

**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
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MSN N7-700
Washington, D.C., 20433
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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 UN Agency

Implementing Entity: World Food Programme

Executing Entities: To be identified during the programme

Amount of Financing Requested: 10,000,000 USD (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

¹ Key policy documents:

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

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

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A. Programme Background and Context

The World Food Programme (WFP) 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.** Ever 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 closing the gap to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2): Zero Hunger and achieving the SDGs requires collaboration and innovation at scale and in support of vulnerable communities and their climate adaptation. Building on WFP's legacy of innovation, the [WFP Innovation Accelerator](#) was launched in 2015. It identifies, supports and scales high-potential solutions to end hunger worldwide and address the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by connecting them with WFP's 22,000 employees and global field operations in over 120 countries and territories. **More specifically the WFP Innovation Accelerator:**

- **Supports innovators to [sprint from idea to impact](#),** through a bootcamp and an intense six-month acceleration programme that helps innovators and start-ups reach proof-of-concept and develop prototypes ready for implementation.
- **Enables the [scale-up of high-impact innovations](#)** which have already proven their project concepts within WFP field operations and are working to optimise their impact and reach at regional or global levels.
- **Co-explores game-changing [frontier innovations](#)** using artificial intelligence, blockchain, cutting edge computing and robotics, and key themes such as impact investment/innovative finance, financial inclusion, and enabling philanthropic giving through a multitude of modalities, including crypto.
- **Develops novel [innovative finance mechanisms](#)** to attract different pools of capital,

including 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 to support 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), the Humanitarian Grand Challenges, 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 1 for more information on the WFP Innovation Accelerator's programmes and partnerships.



Figure 1. WFP Innovation Accelerator 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, with 22 innovations scaling up globally in 2022. Across 88 countries and territories, the WFP Innovation Accelerator reached 37 million people through its innovations in 2022 - 22.5 million people through our active innovation projects and 14.5 million people through our alumni projects.** The WFP Innovation Accelerator has set the goal of doubling its impact every year to reach 100 million people by 2025. Innovations supported by the Accelerator have raised a cumulative USD 196 million in third party co-funding.

WFP emphasizes 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, including supporting 4.3 million smallholder farmers from food insecure communities manage natural resources more sustainably, which enables them to meet today's livelihood needs. In Annex 2, notable climate innovation examples and their impact are showcased, 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 USD100,000 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

The climate emergency is a hunger emergency. Along with rising costs, conflict, and the long-term impact 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 **828 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 destabilization, 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 contribute least to the problem, but are faced with the worst impacts and have limited means to cushion the blows. To effectively address the diverse climate effects experienced across different regions, the World Food Programme (WFP) recommends a regional approach. WFP is structured into six regions: South America, MENA, West Africa, East Africa, South Africa, and Southeast Asia. Given its significant devastation, the initial program 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”, the 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”. **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 going forward, other focus 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 favorable 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

The World Food Programme (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 utilizing 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. At the same time, WFP supports communities to:



- **‘Anticipating’ climate hazards via early warning and preventative 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 degraded 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.

- **‘Energizing’ 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 2.

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 fulfill 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.

Addressing the Challenges

Despite worldwide commitments and efforts to evolve and change, there remains a dire need for solutions that not only help reduce the effects of the climate crisis, but help communities adapt to a world already affected by climatic changes. **Locally driven climate adaptation solutions are urgently needed to provide protection and support to people, homes, businesses, developing countries and nation states, whose infrastructure and natural ecosystems have contributed the least to the climate emergency, but are impacted the most by it.**

While many governments and international organisations are carrying out measures and implementing actions towards climate adaptation, innovative solutions and approaches from those close to the problem are also required to accelerate the overall pace of adaptation. **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.**

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 efforts aimed at solving global challenges and achieving the SDGs. **The WFP Innovation Accelerator recognizes the powerful opportunity to join the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) partnership as an Implementing Entity. Building on past experiences, the 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.**

The programme proposal:

Against this backdrop and leveraging WFP comparative advantages and expertise in innovation and climate adaptation described above, the WFP Innovation Accelerator proposes the launch of the WFP Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme

(CAIAP). CAIAP will establish a comprehensive framework to support effective and measurable climate change adaptation by identifying and supporting high potential ventures working on innovative solutions, leveraging private sector resources, and strengthening local adaptation capacities and networks. By doing so, the Programme will make a significant contribution to bridging the gap between the current situation and the desired future, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CAIAP aims to foster innovation and support the development and implementation of climate adaptation solutions in various stages and regions, starting with its first cohort of innovations for the MENA region (with subsequent target regions to be defined at a later stage).

The expected results of the program include:

- **Early stage innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated:** CAIAP supports entrepreneurs and innovators with early-stage innovations by promoting a culture of innovation and providing resources and support. Grant awards range from USD 50,000 to USD 150,000.
- **Growth stage innovations replicated and scaled up:** CAIAP identifies and supports 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.
- **Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation:** CAIAP enhances the ability of local communities to develop and implement tailored solutions by providing resources, knowledge, and networks. This empowers communities and drives sustainable development.
- **Evidence base generated and shared:** CAIAP collects data on the outcomes and impacts of the innovations, ensuring accountability and transparency. It promotes knowledge sharing, collaboration, and ongoing support for program alumni.

Through these expected results, CAIAP aims to drive transformative change, create sustainable and resilient systems, and empower local communities in addressing climate adaptation challenges.

