Funding Proposal Template for Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) fully developed programme proposals

PROGRAMME ON INNOVATION:
AFCIA PROGRAMMES

REQUEST FOR PROJECT FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project must be fully prepared when the request is submitted.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
MSN N7-700
Washington, D.C., 20433
U.S.A
Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

MULTI/ REGIONAL INNOVATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

Title of Project/Programme:	**Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator II**
Geographic Scope (Multi/Regional):	**Global**
Thematic Focal Area[2]:	**Cross Sectoral**
Type of Implementing Entity:	**Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)**
Implementing Entity:	**UNEP**
Executing Entities:	**CTCN**
Amount of Financing Requested:	**10,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)**

[1] Key policy documents:

- PROGRAMME ON INNOVATION: OPERATIONAL POLICY AND GUIDANCE TO THE ADAPTATION FUND CLIMATE INNOVATION ACCELERATOR (AFCIA) IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES
- GUIDANCE TO IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES FOR APPLICATION OF INNOVATION INDICATORS FOR FULLY DEVELOPED PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSALS provides guidance on the new indicators that should be referenced when presenting alignment of project objectives and outcomes with the Fund level strategic outcome for innovation (Outcome 8).

[2] The programme can have a thematic focus or foci, such as the following (i.e. this is not an exhaustive list): Agriculture and food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Forests and land use management; Human health, including maternal and child health and welfare etc.; Innovative adaptation financing; Local traditional ecological knowledge solutions, including harnessing or revival of indigenous, traditional solutions; Marine, fisheries, and oceans adaptation; Nature-based solutions, including ones that are biodiversity-supporting, in various settings (e.g. urban, peri-urban and non-urbanized); Urban adaptation and Water management.

Table of Contents

Project / Programme Background and Context:

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the multi-regional perspective. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate in the target regions.

Describe the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Write this as a concise problem statement: The current situation, the desired future, and the gap between the two. Provide brief further information on the current situation including the regional perspective. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate in the target regions. Describe the climate change vulnerabilities impacting the region/regions as well clearly explain the problem area that would be the focus of the innovation.

Project Overview

1. The new mid-term strategy (2023-27) of the Adaptation Fund (AF) places a strategic emphasis on locally led adaptation action as a cross-cutting theme. This will allow for continuity of the Fund's work under the newly launched funding windows and grant modalities, such as innovation for adaptation technologies.

2. UNEP CTCN is currently managing a USD 5 million programme funded by the Adaptation Fund through the Special Financing Window in Support of Innovation for Adaptation, the "Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA)" that was initiated in 2020 and will terminate in 2025.

3. With this proposal, UNEP CTCN proposes to continue to work with the Adaptation Fund to scale up innovative technologies for adaptation as well as take up new opportunities for engaging with the Fund's readiness grant funding and support for Direct Access Entities (DAEs). In particular, the CTCN will seek to scale up its work with the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) to foster innovation in adaptation in developing countries, through an AFCIA II edition.

4. UNEP is the host of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The CTCN is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CTCN promotes technology transfer at the request of non-Annex I countries as they seek to meet their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets and Paris Agreement commitments. The Climate Technology Centre and Network as the implementation body of the Technology Mechanism accelerates the development and transfer of technologies to all Non-Annex I countries through their national focal point, called a National Designated Entity (NDE). The CTCN is a country driven process. The Climate Technology Centre and Network is accountable to and guided by the Conference of the Parties. The ability to respond to the diverse range of requests and provide customised services is made possible through a continuously growing number of technology service providers in the CTCN network (over 700 globally), who are contracted to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries on environmentally sound technologies.

5. The new Programme of Work (POW) of the CTCN (2023-2027) can assist in stimulating the uptake of existing climate technologies for adaptation. By working closely to respond to NDE requests it can ensure that critical financial and technical resources are available to support climate technology adoption, development, and transfer. Such innovations can be identified as part of climate-resilient pathways; in how stakeholder views are solicited in climate technology planning to achieve co-ownership; or in terms of the innovations developed for enhancing funding of climate technology projects and programmes. Such approaches can contribute to achievement of both Paris Agreement and broader Sustainable development goals (SDGs).

6. The first edition of the AFCIA programme was announced by the Adaptation Fund at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) in Madrid in December 2019 and launched in November 2020. AFCIA, I consisted of a US$ 10 million small grant aggregator programme implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) working in conjunction with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator, or AFCIA, aims to foster innovation in climate change adaptation in developing countries. The programme targeted a broad range of potential finance recipients, including governments, non-governmental organizations, community groups, entrepreneurs, young innovators, and other group to encourage and accelerate new innovations, develop innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies, as well as generate evidence of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies to assess scaling up. It awarded competitive grants of up to US$ 250,000 each. The first AFCIA programme supported countries to test, evaluate, roll out and scale up 25 innovative adaptation practices, products, and technologies. AFCIA, I focused on accelerating, encouraging, and enabling innovation for effective, long-term adaptation to climate change. The first programme also facilitated information sharing and the dissemination of best practices to support a learning mechanism for innovation in adaptation.

7. This second AFCIA UNEP-CTCN programme will extend Adaptation Fund´s initiative to support the testing and piloting of innovative climate adaptation technologies while expanding towards the scale-up and leveraging of high-potential climate adaptation technologies. Additional focus will be set on enhancing the enabling environment of such technologies to accelerate technology uptake and market development. For that purpose, a National Systems of Innovation (NSI) approach will be adopted which will consider capacity building, learning and knowledge sharing, financing facilitation, policy development, and business modelling. This new approach will not only accelerate impact but also create sustainable change.

Geographical context

8. The AFCIA programme will be implemented globally in Non-Annex I[3] - developing countries, with the only condition that the countries have a Nationally Designated Entity (NDE-focal point of the CTCN) in place. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring regional balance and adequately addressing the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

9. The transversal capacity building, and knowledge sharing phase of the project, component 3 – output 3.3, will be open to all non-Annex 1 countries, with or without Nationally Designated Entities (NDE), Nationally Implementing Entities (NIE) and Designated Authority(ies) (AD) under the Adaptation Fund, with the intention to reaching non-conventional stakeholders as well.

Problem Statement

10. Article 10, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement states that accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development. The Paris Agreement adopted by 195 member countries at the conclusion of COP21 in Paris recognizes that developing countries need support to help them achieve the agreement's objectives. This includes increasing cooperation on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and renewed enthusiasm toward a global cooperative climate change policy and action.

[3] https://unfccc.int/process/parties-non-party-stakeholders/parties-convention-and-observer-states?field_national_communications_target_id%5B514%5D=514

11. Globally there are currently 46 countries recognized as part of the LDC group – 30 in Africa, 4 in the Arab States, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, and 1 in the Caribbean region – collectively constituting around 880 million people, or 12 percent of the world population. Eight are Small Island Developing States (SIDS)[4]. Despite only accounting for 3.3 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, LDCs face some of the greatest impacts from climate change. This is reflected in the fact that over the past half-century, more than two-thirds of deaths worldwide caused by climate-related disasters occurred in LDCs (IIED, 2021). LDCs are particularly vulnerable to climate change by nature of their geographic location, economic structure and labour market composition, and limited adaptive capacity (ILO, 2022).

12. Climate technology diffusion is critical to addressing the problem of climate and the utilization, transfer and acceleration of technology can mitigate the negative climate effects in countries and regions[5]. Adaptive solutions include flood defences, establishing early warning systems for cyclones and crop diversification and improved irrigation efficiency, for example. It also involves strengthening the capacity of countries and communities to be more resilient and to cope better, in terms of skills and the ability access to suitable finance to newer technology.

13. Developing countries face economic, institutional, or technological barriers to the transfer and acceleration of climate technologies. Such barriers include a lack of capacity, access to finance and the absence of a coordinated community of knowledge and expertise. According to the UNFCCC, the most reported barriers to the development and transfer of the prioritized technologies for adaptation, are economic and financial; policy, legal and regulatory; institutional and organizational capacity; and technical. Within the first two categories, Parties identified the lack of or inadequate access to financial resources and an insufficient legal and regulatory framework as the most common barriers.[6]

14. As it stands now, the world's poorest countries play a minuscule role in low-carbon technology markets as buyers, sellers or innovators—despite being the most vulnerable to extreme weather events, flooding, damage to infrastructure, and habitat loss. The Paris Agreement highlights the importance of technology to implementing mitigation and adaptation actions, and related to agriculture, energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate observation and the majority of Parties mentioned technology in their revised NDCs mainly on early warning, infrastructure and urban planning, transportation, water and industry sectors. The reason behind their small role in the climate related technologies can, to an extent, be explained by scarcity of inputs, human, physical, financial, and organizational capital, needed to develop the said technologies. Developing, low-income and conflict prone countries encounter several obstacles to develop and boost climate change related technology. The up-front costs are high and their success ultimately requires governments to create favorable policies and procedures which facilitate innovation.

15. The mandate of the CTCN resonates with these challenges as it aims at actively engaging with the developing countries to provide technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and its provision of support for the development of technology road maps, tailored to the needs of individual country contexts.

16. The aim of AFCIA II will be to test, scale up and leverage finance for innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies.

4 https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-01/UNDP_The_State_of_Climate_Ambition_LDCs_Shapshot.pdf

5 Source: https://www.oecd.org/env/cc/2956490.pdf

6 Source:

https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/barriers_and_enablers/186835fd2eb24fea9ee7347249519eb4/b1f223897a3543a4b2c0a1f28d00572d.pdf

Climate Change and Innovation

17. Climate change is an amplifier of existing climate variation and will affect diverse communities, regions, and industries in different ways, presenting both opportunities and risks. The Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (August 2021), informs that the world is facing unprecedented risks from climate change and that every region is affected – as a "code red for humanity". Inevitably, given the magnitude of the climate emergency, its cascading effects extend beyond the environmental sphere and into the social and political realm. While climate change is rarely – if ever – the primary cause of conflict, it can act as a risk multiplier, exacerbating underlying vulnerabilities and compounding existing grievances.

18. Through its complex interaction with socio-economic, political or demographic factors, climate change can compound existing drivers of vulnerability. Where the interaction of climate change with other factors creates security risks, they can manifest in a number of different ways.

19. The development and deployment of new technologies, tailor-made to address climate related issues identified at community level, could play an essential role in addressing climate change and increasing resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. Promoting locally adapted, innovative and transformative climate change not only strengthens resilience but also provides opportunities for cooperation across dividing lines on issues of common concern, thereby helping to lower the risk of disasters.

20. This new programme AFCIA II will entail that:
    - Locally led adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, tested.
    - High-impact adaptation technologies are scaled up.
    - Enabling environments of technologies are strengthened through capacity building, business modelling and financing facilitation and NSI.
    - Successful pilots are leveraged in-country and across geographies.
    - Digital public goods, amongst other instrument, are made available globally for the broader learning and sharing, and potential replication of climate adaptation technologies.

21. For this UNEP CTCN AFCIA II programme, adaptation innovation is defined as the "application of physical tools, processes, knowledge and skills with the aim of building resilience and adapting to climate change". Five main elements will be considered to identify and assess innovation in adaptation technology:

    a. It can be a new, existing, or improved technology.
    b. It can be of 2 types: a hard or soft technology – i.e., the hard- and soft- ware.
    c. It should be innovative, transformative, and replicable.
    d. It should be financially viable and sustainable.
    e. It should be possible to anchor the innovation into an NSI.

22. Under this AFCIA II programme, UNEP CTCN proposes to introduce two innovations: the National Systems of Innovation to support the deployment of an enabling environment in the selected countries and Digital Public Goods as an instrument to foster knowledge transfer and support capacity building.
    a. National System of Innovation will support collaborative approaches to climate technology research, development, and demonstration (RD&D); the creation and promotion of relevant enabling policy to incentivize and nurture a supportive environment for innovation; and the active engagement of the private sector and closer collaboration between the public and

private sector. The Technology Executive Committee describes a National Systems of Innovation as 'a network of actors, institutional contexts and linkages that underlie national technological change'[7]. There has been an emergence of a greater understanding of, and emphasis on, the role of innovation systems (at a national, sectoral, and technological level) to help developing countries with the climate technology transition. (TEC 2015; IPCC, AR6, p274[6]).

b. Digital Public Goods: is defined as a freely available and open- source software, data, and standards that will enable the design of policies, that support climate risk assessments, planning for adaption and resilience at country level, promotion of climate resilient pathways and informing climate investment decisions, as well as support the knowledge transfer component and continuous capacity building output.

Barriers to be removed by the Proposed Project

23. There are several factors that influence the proliferation of technologies and prevent them from competing in the marketplace and achieving the necessary deployment. Such factors are attributed to the environment in which they take place and often are dependent on the people, systems, techniques and knowledge and overall conditions that are required for mass uptake and deployment. The barriers and obstacles that are encountered and the tools to enable full transfer differs significantly across countries. They often include regulatory barriers, a lack of information and policy uncertainty. Climate technology diffusion can be enhanced by action that erodes such barriers. This programme will aid the establishment of an 'enabling' environment and pathways for climate technology acceleration, responding to requests from developing countries. Countries receive technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing support delivered by CTCN through network members to identify and deploy climate technologies. This builds the suitable endogenous capacity and mobilizes the private sector investment and enhanced institutional and legal frameworks to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies.

24. Innovation and technology development are the results of a complex set of relationships among actors in the system, which includes enterprises, universities, and government research institutes. Innovation is only referenced once in the Paris Agreement and is cited as a catalyst for climate technology action by countries (para 5 of the Paris Agreement). Policies which seek to improve networking among the actors and institutions in the system and which aim at enhancing the innovative capacity of organizations, particularly their ability to identify and absorb technologies, are most valuable in this context.

25. This programme will facilitate collaboration across a broad range of stakeholders in promoting inclusive, gender-responsive, technology development and transfer, including endogenous and indigenous technologies. The CTCN interventions identify the best possible technology options for climate action, demonstrate the impact of the technology through its deployment and support policy development and resource mobilization to enhance their uptake.

26. The CTCN provides technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries. This expertise was used during the implementation of the first AFCIA programme as 10 micro-grants benefitted from an improved enabling environment to support the dissemination of climate adaptation technologies. This includes, for Solar Pumping Irrigation Systems as an example, the development of a policy framework in Ghana, a financial "pay as you irrigate" model developed for Mozambique smallholder farmers, and a

[7] https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_documents/5be1bf880cc34d52a4315206d54a711b/60d1580f741a4bc783da5a00cf64a879.pdf).

roadmap and M&E framework developed for Guatemala. These instruments strengthen the country´s abilities to support the deployment of climate technologies by leveraging regulatory, and policy barriers. Under this AFCIA II programme, enabling environment will be established and improved through National Systems of Innovation, as defined in CTCN new Programme of Work (PoW).

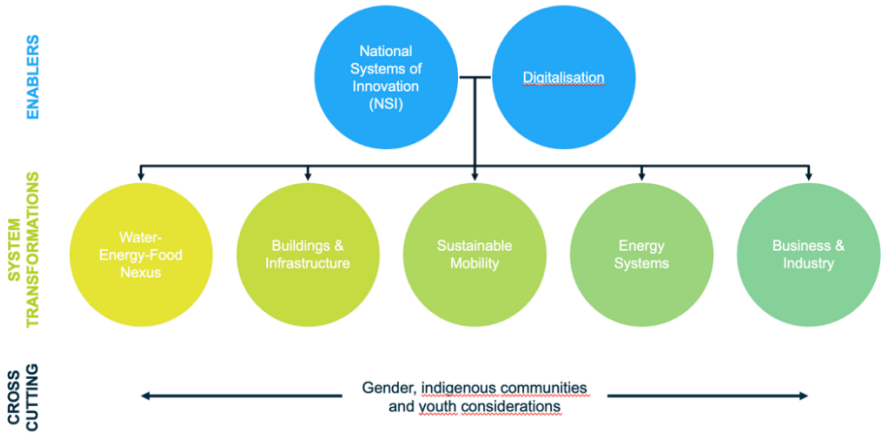
27. AFCIA II programme will develop and communicate lessons learnt and technology factsheets[8] based on the results of the micro-grants implemented to support the knowledge sharing and sharing of good practices. As part of the AFCIA II proposal, a transversal and continuous knowledge and sharing component (Component 3- output 3.3) will be implemented.

CTCN delivery model

28. The CTCN is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and is hosted by the UNEP Programme (UNEP). As core mandate, CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries. CTCN's new Programme of Work (PoW) 2023 – 2027 sets a priority on five system transformation areas with two key enablers, as shown in the graphic figure 1 below. The system transformation areas closely linked to the priority of this new AFCIA programme as they include: Water-Energy-Food Nexus and Buildings & Infrastructure as two of the main areas of adaptation needs.

29. Digitalization and National Systems of Innovation are considered as key enablers to (1) promote scalability of technologies, e.g., through digital public goods, and (2) ensure endogenous and continuous capacities of innovation at a national level. Innovation will not be restricted, and the initiative will allow for various types of innovation (technologies, techniques, innovative finance for adaptation, practices, mechanisms and other) based on a country driven process.

FIGURE 1: PRIORITY WORKING AREAS OF THE CTCN- FIVE TRANSFORMATION AREAS AND TWO KEY ENABLERS-



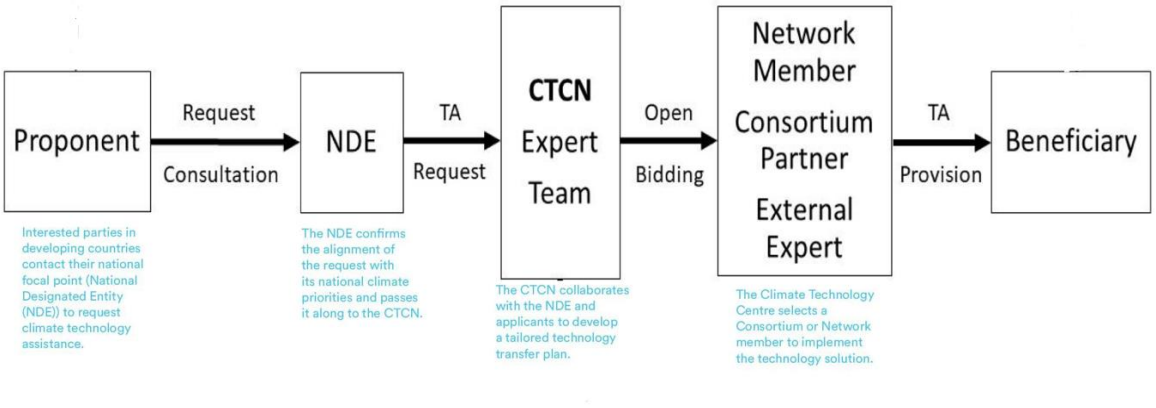
30. The CTCN is the primary link between the NDEs/ UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and the technology innovators and experts whose skill is required to deliver on the ambition of the Paris Agreement. CTCN ensures that project ideas match national circumstances and leverages the reach

[8] Technology factsheets summarize the potential of the technology to contribute to climate change adaptation, the technology's impact on development priorities, barriers and opportunities in implementing the technology, as well as the current status of the technology in the host country. Furthermore, it provides an evaluation on the timeframe of implementing the technology, looking at short term (2022 - 2025), medium term (2026 - 2030), and long term (2030 - 2050) outlook.

of Technology Mechanism and the convening power of the UNEP to provide investment certainty for governments.

31. The CTCN facilitates the transfer of climate solutions at the request of developing countries in collaboration with technology experts and providers. The most effective capacity-building provided by implementing partners of the CTCN is usually via the provision of technical assistance as presented in Figure 2. The programmatic approach to delivering technical assistance involves offering increased opportunities for capacity-building, as it allows for a standardized approach to be replicated in countries with similar national circumstances. Local experts are generally involved at this stage, which is also an opportunity to enable South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange on key programmatic topics. The second independent review of the CTCN performed in 2017 concluded that the technical assistance process assures that integrity of the bidding process is maintained, but the approach can be technically demanding.

FIGURE 2: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROCESS



32. From 2014 to August 2022, the CTCN received 398 requests for technology transfer from 108 countries. The ability to respond to the diverse range of requests and provide customized services is made possible through a continuously growing number of technology service providers in the CTCN members (over 700 globally), who are contracted to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries on environmentally sound technologies.

33. As a body dedicated to support climate change technology innovation, the CTCN has and will continue to transfer its experience to support the implementation of the AFCIA programmes by supporting innovations through three core services:
    - Providing technical assistance at the request of developing countries to accelerate the development and transfer of climate innovations and technologies.
    - Creating access to information and knowledge on climate innovations and technologies; and
    - Fostering collaboration among climate innovators and technology stakeholders via the Centre's network of regional and sectoral experts from academia, the private sector, and public and research institutions.

34. AFCIA, I focused on the first three stages of the technology cycle, thus R&D, Demonstration and Deployment of technologies. AFCIA I was strengthened by CTCN´s mission to promote the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development and in so doing to enhance the resilience of economies in LDCs, to enable the sharing and to foster engagement with the local private sectors.

35. This new AFCIA programme has been designed to transition AFCIA I from a pilot perspective to a full-reach programme capable of catalysing transformative change in the use climate adaptation technologies.

Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

36. The primary objective of the proposed UNEP CTCN AFCIA II programme is to **support countries to test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally-led adaptation technologies across the technology cycle and anchor these into National Systems of Innovation**[9].

37. Sub-objectives of AFCIA II are as follows:
    - Encourage, test, and demonstrate adaptation technology innovation across technology development stages and sectors.
    - Scale up high-impact adaptation technology innovation for accelerated impact.
    - Create favourable enabling environments for continuous innovation capacities.
    - Share knowledge and build capacity on adaptation technologies, including the promotion of digital public goods through CTCN's platform.

38. The CTCN interventions identify the best possible technology options for climate action, demonstrate the impact of the technology through its deployment and support policy development and resource mobilization to enhance their uptake.

39. This programme will aid the establishment of an 'enabling' environment and pathways for climate technology acceleration, responding to requests from developing countries. Countries receive technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing support delivered by CTCN through network members to identify and deploy climate technologies. This builds the suitable endogenous capacity and mobilizes the private sector investment and enhanced institutional and legal frameworks to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies. This programme will facilitate collaboration across a broad range of stakeholders in promoting inclusive, gender-responsive, technology development and transfer, including endogenous and indigenous technologies.

40. This second edition has been designed to maintain the spirit and primary objectives of AFCIA I to "Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies"[10] while integrating lessons learnt from this first programme. Efforts will be made on digitalization[11] with the use of National System of Innovation (NSI) [12] to reinforce the transparency of enabling environments of the countries. Please, refer to Part II for a detailed description on how lessons learnt from the implementation of AFCIA I programme have been considered and integrated in the definition of this second edition.

[9] National Systems of Innovation (NSI) refers to a country's technological capabilities composed of a network of actors, institutional contexts and linkages that underlie national technological change. The NSI should thus play a central role in supporting a country's efforts to enhance action on climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also helps a country to meet other developmental challenges and add value to its national economy. (TEC Brief #7, 2015)

[10] AF Outcome 8

[11] CTCN´s enabler as per new Programme of Work 2023-2027

[12] Please refer to paragraphs 22.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, outcomes, outputs, and countries in which activities would be executed, and the corresponding budgets.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific sub-sets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well-defined interventions / projects.

