



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.32/19
18 September 2023

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-second Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 10-11 October 2023

Agenda Item 7a)

PROPOSAL FOR ADAPTATION FUND CLIMATE INNOVATION ACCELERATOR WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Background

1. At its thirty-ninth meeting in October 2022, the Adaptation Fund Board, through Decision B.39/61, approved the Fund's Medium Term Strategy (MTS II) for the 2023 – 2027 period. In the context of increasing climate urgency and needs, the objective for MTS II is to further build on and expand the innovation pillar to capitalize on the Fund's already-established role as an agile, nimble, and pioneering fund with a track record of unlocking innovative approaches for effective adaptation actions and providing climate finance to developing countries.

2. The Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement as well as the Kyoto Protocol, under which it was established. The UNFCCC recent guidance has affirmed the role of innovation in the efforts to address climate change. The Fund's stakeholders identified the Fund's comparative advantage as "at the forefront of innovating and testing new practices and technologies then sharing these, particularly through south-south collaboration."

3. The expected results (ERs) for the innovation pillar under MTS II have been defined as follows:

- (i) New innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated - Development of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies encouraged and accelerated, including solutions with high impact potential even if it comes with a higher risk of failure.
- (ii) Successful innovations replicated and scaled up - Innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies that have demonstrated success in one country spread to new countries/regions or are scaled up from smaller to larger scales.
- (iii) Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation - Access and capacities enhanced, knowledge generated, and awareness raised, for implementing entities and non-accredited actors to design and implement innovative adaptation solutions.
- (iv) Evidence base generated and shared (linkage with learning and sharing pillar) - Evidence on the conditions that lead to successful innovation generated and shared, and partnerships, iteration, learning, and adaptive management encouraged. Evidence of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated as a basis for implementing entities and other funds to assess scaling up.

4. The principles of the delivery on the results ER1 through ER4 listed above are included in the MTS II document and adopted by the Board.

- The delivery model included the 'Continuation and expansion of Innovation Facility', including by
- Supporting innovation projects and programmes that encourage multi-stakeholder partnerships by including e.g., youth, women, disabled people, researchers, civil society, indigenous people and the private sector;

- Expanding and encouraging access to innovation grants, including by non-accredited actors
- Exploring further opportunities and modalities that can create space for innovation and risk-taking
- Supporting capacity-building and readiness for innovation to increase countries' and entities' awareness and capacity for developing and implementing innovation projects, including for target groups such as women and youth, and NIEs;
- Enhance learning and sharing of knowledge on innovation in adaptation;
- Explore alignment and synergies with UNFCCC technology framework incl. Technology Needs Assessments and Technology Action Plans; and
- Exploring and creating new partnerships for innovation in adaptation.

5. In line with the MTS II, and following the consultation with the members of the Innovation Task Force, the secretariat issued a Call for Expressions of Interest (EOI) with a view of the continuation and expansion of AFCIA to include additional multilateral and regional implementing entities (IEs) with capacity to administer small innovation grants in vulnerable regions and in relevant sectors.

6. A review of the EOIs was presented to the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) for discussion at its thirty first meeting in Document AFB/PPRC.31/58.

7. Having considered the recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) decided:

- (a) *To invite the Pacific Community (SPC) to develop a programme proposal for an amount of up to US\$ 5,000,000;*
- (b) *To invite the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to develop a programme proposal for an amount up to US\$ 5,000,000;*
- (c) *To invite the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to develop a programme proposal for an amount up to US\$ 10,000,000;*
- (d) *To invite the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to develop a programme proposal for an amount up to US\$ 10,000,000;*
- (e) *To invite the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) to develop a programme proposal for an amount up to US\$ 10,000,000;*
- (f) *To invite the implementing entities (IEs) to prepare a programme proposal using the process elaborated in document AFB/PPRC.31/59 for the consideration of the Board at its forty-first meeting;*
- (g) *To invite UNEP, UNIDO and WFP to submit a proposal on extending coordination services to the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) partnership for consideration by the Project and Programme Review Committee at its thirty-second meeting;*
- (h) *To request the selected IEs to indicate acceptance by letter to the Chair of the Board by no later than two weeks following the date of the official invitation notification;*
- (i) *To request the secretariat to increase the outreach to IEs regarding the AFCIA partnership.*

Decision B.40/57

8. At its thirty first meeting PPRC also considered the document AFB/PPRC.31/59 'Operational Policy and Guidance to Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA)' that proposed updated guidance and review criteria for AFCIA proposals.

9. Having considered the recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) decided to approve document AFB/PPRC.31/59 as a basis for implementing entities, upon invitation by the Board, to prepare their programme proposal.

Decision B.40/58

10. The following fully developed proposal titled "Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme (CAIA)" was submitted by the World Food Programme (WFP) which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

11. This is the first submission of the fully-developed proposal using the one-step submission process.

12. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the forty first Board meeting. The secretariat carried out three technical reviews of the project proposal with the diary number AF00000351.

13. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with WFP, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

14. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.



ADAPTATION FUND

RESPONSE SHEET 2ND REVIEW - ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY:

Country/Region: Multi Regional
Project Title: Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme (CAIAP)
Thematic Focal Area: Multisector project
Implementing Entity: World Food Programme
Executing Entities: World Food Programme
AF Project ID: AF00000351
IE Project ID: Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 10,000,000
Reviewer and contact person: Alyssa Gomes, Saliha Dobardzic **Co-reviewer(s):** Marcus Johannesson, Naoki Uozawa
IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary

The project "Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme (CAIAP) aims at fostering innovation, collaboration, and capacity building to address the pressing challenges of climate change and its impact of food

Security. This will be done through the three components below:

Component 1: Innovation Acceleration (USD 7,806,795);

Component 2: Innovation Localization (USD 618,871);

Component 3: Innovation Dissemination (USD 552,563).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 134,673

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,112,902

Implementing Fee: USD 887,098

Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000

	<p>The first technical review raised several issues, such as the need to clarify the climate adaptation innovation gap, the theory of change, the execution arrangement including the EE/EEs that will be involved and compliance with the Fund's environmental and social policy (ESP) and gender policy (GP) as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p> <p>The second technical review finds that most of the pending issues have been satisfactorily resolved. However, a few issues still remain to be addressed, after which the proposal would be ready for technical recommendation.</p>
Date:	09/07/2023

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments 1 st Round	Comments 2 nd Round	Response - Addressing Feedback
Country Eligibility	1. Does the proposal include a mechanism that will ensure that the participating countries are party to the Paris Agreement and/or the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes	-	
	2. Does the proposal describe how the IE will involve the participation of developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change? Does it specify countries, a region, or two or more regions?	<p>Not clear</p> <p>The problem assessment on pages 8-9 is focused on the MENA region. The proposal explains that it aims to start with its first cohort of innovations for the MENA region, with subsequent target regions to be defined at a later stage in a demand-driven, needs-based fashion.</p>	<p>CR1: Cleared, as per clarification on pages 5-6 and 44-45. While the first call will focus on the MENA region, the programme will operate in multiple regions – 4 in total, with each programme cohort focusing on a designated area.</p> <p>CR2: Cleared. As per table 5 and 6 on pages 44-46, the process</p>	

		<p>CR1: Considering that the focus of the programme is multi-regional, please clarify in the proposal justification section how the remaining regions will be covered, and how many calls are anticipated per region? Tentative/provisional information is fine.</p>	<p>for securing DA endorsement is described. DA endorsement will be secured by WFP country offices at the design phase.</p>	
Project Eligibility	<p>1. Does the proposal describe how the IE plans to secure governments' endorsements of the initiative?</p>	<p>Not clear. CR2: Please describe the process for ensuring that the programme is country-driven. This should include a description of the process for reporting DA endorsement to the AF during implementation.</p>		
	<p>2. Does the proposal describe how it 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?</p>	<p>Not clear. On page 6, the proposal mentions that in "2022 the Innovation Accelerator further strengthened its climate innovation portfolio by launching a global call for applications, which received over 800 applications, 7 of which participated in a bootcamp and presented their solutions at a global pitch event in November 2022</p>	<p>CR3: Cleared, as per pages 20-21. As per the lesson learned relating to the importance of the involvement of the local stakeholders early on to inform the programme design, the programme aims to implement activities focused on innovation localization under component 2.</p>	

		<p>and the most impactful ventures received acceleration grants for up to USD100,000.”</p> <p>CR3: Please describe briefly the lessons learned from this initiative and how it has informed the design of the proposal. The proposal has not clarified the <i>climate adaptation innovation gap</i> that the programme is seeking to address.</p> <p>CR4: Please clarify the climate adaptation innovation gap that the programme is trying to address? The programme’s initial focus is on the MENA region for its first cohort. However, the entrepreneurial environment may differ across countries within the region. CR5: Please provide some explanation on whether/ how the program intends to address these disparities and minimize the gap between countries when selecting ventures. Page 13 mentions that CAIAP through the</p>	<p>CR4: Cleared, as per pages 7 and 21 and the explanation in the response sheet. While the problem analysis currently describes the adaptation innovation gap in the MENA region, the programme under the ‘Design Phase’ (output 1.1) will review the latest trends and engage with local communities and experts to identify the most pressing climate adaptation challenges in every region where it will operate.</p> <p>CR5: Cleared, as per pages 8 and 21. A comprehensive ecosystem analysis is planned at the beginning phase of each innovation cohort.</p> <p>CR6: Cleared, as per the description provided in the Theory of Change on page 8 and components description on page 9.</p> <p>CAR1: Cleared, as per pages 9-10 and 51-53.</p> <p>CAR2: Cleared, WFP will act the EE and EE costs are capped at 1.5%.</p>	
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		<p>expected results “aims to drive transformative change, create sustainable and resilient systems, and empower local communities in addressing climate change adaptation”. However, it would be useful to further clarify the Theory of Change.</p> <p>CR6: Please clarify what would need to change to enable the programme to achieve the expected results and catalyze systemic changes. Please clarify the assumptions based on WFPs experience of what generally are the barriers in local and national systems (including market and innovation ecosystems) that stand in the way of innovation for adaptation purposes. The Components and Financing table and the outputs presented are not harmonized with the description of projects components and the main objectives. Furthermore, the project justification is missing a description of</p>		
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		<p>the project outputs and activities for each component that would then enable the programme to meet the overall goal. For example, the expected outputs and activities to achieve the objective of “creating spaces that promote new collaborations” or to “strengthen local climate change adaptation capacities and networks” are not described or listed.</p> <p>CAR1: Please list and number the main project outputs under for each component in the Project and Financing Table. Furthermore, include a description of all outputs and list activities under each component in Part II, Project Justification. Executing Entities are listed as “To be determined”. While this is understandable, it is not compatible with the AF Project Legal Agreement. Furthermore page 21 mentions that “CAIAP will be executed by the WFP Innovation Accelerator”.</p>		
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		<p>EE/ EEs should be identified prior to submitting the proposal. When the IE also provides all or part of execution services for the project, the limit for the execution costs of the IE to 1.5 per cent of the cost of the part of the project or programme executed by the implementing entity of the project/programme cost. In exceptional cases where the actual execution costs of the IE exceed the 1.5 per cent cap, the IE should provide a justification as part of its proposal submission. Please use the following guidance to clarify EE costs and arrangements. https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/clarification-of-regional-implementation-and-execution-costs/</p> <p>CAR2: Please clarify the executing entity/ entities, including the budget requirements. Kindly ensure consistency in the Components and Financing Table, the</p>		
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		Detailed budget, and Disbursement Schedule.		
	<p>3. Does the programme contribute meaningfully to the Expected Results under the Innovation Pillar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. New innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated ii. Successful innovations replicated and scaled up iii. Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation iv. Evidence base generated and shared <p>Does the proposal describe how it 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?</p>	<p>Not clear. Page 21 mentions that programme calls for applications to be drafted; an Innovation Committee formed to potentially support the programme management team to select the participating teams. It seems that there will be community-based consultations to identify problems, but the proposal has not explained how innovators will be solicited/identified and how teams will be formed. What is the process for allowing inclusion of non-conventional actors and for ensuring a gender-responsive approach.</p> <p>Currently the proposal does not discuss any process that goes beyond the programme management picking the participating team from a possible pre-existing pool of innovators. For example, regarding the</p>	<p>CR7: Cleared, as per pages 14-15. The process for issuing public call and soliciting involvement of non-conventional actors is described under output 1.2.</p> <p>CR8: Cleared, as per page 16-17. The early and growth stage innovations are expected to be sources simultaneously from the start of the project (output 1.2). Under output 1.3 'Boost stage', selected applicants will be invited to participate in a five-day Innovation Bootcamp, (entailing a variety of workshops and sessions) led by humanitarian and innovation experts to help participants dive deep into their own challenges, ideate solutions and refine project plans. Under output 1.4, high potential climate innovations that have undergone a thorough due diligence process will receive grant funding.</p>	

		<p>'Call for applications' mentioned on page 26, it would be useful to clarify whether this will be a public call or targeted to an existing network or networks.</p> <p>CR7: Please clarify how innovators will be solicited and what is the process for allowing inclusion of non-conventional actors Will the process be a competitive one? How will it be announced?</p> <p>The proposal aims to source innovation small grant proposals from both early and growth-stages ventures through an open call.</p> <p>CR8: The proposal would benefit from describing the chronological flow of activities. For example, related to Figure 3, please clarify at what stage would 'Innovation Localization' activities and 'Innovation Dissemination' activities begin? Furthermore, please clarify if the programme will source two-stages ventures (early</p>	<p>CR9: Cleared. An innovation committee is expected to be set up under component 1.</p> <p>CR10: Cleared. The proposal includes a budget hiring for external consultants during implementation to provide technical support seem to relate to TA.</p>	
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		<p>and growth stage) during the same call. CR9: Please clarify the decision-making bodies or teams at various stages and the anticipated timeline for the source, boost, grant, accelerate phases. CR10: Please clarify the budget and outputs related to Technical Assistance and the entities involved in providing TA.</p>		
	<p>4. Does the proposal describe how it will 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 of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear CR11: Please briefly provide a background/reference to Human-Centered Design principles and explain how these will be implemented within the context of this programme. CR12: Please explain how the programme will include an inclusive lens during each phase (source, boost, grant, accelerate). What measures will be put in place to ensure that the project is gender-responsive and what measures will be put in place to involve women,</p>	<p>CR11: Cleared, as per page 17. human centered design methodologies complement intersectional approaches to addressing and decreasing gendered inequalities facing potential users of innovations. “Specific tools will be used to highlight to innovators the complexity and particularity of inequalities in the lives of women and girls, men and boys, including their systemic barriers and root causes, and identify solutions of how to address them with said innovation.”</p>	

		<p>girls, indigenous groups, and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>CR13: Please describe the arrangements to collect information on economic, social and environmental benefits.</p> <p>CR14: Please describe the reporting process for capturing baseline data and progress indicators from grantees (from each cohort). Related to this, please clarify the capacity building efforts to ensure that grantees are capacitated to capture progress of their venture's implementation and report on progress.</p>	<p>CR12: Cleared, as per additional information provided on pages 16-18 and 20.</p> <p>CR13: Cleared, as per information that describes the data collection, MEL and KM approach on pages 22-24.</p> <p>CR14: Cleared, as per details on page 22 under output 3.1.</p>	
	<p>5. Does the project engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR15: Please describe the outreach strategy demonstrating evidence of or plans for scouting widely for existing innovations with a wide range of stakeholders?</p> <p>CR16: The project includes participatory approaches that involve direct interaction with vulnerable communities (p.37). Please provide a description of the means</p>	<p>CR15: Cleared, as per details about the outreach strategy on pages 15-16.</p> <p>CR16: Cleared, as per the description of the human centered approach on pages 17-18.</p>	

		employed to engage with these communities.		
	6. Does the project advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls?	<p>Not clear. A gender analysis is not presented. A gender assessment is a mandatory requirement at the fully-developed proposal stage.</p> <p>CAR3: Please include a gender assessment that pertains to the design of a mechanism intended to promote gender equality. Should the information that can be provided at this stage be incomplete, please describe the plan for ensuring compliance with the Gender Policy during the implementation of the project. Based on WFPs experience in running the Innovation Accelerator, what gender gaps have been identified and what is the approach of the programme in addressing gender gaps? This should consider the development of the innovation ecosystem that fosters women as entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>CAR3: Cleared Considering the nature of the programmes and the presence of USPs, the programme aims to employ intersectional approaches and a gender mainstreaming strategy is described in Annex 3.</p> <p>CAR4: Not cleared. Well noted. However, please include a small revision in the main text that the proposal will ensure compliance with the gender policy during implementation through namely reporting requirements in Project Performance Reports (PPRs) during implementation.</p> <p>CR17: Cleared, as per details on page 15, 18 and 20. A matrix will be developed in conjunction with the WFP Gender Office to assess whether the project: addresses differentiated needs of people based on social indicators; ensures</p>	<p>CAR4: The section elaborating on compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy has been expanded to specify that compliance during programme implementation will be ensured through reporting requirements. This has further been specified in the grievance mechanisms and the results framework.</p> <p>Addressed in: <i>Part II: Programme Justification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Section B: Compliance with AF Social Policy and Gender Policy</i> <p><i>Part III: Implementation Arrangements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Section C: Environmental and Social Risk Management > Grievance Mechanisms</i> ● <i>Section E: Results Framework</i>

		<p>CR17: Please clarify what gender considerations have gone into the design of the proposal. For example, clarify if the proposal been designed in consultation with a gender specialist to ensure that that programme is accessible to and aims to benefit the most vulnerable groups including women and girls.</p> <p>CAR4: Please clarify the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Gender Action Plan, including a results framework with indicators that could be used to monitor and measure progress of the gender-responsive approaches and gender-mainstreamed activities. Guidance Document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender Guidance Document for Implementing Entities on Compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy (Updated in 2022)	<p>meaningful participation of marginalized groups in innovation processes; and collects and analyses gender and age-disaggregated data during monitoring and evaluation. Innovations will include gender specific indicators as part of their sprint plan.</p>	
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	<p>7. Is the project/programme cost-effective?</p> <p>In the case of regional project/programmes, does the regional approach support cost effectiveness? Does the project engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The programme outlines (on pages. 30-32) how it will apply a cost benefit analysis of all innovations. It is described to enable calculation of cost-effectiveness and allow comparison with alternatives options. A comprehensive approach (Impact Orientation Framework, Human-Centred Design, Regional approach, Hypothesis-driven approach) will enable a thorough evaluation and steering of the Programme's cost-effectiveness and the Programme's optimal calibration.</p> <p>CR18: The proposal explains the cost effectiveness of each venture's submitted proposal. Please also provide a description of cost-effectiveness at the programme design and administrative level. (e.g., in comparison to a program operated by a new team, etc).</p>	<p>CR18: Cleared, as per additional information on page 28.</p>	
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	<p>8. Does the proposal describe how it will screen innovation small grant proposals for 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, and other voluntary adaptation reports, where they exist, as well as with the UNFCCC technology framework, and other relevant instruments?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR19: Please clarify at what point during implementation (an indicative timeline or milestone) will projects be screened for alignment with the most important adaptation-related plans, strategies and targets as well as the most important relevant sectoral plans and strategies in the country (this may vary by country and/or sector.), NAP, NDC and NSDS (i.e., SDGs strategies) and TNAs and TAPs (if they exist for the country).</p> <p>On p. 33 the proposal describes how the programme will approach various development plans. A more specific discussion (and later a deepened analysis) could enable the Programme to relevantly place and implement AFCIA in the country contexts and promote transformative change.</p>	<p>CR19 and CR20: Cleared, as per the additional information on pages 31-32.</p>	
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		<p>CR20: Please clarify the plans to embed the Programme into already present processes within a country's various national development plans (e.g., NAPs) and their respective action plans? This could avoid the creation of parallel processes and ensure relevance and coordination of the programme's ambition in the local and national contexts.</p>		
	<p>9. Does the proposal describe how it will 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?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR21: Please clarify the process and monitoring responsibility for compliance with national technical standards.</p>	<p>CR21: Cleared, as per the process described on page 33 and Annex 3.</p>	
	<p>10. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR22: Please clarify complementarities and synergies with the AFCIA Adaptation Fund- UN</p>	<p>CR22: Cleared, as per the explanation on page 34. An ecosystem analysis will be conducted prior to each cohort to ensure that the programme can ensure no</p>	

		<p>Environment Special Financing Window in Support of Innovation for Adaptation and Adaptation Fund-UNDP Innovation Small Grant Aggregator Platform (ISGAP). Please clarify the proposal has drawn from lessons of the ongoing initiatives and describe the framework for coordination during implementation.</p> <p>CAR5: Please provide an analysis highlighting the differences with other incubation/acceleration programs in the MENA region in terms of the concept, sector, funding amount, and other relevant factors.</p>	<p>duplication of efforts and achieve better alignment with existing local and regional programs.</p> <p>CAR5: Cleared, as per the additional detail on page 21. In the beginning phase of each innovation acceleration cohort, innovation consultants will conduct an ecosystem analysis that will allow them to identify other local, regional, and international innovation and climate innovation offerings, as well as map the key stakeholders in the climate and entrepreneurship ecosystems.</p>	
	<p>11. Does the programme have a 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?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The proposal has described how it plans to document, generate, and disseminate evidence on the conditions that give rise to successful and or unsuccessful innovation interventions. However, the activities are not described as part of a standalone component or</p>	<p>CAR6: Cleared, KM and learning is described under component 3.</p> <p>CR23: Cleared, as per the innovation localization approach describe under component 2.</p> <p>CR24: Cleared, as per details on pages 23-24.</p>	

		<p>mainstreamed. The project results framework does not reflect KM and Learning activities.</p> <p>CAR6: Please include activities related to knowledge management (KM) and dissemination grouped in a single component or mainstreamed across components.</p> <p>Related to KM and sharing how will the programme complement the AFCIA programme. It is expected that the coordination proposal would have the elements that would enable a coordinated and inclusive approach to KM and sharing, innovators community, and innovation dissemination.</p> <p>CR23: Please clarify the general direction and openness to ensuring synergies with the programme.</p> <p>The proposal outlines a plan of 15 months per cycle, with a total of 4 cycles, where the target</p>	<p>There is expected to be debrief and report after each call, which will be reviewed before the start of the next cohort.</p> <p>CR25: Cleared, as per details on the MEL framework under component 3 and pages 53-57 of the Results Framework.</p>	
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		<p>region will vary in each cycle. CR24: Please clarify how the programme will incorporate the lessons learned from previous cycles into the implementation of subsequent calls and operational aspects.</p> <p>CR25: Please clarify and/or revise the MEL framework to include outcomes, outputs and their indicators (including qualitative indicators) that would help deciding when monitoring activities are needed and when evaluations are necessary.</p>		
	<p>12. Has the proposal described what consultative process will take place, and how will it involve all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>A consultation report is not provided at this time.</p> <p>CAR7: Please clarify if consultations have been carried out and include a brief consultation report outlining the outcomes of consultations and the plan to carry out further consultations during implementation. The report may include an</p>	<p>CAR7: Cleared, as per details on page 34-35.</p> <p>Consultations were carried out with WFP's climate units at both the global and regional levels. The process for employing a consultative process with vulnerable communities is described on page 34.</p>	

		<p>overview of the outcomes of internal consultations, consultations with potential executing entities to ensure that the design would be streamlined and effective in delivering the stated outcomes of the programme and/or any other consultations that would reinforce the feasibility of the proposal.</p> <p>One of the programme components is innovation localization, with an ER to enhance access and capacities for designing and implementing innovation. However, the methods and means by which entities are incentivized to achieve this outcome are not clearly defined. CR26: Please consider integrating this component into the innovation acceleration cycles if they are part of the programme' s plan.</p>		
	13. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	Yes.	-	

	<p>14. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?</p>	<p>Not clear. CR27: The outputs, targets, and activities mentioned in the Result Framework table for project outcomes 1 and 2 have identical content (p. 50). Please correct if there are any differences. CAR8: In table on p. 52, Project Outcome (s) 2 for Project Objective 2 are formulated as activities rather than Results. Please revise. If ER 3 (p. 51) should be sustainable beyond the Programme, then suggestively please consider proposing various institutionalizing items for local ownership and replicability e.g., an exit strategy including a knowledge package and methodology, standard operational procedures and processes that could demonstrate how to identify, organize, govern, and implement future similar innovations. CAR9: Please list alignment with all relevant outcomes of the AF strategic results framework that might</p>	<p>CR27: Cleared, as per relevant updates to Section III.E CAR8: Cleared, as per revisions on pages 54056 pertaining to components 1 and 2. CAR9: Cleared, as per Table II.F. The programme is aligned with outcomes 2,3 and 8.</p>	
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		<p>apply. For example, activities focused on KM and Learning could be aligned with Outcome 3 and activities focused on enhancing institutional capacity may be aligned with outcome 2 and their respective outcome and output indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results Framework Alignment Table (Amended in March 2019) <p>Guidelines on preparing the project/programme results framework, including a list of standard AF indicators, can be found in the Strategic Results Framework (Amended in March 2019). However, for innovation grants 'Outcome 8' has been revised and 5 innovation specific indicators described in document AFB/PPRC.29/44 should be applied.¹</p>		
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¹ 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 Refer to Tables 1, 3 and 4 for application of the SRF for innovation.

	<p>15. Has the sustainability of the programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the programme, including in the screening of the innovation small grants projects? Does the programme include pathways to scale up successful small grants projects?</p>	<p>Yes, the programme includes a sustainability framework.</p> <p>The proposal intends to coach ventures to access the AF's Large Innovation grants (p. 40). This is welcome, however please note that ventures would need to approach the Fund through an accredited entity of the Fund.</p>	<p>-</p>	
	<p>16. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project includes unidentified sub-projects (USPs). While USPs are an acceptable way forward for AFCIA, please use the following guidance to comply with the AF policy for USPs: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/updated-guidance-for-implementing-entities-on-the-use-of-unidentified-sub-projects/</p> <p>CAR10: Please describe provisions to ensure that the USPs will also be compliant with the ESP</p>	<p>CAR10: Cleared as per the provisions for managing USPs presented in Annex 3.</p> <p>CR28: Cleared, as per the Environmental and Social Risk Screening Questionnaire in Annex 3 including a matrix with mitigation and monitoring measures to address the key risks identified.</p> <p>CAR11: Not cleared. A minor adjustment is being requested: ESMP and Grievance Mechanism is presented in Annex 3 and they are sound. However, please move the information on</p>	<p>CAR11: Information on Grievance Mechanisms has been moved from the Annex to the main body of the proposal.</p> <p>Addressed in: <i>Part III: Implementation Arrangements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Section C: Environmental and Social Risk Management</i>

		<p>risk screening during implementation.</p> <p>CR28: Please clarify the following elements in the risk screening table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Related to the principle on Compliance with law, please clarify how will it be ensured that innovations will carry out all its activities in accordance with all laws and rules, etc.- Related to Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment, there is a statement "Factors influencing the discrimination against women in terms of land ownership are not expected to pose any risks in Bhutan". Please clarify if the countries been determined? Is the screening partially complete i.e.,	<p>Grievance Mechanism to the main text.</p>	
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		<p>performed for some countries only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related to Protection of Natural Habitats, the section mentions that innovations in the AFCIA program will be encouraged to consider all aspects of the project from an environmental protection angle of natural habitats.” Please clarify the mechanism that ensures this. <p>CAR11: Please describe the arrangements for a grievance mechanism.</p>		
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project funding within the parameters for large grants set by the Board?	Yes.	-	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme	Not clear. IE fees are at 8.5%.	Cleared.	

	for implementing entity (IE) fees and at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme cost for the execution costs?	<p>The EE costs are inconsistent in the components table and the detailed budget. 10.3% on page 12 as opposed to 3%. Please note that travel costs should be covered under EE costs – these are currently included under project funds on page 54.</p> <p>Please refer to CAR in Section on Project Eligibility above.</p>		
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the programme submitted through an eligible Multilateral or Regional Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board? Is the programme submitted by an entity that has been invited by the Board to do so?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>WFP is an accredited IE of the Adaptation Fund.</p>	-	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Does the proposal include adequate arrangement for programme management at the multi-regional/regional and national level, including coordination arrangements within	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The proposal encompasses collaboration with WFP country offices throughout the entire process of program design and implementation (p. 34, 36,</p>	CR29 and CR30: Cleared , as per details on pages 44-47.	

	<p>countries and among them? Has the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), been considered, and included in the management arrangements?</p>	<p>56). CR29: Please describe the detailed work plan that outlines the coordination strategies.</p> <p>The proposal intends to collaborate with local entities such as NIEs (p.40, 44-45). CR30: To ensure effective engagement and communication, please elaborate on the mechanism that will be put in place for coordinating with these local entities and clarify who will be responsible manage the mechanism.</p>		
	<p>2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?</p>	<p>Not clear. CAR12: Please include a table that identifies all major risks, their significance, and include a plan of monitoring and mitigating them, including a table with detailed information on the different categories of risks (i.e., financial, organizational, social, institutional...), their level and how they will be managed.</p>	<p>CAR12: Cleared, as per table on pages 49-50.</p>	

	<p>3. Are there measures in place for the management of environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CAR13: Please describe the ESMP with allocated roles and responsibilities for its implementation including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ opportunities for consultation and adaptive management ✓ capacity enhancement of grantees at local level to conduct risk screening, monitor and manage risks ✓ credible budget provisions, as needed, for the implementation of the ESMP ✓ clear arrangements for the IE to supervise executing entities for implementation of ESMP ✓ clear monitoring and evaluation arrangements for ESP compliance ✓ an accessible and meaningful grievance mechanism in place, mentioning all parts of the grievance process, including where 	<p>CAR13: Cleared. ESMP is described in Annex 3, pages 92-95.</p>	
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		grievances can be addressed		
	4. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	Not clear. The information is not included.	Cleared. Arrangement for M&E, including sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators is presented Section III.E (Results Framework). M&E breakdown is included as part of component 3.	
	5. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	Not clear. The budget does not include a breakdown of the Implementing Entity Management Fee. CAR14: Please include a breakdown of the IE fee. The fee may cover: Corporate activities fees related to engagement with donor (Policy support, Portfolio management, Reporting, Outreach, and knowledge sharing) and Project cycle management fees (Project preparation and management	CAR14: Not cleared. A non-costed IE fee breakdown is included in Table 12. Please include the costs breakdown.	CAR14: A detailed cost breakdown for the MIE has been included in Table 12. Addressed in: <i>Part III: Implementation Arrangements</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Section G: Detailed Budget > Table 12: Programme MIE Breakdown of Cost</i>

		oversight including financial management and quality insurance, Implementation reports supervision, and Project completion and evaluation oversight). Please ensure figures add up and match across the tables – components table vs. budget vs. disbursement table and the figures should be rounded to a whole number (i.e., no decimals)		
	6. Is an explanation and breakdown of the execution cost included?	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The budget does not include a breakdown of the Execution costs.</p> <p>CAR15: Please clarify execution responsibility and include a breakdown of execution costs.</p> <p>The main items supported by the Adaptation Fund for project management including consultant services, travel, and office facilities, etc., covering the direct costs for administration of the day-to day activities of projects. Specific costs include Staffing costs, and</p>	<p>CAR15: Not cleared.</p> <p>EE fee breakdown is included on page 64 for travel and staff only.</p> <p>However, it is unclear where the costs for Project financial reports, RBM, Terminal Evaluation costs etc. are covered. Please include this information.</p>	<p>CAR15: A breakdown of project execution costs has been updated in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Cost and Fees Guidelines. The new costs breakdown has been added to the detailed budget to specify the costs for office facilities, terminal evaluation, audit, project financial reports, and RBM.</p> <p>Addressed in: <i>Part III: Implementation Arrangements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Section G: Detailed Budget > Table 11:</i>

		<p>project related activity expenditures (Monitoring and evaluation costs; Costs related to drafting progress reports and financial reports; Consultation with project stakeholders (meetings, workshops); Communication, Travel). Please ensure figures add up and match across the tables – components table vs. budget vs. disbursement table and the figures should be rounded to a whole number (i.e., no decimals)</p>		<p><i>Programme Detailed Budget > Project Execution Costs</i></p>
	<p>7. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?</p>	<p>Not clear. Included on page 48. However, to be reassessed pending clarification on IE fee breakdown.</p>	<p>Not cleared. See CAR14 above.</p>	<p>See CAR14 above: A detailed cost breakdown for the MIE in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Cost and Fees Guidelines has been included in Table 12. This covers the monitoring and evaluation function.</p> <p>Addressed in: <i>Part III: Implementation Arrangements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Section G: Detailed Budget > Table 12: Programme MIE Breakdown of Cost</i>

	8. Is the timeframe for the proposed activities adequate?	Yes.		
	9. Is a summary breakdown of the budget for the proposed activities included?	Not clear. CAR16: Please include a detailed budget, including budget notes as needed. The template for the detailed budget is available at	CAR16: Cleared.	
	10. Does the project/programme' s results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	Not clear. CAR17: Please revise the project results framework to include details on the monitoring responsibility and frequency for monitoring outputs and activities. CAR18: Please include arrangements to report on Core Impact indicators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologies for reporting Adaptation Fund core impact indicators (78 kB, DOC) • Methodologies for reporting Adaptation Fund core impact 	CAR17: Not cleared. Monitoring responsibility is not included. Please update the table. CAR 18: Cleared. Core indicator data is expected to be collected under component 3. Please ensure that the appropriate templates to collect information on core indicator are utilized.	CAR17: Monitoring responsibility included in results framework table. Addressed in: <i>Part III: Implementation Arrangements</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Section E: Results Framework > Table 9: Programme Results Framework</i>

		indicators (152 kB, PDF)		
	11. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	<p>Not clear. The disbursement schedule is not presented in the required format.</p> <p>CAR19: Please revise the Disbursement Schedule using the AF template format. Disbursement Schedule Template (18 kB, XLS)</p>	<p>CAR19: Not cleared. There is a \$1 discrepancy in the IE fee in the disbursement schedule. In the project breakdown it is USD 887,098. Hence the total requested funding returns USD 10,000,001. Please correct and revise.</p>	<p>CAR19: The \$1 discrepancy has been corrected.</p> <p>Addressed in: <i>Part III: Implementation Arrangements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Section G: Detailed Budget > Table 11: Programme Detailed Budget</i> • <i>Section H: Fund Disbursement Schedule > Table 13: Budgeted Fund Disbursement Schedule</i>

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



ADAPTATION FUND

**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



ADAPTATION FUND

MULTI/ REGIONAL INNOVATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION¹

Title of Project/Programme: Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme (CAIAP)

Geographic Scope (Multi/Regional): Multi Regional

Thematic Focal Area²: Multi Focal Areas

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: World Food Programme

Executing Entities: World Food Programme

Amount of Financing Requested: 10,000,000 USD

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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.