B. Programme Objectives

The programme objectives are designed with a focus on fostering innovation, collaboration, and capacity building to address the pressing challenges of climate change and its impact of 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. The programme also emphasizes 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.

1. Identify high potential climate ventures working on innovations addressing prioritized challenges - High potential climate ventures that are innovating to address prioritized challenges are crucial for accelerating effective adaptation action. These ventures can play a significant role, especially in developing countries where climate change impacts are more severe and occurring faster. Inclusive processes that empower local and vulnerable communities as agents of change can support these ventures.

2. Design, deliver and manage a climate adaptation acceleration programme- An acceleration programme can connect selected ventures with funding, knowledge, and networks. This programme should aim to enhance the long-term capacity of national and regional institutions to access finance and implement high-quality, local-level adaptation. Strengthening processes and providing targeted support, such as accreditation, readiness programmes, and adaptive management, can be beneficial.

3. Leverage the financial power and expertise of the private sector - Leveraging the financial power and expertise of the private sector through visibility and networking activities can be beneficial. 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 whole financial system with climate change adaptation goals.

4. Create spaces that promote new collaborations - Creating spaces that promote new collaborations can accelerate implementation and impact. Encouraging 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, can be key for enabling effective adaptation.

5. Strengthen local climate change adaptation capacities and networks - Strengthening local climate change adaptation capacities and networks is important. Working with a network of partners to expand and encourage access to innovation grants, including by non-accredited actors, and to explore and create new partnerships for innovation in adaptation can be beneficial. Enhancing the mobilization of and access to financial resources, building capacity, and removing barriers to accessing finance, especially for vulnerable groups, regions, and sectors, is crucial.

6. Track the increased adoption of innovations and their intended impact - Tracking the increased adoption of innovations and their intended impact is essential for understanding their effectiveness and areas of improvement. This can be achieved through the development of innovative adaptation practices, tools, and technologies, and through the generation and sharing of evidence on the conditions that lead to successful innovation.

C. Programme Components and Financing

In this section, we'll look at 'Programme Components and Financing'. We'll discuss the parts that make up the programme and how they're funded. We'll also cover 'Expected Results' and 'Expected Outputs', which are the outcomes we aim for and the tangible products we'll deliver. Understanding these parts and their costs is key to seeing the full potential of our programme.

Programme Components	Expected Outcomes (Expected Results)	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
<p>Innovation Acceleration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design - Source - Boost - Grant - Accelerate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated - Successful innovations replicated and scaled up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have identified and provided grants to high potential ventures working on innovations addressing prioritized challenges published in yearly call for applications, within a span of five years. - We have designed, delivered and managed an acceleration programme that connects innovators to world-class mentors, supports results-driven programming, and facilitates access to WFP's vast field operations and partners. - We have created spaces that promote new collaborations. - We have leveraged the financial power and expertise of private sector by through our visibility and networking activities. 	Multi-regional	\$7,550,000

Innovation Localistion Innovation Ecosystem - Innovators Community	Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation	Improved local access to innovation grants, including by non-accredited actors; and explore and create new partnerships for innovation in adaptation in local settings. Built capacity 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.	\$200,000
Innovation Dissemination - Monitoring and evaluation, - Knowledge Management and Sharing	- Evidence base generated and shared.	- Generated and shared evidence-based learnings and knowledge	\$450,000
Programme Execution cost (3%)			\$950,000
Total Programme Cost			\$9,150,000
Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5%)			\$850,0000
Amount of Financing Requested			\$10,000,000

D. Programme Calendar

The Programme will run on annual, 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 decided at a later stage and in a demand-driven, needs-based fashion.

The design and set up 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 period for final selection and contracting of CAIAP participants. The sprint acceleration phase will run for a period of six months followed by the visibility showcase for the cohort and closure. Below are two graphics depicting this: 1) the yearly Acceleration timeline and 2) the overall programme timeline.

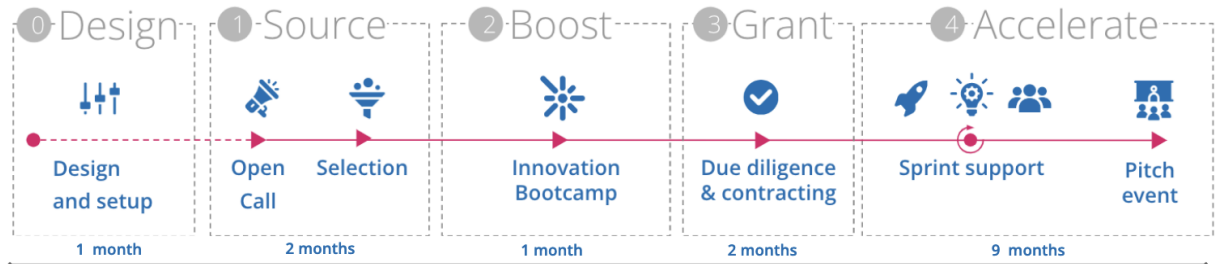


Figure 1. CAIAP Programme Timeline

Following is also the proposed dates for the key milestones for the programme:

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

PART II: PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Expected Results

The Expected Results (ER) of the CAIAP are four-fold and detailed in the below figure. A description of each ER, and associated workstreams to deliver these results follows.