41. The programme components and expected outcomes of AFCIA II are like the ones defined under AFCIA I to identify, demonstrate and scale up innovative adaptation technologies. The impact will be wider as more projects will be implemented (from 25 in the previous programme to 60 in this new edition). Additionally, a strong focus will be put on digitalization, defined as an enabler under the CTCN´s new programme of work, and on the establishment or improvement of National System of Innovations as a tool to reinforce the enabling environments of Non-Annex I countries.

42. Finally, innovation instruments will be used under the transversal capacity building, and knowledge sharing phase using Digital Public Goods amongst other instruments.

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US$)
1. Innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries	40 climates innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries	1.1 Outreach and capacity building plan developed and implemented for all non-Annex I countries with NDEs globally. 1.2 40 innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are selected. 1.3 Promising 40 adaptation innovations and technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.	Non-Annex I countries	6,241,818

2. Innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up	Out of the 40 identified, assessed, and tested innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies, 10 impactful technologies are scaled up in the country through additional funding.	2.1 10 promising Innovative, transformative, and locally- led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up.	Non-Annex I countries	1,000,000
3. Innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies are leveraged through the establishment of enabling environments (NSI, finance and knowledge)	Enabling environments are promoted to leverage innovative, transformative and locally led adaptation technologies by establishing National Systems of Innovation (relevant policies, business model, financing mechanisms), securing additional funding opportunities and/or providing continuous knowledge transfer.	3.1 National Systems of Innovation for 10 adaptation technologies are established or improved in developing countries. 3.2 Concept notes are formulated and submitted to the Adaptation Fund to secure additional funds for promising adaptation innovations and technologies. 3.3 Knowledge and capacity on adaptation technologies is built through Digital Public Goods, amongst other instruments.	Non-Annex I countries	940,000
4.Programme Activity cost				8,181,818
5. Programme Execution cost (max 10% of total prog cost)				909,091
6. Total Project/Programme Cost (Sum of 4 and 5)				9,090,909
7. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (max 10% of total prog cost)				909,091
Amount of Financing Requested				10,000,000

Projected Calendar:
Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme. The duration of the programme should be up to five years.

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2024
Mid-term Review (if planned)	June 2026
Project/Programme Closing	January 2029
Terminal Evaluation	June 2030

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities, how these activities would contribute to climate resilience. Describe also how they would build added value through the regional or multi-regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually. Furthermoe, show how the combination of individual projects would contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

Overview of Programme components

43. The primary objective of the proposed UNEP CTCN AFCIA II programme is to **support countries to test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally-led adaptation technologies across the technology cycle and anchor these into National Systems of Innovation.**

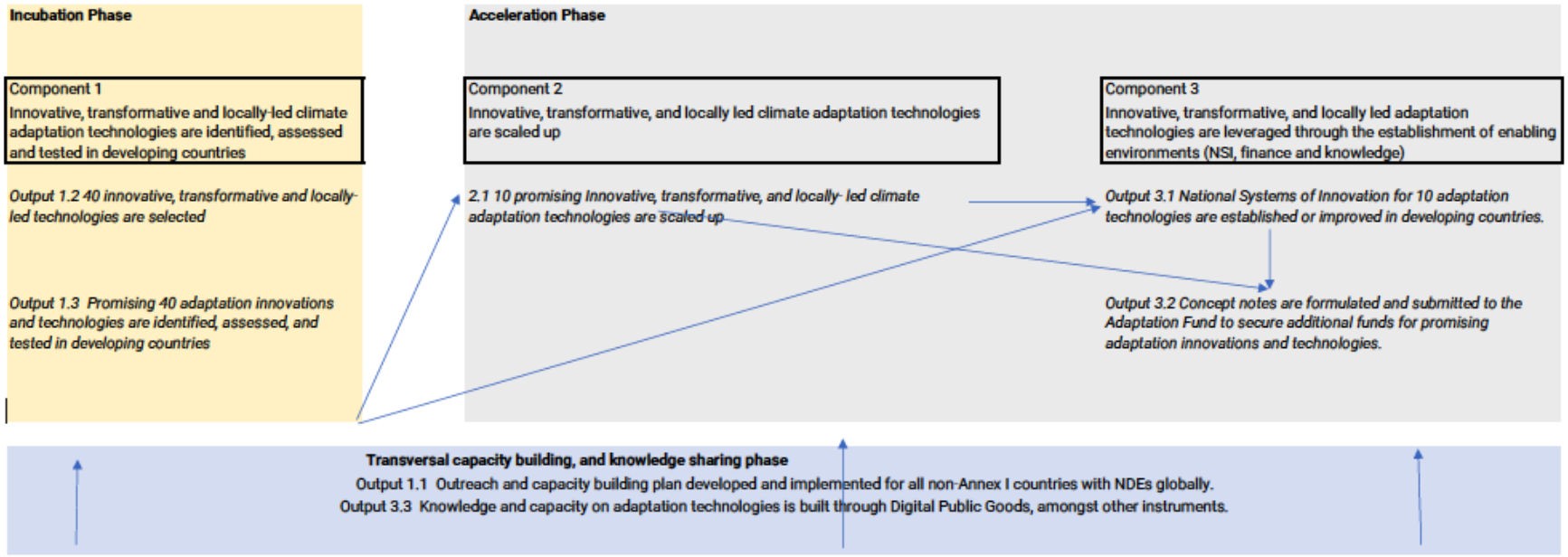
44. Sub-objectives are:
    - Encourage, test, and demonstrate adaptation technology innovation across technology development stages and sectors.
    - Scale up high-impact adaptation technology innovation for accelerated impact.
    - Create favourable enabling environments for continuous innovation capacities.
    - Share knowledge and build capacity on adaptation technologies, including the promotion of digital public goods through CTCN's platform.

45. The programme includes 3 main phases and 3 mains outcomes: An incubation phase, an acceleration phase and a transversal capacity building and knowledge sharing phase, as illustrated under figure 3.
    - The **Incubation Phase** includes Component 1 "Innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed and tested in developing countries".
    - The **Acceleration Phase** will be implemented through Component 2, "Innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up" and Component 3 "Adaptation technologies are leveraged through the promotion of enabling environments (NSI, finance and knowledge)".
    - The **transversal capacity building and knowledge sharing phase** will be delivered through output 1.1 "Outreach and capacity building plan developed and implemented for all non-Annex I countries with NDEs globally and output 3.3 "Knowledge and capacity on adaptation technologies, through Digital Public Goods, amongst other instruments, is built".

46. UNEP CTCN are currently implementing AFCIA I programme and has learnt from the experience of these past 2.5 years of implementation of the programme. It has a deep understanding of the objectives of the AFCIA programme, the challenges faced while implementing the first phase of AFCIA and has already experienced the positive impacts of selected mitigation measures. Main conclusions and lessons learned from AFCIA I programme include the following:
    - There is a large appetite and need for adaptation-related technical assistance in developing countries, but the quality of the requests received needs to be improved. The transversal capacity building and knowledge sharing phase delivered under Component 1, output 1.1 and Component 3, output 3.3 will focus on the creation of capacities to a broad range of audiences and stakeholders, from Governmental entities (through CTCN´s focal points for example), to youth, gender association, vulnerable people, academia and centres of research, NGOs, activists through the use of innovative digital tools such as Digital Public Goods that would be built within CTCN´s webpage as well as other instruments (a detailed description is provided under paragraph 22).

- Outreach/communication activities implemented under AFCIA I have proven to be successful as demonstrated by the growing interest of participating to the calls for projects from Annex I countries. Under this proposal, Component 3, output 3.3 will ensure that proactive communication about the programme, and its results are adequately communicated to the wide audiences. Please refer to the detailed description of Output 3.3 for further details (paragraph 151--157).
- Developing countries, in particular LCDs and SIDS, continue to need support to articulate their adaptation technology demands. This is even more notifiable for the Caribbean region and among non-governmental stakeholders. Component 1 of this programme, outputs 1.1 and 1.2 will be dedicated to leveraging good requests from Non-Annex I countries with a focus on SIDS and LDCs. Under the request of the countries and aligned with CTCN´s mandate, the CTCN team will support the countries in formulating their requests. The resources needed to support the countries in formulating their requests will be co-funded by the CTCN.

FIGURE 3: COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAMME



Contribution to Climate resilience

47. As per CTCN mandate, this programme will contribute directly to achieving Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): "Take Urgent Action on Climate Change and its Impacts". It specifically contributes to 3 of the 5 targets:
    - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
    - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
    - Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

48. The focus of this new programme should be on factors promoting resilience, such as technological advancements and community driven, innovative solutions to help non Annex I countries make political climate-informed analysis, and access climate policies and strategies. Three risk dimensions should be considered:
    - Climate stressor or shock includes erratic, extreme and/or changed rainfall patterns, temperature increase, storms, shifting seasonal patterns, and ecosystem degradation;
    - Exposure: the presence of people, livelihoods, natural resources, infrastructure, or economic, social or cultural assets in places that could be adversely affected;
    - Vulnerability or coping capacity: the propensity of exposed elements to be adversely affected and the ability of systems to manage and overcome adverse conditions.

49. Developing and transferring technologies to support national actions on climate change has been an essential element from the beginning of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process. In 1992, when countries established the Convention, they included specific provisions on technology in the original text. The Paris Agreement, requests technologies. Making sure that such technology transfers are done in a conflict sensitive way is an essential element, and the core mandate of the CTCN.

50. The impact of the programme on resilience will be analysed through 2 sets of indicators:
    - CTCN´s M&E report that goes along with the closure report of the CTCN that will report mainly on gender and resilience impact at the end of each micro-grant projects.
    - Specific AFCIA indicators that would be monitored at micro-grants level as well as portflolio level through the AF Result Tracker (The full list of indicators from CTCN and Adaptation Fund is available in Annex A). These indicators are aligned with Outcomes 1 to 7 of the Adaptation Fund's strategic result framework[13] as well as with the mandotory Outcome 8 of the Innovation widow of the Adaptation Fund. These same indicators were used to monitor AFCIA I programme :
        - Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats
        - Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes.
        - Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets.
        - Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress
        - Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas.

[13] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf

- Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures.
- Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies.

Regional or multi-regional approach

51. Building on their experience in over more than 160 developing countries, UNEP and CTCN are well placed to promote a regional approach, whether via multi-country implementation or through the adoption of a programmatic approaches. Multi-country projects promote capacity building, analysis and research at a regional level that infuses direct support at country level and presents several efficiency gains such as lower transactional costs and the harmonization of policies and regulations across a region. The CTCN's programmatic approach often revolves around a standard methodology or thematic focus across several countries and may be established to facilitate the replication of a project type that has been effective in supporting transformational change. It allows the creation of synergies and experience sharing across different countries, stakeholders, and contexts. This collaboration allows for engagement in a regional / multi-country approach that stimulates cooperation among projects and experts and starts a regional / global dialogue to ensure that regulations are harmonized, and markets converge. The multi-country collaboration allows for engagement in a regional approach that stimulates cooperation among projects and experts and starts a regional dialogue to ensure that regulations are harmonized, and markets converge.

52. In the case of the implementation of AFCIA- Phase I programme, it was noticed that both Africa, Asia and LAC regions requested assistance on water management including both Early warning Systems for drought and floods, as well as the deployment of water management technologies (Slamdam, skimming well gallery system for agriculture use, Solar Pumping Irrigation Systems). Thus, based on this combination of individual projects, lessons learnt products and technology factsheets are being developed to contribute to the overall increase of knowledge and resilience. The CTCN will continue to replicate these programmatic approaches in implementing the AFCIA II programme and apply this common framework of activities based on a theme or focus area adapted to different national circumstances, that can be used across a subregion, region, or continent.

Detailed description of the Programme components, outcomes, and outputs.

Incubation Phase – Component 1: Innovative, transformative, and locally-led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed and tested.

53. will follow the flow below:
    - Reception of requests through CTCN webpage on a rolling basis
    - An automatic confirmation of reception is sent to the sender.
    - An automatic notification of submission is sent to the CTCN.
    - Revision of the mandatory requirements (template, signature of NDEs, adaptation request). In mandatory requirements are not fully respected, the CTCN will contact the NDE and project proponent to explain the changes requested.
    - Screening of the requests through eligibility, prioritization, and balancing criteria (please refer to paragraph 89 for further details).
    - Non prioritized requests are informed through a Non acceptance letter signed by CTCN director.
    - Pre-selected applications are shared with CTCN Advisory Board and Adaptation Fund Board as well as UNEP regional offices for comments.

- Pre-selected requests are further analysed through the organization of a call with NDE and project proponents to discuss the request.
- Following this call, request receive an acceptance or non-acceptance letter from the CTCN.
- Requests accepted are move to Response Plan drafting and signature.
- Bidding process to select the awarded network partner of the CTCN in charge of the implementation of the micro-grants.
- Signature of contract between the awarded partner and the UN
- Kick off the projects.
- Implementation of the micro-grants
- Closure of the micro-grants
- M&E of the impact of the micro-grants
- Transversal and continuous development of comms materials (success stories, video reportages) and knowledge sharing instruments (lessons learnt, technology factsheets).

54. The CTCN has a significant existing networking and communications infrastructure that would be brought to bear to support the launch of the project and recruitment of the technology offering. In particular, the CTCN Knowledge Portal, www.ctc-n.orgwww.ctc-n.org, reaches over 100,000 visitors per year including climate change professionals, government officials, researchers, and students around the world. It enables users to access information on climate change innovations, download publications and case studies, and watch live technology-related webinars.

55. Countries receive technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing support delivered by CTCN through network members to identify and deploy climate technologies. This builds the suitable endogenous capacity and mobilizes the private sector investment and enhanced institutional and legal frameworks to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies.

AFCIA I baseline

56. AFCIA II is an extension of AFCIA I. Under Component 1 the main baseline established under AFCIA I will be followed and applied to a larger number of selected micro grants (from 25 in AFCIA I to 40 in AFCIA II). Micro-grants will have a duration of 12 to 18 months aligned with CTCN procedures. The maximum value of the contract will be of 250,000 USD per micro-grants as per Adaptation Fund Innovation Window requirements. As per the lessons learnt from AFCIA I, the main barriers for this component were the lack of understanding from the multiple type of possible stakeholders of the criteria of selection and purpose of the AFCIA I programme that could interfere with the reception of high-quality proposals. Under AFCIA I proponent, 3 calls for projects were launched. The increase in the number of eligible applications received from one call to the next (47 for the 1st, 57 for the 2nd and 104 for the 3rd) showed the progresses made in reaching out to and building capacity of potential applicants. To overcome the barriers identified, the approach under AFCIA II has been carefully designed to ensure a transversal and continuous capacity building and knowledge sharing support to all the eligible countries throughout the implementation of the programme.

57. AFCIA I was eligible to developing countries with a NDE with without a NIE. NIE and NDEs are not always the same, and not always connected, and thus countries that would have a NDE but also a NIE would not always understand the reason for not being eligible under AFCIA I. That is why it is proposed that AFCIA II should simplify the process and be aligned with CTCN mandate to work with all Non Annex I countries as soon as NDE is in place.

58. Under AFCIA I, 5 lessons learnt, 5 communication products, one guidance document and 2 photo reportages have been or will be generated to encourage the uptake of the tested promising adaptation innovation and techologies The requests selected under AFCIA I programme mainly come from governmental agencies. This demonstrates the communication with the NDEs is effective and that the

goal of the programme is adequately spread amongst the ministries at national level. However, UNEP CTCN believes that a stronger engagement could be established with public instititions, academia, universities, think tank, centers of research. Indeed these institutions are identifying and analysing new and innovative ideas on a daily basis, without being committed to any specific branding technology (private sector). Furthermore, public sector fully understand the benefits of developping feasibility studies or implementing pilots at small scale, without requesting assets to be disbursed to their institutions. Some intent were taken during the launch of the third call for proposal of AFCIA I to stimulate the participation of the public sector, but without leading to the expected number and quality of requests expected. A continous, and targeted trainings and information sharing about AFCIA to these groups of actors should enable to further levarege their participation.

Proposed approach for AFCIA II

59. The programme will be accessible to all Non-Annex I countries with an Nationally Designated Entity in place. This differs from AFCIA I by which countries with NIE would not be eligible under AFCIA.

60. The procedures applied to source projects will be the same as the one applied under AFCIA I with the minor difference that applications would be received on a rolling basis instead of call for proposals. This change is suggested in order to limit the delays between country´s submission and final notification of selection or non-approval from the CTCN.

61. A rolling basis system will also enable the CTCN to work more closely with the countries and project proponent in reviewing and approving their requests. It is expected that this change will have an impact on the number of high quality requests received.

62. The eligibility, prioritization and balancing criteria will also be made public and will be available online, through CTCN webpage. Mitigation requests will be redirected to normal CTCN requests. For non-prioritized requests, an explanation will be provided on the reasons of the rejection. Likewise, countries will be encouraged to review their requests to align it with AFCIA II objectives or to submit new requests that would fit better AFCIA II. For example, it might be the case that a country requests support the introduction of solar energy. The applicant, with the support of the CTCN could be encouraged to think about possible use of solar energy that would support adaptation (such as Solar Pumping Irrigation Systems for example). In such cases, mitigation co-benefits will be provided through the implementation of an adaptation technology.

63. As a diference with AFCIA I, dissemination and communication about the programme will be done on a continuous and transversal manner through Component 1, output 1.1 and Component 3, output 3.3. through the organization of informative webinars, diffusion of newsletters, use of social media, formulation fo factsheets, success stories that will be published regularly. This continuous and traversal effort targetting both specific regions, and actors (specific sessions could be organized for non-conventional stakeholders such as universities / centers of research and think tank, NGOs and private sector) should help increase the quality of the requests and consequently the percentage of eligible TAs. As part of the expected outputs planned under the transversal Outcome 3 – Output 3.3, Output 3.3, the CTCN will used different instruments, including Digital public goods, to boost replication and spread the learning and capacity sharing adquired on the climate adaptation technologies. To ensure that LDCs and SIDS have sufficient support to engage in the offering of innovation ideas additional assistance will be provided through bilateral meetings and specific sessions with these countries.

64. Feedback from the projects, programmes and initiatives implemented locally, nationally and regionally will also be gathered through the events organized or attended by the CTCN, including but not limited to for example, the GCF vision to the concept, Incubator Programme for LDCs, and SME clinics, Programmes, events, and information resources generated to assist the preparation and

implementation of the Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process, Events and trainings co-organized with entities of Financial Mechanism, Conference of Parties, Regional Forums, sectoral and regional conferences, and host-institution conferences such as UNEA, as well as events that are organized by any of the following stakeholders: CTCN, Advisory Board members, NDEs, Network members, or participation in existing regional or international events, such UNFCCC events. This methodology has been implemented but not systematically under AFCIA I.

65. The Adaptation Fund endorses National Implementing Entities (NIE) which could differ from CTCN´s Nationally Determined Entities (NDEs). Reinforcing the cooperation and collaboration between NIE and NDEs will be beneficial for the project, for the country as well as for Adaptation Fund/ UNEP-CTCN as it will foster the involvement of the host country. Thus, CTCN will connect the NDEs with the Adaptation Fund´s NIE with the intend to establish clear collaboration between the 2 focal points so that eligible requests received by the NIE could easily reach the NDEs and CTCN for review – and vice versa – as well as the prioritization and if applicable signature (endorsement of the request). During AFCIA I´s implementation, a project was implemented in Burundi about water flood management. The request was endorsed by the NDE and DA of the country. The implementation was followed by both ministries, and a very strong endorsement of the country was noticed. This connection between both representative of CTCN and Adaptaption Fund eased the process of decision to leverage the project to the formulation of an AF concept note. Similar cases will try to be replicated during the implementation of AFCIA II programme. Although AFCIA I already considered the possibiity to engage with Adaptation Fund´s focal points, a more systematic approach will be applied under AFCIA II, with the organization of digital informative meetings with the NDE and NIE/DA at selection stage and by adding the NIE/DA as mandatory project proponent of the projects which will ensure its continuous involvement during the implementation of the technical assistances as NIE/DA will then be copied in all communication related to the projec, invited to all events organized under the project, and expected to review and approve the deliverables submitted by the implementer.

Output 1.1: Outreach and capacity building plan developed and implemented for all Non-Annex I countries, with NDEs, globally.

66. CTCN, UNEP and Adaptation Fund will work closely to promote this new programme and disseminate information in the most coherent, timely, wider manner by using as many tools as relevant and with the support of their respective networks, partners and relations, as considered necessary.

67. In order to effectively engage in innovation for adaptation a number of conditions need to be in place. In particular countries must have:

    - A clear understanding of innovation and technology options,
    - A plan to promote the development and acceleration of prioritized innovation and technology options, and
    - Partnerships at multiple levels to build capacity and facilitiate the uptake of innovation and technology options.

68. To ensure sufficient, high quality requests for project support, and as a lesson learnt from the implementation of AFCIA I, a concerted and focused outreach and capacity-building effort will be undertaken during the incubation phase of the programme (Output 1.1 and 3.3). An outreach and capacity-building plan will be developed and implemented. Relevant information will be disseminated through UNEP and CTCN newsletters (currently reaching over 6,000 registered users), CTCN webinars (live and recorded views typically number about 500), CTCN website and social media channels, as

well as UNEP thematic platforms, networks and CTCN knowledge partners[14]. Outreach will be conducted via various UNFCCC constituency groups, such as the Women and Gender Constituency.

69. The CTCN incubator model will be applied to provide support to LDCs and SIDs through the elaboration of assesments of innovation markets and priorities, and in-person and online training on innovation proposal development co-funded by the CTCN. The incubator model was created during CTCN´s previous programme of work to support LDCs to achieve their NDC targets through technology interventions, and will be applied to AFCIA II as a successful methodology to ensure participation from LDCs and SIDs.

70. In delivering this output, particular attention will be paid to the potential role of women entrepreneurs and adaptation innovation and technology specialists. Promoting gender equality in the sense of (i) gender-specific initiatives; (ii) gender mainstreaming is a mandatory component of CTCN Technical Assistance and will thus be also requested under the implementation of this AFCIA II programme. “Gender-specific iniatives” would address the fact that women are underserved when it comes to technologies and capacity development, so historical imbalances need to be corrected, while the “gender mainstreaming” would provide equal/equitable opportunity to men and women.

71. Activites under this output will include:
    - Activity 1.1.1: Develop an outreach and capacity building strategy covering a wide range of stakeholders globally based and across the full implementation of the program
    - Activity 1.1.2 : Prepare the communication tools to launch the program including the digital platform hosted under CTCN webpage and through which micro-grants requests will be submitted.
    - Activity 1.1.3: Organize informative sessions globally, regionally, by categories of actors and system of transformation if relevant to present the purpose of the new programme, its rules and expectations.
    - Activity 1.1.4: Official launch of the platform through a high level event. The requirements of the program will be publicly accessible on CTCN webpage and submission will be done online through the webpage.
    - Activity 1.1.5: Engage and support different stakeholders in LDCs and SIDS in the development of requests for micro-grants through bilateral meetings and the organization of training workshops on proposal writing

Output 1.2: 40 innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are selected.

72. The expressions of interest to participate in the micro-grants innovation programme, as determined by the submission of a signed request form, will result in the selection of 40 innovative and transformative technology concepts. The selection will be made from a wide range of developing countries and analysed against criteria such as appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, gender responsiveness, and cost (please refer to paragraph 89). The criteria will be made available through the dedicated AFCIA II webpage hosted within CTCN web. All requests will need to demonstrate concrete adaptation action as defined by the number of people with reduced vulnerability to climate change, the number of new adaptation approaches launched, and the amount of funding for adaptation innovation leveraged. Selected requests will also need to demonstrate an innovative and transformative approach with regards to the technology to be tested, a financial model to be deployed for the scaling up of adaptation climate technologies, the creating of a enabling environment customized to the specific needs of the host countries, or affiliate.