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A. Programme Background and Context

Problem Statement

Following the [hottest ever July on record in 2023](#), United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres went as far as stating that “the era of global boiling has arrived”. As weather-related disasters like floods and droughts are becoming more frequent and increasingly intense, it is clear that the climate emergency is at an extreme level. While everyone on the planet is impacted, it is often those in developing countries - whose infrastructure and natural ecosystems have contributed the least to the climate emergency - that are impacted the most by it. New and innovative solutions that deal with the effects of the climate crisis and build climate adaptation - especially those sourced from and targeting the needs of specific countries and regions - are therefore critical.

The climate emergency is one of the main drivers of food insecurity. Currently, one of the greatest and most complex food security crises in modern times is facing the global community. Up to 783 million people faced hunger in 2022, according to the latest The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023 (SOFI) report. Furthermore, the findings from the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicated that climate change could increase the risk of hunger and malnutrition by up to 20 percent by 2050, as well as deepening vulnerability to disasters, especially in resource-scarce environments and for the most food insecure and vulnerable populations. It is exceedingly clear that innovative solutions targeting the ongoing food and the climate crises are crucial.

All regions are affected by the climate emergency, and while many governments and international organisations are carrying out measures and implementing actions for climate adaptation, the development of innovative solutions and approaches from those closest to the problem are lacking. According to a recent (January 2023) report by the UN Environment Programme, entitled “Adapting to a New Climate in the MENA Region”, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is “one of the most vulnerable to physical climate change impacts, putting human activities and natural systems at high risk”. The report calls for “immediate action to accelerate adaptation finance” to “address the climate adaptation gap and lessen or prevent potential climate change risks”. Despite worldwide commitments and efforts to evolve, there remains a dire need for solutions that not only help mitigate the effects of the climate crisis, but for those that help communities adapt to a world already affected by climate change. As such, opportunities to identify, source and scale locally driven climate adaptation solutions are important and urgently needed to enable protection and support for vulnerable communities, and to accelerate the overall pace of climate adaptation.

Programme Proposal: Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme (CAIAP)

The United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP) Innovation Accelerator recognizes the powerful opportunity to join the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) partnership as an Implementing Entity. Accordingly, the WFP Innovation Accelerator is proposing the creation and implementation of the Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme (CAIAP). Through CAIAP, the WFP Innovation Accelerator aims to empower and support innovators from the Global South to develop groundbreaking solutions that address the climate crisis and its impacts, as well as those that accelerate climate adaptation measures. This will subsequently enable sustainable systemic change to take place over time.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator sees innovation as a key lever to facilitate the creation of locally-driven solutions, and it has enabled WFP to achieve wide successes in tackling ongoing emergencies, food security and climate change fast and effectively. The Innovation Accelerator also acknowledges the leading role of local climate entrepreneurs and ventures in developing and adopting innovations focused on increasing adaptive capacity, especially for vulnerable populations. The Innovation Accelerator's close collaboration with WFP's Regional Office in Cairo has already supported innovation in the MENA region by incorporating existing experience and identifying current and future needs. CAIAP aims to extend this work by harnessing existing knowledge, expertise, resources and comparative advantages in innovation and climate adaptation to support new ventures and innovators, with solutions that protect vulnerable communities.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator's experience and leadership in the global innovation acceleration realm has proven that sourcing and supporting innovations, while developing a community of innovators, adds value to the innovation process and delivery of real-world outcomes, and can increase the impact of efforts aimed at solving global challenges and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, in 2022, the WFP Innovation Accelerator reached 37 million people, including more than 12.6 million people from food insecure communities. This helped them to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate shocks and stresses. Furthermore, 4.3 million smallholder farmers from food insecure communities were assisted in managing natural resources more sustainably, enabling them to meet their needs and maintain their livelihoods.

CAIAP will focus on fragile contexts in the countries where WFP operates to ensure that they benefit most from solutions targeting the climate crisis and its impacts. In delivering CAIAP, four cohort-cycles will be run over five years across the four regions most impacted by climate change. MENA will be the focus of the first cohort, with planned expansion into additional regions in future based on demands and needs, as well as data and results obtained from CAIAP in MENA. As part of this approach, it is envisioned that subsequent regions and countries will be selected based on pre-existing innovation ecosystems and the most pressing climate-related challenges.

The successful delivery of CAIAP is anticipated to yield the four expected results of AFCIA programme; encouraging risk taking of Early-stage innovations as they are accelerated; the scaling and replication of high-potential Growth Stage innovations; enhanced access and capacities for the design and implementation of innovations; and the generation and distribution of a robust evidence base. These all should inform future development and proliferation of innovative solutions addressing the climate crisis and its impacts, as well as those focused on climate adaptation.

Programme Components

A key element of CAIAP will be a comprehensive framework to enable effective and measurable climate change adaptation through the identification and support of high potential innovations that are leveraging private sector resources and strengthening local adaptation capacities and networks. Through this, CAIAP will make a significant contribution to bridging the gap between the current situation and the desired future state, while supporting the achievement of the SDGs. There will be a primary focus on SDG2: 'Zero Hunger', which aims to 'end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture'. CAIAP aims to foster and support the development and implementation of innovative solutions targeting the climate crisis and climate adaptation in various regions, starting with its first cohort of innovations from MENA.

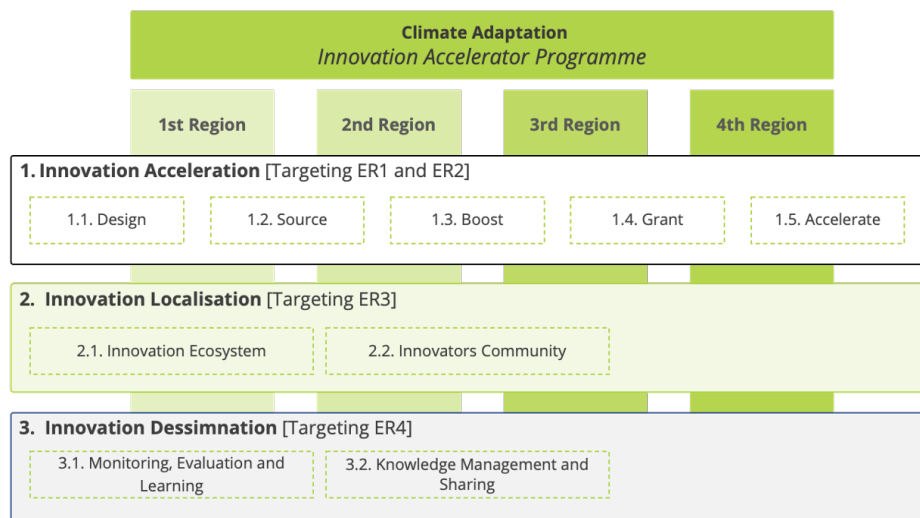


Figure 1. Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme Components

1. Innovation Acceleration

In order to help develop and grow novel solutions and innovations addressing the climate crisis and its impacts, CAIAP will run five key phases over each 15-month cycle. The Design and Setup phase will run for one month, followed by the Sourcing phase which will run for two months. The Boost phase will run for one month, followed by a two-month Grant period for final selection and contracting of CAIAP participants. The Acceleration phase will take place over six months, including a sprint and visibility showcase for the cohort, before its subsequent closure. Intended Outcomes (Expected Results) of Innovation Acceleration:

- **Expected Result 1 (ER1): Early-stage innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated.** CAIAP will support entrepreneurs and innovators with early-stage innovations by promoting a culture of innovation and providing resources and support. Grant awards will range from USD 50,000 to USD 150,000.
- **Expected Result 2 (ER2): Growth-stage innovations are replicated and scaled up.** CAIAP will identify and support innovations with traction and a validated business model, helping participants replicate and scale their solutions to new markets. Grant awards range from USD 150,000 to USD 250,000.

2. Innovation Localisation

Local climate entrepreneurs and innovators have a leading role in developing and adopting innovations focused on increasing adaptive capacity, especially for vulnerable populations. CAIAP aims to localise innovation by empowering local communities and stakeholders through the Innovation Ecosystem and Innovators Community. CAIAP provides resources, knowledge, and networks to enable the localization

of innovative approaches tailored to the specific needs and contexts of each community. By enhancing local capacities within the Innovation Ecosystem and engaging the Global Innovators' Community, CAIAP promotes community ownership of the innovation process, driving sustainable development from the ground up, and brings global knowledge and networks to the local level, enhancing capacity and opportunities. This localised approach will ensure that solutions are human-centred and demand-driven, encourage the adoption of innovations, and increase the capacity of local innovation and climate ecosystems. Intended Outcome (Expected Result) of Innovation Localisation:

- **Expected Result 3 (ER3): Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation.** CAIAP will enhance the ability of local communities to develop and implement innovative solutions by engaging local stakeholders in the design and implementation process, creating opportunities for local collaboration, and providing access to global knowledge, networks, and resources.

3. Innovation Dissemination

CAIAP will adopt a comprehensive approach that encompasses Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL), Knowledge Management and Sharing, and Visibility. As such, CAIAP will collect and disseminate data and evidence on the outcomes and impact of the supported innovations, evaluating their effectiveness, scalability, and social, economic, and environmental impacts for climate adaptation enhancement. The distribution of knowledge and insights will be emphasised and enacted through Knowledge Management and Sharing practices that will enable participants and stakeholders to learn from each other and maximise the program's impact. CAIAP will also prioritise Visibility by showcasing success stories, and leveraging various communication channels to promote and amplify the value of innovative solutions for climate adaptation. Through the integration of MEL, Knowledge Management and Sharing, and Visibility, CAIAP will drive widespread dissemination of knowledge and innovation information for enhanced effectiveness and accountability of future climate adaptation efforts. Intended Outcome (Expected Result) of Innovation Dissemination:

- **Expected Result 4 (ER4): Base of evidence generated and shared.** CAIAP will collect and share data on the outcomes and impacts of the innovations, ensuring accountability, transparency and learning. It will also promote knowledge sharing and collaboration to increase the evidence base related to climate innovation and adaptation in the selected regions, and inform future efforts to improve climate resilience.

Theory of Change

The key goals of CAIAP are to drive transformative change, create sustainable and resilient systems, and empower local communities in addressing climate adaptation challenges. To achieve these goals, we will support high-potential innovators to test, implement, and scale solutions that address prioritised challenges in identified regions, create and connect innovators to local and global networks, and share evidence, learnings and knowledge. Many innovators have high-potential innovations but lack the required finances, networks or innovation experience to implement and scale sustainably. We believe that sourcing and supporting such innovations through an innovation acceleration programme will enable new ground-breaking solutions to be created, adopted and scaled in affected regions, increasing the sustainability and resilience of systems in the face of climate-related challenges. CAIAP will also focus on engaging local ecosystems and disseminating evidence and learnings because WFP experience has shown that localised approaches to development and innovation ensure that solutions are human-centred

and demand-driven, enhance the adoption and sustainable use of solutions, and increase the capacity of local innovation and climate ecosystems for future endeavours.

These aims will be achieved through the activities, outputs and outcomes detailed in this proposal - as outlined in the simplified Theory of Change below. Key assumptions Greater detail about each element can be found within this proposal, specifically in the Expected Results Framework and Programme Components sections.

Overarching objective		Sustainable and resilient systems created and local communities empowered in addressing climate adaptation challenges. Supporting the development and diffusion of innovative solutions, fostering collaboration, and capacity building to address the pressing challenges of climate change and its impact on food security.			
Components	1. Innovation Acceleration	2. Innovation Localisation	3. Innovation Dissemination		
Outcomes (ER)	ER1 Early stage innovations and risk taking are encouraged and accelerated in the programme. ER2 Growth stage innovations replicated and scaled up.	ER3 Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation.	ER4 Evidence base generated and shared.		
Activities	1.1. Design Climate adaptation innovation gaps are identified, a call for innovations is drafted, and an innovation committee is established to support sourcing.	2.1. Innovation ecosystem Innovators are connected to relevant local innovation and climate ecosystems.	3.1. Monitoring, evaluation and learning Innovation-specific MEL plans are created to monitor the impact and progress of participant innovations.		
Outputs	1.2. Source High-potential climate innovations that address prioritized climate adaptation challenges are sourced.	2.2. Innovators community Innovators are connected to the WFP global innovator community networks, resources, and events.	3.2. Knowledge management and sharing Programme insights and information about the innovations are disseminated through WFP's global channels and networks.		
	1.3. Boost A five-day high-intensity climate innovation bootcamp is designed and delivered.				
	1.4. Grant Grant funding is received by high-potential climate innovations that have undergone a thorough due diligence process.				
	1.5. Accelerate An acceleration program that supports innovations to test ideas and scale is designed and delivered.				
Gap/ Assumption	Closing the gap to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2): Zero Hunger and achieving the SDGs requires collaboration and innovation at scale in support of vulnerable communities and their climate adaptation.	Local climate entrepreneurs and innovators have a leading role in developing and adopting innovations focused on increasing adaptive capacity, especially for vulnerable populations.	Effective MEL, Knowledge Management, and Sharing maximizes programme impact, by fostering accountability and learning, increasing innovation visibility, and inspiring future programmes.		

Figure 2. Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme Theory of Change

B. Programme Objectives

CAIAP's objectives are focused on fostering innovation, collaboration, and capacity-building to address the pressing challenges of climate change and its impact on food security. These objectives are underpinned by the recognition of the critical role that high potential ventures, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and the private sector play in accelerating effective adaptation action and catalysing systemic change. CAIAP also emphasises the importance of strengthening local climate change adaptation capacities and networks, and the need for tracking the adoption and impact of innovations. Each of these objectives contributes to a comprehensive approach towards sustainable and effective climate change adaptation.

Objective 1. Identify, support and scale high potential climate innovations that address priority challenges. Innovation plays a significant role in improving effective climate adaptation, especially in developing countries where climate change impacts are more severe and frequent. CAIAP will support Early Stage innovations that are testing new and groundbreaking ideas, as well as Growth Stage ventures

to replicate and scale already proven innovations. Acceleration programmes connect selected innovations with funding, knowledge, and networks, which enable them to progress faster along their pathway to scale and create sustainable impact. The primary aim of CAIAP is that accelerated innovations will be adopted, rolled out, and sustainably integrated into practice within the identified regions, leading to increased climate adaptation capacity of these areas.

Objective 2. Promote new local and global collaborations to strengthen local climate change adaptation capacities and networks. A key to enabling effective adaptation is encouragement of multi-stakeholder partnerships that include a wide range of communities, such as youth, women, people with disabilities, researchers, civil society, and indigenous people, across the innovation lifecycle. Through its Innovation Localisation component, CAIAP aims to create spaces that promote new collaborations to accelerate the implementation and impact of selected innovations, as well as enabling learning, capacity building, and opportunity sharing across local innovation and climate ecosystems. In particular, we aim to leverage the power of private sector collaborations. The private sector can play a key role in setting principles and criteria for funding effective climate action, acting as a catalyst for aligning the entire financial system with climate change adaptation goals.

Objective 3. Increase the knowledge and evidence-base related to climate innovation in selected regions. Disseminating evidence, key lessons learned, and other pertinent information generated by supported innovations and the WFP Innovation Accelerator during the CAIAP will raise the visibility of participants and ideally support their adoption. In addition, CAIAP will contribute to increasing the knowledge and evidence base about climate innovation in these regions more generally, as well as informing other climate adaptation actors. Sharing ideas and evidence increases the effectiveness of future climate adaptation activities by reducing the risk of repeating mistakes, preventing duplication of effort, and inspiring new ideas or iterations.

C. Programme Components and Financing

This section outlines components of CAIAP and how they are funded, as well its Expected Results and Expected Outputs. When seen together, this combination clearly illustrates CAIAP’s potential.

Table 1: Programme Components and Financing

Programme Components and Activities.	Project Outcomes/ Expected Results (ER)	Project Outputs	Amount (USD)	Countries
1. Innovation Acceleration 1.1. Design 1.2. Source 1.3. Boost 1.4. Grant 1.5. Accelerate	ER1. Early stage innovations and risk taking are encouraged and accelerated in the Programme. ER2. Growth stage innovations are replicated and scaled up.	1.1. Climate adaptation innovation gaps are identified through a review of research and engagement with local communities, stakeholders, and experts. A call for innovations is drafted, and an innovation committee of topic experts is established to support innovation sourcing. 1.2. High potential early stage and high-potential growth stage innovations that address the prioritised climate adaptation innovation gaps in identified regions are identified and selected to participate in an innovation acceleration programme. 1.3. A five-day high-intensity bootcamp experience, including; workshops led by humanitarian, climate, and innovation experts,	\$7,806,795	Multi-regional

		mentoring sessions, and networking opportunities, is designed, delivered, and managed. 1.4. Grant funding is received by innovators that have undergone a thorough due diligence process to implement projects testing key elements of new innovations (early stage) or scaling already proven (growth stage) innovations. 1.5. An acceleration programme that supports early stage innovators to test new innovations and growth stage innovators to scale already proven innovations is designed, delivered, and managed.		
2. Innovation Localisation 2.1. Innovation Ecosystem 2.2. Innovators Community	ER3. Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation.	2.1. Relevant local climate and innovation stakeholders are identified and engaged in each selected region, including stakeholders from the private sector. Participant innovators are connected to these local ecosystems to enhance innovation implementation and adoption. 2.2. Participant innovations, rooted in communities affected by the prioritised challenges, are connected to WFP's global innovator community and have access to a range of resources and community events that aim to bring global knowledge and networks to the local level.	\$ 618,871	Multi-regional
3. Innovation Dissemination 3.1. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) 3.2. Knowledge Management and Sharing	ER4. Evidence base generated and shared.	3.1. Innovation-specific Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plans are created that collect data and monitor the impact and progress of participant innovations, detailed MEL reports are provided to the adaptation fund, and innovations are included in innovation accelerator general performance and impact reviews. 3.2. Information about the participant innovations and valuable insights from the programme is gathered and disseminated through WFP's global channels and networks, and innovations are presented to relevant stakeholders in an online showcase event.	\$ 552,563	Multi-regional
Programme Execution cost (1,5%)			\$ 134,673	
Total Programme Cost			\$ 9,112,902	
Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (10%)			\$ 887,098	
Amount of Financing Requested			\$ 10,000,000	

D. Programme Calendar

CAIAP will run on 15-month cycles over a period of five years, with programming beginning in 2024. The first programme cohort will address climate adaptation challenges in the MENA region. Subsequent cohorts will target different regions (to be determined in future based on demands and needs).

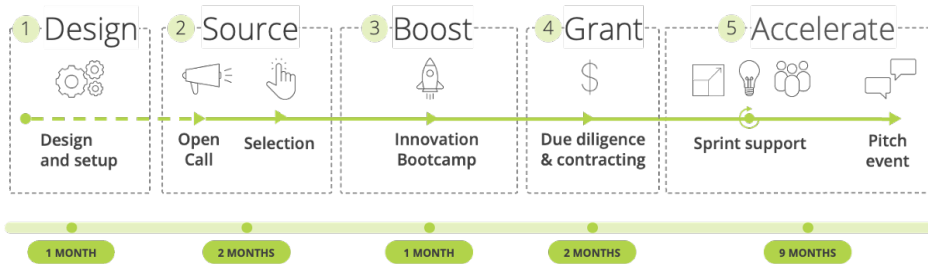


Figure 3. Proposed CAIAP Calendar

The Design and Setup phase will run for one month, followed by the Sourcing phase which will run for two months. The Boost phase will run for one month, followed by a two-month Grant period for final selection and contracting of CAIAP participants. The Acceleration phase will take place over six months, including a sprint and visibility showcase for the cohort, before its subsequent closure.

Table 2: Proposed Dates and Key Milestones

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2024
Mid-term Review	January 2027
Project/Programme Closing	December 2028
Terminal Evaluation	July 2028

PART II: PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Programme Components

The WFP Innovation Accelerator recognizes the leading role of local climate entrepreneurs and ventures in developing and adopting innovations focused on increasing adaptive capacity, especially for vulnerable populations. Within this proposal, the terms 'innovations' and 'ventures' are used interchangeably.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator's experience and leadership in the global innovation acceleration realm has proven that sourcing and supporting innovations, while developing a community of innovators, adds value and can increase the impact of work aimed at solving global challenges and achieving the SDGs. The Innovation Accelerator also recognizes the powerful opportunity to join the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) partnership as a grant administrator. Building on past experiences, the Innovation Accelerator has the knowledge and resources to support ventures and innovators to enhance climate change adaptation capacities in developing countries, with the ultimate goal of protecting vulnerable communities.

To achieve this, the WFP Innovation Accelerator proposes the launch of the WFP Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme (CAIAP).

The initial CAIAP cohort will address climate adaptation challenges in the MENA region (see also problem statement under section A above and Annex I for further details). Subsequent cohorts will target additional regions based on demands and needs. For each annual cohort, and therefore each new region, a Call for Applications will be launched to source innovations. At the time of submission of this proposal, the specific countries within the MENA region, targeted for the first cycle of the programme are not decided yet. However, once CAIAP is approved, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will work with the WFP's Regional Bureau for the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe (RBC), based in Cairo to strategically determine countries for programme launch (see also Part III, section A "Innovation Acceleration" as well as Annex I "WFP Innovation Accelerator Regional Focus" for more details).

Component 1: Innovation Acceleration

Closing the gap to Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG2) and achieving the wider SDGs requires collaboration and innovation at scale in support of vulnerable communities and their climate adaptation. The Innovation Acceleration component of CAIAP is based on the rationale that sourcing and supporting early stage innovations will enable new ground-breaking solutions to be created and adopted, while sourcing and supporting growth stage innovations will increase the probability of success and sustainability, maximising the potential impact of solutions.

CAIAP's Innovation Acceleration component will include five key phases comprised of Activities that will generate Outputs, as detailed in Figure 2, above, and Figure 4, below.

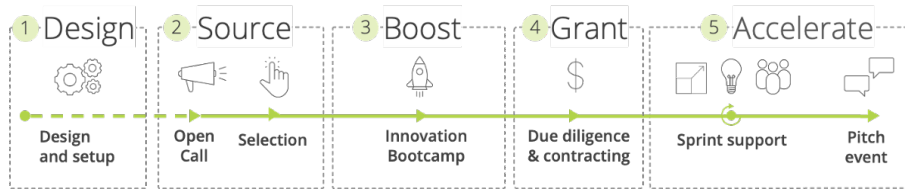


Figure 4. Acceleration Programme Phases (and associated Activities)

An overview of each Phase - and associated Activity - is presented below.

Phase 1. Design: A problem discovery process will review the latest trends, and engage with local communities and experts to identify the most pressing climate adaptation challenges. This will lead to a Call for Applications being drafted and an Innovation Committee formed to support the Innovation Consultants team to select the participating teams.

Phase 2. Source: The Innovation Accelerator’s internal CAIAP sourcing team will search for ventures with innovative solutions aimed at solving the prioritised cohort challenges, then screen, select and invite shortlisted teams to participate in an Innovation Bootcamp. Each innovation must show a clear focus on climate adaptation, amongst selection criteria.

Phase 3. Boost: Selected applicants will attend a five-day Innovation Bootcamp with workshops and sessions led by humanitarian and innovation experts to develop their solutions and prepare a grant application.

Phase 4. Grant: Teams submit a grant application with a work plan and budget, which is reviewed and screened via a two-step process and corresponding due diligence review, conducted by the WFP Innovation Accelerator. Ventures with the highest potential will be awarded a grant and invited to participate in a six-month WFP Sprint Programme to accelerate their innovation.

Phase 5. Accelerate: CAIAP participants will enter a 6 months acceleration phase during which they will implement their proposed sprint projects which will involve testing, iterating, or implementing their solutions, and lead to progress along their pathway to scale. To support the project they will be provided with 1:1 innovation coaching, world-class mentors, results-driven programming, and access to WFP’s vast field operations and partners. The programme concludes with a Pitch Event, where teams present their innovations to a multi-stakeholder audience.

Each Phase will include Activities that will produce subsequent Outputs. A detailed explanation of the Outputs from each Phase is presented below.

Output 1.1. Design: Climate adaptation innovation gaps are identified, a call for innovations is drafted, and an innovation committee is established to support sourcing.

For each new cohort, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will initiate the Design phase with a problem discovery process. This is a critical component of the programme’s demand-driven model, as it will involve the review of the latest trends and research as well as engagement with local communities, stakeholders

and experts to prioritise the most pressing climate adaptation challenges. As part of this analysis, the Innovation Accelerator will coordinate closely with WFP colleagues in regional bureaux and country offices, leveraging regional and local expertise and ensuring complementarities and synergies with innovation acceleration efforts of others, where possible. The cohort's topics of focus will be defined as a result of the problem discovery process, allowing the programme to incorporate a diverse range of topics throughout the five year period.

The problem discovery process will be followed by the drafting of a Call for Applications, which will include the prioritised challenges and the selection and eligibility criteria for the cohort's participants. Content will be drafted in alignment with the UNFCCC technology framework, including Technology Needs Assessments and Technology Action Plans.

Additionally, for each cohort and based on the selected topics of focus, an Innovation Committee of climate and innovation experts will be established in this phase to support the Innovation Consultants team in selecting the cohort's participating teams. This Committee will comprise representatives of WFP, the Adaptation Fund and other relevant stakeholders related to the topics of focus.

Output 1.2. Source: High potential climate innovations that address prioritised climate adaptation challenges are sourced.

In this phase, the CAIAP sourcing team will actively seek applicants with innovative solutions directed at solving the prioritised cohort challenges. The sourcing of applicants will involve conducting market research, engagement with entrepreneurs, ventures and innovation hubs within and outside the Innovation Accelerator's large innovation community and network. The sourcing process is described below.

- **Call for Applications:** Will be launched on multiple platforms and channels, promoted in key regions by international and regional partners, and managed by a dedicated CAIAP sourcing team. Successful applicants must meet all eligibility criteria and will be evaluated against stringent selection criteria. Innovators will be solicited through public calls for applications. Innovators which are non-conventional, but meet the eligibility criteria, will be encouraged to apply. The call for applications will be announced in public channels and through existing networks of the WFP Innovation Accelerator. Specific outreach strategies for scouting innovations widely and from a broad range of stakeholders will include targeting of:
 - a) Existing networks of startups, accelerators, incubators, advocacy bodies, researchers, knowledge platforms, UN bodies, technical experts, and other communities of practices related to climate adaptation.
 - b) Specific solutions which have already been catalogued or incubated by various actors in climate accelerator programs.
 - c) Local innovations within WFPs network of regional and country level innovation hubs.
- **Screening:** Applications will be reviewed during the first round by two reviewers via the Innovation Accelerator's proven screening and evaluation process.

- **Review:** Applications will be read and reviewed before eligible qualifying applications are interviewed according to the following selection criteria (which will be further defined during the design phase of our programme).
 - **Eligible entities:** Established legal entities, e.g. for-profit, social business, NGOs, INGOs, foundations, academic spin-offs etc.
 - **Novelty:** The solution is novel to the context or novel in and of itself. Both high- and low-tech solutions with a clear business model will be encouraged.
 - **Proximity to problem:** Ventures already anchored in local context, or with evidence of relevant local partnerships (with governments, local implementing partners, NGOs, communities) will be given priority. Following this, regional then global solutions will be considered.
 - **Gender and Inclusion:** A matrix developed in conjunction with the WFP Gender Office will be utilised to assess whether the project: addresses differentiated needs of people based on social indicators; ensures meaningful participation of marginalised groups in innovation processes; and collects and analyses gender and age-disaggregated data during monitoring and evaluation.
 - **Level of Impact:** The positive impact the innovations may bring to target communities and the specified climate challenge. Projects that can demonstrate significant potential for widespread benefit or transformative effects will be viewed favourably.
 - **Financial Sustainability:** Innovations must present a clear and feasible financial model that shows how they will maintain or grow operations without solely relying on continuous fundraising or donations. Strong plans for generating revenue or sustaining the project through partnerships and collaborations will be highly regarded.
 - **Maturity:** Consideration of Early-Stage innovations (between proof of concept and minimum viable segment) and Growth Stage innovations (scaling/growth model). More details on the criteria for these two work streams can be seen in Figure 5.



Early Stage Innovations



Growth Stage Innovations

Desirability	Have evidence of user/customer interest via testing, piloting or other user research	Have an established customer base
Feasibility	Have, at least, a Minimum Viable Product (MVP), Proof of Concept is preferred	Have attained technical feasibility and are undergoing further optimizations according to market interests
Financial Viability	Have identified revenue sources	Have a clear business model and are generating some revenue
Replicability	Have operations or conducted a pilot in the identified geography	Have deployed in more than one geography

Figure 5. Workstream Profiles

Applied Innovations will undergo a two-step review process. Shortlisted projects will be presented to an Innovation Committee, which is responsible for making the final approval decision.