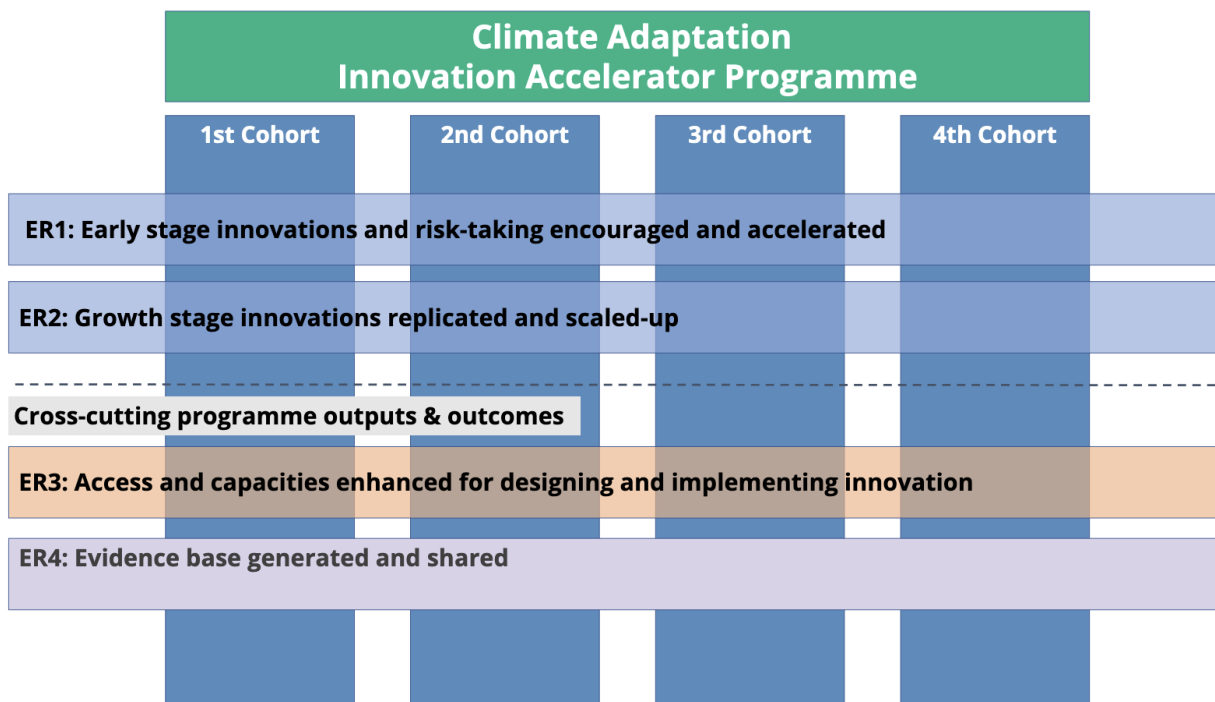


Figure 2. Climate Adaptation Innovation Acceleration Programme Expected Results

1. Expected Result One: Early stage innovations and risk taking are encouraged and accelerated in the Programme.

Description: The programme aims to foster a culture of innovation to enable climate adaptation by encouraging and promoting new, creative ideas and taking calculated risks to develop and implement these innovations. CAIAP will support and enable entrepreneurs and innovators with

early stage innovations with an established product market and or business model fit to think outside the box and push the boundaries of what is possible, while also providing the necessary resources and support to help these ideas succeed. By promoting innovation and risk-taking, CAIAP will enable innovators to crystallise the problems they are solving and new strengthen the viability, desirability and feasibility using experimentation to spark new ways of working and thinking, to create opportunities for transformative change. Grant awards for CAIAP participants with early stage innovations will range between USD 50,000 to USD 150,000.

2. Expected Result Two: Growth stage innovations replicated and scaled up.

Description: CAIAP will identify and support **growth stage innovations** that have demonstrated traction, product market fit and a validated business model, and demonstrable breadth and depth of impact. By providing these participants with the necessary resources, such as funding, mentorship, and access to networks, CAIAP will help them **replicate and scale** their innovations to new markets and regions. Through this process, the programme hopes to drive the mass adoption and diffusion of successful innovations, which can have a transformative impact on individuals, communities and developing countries in need of support with climate adaptation. Ultimately, the goal is to accelerate the transition towards more sustainable and resilient systems by identifying and scaling solutions that work. Grant awards for CAIAP participants with growth-stage innovations will range between USD 150,000 to USD 250,000.

3. Expected Result Three: Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation.

Description: CAIAP will support and enhance the ability of local communities and stakeholders to develop and implement innovative solutions to the challenges they face. This will involve working with partners to provide these communities with access to the necessary resources, knowledge, and networks to design and implement effective solutions tailored to their specific needs and contexts. By enhancing local capacities, the programme should empower communities to take ownership of the innovation process and drive sustainable development from the ground up. This can lead to more effective and sustainable solutions that are better suited to local needs and priorities, as well as greater local engagement and participation in the innovation process. Ultimately, the goal is to create a more inclusive and collaborative approach to innovation that benefits local communities and drives positive change.

4. Expected Result Four: Evidence base generated and shared.

Description: CAIAP will gather and share data and evidence on the outcomes and impact of the innovations developed and supported through the programme. This includes collecting data on the effectiveness and scalability of innovative solutions, as well as the social, economic, and environmental impacts of these solutions which will enhance climate adaptation. To ensure that the programme is meeting its objectives and delivering value to its stakeholders, the programme also incorporates a robust monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework. This framework will enable the programme to track progress towards its expected results, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that the programme is accountable and transparent in its operations and outcomes.