[14] https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/knowledge-partners

73. As soon as a new request is submitted online through CTCN Webpage, an automatic response acknowledging the reception of the request will be sent to the project proponent while allocating a traceable number to the request and informing the sender that screening will be done every 6 months. The CTCN will be requested to screen the request within 6 months after its reception. A written communication will be shared with the sender no later than 10 months after reception of the request to share the results and constructive feedbacks of the screening process.

74. The screening of the requests will be ensured by the technical team of experts of the CTCN regionally based on clear eligibility, prioritization, and balancing criteria previously defined and approved with the UNEP and the Adaptation Fund and publicly available on CTCN webpage, under the specific section created for AFCIA II programme. The screening will be done online, within 6 months after reception of a request, through the secured CTCN webpage to ensure traceability and transparency of the process. This output is part of the **Incubation Phase – Component 1.**

75. CTCN will screen innovative and transformative requests based on the following criteria (Activity 1.2.1)

a. Minimum Eligibility Criteria (all the following must be met):

(Instruction: Insert Yes or No - all criteria must be met for the Request to be Eligible)

#	Eligibility Criteria
1	Has the request been submitted under the righ template?
2	Is the request signed by the NDE/DA of the host country?
3	Is the request focused on Adaptation to Climate Change?
4	Does the request promote innovative, transformative and locally led adaptation climate adaptation technologies and solutions?
5	Does the request promote endogenous knowledge and/or locally-led technologies?
6	Does the request promote stakeholder engagement and women empowerment?
7	Does the project contribute to transfer of knowledge to the host country?
8	Does the request a clear and positive benefit to the requesting country in adapting to the negative effect of climate change?
9	Does the request have potential for replication or scaling up?
10	Is the request aligned with national strategies and plans[15]?
11	Are processes in place in the requesting country to support, monitor and evaluate the project implementation? .[16]
	Insert total number of Yes:

b. Prioritization criteria

(Instruction: Please rank these criteria between 1 to 5 – 1 being the lowest)

[15] Including inter alia National Development Plans, sectoral plans, Technology Needs Assessments, NDC, National Adaptation Plans, National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions, etc.

[16] The NDE ensures to work with the CTCN to monitor the support provided by indicating this in the Request.

#	Criteria
1	Does the request respond to a clearly identified climate change problem and bring tanglible positive adaptation benefits to support resilience-building of the most vulnerables
2	Does the request promote endogenous / locally-led technologies and processes?[17]
3	Has the technology already been positively tested locally?
4	Does the request demonstrate "project readiness" and have the potential for replication or scaling up (nationally, regionally, and/or internationally)?
5	Does the country demonstrate the capacity to support the project?
6	Does the request promotestakeholder engagement including community involvement?
7	Does the request enable leveraging of public and/or private financing?[18]
8	Does the request promote and demonstrate social and economic benefits?
9	Does the request promote and demonstrate gender equality, and empowerment of the most vulnerable groups, including women and youth?

Balancing [19]criteria

#	Balancing Criteria
1	Does the request contribute to Inter and intra-regional equity, with a preference for requests submitted by highly vulnerable and low-capacity countries including LDCs and SIDs ?
2	Does the request contribute to a diversity and balance of adaptation solutions across sectors ?
3	Does the request contribute to a diversity and balance on the wide range of stakeholders engaged in adaptation?
4	Does the request contribute to a balance of technological related activities spanning the technology cycle.
Insert total number of Yes:	

76. Based on these criterias, the applications will be screened and ranked from the highest scores to the lowest in CTCN dedicated page specifically created for this AFCIA programme II. Pre-selected requests will be shared with CTCN Advisory Board, Adaptation Fund Board and UNEP Regional Offices for comments.

77. Once pre-selected, the CTCN will organize meetings (virtual or in-person) with the NDE, DA, and project proponent (Activity 1.2.2) to have the chance to discuss the context, meet with the proponent, explain the procedures of the CTCN, raise questions related to the proposal, better understand the technology, its impact on gender and vulnerable communities and require / provide clarifications on any aspects relevant for the CTCN, the NDE, the project proponent of any other party involved. These discussions will enable to select 40 requests that could be moved to the implementation stage out of the best ranked requests initially pre-selected.

78. As the CTCN is mandated by the COP to be technology neutral, support under this output will be provided for a type of technology rather than a specific brand or offering. For example, the output

[17] Including climate technology innovations.
[18] Including if the request demonstrated the potential for financing from private or public sector ('bankability') opportunities.
[19] https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/AB20156%207a%20TA%20Process%20and%20Criteria%20Final%20for%20review.pdf

would support the adaptation and marketing of different crop drying options rather than supporting a single company in the promotion of their product.

79. For each of the selected 40 projects, the CTCN will prepare a Response Plan and a Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF). The Response Plan is the plan of action developed by CTCN experts in response to a country's request for technical assistance. It constitutes the Terms of Reference of the CTCN technical assistance that will be provided to the country, and it formulates the subsequent basis for the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of the response and its expected outcomes and anticipated impacts. The Response Planning process should be completed over a period of up to 30 working days (6 weeks).

80. The SRIF rates the level of risks of the technical assistance for each of the 8 safeguard standards set by UNEP. This should be informed by in-country consultations and reviewed by UNEP safeguards officer. Only projects with low risks would be selected. If medium risk, then a management plan will be developed and approved to mitigate and monitor the risks during the project implementation.

81. The CTCN delivers assistance to many countries and a broad range of sectors through a unique partnership model that leverages the expertise of its host UN agencies, along with a global network of over 500 academic, civil society, finance, private sector, and research institutions, as well as National Designated Entities from over 160 countries, to provide customized technology solutions. Fifty-four percent of network members come from non-Annex 1 country Parties, compared to 46% from Annex 1 country Parties. The private sector makes up nearly 50 percent of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, most of whom represent small and medium-sized enterprises where many innovative mitigation and adaptation technologies are being developed and adapted. Their largest sectoral areas of expertise include the following: renewable energy, energy efficiency, water, industry, infrastructure and urban planning, waste management and early warning and environmental assessment.

CTCN response plans

To maximize the success and impact of the assistance provided by the CTCN and provide a baseline for an effective M&E process, the Response Plan should integrate as much as possible the considerations below:

Climate Technology focus: The Response Plan should have a clear focus on climate technologies, and identify activities that enable the identification, development, or diffusion of one or several specific technologies (including equipment, techniques, knowledge and skills), as well as on security plans, conflict analysis and conflict sensitive implementation.

Barrier removal / Problem solving: The activities should contribute to address the specific problem or problems identified in the Request or through discussion with country counterparts. The barriers identified should be those hampering the deployment of one or several climate technologies. Therefore, it may be necessary to limit the CTCN Response Plan to a set of activities for technical assistance commonly agreed with the NDE (and Proponent when needed) compared to the original request submitted. This might need discussion with country counterparts as sometimes the requests submitted lack identification of specific problems the CTCN can directly address.

workplan and stakeholder engagement strategy: The Response Plan should identify clearly how the products of the CTCN assistance will be used in the short term once support is delivered, by who and when, to ensure it will lead to specific impacts in the country. The activities should engage the stakeholders that will use the concrete results of the assistance to deploy the technologies, including from the private sector, the public sector, research institutions, etc.

Cost of the assistance provided by the CTCN cannot exceed 250,000 USD per Request. Therefore, it may be necessary to prioritize activities and limit the CTCN response plan to a set of priority activities commonly agreed with the Proponent and the NDE to remain under this value. A detailed budget is not required in the Response Plan as it will be finalized once the implementer(s) will be selected.

However, it is important to provide estimations of resources needed to cover the CTCN assistance envisaged in the plan.
Synergies with existing efforts: The Response Plan should plan activities that are not already being fully supported or that are in the process of being fully supported by another national, regional or international organization. This also requires making sure the CTCN assistance is not duplicating past activities or if it is similar, that it is building on lessons learnt from these past activities. It is possible in the Response Plan to indicate co-financing from the government, the Request applicant or another stakeholder, that will maximize the effectiveness of the CTCN assistance.

82. Activities under this output will be based on countries' needs and may include:
    - Activity 1.2.1 CTCN experts assess requests against established criteria of eligibility, prioritization, and balancing.
    - Activity 1.2.2: Stakeholder consultations with the project proponents, NDEs /DA to discuss the selected best ranked requests.
    - Activity 1.2.3: Selection of 40 concept notes.
    - Activity 1.2.4: 40 Response Plans are developed in collaboration with the NDE, Project Proponents, Adaptation Fund focal points and key stakeholders to the technical assistance and finally signed by the CTCN, the NDEs, Project Proponents and Adaptation Fund focal point.

Output 1.3 Promising Adaptation Innovations and Technologies are tested in developing countries.

83. As per the COP mandate and the guidance of the Advisory Board, the CTCN selects the partner for the implementation of the activities through the best available mechanism within the UN Framework or as per the guidance by the CTCN Advisory Board. Consortium partners of the CTCN can be directly recruited by UNEP. Network members need to be selected through a restricted solicitation process (or competitive bidding process) where only network members of the CTCN Network, are eligible to submit proposals. So that UNEP can readily evaluate desired attributes of potential consulting firms, key performance indicators will be analysed. Once the network partner of the CTCN would have been selected through the bidding process, as per UN Rules and procedures, a contract between UNEP and the awarded network partner will be signed before the technical assistance could be kicked off.

84. The target timeline from development of technical service to finalization of implementation of the technical assistance is 12 to 18 months. This implementation timeline ensures that innovations remain relevant and cutting edge. Throughout implementation, the CTCN will support Network members, proponents, NDEs and DAs in ensuring the quality of deliverables by providing review and expert guidance by our adaptation specialists in each region.

85. Throughout the implementation of the micro grants and as defined in the respective Response Plans, the network partners of the CTCN will be required to organize continuous meetings, workshops, capacity building, stakeholder engagements for women, youth, and future users of the innovative, transformative and locally led technology. Community driven technological solutions often work because they are bottom-up and context-specific. And yet they can also have a transformational effect on a broader scale. To harness this, it is important to balance the need to pay attention to local specificity while also facilitating greater inter-connectedness and networking between groups and organisations.

86. The main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational entities to be covered by the action include:

- Local Communities; this action will aim to strengthen the adaptation of the vulnerable communities to better cope with the climate change stressors thus increasing resilience, while boosting local climate change technological innovation.
- Most vulnerable groups including youth and women led initiatives and associations will be the main target beneficiaries as the priority of the action is to empower these groups and provide them with knowledge and skills to address local impacts of climate change and put forth their ideas.
- National research and development institutions, innovation incubators; these beneficiaries hold the knowledge and know-how when it comes to market research, feasibility studies and scalable solutions. This action will aim to connect relevant national and local actors to facilitate fruitful cooperation and exchange of ideas.
- Community led climate and environment related dispute mechanisms; the aim is to strengthen such mechanisms where they exist and help create new ones where they are lacking.
- International and local civil society actors, national and local authorities and stakeholders such as private sector organisations as partners of direct beneficiaries; to be successful this action needs the cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders- civil society organisations play an important role to complement state led activities while the private sector brings its own added value and is an essential actor.

87. At the end of the implementation, the host country and communities should be able to install, operate and maintain the innovative, transformative and locally led climate technologies by themselves. To ensure that this goal is achieved, network partners of the CTCN will be requested, through the Response Plans and respective Terms of Reference, to offer adequate trainings and capacity building to beneficiaries of the technology.

88. Social consideration will be a key element of the project, to ensure that activities supported benefit livelihoods. Specifically, the project will deliver socio-economic benefits by promoting the capacity of indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth.

89. The project impact is closely monitored through a well-functioning Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) scheme at a pre- and post-implementation stage. Lastly, all CTCN projects are locally-led in nature as the CTCN operates on a demand-driven basis (projects are implemented upon request of a national entity), and requires partnering with local institutions for the implementation of activities to create ownership, promote knowledge transfer, and ensure effective stakeholder engagement on the ground. Closure reports that include both CTCN core and selected indicators as well as AF tracking tool indicators will be provided at project level (for each project) as well as at programme level (results of the implementation of the 60 microgrants).

90. Activities under this output::

    - Activity 1.1.1: 40 network members or Consortium partners of the CTCN are contracted by UNEP to implement the selected technical assistances.
    - Activity 1.1.2: 40 innovative, transformative and locally-led technologies are tested in at developping countries.
    - Activity 1.1.4: Monitoring and Evaluation of the impact at project and programme level is made.

Acceleration Phase – Component 2 – Innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up.

91. The acceleration phase will scale up 10 innovative, transformative and locally led technologies out of the 40 tested under Component 1. The objective of this component will be to build on the resuls of Component 1 to move one step further in the deployment of the technology analysed. This could mean:

92. **Piloting a technology analysed during component 1**: It is possible that a country would request support in analysing the feasibility of using one specific technology in its local context and to design the architecture of the system. In this case, the outcomes of the micro-grants, under component 1, would be a feasibility analysis confirming if the technology would be applicable in the selected area of the host country and what would be the architecture of the system. In this case Component 2 will be used to pilot the system and thus move to the demonstration stage of the technology.

93. One concrete example could be the AFCIA I project implemented in Mozambique by which the country wanted to analyse the possibility to implement a Solar Pumping Irrigation system and a "pay as you irrigate" model in Mubobo province. The main outcome of this micro-grant will be a detailed feasibility analysis and a "pay as you irrigate" model. But no solar powered irrigation (SPIS) would be deployed at this stage. Component 2 of AFCIA II, will offer the possibility for the country to pilot the designed technology and business model defined under Component 1 and have a real demonstration of the use and effectiveness.

94. **Endorsing or implementing an Enabling Environment instrument**: It is possible that a country will request support, under Component 1 to develop an enabling environment tool (a policy, a digital platform, a business model, a transparency mechanism, a framework or else). Due to the size of the micro-grants (up to 250,000 USD) and their duration (up to 18 months), the country doesn't always manage to fully endorse and implement the new enabling environment instrument. Component 2 has been designed to enable countries to move one step forward to the application of the new mechanism.

95. One concrete example taken from AFCIA I project could be the project implemented in Ghana under the enabling environment comnponent. Under this technical assistance, a business model to support the use of Solar Pumping Irrigation Systems was designed. However, this business model, although theorically approved and endorsed by the farmers and the relevant governmental institutions could never be tested because of a lack of budget and time. Component 2 of AFCIA II, could be use to test during a year the designed business model within a community of farmers to overcome potential challenges and demonstrate that the business model is well suited to the local context.

96. The case of Thailand can be used as a concrete example of this context. Thailand has requested support to AFCIA I in order to analyse the feasibility and viability study of using Blockchain Technology for a real-time climate risk insurance system in Thailand's agricultural sector. The results of AFCIA I will be a roadmap to support the national stakeholders in the subsequent steps of developing, testing and implementing such a blockchain-based product beyond this technical assistance. With Component 2 of the new AFCIA II programme, the country will have the opportunity to implement this roadmap immediately after conclusion of the feasibility study, when there is still traction from the stakeholders.

97. **Developing complementary tools requested to ensure the optimal use of the tested technology**: The possibility exists that a country would request funding to develop and pilot climate adaptation technologies, such as an early warning systems, a meteorological platform, a water management technology for example that could be developed as part of Component 1 but not used at their full potential because to be used efficiently the technology should be supported by another complementary tool.

98. Many examples can be provided from the experience of AFCIA I through which the water management barrier implemented in Burundi would be used even more efficiently if it could be supported by an early warning system for floods, or the customized weather and climate information system for climate

resilient agriculture in Nepal that will be operational at closure of the micro-grants, but could be more efficient if data collected on site would be more accurate. Component 2 of this program could support the implementation of these complementary activities to make sure that the main technology developed under component 1 would be use efficiently.

99. The acceleration component can thus include piloting of technology that would reach the feasibility stage under component 1, designing the instruments that would support an effective and optimized use of the technology as well as support for new innovations that deliver concrete adaptation outcomes.

AFCIA I baseline

AFCIA I approach to acceleration

100. AFCIA I, because of its scale, offered the possibility to work under one of the two components: either Acceleration or Enabling Environment. The maximum budget of 250,000 USD only enabled to reach one major outcome, that could be a feasibility analysis, the formulation of an enabling environment, or the piloting of a specific technology at small scale. Thus some technologies that have demonstrated, through a feasibility assessment that they could be implemented in the selected country and selected area could not be piloted because of the budget restrictions. Same happened to enabling environment instruments that have been designed under AFCIA I but could not be tested in the local context because of the budget restrictions.

101. Considering the increase in value of AFCIA II programme, UNEP CTCN suggests using Component 2 to push the innovation one stage further in the innovation cycle to ensure that technologies that would have been considered as feasible in the context of the host country could be scaled up.

102. 12-18 months of implementation is a relevant period to confirm country´s involvement, stakeholder´s participation and rate the level of importance of the technology assistance for the country. Only projects that will have received a strong traction from the country will be moved to Component 2.

Proposed approach for AFCIA II

103. Output 2.1 will scale up acceleration grants (up to 10 out of the 40) deployed under Component 1 through additional funding.

104. When AFCIA I was offering the possibility to work either on the acceleration or the enabling environment component, AFCIA II, through the additional funding available, will offer the possibility to accelerate 40 climate adaptation technologies (Component 1), scale up micro-grants (up to 10) under component 2.1 and then leverage up to 10 micro-grants under Component 3. Technologies will be either deployed (if they had only reached the feasibility analysis under Component 1), reinforced to ensure their effective use (in case the effective use of the technology would request additional components to be added such as Early Warning systems or data collection) or supported by an sustainable and operational enabling environment (such as a financial model).

105. Thus, micro-grants selected under Component 2 would receive up to USD 350,000 USD (up to USD 250,000 under Component 1 and additional USD 100,000 maximum under Component 2 to scale up the initiative).

Output 2.1: 10 most promising innovative, transformative and locally led adaptation technologies are scaled up.

106. It is expected that after receiving appropriate technical and financial training, 10 out of the 40 micro-grants assessed under the Component 1 will be scaled up after project completion.

107. The selection of the 10 micro-grants that should be demonstrated would be made based on the following (but not limited to) criteria:

- The component 1 has been implemented successfully and the feasibility assessment demonstrates that the innovative, transformative, and locally led technology has had positive and quantifiable impact based on the CTCN M&E and closure reports as well as the result tracker defined for this specific AFCIA II programme.
- The NDE, NIE, DA, and other national and local stakeholders have proactively been engaged during the implementation of Output 1.3
- A written communication from the NDE and or the NIE/DA has been received by the CTCN by which the host country and beneficiary of the micro-grant officially requested the demonstration of the technology.
- Output 1.3 would have focused on the development of a detailed pre-feasibility without official testing or piloting of the technology or
- The technology has been tested under Output 1.3 in one specific area and the host country would like to test it in another region, other climatic – geographical – social- economical context.

108. Once the 10 projects would have been selected, the scope of the demonstration or scale up will need to be defined. This will include:

- Stakeholder consultations with NDE, NDA, NIE, project proponent(s) and key stakeholders including beneficiaries/end users and most vulnerable groups.
- Defining expectations, objectives, results, and main achievements
- CTCN to define a new Response Plan for the demonstration activities.
- Response Plan, and only if relevant updated SRIF, to be reviewed by NDE, NDA, NIE, project proponent(s) and key stakeholders (up to 3 rounds of comments)
- Final response plan to be signed by NDE, project proponent(s) and CTCN.
- Finally, a new contract will need to be issued either to the same network partner of the CTCN in charge of the implementation of the Output 1.3 or to another network partner through the launch of a new bidding process.

109. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 2.1.1: Selection of 10 micro-grants out of the 40 tested to be scaled up.
- Activity 2.1.2: Definition of the new scope for each of the 10 selected technologies.
- Activity 2.1.3: Contracts with implementers are renewed or new bidding process is initiated to select a network partner of the CTCN.
- Activity 2.1.4: Selected 10 technologies are demonstrated.
- Activity 2.1.5: M&E of the 10 demonstrated technologies using CTCN M&E/closure reports and AF Tracker results.

Acceleration Phase - Component 3 - Innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies are leveraged through the establishment of enabling environments (NSI), finance and knowledge.

110. IPCC states that 'Policy packages tailored to national contexts and technological characteristics have been effective in supporting low-emission innovation and technology diffusion. Public policies can support training and R&D, complemented by both regulatory and market-based instruments that create incentives and market opportunities" (IPCC AR6 SYR SPM C7.5, p36).

111. The actions and activities of the technology framework[20] include 'Supporting countries in incentivizing innovation by improving the policy environments, strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, and institutional arrangements for establishing and/or strengthening their national systems of innovation". The National Systems of Innovation (NSI) is included as a component of common areas of work of Technology Executive Committee and CTCN under the Joint Work Programme of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027.

112. Component 3 will support the establishment of an enabling enironment for the technology tested under Component 1 and maybe scaled up under component 2 through:
- Enchoring the technologies wthin a National System of Innovation
- Additional finance leveraged by the formulation of up to 3 concept notes
- Transversal and continuous knowledge and learning and sharing.

113. Collaboration and knowledge sharing are central pillars of the CTCN. The CTCN aims to reinforce the capacity of countries to facilitate information-sharing, collaboration, and networking. This will enable the exchange of best-recommended practices, experience and knowledge on technology development and transfer and endogenous technologies. This also involves strengthening the capacity of countries and communities to be more resilient and to cope better, in terms of skills and the ability to access suitable finance for scale-up and replicative actions. This will build on the CTCN's existing efforts to implement gender mainstreaming in all its activities (guided by its Gender Policy and Action Plan) and its capacity-building and mentoring support system.

[20] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp24_auv_cop_4_TF.pdf

AFCIA 1 baseline

114. AFCIA I supported 10 micro-grants under the Enabling Environment but did not have a specific focus on National Systems of Innovation. Under AFCIA I, scaling up of the activities were made through the formulation of 2 Concept Notes under the Innovation window as large grants projects. This approach was successful and it is likely that at least one project will manage to leverage additional funding from the AF Innovation Programme to scale up the initiative by covering a larger geograhical territory and a most efficient technology (complementary instruments will be built).

115. With regards to knowledge management, the approach under AFCIA I mainly focused on post implementation perspective with the identification of lessons learnt, the preparation of technology factsheets, the dissemination of success stories. One of the lessons learnt is the need to further communicate and build capacity from the very start of the programme. Only if the programme is well understood and countries agree on the role of climate technologies would good quality requests be received.

Proposed approach for AFCIA II

116. Under AFCIA II, the leveraging of the technologies is expected to happen through the formulation of concept notes, following the same route as the one implemented under AFCIA I, as well as through two additional mechanisms:

- The establishment or improvement of the National System of Innovation of the country as an instrument useful to anchor the technology within an enabling environment
- The implementation of innovative and cooperative tools to support the knowledge sharing component such as the use of Public Digital Goods amongst other instruments.

117. According to IPCC AR6 SYR SPM C7.5, p36, "Policy packages tailored to national contexts and technological characteristics have been effective in supporting low-emission innovation and technology diffusion. Public policies can support training and R&D, complemented by both regulatory and market-based instruments that create incentives and market opportunities". This is why UNEP CTCN suggests to integrate National Systems of Innovation (NSI) as a pillar to the AFCIA II programme. The NSI can help to solve barriers such as the lack of coordination between different institutional entities, it supports collaboration between universities, industry, R&D institutions and government, it centralizes information into one unique platform leading to transparency and strong governance practice. The NSI is a core component of the common areas of work of TEC and CTCN under the Joint Work Programme of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027. Consequently, AFCIA II programme could benefit from CTCN´s growing experience on that field to strengthen the impact of the micro-grants and ensure that countries put in place the needed enabling environment that will support the sustainable deployment of the technology.