To maintain an inclusive lens during the sourcing phase, the Innovation Accelerator will:

- Screen innovations during the sourcing phase and assess them on a gender and inclusion matrix, to determine to what degree their solution is gender blind, gender aware, gender sensitive, gender responsive, or gender transformative as per the Gender Integration Continuum. Innovations without articulated gender considerations shall not be accepted into the program.
- Screen innovations against the environmental and social risk matrix so that innovations with a risk level higher than category B will be flagged and avoided for the program.
- Select a diverse pool of reviewers, which will be important in balancing different biases and ensuring fair evaluation.
- Ask teams to disclose the gender and nationality of team members in order to ensure selected teams have diverse team members represented.

Output 1.3. Boost: A five-day high-intensity climate innovation bootcamp is designed and delivered.

Selected applicants will be invited to participate in a five-day Innovation Bootcamp, the experience entails a variety of workshops and sessions led by humanitarian and innovation experts to help participants dive deep into their own challenges, ideate solutions and refine project plans to reach the next level. The bootcamp will also include opportunities for networking with other participants and community members.

For participants, the Innovation Bootcamp acts as preparation for phase three (Grant) and four (Accelerate), while for the internal CAIAP team it provides an opportunity to better assess applicants and decide whether they would be a good fit for the Accelerate component of the programme.

At this stage the Innovation Consultants team will be responsible for decision making to ensure successful delivery of the Boost phase as per programme expected results.

To maintain an inclusive lens during the boost phase, we will conduct the following activities:

- **Pre-Bootcamp Surveys:** Used to gauge participants' needs and expectations, including their preferences for content and facilitation style, as well as any concerns or requirements related to inclusivity and gender responsiveness. Necessary accessibility accommodations will be made for programme participants in need.
- **Diverse Leadership and Facilitation:** A diverse group of facilitators and trainers representing different genders, backgrounds, and expertise will be chosen to facilitate the sessions. All participants will be exposed to strong female role models, i.e. speakers, coaches, mentors and most notably peer female founders who will also participate in the programme. Facilitators will be briefed on how to promote respectful and inclusive communication during workshops, and avoid any language or behaviour that might perpetuate stereotypes or biases.
- **Human Centred Design and Gender:** A gender lens will be incorporated into the Innovation Bootcamp journey and human centred design methodologies to ensure their innovation is more gender responsive and/or transformative. Specifically, human centred design methodologies are very helpful for intersectional approaches to addressing and decreasing gendered inequalities facing potential users of innovations. Specific tools will be used to highlight to innovators the complexity and particularity of inequalities in the lives of women and girls, men and boys, including their systemic barriers and root causes, and identify solutions of how to address them with said innovation. For example, persona mapping of women or other vulnerable users; problem statements; ecosystem mapping; and assumptions mapping.
- **Behavioural Science:** Plenaries will be held during the bootcamp week regarding the importance of inclusion of gender in innovation on climate change, using a behavioural science and nudge theory approach.

Ventures will be asked to evaluate their gender approach by following the human centred design exercises, and will be supported by facilitators.

Sample curriculums for the applicants in Early Stage and Growth Stage work streams can be found in Annex 6: Programme Tools.

Output 1.4. Grant: Grant funding is received by high potential climate innovations that have undergone a thorough due diligence process.

After the Boost phase, participants will develop and submit a grant application which will describe how they intend to leverage the funding to progress development of their innovation. The application will include a work plan and corresponding budget. As in the Source phase, the grant applications will be

screened using a two-step review process, followed by interviews and further consultation with relevant stakeholders.

In addition to the grant application review process, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will conduct a due diligence review, including reputational, operational and financial assessments of the potential grantees. Results of the grant application review and due diligence process (including risk screening for environmental and social policies) will be presented to WFP's Innovation Compliance Committee in order to assess if the Grant Award Selection Process is fully compliant and each stage duly documented. This Committee will also verify whether the principles of transparency, competition, and segregation of duties have been adhered to as outlined in the WFP Innovation Accelerator Joint Directive. Applicants demonstrating the highest scoring from the due diligence process and the Innovation Compliance Committee assessment will be awarded a grant and invited to participate in a WFP Sprint Programme as part of the Accelerate phase.

As specified above, once the above process is completed, the decision on which innovators to be accepted into each cohort will be taken.

To maintain an inclusive lens during the grant phase, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will conduct the following activities:

- Include as assessment criteria for the sprint phase considerations of the gender aspects of the innovations. In particular, this will rank potential sprints using the Gender Integration Continuum, which include the evaluation of whether the venture is Gender Blind, Gender Aware, Gender Sensitive, Gender Responsive, Gender Transformative.
- Innovations will include gender specific indicators as part of their sprint plan.

Output 1.5. Accelerate: An acceleration programme that supports innovations to test ideas and scale is designed and delivered.

CAIAP participants will enter a 6-month acceleration phase during which they will implement their proposed sprint projects which will involve testing, iterating, or implementing their solutions, and should lead to progress along their pathway to scale. During this phase, CAIAP will provide participants with exceptional support from the WFP Innovation Accelerator and other programme partners, including 1:1 coaching, world-class mentorship, results-driven programming, and access to WFP's vast field operations. As indicated in the 'Expected Results' section, acceleration support will be tailored based on the associated workstream that participants have applied to, as illustrated in Figure 6.

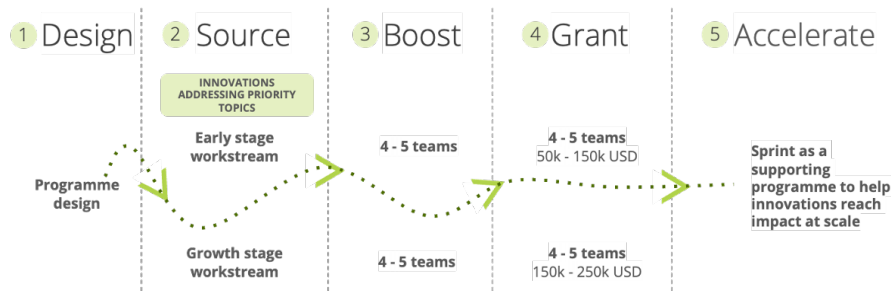


Figure 6. Acceleration Programme Workstreams

The CAIAP offer for Early Stage and Growth Stage workstreams will be differentiated by:

- a) Size of grants, as per Figure 6:
- b) Acceleration and capacity-building support customised for the specific needs and stages of the applicants, i.e.:
 - Early-Stage innovations will be given specific support to validate their business models, test or refine their product or service offerings, build their teams, identify their target markets, or develop their go-to-market strategies.
 - Growth Stage innovations have proven solutions and have already established themselves in the market. Therefore, they are often focused on scaling operations, expanding into new markets, or developing new products or services. As such, they will require support in different areas, such as financial management, talent acquisition, and strategic planning.

By tailoring our support to the unique needs of each stage, we will drive Expected Results one and two together with CAIAP participants to maximise impact. In both workstreams, we will measure the success of the programme participants and our acceleration support by tracking progress in four key variables: desirability, feasibility, financial viability, and replicability.

The Sprint Programme component of the Accelerate phase also provides networking opportunities between participants within the same or other cohorts. This phase will conclude with a virtual Pitch Event during which teams have the opportunity to present their innovations and progress to a multi-stakeholder audience. In preparation for the Pitch Event, the teams will receive pitch training - a critical skill required for fundraising.

A six-month window will allow the WFP Innovation Accelerator to provide tailored acceleration support. However, based on experience of previous Sprint programmes, it is known that certain innovations may require additional time for setup, implementation and/or results monitoring. As such, a three-month extension window will be considered for certain ventures, bringing the acceleration phase to between six-nine months in total.

At programme level, the Innovation Consultants team will be responsible for ensuring decisions are taken in line with the programme expected results. At project level, Innovators will be coached during the sprint programme to take decisions which strengthen their innovations and generate impact.

All teams will be supported during the Sprint Programme to consider and more strongly integrate gender equality and inclusion into the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of their innovations. We will support innovators with the following inclusive approach:

- **Mentoring for Women Entrepreneurs:** Women entrepreneurs will be matched with mentor role models who will offer them guidance, advice and support, and will help them develop their leadership skills as well as cope with gender stereotypes and cultural biases that might hold them back. Distinguished industry leaders such as Google for Startups, Netlight, and John Deere, will be collaborated with strategically to offer a multitude of high-impact mentoring initiatives. Furthermore, the Innovation Accelerator's vast network of over 400 ad hoc mentors with diverse backgrounds and experience, spanning various sectors will be engaged.
- **Gender Analysis Toolkit:** A comprehensive gender analysis toolkit will be provided (as developed by WFP Gender Unit) to support ventures in running a gender analysis. The toolkit will include framework examples, potential questions to ask, and methods on how to collect data.
- **Coach Support:** A gender expert will give consultation sessions to all teams throughout the sprint planning and implementation.
- **Gender analysis:** Ventures will be coached to conduct a gender analysis, in which they will conduct or leverage a comprehensive analysis to identify gender-specific needs and beyond (e.g. age, disability, ethnicity, other markers) when looking at access to and usage of their proposed innovation.

Component 2: Innovation Localisation

Local climate entrepreneurs and innovators have a leading role in developing and adopting innovations focused on increasing adaptive capacity, especially for vulnerable populations. CAIAP aims to localise innovation by empowering local communities and stakeholders through the Innovation Ecosystem and Innovators Community. CAIAP provides resources, knowledge, and networks to enable the localization of innovative approaches tailored to the specific needs and contexts of each community. By enhancing local capacities within the Innovation Ecosystem and engaging the Innovators Community, CAIAP promotes community ownership of the innovation process, driving sustainable development from the ground up. This localised approach will ensure that solutions are human-centred and demand-driven, encourage the adoption of innovations, and increase the capacity of local innovation and climate ecosystems.

Activity/Output 2.1. Innovation Ecosystem: Innovations are connected to relevant local innovation and climate ecosystems.

For all CAIAP participants, emphasis will be given on the involvement of local communities involved in the solution at every stage of the innovation lifecycle. CAIAP will source and select participants with a certain level of connection and traction in the local communities they intend to impact. During the sourcing process, participants will be asked to demonstrate how they are reaching out to and involving the local

communities and other stakeholders. Additionally, they will need to demonstrate they have already established and/or are likely to secure partnerships with local authorities which could enable their innovation's implementation and/or expansion.

In the beginning phase of each innovation acceleration cohort, concurrent with the design stage of the innovation acceleration, the innovation consultants will conduct an ecosystem analysis. This analysis will allow them to identify other local, regional, and international innovation and climate innovation offerings, as well as map the key stakeholders in the climate and entrepreneurship ecosystems. By doing so, the programme can ensure no duplication of efforts and achieve better alignment with existing local and regional programs. Following that, the innovation consultants will engage the identified local stakeholders and facilitate collaboration, networking, and knowledge sharing with innovators through direct introductions and community events. This leads to increased efficiency and alignment from design to implementation, increased chance of innovation adoption and sustainable use, and improved capacity for innovation and climate adaptation within local ecosystems.

Activity/Output 2.2. Innovators Community: Innovators are connected to the WFP global innovator community networks, resources, and events.

All innovators will automatically become part of WFP Innovation Accelerator's existing Innovators Community. The Innovators Community aims to connect innovators who are facing similar challenges with a support network to help them continue to grow and scale in a sustainable way. Innovators maintain access to the community after their programme finishes, therefore innovators in later cohorts of CAIAP will be able to connect with innovators from earlier cohorts, as well as innovators from other WFP acceleration programmes, enabling synergy and learning throughout the programme and our portfolio of innovations. The principles, content, ways of working and goals of each specific innovator community of individual cohorts will be co-created by the members themselves, with facilitation support from CAIAP innovation consultants and an innovation community consultant. The community aims to achieve a communal rapport between members with the purpose of sharing knowledge, creating value, expanding networks, connecting mentors with innovators, and keeping alumni engaged globally. To achieve this, a range of online resources including webinars, workshops, and sharing circles which bring global knowledge to a local level are offered on a monthly basis. Members of the global WFP Innovators Community will be positively impacted by valuable opportunities to learn and deep dive into - and solve - complex challenges, as well as the ability to establish long-term connections with local and global networks and innovators spread across WFP's and the Adaptation Fund's own networks.

Component 3: Innovation Dissemination

Effective Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL), Knowledge Management, and Sharing maximises programme impact, by fostering accountability and learning, increasing innovation visibility, and inspiring future programmes. Therefore, CAIAP will adopt a comprehensive approach that encompasses MEL, Knowledge Management and Sharing, and Visibility. Through this integration CAIAP will drive widespread dissemination of knowledge and innovation information for enhanced effectiveness and accountability of future climate adaptation efforts.

A robust MEL framework will ensure progress tracking, identify areas for improvement, and uphold accountability and transparency. The distribution of knowledge and insights will be emphasised and enacted through Knowledge Management and Sharing practices that will enable participants and stakeholders to learn from each other and maximise the program's impact. Participants and programme

stakeholders will have the opportunity to stay informed through a monthly newsletter featuring innovation spotlights, updates, and funding opportunities. CAIAP will also prioritise Visibility by showcasing success stories and leveraging various communication channels to promote and amplify the value of innovative solutions for climate adaptation.

Activity/Output 3.1. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL): Innovation-specific MEL plans are created to monitor the impact and progress of participant innovations.

CAIAP will leverage a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework with a three-fold purpose that provides accountability towards WFP and the Adaptation Fund; informs decision-making and strategy, and identifies learnings, knowledge, and improvement opportunities.

The Innovation Accelerator's MEL framework assesses the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of our programmes on two levels:

1. The impact of the programme on the innovations we accelerate. This measures how effective acceleration programmes are at supporting innovations to scale and grow sustainably by connecting them to relevant knowledge, networks, and resources.
2. The impact of our innovations on the identified problem areas. This measures how effective innovations are at creating positive change related to WFPs focus areas for this programme.

Information on both levels will be shared with the adaptation fund through reports at the midpoint and end of each programme cycle and aggregated as part of accelerator impact reporting twice a year.

Data Collection

CAIAP data will be collected in the following ways:

1. The impact of the programme on the innovations we accelerate. Our impact on innovators will be monitored throughout the programme cycle using multiple tools. Firstly, we will collect quantitative and qualitative information on innovator satisfaction with support and their increased knowledge of innovation topics through feedback forms after the Boost phase, Accelerate phase, and Pitch Event. Secondly, we will collect information on any relevant stakeholders innovators engage with through the programme and any additional funding or investment they receive as a result of our support. This information is updated by innovators monthly throughout the acceleration phase in a project tracker. Thirdly, we monitor the achievement of innovator targets and milestones and consider how the accelerator has supported the achievement of these milestones through a narrative reporting exercise which will occur twice per cohort. The performance of the CAIAP programme will also be monitored throughout using the output, outcome, and impact indicators laid out in the results framework (section E).

2. The impact of our innovations on the identified problem areas. Once innovations are accepted into the program, they will be supported by WFP MEL colleagues to set up project indicators and MEL plans to monitor progress, assess impact and collect information on any additional economic, social and environmental benefits of the solution. Indicators will be monitored and updated monthly in a project tracker. The data will be reported in mid-term and end of term reports and be aggregated as part of accelerator general impact reporting twice a year.

We cannot currently identify the specific indicators included as they will vary based on the innovation gap identified during problem discovery and the type of solution proposed. However, all MEL plans will directly relate to the innovation problem areas defined in the call for application, WFP corporate results framework (which details indicators measuring outcomes related to WFP's strategic goals) and the adaptation funds core impact indicators and methodologies. For example, all innovators will, at minimum, include data on the number of 'beneficiaries reached', in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's methodologies for reporting, as well as WFP guidelines for beneficiary counting.

In accordance with AF's Environmental and Social Management Plan and Gender Policy, we will also ensure the inclusion of metrics and data gathering for gender mainstreaming, environment considerations, and social protection. For example, all innovations will collect gender and age-disaggregated data, and be encouraged to use the cross-cutting indicators for gender and climate defined in the WFP corporate results framework. All innovation teams will also be provided with frameworks to conduct an additional gender analysis if the solution was determined Gender Blind, Gender Aware, Gender Sensitive, Gender Responsive, Gender Transformative during the assessment phase.

In addition to project monitoring activities, grantees will be capacitated to capture progress and impact of their innovation implementation. For example, all selected innovators will undergo learning sessions focussed on methodologies for impact assessment in innovation during the boost phase, and will be supported by coaches and mentors, with expertise in results-based innovation and impact assessment, throughout evaluation and reporting activities. Furthermore, innovations will be supported by WFP colleagues to carry out evaluations of key elements of their innovations to assess achieved and potential impact compared to alternatives. The results of tests will be recorded in narrative reports, linked to lessons learned, and shared as part of knowledge management efforts.

Activity/Output 3.2. Knowledge Management and Sharing: Programme insights and information about the innovations are disseminated through WFP's global channels and networks.

Effective Knowledge Management and Sharing practices will maximise CAIAP's impact by enabling participants and stakeholders to learn from each other, raising the visibility and potential adoption of innovations, and by inspiring and informing future programmes on innovation for climate action.

Knowledge Management (KM) has been a clearly defined function of the WFP Innovation Accelerator since it established a dedicated KM pillar and team in 2020. Through its programmes and supported projects, the WFP Innovation Accelerator aims to create, access, retain and share knowledge within the innovation, the humanitarian and development communities. Furthermore, the WFP Innovation Accelerator sits within the Innovation and KM division of WFP. As such, KM plays as important of a role as the exploration of innovation in our overarching structure. Our strong KM expertise will be leveraged for CAIAP.

CAIAP's Knowledge Management approach will include the following:

- Lessons learned and best practices will be gathered through retrospectives which identify elements that went well and elements that did not go to plan, as well as in-person or written interviews with programme participants. This knowledge will be synthesised into structured materials such as blogs, videos or articles in such a way that it is easily digestible and useful for others. These materials will then be distributed through targeted communications via Twitter,

LinkedIn, Medium blogs, member newsletters, as well as other channels and networks, in order to benefit a wide range of stakeholders working in climate adaptation.

- As part of our results-driven innovation methodology, innovators will be supported to carry out impact evaluations of key elements of their innovations to assess both actual impact achieved and potential impact, as well as identifying areas for improvement. They will also be encouraged to share the results of any evaluations and experiments that may inform other innovation programmes or support adoption of climate resilient innovations. Sharing of results may occur in various formats such as blogs, articles, or full publication of results, and will leverage WFP's global knowledge-sharing and communication channels.
- As mentioned in the MEL section innovation progress and impact will be measured and documented in biannual quantitative and qualitative reports. The knowledge generated from these reports will be integrated in the WFP Innovation Accelerator's Year in Review report (shared publicly) and review process (internal), to demonstrate the impact innovation can have on climate adaptation, and to support future WFP Innovation Accelerator programming.
- Participants of CAIAP will have access to WFP expertise and knowledge through our global network and information repositories. WFP works in more than 120 countries and territories implementing a vast number of interventions and using many approaches and tools to assist those most in need. Our growing network of WFP Innovation Hubs, Innovation Units and the WFP Innovation Champions Community enables us to boost information flow between operational units, learn from each other, prevent duplication of efforts, and solve problems together.
- After each programme phase the WFP Innovation Accelerator team will have a debrief and lessons learned will be collected in a phase report. The report will also include key metrics and feedback from stakeholders and innovators. The reports will be available in the shared Google Drive and will be reviewed before each phase of the subsequent cohort. This will ensure lessons learned from each cohort are integrated into all future programming, including subsequent CAIAP cycles.

In addition, we recognise that visibility is crucial for the growth of early and growth stage innovations, and CAIAP will have dedicated sharing approaches that support innovations to raise visibility to relevant stakeholders.

The sharing approaches include:

- An annual innovation showcase where startups can present their projects to a high-level audience consisting of private sector companies, investors, government partners, and others.
- A dedicated website feature per innovation on a platform developed and maintained by the WFP Innovation Accelerator.
- External platforms such as the Innovation Accelerator website, WFP main site, website, blog, newsletter, and social media, as well as internal WFP platforms like WFPgo, WFP Communities, and internal newsletters, will be utilised to amplify the messaging and increase visibility for the participating teams. One cohort-wide announcement highlighting acceptance of the cohort into

the programme and multiple ad hoc communications, such as, blogs, articles, social media posts, and videos, that spotlight innovations.

B. Compliance with AF Social Policy and Gender Policy

CAIAP will screen innovations for their potential positive impact, taking into consideration the three dimensions of impact: economic, social, and environmental. This is achieved through a rigorous evaluation process that assesses all potential innovations against a solid framework of pre-identified criteria. These criteria validate the impact potential of the innovations, taking into account not only their historical traction but also the capabilities and experience of the teams involved. The following are our main evaluation criteria:

- **WFP Fit:** How can we ensure easy adoption of the project by the selected country office?
- **Proof of Value:** What are the key benefits that the project will provide to the country office and WFP beneficiaries?
- **Proof of Concept:** Is there any initial traction or evidence of progress in implementing the project in a similar context to the selected country office?
- **Team Composition:** What is the expertise and capability of the team involved in the project? How will their skills contribute to the project's success?
- **Impact:** What potential impact will the project have on stakeholders, including WFP beneficiaries?
- **Financial Sustainability:** Can a revenue generation model be envisioned to sustain the project financially beyond the sprint program?

These criteria are carefully formulated and implemented with a strong emphasis on placing WFP beneficiaries at the core of the program. CAIAP specifically targets the most vulnerable communities, who bear the severe brunt of climate change impacts and urgently require effective climate adaptation practices and solutions. Moreover, the programme ensures unwavering adherence to the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy, demonstrating a deep commitment to gender considerations. In full compliance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy, CAIAP places great importance on gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout its implementation. Recognizing the unique challenges faced by women in the context of climate change, the programme strives to ensure their active participation, meaningful engagement, and equitable access to project benefits and decision-making processes. Gender-responsive approaches are seamlessly integrated across all programme activities, including comprehensive needs assessments, targeted capacity-building initiatives, inclusive stakeholder consultations, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. By fostering gender equality and social inclusion, CAIAP actively works towards enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, ultimately promoting sustainable development and fostering equitable outcomes.

According to the UN Environment and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 80% of people displaced by climate change are women, and when climate disasters strike, women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die. Recognizing the unique challenges faced by women in the context of climate change and acknowledging that female leadership is crucial to tackle climate change, the WFP

Innovation Accelerator ensures that gender-responsive approaches are seamlessly integrated across all programme activities.

The following proposal has been designed by gender specialists from the WFP Innovation Accelerator, and has taken into account the overall understanding that the achievement of gender equality is a complex topic and needs to be addressed from multiple angles. For example, by a) raising of awareness on gender and cultural stereotypes; b) incorporating a behavioural change approach and behavioural diagnosis; c) using of a gender-sensitive language, images and colours when communicating to different stakeholders; and d) gathering and collecting sex- and gender-disaggregated data to evaluate and address the status of gender equality.

A gender mainstreaming strategy has been used to integrate a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme and is also referenced in the Programme Components section and MEL Framework. **The proposal will ensure compliance with the gender policy during implementation through reporting requirements in Project Performance Reports (PPRs) during implementation.**

Design

During the design phase the following strategies will be employed:

- **Gender-Inclusive Language:** United Nations' guidelines for gender-inclusive language will be applied when engaging with stakeholders during the design phase, while non-discriminatory language will be used to make gender visible, or not visible, when relevant and appropriate in CAIAP communications.
- **Communication:** We will design a tailored communication campaign (e.g. social media content, blog and programme webpage) to encourage female applicants/entrepreneurs to apply to the programme. Attention will also be paid to a gender-sensitive choice of language, images and colours when preparing the communication material.
- **Safe and Respectful Environment:** We will have a zero tolerance for harassment, and discrimination of any kind in all phases of the program.
- **Flexible Schedule and Format:** Time zone differences and offer multiple session times to accommodate diverse schedules and responsibilities of team members who may be primary caregivers. A mix of formats (e.g., live sessions, pre-recorded content, discussion forums) to cater to different needs.

Source

Our sourcing approach will be inclusive through the following strategies:

- Innovations will be screened during the sourcing phase and assess them on a gender and inclusion matrix, to determine to what degree their solution is gender blind, gender aware, gender

sensitive, gender responsive, or gender transformative as per the Gender Integration Continuum. Innovations without articulated gender considerations shall not be accepted into the program.

- A diverse pool of reviewers will be considered, which is important to balance different biases and ensure fair evaluation, select from a diverse pool of reviewers.
- We will ask teams to disclose the gender and nationality of team members in order to ensure selected teams have diverse team members represented.

Innovations will be evaluated against the following criteria related to gender and inclusivity:

- Ensure that their innovation is well adapted to the diverse needs of women, girls, men, boys and or groups of people with intersecting levels of vulnerability.
- Ensure that gender and age disaggregated data is collected, analysed, and effectively utilised in project design and monitoring.
- Ensure that information sharing is transparent, inclusive and actively promotes the participation of women and men.
- Ensure that women and men are consulted with and able to take empowered decisions when it comes to access and utilisation of the innovation.
- Ensure that appropriate feedback mechanisms are incorporated into project design to the fullest extent possible, to ensure that women, men, and other user groups are able to give feedback on the utilisation, impact and potential areas of improvement for the innovation.

Boost

To ensure our Innovation Bootcamp and Pitch Events are inclusive, the following activities will be conducted:

- **Pre-bootcamp surveys:** Used to gauge participants' needs and expectations, including their preferences for content and facilitation style, as well as any concerns or requirements related to inclusivity and gender responsiveness. Necessary accessibility accommodations will be made for programme participants in need.

Diverse Leadership and Facilitation: A diverse group of facilitators and trainers representing different genders, backgrounds, and expertise will be chosen to facilitate the sessions. All participants will be exposed to strong female role models, i.e. speakers, coaches, mentors and most notably peer female founders who will also participate in the programme. Facilitators will be briefed on how to promote respectful and inclusive communication during workshops, and avoid any language or behaviour that might perpetuate stereotypes or biases.

- **Human Centred Design and Gender:** A gender lens will be incorporated into the Innovation Bootcamp journey and human centred design methodologies to ensure their innovation is more gender responsive and/or transformative. Specifically, human centred design methodologies are very helpful for intersectional approaches to addressing and decreasing gendered inequalities

facing potential users of innovations. Specific tools will be used to highlight to innovators the complexity and particularity of inequalities in the lives of women and girls, men and boys, including their systemic barriers and root causes, and identify solutions of how to address them with said innovation. For example, persona mapping of women or other vulnerable users; problem statements; ecosystem mapping; and assumptions mapping.

- **Behavioural Science:** Plenaries will be held during the bootcamp week regarding the importance of inclusion of gender in innovation on climate change, using a behavioural science and nudge theory approach.
- Ventures will be asked to evaluate their gender approach by following the human centred design exercises, and will be supported by facilitators.

Grant

During the Grant phase we will include as assessment criteria for the sprint phase considerations of the gender aspects of the innovations. In particular, we will rank potential sprints using the Gender Integration Continuum, which include the evaluation of whether the venture is Gender Blind, Gender Aware, Gender Sensitive, Gender Responsive, Gender Transformative. Innovation teams will include gender specific indicators as part of their sprint plan.

Accelerate:

All teams will be supported during the sprint programme to consider and more strongly integrate gender equality considerations into the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of their innovations. The following activities will be conducted:

- **Mentoring for Women Entrepreneurs:** Women entrepreneurs will be matched with mentor role models who will offer them guidance, advice and support, and will help them develop their leadership skills as well as cope with gender stereotypes and cultural biases that might hold them back. Distinguished industry leaders such as Google for Startups, Netlight, and John Deere, will be collaborated with strategically to offer a multitude of high-impact mentoring.
- **Gender Analysis Toolkit:** A comprehensive gender analysis toolkit will be provided (as developed by WFP Gender Unit) to support ventures in running a gender analysis. The toolkit will include framework examples, potential questions to ask, and methods on how to collect data.
- **Coach Support:** A gender expert will give consultation sessions to all teams throughout the sprint planning and implementation. Specific support will be given to conduct or leverage a comprehensive gender analysis to identify gender-specific needs and beyond (age, disability, ethnicity, other markers) when looking at access to and usage of their proposed innovation.

C. Cost-Effectiveness of the Proposed Programme

The cost-effectiveness of CAIAP can be explained on two different levels:

Programme Level

At the programme design and administrative level, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will ensure cost-effectiveness through clear and measurable objectives, efficient resource allocation, and identification of scalable opportunities for supported innovations. The aim is to optimise resource utilisation while comparing and justifying CAIAP's cost-effectiveness against alternative approaches (in this case are traditional climate adaptation programmes). The Innovation Accelerator's focus on long-term sustainability - specifically evidenced by selecting and funding innovations with evidence of a demonstrable business model - will ensure that CAIAP's impact endures beyond the funding period.

By leveraging the accumulated experience, capabilities, and capacities of the WFP Innovation Accelerator, CAIAP offers significant cost efficiency compared to other organisations. While others may require more time and resources to assemble and train a team, WFP takes responsibility for execution, ensuring that the startup phase is minimized. As a result, CAIAP can commence immediately upon approval.

Innovation Level

To ensure cost effectiveness of CAIAP, all innovations will be evaluated using a cost-benefit analysis during the review process. This three-pronged analysis will be conducted by the reviewers of applicants prior to a review of alternatives, and any subsequent selection of an innovation for admittance into CAIAP. Stage of this analysis include:

1. **Identification of Costs:** Reviewers will determine all costs associated with implementing and maintaining the proposed innovation. This includes direct costs, such as equipment, materials, and personnel, as well as indirect costs, such as training, maintenance, and monitoring.
2. **Quantification of the Benefits:** Reviewers will assess the positive outcomes or benefits resulting from the innovation as they relate to climate adaptation. These may be measured in terms of increased efficiency, improved quality of services, reduced mortality rates, enhanced livelihoods, or any other relevant indicators. Reviewers will consider the benefits in monetary or non-monetary terms whenever possible.
3. **Calculation of the Cost-effectiveness Ratio:** Reviewers will divide the total costs by the quantified benefits to obtain a cost-effectiveness ratio. This will help enable programme staff to compare different innovations and determine how efficiently they achieve their intended outcomes. A lower ratio will indicate greater cost-effectiveness.
4. **Comparison with alternatives:** Reviewers will assess the cost-effectiveness of the innovation in comparison to alternative approaches or interventions. Considering the costs and benefits of both the innovation, as well as the alternatives, will help determine if the innovation is the most efficient option available.

Furthermore, in evaluating the cost-effectiveness of CAIAP, the Impact Orientation, the application of Human-Centred Design principles, and the role of the regional or multi-regional Approach will be addressed. This holistic approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of how CAIAP generates value, optimises resource allocation, and achieves efficient outcomes. In this analysis, each of these areas will be thoroughly reviewed to provide a detailed assessment of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed program, highlighting the social and economic benefits, the user-centric design approach, and the advantages derived from the regional or multi-regional approach in supporting cost-effectiveness.

