399,000.00
Civil Society Organization	0.00	2,735,000.00

Total	0.00	158,711,243.00

ANNEXES

A. Results Framework

Of the 110 Project output indicators, 55% have already been achieved, and the remainder are on track for completion before project closure.

B. Uploaded document

Document Title
10461_UNIDO_Global_Results Framework until November 2025