118. Also, digitilization has been defined as one of the 2 enablers of the new Programme of Work of the CTCN. Aligned with this new mandate, CTCN proposes to focus on digital solutions which drive resilience in communities. In this regard, CTCN could focus on promoting access to digital public goods (such as freely available and open- source software, data, and standards) that will enable the design of policies, that supports climate risk assessments, planning for adaption and resilience at country level, and informing climate investment decisions. By reflecting digitalization in AFCIA II, the programme builds on IPCC's call (AR6) to *'deliver services in more efficient, timely, intelligent, and less resource-intensive ways using increasingly interconnected physical and digital systems in many facets of economies.*

119. Thus, micro-grants selected under Component 3 – output 3.1 would receive up to USD 430,000 USD (up to USD 250,000 under Component 1, additional USD 100,000 maximum under Component 2 to scale up the initiative and an additional USD 80,000 maximium to linking the technology to the NSI).

Output 3.1 National Systems of Innovation for 10 adaptation technologies are established or improved in developing countries.

120. The CTCN acts as a matchmaker in the establishment of National Innovation Systems (NSI) in developing countries by considering contribution of its three components: actors, institutional contexts, and linkages (WJ Lee & R Mwebaza, Sustainability, 2020) :

- Actors: Organizations that participate in technology development and transfer, e.g. technology firms, universities and financiers;
- Institutional context: Norms, cultural practices and laws that shape actor efforts, e.g. government policies that affect how the private sector invests in a particular sector;
- Linkages: Interactions and relations between the actors and the institutional context, e.g. flows of information and knowledge, and collaboration between firms, universities and research institutions". (UNFCCC TEC Brief #7, Strengthening National Systems of Innovation to Enhance Action on Climate Change, 2015)

121. Technology Execituve Committee (TEC) Brief states that strengthening NSIs requires three key complementary actions:

- Develop the fundamental elements: (i) build a strong education system, (ii) invest in research, development and demonstration (RD&D) and (iii) implement enabling policies (including to support market creation);
- Focus on specific climate technologies that help to meet national climate and development priorities;
- Build strategic and coordination capabilities of play of national actors.

122. The concept of national innovation systems (NIS) is defined as a "network of institutions in the public and private sectors whose activities and interactions initiate, import, modify and diffuse new technologies[21]". At the core of the concept is the understanding that innovation, technical and economic progress are the result of a complex set of relationships among actors producing, distributing and applying various kinds of knowledge.

123. Countries' capabilities to drive and enable climate technology innovation are determined in part by the effectiveness of its national system of innovation (NSI). A country's capabilities to implement and benefit from technological change are shaped by the strength of its NSI and its linkages with international innovation activities and systems. NSI varies across countries, reflecting economic, social, and political differences, and is shaped by historical, cultural, and institutional factors. Effective NSI can help to spur economic growth, increase competitiveness, and create new employment opportunities.

124. Under this output, the CTCN will support the development of national systems of innovation to foster collaborative approaches to climate technology research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) for 10 innovative, transformative and locally led adaptation technologies and promote relevant enabling policies to incentivize and nurture a supportive environment.

125. The CTCN will aim to provide technical assistance to countries to enhance their national systems of innovation through approaches that include support for policy, institutional and regulatory

[21] https://www.oecd.org/science/inno/2101733.pdf

framework development and planning processes, and the advancement of technology transition pathways that stimulate the uptake of climate technologies, for the 10 most promising innovative, transformative and locally led adaptation technologies.

126. The CTCN will establish effective mechanisms, enhanced means, create appropriate enabling environments and work on the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of the 10 most promising innovative, transformative and locally led adaptation technologies through the establishment or improvement of the NSI of the respective host countries. The 10 projects could be either the 10 projects piloted under Component 1 or other projects assessed under Component 2.

127. The selection of the 10 micro-grants that should benefit from the empowered NSI will be done through a selection process based on but not limited the following criteria:

- The assessment done under Component 1 has demonstrated the feasibility of the technology.
- The sacle up process (if applicable) made during Outcome 2 has been successful.
- The host country wants to deploy technology at larger scale and need to create appropriate conditions for the creation of a national market.
- The host country shows commitment, and has the structure in place to develop/strenghen the NSI timely.
- The CTCN, UNEP, the Adaptation Fund, NDE and NIE/DA if applicable, agree that establishing a NSI would be beneficial for the uptake of the technology.

128. The maximum budget for this activity will be of 80,000 USD for each selected micro-grants. (Please refer to Annex D). The expected impact of this output will be to:
- Strengthening countries' capabilities to drive and enable climate technology innovation.
- Supporting countries in incentivizing innovation through policy, institutional and regulatory development.
- Providing opportunities to lower emissions growth, create social and environmental co-benefits, and achieve other SDGs.

129. Activities under this output will be include:

Activity 3.1.1: Selection of 10 micro-grants out of the 40 tested under Component 1 to be leveraged.
Activity 3.1.2: Formulation of Response Plan for each of the 10 selected technologies

This activity could include:
- The evaluation of the national innovative environment for climate action
- The development of a framework and roadmap for the establishment of a National Innovation System
- The introduction of institutional innovation support schemes such as the concept development of an innovation support agency.
- The introduction of schemes to enhance innovation capacity through the development of innovation communication and capacity building strategy and plan for example, or the development of a web-based platform on innovation.
- For countries that would already have a NSI in place, the activity could focus on improving the existing NSI to integrate the results achieved during the implementation of Component 1.

Activity 3.1.3: Contracts with implementers are renewed or new bidding process is initiated to select a network partner of the CTCN.
Activity 3.1.4: NSI for the selected 10 technologies is established or improved.
Activity 3.1.5: M&E of the 10 demonstrated technologies using CTCN M&E/closure reports and Adaptation Fund Tracker results.

Output 3.2. Concept notes are formulated and submitted to the Adaptation Fund

130. Scalable bankable projects that target Adaptation Fund and UNEP/CTCN´s priorities/mandates, including Agriculture and food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Forests and land use management; Innovative adaptation financing; Local traditional ecological knowledge solutions, including harnessing or revival of indigenous, traditional solutions; Marine, fisheries, and oceans adaptation; Nature-based solutions, including ones that are biodiversity-supporting, in various settings (e.g. urban, peri-urban and non-urbanized); Urban adaptation and Water management, and deliver quantifiable climate adaptation benefits will be selected by UNEP and CTCN to be scaled up through the preparation and submission of up to 3 concept notes (CN). The concept notes will enable the country to leverage up to 5 million USD per project under the Innovation Window for Large projects. Following the implementation of the component 1 (Innovative, transformative, and locally-led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed and tested), component 2 (Innovative, transformative and locally-led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up), and component 3 – Output 3.1, the project will have demonstrated the impact of the technology at small scale and will benefit from a favourable NSI. The additional funding will support the country in replicating the initiative at national level, and even so, if relevant, at multi-country (regional) scale.

131. Once the technology concept would have passed this selection, the CTCN will contract an external consultant, specialized in the required sector / technology, to support the CTCN to formulate a concept note to the Innovation Programme of the Adaptation Fund. The Concept note will be used to confirm the interest of the Adaptation Fund in financing the detailed design phase (and potentially the implementation) of the presented concept. The Concept Note will be submitted to the Adaptation Fund according to the deadline announced by the Adaptation Fund in this link and following the right template.

132. The development of the concept notes will follow the 2-phased methodology described below.

Phase 1: Development of Project framework

- Develop project ideas through consultations with CTCN, Adaptation Fund´s Country Focal Point, NDE of the country, other relevant stakeholders.
- Undertake pre-feasibility analysis and studies to clearly articulate the project concepts which can be used to develop viable concept note.
- Submit pre-feasibility analyses and studies and the proposed project concept to CTCN for review. The objective of developing the pre-feasibility study is to clearly define the scope of the project (areas of intervention), estimated adaptation impacts with robust analysis supporting the data. The pre-feasibility study will be used to develop the concept note with the Country and the Designated Authority.

Phase 2: Development of a concept note for the Adaptation Fund Innovation Program

- Working closely with identified Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund, develop a draft concept note engaging closely with CTCN and the NDE, and key stakeholders.
- Submit the draft concept note and to the CTCN, DA, NDE for review and inputs.
- Secure feedback and incorporate the changes suggested in the draft concept notes, and
- Seek acceptance and approvals for the prepared draft concept notes from CTCN, DA, NDE and UNEP.
- Submit final CN to the AF before the deadline defined by the AF.
- Get feedback from the AF and incorporate the same in the concept note.
- Obtain formal clearances and approval by AF.

133. Activities under this output will include:

- Activity 3.2.1: Selection of micro-grants to leverage additional funding.
- Activity 3.2.2: 3 Concept notes are developed and submitted to the Adaptation Fund

Transversal capacity building, and knowledge sharing phase.

134. Component 1, output 1.1 will also support this transversal and knowledge sharing phase. This output is described under paragraphs 81-98.

Output 3.3 Knowledge and capacity on adaptation technologies through Digital Public Goods, amongst other instruments, is built.

135. Capacity Building and knowledge transfer will be disseminated through a transversal and continuous output (Component 3 – Output 3.3). This output will be dedicated to raise awareness on the results achieved by the programme and each micro-grants and to ensure continuous and broader capacity building and knowledge transfer is achieved. Digital public goods, as well as other instruments, will be made available globally for the broader learning and sharing, and potential replication of climate adaptation technologies.

136. UNEP CTCN believe that to unlock a more equitable world, a global effort is needed to encourage and invest in the creation of digital public goods[22]: open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content, or any other digital assets freely available. This has the potential to scale up digital tools, enable improved policy making, promote climate resilient pathways, increase resilience, and inform climate investment decisions. Such initiatives will be tested under this AFCIA II programme.

137. The compelling data, key findings and success stories will be identified collected and compiled under different appropriate reader friendly material and published under different languages (English, French and Spanish) and used for further communication. The data, findings and messages will be tailored so that they are easily accessible and can be readily explained to all the distinctive components of the target audience, including the different types of stakeholders and partners and the broader public. The programme dashboard on the CTCN website will be used to share such information with external audiences and stakeholders.

138. Latest project information and reports will be populated in CTCN and UNEP websites, external audience will be reached out with key updates through newsletters, articles, emails, linkedIn, facebook, twitter notifications and any other relevant social media channels, online and in person events in the margin of relevant international conferences will be organized to share experience and good practice. A described plan will be prepared under Component 1 as part of the Outreach and capacity building plan.

139. Thoughout the implementation of the AFCIA II programme, it is expected that the following actions will be undertaken:

- Identify lessons learned (at least 5) and provide guidelines a replicable approach to promoting innovative, transformative and locally-led technologies

[22] https://www.un.org/techenvoy/content/digital-public-goods

- Organize at least one knowledge transfer workshop or regional workshops based on what seems relevant, with all selected project proponents to exchange on their experience, lessons learnt and way forward
- Organize online and in person events in the margin of relevant international conferences such as the Regional Climate Weeks every year.
- External audiences will also be involved through Digital Public Goods and platforms. Digital Public Goods and platforms are defined as a freely available and open- source software that can be as an instrument to spread widely learning and sharing on adaptation technologies.
- Formulate at least 5 project (success) stories that could demonstrate gender empowerment
- Develop up to 3 technology factsheets.
- Evaluate the engagement of communities through indicators at technical assistance and programme level

140. Activities under this output may include:

- Activity 3.3.1: Development of the programme communication and knowledge sharing strategy.
- Activity 3.3.2: Use of innovative and digital instruments such as Digital Public Goods amongst other instruments to promote the program and aligned it with CTCN new programme of work.
- Activity 3.3.3: Monitoring and evaluating the impact of the programme. The programme will be monitored at micro-grant level through the M&E as well as Closure report of the CTCN, as well as yearly through the Result Tracker of AF PPR and at programme level through the results tracker of the AF PPR. The impact of the project reflected in the closure report will be gathered in the online and centralized M&E platform of the CTCN[23] (restrictive access) as well as in the Facts and Figures session of the CTCN webpage (public access)[24].

141. A separate but interlinked proposal will share UNEP ´s vision on how the performance and impact of the global USD 40 million AFCIA II programme across multiple Implementing Entities could be strengthened through coordination, management, monitoring as well as knowledge sharing and learning services.

B. Describe how the project /programme would contribute meaningfully to the Expected Results under the Innovation Pillar (i.e. (i) New innovations and risk-taking[25] encouraged and accelerated; (ii) Successful innovations replicated and scaled up; (iii) Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation and (iv) Evidence base generated and shared)

142. The Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2022 of the Adaptation Fund establishes a strategic focus on innovation including a micro-grants facility to develop and/ or test innovative adaptation products and technologies. Likewise, the Technology Framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) includes, as a key theme, support to accelerate and scale up innovation at different stages of the technology cycle to help countries to build resilience, foster sustainable development and ensure gender responsiveness.

143. The proposed programme by CTCN links to the three pillars of the AF Medium Term Strategy (MTS) II of (1) Action, (2) Innovation, and (3) Learning and Sharing; and more specifically to the

[23] https://www.activityinfo.org/login

[24] https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/request-visualizations

[25] For some clarifications on the concept of risk, please see INNOVATION PROJECT DESIGN ELEMENTS AND FURTHER CLARIFICATION ON THE CONCEPT OF RISK.

expected results (ERs) of the Innovation Pillar as defined by the AF MTS II. The table below highlights the contributions of the proposed programme to the ERs of the innovation pillar.

Expected results (ER) of AF MTS II	**Contributions of Proposed Programme**
New innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated.	• New and high impact potential ideas will be sourced through reaching out and supporting a wide range of stakeholders at all levels and across continents with a focus on the most vulnerable countries with less capacities (Component 1 – Output 1.1 and 1.2) • 40 high-potential adaptation technology projects will be identified, assessed, and tested. Component 1 – Output 1.3) • Innovation will be promoted through capacity building and knowledge sharing activities using Digital Public Goods amongst other instruments. (Component 3 – Output 3.3)
Successful innovations replicated and scaled up	• The 10 most promising adaptation technologies that were assessed will be scaled up. (Component 2 – Output 2.1) • The enabling environment for 10 highest-potential adaptation technologies will be enhanced for technology (Component 3 – Output 3.1) • 3 Concept Notes formulated and submitted to the Adaptation Fund for additional financing and large-scale implementation. (Component 3 – Output 3.2)
Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation	• Transversal and continuous capacity building and knowledge transfer programmes will be conducted to make learning and sharing on climate adaptation technologies broader and accessible and boost replication. (Component 3 – Output 3.3) • The enabling environment for 10 high-potential adaptation technologies will be enhanced for technology scale-up. (Component 3 – Output 3.1)
Evidence base generated and shared (linkage with learning and sharing pillar)	• Rigorous Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be conducted at pre- and post-implementation stage.) • Knowledge collection and sharing activities will be conducted to build an evidence base of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products, and technologies (Component 3 – Output 3.1) • Digital public goods will be made available through the CTCN's website to share knowledge compiled and collected through the program (Component 3 – Output 3.1)

C. Describe how the project/programme will source innovation small grant proposals, and screen them for the potential to support concrete adaptation actions to assist the participating countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience.

The programme will administer small grants which should not exceed US$ 250,000. The proposal should provide details on the planned outreach effort and sourcing of innovation proposals, such that it would be ensured that innovation would not be restricted, and that the initiative would allow for various types of innovation (technologies, techniques, innovative finance for adaptation, practices, mechanisms and other.) Innovation may include the involvement of new or non-conventional stakeholders in the innovation process and/or the project develops incorporate new ideas "ways of doing things", create or enhance social relationships or form new collaborations/ partnerships to address the adaptation challenge etc. (i.e., social innovation.) The proposals should include details on the process for awarding small grants, such as the approach, criteria, and timeline. Details on the proposed monitoring and evaluation arrangements of the small grants, results management, and, very importantly, the learning and sharing aspect of the programme. Provision of technical assistance should also be detailed in the design.

Describe how the project/programme will source innovation small grant proposals.

144. The delivery model of the CTCN has already proven to be successful in the last AFCIA programme. Please refer to paragraphs 28-35 of the proposal. The CTCN will ensure the selection of proposals through competitive bidding and stringent criteria for demonstration and scale up. The projects will be evaluated based on the CTCN's minimum eligibility, prioritization, and balancing criteria (please refer to paragraph 89) to ensure vulnerable countries like LDCs and SIDs are prioritized but also selected technologies are aligned with their NAPs, TNA and TAPs. Selected projects will also abide by the UNEP's Safeguard Risk Identification framework to mitigate its potential project risks.

145. The sourcing of the micro grants will be done based on a country driven process, defined by CTCN mandate, with the lead of the National Designated Entity and in collaboration with the NIE/DAs. The programme will administer small grants which should not exceed US$ 250,000. The sourcing of the grants is part of the **incubation phase, Outcome 1.**

Proposed monitoring and evaluation arrangements of the small grants and results management

146. Impact on climate change adaptation will materialize several years after the delivery of technical assistance. The CTCN has a monitoring and evaluation system fully operational since 2020 and internal dashboard to track, evaluate and report on activities, results, and expected impacts of its services. AFCIA, I have been defined as the baseline for the implementation of the AFCIA II programme. Please refer to "AFCIA baseline" and "proposed approach to AFCIA II" sections for additional details. The system will facilitate capturing the impact of CTCN activities through aggregated output, outcome, and impact indicators such as anticipated funding leveraged, anticipated increased economic, health, well-being, infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystems resilience to climate change impacts because of technical assistance or anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries. Furthermore, methodologies have been developed for guiding CTCN implementing partners and country focal points for climate technology in completing the TA closure reports that form the backbone of the CTCN reporting system, thereby enabling robust reporting on the activities of the CTCN.

147. The micro-grants, implemented as technical assistance projects, will meet monitoring and reporting requirements through a mandatory monitoring and reporting activity applied to each microgrant that includes a CTCN M&E and closure report as well as Adaptation Fund results tracker tools at micro-grant and programme levels. Please refer to Annex A.

148. An M&E Framework will need to be developed for each micro grant implemented. This M&E will be defined at the very beginning of the implementation. The M&E-related activities will consist of:

- Providing an indication of the anticipated impacts (i.e., likely long-term effects) of the CTCN technical assistance in the country and /or sector
- Providing an indication of the expected outcomes (i.e., likely short-medium term effects) of the CTCN technical assistance in the country and/or sector
- Defining the outputs (consisting of at least one, but preferably more than one, service and/or product) of the CTCN assistance in the country and/or sector
- Post project sustainability will be considred by providing an indication of how the outputs produced by the CTCN assistance will contribute/ support/ enable the host country/request proponent to advance on implementing climate technologies once the technical assistance is completed. For this purpose the CTCN follows every year with the implementers and the NDEs, through an email or bilateral meetings, on the implemented technical asssitance in order to understand whether the project was able to leverage additional funding, if the enabling environment tool has been endorsed, if the technology has been replicated or any other news related to the technical assistance after its closure.
- Identification of past and ongoing public and private sector initiatives at the local, national or regional level that the CTCN assistance will specifically build on and link to
- Defining the situation (or state) that the CTCN assistance will be initiated from (i.e., its baseline).
- Describing how gender considerations will be included and monitored within the proposed activities, and any gender co-benefits that will be gained because of implementing the CTCN assistance
- Setting out how the monitoring and reporting for the CTCN assistance will be constituted ((i.e., M&E plan, data collection methodology, responsibilities, reporting, etc.)
- Selecting and defining performance and impact indicators (qualitative and quantitative)
- Elaboration of a logical framework as a basis to measure the success of CTCN assistance after it has been completed, where each response activity will be set out alongside one or more respective performance indicators and source(s) of information, Means of Verification and responsible party for its collection. Noting that the monitoring of the impacts will be further defined and elaborated through the Impact Monitoring Plan.

149. The closure report is designed to (1) communicate publicly in one synthesis document a summary of progress made and lessons learned under the technical assistance towards the anticipated impact, and (2) compile information required for internal use in donor and UN reporting. Monitoring requirements are also taken in consideration at early stages of the process, while designing the expected outcomes and outputs of each project, as well as their associated indicators. National focal points are expected to play a key role in contributing to inform this process. These reporting requirements will be the basis to monitor the progress made against outcomes, outputs, activities, and associated indicators included in the programme Result Tracker. Impact at micro-grants level will be shared with the Adaptation Fund at least once a year as part of the PPR.

150. The Results tracker provided by the Adaptation Fund and reported as part of the PPR enables to quantify the impact of the micro-grants through very clear indicators. The analysis of each individual result tracker will provide an overview of the impact of the UNEP CTCN programme. This monitoring will be made at 2 different scale: at project scale (for each of the 60 micro grants) and at programme scale as a global summary of the 60 (40+10+10) micro grants.

151. The CTCN also has a proven and robust project management system in place which would be applied to facilitate monitoring and reporting throughout implementation thereby facilitating adaptive management and learning by doing. Key features of the project management system include a project tracking tool which: is easy to update; contains information on process/status, financing, country focal points, eligibility, and prioritization criteria; is linked to a document database, collecting, among others, gender disaggregated data; is tied to reporting and visualization tools that are automatically updated; and differentiates between private and public information. The objective of the system is to ensure that support is targeted towards activities that demonstrate concrete impacts, address the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement and the long-term vision for technology development and transfer. The Programme management will endeavour to establish a culture and practice of monitoring micro-grants activities to demonstrate achievements in a transparent and accountable manner, as well as to facilitate knowledge capture and adaptive management.

152. The indicators at micro-grants and programme scale are included into ANNEX A.

D. Describe how the project / programme would screen innovation small grant proposals for their potential to provide economic, social, and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund.

Alignment with Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund

153. The programme will screen and select the micro-grants through eligibility, prioritization, and balancing criteria. Please refer to paragraph 89 for more details. The screening process will rank the projects based on their innovativeness, and their potential to provide economic, social, and environmental benefits and increase the resilience of the hosted countries to the effect of climate change.

154. Separately, UNEP safeguard policy will be applied to ensure that no negative impacts is expected because of the implementation of the micro-grants. UNEP Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) will be used to ease the approval process internally and ensure the quality of the screening by UNEP team. For each pre-selected micro- grants, a SRIF will be prepared and sent for clearance to the UNEP Safeguards Advisor. If the screening assigns a high or moderate risk category to the project, additional steps will be taken to avoid or mitigate such risks during project preparation and management. The SRIF is fully aligned with Adaptation 15 Safeguard Principles. A comparison table is included In Annex E.

155. Project and safeguard information will be disclosed to public and relevant stakeholders for their information and engagement through the Safeguard Mechanism specific webpage of the CTCN. Regular monitoring of the compliance with required environmental and social management plan will be carried out and documented in the annual progress reports. The project team will encourage stakeholders to communicate any potential. Compliance and grievance issues during the kick off meeting and the link to the Grievance Redress Mechanism will also be made publicly available and communicated during the inception report. The project team will respond promptly to any concerns observed or reported to avoid their escalation to be the grievance issues.

156. A specific webpage of the CTCN on Safeguard Mechanism will actively disseminate information on how to raise grievance cases and access grievance redress mechanism, if there is any concern and complaint related to the implementation of the selected micro-grants.