B. Programme Components

Despite worldwide commitments and efforts to evolve and change, there remains a dire need for solutions that not only help reduce the effects of the climate crisis, but those that help communities adapt to a world already affected by climatic changes. Locally driven climate adaptation solutions are urgently needed to provide protection and support to people, homes, businesses, developing countries and nation states, whose infrastructure and natural ecosystems have contributed the least to the climate emergency, but are the most impacted by it.

While many governments and international organizations are carrying out measures and implementing actions towards climate adaptation, innovative solutions and approaches from those proximate to the problem are also required to accelerate the overall pace of adaptation. **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.**

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 WFP Innovation Accelerator recognizes the powerful opportunity to join the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) partnership as a grant administrator. Building on past experiences, the 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).

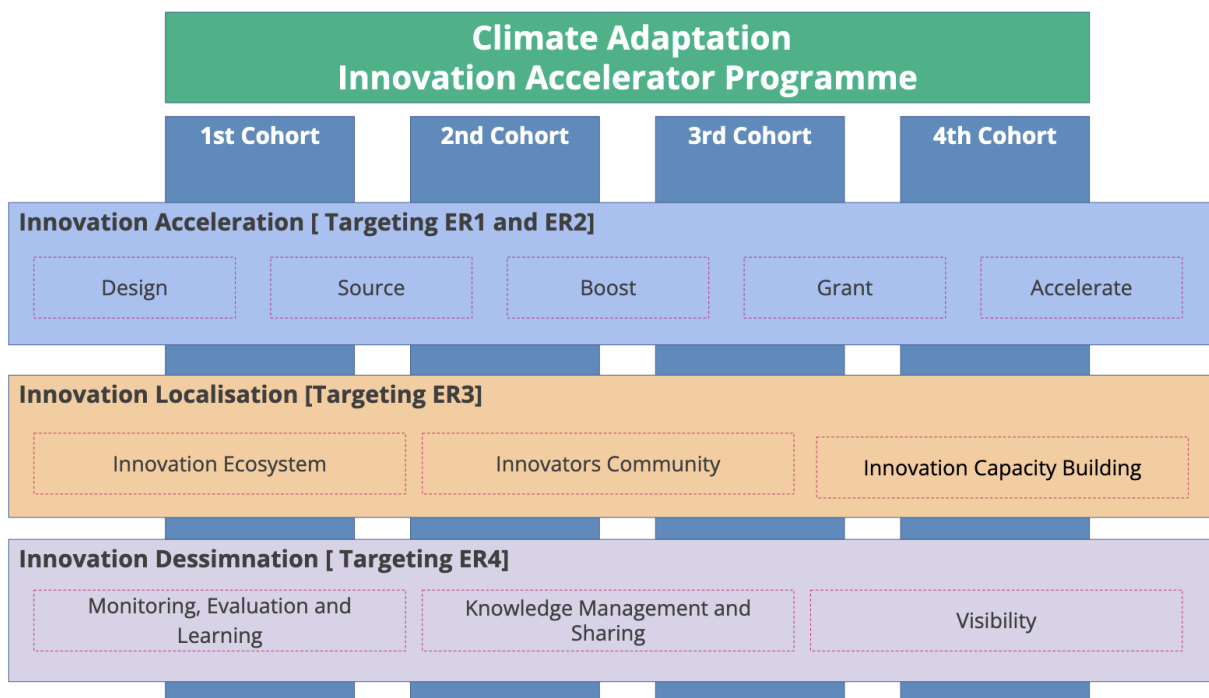


Figure 3. Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Programme Components

Innovation Acceleration

CAIAP will be executed by the WFP Innovation Accelerator, in close collaboration with the Adaptation Fund, on a yearly basis during a period of five years.

In the **Design** phase, the programme engages in a problem discovery process, reviews the latest trends, and engages with local communities and experts to identify the most pressing climate adaptation challenges. Then, programme calls for applications will be drafted and an Innovation Committee formed to support the programme management team to select the participating teams.

In the **Source** phase, the programme team will search for ventures with innovative solutions aimed at solving the prioritised cohort challenges, screen, select and invite shortlisted teams to participate in an Innovation Bootcamp, i.e. the Boost Phase. Each applicant’s innovation must show a clear focus on climate adaptation amongst other eligibility and selection criteria which are detailed in subsection 2.2.2 (source) below.

In the **Boost** phase, selected applicants will attend a five-day Innovation Bootcamp to refine their project plans and prepare an application to the CAIAP.

In the **Grant** phase, teams submit a grant application with a work plan and budget, which is reviewed and screened by a two-step process and a due diligence process conducted by the WFP Innovation Accelerator. The ventures with the highest potential will be awarded a grant and invited to participate in a six-months acceleration programme called the WFP Sprint Programme, which is part of the Accelerate phase.

The **Accelerate** phase will provide CAIAP participants with world-class mentors, results-driven programming, and access to WFP's vast field operations and partners to progress their pathway to scale. The programme concludes with a pitch event, where teams present their innovations to a multi-stakeholder audience.

Each phase is described in further detail in the following section..

Innovation Localisation

CAIAP aims to localize innovation by empowering local communities and stakeholders through the Innovation Ecosystem and Innovators community. It supports their ability to develop and implement solutions that address their unique challenges. The program 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 localized approach fosters solutions that are better suited to local needs and priorities, encourages greater community engagement, and leads to positive change.