Impact Orientation Framework:

Evaluating CAIAP using an impact-oriented framework involves assessing the outcomes and benefits generated in relation to the investments made. This analysis considers CAIAP's ability to create positive and sustainable change, such as improved livelihoods, increased resilience, and reduced vulnerability to climate change. By quantifying and evaluating the programme's impact, including social, economic, and environmental dimensions, it becomes possible to determine the cost-effectiveness of the interventions. An impact-oriented approach ensures that resources are allocated to activities that deliver the highest return in terms of long-term benefits and positive outcomes for the target communities and stakeholders. Since the inception of the WFP Innovation Accelerator, all work has been driven by an impact-oriented approach. This unwavering focus on driving meaningful change has allowed the Innovation Accelerator to make a significant difference in the lives of vulnerable populations. In 2022 alone, our efforts reached a total of more than 37 million people across 88 countries and territories. By prioritising impact, we have been able to maximise the reach and effectiveness of our interventions, ensuring that our resources are directed towards creating tangible and positive outcomes for those in need.

Human-Centred Design (HCD):

The application of Human-Centred Design principles in the program's design and implementation contributes to cost-effectiveness by ensuring that the solutions developed are relevant and efficient. By involving the target communities and stakeholders throughout the innovation process, the programme can better understand their needs, preferences, and contexts. This user-centric approach minimises the risk of investing resources in solutions that do not effectively address the underlying challenges. Consequently, CAIAP will optimise the allocation of resources, avoid unnecessary expenses, and achieve greater cost-effectiveness by delivering tailored solutions that directly meet the identified needs of the beneficiaries.

Role of the regional or multi-regional approach:

The regional or multi-regional approach plays a crucial role in supporting the cost-effectiveness of the programme. By adopting a regional perspective, CAIAP will leverage economies of scale, synergies, and shared resources across multiple locations. This approach allows for the pooling of expertise, knowledge, and infrastructure, leading to efficiency gains and reduced costs. Additionally, a regional approach enables the identification and utilisation of regional strengths, resources, and capacities, optimising the allocation of resources and maximising the impact across a broader geographic area. By avoiding duplication of efforts, streamlining processes, and fostering collaboration among regional stakeholders, the programme can achieve higher cost-effectiveness and generate greater overall impact compared to isolated, single-site interventions.

Hypothesis-Driven approach:

CAIAP will employ a hypothesis-driven approach to ensure cost efficiency in its operations, reducing any waste linked to time and resources. By formulating clear hypotheses and defining specific goals, CAIAP will set a focused direction for its initiatives. Ventures will also employ a hypothesis-driven approach to ensure cost efficiency in their operations. By formulating clear hypotheses and defining specific goals, ventures remain focused on their goals and outcomes. This approach allows for targeted testing and

learning, enabling the ventures to identify effective strategies while minimising resource wastage on ineffective or inefficient interventions.

Through hypothesis testing, the ventures can gather valuable insights and data to inform decision-making and resource allocation. This iterative process enables them to adapt and optimise their interventions based on evidence and real-time feedback, ensuring that resources are directed towards the most impactful solutions. For example, one supported venture is working to enable access to carbon credits for smallholder farmers in an Innovation Accelerator programme. The team divided their budget around three key hypotheses; a) we can build a product which successfully maps rural farms b) we can set up a team in a new geography and successfully expand our operations to reach more farmers at scale, and c) we can monitor impacts of the carbon finance on smallholder farmers. This translated into a budget organised into categories primarily within; a) staff costs, b) product costs, and c) farmer training and onboarding costs. This approach enabled an efficient and transparent budget management approach, which is a key requirement for innovation programs.

In summary, evaluating the cost-effectiveness of a proposed programme requires a comprehensive analysis from multiple angles. An impact-oriented approach allows for the assessment of outcomes and benefits generated in relation to the investments made, ensuring efficient resource allocation and maximising positive change. The application of Human-Centred Design principles ensures that solutions are tailored to meet the specific needs of beneficiaries, minimising unnecessary expenses and optimising resource allocation. While a regional or multi-regional approach leverages economies of scale and shared resources, leading to efficiency gains and cost-effectiveness. By considering these angles, the programme can strategically allocate resources, deliver impactful outcomes, and maximise its overall effectiveness in addressing climate challenges and supporting vulnerable communities. In addition, a Hypothesis-Driven approach enables the programme to test and validate assumptions, iteratively refining strategies and interventions based on evidence and data, further enhancing cost-effectiveness by focusing resources on the most effective solutions.

D. Alignment with National Strategies as well as UNFCCC Framework

Alignment of innovations with national strategies and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) framework will be incorporated, starting from the design phase and throughout the innovation lifecycle. CAIAP is driven by needs identified during the design phase, which will serve as the starting point for all subsequent calls for applications which we will issue when sourcing for solutions. The CAIAP team will work closely with WFP Country Offices to capture problem statements from Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) of pertinent countries/regions related to climate adaptation, to ensure that the solutions we source are both disruptive and practical, allowing for implementation within WFP operating contexts. WFP Country Offices work closely with national governments, so every project that WFP designs will be aligned with governments to meet their needs/requests. All activities at country level build off of the existing multi-year Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) for each country, which have been agreed upon with respective national governments. Other key stakeholders will vary according to each project and may involve private sector partnerships that the WFP Country Offices already have in place, or new startups ecosystems.

Moreover, these solutions enable income generation and build the resilience of local communities. The approach of the WFP Innovation Accelerator involves a deep dive into key drivers of hunger through three steps:

1. Direct feedback from WFP field colleagues regarding beneficiary needs and capture strategic priorities under WFP programmatic topics.
2. Close collaboration with specific units at global WFP Headquarters, Regional Bureaux, and Country Offices to validate innovation white spots through a series of consultations.
3. Provision of highly customised problem-scoping workshops to map out innovative interventions around critical topics or geographies.

Through these three steps, the operational value chain is covered from top to bottom, ensuring full alignment with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, technical plans, and compliance with global frameworks. Additionally, as detailed in the Programme Components section, the CAIAP team will ensure that all sourced and selected innovations during the Source phase of the programme are screened in full alignment with the most important adaptation-related plans, strategies, and targets, as well as the most relevant sectoral plans and strategies at the country level.

In delivering CAIAP, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will follow a collaborative approach, working with different Climate Units within global WFP Headquarters, Regional Bureaux, and WFP Country Offices. This collaborative effort guarantees full alignment with adaptation planning processes, national or subnational development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programmes of action, national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs), adaptation communications, and other voluntary adaptation reports.

Once innovations have been selected and accelerated, the results of the innovations sprint programme will be disseminated accordingly as per Expected Result 4. This will ensure that the lessons learned regarding innovations' impact and potential scalability can be potentially incorporated into the relevant country's national development plans (NAPs), as per guidance and direction of the WFP Country Office colleagues and stakeholders. This will facilitate the alignment of CAIAP with local and national contexts.

Furthermore, CAIAP aligns with the key principles and guidance outlined by the UNFCCC. It recognizes the critical role of innovation in addressing climate change, as emphasised in Article 10, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement. CAIAP acknowledges that accelerating, encouraging, and enabling innovation is essential for an effective, long-term global response to climate change. Simultaneously, it promotes economic growth and sustainable development. Additionally, CAIAP aligns with the provisions mentioned in the Glasgow Climate Pact, which emphasises the importance of cooperative action on technology development and transfer for adaptation actions. This includes the acceleration, encouragement, and enablement of innovation. CAIAP recognizes the significance of international collaboration on innovative climate action, with a focus on technological advancement across all sectors, actors of society, and regions. These efforts contribute to the progress towards achieving the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement.

E. Alignment with National Technical Standards

Full alignment with national technical standards will be achieved through a meticulous needs identification process, as outlined in the previous section. Additionally, close collaboration with WFP Country Offices involved in CAIAP will ensure that the necessary technical standards are met. A practical example of this collaboration can be seen through the active involvement of local WFP Country Offices from the beginning, jointly identifying problems and participating in the screening and selection processes of all

ventures. By actively engaging with relevant stakeholders at national, regional, and global levels and addressing the specific requirements defined by national technical standards, CAIAP will ensure thorough compliance and adherence to established guidelines. This collaborative approach guarantees that the program's initiatives align seamlessly with the local context and meet the necessary technical benchmarks.

The WFP Country Office involved in each innovation pilot will identify which are relevant standards, which authorities need to be consulted, and set up coordination mechanisms to align efforts with national standards for each project. Further information on how WFP works with governments and Country offices, and how WFPs approach to support governments will be leveraged, can be found below.

WFP offers nationally-tailored technical assistance and capacity development to strengthen individual government capacities to achieve SDG2: Zero Hunger. WFP responds to capacity gaps identified through an [assessment process](#) that is led by the partner government, facilitated by WFP Country Offices, and supported by other partners. This process helps identify national demand for capacity strengthening along five critical pathways, as relevant to achieving national food security and nutrition objectives:

1. Policies and legislation
2. Institutional accountability
3. Strategic planning and financing
4. National programme design and delivery
5. Engagement and participation of non-state actors

These areas also guide WFP's offer of technical assistance and capacity strengthening. Demand for WFP assistance must be articulated around national development priorities, critical needs and available resources. Appropriate sustainable food security and nutrition solutions are jointly decided by the national government and all development partners, including ourselves. These solutions may entail enhancing capacity for [emergency preparedness and response](#), logistics, and [supply chain](#) management; strengthening risk reduction capabilities through [social safety nets](#); and bolstering climate risk management, adaptation and resilience. Frequently included in country programmes is support to [local market development](#) and capacity-building in crosscutting areas such as [nutrition](#) and HIV/AIDS programmes.

Both technical assistance and capacity strengthening may be provided through WFP's own staff and as part of its programme activities, or through the deployment of external experts. WFP may also facilitate the transfer of knowledge by third parties, for example through [South-South or Triangular Cooperation](#) models, which promote peer-to-peer sharing of best practices between developing nations.

Building upon WFPs work with national governments described above, WFP Country Offices and Regional Bureaux will support to ensure that all innovation projects are conducted in compliance with national technical standards as per standard WFP programs. This is further elaborated under the Coordination Arrangements section under Part III.

F. Duplication of Funding

No duplication funding is foreseen for the programme. This commitment ensures that the resources allocated to the programme are utilised efficiently and effectively, without duplication or overlapping of funding sources. By avoiding double funding, CAIAP will maintain transparency and accountability in its

financial operations. This also allows for better coordination and optimization of resources, enabling the programme to maximise its impact and deliver results in a streamlined and sustainable manner. This approach safeguards against financial inefficiencies and ensures that resources are utilised in accordance with the programme's objectives and the expectations of its funders and stakeholders.

The design of CAIAP was - and its execution will be - informed by discussions with and lessons learned from internal (WFP) and external partners and stakeholders, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with a view to ensuring complementarity and leveraging of synergies. The WFP Innovation Accelerator is also submitting a programme proposal for coordination services to AFCIA and its implementing entities, which focuses on knowledge exchange and mutual learning amongst different partners in the innovation community.

G. Learning and Knowledge Management System

Effective Knowledge Management (KM) and Sharing practices will maximise CAIAP's impact by enabling participants and stakeholders to learn from each other, raising the visibility and potential adoption of innovations, and by inspiring and informing future programmes on innovation for climate action. CAIAP will benefit from WFP's established KM practices, guidelines, and channels for sharing and amplifying innovation knowledge. Information about innovations will also be shared through global WFP information channels and during an annual virtual Pitch Event with a high-level audience including private sector companies, investors, and government partners.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator is strongly committed to effective knowledge management, such that knowledge management is a core activity of this programme under key component 3: Innovation Dissemination. For a detailed overview of our knowledge management framework and proposed outputs please see section Part II: Programme Justification, Section A: Programme Components and Section E: Results Framework.

H. The Consultative Process

The WFP Innovation Accelerator's consultative process is highlighted by a recent climate innovation programme in the MENA region. This programme was designed in collaboration with the WFP Regional Bureau in Cairo (focused on MENA), the WFP Iraq Country Office, and the Iraqi Government to promote resilience-building and support climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities. To ensure a collaborative approach, the following steps were undertaken:

- Formation of a joint project team consisting of members from the WFP Innovation Accelerator, WFP Regional Bureaux, and WFP country offices, with representatives from each focus theme, opportunity area, and focus country. This team worked together with shared accountability.
- Identification of talent gaps, which were outsourced to a pool of experts from the WFP Regional Bureaux, WFP Country Offices, and WFP Innovation Accelerator, or if necessary, through vendors.
- Utilisation of shared collaboration tools to enable visibility and facilitate effective communication across the board.

- Development of a comprehensive work plan with important milestones, including management updates at the beginning, middle, and end of the project.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator will support innovations within the ACFIA programme to adopt a similar approach to the one outlined above. By adopting this collaborative approach, CAIAP will ensure relevance from the very beginning, and enhance the adoptability of the innovations, in turn accelerating climate adaptation practices. The Innovation Accelerator will support all innovations accepted into CAIAP to demonstrate evidence of consultations (via initial and ongoing feedback mechanisms) with diverse user groups, communities, people impacted by the innovation, and other key stakeholders within the ecosystem of the selected innovation. This will ensure full consultation and alignment with target users and their needs.

In addition, we will work with stakeholders to consider the ways in which each project addresses gender and inclusive design with communities impacted through the following process:

- **Analysis:** Is this project informed by an analysis of the different needs, capacities, situations and interests of women, men, boys, and girls and/or other groups of people with particularly heightened vulnerability in this given context? Are these clearly reflected in the proposal?
- **Participation in Project Processes:** Does the project ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls, and/or other groups of people in at least one of the following: transparent information sharing; decision making; responsive feedback mechanisms?
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Are monitoring systems collecting and analysing: both gender and age disaggregated data at individual level?
- **Activities:** Are project activities adapted to a) meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls as identified in the analysis, and/or b) reduce gender inequalities and/or c) reduce other social inequalities between different groups of people where possible?

These four components will be assessed during the sourcing, implementation and evaluation of all innovations in the ACFIA program.

While designing this proposal, the WFP Innovation Accelerator adhered to a consultative approach, developing it in close collaboration with our climate units at both the global and regional levels. Below is a table that includes the WFP representatives who have informed and participated in the programme design.

Table 3: WFP Representatives Consulted the Programme Design Process

Person	Role in WFP
Micol Mulon	Climate Finance Team Leader
Giorgia Pergolini	Programme Officer, Climate Finance

Chiara Pili	Programme Policy Officer, Climate Finance
Kate Newton	Deputy Regional Director Middle East, North Africa, East Europe
Lauren Lepage	Head Donor Relations & Operational Reporting Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe
Angela Santucci	External Partnerships Officer Middle East, North Africa, East Europe
Aya Salah	Programme Policy Officer - Resilience & Climate Middle East, North Africa, East Europe
Omar Farook	Climate Change and Resilience Consultant Middle East, North Africa, East Europe

I. Human Centricity and Contextual Relevance of CAIAP

The WFP Innovation Accelerator incorporates Human-Centred Design (HCD) methodologies and processes for problem definition, explorative research, and ideation to design and test project concepts, ensuring that they are relevant to the organisation and aligned with our strategic goals. Ultimately, the use of HCD ensures we create solutions that are tailor-made for the people we serve. Human-Centred Design offers innovators an approach to design *with* communities, to deeply understand the people reached by the innovations, and to create innovative new solutions rooted in people's actual needs. The Innovation Accelerator strongly encourages innovators to utilise HCD to create products, services, experiences, and social enterprises which directly address the needs of the people we serve. More information about HCD can be found in the following toolkit [here](#). Innovators will be coached in HCD methodologies throughout the entirety of the Boost and Accelerate phases of CAIAP, to ensure their solutions best meet the needs of those in need of support.

CAIAP recognizes the value of drawing on multiple perspectives on innovation to address the challenges posed by the climate crisis. It actively seeks input from various stakeholders, including communities that are vulnerable to climate change, research organisations, and other partners in the innovation space. By incorporating diverse perspectives, CAIAP aims to foster a collaborative and inclusive approach to innovation in its specific context.

To engage communities vulnerable to climate change, the programme employs participatory approaches and HCD which involves direct interaction with these communities. Innovators will be encouraged to seek their insights, knowledge, and lived experiences to understand their specific needs, challenges, and aspirations and design/iterate innovations accordingly. By involving these communities in the innovation process, the programme ensures that solutions are relevant, context-specific, and responsive to their unique circumstances. The means of engagement with local communities will depend on each innovation. All innovations will be evaluated on the strength of their feedback mechanism with users and/or those who benefit from the innovation. Innovations which do not have a mechanism to engage feedback from its users (i.e. in the form of SMS messages, surveys, community consultations, focus group discussions,

or other formats dependent on the innovation) will not be selected into the program. During the design phase, field trips and engagements with WFP Regional Bureaux, WFP Country Offices, local communities - including participatory workshops for needs identification - will be conducted to ensure the contextual relevance of the programme from the beginning.

In addition to engaging with communities, members of the CAIAP team will collaborate with research organisations to tap into their expertise, scientific knowledge, and technical insights. Research organisations provide valuable inputs and analysis, contributing to evidence-based decision-making and the development of innovative solutions. Their contributions will help ensure that CAIAP is grounded in sound research and best practices.

Furthermore, CAIAP will actively seek partnerships with other actors in the innovation space, such as private sector entities, non-governmental organisations, and academia. These partnerships bring diverse perspectives, expertise, and resources to the table. Collaborating with these stakeholders allows for knowledge sharing, co-creation, and the identification of innovative approaches and technologies.

By drawing on multiple perspectives on innovation, the programme creates a collaborative ecosystem where ideas are exchanged, innovations are co-developed, and solutions are collectively pursued. This inclusive approach not only enriches the innovation process but also fosters ownership, empowerment, and sustainability. It ensures that the programme is informed by diverse voices and experiences, leading to more effective and impactful outcomes in addressing the challenges of climate change in its specific context.

A concrete example of how CAIAP's design draws on multiple perspectives on innovation is illustrated through the previous [Climate Adaptation and Resilience Innovation Challenge](#) run in 2022. During this challenge, the heads of WFP's climate departments, including Gernot Lagada, the Director of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction, were consulted in order to define the Innovation Challenge problem statement in full alignment with the UNFCCC framework. By involving key stakeholders from various departments, diverse perspectives and expertise were considered in identifying the most pressing climate-related issues.

Another example of the inclusive approach employed by the Innovation Accelerator can be seen in the design process of this proposal. WFP's climate departments at global, regional, and national levels have been actively engaged to collaborate on the development of this proposal. Involving stakeholders from different levels ensured that the proposed solutions address the unique needs and challenges specific to each context, resulting in more effective and contextually appropriate interventions.

Through these examples, it is evident that CAIAP's design embraces multiple perspectives on innovation by involving stakeholders across various departments and levels. This approach allows for a holistic and comprehensive understanding of climate challenges, leading to the development of impactful and sustainable solutions.

J. Funding Justification and Adaptation Reasoning

Under all emissions scenarios, climate change reduces capacities for adaptive responses and limits choices and opportunities for sustainable development³. Higher levels of global warming lead to greater

³ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-8>

constraints on societies as well as increases the risk of populations falling into poverty and food insecurity (*high confidence*)⁴. As stated in the IPCC 6th assessment report, adaptation interventions and transformative solutions that prioritise inclusive and wide-ranging climate resilient development and the reduction of poverty and inequality are increasingly seen as necessary to minimise loss and damage from climate change (*high confidence*).

The costs of climate change are further elaborated in the IPCC assessment report, which states that “a growing range of economic and non-economic losses have been detected and attributed to climate extremes and slow-onset events under observed increases in global temperatures (*medium evidence, high agreement*). If future climate change under high emissions scenarios continues and increases risks, without strong adaptation measures, losses and damages will be concentrated among the poorest vulnerable populations (*high confidence*). The intersection of inequality and poverty presents significant adaptation limits, resulting in residual risks for people and groups in vulnerable situations, including women, youth, elderly, ethnic and religious minorities, Indigenous People and refugees. Climate change is *likely* to force economic transitions among the poorest groups, accelerating the switch from agriculture to other forms of wage labour, with implications for labour migration and urbanisation (*medium evidence, high agreement*). Under an inequality scenario (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 4) the projected number of people living in extreme poverty may increase by 122 million by 2030.’ The report calls for solutions which ‘reduce the adaptation gap and therefore reduce human vulnerability independent of a specific climatic hazard. It has been shown that adaptation strategies that explicitly address poverty and inequities, and also consider rights-based approaches can generate co-benefits for resilience building of most vulnerable groups and for sustainable development.”

In response to these challenges, CAIAP will select 8-10 innovative solutions per cohort which will support communities in fragile contexts in the face of the climate crisis.

K. Programme Sustainability

Sustainability will be embedded into the design, implementation and monitoring of CAIAP. This includes incorporating strategies to ensure that the innovation small grants projects selected have the potential for long-term sustainability. The screening process will be critical to assessing their sustainability and scalability, with specific emphasis on:

1. **Criteria for Selection:** The screening process will evaluate the potential for sustainability. This may involve assessing the innovativeness and effectiveness of the proposed solution, the scalability of the project, the capacity of the implementing organisation, and the alignment with local priorities and needs.
2. **Long-Term Impact:** Projects that demonstrate the potential for long-term impact are given priority. This may involve evaluating how the project addresses underlying issues, builds local capacity, or creates lasting change within the target communities. The focus is on identifying projects that can create a sustainable impact beyond the grant period.
3. **Partnerships and Collaboration:** Projects that have established partnerships and collaborations with relevant stakeholders, such as government agencies, local communities, or private sector

⁴ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-8>

entities, are often seen as more sustainable. These partnerships can provide the necessary support, resources, and expertise for scaling up successful projects.

4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** CAIAP incorporates robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the progress and impact of the small grants projects. This helps identify successful projects that have the potential for scaling up based on their performance and outcomes. Regular monitoring ensures that sustainability considerations are continuously reviewed and addressed.

Pathways to scale up successful small grants projects are an integral part of CAIAP's design. This involves creating mechanisms and strategies to replicate and expand the reach and impact of these projects. We will enable the scaling of ventures in our programmes through the following activities:

1. **Early inclusion and capacity-building of local government partners:** By involving local government entities from the outset, the innovation ecosystem can benefit from their deep understanding of the local context, regulatory frameworks, and resources available. Engaging local government partners ensures that the innovation ventures align with local priorities and can navigate potential challenges or roadblocks. Furthermore, capacity-building initiatives tailored to the specific needs of local government officials can enhance their knowledge and skills in areas such as project management, data analysis, and policy formulation. This collaborative approach fosters a sense of ownership and empowers local government partners to actively contribute to the scaling of innovation ventures, leading to sustainable and inclusive development within their communities. The mechanism for coordinating these entities is described in Part III Coordination Arrangements.
2. **Enhance the financial sustainability of the ventures:** CAIAP is designed to support innovation ventures on their journey to scale, with a primary focus on achieving financial sustainability. This entails providing additional training, resources, and technical assistance to assist ventures in developing and implementing sustainable revenue streams. By equipping ventures with the necessary skills and knowledge, they are empowered to effectively replicate and sustain CAIAP's outcomes. Through this approach, CAIAP ensures that ventures have the tools and support needed to navigate challenges and establish a solid foundation for long-term success.
3. **Access to Funding and Resources:** CAIAP will actively assist ventures in seeking funding sources and partnerships to support the scaling up of successful small grants projects. This includes exploring opportunities and coaching ventures for financing from sources like the Adaptation Fund's financing window for Large Innovation Projects/Programmes. Access to funding and resources enables the projects to expand their operations and reach a larger audience.

Integrating sustainability considerations into the design of CAIAP and creating pathways for scaling up successful small grants projects will ensure that the positive outcomes are not only achieved but also maintained and expanded over time.

L. Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

CAIAP was put through a preliminary screening for environmental and social risks against the 15 principles outlined in the AF's Environmental and Social Policy, as set out in the table below. The full risk screening questionnaire with corresponding mitigation measures is presented in Annex 3 of this proposal.

Based on this preliminary assessment, the risk level of CAIAP is identified as Category B (see Annex 3, Section 1 for classification).

The risk level identified can primarily be attributed to the fact that the majority of CAIAP's activities cannot be specified and assessed at this stage. The climate innovation ventures, i.e. Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs), will be identified and sourced at the outset of the proposed Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme. Once the nature of the innovations and their context for implementation is known, the risk applicable to each innovation and context can be determined. The risk screening at hand is therefore performed at programmatic level reflecting on risks and provisions within the scope of WFP. During sourcing and once selected, each venture will be subject to performing their own social and environmental risk assessment and developing corresponding mitigation measures.

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is included in Annex 3 and a **Grievance Mechanism is outlined in Part III, Section C on Environmental and Social Risk Management**, as required by the AF and by WFP procedures. At programmatic level, the ESMP provides mechanisms for tracking identified risks, or any new risks, ensuring they are properly monitored, evaluated, reported on, and addressed. The ESMP will be revised at a later stage based on the risk screening for USPs and further developed throughout implementation of the programme.

Table 4: Programme Risk Screening

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	X	<p>Low/no risk: As a UN entity, WFP abides by international and national law. An exhaustive list of laws and regulations the Unidentified Sub-Projects must ensure compliance to, will be determined once the screening and selection of countries of intervention has been completed. This list will be informed by WFP's respective Country Strategic Plans which abide by international and national laws in the country of intervention. Moreover, relevant national, departmental and district authorities will be consulted and act as partners in the project implementation to facilitate compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>WFP's partners, contracted service providers, and selected innovation ventures are equally obliged to comply with domestic and international law. The due diligence processes for sourcing innovation function as a first filtering mechanism to exclude those ventures that are less likely to comply.</p>
Access and Equity		<p>Low/moderate risk: The project will provide support to innovators to promote the equitable access to innovations by diverse groups, including women, youth in project areas. Examples of such measures include designing all innovations to include feedback loop between the innovations and the select people using and/or benefitting from said innovation. Participants in the AFCIA programme will also be encouraged to conduct in-depth consultations with communities and stakeholders during the design, boost and accelerate phase of the programme to ensure that any barriers to access and equity can be overcome in line with the AF's ESP. Further details in Annex 3.</p>

Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	X	<p>Low/no risk: The programme is intentionally designed to provide an equal share of benefits to groups that are particularly vulnerable towards climate-induced harms, such as women or youth. No negative social, economic or environmental effects are expected. In the acceleration programme, innovations will be supported that decrease the vulnerability and increase the resilience and adaptation capacities of all members in targeted communities. The foreseen complaints and grievance mechanisms will be accessible for all affected people in the unlikely event of adverse impacts on any marginalised and vulnerable subgroups.</p> <p>Innovations will be supported to: i) empower vulnerable groups to make informed adaptation decisions, thus decreasing vulnerability to climate-related impacts while taking into consideration their traditional and local knowledge; ii) increase availability, quality of and access to resources of marginalised groups. Concrete adaptation and value chain activities will be supported in which both women and men can participate, as well as female and male youth. The project will also implement climate resilient and nutrition-sensitive value chain support targeted to improve the nutritional status of poor people and vulnerable groups. Further guided by the Gender Assessment, the ESMP will set out key measures in this regard. No additional disproportionate distribution of adverse impacts is expected for the marginalised and vulnerable subgroups in this project.</p>
Human Rights	X	<p>Low/no risk: The programme will be fully in line with the UN principles and WFP provisions to uphold and protect fundamental human rights. The innovations and ventures supported under the programme will be mandated to comply with those rights and ensure social justice, the dignity, worth and diversity of individuals, equal rights for men and women, as well as competence, respect and discretion.</p> <p>The USPs are screened against the Business Human Rights Centre, Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor and UN Global Compact.</p> <p>Upon signature of the sprint agreement which follows UN principles and guidelines, the USP's innovation ventures are contractually obliged to respect human rights laws. Failure to comply with human rights principles leads to breach of contract and potential termination of the agreement with WFP.</p>
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		<p>Low risk: The programme is designed to ensure that women and men and female and male youth equitably engage in and benefit from project activities. All of WFP's work including the Innovation Accelerator is adherent to the WFP Gender Policy to prevent gender-based inequality, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload, or violence etc. In the sourcing of innovations, gender-sensitive targeting is one of the selection criteria, as well as the representation of women in the ventures' leadership team. In the application form a dedicated manual on gender considerations is integrated to raise applicant' awareness on the matter. Given the diversity of contexts where innovation ventures will operate over the course of the programme, there is a residual risk that gender inequalities are created or amplified.</p> <p>The programme addresses this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During sourcing, collect information on target audience and intended beneficiaries as criterion for selection. - During sourcing, collect information on women's representation in the ventures' leadership team as criterion for selection. - Conduct a screening on gender for all USPs prior to contracting.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During bootcamp and sprint phase, work with relevant focal points to sensitise ventures on gender equality and adapt their business model to improve gender-inclusivity and targeting.
Core Labour Rights	X	Low/no risk: WFP implements and requires its cooperating partners and innovation ventures full compliance with labour policies and adherence to labour rights. During the sourcing phase, a thorough due diligence check is conducted to identify any red flags including on labour rights and standards. Upon signature of the Sprint Agreement, the ventures commit to respect core labour rights. Any sub-contracting must be duly reported and comply with these standards. There is a residual risk of violation of labour rights since innovations external to WFP may hire or sub-contract without following the agreed standards and procedures. The IE and its partners respect international and national labour laws and codes, as stated in WFP's policies. In particular, WFP has a zero-tolerance policy for child labour of children below 14 years.
Indigenous Peoples	X	Low/no risk: The programme aims to entertain a balanced portfolio in terms of country context and affected populations. Where selected ventures will involve indigenous people, particular emphasis will be placed on protecting them from any harm and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be obtained. Programme activities will be carried out in line with WFP's protection and accountability policy towards affected populations. The project will not discriminate against any group and will ensure the widest participation from all different groups during all of its phases, from the design to the implementation.
Involuntary Resettlement	X	No risk: The project is not expected to lead to involuntary resettlement, neither in physical nor economic terms.
Protection of Natural Habitats	X	Low/no risk: The programme follows WFP's environmental and social safeguards which are designed to protect the beneficiaries and the environment against the consequences of unwanted impacts arising from programme activities. Ventures that will be selected are generally not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment or natural habitats. Some activities could potentially still have adverse impacts on natural habitats. In these cases the innovations and ventures will only be supported if the foreseen social and environmental benefits in other dimensions significantly outweigh the risks on natural habitats and if they are endorsed by communities affected. In such a case they will also be designed in such a way that these environmental impacts are minimal.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	X	Low risk: The programme follows WFP's environmental and social safeguards which are designed to protect the beneficiaries and the environment against the consequences of unwanted impacts arising from programme activities. Ventures that will be selected are generally not expected to have any adverse impact on the biodiversity of endangered species. It cannot completely be ruled out that some activities of these innovations could still have adverse impacts on biodiversity or endangered species. To minimise those risks, nature-based solutions are the strict priority in innovations the programme supports. Any activity that risks posing negative impacts on biodiversity or endangered species would not be introduced without consulting local authorities, communities etc. and with the social and environmental benefits in other dimensions significantly outweigh the risks on biodiversity.
Climate Change	X	Low risk: The AFCIA programme is designed to reduce beneficiaries' exposure and vulnerability to the effects of climate change and increase their resilience. Consultations and engagement with stakeholders and communities during implementation will ensure that potential negative impacts are avoided through project design. The stakeholder management/coordination mechanism will ensure that planning is done in consultation with local stakeholders from national governments and WFP field staff. Ventures will also be taught to use human-centred design techniques meaning that end-user consultations will drive the

		design of the solution from the get-go and will ensure adequate feedback loops for end-users.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	Low/no risk: Innovations in the AFCIA will be supported to ensure that none of the activities in the project will lead to high resource use. Innovations will be encouraged to minimise material resource usage, and minimise the production of wastes and emittance of pollutants.
Public Health	X	Low/no risk: Health and safety for communities will be key considerations in the design and elaboration of any USPs. The use of equipment, materials or transportation that could pose a risk to community health or safety is not foreseen. The project will not have any detrimental effect on public health. Innovations, particularly agricultural innovations, will be encouraged to be nutrition sensitive, and thus will contribute to tackling the underlying causes of malnutrition through increasing agricultural production and processing, promoting sustainable natural resource management and supporting nutritious value chains.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	X	Low/no risk: Consultations and engagement with stakeholders and communities during implementation will ensure that any physical cultural heritage present on project sites is identified and potential negative impacts are avoided through project design. The stakeholder management/coordination mechanism will ensure that planning is done in consultation with local stakeholders from national governments and WFP field staff. Ventures will also be taught to use human-centred design techniques meaning that end-user consultations will drive the design of the solution from the get-go and will ensure adequate feedback loops for end-users. Innovations will be supported to ensure that culture and traditional knowledge from local stakeholders will be valued and integrated into the design and implementation of the innovation.
Lands and Soil Conservation	X	Low/no risk: The programme will not pose risks to land and soil conservation, but rather will aim to address challenges related to climate change including land degradation and promoting sustainable land management and erosion control. Checks and balances in terms of environmental and social impact will be included in the sourcing phase to ensure no adverse effects can be envisioned from this project.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Coordination Arrangements

Coordination Mechanism

Our coordination mechanism for the Climate Adaptation and Innovation Programme (CAIAP) will place strong emphasis on effective stakeholder engagement and collaboration across all three programme components: Innovation Acceleration, Innovation Localisation, and Innovation Dissemination. To ensure seamless coordination with project stakeholders, a comprehensive approach has been designed that leverages WFP's existing approach of engaging with national governments and actors to ensure effective coordination with local entities such as Designated Authorities as National Implementing Entities (NIEs). The CAIAP Programme Management (PM) team of WFP Innovation Accelerator staff will implement the below outlined coordination mechanism and maintain an overview of all programme activities, and coordinate between critical programme stakeholders: NIEs, WFP stakeholders and innovators, throughout the entirety of the programme. The coordination mechanism is comprised of the following components:

Innovation Acceleration: To strategically engage with WFP Regional Bureaux and Country Offices, CAIAP will operate in multiple regions, with each programme cohort focusing on a designated area. For the initial cohort, our emphasis is on addressing climate adaptation challenges in the MENA region. To achieve success in each region, the CAIAP team will coordinate a group of programmatic focal points from WFP Regional Bureaux (RB) and Country Offices (CO), who operate in close collaboration with national governments, to ensure that all cohorts are aligned with and advancing the national priorities of host governments regarding climate adaptation. WFP Regional Bureaux and Country offices have strong relationships with national entities, including Designated Authorities (DAs), National Implementing Entities, where present, due to WFP's extensive country presence, needs assessment and joint planning, technical & capacity-building, and policy & advocacy activities. Their extensive involvement from the outset ensures strong alignment and efficient coordination throughout the program.