157. UNEP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) aims to strengthen the sustainability and accountability of UNEP programmes and projects. It respects human rights and aims to protect people and the environment from potential adverse impacts of project interventions and to ensure that stakeholders activity participate in programmes and projects and have effective channels to voice their concerns. The ESSF sets out UNEP's commitment to sustainable development and environmental and social standards that are designed to promote human well-being and the protection of the environment.

158. To support the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework UNEP has adopted several related policies which will be applied to the Aggregator mechanism including:

- Policy guidance on environment, human rights and addressing inequalities.
- Indigenous people policy
- Policy and strategy on gender equality and the environment
- Promoting greater protection for environmental defenders
- UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework
- UNEP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism

Alignment with Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund

159. The different ways in which environmental and climatic conditions impact the lives of women and men is largely a result of existing inequalities around the world. Gender roles often create differences in the way that men and women act in relation to the environment, and in the ways men and women are enabled or prevented from acting as agents of change and building their resilience. Due to these differentiated roles, men and women adopt different strategies and have different types of knowledge regarding environmental protection and climate change.

160. There is widespread gender inequality in land rights and ownership, and access to and management of resources. This impacts the whole society and economy: children are 60-85 per cent more likely to suffer from malnutrition where women lack land rights. Supporting women's access to income, savings, and assets, as well as developing childcare services, can create new opportunities for advancing national development. Women are often engaged in informal economic activities that lack visibility and are much more vulnerable to climate hazards. For instance, in some countries, women's contribution to the formal economic sector is not recognized — for example, their contribution to farming or fishing. This limits access to benefits such as climate change information and agricultural extension services (technology, finance, and skills training), which are often targeted at men in formal occupations. Ensuring that women as well as men benefit from AFCIA will bring projects closer to the reality on the ground and help develop more effective solutions for adaptation.

161. As per Decision 2/CP.17 to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies considering gender considerations to support action on mitigation and adaptation, the CTCN has developed a Gender Policy and Action Plan[26] approved by the Board which is being implemented and will be applied to AFCIA II programme. This gender policy also responds to the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (Decision 3/CP.23) and the increasingly acknowledged and important linkages between gender and climate, and thus applies to the full range of CTCN activities including technical assistance, capacity building, networking, communication, knowledge sharing, monitoring, and evaluation. The policy was developed in a collaboration between gender experts and the CTCN secretariat. The CTCN also acknowledges the valuable inputs provided by representatives from the UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency.

[26] TCN´s gender strategy https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/resources/ctcn_gender_policy_and_gender_action_plan.docx_.pdf

162. A gender-sensitive approach will be applied to the implementation of capacity building and knowledge sharing including:

- Use of male and female knowledge product, communication, and public education material developers for the diversity of perspectives and approaches, as well as male and female reviewers of these products.
- Use of gender-sensitive language and gender-balanced images (women not presented as victims but as agents of change).
- Examining context and content (use convincing gender arguments based on reliable sources and qualitative and quantitative data including sex-disaggregated data where relevant).
- Referring to (inter-)national policy framework, policies, strategies, and plans, as applicable and appropriate.

163. UNEP-CTCN will work to leave no one behind, aligned with AF principles 2 and 3 "Access and Equity" and "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups" respectively, while increasing its focus on women, and vulnerable, marginalized groups. UNEP-CTCN will address the special needs of least developed countries, land-locked developing countries and small island developing states, facilitating access to finance, technology and innovative solutions to help them build more resilient and inclusive economies and societies in a post COVID-19 world. In its contribution, UNEP will channel the voices of those most vulnerable to environmental degradation, including women, indigenous peoples and their communities, and children and youth.

164. Alignment with Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund [27]will be ensured and aligned based on the experience built from the implementation of AFCIA phase I. Gender equality will be considered as guiding principle of the risk screening checklist (SRIF). The indicators used to identify and monitor the risks listed in the SRIF will all be disaggregated by gender. Also, the CTCN has robust gender procedures in place to mainstream gender from the early start of the discussion on the Technical Assistance (TA) requests and the design of project concept notes, through implementation and monitoring of impacts on gender equality and women empowerment. Key tools and procedures already in place and used in developing and implementing AFCIA I and will be replicated to AFCIA II including:

- CTCN screening and prioritization criteria applied to all TA assistance projects (including AFCIA projects), include a gender equality and women empowerment criteria, and are aligned with UNEP ESSF (criteria 6. The request promotes and demonstrates gender equality, and empowerment of vulnerable groups, including women and youth)
- CTCN Gender Mainstreaming Tool is being used to develop the response plans and guide the design, implementation, and monitoring of the TAs. The tool follows a 3-step approach: 1/Perform gender analysis; 2/Develop action plan; 3/Monitor and Evaluate. The goal is to support equal participation and ensure that both women and men benefit from the project and that inequality is not perpetuated.
- IPs/Network Members are required to report on gender indicators and provide gender disaggregated data where applicable.

165. The implementation of the AFCIA II programme will be aligned with UNEP and CTCN´s gender policy and action plan through the definition of specific Monitoring and Evaluation indicators defined to report on the impact of the AFCIA II programme, and available in Annex A.

[27] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Decision-B.35-36.25_updated-GP-and-GAP.pdf

E. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme and explain how the regional or multi-regional approach would support cost-effectiveness.

Cost-Effectiveness of the programme

166. UNEP CTCN will be cost effective due to their experience and understanding of managing AFCIA I programme. CTCN UNEP is trained in screening and selecting relevant micro-grants, it already has an idea on the design that the webpage should have, how would transparency in the process be ensured, as well as the potential difficulties that could be faces (please refer to AFCIA baselines under Section II project justification for further details) and the intervention strategies (please refer to "proposed approach for AFCIA II" for additional details). Webinars have already been organized under AFCIA I and thus the format that works better (regionally) has already been identified. The different steps to be followed from the launch to the closure of the projects are well established and run smoothly. The branding image of the programme already exits, the NDEs have been regularly informed about the AFCIA I programme, thus AFCIA II should be easy to understand. All these factors will impact the cost effectiveness of AFCIA II.

167. The project will build on the expertise and experience of the CTCN and its 480 Network Members, thereby leveraging existing skills and knowledge in a cost-effective manner. The Network Members have been pre-screened by the CTCN and meet the following membership criteria:

- One of the following institutional structures: national technology centre or institution; regional climate technology centre or network; intergovernmental, international, regional or sector organization, partnership or initiative that contributes to technology deployment and transfer; or research, academic, financial, non- governmental, private sector or public sector organization, partnership, or initiative.
- Demonstrated capability in initiatives aimed at development, transfer and deployment of climate innovations and technologies applicable for developing countries including expertise in policy, capacity building and/or investment.
- Operational and organizational stability, as evidenced by financial, human, and other resources relative to their mandate and size that could reasonably be deemed sufficient to deliver the organization's mandate; and
- A pledge to comply with the CTCN code of Conduct.

168. Network Members will be engaged in Technical Assistance, capacity building, and knowledge sharing activities of the project. Inputs to capacity building and knowledge sharing take place on a no-cost basis while implementation of technical assistance is based on a competitive bidding process that ensures the greatest value. Furthermore, during all activities, efforts will be made to assess the cost-effectiveness of the proposed innovations as well as their suitability for private sector funding. The approach for such assessments will be taken from existing good practices within the CTCN portfolio.

169. The second independent review of the CTCN[28] on cost effectiveness concludes that "the CTCN can be considered as cost effective given that the services it provides are based on country-driven demand rather than being standardized and of small scale. The CTCN managed to develop its organizational structure and skills without increasing human resources overall. The CTCN uses a tendering process that allows the most economically advantageous providers to be selected for technical assistance implementation, alongside reinforcing competition among many Network members. Fewer internal resources would have involved limiting the scope of the projects and

[28] Page 14 of the second independent report of the CTCN file:///Users/Nadege/Documents/UN_CTCN/UNEP/CTCN%20prodoc/2023_Review%20May%2002nd/May02nd%20comments/Support%20document/Second%20independant%20report%20CTCN%20E&Y.pdf

expected outputs or cancelling some planned activities, thereby affecting the quantity and quality of outputs and outcomes delivered."

Cost-Effectiveness of regional or multi-regional approach

170. The CTCN approach uses a common framework of activities based on a theme or focus area adapted to different national circumstances, and can be used across a subregion, region, or continent. The CTCN will continue to replicate its multi-country and programmatic approaches in implementing the UNEP CTCN AFCIA II programme. Indeed, as requested by the Advisory Board and mandated by COP decisions, the CTCN should promote multi country (regional) capacity building, analysis and research at a regional level that will have the potential to have impact at country level. Efficiency gains will be achieved through learnings captured from previous CTCN-implemented technical assistance requests where programmes can be delivered based on learning from similar NDE submissions. For example, under AFCIA I programme the Solar Pumping Irrigation Systems were requested by the 3 regions (LAC, Africa and Asia). The CTCN will aim at increasing transfer of knowledge on this technology by developing a sectorial technology factsheet will be created to gather key functionalities of these systems. Also, as part of CTCN new Programme of Work, the nexus Water – Food - Energy has been identified as a system of transformations. Any lessons learnt and expertise acquired by the CTCN is supervising these projects will be used for the benefit of the AFCIA II programme.

171. This regional approach supports the capacity-building and stakeholder engagement efforts of the CTCN in effectively mainstreaming climate technologies into national planning and enhancing access to financial resources. Through its new Programme of Work the CTCN will strengthen its ability to support countries in scaling up and reaching their NDC adaptation and mitigation targets through the deployment of climate technologies.

172. Building on its experience in over more than 160 developing countries, the CTCN is well placed to adopt a regional approach, whether via multi-country implementation or through programmatic approaches. Multi-country projects promote capacity building, analysis and research at a regional level that infuses direct support at country level and presents several efficiency gains such as lower transactional costs and the harmonization of policies and regulations across a region. However, with microgrants of maximum 250,000 USD multi-country projects might not be realistic. In term of cost effectiveness, the CTCN's programmatic approach often revolves around a standard methodology or thematic focus across several countries and may be established to facilitate the replication of a project type that has been effective in supporting transformational change.

173. The Medium-Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation will be used to assess and improve the cost-effectiveness of the global programme.

F. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, adaptation planning processes, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action, national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs), adaptation communications, and other voluntary adaptation reports, where they exist, as well as with the UNFCCC technology framework, and other relevant instruments .

174. The programme will ensure consistency with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, adaptation planning processes, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action, national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs), adaptation communications, as well as with the UNFCCC technology framework, and other relevant instruments by/through:

Involving NDEs at all stage of the process from requests of the technical assistance to closure.

- CTCN will involve NDEs and Adaptation Fund´s focal points since the submission of the requests (as the signature of the NDEs and ideally of the DA will be requested as an eligibility criteria) , the formulation of the response plan (Terms of References of the Technical Assistance) and the implementation of the project. This model, already applied within the AFCIA I has demonstrated to be an effective way to ensure the involvement of the country during the implementation of the projects and beyond.

Considering alignment with national strategies as a prioritization criteria of the screening process

- Screening the requests based on their alignment with national policy framework and national priorities defined in their NDCs, TNAs, NAP.

Aligning the implementation of AFCIA II with CTCN mandate and new Programme of Work.

- CTCN will make sure to adapt and adopt new long-term planning techniques and best practices to reflect the urgency of the transformation emphasized in the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C.
- By mandate, CTCN will ensure alignment of the programme with Paris Agreement, UNFCCC decisions, COP decisions.

Connecting the programme to CTCN partners through regular communication with:

- UNEP and CTCN regional offices support the capacity-building and stakeholder engagement efforts of the CTCN in effectively mainstreaming climate technologies into national planning and enhanced access to financial resources.
- GCF, GEF, other UN agencies such as UNDP

Encouraging transparency and collaboration among institutional and non-conventional local stakeholders

- As part of a new enabler of its Programme of Work, and as a pillar of AFCIA II, the CTCN will promote the establishment or improvement of National Systems of Innovation to support policies, institutional and regulatory frameworks and planning processes on innovation (outcome 2 and Output 3.1)

Building linkages with United Nations Country Teams in the different countries to ensure synergies and avoid duplication between the different agencies, project and initiatives ongoing the countries. This network can also support the outreach and capacity efforts in country.

G. Describe how the project / programme would screen innovation small grant proposals for meeting the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund.

175. **Involving NDEs at all stage of the process** from requests of the technical assistance to closure.

- CTCN will involve NDEs and Adaptation Fund´s focal points since the submission of the requests (as the signature of the NDEs and ideally of the DA will be requested as an eligibility criteria) , the formulation of the response plan (Terms of References of the Technical Assistance) and the implementation of the project. This model, already applied within the AFCIA I has demonstrated to be an effective way to ensure the involvement of the country during the implementation of the projects and beyond.

H. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

176. Within the scope of the Adaptation Fund micro-grants accelerator duplication will be avoided by a transparent project dashboard in which the CTCN will record all applications received. This dashboard will be publicly available, and both the Adaptation Fund and other IEs will be given special user rights to access all associated documentation accompanying the applications. If duplication is found, other IEs in coordination with UNE/CTCN will arrange for a conference call with the project in question to decide which proposal, the project proponent want to keep and withdraw. The project proponent will send a formal letter to withdraw the proposal from either UNE/CTCN or another IEs.

177. The risk of duplication could also be lowered by involving AF´s focal points in the process. If each NIE/DA is copied on the submissions related to his country, risks of duplication could more easily be flagged. In the AFCIA coordination project that we have submitted for consideration, this would a coordinating action we would take.

178. Within the application template, a specific section is dedicated to similar initiatives that could have been developed or could be under development under the country / region. Should a similar project/ programme be identified, the CTCN will contact the funding agency to further analyse and understand whether a duplication could take place or if the initiatives would rather be complementary. The CTCN will also request additional information about the status of the initiatives, its scope, coverage area, expected timeline and budget. With this information on hand, the CTCN could decide to reject the request or inform the Adaptation Fund to take a joint decision.

179. The CTCN will have continuous communications with at least:

- CTCN regional offices (Denmark, Kenya, Panama, Bangkok) and Liaison office in Korea.
- UNFCCC TEC
- Advisory Board and respective constituency groups
- UNEP regional offices
- CTCN and UNEP knowledge partners
- UN Regional offices
- NDEs and DA/ NIE at national levels
- Network members
- Adaptation Fund Secretariat

I. Describe the learning and knowledge management system to capture and disseminate evidence, particularly of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products or technologies generated, as a basis for potential scaling up.

The learning and sharing knowledge management mechanism developed should be useful, accessible, sustainable, and, to the extent possible, minimize inefficiencies and duplication. The AFCIA MIEs and RIEs are expected to coordinate closely to help bring about the optimal solution that would best serve the eligible recipient countries' innovation-for-adaptation knowledge needs, including knowledge already generated under AFCIA so far.

180. Through outputs 3.3 of Component 3, UNEP CTCN will:

- Coordinate dispersed stakeholders at micro-grants level.
- Generate awareness around AFCIA II programme among external audiences.
- Demonstrate the value of this AFCIA II programme among key stakeholders.
- Solicit feedback and generating support for continued improvement and sustainability of the CTCN service offering referring to AFCIA II programme.
- Promote capacity building and transfer of knowledge on climate adaptation technologies to the public using Digital Public Goods and other instruments accessible to all.

The Coordination project proposal describes UNEP´s vision on delivering coordination, management, monitoring as well as knowledge sharing and learning to strengthen the global USD 40 million AFCIA II programme implemented by different Implementing Entities.

181. The AFCIA II programme will be assessed, monitored, and reported through different indicators and throughout the implementation of each micro-grants and of the programme through:

- CTCN M&E report (developed at the start of the project implementation and reviewed at the end of the implementation to compare the expected impacts with the results achieved)
- Specific AFCIA II indicators monitored at project and programme scale. The full list of indicators can be found in Annex A.
- CTCN Dashboard will provide specific facts and figures on the impact of the AFCIA II programme, and these results will be publicly available, so will the M&E platform of the CTCN.

182. The project will make use of the CTCN and UNEPs' robust communications and knowledge management system, with a vibrant web portal (www.ctc-n.org) containing over 17,000 information resources on climate change adaptation and mitigation innovations (technology case studies, reports, webinars, social media updates and videos, e-newsletter, and presentations). The CTCN Knowledge Portal contains, amongst other resources, +11,800 innovation and technology publications, case studies, tools, and videos, +2,200 national plans (Technology Needs Assessments, Nationally Determined Contributions, and National Adaptation Plans), +2,100 climate technology solutions, +100 webinars and +40 original CTCN publications. A dedicated webpage similar to the one used under AFCIA I will be created, through which applications will be received (public page) and screened (restrictive access). A specific section under facts and figures will also be created. Communication contents will be regularly updated into CTCN webpage, Facebook, twitter, LinkedIn, and UNEP relevant webpages and publications.

183. Under AFCIA I, an outreach strategy was developed which included the realization of videos, the preparation of press release and the publication of lessons learnt. Under AFCIA II, both an outreach and capacity building strategy (output 1.1) as well as communication and knowledge management strategy (output 3.3) will be developed and include the following tools and resources lay the foundation for communications activities:

- Branding and Visibility Guidelines: The Guidelines ensure that communication activities of all CTCN partners are implemented in a coordinated way, to ensure the visual consistency of CTCN. For the implementation of this programme, branding and visibility outlines will ensure the use of both AF and UNEP CTCN organizational identity, including logo, fonts, photos, and colour scheme to be utilized in brochures, presentations, and other external communications materials.
- Brochures: Brochures could be designed to explain the overview of the AFCIA II programme, the expectations and rules of the programme and information on how to access the AFCIA II programme. Brochures would be made available in English, French and Spanish.
- Case Studies: It is important to demonstrate what type of assistance the CTCN is providing through the implementation of this programme to countries and to document, to the extent possible, the impact that this micro-grant and the programme has on participating countries. Therefore, once micro-grants have been provided and the climate technology which the NDE has solicited assistance on has been implemented, select case studies will be created and will be distributed as stand-alone documents and incorporated into the CTCN's website, presentations, and brochures, always using both AF and UNEP CTCN identity.
- CTCN website: The CTCN utilizes its website to raise awareness of any work it does including the donor programme, such as the ongoing AFCIA I and this AFCIA II programme but also technical assistance opportunities, events, trainings, as well as a wealth of climate technology information. The site is used extensively by users from developing countries.
- E-Newsletters: Consistent and frequent outreach via CTCN, UNEP, and GAN's e-newsletter raises awareness among readers of the availability of CTCN's services and the status of its current work.

It also encourages them to obtain further technology information via the CTCN website (ctc-n.org). This tool will be used to inform about the launch of the programme, the micro grants selected, the dates of webinars, and any news that would be worth sharing (publication of stories, technology factsheets, lessons learnt and more).

- Events: Events offer the prospect of promoting the programme in-person or online to groups of key stakeholders. Examples of relevant events include the Conference of Parties, Regional Forums, sectoral and regional conferences, and host-institution conferences such as UNEA. There are several potential fora for events, and these can be organized by any of the following stakeholders: CTCN, Advisory Board members, NDEs, Network members, or participation in existing regional or international events, such UNFCCC events.
- Image Databank: Photos and graphics help to illustrate the CTCN's work and the technologies that it seeks to transfer to developing countries. These images are utilized in brochures, flyers, the website, presentations, and other promotional materials. The CTCN collects these photos from technical assistance and capacity building implementers and contract photographers to take more high-quality photos of CTCN activities in the field.
- Media Outreach: Media coverage of the CTCN can serve as a message multiplier, reaching broader audiences than more localized communications efforts. Earned media can also drive traffic to the CTCN website and gain the attention of current and existing donors.
- Presentations: Branded and tailored presentations are prepared and delivered at a large variety of events and training courses.
- Progress report: An annual report is a strong way to provide Adaptation Fund and CTCN stakeholders with an overview of the preceding year's accomplishments. The report can be shared to track accomplishments vs. intended outcomes and to inform planning for the next year.
- Mid Term and Terminal Evaluations will be delivered.
- Roll ups and banners: Banners and roll-up banners contain introductory text about the programme along with professional design and visuals and are ideal for conferences and promotional events.
- Social Media: social media represents a low-cost tool that combines technology with social interaction and can be used to engage key audiences and maintain their interest in AFCIA II programme. CTCN will regularly provide updates and share success stories on Twitter and Facebook.
- Video: The CTCN will prepare short videos addressing the work achieved and technology issues to be used in social media, presentation and posted on Vimeo and YouTube.
- Working Language: The working language of the CTCN is English. However, given its global nature, it is vital that information is made available in multiple languages. Technical Assistance requests may be submitted in any UN language. Primary promotional materials, including brochures and template presentations, will be translated into French and Spanish. Translation services are procured to support these efforts. Likewise, the CTCN website is available in all official UN languages.

184. Because of the varying stakeholder groups involved, as well as their geographic and linguistic diversity, it is important to develop specific types of messaging and materials for each group's current and potential members. Tailored promotional materials (videos, animations, infographics, visual displays[29]) are continuously developed and updated for use by CTCN staff, host-organization staff, National Designated Entities and Network members. Also, the CTCN intends to have translated subtitled in videos such as the ones made for the Gender Just Climate Solution Awards[30].

185. CTCN will use a digital dashboard to inform about the progress of the programme´s implementation. This same dashboard has already been active for the management of the AFCIA I

[29] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzYMLQvCz3w&list=PLdL4CIDXOyPdHeZ92DIaT7ae4uSajAed5
https://www.ctc-n.org/capacity-building/youth-climate-innovation

[30] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KqEKT-3vPLo&list=PLdL4CIDXOyPe8LJFbUleVoEka5pDb4CM-

programme and gather facts and figures about the progress in the implementation of the AFCIA. The use of this dashboard held under CTCN webpage helps capturing lessons learned, good practices and impact and analyse this information to develop a consolidated reporting and guidance note.

186. The requests received under AFCIA I and AFCIA II will be accessible through the CTCN webpage under the AFCIA I and AFCIA II respective sections. Authorised users will also be able to check the screening of the requests and the final ranking of the requests based on the screening. The implementation status of each micro-grants will be publicly available through CTCN webpage, and all final deliverables will be uploaded into CTCN webpage publicly accessible. Finally, under the "Facts and figures" sections, the work of the CTCN could be filtered by programme (including AFCIA I and AFCIA II).

187. Also, Digital Public Goods will be developed under AFCIA II to connect the programme with a wide range of stakeholders and stimulate participation from internal and external audiences.

J. Describe the consultative process that would take place, and how will it involve all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations.

188. AFCIA II programme will test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led technologies requests submitted by non-Annex I countries on a country-driven basis as per the mandate of the CTCN. As a lesson learnt from AFCIA I, the requests will be received on a rolling basis, continuously between January 2025 to January 2028. UNEP CTCN outreach strategy will be effective in building pipelines of climate adaptation technologies in developing countries with a strong focus on LDCs and SIDs.

189. Wide multistakeholder consultations and co-design process will be organized from the selection process of the micro-grants to the end of the project´s implementation. The NDE, the project proponents and if possible, the DA/NIE of the Adaptation Fund will be involved since the formulation of the Response Plan (Term of References) to the closure of the project. Selected stakeholders will be involved during the implementation including governmental entities, private sector, academia and civil society, women and youth representatives, indigenous and vulnerable groups as well. For UNEP CTCN, AFCIA II expects to further engage with public institutions during the launch and inception phase of the programme, to encourage academia, universities, think tanks, centres of research to submit requests. Targeted information sessions about the programme will be promoted and organized through CTCN and UNEP network and regional offices.