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Innovation Ecosystem

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. According to their maturity stage, 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 and supported to strengthen how they are reaching and involving the local communities and other stakeholders. Additionally, they will need to secure or demonstrate partnerships with local authorities they have already established, which could enable their innovation's implementation and/or expansion. Innovation advisors will support participants 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 at a local level along with the venture's potential contribution to building local innovation capacities.

Innovators Community

Additionally, all participants will automatically become part of the programme's Innovator Community. The programme's Innovator 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. The principles, content, ways of working and goals of the innovator communities will be cohort based and co created by the members themselves, with facilitation support from the CAIAP team. 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. Members of the Innovator Community will be positively impacted by valuable, long-term connections, opportunities to learn, dive deep into and potentially solve complex challenges, connect with local networks and innovators spread across the world and WFP's and the Adaptation Fund's own networks.

Innovation Dissemination

CAIAP adopts a comprehensive approach that encompasses **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)**, **Knowledge Management and Sharing**, and **Visibility**. The program collects and disseminates 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. A robust MEL framework ensures progress tracking, identifies areas for improvement, and upholds accountability and transparency. CAIAP emphasizes the sharing of knowledge and insights through effective Knowledge Management and Sharing practices, enabling participants and stakeholders to learn from each other and maximize the program's impact. Additionally, the program prioritizes Visibility by promoting innovation dissemination, showcasing success stories, and leveraging various communication channels to amplify its reach and demonstrate the value of innovative solutions in climate adaptation. Through the integration of MEL, Knowledge Management and Sharing, and Visibility, CAIAP drives effectiveness, accountability, and the widespread dissemination of knowledge and innovation for climate adaptation efforts.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

The Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator Program (CAIAP) will implement a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework to achieve three goals: accountability to WFP and the Adaptation Fund, informed decision-making, and identifying opportunities for improvement. The framework's pillars are impact (measured through target setting and outcome indicators) and accountability (via performance reporting and donor reports). At the organizational level,

the MEL framework will assess program effectiveness and sustainability. At the program and project levels, it will monitor innovation portfolio evolution, project progress, and impact. Participants will define their own key performance indicators and milestones to demonstrate their progress towards scaling.

Knowledge Management and Sharing

Knowledge Management (KM) is a vital function of the WFP Innovation Accelerator, and its expertise will be leveraged for the CAIAP. The program will focus on capturing and documenting knowledge, learning, and knowledge-sharing, as well as tracking the use of knowledge. Through retrospectives, interviews, and synthesis, valuable insights will be gathered. Knowledge sharing will encompass best practices, impact stories, and lessons learned, utilizing WFP's global channels and networks. Metrics will measure the submission of lessons and good practices, publication of impact stories, and the reach of knowledge assets. Overall, KM plays a crucial role in optimizing resources and meeting the rising demand for evidence of innovation project impact within the CAIAP. More detailed explanation of the Knowledge Management (KM) function within the CAIAP, including specific strategies and approaches, will be provided in a subsequent section.

Visibility

Visibility is crucial for the growth of early and growth stage innovations, and CAIAP will provide participants with various support mechanisms. This includes 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. Leveraging the extensive network and Innovation Advisory Council memberships of the WFP Innovation Accelerator, this showcase aims to create valuable connections. Additionally, a cohort-wide announcement will be made on multiple internal and external channels to highlight the acceptance of the cohort into the program. Each CAIAP participating team will also have a dedicated website feature on a platform developed and maintained by the WFP Innovation Accelerator. External platforms such as the 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 utilized to amplify the messaging and increase visibility for the participating teams.

C. Innovation Acceleration Programme

CAIAP will be executed by the WFP Innovation Accelerator, in close collaboration with the Adaptation Fund, on a yearly basis during a period of five years. The acceleration programme and each stage is detailed in the below visual and explanation below.

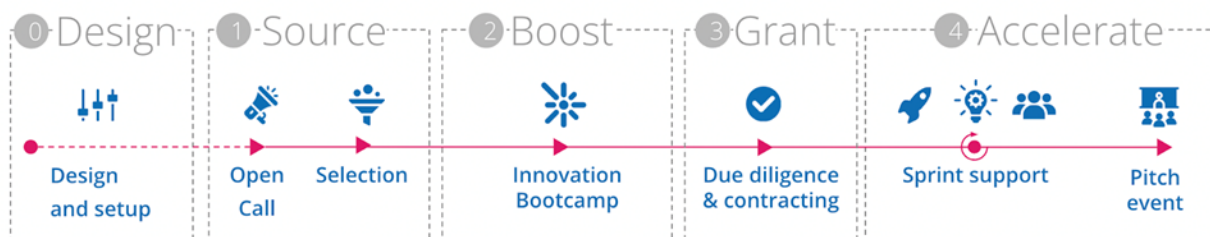


Figure 4. Acceleration Programme Phases

Phase 0. Design

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, engagement with local communities, stakeholders and experts to prioritize the most pressing climate adaptation challenges. As a result of the problem discovery process, the cohort's topics of focus will be defined. This will allow the programme to touch on a diverse set 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 prioritized challenges and the selection and eligibility criteria for the cohort's participants. This content will be drafted in alignment with the UNFCCC technology framework incl. Technology Needs Assessments and Technology Action Plans.

Additionally, for each cohort and based on the selected topics of focus, an Innovation Committee will be established in this phase. This Committee will be composed of representatives of WFP, the Adaptation Fund and other relevant stakeholders in the topics of focus. The role of the Innovation Committee will be to support the programme management team to select the cohort's participating teams.