To effectively coordinate between WFP RB, CO, DAs and potentially NIEs, the innovation consultants team will coordinate regular monthly meetings to foster coordination within and among participating countries, regular meetings involving participants from innovation consultants team, RB and COs will be held. These meetings provide opportunities to share progress, address challenges, and make crucial decisions. Considering the geographical dispersion of the project, digital collaboration tools will be employed, and cloud-based project management systems for real-time information sharing and seamless cooperation.

Innovation Localisation: To identify and engage with local key stakeholders that can play key roles, innovation consultants and innovators will conduct comprehensive stakeholder engagement sessions during the scoping phase of each newly onboarded innovation into the sprint program. Where present, WFP will engage with NIEs. By conducting an ecosystem stakeholder map and developing strategies for engaging critical national entities at the beginning of each innovation project, each innovation will be set up sustainability with end user buy-in. Support will be given to innovators from WFP Country Office and Regional Bureaux networks to facilitate introductions with national institutions and agencies as required. The community events will help sharing success stories, challenges, and best practices among innovators, local climate and entrepreneurship ecosystem players and national governments, innovators. Knowledge sharing will foster continuous learning and adaptation.

Innovation Dissemination: In order to effectively coordinate the dissemination of learnings from the innovation projects, the innovation consultants team will organise regular coordination meetings involving innovation consultants accompanying all innovators in the acceleration phase. A robust monitoring and reporting system will be implemented, allowing real-time tracking of project progress, challenges, and outcomes. Innovators and innovation consultants will be required to provide regular updates on their activities. To facilitate seamless communication and information sharing, the programme will leverage digital collaboration tools and platforms. These tools will enable stakeholders to exchange ideas, share best practices, and collaborate efficiently regardless of their geographical locations.

Through these structured and collaborative coordination arrangements, CAIAP aims to encourage innovation and efficient coordination while ensuring successful implementation of the small grants innovation programme at both local and regional levels. The below table provides a summary of the key stakeholders and their role in this program.

Table 5: Programme Coordination Mechanism

Phase	Design	Sourcing	Boost	Grant	Accelerate	Innovation Ecosystem	Innovators Community	MEL	KM
WFP Accelerator	Lead the design of the program	Lead the sourcing phase for CAIAP	Lead the boost phase and deliver support to innovations Report on endorsement from Designated Authorities to the AF	Lead the contracting of innovators	Lead the acceleration phase and deliver support to innovations	Lead the coordination of the innovation ecosystem	Lead the coordination of the Innovators Community	Oversee the MEL strategy	Oversee the KM strategy
RBs	Coordinate the sourcing of problem statements from COs	Provide inputs on problem statements	Provide technical support as mentors, as applicable	N/A	Provide inputs to ventures as technical mentors Ensure regional coordination of activities during the Accelerate	Participate as technical experts to the Innovation Ecosystem	Participate in the Innovators Community	N/A	Disseminate KM products to relevant regional stakeholders

					phase				
COs	Provide input to define problem statements aligned with NAPs and national priorities related to climate adaptation Secure endorsement from the Designated Authorities	Disseminate call for applications to local networks Provide inputs on shortlisted ventures to ensure alignment with NAPs	Provide technical support as to selected innovations, as applicable Advise on local mentors situated within local contexts of innovators	N/A	Provide technical support as to selected innovations, as applicable Advise on local mentors situated within local contexts of innovators Coordinate relationships between NIEs, local entities and the CAIAP programme	Participate as technical experts to the Innovation Ecosystem	Participate in the Innovators Community	Provide reports to the Designated Authorities as required	Disseminate KM products to relevant stakeholders and Designated Authorities
Innovations	N/A	Apply to call for applications	Participate in bootcamp	Develop sprint plan Sign grant agreement	Participate in the accelerate phase	Contribute to the Innovation Ecosystem	Participate in the Innovators Community	Implement the MEL strategy to monitor progress and share results from innovations	Provide inputs to KM products
NIEs	Provide input to define problem statements aligned with NAPs and national priorities related to climate adaptation	Disseminate call for applications	Provide technical support as mentors as applicable	N/A	Provide technical support as mentors to select ventures, as applicable	Contribute to the Innovation Ecosystem as applicable	Participate in the Innovators Community	Receive results from MEL strategy	Receive KM products
Local Entities	Provide input to define problem statements	Disseminate call for applications (per direction of country offices)	Provide technical support as mentors as applicable and per direction of country offices	N/A	Provide technical support as mentors as applicable and per direction of country offices	Contribute to the ecosystem as applicable and per direction of country offices	Contribute to the community as applicable and per direction of country offices	Receive results from MEL strategy, per direction of country offices	Receive KM products, per direction of country offices
Designated Authorities	Provide endorsement letter to WFP country offices for the implementation of the programme project prior the design phase	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adaptation Fund	Provide input to ensure the full alignment	Consulted during the selections	Informed	Informed	Informed	Informed	Participate in selected Innovators	Informed	Informed

	with AF policies and regulations	of the innovations and help with the Dissemination of the call for applications					Community events.		
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Coordination roles

The stakeholder groups involved in this project, and each group's role has been defined to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and highest possible impact.

Table 6: Programme Coordination Roles

Description	Composed of	General role
Innovation Consultants	WFP Innovation Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support to the innovations on strengthening the viability, desirability and feasibility of their solutions necessary for scale Technical support to the innovations on their business models and sustainability Coordination of relevant stakeholders for the innovation project (mentors, experts). Operational coordination of end-to-end programme and stakeholder management
NIEs	Representatives from national governments in countries in which select innovations will be implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing the design of the innovation acceleration programme and supporting the localisation efforts of the programme. All NIEs for select innovations will be mapped during the innovation ecosystem and design phases of the programme. All relevant NIEs for select innovations will be informed of the innovations in their select countries.
Innovators	Select innovation teams per cohort	Designing, implementing and complying with all national and technical standards set forth during the from the boost and till the end of the Acceleration phase of the programme, and reporting on results.
WFP Country Offices and Regional Bureaux	Technical Programme and Policy experts from the select countries of implementation	Technical support and advice on alignment of all innovation projects with relevant NAPs throughout the CAIAP life cycle, coordinate engagement with NIEs and national stakeholders, facilitate the involvement and the alignment with the key stakeholders identified during the stakeholder innovation ecosystem and design phases.
Designated Authorities	National Entities	Provide endorsement to the programme for operations in country

B. Programme and Financial Risk Management

The WFP Innovation Accelerator's measures for financial and project/programme risk management are designed to a) conduct rigorous financial and operational due diligence to ensure the projects accepted

into the AFCIA programme are in a solid financial and operational standing and b) effectively identify, evaluate, and manage potential uncertainties or challenges that might affect our small grants innovation program.

A) Financial and Operational Due Diligence

We have a well-established and efficient process. Figure 7 highlights each step of the grant management process, segregation of duties, and supporting templates which would be leveraged during the AFCIA.

Selection Stages

#	Stage	Purpose	Responsible	Approver	Template Link
1	Two-step Grant Award Application Review	Documenting the scoring of the Applicant against the selection criteria	Second Reviewer	n/a	Grant Award Application (example) 1. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Two-step Application Review (example)
2	Operational Due Diligence & Assessment Meeting with Applicant	Ensure full operational due diligence of the Applicant followed by in-depth review meeting with the Applicant	Second Reviewer	n/a	2. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Operational Due Diligence & Assessment Meeting
3	Head of Unit Selection	Present to the Head of Unit the shortlist of suggested Applicants for selection	Cohort Coordinator	Head of Unit	3. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Head of Unit Selection
4	Head of Innovation Accelerator/ Director of Innovation and Knowledge Management Approval	Present to the Head of Innovation Accelerator the shortlist of selected Applicants for approval	Head of Unit	Head of Innovation Accelerator/ Director of Innovation and Knowledge Management	4. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Head of Innovation Accelerator/Director of Innovation and Knowledge Management Approval
5	Financial Due Diligence external Applicants only	Present to the Head of Unit the financial risk level assessment of the shortlisted Applicants	Finance Team	Head of Finance	5. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Financial Due Diligence Validation Financial Due Diligence Documentation email to Applicants Financial Due Diligence
6	Innovation Compliance Committee (ICC) Review external Applicants only	Review the Grant Management process and ensure principles of transparency, competition & segregation of duties have been applied	Grant Management Focal Point	Members of the ICC	6. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Innovation Compliance Committee Review

Figure 7. Grant Management Process

B) Financial and Programme Risk Management

Once selected ventures are accepted into the program, financial and programme risk management processes will be employed to ensure CAIAP's success.

Table 7: Financial and Project Risks and Response Measures

Risk	Ranking	Response Measure
<p>Financial management</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Poor financial management structures and processes at USP-level may cause inefficiency in project management and implementation. This can include the capacity of the applying companies to absorb the funds and spend them in time for programme and financial reporting deadlines, due to the realities in the countries of operation or other program-related challenges. The purpose of the Financial Due Diligence process at the Accelerator is to ensure the applying company has the financial stability and legal capacity to perform its obligations in carrying out the project in an effective and efficient manner. It is an exercise performed to identify and assess financial & legal strengths, weaknesses, and risks which may have an adverse impact on Innovation Awards.</p> <p>WFP Innovation Accelerator will implement the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant Management Process including due diligence requirements outlined in Figure 7. Funding in tranches and detailed reporting to enable us to track use of funds. Other risks related to environmental and social policy can also be mitigated using the grant management process. 2. Budgeting and Forecasting: We will maintain detailed and realistic budgets and financial forecasts. We will review these regularly to monitor spending and ensure alignment with project objectives. 3. Audits and Financial Reporting: Regular internal audits will be conducted to ensure financial compliance. We will provide timely and transparent financial reports to all stakeholders, including donors, partners, and grantees. 4. Grantee Financial Management: We will implement rigorous financial assessments of prospective grantees and provide them with financial management training and ongoing capacity-building. We will disburse grants in tranches, linked to clearly defined milestones. 5. Periodic financial performance monitoring: We will closely monitor spending of funds given through innovation awards to ensure use in line with submitted budgets and scope of innovation.

Programmatic risks	Medium	<p>Challenges for the applying companies to meet programmatic targets, especially those at the early stage part of the program.</p> <p>The degree to which applying companies' solutions tackle priority areas for their countries of operation.</p> <p>For projects who are in the growth phase of the programme (e.g. scaling to new beneficiaries, entering new geographies in the same countries), there might be unforeseen technical and operational challenges in this process.</p> <p>To mitigate risks, we will implement the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk Assessment: We will conduct a comprehensive project risk assessment at the outset and update it regularly throughout the project lifecycle. 2. Risk Register: A risk register will be maintained, which includes identified risks, their impacts, probability of occurrence, risk owners, and mitigation strategies. 3. Stakeholder Engagement: Active engagement with stakeholders will be maintained to address any emerging issues quickly and to ensure their buy-in throughout the project lifecycle. This also entails a design phase that is co-created with stakeholders and results in a problem statement against which solutions are vetted. 4. Project Management Best Practices: We will adhere to project management best practices and methodologies to keep the project on track and within budget. This includes regular project review meetings and timely reporting. 5. Contingency Planning: We will establish contingency plans for significant risks to ensure that we can respond quickly and effectively to any issues that may arise. 6. Technical guidance to the applying companies: The mentoring and support provided by the WFP Innovation Accelerator based on experience in guiding teams in dealing with the specific challenges when scaling an innovation will ensure that applying companies receive adequate support and backstopping to realise the potential of their solution at scale.
Implementation Risks	Medium	<p>The target geographies may be affected by different shocks: climate, political, conflict, etc. thus affecting implementation of the projects.</p> <p>Challenges in adopting new solutions may be there due to limited access to resources and limited infrastructure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Human-centred design: Applying HCD principles will seek to eliminate challenges arising with regards to user adoption and context-compatibility. Feasibility and sustainability are also a key sourcing criteria. 8. Stakeholder Engagement: Active engagement with stakeholders will be maintained to address any emerging issues quickly and to ensure their buy-in throughout the project lifecycle. This includes ensuring that the solution is responding to a pressing need in the countries of operation in consultation with different local and international stakeholders. 9. Contingency Planning: We will establish contingency plans for significant risks to ensure that we can respond quickly and effectively to any issues that may arise. 10. WFP on-ground presence: Matching with WFP country offices ensures that startups have key liaisons with WFP in the respective countries of operation and ensures the WFP staff are monitoring the project through regular check-ins and where needed site visits to the project.
Coordination with government agencies	Medium to Low	<p>There is a risk that coordination among government counterparts will be ineffective due to the potentially large number of agencies involved and multiple reporting lines. Information will be broadly shared through meetings and processes of the project structures, as set out in the coordination mechanism, to identify synergies and opportunities for cooperation, and minimise the risks of competition and duplication. Further multi-stakeholder discussions, through <i>inter alia</i> the coordination mechanism and Innovation Committee, which includes climate experts from participating entities focus on identifying pathways towards common goals and actions across the countries.</p>

C. Environmental and Social Risk Management

CAIAP was screened for environmental and social risks (E&S) against the 15 principles outlined in the AF's Environmental and Social Policy. The project proposal is classified as a "Category B" or "medium risk" project, mainly due to the presence of Unidentified Sub-Projects, i.e. innovation ventures that will be selected throughout implementation of the programme. The full E&S Screening and assessment is included in section 1 of **Annex 3**.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is described in section 2 of **Annex 3** and is articulated at two levels:

1. Risk mitigation measures (and monitoring and reporting thereof) for the risks identified through the risk screening and assessment of the proposal;
2. Procedures for the management of the potential risks stemming from Undefined Sub-Projects during the implementation of the project.

The ESMP elaborated for this project will consider and track risks that have been identified at proposal stage; screen for any new risks during the implementation of the project and serve to monitor and report on the mitigation measures. The monitoring and reporting measures proposed in the ESMP are fully integrated in the monitoring plan of the project.

The ESMP does not allow the implementation of activities, including Unidentified Sub-Projects, with high risk. The proposed project will fully comply with national laws particularly the National Environmental Regulations, the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and the WFP's social and environmental standards.

Grievance Mechanism

As operations will be implemented at the country office level, grievance and complaint mechanisms in place within the different countries will enable WFP to receive and manage feedback from beneficiaries and affected populations about the implemented projects. Co-managed by monitoring and protection/accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) teams, WFP's complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) is a centralised system for receiving and managing feedback and complaints about WFP assistance. It is designed to give beneficiaries and other community members additional channels for accessing information regarding WFP's programmes and the ability to raise issues of concern in a safe and confidential way. Maintaining a robust CFM helps WFP improve communication, accountability, transparency and programme quality. WFP conducts monitoring of on-site help desks to ensure CFMs are active and appropriately managed.

Processing of complaints under CFM involves four steps: (i) recording; (ii) referral; (iii) taking action; and (iv) providing feedback to the complainant. WFP's central database is used to support this process and staff in the country office and sub-offices are assigned as focal points to follow up and monitor progress on complaints and feedback as appropriate:

Recording: All details of a complaint must be recorded in a consistent and organised manner to make analysis easier. Staff are trained on how to listen, for example, using active listening techniques like being

attentive yet relaxed, keeping an open mind, not interrupting or imposing “solutions”, asking questions only to ensure understanding, giving the speaker regular feedback, responding to concerns, and how to log complaints and feedback.

Referral: After a complaint is received and recorded, it is assigned to appropriate focal points for investigation and follow up depending on the nature and the priority of the complaint. If the complaint does not relate to WFP programmes, it should be passed to the relevant actor for action with the complainant’s informed consent. Established mechanisms for safely referring complaints from WFP to other organisations are agreed with the other relevant actors as part of the CFM design.

Taking action: Focal points receiving a complaint for follow up are responsible to ensure that complaints are investigated, and that appropriate action is taken to resolve the problem. This includes determining whether adjustments to the programme are required and possible. Programme adjustments made as part of the CFM should be documented.

Providing feedback to the complainant: The outcome of an investigation and any action taken to resolve a complaint will be reported back to the complainant. If a complaint cannot be resolved or acted on, the complainant will still be provided an explanation as to why it was not possible to resolve the complaint. The timeframe for responding to complaints is fixed depending on the priority grading of the complaint.

Additionally, as the WFP Innovation Accelerator follows an iterative human-centred design approach, innovation advisors will support impact businesses with stakeholder mapping exercises, value proposition devices, and or feedback mechanisms using principles of human-centred design to enable this. These elements will be an early indicator of the desirability, viability and replicability of their innovation contributing to food-security outcomes at a local level. Moreover, The proposal will ensure compliance with the gender policy during implementation through reporting requirements in Project Performance Reports (PPRs) during implementation.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

The WFP Innovation Accelerator is strongly committed to effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL), knowledge management, and visibility such that they are included as core activities of CAIAP under Component 3: Innovation Dissemination. Therefore, for a detailed overview of frameworks and proposed outputs on these topics please see Part II: Programme Justification, Section A: Programme Components and Section E: Results Framework. A short overview and budget is included here.

CAIAP will leverage a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework with a three-fold purpose: a) to provide accountability towards WFP and the Adaptation Fund; b) inform decision-making and strategy, and c) identify learnings, knowledge, and improvement opportunities.

Table 8. Budgeted Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Type of M+E Activity	Responsible Party	Budget (USD)	Timeframe
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Monitoring and reporting of output, outcome, and objective indicators.	WFP	Supported from staff costs included in Programme Component 3	Ongoing monitoring Reporting at mid-term and end of each cycle.
Development and implementation of innovation specific MEL plans.			Developed at the start of the sprint phase and subsequently updated monthly.
Integration of CAIAP data into WFP innovation accelerator mid-year and end of year reports and evaluations			January and July of each year.
Evaluations (Independent terminal evaluations)	WFP & External consultants	Mid-term review \$50,000 - \$15,000 Supported from staff costs for data collection and ongoing programme and innovations monitoring included in Programme Component 3 - \$35,000 supported from the MIE Fees) Terminal evaluation \$110,000 - \$55,000 Supported from staff costs for data collection and ongoing programme and innovations monitoring included in Programme Component 3 & - \$55,000 supported from the PEC	Midterm and End of each cycle

E. Results Framework

Table 9: Programme Results Framework

	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Base-line	Target	Means of Verification and Monitoring Responsibility	Frequency	Assumptions
1. Innovation Acceleration	ER1 Early stage innovations and risk taking are encouraged and accelerated in the	Number of early stage innovations that have moved along their pathway to scale by testing and iterating key parts of	0	4 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator sprint to scale assessment	Once per cohort (end of cycle)	Innovators meet the milestones laid out in the project plan and these

Programme.	their solutions addressing climate adaptation challenges			Monitoring Responsibility: WFP		improve their solution in terms of feasibility, viability, desirability, impact or replicability
ER2 Growth stage innovations are replicated and scaled up.	Number of growth stage innovations that have moved along their pathway to scale by iterating, replicating, and or scaling their already proven solution addressing climate adaptation challenges	0	4 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator sprint to scale assessment Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort (end of cycle)	Innovators meet the milestones laid out in the project plan and these improve their solution in terms of feasibility, viability, desirability, impact or replicability
Output	Output Indicator	Base-line	Target	Means of Verification and Monitoring Responsibility	Frequency	Assumptions
1.1 Climate adaptation innovation gaps are identified through a review of research and engagement with local communities, stakeholders, and experts. A call for innovations is drafted, and an innovation committee of topic experts is established to support innovation sourcing.	1.1a A call for applications drafted and disseminated through WFP global channels	0	1 per cohort	Means of Verification: Published call Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	There are significant problems relating to climate adaptation challenges that can be solved by innovation in each region of focus.
	1.1b Relevant climate or innovation experts engaged as an innovation committee	0	8 per cohort	Means of Verification: Innovation Committee Lookbook Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	All engaged members are able to and motivated to support sourcing activities
1.2 High potential early stage and high potential growth stage innovations that address the prioritised climate adaptation innovation gaps in identified regions are identified and selected to participate in an innovation acceleration programme.	1.2a Number of eligible applications received from the call for applications	0	300 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator database Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	The call for applications reaches eligible innovators in the proposed regions through WFP global channels and innovation partners.
	1.2b Number of high potential early stage innovators sourced (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth))	0	4 per cohort	Means of Verification: Innovator Lookbook Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	There are at least 4 early stage innovations that meet the eligibility requirements and have a high potential to solve the problems identified in the call for applications. A cohort of 4 early stage innovations is ideal for each cohort based on budget, desired

						impact, and operational considerations.
	1.2c Number of high potential growth stage innovations sourced (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth))	0	4 per cohort	Means of Verification: Innovator Lookbook Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	There are at least 4 growth stage innovations that meet the eligibility requirements and have a high potential to solve the problems identified in the call for applications. A cohort of 4 growth stage innovations is ideal for each cohort based on budget, desired impact, and operational considerations.
1.3 A five-day high-intensity bootcamp experience, including; workshops led by humanitarian, climate, and innovation experts, mentoring sessions, and networking opportunities, is designed, delivered, and managed.	1.3a Number of innovation teams attending the bootcamp (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth))	0	8 per cohort	Means of Verification: Zoom participant list Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	All innovators invited to attend are able to attend all five sessions
	1.3b Percentage of innovators reporting improved knowledge of innovation topics and increased clarity of their business or solution after the bootcamp.	0	100%	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator innovator feedback form Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	Innovators do not already have strong knowledge of innovation topics discussed in the bootcamp
	1.3c Number of gender sensitive learning opportunities provided to innovators.	0	3	Means of Verification: Design curriculum Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators are able to and motivated to partake in all learning sessions
1.4 Grant funding is received by innovators that have undergone a thorough due diligence process to implement projects testing key elements of new innovations (early-stage) or scaling already proven (growth stage) innovations.	1.4a Number of innovation teams that pass through due diligence and receive grant funding (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth))	0	8 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator grant documentation Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	All teams meet the WFP standards of compliance and are eligible for WFP grant funding.
	1.4b Total funds disbursed to the innovation teams	\$0	\$5,600,000	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator grant documentation Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	All teams meet the WFP standards of compliance and are eligible for WFP grant funding. Teams require the full funding amount to complete their proposed sprint project, where this is not the case less

							budget can be given as appropriate.
1.5 An acceleration programme that supports early stage innovators to test new innovations and growth stage innovators to scale already proven innovations is designed, delivered, and managed.	1.5a Number of coaching and mentoring sessions delivered.	0	60 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator coaching and mentoring logs Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators are able to and motivated to partake in all coaching sessions	
	1.5b Percentage of innovators reporting that the coaching sessions were valuable	0	100%	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator innovator feedback form Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators are able to and motivated to partake in all coaching sessions	
	1.5c Number of innovators reaching at least 80% of project milestones for innovation testing during the acceleration phase.	0	8 per cohort	WFP Innovation Accelerator project tracker Monitoring Responsibility: External Consultant and WFP innovation accelerator	Once per cohort (end of cycle)	Unforeseen changes in volatile socio-economic environments don't make milestones unfeasible	
	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Base-line	Target	Means of Verification and Monitoring Responsibility	Frequency	Assumptions
	ER3 Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation.	Number of local ecosystems or community groups with increased capacity for innovation.	0	1 per cohort	Means of Verification: Qualitative interviews with community and ecosystem members to understand the impact of community forming events. Monitoring Responsibility: External Consultant and WFP	Once per cohort (end of cycle)	Stakeholders and innovators are motivated to work together to push innovation and climate adaptation forward.
	Output	Output Indicator	Base-line	Target	Means of Verification and Monitoring Responsibility	Frequency	Assumptions
2. Innovation Localisation	2.1 Relevant local climate and innovation stakeholders are identified and engaged in each selected region, including stakeholders from the private sector. Participant innovators are connected to these local ecosystems to enhance innovation implementation and adoption.	2.1a Number of relevant local external stakeholders engaged in innovation ecosystem events	0	30 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator event registration Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Relevant stakeholders in the regions identified are motivated to enhance innovation for climate adaptation and food security. Relevant stakeholders are willing to work with the WFP to achieve this goal.
		2.1b Number of networking events with relevant local stakeholders facilitated by the	0	5 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator event log	Twice per cohort (midpoint and	Innovators and relevant stakeholders are

		WFP innovation accelerator			Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	end)	motivated to and able to attend local networking events during the sprint phase.
		2.1c Percentage of innovators reporting they were satisfied or very satisfied with networking events during the sprint phase	0	100%	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator innovator feedback form Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort (end of cycle)	Innovators and relevant stakeholders are motivated to and able to attend local networking events during the sprint phase. Innovators respond to WFP requests for feedback.
		2.1d Number of local stakeholders with increased capacity for climate adaptation by adopting innovative solutions to climate adaptation.	0	4 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator project trackers. Qualitative interviews with community and ecosystem members. Monitoring Responsibility: WFP and External Consultant	Once per cohort (end of cycle)	Innovations are ready to be adopted and relevant to the stakeholders in the community.
	2.2 Participant innovations, rooted in communities affected by the prioritised challenges, are connected to WFP's global innovator community and have access to a range of resources and monthly events that aim to bring global knowledge and networks to the local level.	2.2a Number of networking or peer-to-peer learning sessions facilitated through the community.	0	2 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator event log Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators are motivated to and able to attend community events during the sprint phase.
		2.2b Percentage of innovators reporting they were satisfied or very satisfied with community events during the sprint phase	0	100%	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator innovator feedback form Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators are motivated to and able to attend community events during the sprint phase. Innovators respond to WFP requests for feedback.
	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Base-line	Target	Means of Verification and Monitoring Responsibility	Frequency	Assumptions
3. Innovation Dissemination	ER4 Evidence base generated and shared	Number of KM products, impact reports, and communications/events showcasing innovations	0	20 per cohort	Means of Verification: Analysis of engagement statistics from WFP digital communication channels and event registrations Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	People reached by WFP global knowledge distribution channels are interested in the topic of innovation for climate adaptation and food security
	Output	Output Indicator	Base-line	Target	Means of Verification and Monitoring	Frequency	Assumptions

				Responsibility		
3.1 Innovation-specific MEL plans are created that collect data and monitor the impact and progress of participant innovations, detailed MEL reports are provided to the adaptation fund, and innovations are included in innovation accelerator general performance and impact reviews.	3.1a Number of innovations with comprehensive MEL plans that (1) effectively measure their impact and progress, (2) incorporate metrics for gender mainstreaming, environment and social performance, and (3) utilise the adaptation funds core impact indicators and methodologies..	0	8 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator project trackers Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort (end of cycle)	All innovators pass due diligence and make it to the sprint phase. Incorporating gender-based indicators is feasible and relevant for each
	3.1b Number of innovations that have successfully evaluated key elements of their project.	0	8 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator project trackers Monitoring responsibility: WFP or External Consultant	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Experiments laid out in the sprint application are feasible and able to be implemented
	3.1c Number of Progress and Impact reports generated and shared	0	2 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator progress and impact reports Monitoring responsibility: WFP and External Consultant	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators collect reliable data that they share with the WFP innovation accelerator in a timely manner
	3.1d Number of WFP accelerator general performance and impact review processes that innovations are included in.	0	2 per year	Means of Verification: WFP mid year and end of year review documentation. Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators are onboarded within the reporting period for the reviews and are active in our portfolio for at least a year. Innovators collect reliable data that they share with the WFP innovation accelerator in a timely manner.
3.2 Information about the participant innovations and valuable insights from the programme is gathered and disseminated through WFP's global channels and networks, and innovations are presented to relevant stakeholders in an online showcase event.	3.2a Number of lessons learned and best practices submitted per innovation	0	5 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator communications log Monitoring responsibility: WFP and External Consultant	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators take note of valuable lessons learned and are comfortable with sharing them.
	3.2b Number of knowledge management products relating to the programme disseminated (blogs, reports, videos, articles etc.) through WFP channels.	0	6 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator communications log Monitoring responsibility: WFP and External Consultant		Innovators and stakeholders provide relevant content for KM products and consent to sharing publicly. An example of a situation where innovators may not consent is if

							connection to the UN or WFP brand causes safety or reputational issues locally.
		3.2c Number of communication materials showcasing innovations (blogs, social media posts, newsletter mentions, website mentions)	0	10 per cohort	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator communications log Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Twice per cohort (midpoint and end)	Innovators consent to information on their solution and participation in the WFP programme being shared. An example of a situation where innovations may not consent is if connection to the UN or WFP brand causes safety or reputational issues locally.
		3.2d Number of relevant participants at online showcase events	0	100 per event	Means of Verification: WFP Innovation Accelerator participants registration Monitoring Responsibility: WFP	Once per cohort	Relevant stakeholders are engaged with the topic and able to join. Participants consent to data collection at registration.

F. Alignment with AF Results Framework

CAIAP will contribute to the AF's impact-level result of "Increased adaptive capacity of communities to respond to the impacts of climate change". To do this it will contribute to Outcome 8: "Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies", Outcome 2 "Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses" and Outcome 3 "Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level". Moreover, The proposal will ensure compliance with the gender policy during implementation through reporting requirements in Project Performance Reports (PPRs) during implementation.