190. The consultative process will also be ensured through CTCN´s model and the support of the Advisory Board that will be involved since the early stage of the projects and include:

- 16 government representatives, comprising equal representation from Annex 1 and non- Annex 1 Parties
- The Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC)
- A representative of the Green Climate Fund Board
- A representative of the Adaptation Committee
- A representative of the Standing Committee
- The Director of the CTCN; and
- One representative of each of environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs), business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs) and research and independent nongovernmental organizations (RINGOs).

191. Gender, youth, and indigenous communities are represented through the Advisory Board of the CTCN. The impact of the micro-grants on vulnerable communities will be assessed through the screening and the Safeguard Mechanism process.

192. As a Convention Body, the CTCN regularly engages with the UNFCCC Women's Constituency, including on an annual Gender-Just Climate Change Solutions awards and capacity building programme. The project proposal was shared with this group to ensure that the gender perspective is adequately and appropriately reflected.

K. Describe how the project/programme draws on multiple perspectives on innovation from e.g., communities that are vulnerable to climate change, research organizations, or other partners in the innovation space, in the context in which the project/programme would take place.

193. According to the UNFCCC, adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and fully transparent approach, and should be based on and guided by the best available science to integrate adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions[31].

194. The CTCN delivers assistance to many countries and a broad range of sectors through a unique partnership model that leverages the expertise of its host UN agencies, along with a global network of over 500 academic, civil society, finance, private sector, and research institutions, as well as National Designated Entities from over 160 countries, to provide customized technology solutions. The private sector makes up nearly 50 percent of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, most of whom represent small and medium-sized enterprises where many innovative mitigation and adaptation technologies are being developed and adapted. The CTCN serves as a technology broker, connecting countries' needs to partner that can provide the technologies, capacity building, knowledge and finance they seek.

195. The main beneficiaries of the AFCIA II programme will be the developing countries especially the LDCs and SIDS, with the only restriction to work through National Designated Entities (NDEs). Stakeholders in developing countries, via NDEs, are the direct beneficiaries of CTCN technical assistance and knowledge transfer. This is aligned with the CTCN mandate in directly responding to identified needs in a country-driven approach.

196. The implementation of the AFCIA II programme will involve a wide variety of stakeholders from the public sector and industry, including government officials, international donors and financial institutions, private sector companies, and civil society at both the international and national levels.

197. By applying CTCN delivery model (please refer to paragraph 28-35, the requests can be submitted by all kind of project proponents. As no direct assets will be transferred to either the project proponent or the country there is no limitation with regards to financial statements. Any public, private, or non-governmental institutions can submit technological idea to the NDE for endorsement. The NDE will be the entity in charge of applying the first filter in the selection of the requests that are submitted to the CTCN by prioritizing the requests aligned with national priorities and strategies.

198. Based on the lessons learnt from AFCIA I, UNEP CTCN will put in place an adequate support system to ensure that capacity is built among non-conventional stakeholders so they can submit high quality proposals (component 1).

L. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

[31] https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_english_.pdf

Neither the programme, nor the individual small grant projects will be required to provide co-financing, in line with the Fund's mandate to finance the full cost of adaptation. However, co-financing would be considered a positive addition to the initiative, including top-ups of the programme.

199. Article 10, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement highlights the central importance of innovation to meeting the many challenges posed by climate change. Furthermore, 95 % of all non-Annex I countries mention innovation and technology in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Parties to the UNFCCC recognize that adaptation is a global challenge and a key component of the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods, and ecosystems.

200. Successful adaptation requires collaboration between governments and stakeholders, including civil society, across regions and sectors. Developing countries face economic, institutional, or technological barriers through the transfer and acceleration of climate technologies. Such barriers include a lack of capacity, access to finance and the absence of a coordinated community of knowledge and expertise. According to the UNFCCC, the most reported barriers to the development and transfer of the prioritized technologies for adaptation are the development and transfer of the prioritized technologies: economic and financial; policy, legal and regulatory; institutional and organizational capacity; and technical. Despite the importance placed on innovation and technology, uptake has been slow, especially with regards to adaptation. The Technology Framework of the UNFCCC notes that, "there is a pressing need to accelerate and strengthen technological innovation so that it can deliver environmentally and socially sound, cost-effective and better-performing climate technologies on a larger and more widespread scale".[7.]

201. Adaptation innovations and technologies still face a significant investment gap, especially with regards to private finance flows. There are currently very few funds specifically focused on adaptation innovation and technology. Other than the Adaptation Fund and the CTCN, which has been limited by its resources, there is Private Finance Advisory Network (PFAN) and the planned GCF incubator and accelerator initiatives are among the few innovation initiatives with a focus on adaptation. The supply side for technology offering is weak in many developing countries and does not cover the full range of climate impacts, particularly LDCs, and the enabling environment for technology innovation for adaptation is a critical constraint.

202. Still according to the 2021 Adaptation Gap Report prepared by UNEP[32] and "based on a combination of global integrated, global sectoral, and national studies, the annual costs of adaptation in developing countries could be between US$160 billion and US$340 billion by 2030. With increasing levels of climate change, this annual cost is projected to increase to between US$315 billion and US$565 billion by 2050. The costs of adaptation are lower if the Paris Agreement goals are met, especially in the medium to long term." There is an urgent need for the mobilization of public and private finance for adaptation. To mobilize resources at such a scale, efforts to provide evidence of the effectiveness of adaptation innovations, along with actions to incubate and accelerate new tools, approaches and technologies are required.

203. In reference to the co-financing, the CTCN offers to co-finance the support that LDC, SIDs or other developing countries may require to develop quality requests (please refer to the budget in annex D). That would include the following flexibility on the submission process:

- NDEs from LDC and SIDS will be offered the possibility to submit briefs of requests to the CTCN before preparing the full request application. This email will only need to state an indicative title,

[32] https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022?gclid=CjwKCAjwvJyjBhApEiwAWz2nLRYQv4gB6knOfZXun1nwgOD5BNOMpLIdaZ-ZGGfAnXB4cZWjcJd1ihoCWSEQAvD_BwE

sectors to be covered by the requested Technical Assistance, expected outputs and results to be achieved by the TA.
- Based on this email submission, the CTCN will organize a call with the NDE and the project proponent to discuss the requests and define whether it could or not be eligible, and how it could be improved.
- If a request is aligned with eligibility criteria, the CTCN will help the country in developing the full application form until official submission is made. This will be fully co-funded by the CTCN.
- Connection with the Adaptation Fund Focal Point will be made once the request is fully formulated for its review and comments.

204. In reference to top-ups that could be added to the programme, UNEP CTCN proposes to apply to AFCIA II programme some innovative concepts that have been mandated to the CTCN for its new Programme of Work, such as the establishment or improvement of National Systems of Innovation (please refer to paragraph 22) and digitalization using innovative instruments including Digital Public Goods (please refer to paragraph 22). AFCIA II programme will also benefit from any new requirements that could be requested to the CTCN through the Advisory Board or through COP decisions. From previous COP in Egypt, CTCN was requested for example to further develop the programmatic and multi-country approach (please refer to paragraph 65).

205. CTCN is facilitating a network of national, regional, sectoral, and international technology networks, organizations, and initiatives with a view to implementing technical assistance in a resource efficient manner while promoting participatory, inclusive approaches ensuring social and gender justice. For more information about the network, please refer to paragraph 4.

206. On knowledge sharing and comms, CTCN aims to reinforce the capacity of countries to facilitate information-sharing, collaboration, and networking. This will enable the exchange of best recommended practices, experience and knowledge on technology development and transfer and on endogenous technologies. This also involves strengthening the capacity of countries and communities to be more resilient and to cope better with climate change impacts, in terms of skills and the ability to access suitable finance for scale up and replicative actions.

M. Describe how the sustainability of the programme outcomes has been considered when designing the programme, including in the screening of the innovation small grants projects. Describe the pathways to scale up successful small grant's projects.
The programme should include, in its design, pathways for scaling up, i.e., the process by which successful or promising innovations will be directed towards replication and/or scaling up, including for Adaptation Fund's financing window Large Innovation Projects/Programmes for the exceptionally promising small grants.

Sustainability of the programme outcomes

207. To ensure the sustainability of the programme, it will be key for UNEP CTCN to ensure that AFCIA II is responding to local needs and tailored to the needs of individual country contexts. This will be ensured through CTCN´s country demand driven delivery model as well as by applying the screening of the requests based on the eligibility, prioritization, and eligibility criteria (please refer to paragraph 89) that will ensure that the selected micro-grants promote innovative, transformative, gender-responsive and locally led technologies.

208. CTCN will ensure that each micro grants are owned by country stakeholders, to increase their sustainability, scalability, and impacts. To do so, CTCN proposes that:

- Micro-grants are in line with **country priorities and address barriers** impeding effective technology transfer. This will include priorities included in countries' Nationally Determined

Contributions, in Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and Technology Action Plans (TAP), in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).

- **National stakeholders are engaged** from early stages of the projects, in the design and implementation of the assistance. CTCN experience has demonstrated that the most effective TA services are implemented when undertaken in conjunction with **well positioned local partners**. This will also include efforts to reinforce private sector engagement as part of these efforts.
- **Capacity building** will be an important building block of the micro-grants programme, based on country needs, to enable transfer of expertise and knowledge and increase capacities of national actors to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain, and adapt technologies.
- **NIEs and NDEs will be strongly engaged**, and their capacities built, engaging them in micro-grants implementation as well as key regional events. This will contribute to create opportunities not just for sharing common experiences but to build relationships, leading to more active focal points, higher quality of micro-grants submission and scale-up of project results.
- **Replication and learning** will be an integral part of the micro-grants process, to enable the exchange of best practices, experience and knowledge on innovation and technology development and transfer.

209. The CTCN considers that NDEs will be critical to sustain a vastly improved enabling environment which will facilitate the piloting, up scaling and leveraging of the innovative, transformative, and locally led technologies selected to be demonstrated under AFCIA II. NDEs will be encouraged by the CTCN to work in collaboration with AF NIE and DA. For this purpose, the CTCN will request to include AF focal points as mandatory stakeholders in the session dedicated to the mapping of stakeholders of the response plans (Terms of references). The establishment ort improvements of National Systems of Innovation will also support the creation of an enabling environment that will not only be used to support local actors, but also to build the capacity of countries which is fundamental for the sustainability of AFCIA II programme.

210. Securing engagement from stakeholders during implementation which should be ensured through the involvement of the main stakeholders from the Response Plan´s stage until the closure of the project and beyond. Only project signed by NDEs will be deemed eligible. The endorsement of the request by Adaptation Fund´s focal point(s) will also be intended to further secure the involvement of the countries and ease the implementation of the project. The increased participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g., the private sector, local communities, Non-Government Organizations) in actions, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. The interventions under this project will help build a case for sustained government investment with the help and guidance of UNEP Regional offices.

211. Capacity building and knowledge sharing will be ensured through a continuous and transversal output (3.3). This will promote continuous transfer of knowledge at regional level as well as under a sectorial approach. This component is also vital for securing long term sustainability and will be done through digitalization instruments to have the wider and broader impact possible. Many NDEs may require additional technical support to enable them to deliver on these services. This will aid in accelerating the deployment and transfer of technologies both in terms of hardware as well as soft knowledge/orgware.

212. Leveraging of the most promising technologies will be facilitated through the formulation of Adaptation Fund´s concept note targeting the Innovation Window.

N. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impact and risk screening process that will be put in place for the subgrant project.

213. At the time of assessing a short- list of micro-grants, UNEP safeguard will be applied. This starts with the preparation of the Safeguard Risk identification Form (SRIF), for clearance of the UN Environment Safeguards Advisor to determine appropriate risk mitigation measures. There are 8 safeguards defined within UNEP´s Environmental and social sustainability framework ESSF (2020). The first step consisting of risk screening and assessment will be done through the SRIF that will be cleared by the Safeguard Advisor of UNEP. Within AFCIA, focus will be made on low risks projects.

214. Monitoring of the (low) identified risks will be ensure continuously by the implementer.

215. A Grievance Redress Mechanism following UNEP and AF guidelines will be established. The mechanism will be explained in the dedicated webpage created specifically for this Programme under CTCN webpage. Also, reference to this program's Grievance Redress Mechanism will be made in the Response Plan (term of Reference) that are publicly available in CTCN webpage. This mechanism will also be described and explained during the kick -of call and inception meeting to ensure that all key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the micro-grants are aware of this modality and understand how to access it should it be needed.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	**No further assessment required for compliance**	**Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance**
Compliance with the Law	*To be assessed during the micro-grant evaluation and screening process (Component 1)*	
Access and Equity		
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		
Human Rights		
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		
Core Labour Rights		
Indigenous Peoples		
Involuntary Resettlement		
Protection of Natural Habitats		
Conservation of Biological Diversity		
Climate Change		
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Public Health		
Physical and Cultural Heritage		
Lands and Soil Conservation		

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme management at the regional and multi-regional level, including coordination arrangements within countries and among them. Describe how the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), has been considered, and included in the management arrangements.

As per Document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2, regional project and programme proposals are allowed a higher and more flexible maximum level for administration costs, to help ensure regional cooperation, and, as such, the maximum level for the implementing entity management fee. For regional projects/programmes, the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme for implementing entity (IE) fees and at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme cost for the execution. In case the IE is serving as EE, which is acceptable AFB/PPRC.24/4 9 only under exceptional circumstances and must be well-justified, the execution cost should be limit to 1.5% of the part of the project/programme executed by the implementing entity. If the actual execution costs of the IE exceed the 1.5% cap a justification should be provided. As with regional projects and programmes, proposals for AFCIA programmes need to provide budgets for these two categories.

The arrangements for ensuring country-drivenness, in case where Letters of Endorsement from the Designated Authorities of the Fund are not provided at submission, should be described, including a timeline and point in process where such letters will be obtained and when and how they would be submitted to the AFB secretariat.

217. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) and climate change sub-programme prioritises support to government and non-government development partners to ensure that development plans and actions are compatible with the long-term mitigation and resilience goals of the Paris Agreement. Within the MTS 'Climate Action' and 'Living in Harmony with Nature' are two of three strategic priorities (the other being a pollution-free planet) and the approach is underpinned by science; and environmental law and governance and facilitated by financial and economic transformation; and digital transformation. The MTS also commits UNEP to focus particularly on supporting adaptation in "*the countries that are most vulnerable and most in need, such as disaster- and conflict- affected countries*."

218. UNEP works with international, regional, and national partners, providing technical assistance and advisory services for the implementation of environmental policy, and strengthening the environmental management capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. UNEP adaptation policy and advocacy initiatives enhances the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement decisions including, for example, co-hosting the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), supporting developing countries on their National Communications, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Nationally Determined Contributions.

219. UNEP has implemented over 70 climate change adaptation projects at all levels (global to local) to date covering more than 60 countries with a total grant investment of over $340 million coming from various donors including the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

and the Global Climate Fund (GCF). These projects develop innovative solutions for national governments and local communities to adapt to the effects of climate change in an environmentally sound manner including enhancing climate resilience by restoring valuable ecosystems. Investments into ecosystems, flood and coastal protection, water catchment and storage, and alternative livelihoods aim at helping people buffer climate change impacts including droughts, floods, sea level rise and cyclones among others.

220. UNEP will oversee the project and provide the technical assistance required to achieve its objective, and to ensure consistency with AF and UNEP policies and procedures. This supervision will be the responsibility of the Climate Change Adaptation Unit's Task Manager (TM), who will be appointed by UNEP.

221. The following implementation services under the MIE modality will be provided by UNEP for the proposed project:

- Facilitate the interactions with the AF Board and related stakeholders.
- Provide oversight of portfolio implementation, technical advice, and adaptive management
- Provide quality assurance and accountability for outputs and deliverables at the project development phase, during implementation and on completion.
- Ensure receipt, management, and disbursement of AF funds in accordance with the financial standards of the AF.
- Support information/communication management and experience sharing through the development of articles, integration of case studies into bigger UNEP publications, participating to webinars and events, maintaining project databases to share programme information with a wide audience.
- Support and ensure the quality of monitoring, review and evaluation processes including the annual Project Performance Report (PPR), Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) for project performance.
- Ensure incorporation of lessons learned/best practice to improve implementation and future/similar programmes.

222. All operations under this grant will be conducted in accordance with UN governance structure and management procedures, as well as UN standards for accountability, transparency, and ethical integrity. Same implementation arrangements than for AFCIA I will be followed as UNEP and CTCN were able to good complementarities and strong working relationship.

223. Further communication with UNEP regional offices will be ensured during the screening and selection process of the technical assistances to ensure homogeneity, complementarity of the work implemented in the region. UNEP Regional Offices will be involved in the selection process and offered the possibility to provide their recommendations to ensure homogeneity in the work implemented by UNEP in the region avoid duplication of efforts, increase the impact of the action and benefit from a wider dissemination of the initiatives. UNEP CTCN will take advantage of UNEP's partner´s networks to communicate widely to the largest scope of audiences about AFCIA II.

224. Continuous communication between UNEP and CTCN comms teams will be set-up through trimestral calls to increase the understanding and knowledge that the audiences have of the AFCIA II programme and support the reception of high-quality requests.

Executing Entity – programme level

225. The Executing Entity for this project will be the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) which is a body of the UNFCCC with the stated mission to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties

at their request, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities, to "Support Parties to achieve their commitments to the Paris Agreement through Technology Development and Transfer to implement their NDCs, improve resilience to climate change impacts and reduce Green House Gas Emissions".

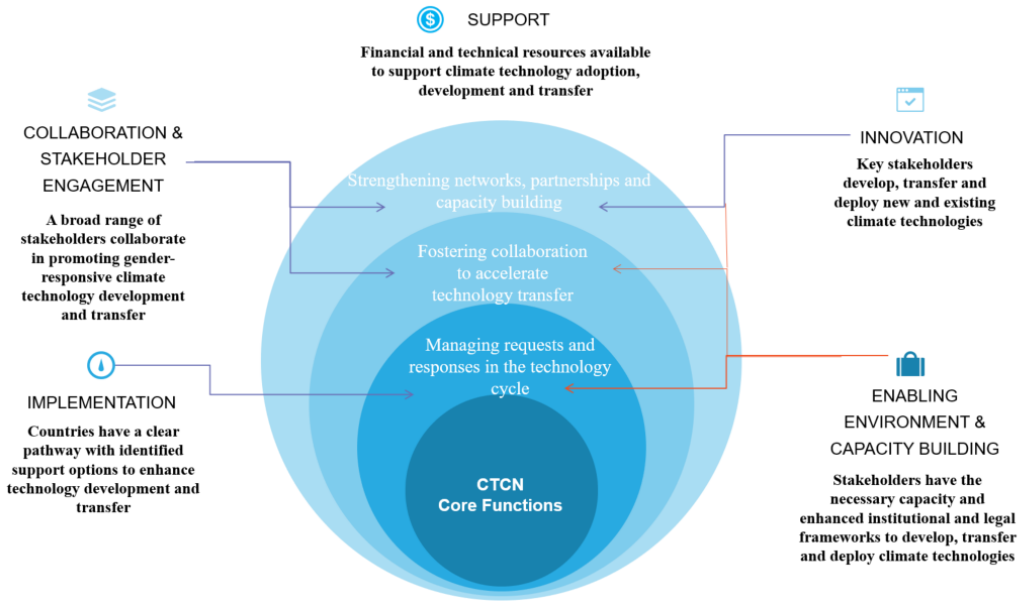
226. The CTCN will execute the programme. The functions comprise overall management, ensuring project coherence, the preparation and implementation of work plans and annual audit plans; preparation and operation of budgets and budget revisions; logistical support; disbursement and administration of funds; recruitment of national and international consultants and personnel; accounting and financial management, financial and progress reporting; liaison with AF management team; coordination with national focal points and project proponents, and monitoring and evaluation. The innovation grants will be small scale in nature and will not require the complex project management arrangements that running the Aggregator mechanism needs.

227. The new Programme of Work of the CTCN intends to deliver on the following outcomes:

- Outcome 1. Countries can accelerate innovation at different stages of the technology cycle through collaborative approaches.
- Outcome 2. Countries have clear pathways and options to enhance inclusive, gender-responsive, technology development and transfer, including endogenous and indigenous technologies.
- Outcome 3. Countries have enhanced enabling environments, including policy and regulatory environments to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies.
- Outcome 4. Stakeholders are actively engaged and have strengthened capacity to implement climate action through collaboration.
- Outcome 5. Countries have access to Technical Assistance and financial support to enhance the development and transfer of gender-responsive technologies.

228. The technology framework is designed to help realize both the long-term vision for technology development and transfer of the UNFCCC and Article 10 of the Paris Agreement to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change as demonstrated by figure 4. Key themes are innovation, implementation, enabling environment and capacity-building, collaboration and stakeholder engagement, and support.

FIGURE 4- CONSIDERATION OF TECHNOLOGY FRAMEWORK THEMES IN CONTEXT OF FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO CTCN (DECISION 1/CP.16, PARAGRAPH 123)



229. The CTCN operates under the guidance of its Advisory Board, and following the proposal submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat through the process agreed by Parties to the UNFCCC. The CTCN, as hosted by UNEP will also involve Regional Offices in the process of selection of the micro-grants.

230. The Advisory Board is mandated by the UNFCCC COP to, amongst other: 'Ensure the application of fiduciary standards, and legal and ethical integrity; and monitor, assess and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the responses of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to requests. Furthermore, the UNFCCC COP mandates periodic assessments of the Technology Mechanism, including the CTCN. The results of the periodic assessment are presented to Parties to the UNFCCC and guidance is provided accordingly. The process-related experiences from the implementation of the Innovation Facility would be included in the reporting and assessment outlined above thereby demonstrating to the COP concrete collaboration between the Technology and Financial Mechanisms and ensuring that guidance from COP is integrated into the Innovation Facility micro-grants programme.

231. The following risks have been identified based on the implementation of AFCIA I and the experience of UNEP CTCN in managing similar programmes funded by the Adaptation Fund as well as other donors (GCF, GEF, EC) with the objectives to implement small micro-grants ion climate technologies in developing countries.

Identified risks	Risk rating	Mitigation measures	Level of impact under AFCIA I
Institutional risks			
Delays in contracting Network Members may slow implementation	Low	A process for procurement and contracting is established and functioning efficiently between UNEP and the CTCN. The recruitment of Network Members follows the same rules as for normal CTCN TA. Additionally, experience and lessons learnt were identified from the implementation of first AFCIA Programme.	Low, UNEP process is well established, and no delays were met in contracting network members.
Challenges in coordination between NDEs and NIE/DAs may impact the quality of submissions	Low	CTCN maintains continuous communications with NDEs globally. Both NDEs and NIE/DAs will be engaged in outreach and communication efforts to ensure a common understanding of the project from the launch of the programme until its closure. Non-conventional stakeholders will be encouraged to participate through webinars and informative sections organized under Component 1 and throughout the continuous and transversal knowledge sharing and capacity building output 3.3. Webinars and information sessions targeting NDE and NIE/DAs will be organized to promote the AFCIA II programme.	High. The higher the coordination, greater is the impact. That is why the CTCN will intend to reinforce the collaboration between NDEs and NIE/DA. Please refer to paragraphs 225 for further details.
The lack of enabling environment to encourage and support innovation limits national buy-in	Low	Network Members implementing the micro-grants are required to devote resources to building the capacity of national counterparts through on-the job training, training workshops and other such mechanisms. Working through national focal points to the Adaptation Fund and CTCN will ensure government buy-in	Medium. AFCIA II programme has been designed with the aim to create the enabling environment needed for the deployment of the technology. Please refer to Component3, output 3.1 for additional details.
Project risks			

Identified risks	Risk rating	Mitigation measures	Level of impact under AFCIA I
Not enough high-quality requests are received	Medium	The outreach plan will focus on all eligible countries to ensure a transparent country-driven process in which all potential partners have access to information. Technical support will be provided to countries developing requests to enhance the quality of proposals. Capacity building and specific sections targeting the possible proponents will be organized regionally to ensure that the beneficiaries understand the objectives, outcomes, and outputs of the programme. Lessons learnt from the first AFCIA programme will be applied.	High. AFCIA, I have received an increasing number of requests through the 3 calls for projects. However, improvement on the quality of the request has been identified as a lesson learnt. AFCIA II expects to ensure a continuous and transversal capacity building (output 3.3)
Transformational change cannot be achieved through micro-grants	Medium	Eligibility and prioritization criteria will ensure that the micro-grants are linked to national plans and consistent with NDCs, NAPs and other relevant commitments. Component 2 and 3 of AFCIA II proposal will build the enabling environment of the host countries through NSI. Support will be provided to prepare proposals for scaled up investment through the Adaptation Fund full size innovation window or other relevant financing mechanisms.	Medium. Micro-grants can demonstrate the impact of a technology but might not be enough to test a technology and build the enabling environment for its deployment. AFCIA II will test (analyse, assess) technologies under build the environment under component 1 and 2 and finally leverage the technology under component 3.