Phase 1. Source

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 Accelerator's large innovation community and network. The source process will be organized as follows:

- **Call for Applications:** Calls for applications will be launched on multiple platforms and channels, promoted in key regions by international and regional partners, and managed by a dedicated sourcing team of the Climate Adaptation Innovation Accelerator. Successful applicants must meet all eligibility criteria and will be evaluated against stringent selection criteria.
- Next, there will be a **Screening phase**. Using our proven screening and evaluation process at the Accelerator, applications will be reviewed in a first round by two reviewers.
- **Review:** The reviewers will read the applications and then conduct an interview for eligible qualifying applications. **The following are the eligibility criteria for applicants, which will be further defined during the design phase of our programme.**
 - Eligible entities: established legal entities (for profit, social business, NGOs, INGOs).
 - Novelty: The solution is novel to the context or a novel product in and of itself. High and low tech solutions with a business model will be encouraged.
 - Proximity: ventures already anchored in local context, or with evidence of relevant local partnerships (with governments, local implementing partners, NGOs, communities).
 - 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.
 - Maturity: Early stage innovations (between proof of concept and minimum viable segment) or & Growth stage innovations (scaling/growth model). More details on the criteria for these two work streams can be found in the following figure:

	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

Phase 2. Boost

In this phase, selected applicants will be invited to participate in an Innovation Bootcamp, which is a five-day, high-intensity experience with 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, as a preparation for phases three and four of the programme (Grant & Accelerate). The bootcamp will also include opportunities for networking with other participants, community members and mentoring opportunities.

Furthermore, the bootcamp will serve as an opportunity for the CAIAP team to better assess the applicants and decide whether they would be a good fit for the programme. Sample curriculums for the applicants in early stage and growth work streams can be found in Annex 4: Programme Tools.

Phase 3. Grant

After participants complete their participation in the Boost phase, they will develop and submit a grant application. The grant application will describe how they intend to leverage the grants to continue progressing their innovation. The application will include a work plan and its corresponding budget. As in the Source phase, the grant applications will be screened by a two-step review process, followed by interviews and further consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Additionally to the grant application review process, the WFP Innovation Accelerator will conduct a due diligence process, which includes reputational, operational and financial assessments of the potential grantees. The results of the grant application review and due diligence process will be presented to WFP's Innovation Compliance Committee.

The role of the Innovation Compliance Committee will be to assess if the Grant Award Selection Process is fully compliant and each stage duly documented. The Innovation Compliance Committee will verify whether the principles of transparency, competition, and segregation of duties have been adhered to as outlined in the WFP Innovation Accelerator Joint Directive.

The applicants which demonstrate 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 during phase 4 (Accelerate).

Phase 4. Accelerate

The Accelerate phase will provide CAIAP participants with exceptional support from the WFP Innovation Accelerator and other programme partners. As indicated in the 'Expected Results' section, acceleration support will be tailored based on the associated workstream the CAIAP participant applied to, as illustrated by the figure below:

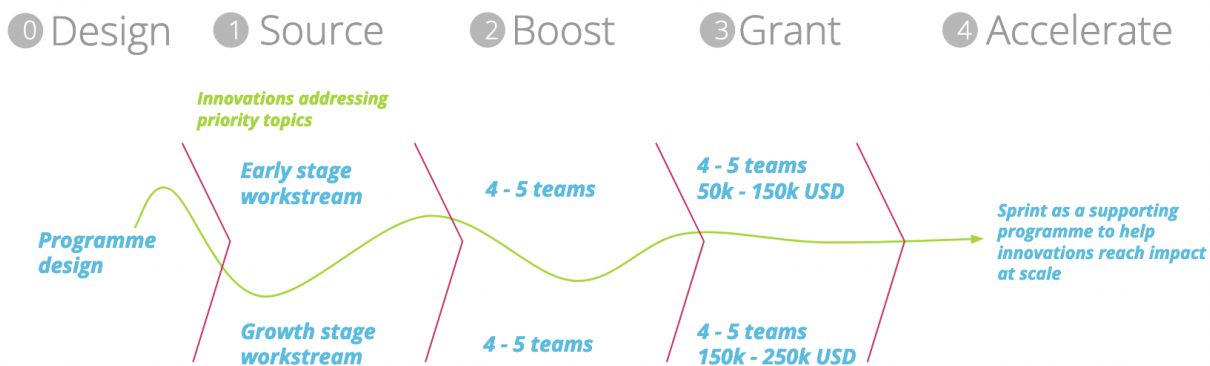


Figure 6. Acceleration Programme Workstreams

Our programme offer for the early stage and growth stage workstreams will be namely differentiated by:

- a) Size of grants indicated in above Figure 7;
- b) Acceleration and capacity building support customised for the specific needs and stages of the applicants.

Early stage innovations will be given specific support to validate their business models, refine their product or service offerings, build their teams, identify their target markets, or develop their go-to-market strategies.

Growth stage innovations, on the other hand, have already established themselves in the market and are often focused on scaling their operations, expanding into new markets, and developing new products or services. These will require different support in areas such as financial management, talent acquisition, and strategic planning.

During the Accelerate phase, all participants programme participants will also receive support from world-class mentors, support with results-driven programming, and facilitate access to WFP’s vast field operations and partners. The Sprint Programme also provides further networking opportunities with other participants within the same or other cohorts. This phase will be closed 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.

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**.