Table 10: Alignment with Adaptation Fund Results Framework

Project Objective(1)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
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Identify and support high potential climate innovations addressing prioritised challenges to advance towards scale	Number of innovations tested, implemented or replicated in target areas.	Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	8.1 No. of new, adapted or improved adaptation solutions developed contextually and with the inclusion of the communities most vulnerable to climate change 8.3 No. of individuals or organisations (disaggregated by gender) that submit an application to an innovation competition or challenge	\$7,806,795
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
ER1 Early stage innovations and risk taking are encouraged and accelerated in the Programme.	Number of early stage innovations that have moved along their pathway to scale by testing and iterating key parts of their solutions addressing climate adaptation challenges	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged, accelerated, and/or evidence base generated at regional, national, and/or subnational level.	8.1.1 No. of innovators supported (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth)) 8.1.2 No. of innovation related partnerships leveraged for exchange of goods or services or ideas, consultations, and assistance between grantee and stakeholder/s 8.3.1 No. of applications (individuals or organisations) to innovation calls under the project or programme.	\$7,806,795
ER2 Growth stage innovations replicated and scaled up.	Number of growth stage innovations that have moved along their pathway to scale by iterating, replicating, and or scaling their already proven solution_addressing	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged, accelerated, and/or evidence base generated at regional, national,	8.1.1 No. of innovators supported (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth))	

	climate adaptation challenges	and/or subnational level.	8.1.2 No. of innovation related partnerships leveraged for exchange of goods or services or ideas, consultations, and assistance between grantee and stakeholder/s 8.3.1 No. of applications (individuals or organisations) to innovation calls under the project or programme.	
Project Objective(2)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Promote new local and global collaborations to strengthen local climate change adaptation capacities and networks.	Number of new collaborations formed through the community and ecosystem that support the implementation of innovations locally.	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased 3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	\$ 618,871
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
ER3 Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation.	Number of local ecosystems or community groups with increased capacity for innovation.	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture	3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge	\$ 618,871

		and disseminate knowledge and learning. Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimise exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)	
Project Objective(3)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Increase the knowledge, and evidence-base related to climate innovation in selected regions.	Reach of KM products, impact reports, and communications/events showcasing innovations.	Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	8.2 No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products, and technologies generated and/or "learning and sharing" innovation initiatives undertaken	\$ 552,563
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
ER4 Evidence base generated and shared	Number of KM products, impact reports, and communications/events showcasing innovations.	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged, accelerated, and/or evidence base generated at regional, national, and/or subnational level.	8.2.1 No. of key findings generated from an innovation practice, tool, and/or technology 8.2.2 No. of learning and sharing initiatives undertaken, including communication initiatives	\$ 552,563

G. Detailed Budget

Table 11. Programme Detailed Budget

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Assigned to Juliana Filo_

Output	Cost category	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total	Comments
1. Innovation Acceleration								
1.1 Design Climate adaptation innovation gaps are identified, a call for innovations is drafted, and an innovation committee is established to support sourcing.	Project Staff	\$ 9,296	\$ 9,760	\$ 10,248	\$ 10,761	\$ 11,299	\$ 51,364	Innovation consultant to liaising with different local and international stakeholders to identify the climate innovation gap.
	Travel	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 70,000	The travel cost for field trips to meet with local and regional stakeholders for the the gap analysis.
	Total Output 1.1	\$ 23,296	\$ 23,760	\$ 24,248	\$ 24,761	\$ 25,299	\$ 121,364	
1.2 Source High potential climate innovations that address prioritized climate adaptation challenges are sourced.	Project Staff	\$ 29,296	\$ 30,760	\$ 32,298	\$ 33,913	\$ -	\$ 126,268	Innovation sourcing consultants to source high potential climate innovations.
	Total Output 1.2	\$ 29,296	\$ 30,760	\$ 32,298	\$ 33,913	\$ -	\$ 126,268	
1.3 Boost A five-day high-intensity climate innovation bootcamp is designed and delivered.	Project Staff	\$ 22,629	\$ 23,760	\$ 24,948	\$ 26,196	\$ -	\$ 97,534	Innovation consultants and events delivery consultant to design and implement the climate innovation bootcamp.
	Contractual Services	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Pitch training service fees
	Travel	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000	Flights costs of the the programme participants (8 Innovations (2x team members per innovation & 8 mentors).
	Miscellaneous	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ -	\$ 1,600	Coffee, drinks, refreshments.
	Workshop and Training (Accommodation)	\$ 69,700	\$ 69,700	\$ 69,700	\$ 69,700	\$ -	\$ 278,800	Daily Subsistence Allowance DSA, (34 person * 5 days).
	Total Output 1.3	\$ 147,729	\$ 148,860	\$ 150,048	\$ 151,296	\$ -	\$ 597,934	
1.4 Grant Grant funding is received by high potential climate innovations that have undergone a thorough due diligence process.	Project Staff	\$ 55,000	\$ 57,750	\$ 60,638	\$ 63,669	\$ -	\$ 237,057	Innovation finance consultant to provide the technical financial support.
	Contractual Services	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	Due Diligence (Full Field Investigation).
	Transfer Value	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ -	\$ 5,600,000	Grants for the innovations
	Total Output 1.4	\$ 1,480,000	\$ 1,482,750	\$ 1,485,638	\$ 1,488,669	\$ -	\$ 5,937,057	

1.5 Accelerate An acceleration programme that supports innovations to test ideas and scale is designed and delivered.	Project Staff	\$ 168,591	\$ 177,021	\$ 185,872	\$ 195,166	\$ 227,522	\$ 954,172	Innovation consultants to provide technical support during the acceleration phase of the programme.
	Travel	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 70,000	Field trips to meet with local and regional stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of the programme.
	Total Output 1.5	\$ 182,591	\$ 191,021	\$ 199,872	\$ 209,166	\$ 241,522	\$ 1,024,172	
Total Component (1) Costs		\$ 1,862,912	\$ 1,877,152	\$ 1,892,105	\$ 1,907,805	\$ 266,821	\$ 7,806,795	
2. Innovation Localisation								
2.1 Innovation Ecosystem Innovations are connected to relevant local innovation and climate ecosystems.	Project Staff	\$ 72,000	\$ 75,600	\$ 79,380	\$ 83,349	\$ 87,516	\$ 397,845	Local Innovation consultant to innovations to the local climate innovation ecosystems.
	Total Output 2.1	\$ 72,000	\$ 75,600	\$ 79,380	\$ 83,349	\$ 87,516	\$ 397,845	
2.2 Innovators Community Innovators are connected to the WFP global innovator community networks, resources, and events.	Project Staff	\$ 40,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 44,100	\$ 46,305	\$ 48,620	\$ 221,025	Innovation community consultant to establish and coordinate the programme Innovators Community.
	Total Output 2.2	\$ 40,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 44,100	\$ 46,305	\$ 48,620	\$ 221,025	
Total Component (2) Costs		\$ 112,000	\$ 117,600	\$ 123,480	\$ 129,654	\$ 136,137	\$ 618,871	
3. Innovation Dissemination								
3.1 Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Innovation-specific MEL plans are created to monitor the impact and progress of participant innovations.	Project Staff	\$ 50,000	\$ 52,500	\$ 55,125	\$ 57,881	\$ 60,775	\$ 276,282	
	Total Output 3.1	\$ 50,000	\$ 52,500	\$ 55,125	\$ 57,881	\$ 60,775	\$ 276,282	Monitoring and evaluation consultant to measure and monitor the impact across innovations and the innovation programme.
3.2 Knowledge Management and Sharing Programme insights and information about the innovations are disseminated through WFP's global channels and networks.	Project Staff	\$ 50,000	\$ 52,500	\$ 55,125	\$ 57,881	\$ 60,775	\$ 276,282	
	Total Output 3.2	\$ 50,000	\$ 52,500	\$ 55,125	\$ 57,881	\$ 60,775	\$ 276,282	Communication and knowledge management consultant to facilitate the production and the dissemination of knowledge throughout the programme
Total component (3) Costs		\$ 100,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 110,250	\$ 115,763	\$ 121,551	\$ 552,563	
Total Programme Components Costs								
Total Programme Components Costs		\$ 2,074,912	\$ 2,099,752	\$ 2,125,835	\$ 2,153,222	\$ 524,508	\$ 8,978,229	

Project Execution Costs (1.5%)								
Project Execution Costs	Office Facilities	\$ 7,673	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 39,673	Office facilities, equipment and communications costs
	Terminal Evaluation	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000	Endline and Final Project Evaluation and Report (External Consultant)
	Audit	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	Project financial audit costs
	Project financial reports	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000	Project financial reports costs
	RBM	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,000	Results Based Management costs
	Total Cost	\$ 9,673	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 134,673	
Total Project Execution Costs (Approx. 1.5%)							\$ 134,673	
Total Project Costs								
Total Project Costs	\$ 2,084,585	\$ 2,109,752	\$ 2,135,835	\$ 2,163,222	\$ 619,508	\$ 9,112,902		
MIE Fees (10%)								
MIE Fees (Approx. 10%)	\$ 205,603	\$ 208,125	\$ 210,772	\$ 213,552	\$ 49,046	\$ 887,098		
Total Financing Request								
Total Financing Request	\$ 2,290,188	\$ 2,317,877	\$ 2,346,607	\$ 2,376,774	\$ 668,554	\$ 10,000,000		

**Note that funds will be distributed to CAIAP participants in USD at the currency conversion rate applicable. Note that the precise values allocated to each participant are subject to change based on selection and due diligence decisions according to sprint plans submitted.*

***Note that the functional and reporting currency of WFP is the United States dollar. Transactions in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated into dollars at the prevailing United Nations Operational Rates of Exchange (UNORE) at the time of transaction. Assets and liabilities in currencies other than United States dollars are translated into United States dollars at the prevailing UNORE year-end closing rate. Resulting gains or losses are accounted for in the Statement of Financial Performance.*

Table 12: Programme MIE Breakdown of Cost

Cost	Total
Staff	
Staff cost for project development, monitoring and supervision	\$105,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Mid-term review	\$35,000
Subtotal	\$140,000
Programme and Performance Management Support and Supervision	
Evaluation and Knowledge Management Advice	
Legal Support	
Audit and Inspection Support	
Project completion summary report	
Finance and Budget Support and Supervision	
Indirect Support Cost (ISC) Sub Total	\$747,098
MIE Project Cycle Management Fee	\$887,098

Breakdown of costs for the ISC fee	
Finance and Budget Support and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General oversight and supervision, management and quality control • Ensure compliance with WFP judiciary standards and internal control processes, relevant international and national regulations and Adaptation Fund's rules and policies • Manage, monitor and track financial transactions • Manage all Adaptation Fund financial resources
Programme and Performance Management Support and Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support, troubleshooting, and support missions as necessary • Specialized policy, programming and implementation support services • Provide guidance in establishing performance measurement processes • Supervision of overall project implementation • Ensure coordination with other WFP projects
Information and Telecommunications Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes maintaining information management systems and specific project management databases to track and monitor project implementation
Evaluation and Knowledge Management Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support in methodologies, innovative solutions, validation of Terms of Reference, identification of experts, results validation and quality assurance • Supervision of preparation of annual project reports and project evaluation reports and quality control
Audit and Inspection Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with audit requirements • Ensures financial reporting complies with WFP and Adaptation Fund standards • Ensure accountability and incorporation of lessons learned
Legal Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal advice to assure conformity with WFP legal practices

H. Fund Disbursement Schedule

Table 13: Budgeted Fund Disbursement Schedule

Disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones	Upon Agreement Signature	One year after Project Start	Two years after Project Start	Three years after Project Start	Four years after Project Start	Total
Scheduled date	January 2024	January 2025	January 2026	January 2027	January 2028	
Project Funds (USD)	\$ 2,084,585	\$ 2,109,752	\$ 2,135,835	\$ 2,163,222	\$ 619,508	\$ 9,112,902
Implementing Entity Fee	\$205,603	\$208,125	\$210,772	\$213,552	\$49,046	\$ 887,098
TOTAL	\$ 2,290,188	\$ 2,317,877	\$ 2,346,607	\$ 2,376,774	\$668,554	\$ 10,000,000

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

A. Approach to Obtain Endorsement by the Government

At the time of submission of this proposal, the specific countries within the MENA region, targeted for the first cycle of the programme are not decided yet. However, once CAIAP is approved, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will work with the WFP's Regional Bureau for the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe (RBC), based in Cairo to strategically determine countries for programme launch. Once the individual countries for the first cycle in the MENA region are identified, the WFP Innovation Accelerator, with the support of the WFP Regional Office in Cairo, will work with the respective WFP Country Offices to obtain letters of endorsement by the respective governments. The coordination mechanism outlined in this proposal will also ensure that the programme is consultative and includes national governments in the design phase. The endorsement of the national government will be communicated with the Adaptation Fund in writing using the 'Letter of Endorsement by Government' included on page 67 of this proposal.

Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁵: *Letters of endorsement may be provided at a later stage, if not possible to include with the fully-developed programme⁶. 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.*

B. Implementing Entity Certification

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

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.

Name & Signature

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 Coordinator	
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	
Tel. And Email:	



ADAPTATION FUND

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]

ANNEX 1: Background WFP Innovation Accelerator

The World Food Programme and Innovation

To maximise the effectiveness of innovation and technology in operations, the World Food Programme (WFP) created what is now the United Nations' (UN) largest and longest standing innovation platform: the WFP Innovation Accelerator. Since pioneering humanitarian airlifts and airdrops 60 years ago, WFP has been championing innovation. Nowadays, WFP is tapping into unprecedented advances in innovation, such as amphibious vehicles and drones, artificial intelligence (A.I.), blockchain, cash-based transfers, smart climate and agricultural technology, food fortification, hydroponics, and innovative financing. To efficiently save and change lives, WFP is actively sourcing and scaling new ideas and solutions that could be considered 'high technology', while at the same time also making use of impactful 'low technology' solutions, such as hermetic bags and the implementation of innovative business models that are extremely valuable to the people and communities WFP serves.

At the WFP Innovation Accelerator, we are convinced that achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2): Zero Hunger, as well as additional SDGs, requires collaboration and innovation at scale, especially when it comes to the support of vulnerable communities and their adaptation to the climate crisis. Building on WFP's legacy of innovation, the [WFP Innovation Accelerator](#) was launched in 2015 to identify, support and scale high-potential solutions to end hunger worldwide and address the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Impact at scale is achieved by connecting innovations with WFP's more than 22,000 employees globally, and field operations in over 120 countries and territories.

WFP Innovation Accelerator's Core Areas of Work:

- **Supporting innovators to [sprint from idea to impact](#)**, through bootcamps and an intense six-month acceleration programme that helps participating start-ups to reach proof-of-concept and develop prototypes ready for implementation.
- **Enabling the [scale-up of high-impact innovations](#)** with proven project concepts via WFP's field operations, then working to optimise their impact and reach at regional or global levels.
- **Co-exploring game-changing [frontier innovations](#)** using artificial intelligence, blockchain, cutting edge computing and robotics, and/or via impact investment/innovative finance, financial inclusion, and enabling of philanthropic giving through a multitude of modalities, including cryptocurrencies.
- **Developing novel [innovative finance mechanisms](#)** to attract different pools of capital - including funds from the private sector - to fund innovations and/or promote financial inclusion of the people WFP serves.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator is supported by Germany, the United States, Luxembourg, Austria, Norway, France and the Czech Republic, as well as private sector partners such as BASF Stiftung, Bosch Siemens Household Appliances, the John Deere Foundation, and Netlight. Additionally, we are part of the global innovation ecosystem and work with entities such as Young Presidents Organization (YPO), the World Economic Forum and Google. For example, WFP's Innovation Accelerator is the first and only United Nations organisation to join Google for Startups, a world-leading programme that supports accelerators and their portfolio projects.

With a proven track record of accelerating innovations across the globe, the WFP Innovation Accelerator has been approached by - and is providing unique demand-based innovation acceleration programmes and services (also beyond SDG2) to - other organisations and United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Humanitarian Grand Challenge, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). In 2022, the SDG Acceleration portfolio delivered nine programmes which supported 58 innovations working towards SDGs related to health, gender equality, clean water & sanitation, clean energy and peace, justice & institutions. Please refer to Annex 2 for more information on the WFP Innovation Accelerator's programmes and partnerships.



Figure 9. WFP Innovation Accelerator's Global Reach

From its base in Munich, the WFP Innovation Accelerator has supported more than 308 projects focusing on Zero Hunger and other Sustainable Development Goals, since 2015. In 2022 alone, the WFP Innovation Accelerator scaled up 22 projects globally, while reaching 37 million people across 88 countries and territories via supported innovations (22.5 million people through active innovation projects and 14.5 million through alumni projects). The WFP Innovation Accelerator has set a goal of doubling its impact every year, to reach 100 million people by 2025. Innovations supported by the Accelerator have raised a cumulative USD 200 million in third-party co-funding.

WFP emphasises locally led solutions and has created a strategic network of regional and country-based innovation ecosystems via WFP's Innovation Network. Regional Innovation Hubs exist in Eastern Africa (Kenya) and Latin America and the Caribbean (Colombia), while Innovation Units are present within the Country Offices of Jordan, Kenya, Tanzania and South Sudan. More details can be found on the [WFP Global Innovation and Technology map](#).

Climate-focused innovation has always been a focus of the WFP Innovation Accelerator. Many of the innovations targeting SDG2 focus on solutions that address climate change and its impacts on food

security, transformation of food systems, climate adaptation and resilience, in line with WFP's global work on climate and disaster risk reduction. In 2022, the Accelerator supported more than 12.6 million people from food insecure communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate shocks and stresses. This included the support of 4.3 million smallholder farmers from food insecure communities to manage natural resources more sustainably, enabling them to meet today's livelihood needs. Annex 2 showcases notable climate innovation examples and their impact, illustrating how the Accelerator has fostered transformative solutions to address climate challenges and uplift vulnerable communities.

In 2022, the Innovation Accelerator further strengthened its climate innovation portfolio with a global [call for applications](#) in this area, which received over 800 applications, seven of which participated in a bootcamp and presented their solutions at a [global Pitch Event](#) in November 2022 and the most impactful ventures received acceleration grants for up to USD 100,000 in equity-free funding provided by the UN WFP Innovation Accelerator to accelerate the implementation of their innovative solutions.

At COP27 in 2022 the WFP Innovation Accelerator partnered with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and was hosted at the UNFCCC Pavilion to deliver a key [innovation event titled "Disrupt Hunger: Innovating For People and Planet"](#). Some of the most impactful innovations at the forefront of climate and food security were showcased, while key experts and influential voices from the field engaged in a lively panel discussion to highlight the critical role of innovation as a tool for impacting the climate crisis and mitigating its impacts on communities globally.

The Climate Crisis *is* a Hunger Crisis. Along with rising costs, conflict, and the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate shocks are a key driver of the current global food crisis. The number of people now facing acute food insecurity has soared to almost 350 million, up from 135 million in 2019, while 50 million people in 45 countries are teetering on the edge of famine. Globally, as many as 783 million people are unsure of where their next meal is coming from. This level of global hunger is unprecedented; it is the largest food crisis in modern history. Millions more are at risk of worsening hunger unless action is taken *now* to respond at scale.

2021 was the third-costliest year on record for climate-related disasters, totalling US\$329 billion in economic losses and accounting for four mega-disasters with response costs of over US\$20 billion. More frequent and intense droughts, floods and storms were reported across the globe. These caused widespread food insecurity, crippled agricultural production and devastated livelihoods, with people forced from their homes. These patterns are in line with findings from one of the latest assessment reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which issued grave warnings that climate change is already causing dangerous and widespread disruption. If emissions are not reduced, the risk of food-supply shocks will greatly increase, with harvests failing simultaneously in multiple major food producing countries. This will lead to shortages and price spikes. Food productivity growth is already down 21 percent because of global heating.

The world is underinvesting in climate action. Climate finance is risk averse and fails to reach areas where losses and damages outpace the capabilities of governments and the international aid system to respond. According to the UNDP Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace Report, over the past seven years, extremely fragile states averaged US\$2.1 per person per year in climate finance, compared to US\$161.7 in non-fragile states. Climate action failure was ranked as the most severe risk in the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2022. This failure is considered the most severe threat in both the medium term (2-5 years) and long term (5-10 years), further highlighting that this is not a problem of future

generations but a current global issue. Environmental risks made up half of the top ten identified risks for the next decade, with extreme weather and biodiversity loss ranked second and third respectively.

Climate change does not act in isolation, but compounds existing vulnerabilities and makes risks increasingly complex and difficult to manage. If we do not limit global heating and support people in adapting to climate change, we will see destabilisation, migration and starvation. Current humanitarian needs will seem small compared to the potential rise if the world fails to tackle this global emergency. The IPCC report highlighted that the world risks surpassing 1.5°C degrees of warming in the next two decades which, even if temporarily exceeded, would result in irreversible impacts.

WFP Innovation Accelerator Regional Focus

Every inhabited region of the world experiences the effects of climate change, but not all in the same way. Over 40 percent of the global population already lives in places that are highly vulnerable to climate impacts. These communities often contribute the least to the problem, but are faced with the worst impacts and have limited means to deal with them. To effectively address the diverse impacts of the climate crisis experienced across different regions, the WFP recommends a regional approach. Accordingly, WFP is structured into six regions: South America, MENA, West Africa, East Africa, South Africa, and Southeast Asia. Given its significant devastation, the initial programme implementation will focus on the MENA region

According to a recent (January 2023) report by the UN Environment Programme, entitled “Adapting to a New Climate in the MENA Region”, MENA is “one of the most vulnerable to physical climate change impacts, putting human activities and natural systems at high risk”. The report calls for “immediate action to accelerate adaptation finance” to “address the climate adaptation gap and lessen or prevent potential climate change risks”. Against this backdrop and based on the identified needs and prior experience of WFP in the region, the WFP Innovation Accelerator in close collaboration with its Regional Office in Cairo, focuses on supporting innovation in the MENA region, including through this programme proposal. In future, other priority regions will be identified and added.

Problem assessment MENA region:

Water Scarcity: The MENA region is already water-stressed, and climate change exacerbates water scarcity. Changing rainfall patterns and increased evaporation rates reduce water availability for agriculture. Limited water resources hinder crop production, irrigation practices, and livestock rearing, thereby affecting food security.

Droughts and Desertification: Droughts have become more frequent and intense in the MENA region due to climate change. Prolonged dry spells and reduced precipitation negatively impact agricultural productivity and contribute to desertification. Desertification leads to the loss of arable land, reduced crop yields, and displacement of rural populations, increasing vulnerability to food insecurity.

Heat Stress and Extreme Temperatures: Rising temperatures and heat waves pose challenges to agricultural systems in the region. High temperatures increase water evaporation rates and stress crops, leading to reduced yields and quality. Heat stress affects livestock health, reduces productivity, and increases mortality rates. Extreme temperatures also impact the timing of crop cycles and disrupt traditional farming practices.

Crop and Livestock Diseases: Climate change can alter the distribution and prevalence of pests, diseases, and invasive species, affecting agricultural production. Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns can create favourable conditions for the spread of plant diseases, crop pests, and livestock diseases. This can result in crop losses, reduced yields, and increased vulnerability to food insecurity.

Soil Degradation: Climate change can contribute to soil erosion and degradation in the MENA region. Intense rainfall events can lead to soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and decreased soil fertility. This affects crop productivity and necessitates the adoption of soil conservation measures and sustainable agricultural practices.

Agricultural Practices and Technologies: Many agricultural practices in the MENA region are not well-suited to changing climate conditions. Traditional farming methods, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, and inefficient irrigation systems contribute to vulnerability. The adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices, such as conservation agriculture, efficient irrigation techniques, and crop diversification, is crucial for adaptation.

Limited Financial and Technical Resources: Limited financial resources, technological capacities, and research and development in the agricultural sector pose challenges to climate adaptation. Smallholder farmers, in particular, may lack access to credit, insurance, and advanced farming technologies. Investment in research, extension services, and rural infrastructure is needed to enhance agricultural resilience and support farmers in adapting to climate change.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive adaptation approach that combines innovative climate-smart agricultural practices, sustainable water management, improved access to finance and technology, and supportive policies and institutions. WFP and its Innovation Accelerator are very well positioned to address these challenges in an innovative and comprehensive way.

WFP and Climate Adaptation

WFP is the world's largest humanitarian organisation saving lives and changing lives. WFP delivers food assistance in emergencies and works with communities recovering from conflict, disasters, and the impact of climate change. WFP supports these communities by improving nutrition and building pathways to peace, sustainability, and prosperity. In 2021, WFP reached 128.2 million people with lifesaving and resilience-building programmes. In 2020, WFP was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, in recognition of its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas, and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict.

WFP's decades of experience in innovative humanitarian and development response has honed a mindset of persistence, ingenuity and problem-solving that is driving transformation and impact at scale. As well as investing in people, strengthening partnerships, growing and diversifying funding, and building on evidence, leveraging technology and fostering innovation are fundamental to WFP delivering on its Strategic Plan 2022-2025. As enablers of change, technology and innovation allow WFP teams to speed up emergency responses, scale up assistance and more effectively empower people by providing greater choices in their assistance modalities. They also provide hope as WFP works to solve today's big challenges of global hunger and the climate crisis.

Faced with such increasingly adverse conditions, WFP is utilising existing expertise while working to support vulnerable communities to adapt to the harsh reality of the climate crisis, especially those in fragile

environments. WFP is also responding with dedicated efforts to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods and government systems to change lives and increase capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change. Capacity strengthening is ongoing in multiple areas, including: early warning systems and anticipatory action; emergency preparedness; comprehensive climate risk assessment and management; and resilience-building of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems, especially paying attention to the diverse capacities, needs and interests of the population under threat. In 2022, WFP supported 15.2 million people in 42 countries with specific solutions to manage climate risk. However, increased global action is *urgently* required to scale up climate adaptation solutions.

WFP saves lives following climate-related disasters by assisting people in the most remote and challenging locations, while supporting communities in the following areas:



‘Anticipating’ climate hazards via early warning and preventive action.

WFP uses its skills in risk analysis, early warning and emergency preparedness to trigger anticipatory action *before* climate hazards turn into disasters. In 2022, WFP scaled its anticipatory action programme to 28 countries, protecting approximately 2 million people. Through these innovative programmes, 1.7 million people received anticipatory cash or food assistance coupled with early warning information to help them brace for the impact of forecasted flood or drought hazards.

‘Restoring’ locations via nature-based solutions and climate resilient infrastructure.

WFP works with food insecure communities in affected landscapes and ecosystems to reverse environmental degradation and strengthen natural capital. WFP supports these efforts through an integrated package of activities, including Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes, whereby vulnerable communities restore natural buffer zones and rebuild protective infrastructure, thereby reducing the impacts of future climate hazards. In 2021, over 8.6 million people benefited from FFA activities in 49 countries. Since 2014 WFP has supported food insecure communities to rehabilitate almost 1.6 million hectares, plant 60,000 hectares of forest, and establish over 380,000 community and household gardens.

‘Protecting’ people via climate risk insurance as safety nets for the most vulnerable.

WFP is the leading UN agency making climate risk insurance work for food insecure populations. In the event of a climate hazard, these insurance products trigger payouts and protect the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable people. In 2022, WFP-supported climate risk insurance programmes protected 3.85 million people and triggered over USD 15 million in payouts in 10 countries. These payouts help ensure that vulnerable people will receive timely food and nutrition assistance through early 2023.

‘Energising’ schools and communities by promoting sustainable energy solutions.

WFP strives to ensure that the food it provides through its food assistance programs can be produced, processed and prepared with clean cooking solutions, avoiding negative socioeconomic and environmental impacts. In 2022, 1.6 million people in 18 countries received access to sustainable energy services through the support of WFP.

Overall, in 2022 WFP distributed over 95,000 improved stoves to households and upgraded over 10,000 institutional cookstoves in over 900 schools. In addition, over 80,000 smallholder farmers gained access to energy products or services for productive uses such as solar water pumps for irrigation and solar dryers for preserving perishable crops.

For more information on WFP’s Climate publications and programmes, please refer to Annex 4.

In order to support governments in accomplishing their food security targets in the context of climate change, WFP is stepping up its efforts to facilitate governments’ access to specific climate finance opportunities, such as the Adaptation Fund (AF). The Adaptation Fund represents an opportunity for the most poor and vulnerable communities and the governments that WFP supports to fulfil their climate adaptation objectives in the context of food and nutrition security.

WFP is accredited to access the Adaptation Fund and has been implementing Adaptation Fund-funded projects since 2012 with the aim of building long-term livelihood resilience through concrete adaptation activities, capacity-building, and income diversification, amongst others. Currently, WFP has 13 Adaptation Fund-funded projects in Africa, Latin America and Asia worth a total of \$123 million, with several other projects in the pipeline. Annex 3 provides a summary of WFP’s Climate Partners, including Adaptation Fund supported projects.

WFP priority areas align with the Adaptation Fund and include: advancement of gender equality, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, focus on communities, food security, human health, inclusion of youth, innovative adaptation financing, nature-based solutions, rural development, water resources management and not least social innovation.

ANNEX 2: WFP Innovation Accelerator Programmes

The WFP Innovation Accelerator is supporting and delivering innovation programs for both WFP and external customers. Via innovation strategy activation, the Innovation Accelerator supports WFP Country Offices, WFP Regional Bureaux and corporate teams in integrating innovation in strategic plans and special innovation projects, most notably, in Country Strategic Plans (CSPs). These facilitated exchanges use design thinking techniques to help teams dive deep into challenges, understand their innovation requirements, identify synergies, ideate solutions, and refine implementation plans. Between 2019 and 2022, the Innovation Accelerator conducted seven workshops and supported the implementation of a further two via remote assistance.

With the flexible support of our partners, the WFP Innovation Accelerator's SDG2 portfolio has been able to source, scale and support more than 123 sprint projects since 2015 to accelerate progress towards SDG2 and targets outlined in WFP Country Office's Country Strategic Plans.

The WFP Innovation Accelerator has also strengthened key partnerships with global impact players, for example the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, leading to a joint *Innovation in Large Scale Food Fortification* programme supporting data-driven projects that ensure staple fortification.

Furthermore, WFP has long provided services to the wider humanitarian community, supporting partners with logistics, engineering, digital identity management, cash-based transfers and emergency telecommunications. In 2019, the WFP Innovation Accelerator built on that history to provide innovation services to external partners for the first time, driving progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since then, the SDG Acceleration portfolio has run 33 programmes supporting over 260 innovations alongside our external partners, including, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Humanitarian Grand Challenges, GIZ, Austrian Development Agency and the Government of Luxembourg, as well as, Partnering UN agencies and entities, such as, UNHRD, WHO, UNFPA, UNDSC, UNIN, and CEB.

SDG Acceleration Programmes, 2022;

- In collaboration with the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), Austrian Federal Chancellery, Kofi Annan Foundation we ran the **Kofi Annan Award for Innovation in Africa (KAAIA)**, aiming to support innovative solutions from across the African continent to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 3, Good Health and Well-Being, with a strong focus on achieving high quality universal health coverage. Over 300 applications were received from 38 African countries, from which nine teams participated in a WFP Innovation Bootcamp, and had the opportunity to pitch to a high level jury. Three teams were selected to receive EUR 250,000 and access to a WFP Sprint Programme, in which the teams started implementing their growth plans to further their impact. The selected teams are working on biometric vaccination records (Zimbabwe), Coordinating emergency response systems (Kenya and Ghana), and education on sexual and reproductive health (Nigeria).
- In collaboration with **Humanitarian Grand Challenge**, the WFP Innovation Accelerator continued to support 68 innovations which solve the most pressing issues within conflict and disaster zones including water and sanitation, clean energy, health services, and access to life-saving information. The Accelerator's role is to support innovators with technical advice through a series

of deep dives, strategy lab workshops, and mentor matching, as well as, convening Pitch Events and networking opportunities.