Identified risks	Risk rating	Mitigation measures	Level of impact under AFCIA I
Gender considerations are not adequately considered during the design and implementation of innovation grant.	Low	UNEP environmental and social screening will be applied. The CTCN Gender toolkit will be applied to all micro-grants. Network Members are required to report on gender indicators. CTCN has a gender policy and action plan in place. Gender will be considered at all stage of the process, from screening, implementation to closure of the micro-grants and monitored through qualitative criteria.	Low. Adaptation Fund´s gender Policy as well as CTCN gender policy will continue to be applied under AFCIA II. (Please refer to paragraphs 175-181 for further details.)
Financial risks			
Funding for scaled up implementation is not available	Medium	Information on the costs, benefits and financing options for the innovations supported through the projects will be provided by the Network Members in consultation with local experts. Selection criteria will include market-based indicators to select those innovations that have the greatest chance of scaling up include the transformational impact potential of the innovation to select those innovations with the greatest chance of scaling up (Component 3) Leveraging of the action will be ensured through the preparation of the concept notes (Component 3, output 3.2).	Low. The 2 Concept Notes have not yet been approved by the AF under AFCIA I, but no problem on funding availability is foreseen.
Environmental risks			
Innovations trigger maladaptation	Low	Micro-grant requests will be screened against climate change risks and soundness of adaptation solution in the given country. SRIF, M&E, closure report and AF result tracker will ensure that risks remain low during the implementation.	Low. AF´s 15 safeguard principles will be applied as well as UNEP SRIF. (Please refer to paragraphs 169-174 for further details.)

B. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The safeguard policies of the Fund will apply to the programmes. The small grant can be considered unidentified subprojects (USP) and, as such, the Fund policies regarding USPs, namely as per the "Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy" and "Updated Guidance for Implementing Entities on the Use of Unidentified Sub-Projects" (Document AFB/PPRC.30/54) will apply. This includes, for example, that, "for projects/programmes with activities/sub-projects unidentified at the time of submitting a proposal for funding, the IE will develop an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the project/programme and describe it with details in the proposal. In such cases, the project/programme ESMS will contain a process for identifying environmental and social risks for the unidentified activities/sub-projects and, when needed, the development of commensurate environmental and social management elements that will complement and be integrated in the overall ESMP. The project/programme ESMS will specify any other related procedures, roles, and responsibilities."

232. Environmental and social risks under this project will depend on the types of grants awarded by the programme. The nature of the AFCIA II programme reduces the environmental and social risks as small grant are awarded based on a thorough screening process, they are not higher than 250,000 and delivered through technical assistance by CTCN partner pre-selected and part of the existing network. UNEP and AF safeguard policies will be followed to ensure full compliance. Both safeguard policies were analysed as part of AFCIA I programme and proven to be well aligned. A detailed comparative table was developed (see Annex C).

233. For each pre-selected request, a Safeguards Risk Identification Form (SRIF) will be formulated and cleared by UNEP safeguard division. If the screening assigns a high or moderate risk category to the project, then additional steps will be taken to avoid or mitigate such risks during project preparation and management. Project and safeguard information will be identified with support from and disclose to public and all relevant stakeholders during the early consultation processes and inception meetings. The grievance mechanism will be clearly defined and publicly available from CTCN webpage and will follow UNEP´s procedures and AF´s 15 principles. The project team will encourage stakeholders to communicate any potential compliance and grievance issues. The project team will respond promptly to any concerns observed or reported to avoid their escalation to the grievance issues.

234. To support the Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework UNEP has adopted several related policies which will be applied to the Aggregator mechanism including:
   a. Policy guidance on environment, human rights and addressing inequalities.
   b. Indigenous people policy
   c. Policy and strategy on gender equality and the environment
   d. Promoting greater protection for environmental defenders
   e. UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework
   f. UNEP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism

C. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

Monitoring

235. The Programme management has established a culture and practice of monitoring micro-grants activities through the implementation of AFCIA I programme. Same processes will be implemented to support the Monitoring and Evaluation of AFCIA II CTCN UNEP programme. Generating evidence on the impact of climate technologies innovations through results-based

management help to demonstrate achievements in a transparent and accountable manner, as well as to facilitate knowledge capture and adaptive management. The micro-grants, implemented as technical assistance projects, will meet monitoring and reporting requirements through a mandatory monitoring and reporting activity in each microgrant. This includes 3 main documents: a M&E report requested by CTCN at the start of the implementation of the micro-grant, a closure report as well as a Results tracker.

236. The objective of monitoring is to ensure that support is targeted towards activities that demonstrate concrete impacts, address the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement and the long-term vision for technology development and transfer. The project management tool could be made available to NIEs implementing direct-access Innovation Facility micro-grants.

237. An Annual Project Progress Review (PPR) will be prepared to monitor progress made since the project's start and for the previous reporting period. The PPR includes but is. not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress on the project's objective and outcomes – each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative).
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lessons learned/good practice.
- Annual Work Plan and expenditure reports; and
- Project risk and adaptive management.

Evaluations

238. In line with the AF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, any project with a duration of 4 years or more will be subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point. All projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. his performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

239. In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

240. However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

241. The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-

point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Project Manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan. The compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

242. Mid-term and terminal evaluations have been budgeted as follows:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible parties	Timeframe	Budget in US $
Mid-term evaluation	UNEP	Mid-term	86,400
Terminal evaluation	UNEP	End of project implementation	108,000
Total			**194,400**

D. Include a results framework for the project / programme proposal, including milestones, targets, and indicators.

Objective	Indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	*Means of Verification*	**Assumptions**
To support countries to test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies across the technology cycle and anchor these into National Systems of Innovation	Nº of innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies tested, scaled up and anchored into a NSI.	*0*	*60*	*Grant closure reports, PPR*	Countries are supportive of innovative approaches to adaptation
Outcome	Outcome indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	*Means of Verification*	**Assumptions**
Outcome 1: 40 innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.	# Number of countries requesting micro-grants to support innovation in adaptation % of LDCs and SIDs requesting support from AFCIA II.	*0*	*Minimum 70 Non annex I countries requesting support.* *Minimum 55% of the requests submitted by SIDS or LCDs*	*PPR, CTCN Webpage*	NDE, DA, NIE supports actively the implementation of the programme. The communication strategy and continuous capacity building and knowledge sharing is successful. Requests endorsed by the NDE are received by the CTCN under this programme. LDC and SIDs are requesting support to the programme.

	# Number of beneficiaries reached by the 40 innovative, transformative and locally led adaptation technologies tested	*0*	*5,000 beneficiaries*	*CTCN Screening (restrictive webpage), SRIF, PPR, MTR, TE*	Up to 40 good quality requests are received and are selected by UNEP CTCN to be implemented. The procedure of the CTCN to screen, select the applications and contract the network partners works effectively. Once selected, the Technical Assistances are implemented and completed.
	Number of countries testing adaptation technologies with the support from a micro-grant % of LDCs and SIDs	*0*	*At least 30 developing countries* *At least 60% of the countries are LDCs or SIDs*	*PPR, CTCN web page, MTR, TE*	The CTCN maintains continuous and effective communication with NDEs. The programme is correctly advertised. High quality requests are successfully submitted through CTCN platform. SIDs and LDC manage to send high quality requests (through the co-funded support of the CTCN when needed)
Outcome 2 Out of the 40 identified, assessed, and tested innovative,	Number of effective technologies ready for upscaling	*0*	*At least 3 projects are defined as "very effective"*	*PPR, MTR, TE*	

transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies, 10 impactful technologies are scaled up in the country through additional funding.	Number of beneficiaries from the 10 scaled up adaptation technologies and innovations		*and 7 as "effective"* *1500 beneficiaries*		
Outcome 3 Enabling environments are promoted to leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies by establishing National Systems of Innovation (relevant policies, business model, financing mechanisms), securing additional funding opportunities and/or providing continuous knowledge transfer.	Number of Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures Amount of additional fund leveraged to support adaptation innovation No. of institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	*0* *0* *0*	*10 improved policies or regulations that enforce resilience.* *USD 10,000,0000 through 3 CN* *10 institutions*	*PPR, TE, MTR* *CN, PPR, TE, MTR* *CN, PPR, TE, MTR*	
Output	Output indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	*Means of Verification*	
Output1.1: Outreach and capacity building plan developed and implemented for all non-Annex I countries with NDEs globally.	Number of outreach and capacity plan developed and implemented	*0*	*1*	*Outreach and a capacity plan (report), PPR.*	

Output 1.2: 40 innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies are selected.	Number of project concept notes selected for technology testing and reponse Plans developed by CTCN	*0*	*40*	*Concept notes (response Plans) formulated, CTCN webpage, PPR, MTR, TE*	
Output 1.3: Promising 40 adaptation innovations and technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.	Number of adaptation innovations and technologies tested in developing countries	*0*	*40*	*PPR, MTR, TE*	
Output 2.1: 10 promising Innovative, transformative, and locally- led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up.	Number of technologies scaled up in developping countries	*0*	*10*	*Project report, PPR*	
Output 3.1 National Systems of Innovation for 10 adaptation technologies are established or improved in developing countries.	Number of NSI established or improved in developing countries	*0*	*10 NSI established or improved.*	*Project report, PPR, MTR, TE, closure reports*	
Output 3.2 Concept Concept notes are formulated and submitted to the Adaptation Fund to secure additional funds for promising adaptation innovations and	Number of concept notes submitted to the AF	*0*	*Up to 3 CN submitted to AF*	*Adaptation Fund webpage, PPR, MTR, TE*	

technologies.					
Output 3.3 Knowledge and capacity on adaptation technologies is built through Digital Public Goods, amongst other instruments.	Number of Digital Public Goods created	*0*	*At least 1 Digital Public Goods platform created for AFCIA II programme*	*Digital Public Good platform PPR.*	
	Number of global capacity building workshop organized	*0*	*1 global capacity building organized*	*CTCN webpage, PPR.*	
	Number of project stories published	*0*	*5 project stories disseminate d*	*CTCN webpage, PPR.*	
	Number of lessons learned and technology factsheets	*0*	*5 factsheets prepared*	*CTCN webpage, PPR.*	
	Number of Monitoring and Evaluation report developed and cleared by CTCN	*0*	*60 M&E reports developed*	60 closure reports	

E. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund
Project outcomes should be aligned with the Fund level outcome for innovation (Outcome 8) of the Strategic Results Framework and all others that may apply in the context of the project /programme. Please follow additional guidance provided in Document AFB/PPRC.29/44.[33]

244. The innovation micro-grant programme is having the ultimate objective to support countries to test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally-led adaptation technologies across the technology cycle and anchor these into National Systems of Innovation.

245. The AFCIA II – Coordination programme is having the ultimate objective of enhancing the performance of the AFCIA II programme through coordination of its implementing entities and its monitoring and learning activities. The proposal is aligned with Outcome 8 on innovation.

[33] Available at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/AFB.PPRC_.29.44-Guidance-to-IEs-for-inclusion-of-objectives-and-Indicators-for-Innovation.pdf

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies.
Indicator 8. Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level.

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.

- 8.1. No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated.
- 8.2. No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated.

Outcome 8	**Contributions of Proposed Programme**
8.1. No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated.	This ER will be reflected under **Component 1 - Output 1.3, Component 2 and Component 3, output 3.1 and 3.2.**
8.2 No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated.	This Expected Results is reflected under **the Transversal and continuous knowledge sharing and learning, and Output 3.3** mainly.

Project Objective(s)[34]	**Project Objectiv Indicator(s)**	**Fund Outcome**	**Fund Outcome Indicator**	**Expected Results**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
To support countries to test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies across the technology cycle and anchor these into National Systems of Innovation	Nº of innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies tested, scaled up, leveraged and anchored into an NSI.	Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies.	Indicator 8.1: No. of new, adapted, or improved adaptation solutions developed contextually and with the inclusion of the communities most vulnerable to climate change	60 of innovative practices/tools and/or technologies	10,000,000
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Expected Results**	**Grant Amount (USD)**

[34] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology, but the overall principle should still apply.

Outcome 1 40 climates innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.	# Number of countries requesting micro-grants to support. innovation in adaptation % of LDCs and SIDs requesting support from AFCIA II. #of requests selected to be tested # Number of innovative, transformative and locally-led technologies tested # Number of countries benefitting from a micro-grant	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged	8.1.1 No. of innovators supported (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth)). 8.3.1 No. of applications to innovation calls under the project or programme	No. and type of applicant/s [individual/s or organization/s]	**6,241,818**
Outcome 2 Out of the 40 identified, assessed, and tested innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies, 10 impactful technologies are scaled up in the country through additional funding.	# Number of technologies scaled up		8.1.2 No. of partnerships leveraged for exchange of goods or services or ideas, consultations and assistance between grantee and stakeholder/s. 8.2.1 No. of key findings generated from an innovation	No. and type of key findings Type [Practice, product, technology]	**1,000,000**

<u>Outcome 3</u> Enabling environments are promoted to leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies by establishing National Systems of Innovation (relevant policies, business model, financing mechanisms), securing additional funding opportunities and/or providing continuous knowledge transfer.	# Number of NSI established or improved in developing countries		practice, tool, and/or technology.		**<u>940,000</u>**
	# Number of projects leveraged through large scale CN			No. and type of partnerships [e.g., technical assistance, funds, in-kind contributions, or others]	
Continuous and broader capacity building and knowledge transfer is ensured through Digital Public Goods, amongst other instruments.	# Number of communication material formulated and disseminated to increase capacity building and foster knowledge sharing		8.1.2 No. of partnerships leveraged for exchange of goods or services or ideas, consultations, and assistance between grantee and stakeholder/s. 8.2.2 No. of learning and sharing initiatives undertaken, including communication initiatives	No. and type of partnerships [e.g., technical assistance, funds, in-kind contributions, or others] No. and type [e.g., studies and reports, lessons learned events and workshops, articles, broadcasts, social media, “change, learning and new information” initiatives that support	

				iterative deployment of the innovation]	

Include a detailed budget with budget notes, broken down by country as applicable, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Description	**Budget/5 years**
Portfolio Manager	146,356
Task Manager	439,069
Finance	100,000
Admin	46,356
Corporate	90,909
Mid-Term Review	86,400
Total	**909,091**

F. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

Disbursement table

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total
Scheduled date	Jan-24	Jan-25	Jan-26	Jan-27	Jan-28	
Project funds	600,000	4,733,818	1,308,000	1,340,000	200,000	8,181,818
Execution cost	180,000	180,000	180,000	189,091	180,000	909,091
MIE fee	18,182	545,455	154,545	145,455	45,455	909,091
Total	798,182	5,459,273	1,642,545	1,674,546	425,455	10,000,000

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

246. **Record of endorsement on behalf of the government**[35]*: Letters of endorsement may be provided at a later stage, if not possible to include with the fully developed programme*[36]*. In that case, the proposal should describe how the IE plans to secure governments' endorsements of the initiative and when the IEs will provide the letters in the reports to the secretariat.*

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*
(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*
(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*

[6] Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

[36] The letter of endorsement could be requested, for instance, following a call for expressions of interest for countries to participate in the provision of small grants opportunities. Such plans should be outlined in Section III, Implementation Arrangements (A).

Implementing Entity certification

A. *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Also provide the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address.*

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (……list here…..) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"> 
Mirey Atallah
Name & Signature
Implementing Entity Coordinator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date: (Month, Day, Year) August 18, 2023</td><td>Tel. and email: mirey.atallah@un.org
Tel : +254780723959</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Project Contact Person: Jessica Troni</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tel. And Email: jessica.troni@un.org - Tel : +254795751062</td></tr>
</table>

Letter of Endorsement by Government

[Government Letter Head]

[Date of Endorsement Letter]

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email : Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax : 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for [Title of Project/Programme]

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in [country], I confirm that the above (select national or regional) project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's (select national or regional) priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the (select country or region).

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by [implementing entity] and executed by [national or local executing entity].

Sincerely,

[Name of Designated Government Official]
[Position/Title in Government]

PART V: ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Full list of indicators from ctcn and adaptation fund

I. Full list of indicators from CTCN

Output and outcome indicators

Indicator Please note indicators below highlighted as **anticipated**	**Quantitative value** *Numerals only; disaggregates must sum to the total*	**Qualitative description** *List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value as well as timelines and responsible institutions*
Total number of events organized by proponents and implementing partners	*List total number here*	
Number of participants in events organized by proponents and implementing partners		
a) Number of men	*List total number here*	*Disaggregate by country*
b) Number of women		
Number of climate technology RD&D related events		
Number of participants in climate technology RD&D events	*List total number here*	
a) Number of men		
b) Number of women		
Number of trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	*List total number here*	*List the title of the training sessions and capacity strengthening activities*
Number of participants in trainings organized by proponents and implementing partners	*List total number here*	
a) Number of men		
b) Number of women		
Total number of institutions trained	*List total number here*	
a) Governmental (national or subnational)		*List the name of organisations trained here*
b) Private sector (bank, corporation, etc.)		*List the name of organisations trained here*
c) Nongovernmental (NGO, University, etc.)		*List the name of organisations trained here*
Percentage of participants reporting satisfaction with CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)		*Satisfied= 4+ on 5-pt scale*
Percentage of participants reporting increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding because of CTCN training (from CTCN training feedback form)		*Increased knowledge, capacity and/or understanding= 4+ on 5-pt scale*
a) Percentage of men		
b) Percentage of women		
Total number of deliverables produced during the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports)	*List total number here*	
a) Number of communication materials, including news releases, newsletters, articles, presentations, social media postings, etc.		*List the name of the documents*
b) Number of tools and technical documents strengthened, revised or developed		*List the name of the documents*
c) Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created (For example training and workshop reports, Power Points, exercise docs etc.)		*List the name of the documents*
Total number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations supported by the assistance	*List total number here*	
a) Adaptation related		*List the type and name of documents supported*
b) Mitigation related		*List the type and name of documents supported*
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related		*List the type and name of documents supported*
Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented because of the TA	*List total number here*	

a) Adaptation related		*List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented*
b) Mitigation related		*List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented*
c) Both adaptation- and mitigation related		*List the type of documents anticipated to be proposed, adopted or implemented*
Anticipated number of technologies transferred or deployed because of CTCN support	*List total number here*	*Instruction: List the type of technologies supported by this assistance. Technologies must be identified from the CTCN taxonomy of climate sectors and technologies (download in pdf format and choose from column C): https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-taxonomy*
Anticipated number of collaborations facilitated or enabled because of technical assistance	*List total number here*	
a) Number of South-South collaborations		*List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)*
b) Number of RD&D collaborations		*List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)*
c) Number of private sector collaborations		*List the names of the organisations (excluding the CTCN or TA implementers)*
Number of countries with strengthened National System of Innovation because of CTCN support		*List names of countries*
Insert any additional indicators here.		

A. Core impact indicators

Please fill in the tables for anticipated impacts of the CTCN assistance. Every technical assistance should contribute to at least one of the indicators below. For guidance on how to report on core indicators see the 'M&E Guidance Document for TA Implementers'.

Core indicator 1	**Anticipated metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions reduced or avoided because of CTCN TA** *Please add your calculations in word or excel format as an Annex to this Closure Report, where applicable.*	
	Anticipated metric tons of CO_2e reduced or avoided because of the TA **on annual basis**	Anticipated metric tons of CO_2e reduced or avoided because of the TA **in total**
Quantitative value *(emissions reductions)*	*Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*	*Total number (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*
Unit	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
GHG assessment boundary (project emissions) Identify expected post-TA activities, associated effects and assess boundary for quantification of GHG emission reductions		
Baseline emissions Describe baseline scenario, baseline candidates, emission factors and emissions calculated		
Methodology Explain the method or process of verifying the indicator and how data was gathered		
Assumptions Describe assumptions made during calculation and quantification of GHG reductions		

Core indicator 2	**Anticipated increased economic, health, well-being, infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystems resilience to climate change impacts because of technical assistance.** *Please provide a **qualitative** description of the anticipated impacts on the categories below*
Infrastructure and built environment. Anticipated increased infrastructure resilience (avoided/mitigated climate induced damages and strengthened physical assets)	
Ecosystems and biodiversity Anticipated increased ecosystem resilience (areas with increased resistance to climate-induced disturbances and with improved recovery rates)	
Economic Anticipated increased economic resilience (e.g., less reliance on vulnerable economic sectors or diversification of livelihood)	
Health and wellbeing Anticipated increased health and wellbeing of target group (e.g., improved basic health, water and food security)	

Core indicator 3	**Anticipated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries because of the TA**	
	Quantitative value	**Means of verification**
Total beneficiaries	*Total number*	
Number of adaptation beneficiaries		*Describe calculation methods and assumptions made*
Number of mitigation beneficiaries		*Describe calculation methods and assumptions made*
Number of adaptation-and mitigation beneficiaries		*Describe calculation methods and assumptions made*

Core indicator 4	**Anticipated amount of funding/investment leveraged (USD) because of TA (disaggregated by public, private, national, and international sources, as well as between anticipated/confirmed funding)**			
	Quantitative value confirmed *in USD*	**Quantitative value anticipated** *in USD*	**Qualitative description** *List the institutions, timelines, and description or title of the investment*	**Methods** *Describe methods used for quantification of funds leveraged*
Total funding	*Total number in USD (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*	*Total number in USD (numerals only, no rounding or abbreviations)*		
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from national/domestic sources				
Anticipated amount of public funding mobilised from international/ regional sources				
Anticipated amount of private funding mobilised from national/domestic sources				
Anticipated amount of private funds mobilised from				

international/regional sources				

Full List of indicators from Adaptation Fund

II. Adaptation Fund results tracker

In addition to baseline information, the indicators are also checked for target performance at completion, performance at mid-term, and performance at completion.

ADAPTATION FUND

Results Tracker for Adaptation Fund (AF) Projects

Goal: "Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Important: Please read the following guidance document (also posted on the Adaptation Fund website) before entering your data
https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Results-Tracker-GuidanceDocument-Updated_July-2019.docx

Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework

Project ID	51-31AFB-000012-SB-015479
Implementing Entity	UNEP
Type of implementing entity	MIE
Country	
Region	
Sector	Multi-sector

Indicators linked to outcomes 1 to 7 were added as requested by the AF on the first review of the PPR. So far, only the project in Burundi has the requested data and information available as it is the only one that has reached closure. The result tracker will be updated in future PPR with information collected for other projects after their closure.