Regarding the timeline of the acceleration support, we will maintain a six month window to provide our tailored acceleration support. However, based on our experience running Sprint programmes, we are aware that certain innovations require additional time for set up, implementation and or results monitoring, therefore there will be 3 months extension windows considered for certain ventures, bringing the acceleration phase to six-nine months total.

At the end of the acceleration phase, success will be evident through progress which CAIAP participants have made in the four key variables of desirability, feasibility, financial viability and replicability of their solution.

D. Compliance with AF Social Policy and Gender Policy

The programme would 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 (CO)?
- Proof of Value: What are the key benefits that the project will provide to the country office (CO) 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 (CO)?
- 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 center of our focus. The CAIAP program 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 program 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, the CAIAP program places significant 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 program 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 program 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, the CAIAP program actively works towards enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, ultimately promoting sustainable development and fostering equitable outcomes.

E. Cost-Effectiveness of the Proposed Programme

To ensure cost effectiveness of our program, all innovations will be analyzed from a cost benefit analysis in the review stage. This three pronged analysis will be conducted by the reviewers of applicants prior to selection into the program:

1. Identify the 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.
1. Quantify the benefits: Reviewers will assess the positive outcomes or benefits resulting from the innovation as they relate to climate adaptation. These could 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.
2. Calculate the cost-effectiveness ratio: Reviewers will divide the total costs by the quantified benefits to obtain a cost-effectiveness ratio. This ratio will help enable program staff to compare different innovations and determine how efficiently they achieve their intended outcomes. A lower ratio will indicate greater cost-effectiveness.
3. Compare 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 the program, the Impact Orientation, the application of Human-Centered Design (HCD) principles, and the role of the Regional or Multi-Regional Approach will be addressed. This holistic approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of how the program generates value, optimizes resource allocation, and achieves efficient outcomes. In this analysis, we will delve into each of these angles to provide a thorough 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.

1) Impact Orientation Framework:

An impact-oriented framework of the proposed programme involves assessing the outcomes and benefits generated in relation to the investments made. This analysis considers the program'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 program'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 our work has been religiously governed by an impact-oriented approach. This unwavering focus on driving meaningful change has allowed us to make a significant difference in the lives of vulnerable populations. In 2022 alone, our efforts reached a total of more than 15 million people across 85 countries and territories. By prioritizing impact, we have been able to maximize the reach and effectiveness of our interventions, ensuring that our resources are directed towards creating tangible and positive outcomes for those in need.

Human-Centered Design (HCD):

The application of Human-Centered 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 program can better understand their needs, preferences, and contexts. This user-centric approach minimizes the risk of investing resources in solutions that do not effectively address the underlying challenges. Consequently, the program can optimize resource allocation, 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 program. By adopting a regional perspective, the program can 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 utilization of regional strengths, resources, and capacities, optimizing the allocation of resources and maximizing the impact across a broader geographic area. By avoiding duplication of efforts, streamlining processes, and fostering collaboration among regional stakeholders, the program can achieve higher cost-effectiveness and generate greater overall impact compared to isolated, single-site interventions.

Hypothesis-Driven approach:

The program employs a hypothesis-driven approach to ensure cost efficiency in its operations. By formulating clear hypotheses and defining specific goals, the program sets a focused direction for its initiatives. This approach allows for targeted testing and learning, enabling the program to identify effective strategies while minimizing resource wastage on ineffective or inefficient interventions. The ventures employ a hypothesis-driven approach to ensure cost efficiency in their operations. By formulating clear hypotheses and defining specific goals, the ventures set a focused direction for their initiatives. This approach allows for targeted testing and learning, enabling the ventures to identify effective strategies while minimizing 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 optimize their interventions based on evidence and real-time feedback, ensuring that resources are directed towards the most impactful solutions. For example, one venture we have supported is working to enable access to carbon credits for Smallholder farmers in one of our programs. The team divided their budget around the three key hypotheses in the project, which are a) can we build a product which successfully maps rural farms, b) set up a team in a new geography and successfully expand our operations to reach more farmers at scale, and c) monitor impacts of the carbon finance on smallholder farmers. This translated into a budget organized into categories primarily within a) staff costs, b) product costs, and c) farmer training and onboarding costs. This approach enables an efficient and transparent budget management approach, which is required for innovation programs.

In summary, evaluating the cost-effectiveness of a proposed program 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 maximizing positive change. The application of Human-Centered Design principles ensures that solutions are tailored to meet the specific needs of beneficiaries, minimizing unnecessary expenses and optimizing resource allocation. Additionally, 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 program can strategically allocate resources, deliver impactful outcomes, and maximize its overall effectiveness in addressing climate challenges and supporting vulnerable communities. In addition, a Hypothesis-Driven approach enables the program 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.

F. Alignment with National Strategies as well as UNFCCC Framework

Our programme is driven by identified needs. Need identification serves as the starting point for all subsequent calls for applications which we will issue when sourcing for solutions. The program team will work closely with WFP Country Offices to capture problem statements to ensure that the solutions we source are both disruptive and practical, allowing for implementation within WFP operating contexts. WFP Country Office works closely with national governments, so every project that we are designing now will be aligned with the 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, that have been agreed upon with the respective national government. The other stakeholders will vary according to each project and may involve private sector partnerships that the CO already has in place or new startups ecosystem etc. In addition, this might lead to future joint proposals as the Accelerator and Iraq CO share common donors.