- In collaboration with BMZ digilab – the digital-innovation lab initiated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ, the German Development Bank KfW, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation we ran the **Digital Health Innovation Accelerator for Pandemic Preparedness (DHIAP)**. So far two cohorts of digital innovations have received technical and financial support through DHIAP. The first cohort was an “open challenge” which sourced innovations that worked in any low or middle income country, and the second was a “local challenge” which sourced innovations working in selected priority countries including Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The innovations supported by this programme include, open source biometric technology for health records (Ghana), a digital public good for workflow automation and interoperability (Ethiopia/Senegal), and a health information management solution for healthcare providers and patients (Ghana).
- The WFP Innovation Accelerator ran the **UNFPA Learn and Do '22 Programme** for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). This learning programme coached UNFPA colleagues to build sustainable innovation skills, capabilities and mindset in order to foster innovation and drive impact goals. 11 teams from six regions were supported to design, rapidly prototype, and test bold solutions to problems related to family planning uptake, gender based violence, raising development funding, and generating real-time data which supports UNFPA programming.
- In collaboration with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation we launched **The Far Reaching Integrated Delivery programme (FARID)**. FARID brought together non-traditional Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) actors such as, World Vision International, Save the Children, the Center of Humanitarian Dialogue and Acasus, to work together in an ecosystem approach to reach children in inaccessible areas. The goal of the programme was to create an innovative health camps model to supply children with vaccines and other survival interventions.
- We ran a system wide **United Nations Culture Change Innovation Challenge** alongside the Leadership and Culture Workstream of the CEB Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment within the Organizations of the United Nations System, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and UN Women. The programme included a joint call of innovation and an SDGx innovation bootcamp for UN staff with promising ideas that seek to address sexual harassment through leadership and organizational culture change.
- In collaboration with the WHO and UNHRD the WFP Innovation Accelerator launched a **five-year programme at the G20** that aims to bring together emergency actors, academic institutions, and international and national partners to promote knowledge sharing and skills transfer for an improved emergency response to health crises. In 2022, the programme focused on designing an infectious disease treatment module which allowed stakeholders to rapidly deploy, set up, and run treatment centres in the rural area when outbreaks emerge.
- We have also designed two multi-partner programmes which were launched in February 2023. Firstly, the **Agricultural Innovation for Climate Resilience Programme**, in collaboration with

GIZ, will support innovative solutions enabling farmers and other agriculture stakeholders in low and middle-income countries to build capabilities and mitigate the effects of climate change (SDG 13). Secondly, the **Humanitarian Innovation Accelerator Programme**, in collaboration with ADA and the Government of Luxembourg, will support technology-powered solutions addressing emergency and humanitarian challenges faced by vulnerable populations and humanitarian actors (solutions will target various SDGs including 3, 4, 6, 7, and 16). Both programmes will pool expertise, resources and ecosystems from the WFP and from partners to find, support, and scale the best innovative responses to their SDGs of focus.

ANNEX 3: Environmental and Social Risk Assessment & Mitigation

CAIAP has been preliminarily screened for its potential environmental and social impacts following Adaptation Funds safeguards. As a result, it has been categorised as Medium risk (Category B). The risk screening and assessment carried out is in compliance with the 15 social and environmental principles of the AF. The checklist used to screen the project and assess potential environmental and social impacts is presented below. It is based on WFP's screening tool, with the screening questions adapted and rearranged in order to be fully aligned with environmental and social principles of the AF. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) designed for this project will track identified risks, or any new risks, ensuring they are properly monitored, evaluated, and reported upon. The proposed programme will fully comply with national laws, the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and WFP's environmental and social standards.

Since the identification and sourcing of climate innovation ventures is a core element of the proposed Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme, only limited information is available at this stage to assess the social and environmental risks of these. The risk screening is therefore performed at programmatic level reflecting on risks and provisions within the scope of WFP. During sourcing and once selected, each venture will be subject to performing their own risk assessment and developing corresponding mitigation measures according to AF and WFP policies, using the screening tool presented below, and the risk categorization will be cleared by WFP.

1. Environmental and Social Risk Screening Questionnaire

The project was screened against the 15 Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund. The screening tool consists of a list of around 20 general level 1 questions (indicated with two digits, e.g. 3.1) and around 60 detailed level 2 questions (indicated with three digits, e.g. 3.1.1). They are categorised in 15 thematic areas that correspond with the 15 Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund. All level 1 questions must be answered first.

If a level 1 question is answered with a 'yes', it leads to more detailed questions of level 2. All level 2 questions under a level 1 question that triggered a 'yes' need to be answered. This can be done after community consultation. If a level 1 question is answered with a 'no', then the corresponding level 2 questions do not need to be answered. An explanatory comment should be added to all questions that were answered with a 'no' or 'yes'.

Answers to the detailed Level 2 questions result in one of three degrees of concern. If any Level 2 question is answered with a 'yes', the indicated degree of concern will determine the degree of concern for the whole activity. This means that if a single question indicates a high degree of concern, the activity is classified as an activity of high concern and appropriate measures must be taken. If no question is answered with a high degree of concern, but at least one medium-level concern is raised, then the activity is a medium concern activity. If no Level 1 or Level 2 questions are answered with a 'yes', then the activity is of low concern and no further action is required.

It is possible that a level 1 question is answered with a 'yes' and all associated level 2 questions are answered 'no' as they are more detailed and specific questions of the same issue. If all the level 2 questions are answered 'no', then this area will be of low concern, even if the level 1 questions was

answered with a 'yes'. If a potential impact is not covered by any of the L1 or L2 questions, it can be added in the empty box at the end of each of the sections.

Table 14: Environmental and Social Risk Screening Questionnaire

1. Compliance with the law			
1.1 Is there a risk that the activity would not comply with an applicable domestic or international law?		NO	As a UN entity, WFP abides by international and national law. An exhaustive list of laws and regulations the Unidentified Sub-Projects must ensure compliance to, will be determined once the screening and selection of countries of intervention has been completed. This list will be informed by WFP's respective Country Strategic Plans which abide by international and national laws in the country of intervention. Moreover, relevant national, departmental and district authorities will be consulted and act as partners in the project implementation to facilitate compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. WFP's partners, contracted service providers, and selected innovation ventures are equally obliged to comply with domestic and international law. The due diligence processes for sourcing innovation function as a first filtering mechanism to exclude those ventures that are less likely to comply.
1.1.1 Is there a risk that the activity would not comply with an applicable international law?	High		
1.1.2 Is there a risk that the activity would not comply with an applicable national or local law?	High		
2. Access and Equity			
2.1 Could the activity lead to changes in local tenure arrangements for existing resources or resources created by the activity?		NO	The programme interventions do not include activities that may promote changes in the tenure arrangements of existing resources or those created by the activity.
2.1.1 Could the activity lead to changes in tenure arrangements that potentially could put groups or individuals at a disadvantage or could lead to disagreements and conflicts?	High		
2.2 Could the activity create or exacerbate intra- or inter-community conflicts?		YES	There is a moderate risk of unequal access and gain from newly introduced innovations which may cause or exacerbate intra- or inter-community conflicts. To minimise this risk, the Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme is designed to ensure an equitable and fair distribution of benefits to the target vulnerable communities. The selection of ventures and innovations in the CAIAP follows a needs-based approach based on community participation and empowerment. This way, interventions can be established in a way that avoids internal and external conflicts. During the sourcing phase of the programme, it will be determined whether the community context in which

			ventures currently operate include any community conflicts. This is especially relevant for growth stage innovations who have already established themselves in the market and operate in different communities. If this is the case, specific conflict resolution procedures will be developed, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, to ensure project activities do not inadvertently exacerbate the situation. For early stage innovations particular attention will be placed on assessing intra- or inter-community conflicts when identifying and entering their target markets. The same holds for growth stage innovations when scaling their operations and expanding into new markets.
2.2.1 Could activities lead to opening up of existing or creating new minor conflicts or disagreements within or between groupings or communities?	Medium	YES	Piloting innovations at a small scale may mean an initial unequal access to innovation between groupings and communities. Minor conflicts and tensions may arise, if different groups will not be properly informed and consulted during the consultation and implementation phases. Therefore, innovators together with WFP will have to ensure that all interested groups will be duly represented during community consultations and the design, boost and accelerate phase of the program. A grievance and complaints mechanism will be made available and accessible at any time by all groups involved or by anyone willing to file a complaint linked to the innovations.
2.2.2 Could activities lead to opening up of existing or creating new conflicts or disagreements within or between groupings or communities which potentially could become entrenched, violent, or spread to additional groups or communities?	High	NO	There is little risk in the case of inter- and intra-community disagreements that they would become violent or involve neighbouring communities. The combination of ex-ante screenings of conflict potentials, community consultations, and the set-up of grievance and conflict-resolution mechanisms offer robust means to pre-empt and resolve conflicts at the initial stage.
2.2.3 Could the activity bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	Medium	YES	Even if the innovations target the most vulnerable, there is a risk that the most prominent members of a community could disproportionately benefit from an intervention at the expense of the disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups in the long run. During the design and boost phase of the programme, corresponding provisions will be incorporated in business models and the nature of the interventions to ensure that innovations benefit the entirety of the target audience.
2.2.4 Could the activity lead to increased unemployment that would not be absorbed by other sectors or activities?	Medium	NO	There is little risk that newly introduced innovations jeopardise employment in target communities. During sourcing, innovations will be screened along their employment-generating potential, especially for under-represented groups in the labour market like youth or women.
2.3 Could the target beneficiaries or stakeholders be dissatisfied due to limited consultation during activity design or implementation (including due to inadequate Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms)?		NO	The programme aims at eliminating this risk by extensively consulting the impacted communities before and throughout the design, boost, and accelerator phase of the programme. Appropriate channels for the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism will be designed.
2.3.1 Could the activity lead to dissatisfaction or negative impacts due to lack of beneficiary or other stakeholder participation in planning, design, implementation, or general decision making?	Medium	NO	

2.3.2 Is there a risk that not all relevant stakeholders, and especially marginalised or vulnerable groups, have been identified and consulted or that they have been exposed to internal or external pressure or coercion or not able to comprehend the consultations?	Medium	NO	
2.3.3 Could there be negative impacts due to an inadequate Complaints and Feedback Mechanism during project implementation?	Medium	NO	

3. Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups			
3.1 Could the activity impose disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalised and vulnerable groups?		NO	The programme is intentionally designed to provide an equal share of benefits to groups that are particularly vulnerable towards climate-induced harms, such as women or youth. No negative social, economic or environmental effects are expected. In the acceleration programme, innovations will be supported that decrease the vulnerability and increase the resilience and adaptation capacities of all members in targeted communities. The foreseen complaints and grievance mechanisms will be accessible for all affected people in the unlikely event of adverse impacts on any marginalised and vulnerable subgroups.
3.1.1 Is there a likelihood that the activity would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalised or excluded individuals or groups?	Medium		
3.1.2 Could the activity potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalised individuals or groups?	High		
3.1.3 Could the activity aggravate the situation of vulnerable, marginalised, or otherwise disadvantaged individuals or groups?	High		
3.2 Could the activity lead to an influx of a temporary or permanent alien workforce?		NO	The innovation supported through the programme will be community-driven and supported by local staff members of WFP that are already present in the given community contexts.
3.2.1 Could the activity lead to an influx of a temporary or permanent alien workforce of relatively small size in a relatively isolated or culturally sensitive community?	Medium		
3.2.2 Could the activity lead to an influx of a relatively large temporary or permanent major alien workforce (>10% of existing community) or a smaller group which could be expected to have important cultural, health, or socio-economic impact on a local community?	High		

4. Human Rights			
4.1. Could the activity fail to respect human rights?		NO	The programme will be fully in line with the UN principles and WFP provisions to uphold and protect fundamental human rights. The innovations and ventures supported under the programme will be mandated to comply with those rights and ensure social justice, the dignity, worth and diversity of individuals, equal rights for men and women, as well as competence, respect and discretion. The USPs are screened against the Business Human Rights Centre, Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor and UN Global Compact. Upon signature of the sprint agreement which follows UN principles and guidelines, the USPs are contractually obliged to respect human rights laws. Failure to comply with human rights principles leads to breach of contract and potential termination of the agreement with WFP.
4.1.1 Could the activity lead to violation of fundamental human rights as defined by international, national or local law?	High		
4.1.2 Could the activity of partners, contractors, or suppliers, lead to violation of fundamental human rights as defined by international, national or local law?	High		

5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			
5.1 Could the activity lead to gender-based inequality, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload, or violence?		YES	The programme is designed to ensure that women and men and female and male youth equitably engage in and benefit from project activities. All of WFP's work including the Innovation Accelerator is adherent to the WFP Gender Policy to prevent gender-based inequality, discrimination, exclusion, unwanted workload, or violence etc. In the sourcing of innovations, gender-sensitive targeting is one of the selection criteria, as well as the representation of women in the ventures' leadership team. In the application form a dedicated manual on gender considerations is integrated to raise applicant' awareness on the matter. Given the diversity of contexts where innovation ventures will operate over the course of the programme, there is a residual risk that gender inequalities are created or amplified.
5.1.1 Could the activity create or amplify conditions for gender-based inequalities?	High	YES	This risk might be present in contexts where strong gender-inequalities already exist. Gender-based inequalities may be amplified if the Unidentified Sub-Projects fail to incorporate a viable way to provide equal access to innovations and their resulting benefits to both women and men. There is the risk that men dominate the access to an innovation if no provisions are taken.
5.1.2 Could the activity lead to gender-based violence?	Medium	NO	

5.1.3 Could the activity lead to gender inequities in who makes decisions?	Medium	NO	
5.1.4 Could the activity lead to increased unpaid work for women and girls?	Medium	NO	

6. Core Labour Rights

6.1 Could the activity fail to respect core labour rights?		YES	WFP implements and requires its cooperating partners and innovation ventures full compliance with labour policies and adherence to labour rights. During the sourcing phase, a thorough due diligence check is conducted to identify any red flags including on labour rights and standards. Upon signature of the Sprint Agreement, the ventures commit to respect core labour rights. Any sub-contracting must be duly reported and comply with these standards. There is a residual risk of violation of labour rights since innovations external to WFP may hire or sub-contract without following the agreed standards and procedures.
6.1.1 Does the activity involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	High	NO	
6.1.2 Could the activity, or that of partners, contractors, or suppliers, involve use of child (<14y) or forced labour?	High	YES	Child labour is a risk in some regional contexts and economic sectors in which the unidentified sub-projects may take place. WFP has a zero-tolerance policy for child labour of children below 14 year and will thanks to widespread local presence verify adherence to this on the ground.

7. Indigenous Peoples

7.1 Does the activity involve indigenous peoples or could it affect indigenous peoples?		NO	The programme aims to entertain a balanced portfolio in terms of country context and affected populations. Where selected ventures will involve indigenous people, particular emphasis will be placed on protecting them from any harm and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be obtained. Programme activities will be carried out in line with WFP's protection and accountability policy towards affected populations.
7.1.1 Could the activity negatively affect indigenous peoples, culturally or otherwise, without their specific Free, Prior, Informed, Consent (FPIC)?	High		
7.1.2 Could the activity alter the traditional lifestyle of the indigenous peoples, even in the case FPIC was obtained?	Medium		

8. Involuntary Resettlement

8.1. Could the activity lead to resettlement?		NO	This programme will not resettle households or families, neither in physical nor economic terms.
8.1.1 Could the activity lead to involuntary economic or physical resettlement of households or individuals?	High		

9. Protection of Natural Habitats			
9.1 Could the activity lead to negative impacts on natural habitats?		TBD	The programme follows WFP's environmental and social safeguards which are designed to protect the beneficiaries and the environment against the consequences of unwanted impacts arising from programme activities. Ventures that will be selected are generally not expected to have any adverse impact on the environment or natural habitats. Some activities could potentially still have adverse impacts on natural habitats. In these cases the innovations and ventures will only be supported if the foreseen social and environmental benefits in other dimensions significantly outweigh the risks on natural habitats and if they are endorsed by communities affected. In such a case they will also be designed in such a way that these environmental impacts are minimal.
9.1.1 Could there be negative impacts on critical migration corridors of endangered or otherwise or important animal or insect species?	High	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
9.1.2 Could the activity lead to an increase in unregulated or unlicensed collecting, hunting, or fishing?	Medium	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
9.1.3 Could a natural habitat be significantly degraded, fragmented, or more than half of the extent destroyed?	Medium	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
9.1.4 Could a natural habitat be almost fully destroyed or degraded so that it no longer could function as natural habitat for the original fauna/flora?	High	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
9.2 Could the activity lead to negative impacts in protected or internationally recognised areas?		NO	Activities will prospectively not take place in protected or internationally recognised areas or their buffer zones.
9.2.1 Will any major constructions be located close (<200m) to critical habitats, protected areas, or areas of particular or locally recognised ecological significance?	Medium		
9.2.2 Could the activity lead to negative impacts on protected or internationally recognised areas?	High		

10. Conservation of Biological Diversity

10.1 Could the activity lead to negative impacts on biodiversity or endangered species?		TBD	The programme follows WFP's environmental and social safeguards which are designed to protect the beneficiaries and the environment against the consequences of unwanted impacts arising from programme activities. Ventures that will be selected are generally not expected to have any adverse impact on the biodiversity of endangered species. It can not completely be ruled out that some activities of these innovations could still have adverse impacts on biodiversity or endangered species. To minimise those risks, nature-based solutions are the strict priority in innovations the programme supports. Any activity that risks posing negative impacts on biodiversity or endangered species would not be introduced without consulting local authorities, communities etc. and with the social and environmental benefits in other dimensions significantly outweigh the risks on biodiversity.
10.1.1 Could the activity lead to degradation of biodiversity or significant reduction in one or more common animal, insect, or plant species?	Medium	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
10.1.2 Could the activity lead to loss (eradication or removal from local area) of one or more animal, insect, or plant species?	High	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
10.1.3 Could there be a negative impact on any endangered or critically endangered animal, insect, or plant species?	High	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
10.1.4 Could the activity lead to introduction of invasive alien varieties or species which could influence local genetic resources?	Medium	NO	The innovation sourcing follows the approach to predominantly look at local and regional solutions to limit import of solutions. This includes strongly prioritising local species and multi-species planting and avoiding the use of non-native and invasive species.
10.1.5 Could the activity lead to introduction of invasive alien varieties or species which potentially could eradicate, change, or significantly reduce local naturally occurring varieties or species?	High	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
10.1.6 Could the activity introduce genetically altered organisms?	Medium	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.

11. Climate Change			
11.1 Could the activity lead to increased exposure, increased vulnerability, or reduced resilience of beneficiaries to the effects of climate change?		NO	The programme is designed to reduce beneficiaries' exposure and vulnerability to the effects of climate change and increase their resilience. Consultations and engagement with stakeholders and communities during implementation will ensure that potential negative impacts are avoided through project design. The stakeholder management/coordination mechanism will ensure that planning is done in consultation with local stakeholders from national governments and WFP field staff. Ventures will also be taught to use human-centred design techniques meaning that end-user consultations

			will drive the design of the solution from the get-go and will ensure adequate feedback loops for end-users.
11.1.1	Could the activities result in increased exposure to climate induced hazards?	High	
11.1.2	Could the activity result in beneficiaries being more vulnerable to climate-related stresses?	High	
11.1.3	Could the activity lead to beneficiaries having less means or options to withstand shocks resulting from extreme weather events (floods, storms, drought)?	High	
11.2	Could the activity lead to increases in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or to reduction of carbon sinks?		NO None of the activities in the project is expected to increase greenhouse gas emissions or reduce carbon sinks
11.2.1	Could the activity lead to significant increases in GHG emissions during the operation phase?	Medium	
11.2.2	Could the activity lead to significant degradation or destruction of elements which absorb and store carbon from the atmosphere (trees, plants, soils)?	Medium	

12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency			
12.1	Could the activity lead to significantly increased release of pollution to air, land, or water during construction or operation?		YES The programme is designed to reduce beneficiaries' exposure and vulnerability to the effects of climate change and increase their resilience. Consultations and engagement with stakeholders and communities during implementation will ensure that potential negative impacts are avoided through project design. The stakeholder management and coordination mechanism will ensure that planning is done in consultation with local stakeholders from national governments and WFP field staff. Ventures will also be taught to use human-centred design techniques meaning that end-user consultations will drive the design of the solution from the get-go and will ensure adequate feedback loops for end-users.
12.1.1	Could the activity lead to a dangerous increase in release of pollutants (incl. noise) to air, land, or water during construction or as result of accidents?	Medium	NO The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
12.1.2	Could the activity lead to a dangerous increase in release of pollutants (incl. noise) to air, land, or water during normal operation?	Medium	NO The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.

	12.1.3 Will the activity lead to any open burning of plastic waste during construction or operation?	Medium	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
	12.1.4 Could the activity lead to significant negative impacts on visual aesthetic values?	Medium	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
	12.1.5 Could the activity lead to discharge of untreated wastewater to the environment?	High	NO	The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
	12.2 Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals, hazardous materials, or ozone depleting substances subject to international bans?		NO	The programme is not expected to involve chemicals, hazardous materials, or ozone depleting substances.
	12.2.1 Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals or other hazardous materials, including asbestos and ozone depleting gases which will not be handled and disposed of safely by following normal Standard Operating Procedures?	Medium		
	12.2.2 Could the activity lead to procurement, transport, or use of chemicals or other hazardous materials subject to international bans?	High		
	12.3 Could the activity lead to increased use of agro-chemicals?		NO	The programme is not expected to lead to an increase in the use of agro-chemicals. The innovations supported will, to the contrary, promote natural solutions to increase climate resilience in agriculture.
	12.3.1 Could the activity lead to use of agro-chemicals that potentially could be replaced or reduced by alternative environmentally friendly products or techniques?	Medium		
	12.3.2 Could the activity lead to use of pesticides or other chemicals, which could have an unintended effect on non-target species and environment?	Medium		
	12.3.3 Could the activity lead to use of WHO class 1a, 1b, or Class II pesticides without proper application of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management?	High		
	12.3.4 Could the activity lead to use of pesticides, herbicides or other chemicals or materials containing or polluted by Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's) as listed by the Stockholm Convention?	High		

12.4	Could the activity lead to very high resource use (such as fuel or water) during operation?		YES	The programme is not expected to source innovations with an excessive use of resources during operations. The programme does involve the scaling of innovations in the scale-up phase which could, depending on the magnitude, lead to high resource use at a later stage.
	12.4.1 Could the activity lead to more than 100,000 litres per year of diesel, in vehicles and/or generators?	Medium		The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
	12.4.2 Could the activity lead to major use of water from unsustainable sources (bottled and transported, gradual depletion of ground- or surface-water, change of local waterways etc.)?	Medium		The assessment of this risk is subject to the nature of the respective USP. USPs will be screened against this risk as part of the screening questionnaire, outlined in section 5 of this annex.
12.5	Could the activity lead to generation or transport of hazardous or non-hazardous waste which could have negative environmental impacts?		NO	The programme is not expected to source innovations that generate or transport generate waste that pose a negative environmental impact. In the unlikely event of the generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, corresponding provisions will be undertaken to dispose it in an environmentally friendly manner.
	12.5.1 Could the activity lead to significant increase in generation of waste that will not be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner (recycled, re-used, or recovered) by WFP, beneficiaries, or third parties?	Medium		
	12.5.2 Could the activity lead to generation of hazardous waste which will not be handled and disposed of safely by following normal Standard Operating Procedures?	Medium		
13. Public Health				
13.1	Could the activity lead to increased risk to community health and safety from use of equipment, materials, transportation, or natural hazards?		NO	Health and safety for communities will be key considerations in the design and elaboration of any USPs. The use of equipment, materials or transportation that could pose a risk to community health or safety is not foreseen. On the contrary, the programme activities targeting climate adaptation are expected to have positive impacts on health outcomes. Notably any innovation ventures working in food safety or nutrition will prospectively tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition and benefit community health.
	13.1.1 Could activities during construction or operation phase lead to increased community risks from e.g. increased traffic, inappropriate design or use of equipment and materials which would not be handled by following normal Standard Operating Procedures?	Medium		

	13.1.2 Could the activity cause community exposure to water-borne, water-based, water-related, vector-borne or communicable diseases?	Medium		
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14. Physical and Cultural Heritage

	14.1 Could the activity negatively affect heritage?		NO	Consultations and engagement with stakeholders and communities during implementation will ensure that any physical cultural heritage present on project sites is identified and potential negative impacts are avoided through project design. The stakeholder management/coordination mechanism will ensure that planning is done in consultation with local stakeholders from national governments and WFP field staff. Ventures will also be taught to use human-centred design techniques meaning that end-user consultations will drive the design of the solution from the get-go and will ensure adequate feedback loops for end-users.
	14.1.1 Could the activity negatively impact any form of physical or cultural heritage?	Medium		

15. Land and Soil Conservation

	15.1 Could the activity lead to negative impacts on soils, groundwater, water bodies, water ways, coastal areas, or the sea		NO	The programme will not pose risks to land and soil conservation, but rather will aim to address challenges related to climate change including land degradation and promoting sustainable land management and erosion control. Checks and balances in terms of environmental and social impact will be included in the sourcing phase to ensure no adverse effects can be envisioned from this project.
	15.1.1 Could there be significant impacts on the quality or quantity of surface- or ground-water?	Medium		
	15.1.2 Could the activity lead to major changes in flow regimes of local waterways, conditions of water bodies, or coastal areas?	High		
	15.1.3 Could the activity lead to increased soil erosion, run-off, or significant changes to soil characteristics?	Medium		
	15.1.4 Could the activity lead to serious soil erosion (e.g. major gullies, sheet erosion etc.) or major detriments to soil quality over a large or locally important area?	High		

15.2 Could the activity lead to negative impacts on forests, wetlands, farming or grazing land, or other landscape elements of ecological or economic importance?		NO	The programme is not foreseen to pose risks to the forest or other landscape elements, but rather will aim to address challenges related to climate change including land degradation and promoting sustainable land management and erosion control. Checks and balances in terms of environmental and social impact will be included in the sourcing phase to ensure no adverse effects can be envisioned from this project.
15.2.1	Could the activity lead to degradation or fragmentation of local forest areas, wetlands, prime farming or grazing land, or other landscape elements of ecological or economic importance?	Medium	
15.2.2	Could forests, wetlands, prime farming or grazing land, or other landscape elements of ecological or economic importance be almost fully destroyed or degraded or heavily fragmented?	High	
15.2.3	Could the activity lead to significant increase in consumption of locally sourced fuel-wood?	Medium	

The screening tool classifies activities into risk categories (low, medium, high), which determine what further action is required.

Low Degree of Concern (Category C) corresponds to a Category C activity and indicates minimal or no adverse impacts. Small impacts can be readily avoided or mitigated by adhering to WFP's E&S standards and the Adaptation Fund Principles. No further E&S Safeguard action is required beyond the application of the guiding principles, stakeholder engagement, and stakeholder access to complaints and grievance processes.

Medium degree of concern (Category B) corresponds to a Category B activity and indicates that there is expected to be some reversible impacts of limited magnitude and which can be mitigated. The difference between a Category A and a Category B activity is the greater possibility to prevent or mitigate some or all adverse impacts. If the impacts cannot be avoided by design changes, mitigation measures must be implemented. These measures will be included in the environmental and social management and monitoring plan and reported on to the Adaptation Fund.

High degree of concern (Category A) corresponds to a Category A activity and indicates that highly significant or irreversible adverse impacts can be expected. If the activity design is not changed to avoid or mitigate those impacts, the activity should not be implemented, as it would infringe WFP policies.

According to the assessment of the overall programme and the above classification, the CAIAP falls into the medium risk category. This can primarily be prescribed to the fact that the programme foresees the selection of climate innovation ventures, i.e. Unidentified Sub-Projects, which will each have their own set of social and environmental risks. As part of the overall environmental and social management plan, several risk mitigation measures and monitoring arrangements, that will be applicable to each USP across the programme, are introduced below.

2. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The previous screening exercise provided the foundation for subsequent actions. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was developed based on the outcomes of the screening, aimed at preempting and mitigating potential adverse impacts throughout project implementation.

The ESMP is not static; it will undergo regular review during project execution to ensure alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and the consistency of mitigation strategies. This dynamic approach extends to the activity level, with continuous screening of project activities against the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy standards prior to implementation.

Table 15: Risk mitigation measures for general risks identified and related monitoring arrangements

AF ESP principle	Risk identified	Possible impact	Level of Risk	Mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring arrangements and/or indicators
Compliance with the Law	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Access and Equity	Unequal access to innovations and resulting benefits within or across groupings	Causing new or exacerbating existing intra- and inter-community conflicts	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Run community consultations prior and during the design of the intervention to ensure implementation in a way that avoids internal and external conflicts. - Keep communities informed about timelines for implementation including small-scale piloting to expansion. - During sourcing, determine whether the country context in which ventures currently operate, include any community conflicts. - Support early-stage ventures to identify pre-existing tensions and conflicts when selecting and entering their markets - Support growth-stage ventures to identify pre-existing tensions and conflicts when scaling their operations and expanding into new markets. - Implement WFP's conflict sensitivity mechanisms in case of an existing or uprising conflict. - Set up grievance mechanisms for citizens to complain and achieve redress. 	WFP staff, innovation ventures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultation reports elaborated (yearly) Number of conflicts resolution procedures set-up at local level
Marginal	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

ised and Vulnerable Groups						
Human Rights	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	Gender-based unequal access to innovations.	Women relative to men become disempowered. Existing power imbalances are exacerbated or new ones created	Low	- During sourcing, collect information on target audience and intended beneficiaries as criterion for selection - During sourcing, collect information on women's representation in the ventures' leadership team as criterion for selection - During bootcamp and sprint phase, work with relevant focal points to sensitise ventures on gender equality and adapt their business model to improve gender-inclusivity and targeting.	WFP staff, innovation ventures	During sourcing - percentage of women in leadership positions. Number of sensitisation sessions on gender.
Core Labour Rights	Violation of labour rights and standards by external innovation ventures	Jeopardise wellbeing and health of implicated people	Low	- Conduct thorough operational and financial due diligence check - Educate ventures on the importance of labour rights. - Manifest compliance with labour rights through signatures of the sprint agreements. - Conduct visits of ventures' operational sites	WFP staff	Regular unannounced visits to ventures' sites by WFP staff in country offices.
Indigenous Peoples	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Involuntary Resettlement	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Protection of Natural Habitats	negative impacts on natural habitats	degradation of natural habitats	Low	- Adhere to WFP's environmental and social safeguards - Sensitize ventures on the protection of natural habitats during boot camps and sprints - Conduct consultations with local authorities before introducing any innovation that may impact natural habitats	WFP staff, innovation ventures	Number of sensitisation sessions on natural habitats
Conservation of biologic	negative impacts on biodiversity	biodiversity loss	Low	- Adhere to WFP's environmental and social safeguards - Source innovations locally and regionally to prevent introduction of	WFP staff, innovation ventures	Number of sensitisation sessions on natural habitats

al diversity				alien/invasive species - Sensitize ventures on the protection of biological diversity during bootcamps and sprints - Conduct consultations with local authorities before introducing any innovation that may impact biodiversity		
Climate Change	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Risk of Pollution; Risk of high resource use	Pollution or generation of waste as a side-product of an innovation	Medium	- Actively minimise the generation of waste by-products by avoiding unnecessary resource use, seeking to prolong their useful life, reusing, recycling and/or recovering materials - Apply pollution prevention and control principles tailored to specific hazards and consistent with internationally recognized approaches and standards.	WFP staff, innovation ventures	Volume of water/fuel used.
Public Health	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Physical and Cultural Heritage	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Land and soil conservation	No risks identified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Tools for avoiding or mitigating negative impacts

CAIAP is dedicated to ensuring that project activities are designed and executed in a manner that prevents adverse social or environmental consequences. The following measures will ensure that project activities are designed and implemented in a way that does not cause negative social or environmental impacts:

- **Risk Screening:** A preliminary environmental and social safeguards screening has been conducted at programmatic level during the proposal formulation, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's 15 principles.
- **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):** Based on the findings of the screening exercise an Environmental and Social Management Plan was prepared to avoid and/or mitigate potential intended impacts during project implementation. The ESMP will be reviewed after selection of the innovations/Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) and during project implementation for consistency and alignment of proposed mitigation measures with AF ESP.