		Baseline information			
			Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project
Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change	**Core Indicator** -No. of beneficiaries	*Total*			
		N. of female beneficiaries			
		N. of Youth beneficiaries			

		Baseline information			
		Number of targeted stakeholders		Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	*Total*			
		N. of female targeted			
Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assesments conducted and updated	Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	**Core Indicator** 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	
				Geographical coverage	
				Number of municipalities	
		No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	
			2: Monitoring and warning service	Geographical coverage	
				Number of municipalities	
		No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	
				Geographical coverage	
				Number of municipalities	
		No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	
				Geographical coverage	
				Number of municipalities	

		Baseline information			
		Number of staff targeted		Sector	Capacity level
Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	*Total*			
		N. of female targeted			
Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type	
	Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity level
Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance	Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity level

		Baseline information		
		Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures		Sector
Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses	60,00%		Food security
		No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	3000	50,00%	4: Mostly aware
		No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge			
		No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
	Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders		technical guidelines	Local

		Baseline information		
		Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate			
		Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
	Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened			
Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change	Number of services	Type	Sector

		Baseline information			
		Natural resource improvement level		Sector	Type
Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress				
Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthned in response to climate change impacts, including variability	**Core Indicator** 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
		Cultivated land/Agricultural land			
		Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
		Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
		Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation

		Baseline information			
	Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level	
Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
		No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
		No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
		No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
	Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income	Number of households *(total number in the project area)*	Income source		Income level (USD)
		Number of households *(total number in the project area)*	Income source		Income level (USD)
		Number of households *(total number in the project area)*	Income source		Income level (USD)
		Number of households *(total number in the project area)*	Income source		Income level (USD)

		Baseline information			
		Integration level			
Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy	3: Some			
Output 7 Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
	Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	No. of Development strategies	Regulation		Effectiveness

		Baseline information			
		Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type	
Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level	Disaster risk reduction	Community	Innovation rolled out	
Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled up, encourages and/or accelerated	Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	No. of innovative practices/tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
	Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated	No. of key findings generated	Type		Effectiveness

		Baseline information			
AF MTS ER3 Result: New innovations encouraged and accelerated					
Output: A relevant, efficient, effective and sustainable microgrant (up to USD 250,000) mechanism established to develop and/or test innovative adaptation products (e.g. project management tools) and technologie	**Output indicator:** Number of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies funded (target counts with co-funding from CTCN)	No. of innovative practices/tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
		1			

		Baseline information			
AF MTS ER4 Result: Evidence base generated					
Output: A relevant, efficient, effective and sustainable microgrant (up to USD 250,000) mechanism established to generate evidence base effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies, to enable implementing entities and other funds to assess	**Output indicator:** Quantity and quality of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated (measured as # knowledge products)	No. of key findings generated	Type		Effectiveness
		0			

ANNEX B: Social and Environmental Policy Principles AF and UNEP

I. Summary: Comparative table for Safeguard principles of the AF and UNEP

Comparative table of AF Safeguards Principles with UNEP SRIF

AF Principles	Title of the principle	Aligned	Correspondance with UNEP ESSF	Relevant differences
1	Compliance with the Law		Guiding principle: Accountability	
2	Access and Equity		Guiding principle: Leave no one behind	AF has 2 principles while UNEP has merged it into 1 principle
3	Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		Guiding principle: Leave no one behind	
4	Human Rights		Guiding principle: Human rights and gender equality	AF has 2 principles while UNEP has merged it into 1 principle
5	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		Guiding principle: Human rights and gender equality	
6	Core Labour Rights		Safeguard standard 8: Labour and working conditions	
7	Indigenous Peoples		Safeguard standard 7: Indigenous peoples	
8	Involuntary Resettlement		Safeguard standard 6: Displacement and involuntary resettlement	
9	Protection of Natural Habitats		Safeguard standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and sustainable natural resource management	
10	Conservation of Biological Diversity.		Safeguard standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and sustainable natural resource management	
11	Climate Change		Safeguard standard 2: Climate change and Disaster risks	
12	Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		Safeguard standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
13	Public Health		Safeguard standard 4: Community health safety and security:	
14	Physical and Cultural Heritage.		Safeguard standard 5: Cultural heritage	
15	Lands and Soil Conservation		Safeguard standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and sustainable natural resource management	AF has 3 different principles (for Protection of Natural Habitats, Conservation of Biological Diversity and Lands and soil

II. Detailed: Comparative table for Safeguard principles of the AF and UNEP

The table below compares the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy: 15 principles against the UNEP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). The comparison shows alignment between the two environmental and social policy.

Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy: 15 principles	**UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF)**
Principle 1: Compliance with the Law. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall follow all applicable domestic and international law.	**Guiding principle: Accountability**: UNEP programmes and projects will promote compliance with legal norms and standards including national laws, regulations and obligations under international environmental treaties and agreements, human rights law, and international labour standards.
Principle 2: Access and Equity. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall provide fair and equitable access to benefits in a manner that is inclusive and does not impede access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. Projects/programmes	**Guiding principle: Leave no one behind:** UNEP will reinforce the overarching leave no one behind principle in part by ensuring through proactive engagement that marginalized and disadvantaged groups and individuals are appropriately identified, provided equitable access to programme and project benefits and are not left behind due to disadvantages, discrimination and vulnerability to shocks.

should not exacerbate existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups	
Principle 3: Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall avoid imposing any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups including children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. In screening any proposed project/programme, the implementing entities shall assess and consider impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups.	**Guiding principle: Leave no one behind:** UNEP will reinforce the overarching leave no one behind principle in part by ensuring through proactive engagement that marginalized and disadvantaged groups and individuals are appropriately identified, provided equitable access to programme and project benefits and are not left behind due to disadvantages, discrimination and vulnerability to shocks.
Principle 4: Human Rights. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall respect and where applicable promote international human rights.	**Guiding principle: Human rights and gender equality:** UNEP programmes and projects shall uphold human rights, principles of accountability and rule of law, participation and inclusion and equality and non-discrimination. In addition, UNEP and partners will refrain from supporting activities that may contribute to violation of state's human rights obligations under international law.
Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in such a way that both women and men 1) have equal opportunities to participate as per the Fund gender policy; 2) receive comparable social and economic benefits; and 3) do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process.	**Guiding principle: Human rights and gender equality**: UNEP programmes and projects will ensure supported activities do not discriminate against women and girls, reinforce gender-based inequalities or exclusions or disproportionate adverse gender related impacts. Programmes and projects will conduct gender analysis to promote the design and implementation of gender responsive and gender transformative programmes.
Principle 6: Core Labour Rights. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall meet the core labour standards as identified by the International Labour Organization.	**Safeguard standard 8: Labour and working conditions:** Programme or project activities shall enhance employment promotion benefits, development outcomes, and sustainability by ensuring sound worker-management relationships and cooperation in their design and implementation. The requirements set out are guided by several international conventions and instruments including those of international labour organization (ILO).

Principle 7: Indigenous Peoples. The Fund shall not support projects/programmes that are inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples.	**Safeguard standard 7: Indigenous peoples:** UNEP shall work in partnership with indigenous peoples to support their right to determine and develop priorities for exercising their right to development and contribute to the realization of the provisions of the UN declaration on the rights of indigenous people the indigenous and Tribal people's convention and other relevant international instruments. Recognize and foster full respect for indigenous peoples
Principle 8: Involuntary Resettlement. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids or minimizes the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate compensation.	**Safeguard standard 6: Displacement and involuntary resettlement:** UNEP shall seek to avoid involuntary resettlement in supported activities wherever possible. However, UNEP may be called upon to support partner activities that could lead to involuntary resettlement of individuals or communities. Activities that lead to involuntary resettlement shall be undertaken only in exceptional circumstances for the purpose of promoting the general welfare with full justification will be reasonable and proportional and will provide appropriate forms of compensation, assistance, legal protection and information according to the requirements with special attention to ensuring such activities do not exacerbate impoverishment risks of marginalized and disadvantaged groups and individuals. Where displacement led to significant adverse impacts, programmes or projects will support the economic and social reconstruction of affected persons lives and livelihoods
Principle 9: Protection of Natural Habitats. The Fund shall not support projects/programmes that would involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.	**Safeguard standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and sustainable natural resource management:** UNEP and partners will avoid and minimize adverse impacts to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity and ecosystems in country programmes. This safeguard aims to preserve the integrity of ecosystems, conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable management and use of natural resources. The safeguard standard requires that programmes and projects will prioritize siting activities with potential adverse impacts far from critical habitats, protected areas or areas of ecological significance. In addition, it is required that all projects and programmes will avoid activities that will adversely impact legally protected areas or areas designated for legal protection and areas recognized for high biodiversity value.
Principle 10: Conservation of Biological Diversity. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species.	**Safeguard standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and sustainable natural resource management:** UNEP and partners will avoid and minimize adverse impacts to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity and ecosystems in country programmes. This safeguard aims to preserve the integrity of ecosystems, conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable management and use of natural resources.

Principle 11: Climate Change. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.	**Safeguard standard 2: Climate change and Disaster risks:** UNEP and partners must ensure programmes and projects integrate climate change adaptation and does not exacerbate vulnerability of communities to climate change impacts or disaster risks and to minimize programme and project related emissions.
Principle 12: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that meets applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency. and minimizing material resource use, the production of wastes, and the release of pollutants.	**Safeguard standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency:** This safeguard standard requires that programmes and projects avoid and minimize adverse effects on human health and environment from pollution and the unsound management of chemicals and wastes, promote more sustainable and efficient use of resources including circular approaches and practices of using energy land and water. In addition, avoid project related emissions, and avoid or minimize the generation of plastic waste. The pollution prevention should support the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) in the chemical and waste area.
Principle 13: Public Health. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health.	**Safeguard standard 4: Community health safety and security:** The standard addresses the need to avoid and where avoidance is not possible the need to minimize and mitigate the health and safety related risks and impacts that arise from UNEP supported activities with particular attention given to marginalized or disadvantaged groups
Principle 14: Physical and Cultural Heritage. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that avoids the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Projects/programmes should also not permanently interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources.	**Safeguard standard 5: Cultural heritage:** UNEP and partners shall avoid adverse impacts on cultural heritage and where avoidance is not possible ensuring that all viable and feasible alternatives are explored. UNEP and partners will also ensure community participation, engage stakeholders and use experts to assist in the identification and documentation and protection of potentially affected cultural heritage. UNEP and partners will also comply with defined national or local cultural heritage regulations.
Principle 15: Lands and Soil Conservation. Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall be designed and implemented in a way that promotes soil conservation and avoids degradation or conversion of productive lands or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.	**Safeguard standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and sustainable natural resource management:** UNEP and partners will avoid and minimize adverse impacts to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity and ecosystems in country programmes. This safeguard aims to preserve the integrity of ecosystems, conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable management and use of natural resources. Programmes and projects will avoid and where not possible, minimize adverse impacts on soil by avoiding excessive usage of Agro-chemicals.

ANNEX C: Link to CTCN response plan template

https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/templates/response_plan_template_19-10-2015_es.docx

ANNEX D: AFCIA II Budget table

I. Detailed budget

Component/outcome/output			Activity	Deliverable (Target)	Category	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	total	Co-funded by CTCN	Comments
						in $US	in $US	in $US	in $US	in $US	in $US	in $US	
Phase 1: Incubation Phase	**Component 1** Innovative, transformative and locally-led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed and tested in developing countries	**Output 1.1:** Outreach and capacity building plan developed and implemented for all non Annex I countries with NDEs globally	**Activity 1.1.1**: Develop an outreach and capacity building strategy covering the full implementation of the program	**Deliverable 1.1.1:** Outreach strategy covering the full implementation of the program **Deliverable 1.1.2** :Set of communication tools used to							-	500,000	Co-funded will be provided by the CTCN to support countries (LDCs, SIDs as well as any other developping countries with a NDEs) that may require CTCN support to prepare strong requests. And to launch the programme.
											-		
											-		
		Output 1.2:	**Activity 1.2.1** CTCN	- 40 concept notes (response							-		
		Output 1.3 Promising Adaptation Innovations and Technologies are tested in developping countries	Activities 1.3.1: Technical Assistances are contracted. Activities 1.3.2: Technical Assistances areimplemented. Activities 1.3.3: Technical Assistances are monitored.	- 40 projects (TAs) deliverables - 40 projects (TAs) closure report	Grants to Network Members	600,000	4,733,818	800,000	-	-	6,133,818		
					Sum	**600,000**	**4,733,818**	**800,000**	**-**	**-**	**6,133,818**	**500,000**	
	Outcome 2: Innovative, transformative and locally-led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up	**Output 2.1:** 10 innovative, transformative and locally-led adaptation technologies are demonstrated.	**Activity 2.1.1:** Selection of 10 technologies out of the 40 assessed to be scaled up. **Activity 2.1.2**: Definition of the new scope for each of the 10 selected technologies.	- Country-endorsed project concept notes (response plans) for demonstrating adaptation technologies (10)	Grants to Network Members			200,000	800,000		**1,000,000**		
					Sum	**-**	**-**	**200,000**	**800,000**	**-**	**1,000,000**		
Phase 2: Acceleration Phase	**Outcome 3: Adaptation technologies are leveraged through large scale concept notes**	**Output 3.1** NSI for 10 adaptation technologies strenghtened in developing countries	**Activity 3.1.1**: 10 National systems of Innovation are developed or strenghtened	10 NSI are created or strenghtened or enabling environment instruments are designed	Grants to Network Members			100,000	500,000	200,000	**800,000**		
		Output 3.1 : Concept notes are formulated and submitted to the Adaptation Fund	Activity 3.1.2: 3 Concept notes are submitted to the Adaptation Fund	3 Concept Notes are submitted to the AF	Grants to Network Partner for the 3 CN			100,000	40,000		**140,000**		
						-	**-**	**200,000**	**540,000**	**200,000**	**940,000**		
Programme Activity Cost					**Sub-Total**	**600,000**	**4,733,818**	**1,200,000**	**1,340,000**	**200,000**	**8,073,818**		
Evaluation										108,000	**108,000**		
Project Management Costs (UNEP	**Project Execution Costs for CTCN (9%)**		**Aggregator Management**		Programme Manager	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	**500,000**		
					Communication Specialist	70,000	70,000	70,000	79,091	70,000	**359,091**		
					Admistrative support	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	**50,000**		
Programme Execution Costs (9%)					**Sum**	**180,000**	**180,000**	**180,000**	**189,091**	**180,000**	**909,091**		
Total Programme Cost					**Sub-Total**	**780,000**	**4,913,818**	**1,380,000**	**1,529,091**	**380,000**	**9,090,909**		
					Implemementing Entity Fee (9%)	**18,182**	**545,455**	**154,545**	**145,455**	**45,455**	**909,091**		
					Total	**798,182**	**5,459,273**	**1,534,545**	**1,674,546**	**425,455**	**10,000,000**		

Implementing Entity Fee

Description	Budget/5 years
Portfolio Manager	146,356
Task Manager	439,069
Finance	100,000
Admin	46,356
Corporate	90,909
Mid-Term Review	86,400
Total	**909,091**

II. Disbursement table

Disbursement table

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total
Scheduled date	Jan-24	Jan-25	Jan-26	Jan-27	Jan-28	
Project funds	382 500	378 500	395 000	421 500	637 500	2 215 000
Execution cost	49 000	49 000	49 000	49 021	50 090	246 111
MIE fee	49 222	49 222	44 300	44 300	59 067	246 111
Total	480 722	476 722	488 300	514 821	746 657	2 707 222

ANNEX E: Link to SRIF

Annex E_Safeguard Risk Identification For

ANNEX F: Theory of Change

Goal:
IF developing countries are supported in testing, scaling up and leveraging innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies across the technology cycle **THEN** adaptive capacity of developing countries will be enhanced, resilience will be strengthened and vulnerability to climate change will be reduced **BECAUSE** developing countries will have initiated long-term technological transition pathways.

Objectives:
- Test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies and anchor them into National Systems of Innovation.

Outcomes:
- 40 climates innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.
- Out of the 40 identified, assessed, and tested innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies, 10 impactful technologies are scaled up in the country through additional funding.
- Enabling environments are promoted to leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies by establishing National Systems of Innovation (relevant policies, business model, financing mechanisms), securing additional funding opportunities and/or providing continuous knowledge transfer.

Outputs:
- Outreach and capacity building plan developed and implemented for all non-Annex I countries with NDEs globally.
- 40 innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are selected.
- 40 Promising adaptation innovations and technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.
- 10 most promising Innovative, transformative, and locally- led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up.
- National Systems of Innovation for 10 adaptation technologies are established or improved in developing countries.
- 3 concept notes are formulated and submitted to the Adaptation Fund.
- Knowledge and capacity on adaptation technologies through Digital Public Goods, amongst other instruments, is built.

Assumptions:
The assumptions are the beliefs and judgments that underpin the logic of the theory. They are the underlying ideas about how change happens, what conditions are necessary for it, and what factors may influence it. The identified assumptions are:
- Stakeholders have good ideas of adaptation innovations and technologies that they would like to test, scale up or leverage
- Stakeholders are interested to receive support through technical assistance to test, scale up or leverage an innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies
- NDE, DA, NIE actively support the implementation of the programme in their countries.
- Technical assistance delivered through micro-grant lead to increased resilience to climate change impacts
- Enough adaptation technologies tested are promising and relevant to be scaled up and/or leveraged.
- The establishment of national systems for innovation provide enabling environments for adaptation technologies uptake and replication.

- Knowledge collection and sharing of good practices and lessons learned lead to improved practices and adoption of adaptation technologies and innovations as well as accelerated dissemination and uptake in and across countries.

Barriers:
The barriers are the obstacles or challenges that may prevent or hinder the desired change from occurring as part of the programme. They are the factors or conditions that must be overcome or addressed to achieve the desired outcome of the programme. The identified barriers are:

- Lack of knowledge and capacity to develop high-quality requests: If the NDEs, Adaptation Fund´s focal points and project proponents do not understand the objective of AFCIA II or lack the capacity to draft the proposal then only a limited number of high-quality requests will be received.
- Lack of coordination between NDEs and Adaptation Fund´s focal points: A lack of coordination or collaboration between NDEs and Adaptation Fund´s focal points will make it more difficult for the proponents to get the necessary clearance to submit their requests.
- Lack of support and active engagement from national and local stakeholders: Without the full involvement and commitment of the right institutions and actors as well as the active engagement of the beneficiaries themselves, climate adaptation technologies cannot be successfully and sustainably deployed, scaled up or leveraged nationally.
- Limited funding resources: Testing technologies, establishing the relevant enabling environment, anchoring technologies to NSI require time and resources that stakeholders lack especially in developing countries, LDCs and SIDS.
- Lack of gender-responsiveness: climate adaptation technologies can be innovative, transformative and locally led, but lack the gender-responsive component which is however key for selection and implementation success.

Drivers:
Drivers are factors that are necessary to enable the achievement of the intended outcomes of the programme. The identified enablers include:

- Interest and capacity of a wide range of stakeholders to access funding to test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies.
- Involvement of the countries, through NDEs and Adaptation Fund´s focal points in the support and implementation of the selected technical assistances.
- Availability of resources, both financial and human, to support the implementation of the programme.
- Adaptive management of the programme is ensured based on results of the monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Good practices and lessons learnt are monitored and shared on regular basis and lead to improvement of adaptation practices and dissemination/uptake of successful technologies and innovation in and across countries.

The ToC is reflected in the diagram below.

Goal: Test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies and anchor them into National Systems of Innovation.

Goal statement **IF** developing countries are supported in testing, scaling up and leveraging innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies across the technology cycle **THEN** adaptive capacity of developing countries will be enhanced, resilience will be strengthened and vulnerability to climate change will be reduced **BECAUSE** developing countries will have initiated long-term technological transition pathways.

Outcomes

1. 40 climate innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.

Outcomes

2. Out of the 40 identified, assessed, and tested innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies, 10 impactful technologies are scaled up in the country through additional funding

Outcomes

3. Enabling environments are promoted to leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies by establishing National Systems of Innovation (relevant policies, business model, financing mechanisms), securing additional funding opportunities and/or providing continuous knowledge transfer.

Outputs

1.1. Outreach and capacity building plan developed and implemented for all non-Annex I countries with NDEs globally.

1.2. 40 innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies are selected.

1.3. Promising 40 adaptation innovations and technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.

Outputs

2.1 10 promising Innovative, transformative, and locally- led climate adaptation technologies are scaled up

Outputs

3.1 National Systems of Innovation for 10 adaptation technologies are established or improved in developing countries.

3.2. Concept notes are formulated and submitted to the Adaptation Fund to secure additional funds for promising adaptation innovations and technologies.

3.3. Knowledge and capacity on adaptation technologies is built through Digital Public Goods, amongst other instruments.

Drivers

- Interest and capacity of a wide range of stakeholders to access funding to test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative and locally led climate adaptation technologies.
- Involvement of the countries, through NDEs and Adaptation Fund´s focal points in the support and implementation of the selected technical assistances.
- Availability of resources, both financial and human, to support the implementation of the programme.
- Adaptive management of the programme is ensured based on results of the monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Good practices and lessons learnt are monitored and shared on regular basis and lead to improvement of adaptation practices and dissemination/uptake of successful technologies and innovation in and across countries.

Assumptions

- Stakeholders have good ideas of adaptation innovations and technologies that they would like to test, scale up or leverage
- Stakeholders are interested to receive support through technical assistance to test, scale up or leverage an innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies
- NDE, DA, NIE actively support the implementation of the programme in their countries.
- Technical assistance delivered through micro-grant lead to increased resilience to climate change impacts
- Enough adaptation technologies tested are promising and relevant to be scaled up and/or leveraged
- The establishment of national systems for innovation provide enabling environments for adaptation technologies uptake and replication.
- Knowledge collection and sharing of good practices and lessons learned lead to improved practices and adoption of adaptation technologies and innovations as well as accelerated dissemination and uptake in and across countries.

Barriers:

- Lack of knowledge and capacity to develop high-quality requests
- Lack of coordination between NDEs and Adaptation Fund´s focal points
- Lack of support and active engagement from national and local stakeholders
- Limited funding resources
- Lack of gender-responsiveness

Risks:

- Institutional
- Project risks
- Financial Risks
- Environmental risks

ANNEX G. Acronyms

AF - Adaptation Fund
AFCIA - Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator
CTCN - Climate Technology Centre and Network
DA - Designated Authority
DAEs - Direct Access Entities
CN - Concept Note
COP - United Nations Climate Change Conference
EC - European Commission
GCF - Global Climate Fund
GEF - Global Environment Fund
GHG - Global greenhouse gas
LDCs - Least Developed Countries
M&E - Monitoring & Evaluation
NAPs - National Adaptation Plans
NAPAs - National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NDC - Nationally Determined Contribution
NDE - Nationally Designated Entities
NIE - Nationally Implementing Entities
NSI - National Systems of Innovation
POW - Programme of Work
SIDS - Small Island Developing States
SRIF - Safeguard Risk Identification Form
SPIS - Solar Powered Irrigation Systems
TA -Technical Assistance
TAP - Technology Action Plans
TEC - Technology Executive Committee
TM - Task Manager
TNAs - Technology needs assessments
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change