- **Risk Identification and Safeguards for USPs:** Each USP and their respective activities will be screened against AF ESP before implementation to ensure the importance of managing environmental and social safeguards in a structured way and on an ongoing basis throughout the life of a USP. There will be activity-level environmental and social screening during the implementation stage.
- **Community Feedback:** The programme will establish a community feedback mechanism (CFM) early as a measure to pre-empt rather than react to escalation of tensions with surrounding communities and/or among stakeholders. CFM will be accessible and culturally appropriate to the interested parties and will consist of a standardised mechanism to respond to comments and complaints.
- **Capacity Building:** WFP will play a crucial role in ensuring that the ventures possess the necessary capacity to effectively implement the ESMP. WFP will assess the ventures' capabilities and offer training or resources where needed to enhance their ability to manage environmental and social risks.
- **Commitment to Avoid Negative Impacts:** WFP will verify the commitment of the ventures to avoid any unwanted negative impacts resulting from the programme activities. This commitment will be reinforced through regular communication, training, and the establishment of clear responsibilities and accountability.
- **Information Collection and Reporting:** The ESMP specifies the information that needs to be collected to monitor the implementation of the plan. WFP will establish a system for gathering relevant data on environmental and social performance indicators. Regular reporting will be conducted to track progress, identify areas of improvement, and ensure transparency.
- **Technical Support:** Technical support will be sought especially in relation to sensitive or specialised services, including for gender analysis and mainstreaming, engagement with indigenous peoples, integrated watershed management, climate-smart livelihoods and ecosystem-based adaptation, climate information services, index-based insurance and financial services.

4. Management of compliance and potential risks stemming from USPs

As mentioned in the programme design, the CAIAP will select several cohorts of innovation ventures also referred to as Unidentified Sub-Projects (USP), throughout its implementation. Since the nature of these USPs and the contexts they operate in is yet to be determined, the specific social and environmental risks can only be determined during and after selection.

Once the USPs have been defined, they will be screened by means of the Environmental and Social Screening Questionnaire (presented in section 1 of this Annex: Risk Screening Questionnaire) to ensure that any potential unwanted impacts of these activities are anticipated, avoided, reduced, or mitigated. Similar to the screening of the overall CAIAP programme, the screening tool will classify activities into risk categories (low, medium, high), which determine what further action is required.

In addition to the mitigation measures presented above, there will be a number of specific provisions to ensure compliance of USPs with social and environmental standards and the mitigation of related risks. Among those is the grant management process which is further specified under Part III, Section 3 on programme and financial risk management. The disbursement of funds in several tranches for instance, allows to withhold payments in case of a breach of social and environmental standards by an USP. Another provision is the ability to conduct unannounced site visits to the USPs by local WFP counterparts in the respective countries of intervention. This is a powerful means to check adherence to labour rights, environmental protection or other guiding principles, and can ensure truthful response in any self-reported risk assessment. The close coordination with the government and local authorities may be the most effective provision to ensure activities of the innovation ventures are in line with social and environmental standards. When approving an innovation through the WFP country office, the government is consulted, fully informed and closely aligned. This way the public authorities can also act as a watchdog for USPs' adherence to above mentioned standards. As part of the exit strategy, responsibility over the engagement with innovation ventures is fully handed over to the government which generates ownership and sustainability in terms of ensuring compliance in the long run.

ANNEX 4: WFP Climate Publications and Projects

Climate Action at WFP

Below are a selection of factsheets and brochures showcasing how the WFP is supporting vulnerable countries and communities to tackle the climate crisis:

- **Climate Action for People and Planet:** What does WFP climate action involve? Read this quick overview to find out.
- **Climate Action to Transform Food Systems:** A joint position paper with CGIAR, Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP), and InsuResilience Global Partnership on the need to link climate action with food systems transformation.
- **INSIGHT: The Climate Crisis and Hunger:** This paper delves deeper into the problem and outlines global priorities for climate adaptation action.
- **Climate Country Profiles:** WFP and partners have undertaken an analysis of climate risks in nine countries and recommended programmes to address identified risks.
- **Loss and Damage Solutions:** An overview of solutions to avert, minimise and address loss and damage.
- **WFP Climate Action in Fragile Contexts:** A factsheet showing how WFP supports communities in fragile and vulnerable contexts to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Anticipatory Action

Anticipatory Action means acting before predicted hazards impact lives and livelihoods, in order to prevent or reduce humanitarian impacts and improve the efficiency of humanitarian programmes. It requires pre-agreed plans, reliable early warning information, and the rapid release of pre-arranged financing when a forecast trigger has been reached.

- **Anticipatory Actions for Food Security:** Outlines the principles of forecast-based financing and explains how it works. Includes country examples from WFP Anticipatory Action programmes.
- **The Evidence Base on Anticipatory Action:** Review of evidence for anticipatory action based on forecast-based financing initiatives from recent years. It examines a variety of actions including cash transfers for households at risk of flooding, and livelihood and health interventions that help humanitarian organisations and governments prepare and respond before climate events occur.
- **Anticipatory Action Programmes in Eastern Africa:** Overview of WFP-supported anticipatory action programmes in Eastern Africa.
- **Independent Review of WFP's Anticipatory Cash Transfers:** Evaluation of WFP's anticipatory action before the floods in Bangladesh in July 2020, carried out by the Centre for Disaster Protection with support from the University of Oxford, OCHA and WFP.

Climate Risk Insurance

Smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable to climate-related disasters such as droughts, floods, and storms, and they often have limited access to funding and services to protect them against losses and damages. WFP helps smallholder farmers to manage these risks by providing insurance payouts in cash to compensate for losses caused by the climate crisis. In 2021, nearly three million people in 18 countries were protected by climate risk insurance solutions developed or supported by WFP.

- **Climate Risk Financing Factsheet**: Overview of different climate risk financing instruments and their integration in WFP Programmes.
- **Microinsurance Factsheet**: Overview of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative which integrates nature-based solutions with climate risk insurance, small-scale contingency finance, and access to financial services.
- **Does Climate Insurance Work?**: Overview of evidence from WFP-supported microinsurance programmes.
- **Sovereign Climate Risk Financing and Insurance**: Information on how pre-arranged funding can protect vulnerable people and communities. It includes details on WFP's work with the African Union's African Risk Capacity (ARC), which provides financial tools and infrastructure to manage climate-related disaster risks.
- **R4 Rural Resilience Initiative**: The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative is WFP's flagship approach for integrated climate risk management. The initiative combines four risk management strategies: improved natural resource management through asset creation or improved agricultural practices (risk reduction), microinsurance (risk transfer), increased investment, livelihoods diversification, and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves).

Sustainable Energy Solutions

In 2021, WFP enabled more than 1.7 million people to access sustainable energy services, promoting clean cooking solutions; providing households and schools with more efficient, less polluting appliances; and connecting smallholders to energy equipment and services that improve food production, processing and preservation.

- **Energy for Food Security**: Overview on how WFP programmes improve food security through access to sustainable energy.
- **The energy crisis and its impact on food security**: The world is facing a reckoning when it comes to energy supply. How is this impacting food security? And what is WFP doing about it?
- **Clean and modern energy for cooking**: This report highlights different cooking techniques and identifies how WFP can promote the use of energy- efficient stoves to support families to boost their food security and increasingly transition to more green and energy-efficient cooking systems.

- **Solar Water Irrigation:** Climate change is altering weather patterns which is negatively impacting rainfed agriculture's productivity. This factsheet explains the importance of sustainable irrigation and how WFP designs sustainable solar water irrigation interventions.


Climate Innovations at the WFP Innovation Accelerator

At a time in which the most vulnerable countries are already experiencing the limits of adaptation, decisive action is required to manage climate risks in food systems with the same urgency as food crises. A number of tried and tested solutions are available to adapt food systems to the impacts of climate change and avert, minimise and address losses and damages to the most vulnerable people. See below examples from our climate innovation portfolio.

Takachar

Turning crop residues into higher-value bioproducts

After every harvest, millions of smallholder farmers in India are faced with the difficulty of removing crop residues, with farmers opting to burn them where they can be turned into useful biofuels and bioproducts. Takachar's solution brings small-scale, portable processing units directly to the farm to turn farmers' crop residues into valuable bioproducts such as fuels, fertilizers and activated carbon precursor. This occurs at the farmgate, allowing farmers to increase their income by up to 40%, while eliminating more than 95% of harmful gas and smoke emissions, as compared to open burning of crop residues. Takachar's Innovation has won a variety of recognition, including Prince William's Earthshot Prize, the XPRIZE Carbon Removal competition and Bill Gates' Breakthrough Energy.





Boomitra

Accelerating soil carbon removal on a planetary scale

Over one third of global soils are significantly degraded, thereby hampering global food production, water distribution, carbon storage and significantly impacting farmer livelihoods around the world.

Boomitra's technologies focus on remote monitoring of soil carbon and moisture levels globally without the need for physical soil sampling. Combined with carbon credit payment schemes, Boomitra empowers farmers with the knowledge and financial tools to adopt regenerative land management practices, increase soil health and agricultural yields, whilst also offsetting a significant portion of CO2. Boomitra has mapped over 5 million acres resulting in 10 million tons of CO2 being removed and has onboarded 120,000 SHP across 16 states in India in 100 days.






INNOVATION ACCELERATOR

ANTICIPATE RESTORE PROTECT ENERGIZE

Oxford Earth Observation (OxEO)

Global Water Stress Predictions


In the coming decade, as economic growth collides with emerging climate change impacts, water stress will become a key driver for decisions making. OxEO is solving the problem of water stress prediction, combining earth observation and computational hydrology to provide short-, medium-, and long-term projections of surface water availability across hydrological basin networks. OxEO is working with the ESG and mining teams of Jefferies Group LLC, the world's largest investment bank with 4000 asset manager clients. OxEO is also supporting H2Ox team which recently won the Wave2Web hackathon hosted by WRI and supported by Microsoft and BlackRock.




Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) Venture

Sustainable Farming

Post-harvest losses (PHL) in Sub-Saharan Africa range from 30-50%. Limited knowledge of, and access to, suitable crop storage methods, along with local market conditions lead farmers to sell crops to middlemen at low prices, decimating family incomes. Due to the climate crisis, even less can be grown and harvested. The PHL Venture designs market-led business models aimed at increasing access to PHL management technologies (hermetic bags and silos), allowing farmers to store crops, improve food security and mitigate climate impacts. The PHL Venture operates in Zambia, Mozambique, South Sudan and Rwanda, impacting over 800,000 people. A 35% increase in participating farmer income was shown in study from Mozambique.





INNOVATION ACCELERATOR

ANTICIPATE RESTORE PROTECT ENERGIZE

R4 Cocoa Micro-Insurance

Integrated climate risk management programme

Actions to reduce exposure and **vulnerability to recurrent hazards**, including **climate change**, need to be complemented by improvements in people's ability to cope with **unavoidable catastrophic shocks**. The R4 Cocoa micro-insurance project is bringing innovation to the area of risk transfer, increasing the diversification of micro-insurance by introducing **area yield index insurance** to a new crop.

Index-based insurance is an innovative type of insurance based on a proxy for losses, that compensates farmers based on changes in a predetermined index. The solution **reduces risk exposure**, **increases income generation**, and integrates cocoa-micro insurance into national safety net systems. The Cocoa Micro-insurance project is **expanding to Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire** with a potential to reach **1 million+ smallholder farmers**.



Clean Cooking Haiti

Energizing schools with Clean Cooking solutions

In Haiti, **95% of schools use firewood and charcoal** for cooking resulting in **negative effects** such as toxic smoke, burn injuries, high energy costs, increased deforestation and environmental pollution.

Clean Cooking Haiti supports schools to transition to cleaner energy sources using **heat retention bags (HRBs)** which allow schools to use **70 percent less energy for cooking**. The bags are locally produced by women using **upcycled local plastic waste**.

Gas stove installations and HRBs are significantly **decreasing indoor pollution, fire hazards, and overheating in rooms**.



ANTICIPATE

RESTORE

PROTECT

ENERGIZE

ANNEX 5: WFP Climate Partners

Governments

In 2021, WFP supported 37 governments with dedicated climate action programmes. WFP has received climate finance from several bilateral donors including Germany, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Canada, Sweden, Ireland, Luxembourg, Australia, and the USA.

United Nations' Organisations

Rome-based Agencies (RBAs): The RBAs jointly advocate for the people whose food security is most at risk from climate impacts. WFP collaborates with FAO and IFAD on several adaptation projects that are financed by the Green Climate Fund.

Climate Security Mechanism (CSM): The CSM is a joint initiative of the Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), UNDP and UNEP. It aims to strengthen the capacity of the UN system to analyse and address the impacts of climate change on peace & security. WFP is a member of its Community of Practice on Climate Security.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Under its Observer status, WFP contributes to key global processes convened by UNFCCC, such as the Conference of Parties (COPs), the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management (TEG-CRM) under the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage, UN for National Adaptation Plans (UN4NAPs), and the Santiago Network on Loss & Damage.

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR): WFP collaborates with UNDRR to support systems and processes related to the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, including Global and Regional Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Humanitarian partners: WFP partners with humanitarian agencies, including OCHA and UNHCR, to advocate for scaled-up collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace actors and support preventive climate action to reduce humanitarian needs.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): WFP is supporting the WMO-coordinated Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative and serves on the Steering Committee of the UNDRR-WMO Centre of Excellence for Climate and Disaster Resilience.

UN-Energy: WFP is a member of UN-Energy, a mechanism for inter-agency collaboration to support countries in achieving SDG7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all).

Multilateral climate funds

As accredited entity to multilateral climate funds (Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund), WFP has mobilised USD 177 million to support governments in realising climate change adaptation priorities,

Thematic Platforms

Alliance for Hydromet Development: The Alliance convenes major development and climate finance institutions to strengthen the capacity of hydrometeorological networks and institutions by 2030. WFP is a founding member of the Hydromet Alliance and the only implementing partner of the associated Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) in the humanitarian sector.

Anticipation Hub: The Anticipation Hub is an international platform of organisations that share knowledge and experiences on anticipatory humanitarian action and forecast-based financing. WFP is a member of the Hub's Anticipatory Action Task Force, together with FAO, OCHA, IFRC and the START Network of NGOs.

Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) Partnership: WFP is a technical partner of CADRI, which is a global partnership to enhance government capacities in climate and disaster risk reduction. CADRI provides access to a pool of multidisciplinary expertise to help governments assess disaster risk reduction capacity in various policy sectors.

Climate Resilient Food Systems (CRFS) Alliance: An outcome of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, this alliance, chaired by the UNFCCC, provides a platform for achieving climate resilient food systems by synergizing efforts across members and to systematically integrate and strengthen a food systems perspective in UN climate negotiations. WFP is a co-lead.

InsuResilience Global Partnership: The objective of this platform is to scale up access to climate and disaster risk finance and insurance solutions for vulnerable communities. WFP is a member, represented in the High-Level Consultative Group.

Insurance Development Forum (IDF): The IDF is a public-private partnership that aims to optimise and extend the use of insurance to people, communities, businesses, and public institutions that are vulnerable to disasters and their associated economic shocks. WFP is a member of the microinsurance working group of the IDF.

Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP): REAP brings together stakeholders across the climate, humanitarian, and development communities with the goal of making one billion people safer from disaster by 2025. WFP is a founding partner of the REAP and represented in the REAP Board.

Research partners

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): WFP has signed a MoU with the CGIAR in 2021 to strengthen research on the links between climate change and conflict, the de-risking and adaptation of food systems, and the analysis of climate risks on food security. WFP and CGIAR have co-authored several studies.

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI): IRI provides expertise in climate risk analysis, forecasting and climate services to a range of WFP climate programmes, including the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative.

Centre for Disaster Protection (CDP): Funded by the UK government, the CDP provides research and analytical services to WFP to optimise return of investment in the combination between forecast-based action and climate risk insurance approaches.

List of Adaptation Fund Supported WFP Projects

WFP is accredited to access the Adaptation Fund and has been implementing Adaptation Fund-funded projects since 2012 with the aim of building long-term livelihood resilience through concrete adaptation activities, capacity-building, and income diversification, amongst others. Currently, WFP has 13 Adaptation Fund-funded projects in Africa, Latin America and Asia worth a total of USD 123 million, with several other projects in the pipeline.

Table 16: List of Adaptation Fund Supported WFP Projects

Country	Title	Value (USD)	Project start	Project end
Ecuador	Enhancing the resilience of communities to the adverse effects of climate change on food security, in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River basin	7,449,468	2011	2018
Egypt	Building resilient food security systems to benefit the southern Egyptian region	6,904,318	2013	2020
Sri Lanka	Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalised Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka	7,989,727	2014	2020
Mauritania	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Mauritania	7,803,605	2014	2019
Nepal	Adapting to climate-induced threats to food production and food security in the Karnali region of Nepal	9,527,160	2018	2022
Colombia-Ecuador regional project	Building adaptive capacity through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area	14,000,000	2018	2023
Lesotho	Improving the adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food-insecure populations in Lesotho	9,999,894	2020	2023
Malawi	Adapting to Climate Change Through Integrated Risk Management Strategies and Enhanced Market Opportunities for Resilient Food Security and Livelihoods	9,989,335	2020	2025

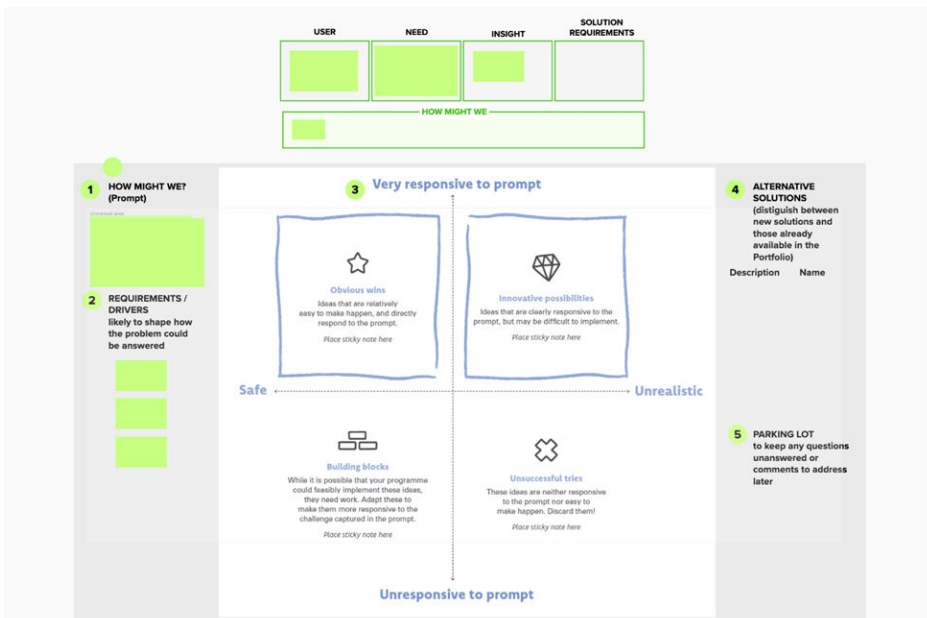
Republic of Congo	Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo River Basin	9,999,909	2021	2025
Egypt	Building resilient food security systems to benefit the southern Egyptian region - Phase II	3,094,962	2020	2023
India-Sri Lanka	Strengthening resilience of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and India to increased impacts of climate change	13,995,524	2023	2027
El Salvador-Honduras	Strengthening the adaptive capacities of climate-vulnerable communities in the Goascorán watershed of El Salvador and Honduras through integrated community-based adaptation practices and services	12,048,300	2023	2027
The Gambia	Rural Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Building Project (RICAR)	10,000,000	2021	2026

ANNEX 6: Programme Tools

CAIAP will leverage well established tools, processes and systems in place to manage this programme. Below are snapshots of our existing implementation tools which will allow us to execute the expected results of this programme. Examples are detailed for each phase/activity below.

Phase 1. Design

Detailed assessment exercises to map problem areas and potential solutions spaces will be conducted during the design phase. Examples of exercises are detailed below:



This exercise could be used to map and prioritise target solution spaces within climate adaptation, to inform subsequent calls for applications.

PROBLEM FRAMING
Suggested time: 50mins

Session outcome I

The idea of this activity is to **identify and dissect key issues**, to better understand the causes, effects and contextual factors that exert an influence in them.

The better understanding we have of all these aspects, the better prepared we will be to identify effective ways to address them.

1 TOPIC 1: Healthy Habits

Despite significant reductions in the prevalence of undernourished people, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency remain a major concern.

What are the main challenges that prevent the demand and consumption of nutritious and affordable food?

CONSEQUENCES: What are the consequences of this / these key issue(s)? and Who is most affected? **4**

CONTEXTUAL FACTORS: What social, economic, political factors shape this / these key issue(s)? **5**

KEY ISSUE: What is the key issue we want to address? **2**

CAUSES: What are the possible causes of this / these key issue(s)? Why does it exist? **3**

PROBLEM STATEMENT
Suggested time: 20mins

Session outcome II

Problem Statements should **never** contain any specific solution, nor should it contain any indication as to how to fulfill your users' needs.

Instead, your Problem Statement should provide a **wide enough scope** for you and your team to start thinking about solutions which go beyond status quo.

Use the following format to identify the cause-and-effect logic of your key issue(s).

What is the ultimate problem you are aiming to solve?

Describe your key issue here ...

<User profile/s>

have <this problem>

because <existing reasons>

which means <implications>.

Evidence includes...

Describe your key issue here ...

<User profile/s>

have <this problem>

because <existing reasons>

which means <implications>.

Evidence includes...

LESSONS LEARNED
Suggested time: 20mins

Session outcome III

Reflecting on the current status of a problem is as important as to assess how it has been addressed in the past. The idea of this exercise is to **look back into previous attempts, failures and successes, to capture lessons learned** to leverage on the way forward.

	KEY ISSUE		KEY ISSUE
	PAST SOLUTION: How has this problem been addressed in the past?		PAST SOLUTION: How has this problem been addressed in the past?
	GAINS: Was it successful? What went well?		GAINS: Was it successful? What went well?
	CHALLENGES: What did not work?		CHALLENGES: What did not work?

This exercise could be used to map the potential solution space and requirements to address aforementioned challenges.

Phase 2. Source

Efficient online sourcing management system

An online application system will be used to manage large calls for applications efficiently and transparently; these would be leveraged for the CAIAP. Below are snapshots of what our system looks like.

# Application ...	Application Batch	Topic	Sub-topic	Application Quali...
1388361	202011	Environment		No
1421486	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Sustaining and creating...	Yes
1385383	202011	Nutrition (incl. School f...	Affordable nutritious di...	Yes
1417644	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Sustaining and creating...	Yes
1419572	202011	SmallHolder Farmers / ...	Appropriate energy sol...	Yes
1418794	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Appropriate energy sol...	Yes
1421519	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Appropriate energy sol...	Yes
1422016	202011	SmallHolder Farmers / ...	COVID-19 emergency r...	Yes
1418219	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Affordable nutritious di...	Yes
1424571	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Appropriate energy sol...	Yes
1418871	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Sustaining and creating...	Yes
1425004	202011	Nutrition (incl. School f...	COVID-19 emergency r...	Yes
1422429	202011	Livelihoods / NEXUS	Local food security and...	Yes
1423140	202011	SmallHolder Farmers / ...	Local food security and...	Yes
1424998	202011	SmallHolder Farmers / ...	Local food security and...	Yes
1425240	202011	Nutrition (incl. School f...	Affordable nutritious di...	Yes

This image demonstrates how we can manage and filter large numbers of applications based on thematic focus area or qualification (fitting of eligibility criteria), among other filters.

Application Quali...	Already applied	Overall Decision	Rejection Reason	Overall Score
Yes		2	Revisit in 6 months	
No		Reject	Early stage	
Yes		Longlist		
Yes		2	Revisit in 6 months	Early stage
Yes		Reject		
Yes		Reject	Early stage	
Yes		Reject		
Yes		Longlist		
Yes		4	Revisit in 6 months	
Yes		Shortlist		
Yes		On hold		
Yes		Reject		
Yes		Consider for next ...		
Yes		Revisit in 6 months		
Yes		1	Reject	
Yes		Revisit in 6 months		

This image demonstrates how we record and document reviews, review scores and next steps for applicants.

Examples of review questions:

In addition, specific questions that reviewers may ask CAIAP applicants during the Sourcing phase include the following:

- **Impact relevance:** The relevance of this solution will be checked in relation to climate adaptation. Questions reviewers consider include but are not limited to:
 - Who is the target group and how are they impacted by climate change?
 - How many people are affected by this problem?
 - How desirable is this solution; do people really need this? How will this solution help people adapt to climate change?
 - Does this idea have the potential to improve the lives of millions?
 - What is the vision of the team?
 - Can this solution easily be scaled?

- **Team Strength:** The team members have relevant experience and are committed to the project. Questions reviewers consider include but are not limited to:
 - Who is behind this idea?
 - Have they worked together before?
 - Do any of them have start-up experience / have they successfully exited a business before?
 - Do any of them have domain expertise (healthcare/ag/SHF)?
 - Do any of them have relevant tech expertise?

- Do they understand the local context?
- Any remarkable achievements?
- **Innovativeness:** The idea is a new technology, the approach of applying existing technology, process or business model addressing a problem. Questions reviewers consider include but are not limited to:
 - What is innovative about this idea?
 - Is it an innovative business model?
 - Or does it build on emerging technology?
 - Are they significantly different from competitors?
- **Traction: There's evidence of the team's ability to implement the solution and indication of demand. Questions reviewers consider include but are not limited to:**
 - What has already been tested and proven?
 - What evidence is available that this is a feasible idea?
 - Has the team engaged with users?
 - Do you see any evidence that the team is learning quickly?
 - If the team received funding before, how was it used?
 - Is the company's current market share impressive for the amount of time they have been in business?
- **Business Model/Financial Sustainability:** The team has a robust plan to ensure sustainable revenue generation. Questions reviewers consider include but are not limited to:
 - How viable is this solution?
 - Is there a sustainable business model behind it?
 - If there are no revenue streams, has the team considered how to achieve financial sustainability?
 - How strong is the value proposition?
 - Does the pricing model make sense?

Phase 3. Boost

The team would guide applicants through customised curriculums, depending on the stage of the CAIAP applicant. Below is an example of what a sample curriculum for an MVP stage team could look like, which would be problem-solution fit, user persona mapping or business model mapping, amongst other exercises.

Table 17: Curriculum

Pre Bootcamp	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Alignment	Problem and Context	Human Centred Design	Lean Roadmap	Business model	Impact
Use Case alignment discussions	What problem is the team trying to	Who is our user? What do we	How can the solution be used in the context of	What's the business model within the context	What impact would the solution have on WFP

Roles and responsibilities Data privacy and limitations	solve? How big is the problem?	know/not know about the user and their context?	WFP users? What are our critical assumptions? How will we test our assumptions in the 6 pilot?	of WFP? Is it scalable?	beneficiaries? How will we measure this?
	Exercises: Problem/context mapping	Exercises: User persona User journey or Jobs to be done (VPC)	Exercises: Product Roadmap Assumption mapping	Exercises: Social/Humanitarian/Environmental business model canvas	Exercises: Theory of Change, Hypothesis crafting

Phase 4. Grant

The WFP Innovation Accelerator has a well-established and efficient grant management process, as summarised in the table below:

Selection Stages

#	Stage	Purpose	Responsible	Approver	Template Link
1	Two-step Grant Award Application Review	Documenting the scoring of the Applicant against the selection criteria	Second Reviewer	n/a	Grant Award Application (example) 1. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Two-step Application Review (example)
2	Operational Due Diligence & Assessment Meeting with Applicant	Ensure full operational due diligence of the Applicant followed by in-depth review meeting with the Applicant	Second Reviewer	n/a	2. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Operational Due Diligence & Assessment Meeting
3	Head of Unit Selection	Present to the Head of Unit the shortlist of suggested Applicants for selection	Cohort Coordinator	Head of Unit	3. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Head of Unit Selection
4	Head of Innovation Accelerator/ Director of Innovation and Knowledge Management Approval	Present to the Head of Innovation Accelerator the shortlist of selected Applicants for approval	Head of Unit	Head of Innovation Accelerator/ Director of Innovation and Knowledge Management	4. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Head of Innovation Accelerator/Director of Innovation and Knowledge Management Approval
5	Financial Due Diligence external Applicants only	Present to the Head of Unit the financial risk level assessment of the shortlisted Applicants	Finance Team	Head of Finance	5. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Financial Due Diligence Validation Financial Due Diligence Documentation email to Applicants Financial Due Diligence
6	Innovation Compliance Committee (ICC) Review external Applicants only	Review the Grant Management process and ensure principles of transparency, competition & segregation of duties have been applied	Grant Management Focal Point	Members of the ICC	6. Innovation Accelerator Grant Award Innovation Compliance Committee Review

Above image highlights each step of the grant management process, segregation of duties, and supporting templates which would be leveraged during the CAIAP.

Phase 5. Accelerate

To effectively steer, track and accelerate CAIAP participants, the WFP Innovation Accelerator has developed a lean project management tool, which can be adapted based on the needs of cohorts and

individual teams. Examples from sample project tracker, which include the workplan, budget tracker and metrics tracker, are provided below:

The above image is a sample Workplan, which CAIAP participants could develop to plan, implement and monitor project activities.

Ci	Planned Budget												Total Budget
	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	October 2022	November 2022	December 2022	
Description <small>(Include everything, even if not previously include din the budget)</small>													
Personnel & services cost													\$0.00
Pt													\$0.00
													\$0.00
													\$0.00
													\$0.00
Sub-total staff related costs													\$0.00
Travel & allowance (incl. MSLS, DSA)													\$0.00
													\$0.00
													\$0.00
Sub-total travel													\$0.00
Rooms, material & equipment													\$0.00
													\$0.00
													\$0.00

The above image is a sample budget tracker, which CAIAP participants could develop to plan and manage project expenditure.

Current Pipeline (in 2022)		
	Expected	Received
# of Opportunities	0	0
USD	\$0	\$0
In-kind		

Prospective Funding (Funding expected to be raised in the future) & Funding Collected								
Donor	Country Office where the funding will be spent	Amount USD Expected	In-kind donation (please specify) Expected	Forecast	Amount USD Confirmed	In-kind donation (please specify) Confirmed	Year	Grant number

The above image is a sample partnerships tracker, which CAIAP participants could develop to manage and track collaborations with partners as they accelerate their innovations.

I. Mandatory Indicators

Indicator description	Definition	How you will measure	Who will measure	Comments	Disaggregation	Target	Baseline

II. Mandatory Thematic Indicators (choose one)

Indicator description	Definition	How you will measure	Who will measure	Comments	Disaggregation	Target	Baseline

The above image is a sample metrics tracker, which CAIAP participants could develop to monitor and track the impact their innovations are creating.