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

- We access direct feedback from WFP field colleagues regarding beneficiary needs and capture strategic priorities under WFP programmatic topics.
- We collaborate closely with WFP HQ Units, Regional Bureaux, and Country Offices to validate innovation white spots through a series of consultations.
- We provide highly customized problem-scoping workshops to map out innovative interventions around critical topics or geographies.

Through these three steps, we cover the operational value chain from top to bottom, ensuring full alignment with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, technical plans, and compliance with global frameworks. For this programme, we are following a collaborative approach, working with different Climate Units in WFP HQ Units, Regional Bureaux, and WFP Country Offices. This collaborative effort guarantees full alignment with adaptation planning processes, national or sub-national 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.

Furthermore, the programme aligns with the key principles and guidance outlined by the UNFCCC. It recognizes the critical role of innovation in addressing climate change, as emphasized in Article 10, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement. The programme 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, the programme aligns with the provisions mentioned in the Glasgow Climate Pact, which emphasize the importance of cooperative action on

technology development and transfer for adaptation actions. This includes the acceleration, encouragement, and enablement of innovation. The programme 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.

G. Alignment with National Technical Standards

Full alignment with national technical standards will be achieved through a meticulous need identification process, as outlined in the previous section. Additionally, close collaboration with WFP Country Offices involved in the program 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, the program ensures 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.

H. Double Funding

No double funding is foreseen for the programme. This commitment ensures that the resources allocated to the programme are utilized efficiently and effectively, without duplication or overlapping of funding sources. By avoiding double funding, the programme maintains transparency and accountability in its financial operations. It also allows for better coordination and optimization of resources, enabling the programme to maximize its impact and deliver results in a streamlined and sustainable manner. This approach safeguards against financial inefficiencies and ensures that resources are utilized in accordance with the programme's objectives and the expectations of its funders and stakeholders.

I. Learning and Knowledge Management System

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, and our strong KM expertise will be leveraged for the CAIAP. To optimise limited resources, sharing of knowledge and information is essential, especially when trying to meet the rising demand for evidence of the impact of innovation projects. 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.

CAIAP will benefit from WFP's established KM practices, guidelines, and channels for sharing and amplifying innovation knowledge. The KM approach for the programme will include the following key components with a strong focus on learning and knowledge-sharing:

Knowledge capture and documentation

- Retrospectives: One of the most effective KM processes for capturing lessons from an innovation project to improve future work. Retrospects will focus on identifying and documenting what went well, and what did not go to plan.
- Interviews: The programme will capture and document knowledge from individual programme participants through in-person or written Q&As to capture their knowledge and recommendations on a specific topic.
- Synthesising: The programme will support innovation teams to organise documented knowledge into structured materials in such a way that it is easily digestible and useful for others.

Learning and knowledge-sharing

- To maximise value for the broader innovation and development ecosystem, sharing knowledge and lessons learned from the projects is key. Some priority topics of focus for knowledge sharing in the CAIAP will include: project support and scaling best practices; impact stories related to innovation project implementation and scaling in the field; as well as lessons learned from successes and failures.
- Participants of the CAIAP will be able to tap into WFP's global knowledge-sharing and communication channels to learn from WFP's operational experience and share their insights with our network. WFP works in more than 120 countries and territories and has offices all over the world that are implementing similar interventions and use similar approaches and tools to assist those most in need. Our growing network of WFP Innovation Hubs, Innovation Units and WFP Innovation Champions Community enable us to boost information flow and collaborate across different locations to learn from each other and ensure innovative initiatives can be replicated.
- Knowledge products produced for external audiences will be distributed through targeted communications via Twitter, LinkedIn, member newsletters, as well as other channels and networks, in order to benefit other stakeholders working in climate

adaptation. For a more detailed overview of the WFP Innovation Accelerator's knowledge-sharing, communication channels and global reach.

- CAIAP participants will have the opportunity to contribute to the WFP Innovation Accelerator's Medium blog to share best practices (proven strategies, steps and methods that helped them accomplish their goals), or lessons from their project that may be valuable to other innovators and organisations looking to implement similar solutions.

Tracking the use of knowledge

The following are key metrics that the programme will use to measure the impact of KM activities:

- Number of lessons submitted per project;
- Number of good practices submitted per project;
- Number of impact stories and case studies published;
- Number of times read and/or social media reach per knowledge asset.

J. The Consultative Process

To illustrate our consultative process, we can highlight one of our recent climate innovation programs in the MENA region. This program was designed in collaboration with the Regional Bureau of MENA, the Country Office of Iraq, and the Iraqi Government to promote resilience-building and support climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities. To ensure a collaborative approach, we took the following steps:

- Formation of a joint project team consisting of members from the Accelerator, Regional Bureaux, and 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 Regional Bureaux, Country Office, and Innovation Accelerator, or if necessary, through vendors.
- Utilization 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.

We will support ventures within the ACFIA program to adopt a similar approach to the one outlined above. By adopting this collaborative approach, the program ensures its relevance from the very beginning and enhances the adoptability of the innovation ventures, accelerating climate adaptation practices. In addition, we will work with stakeholders to consider the ways in which each project addresses gender 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; decisionmaking; responsive feedback mechanisms?
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Are monitoring systems collecting and analyzing: 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.

K. Human Centricity and Contextual Relevance of the Project

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 organization and aligned with our strategic goals. Ultimately, the use of Human-Centred Design ensures we create solutions that are tailor-made for the people we serve.

The programme recognizes the value of drawing on multiple perspectives on innovation to address the challenges posed by climate change. It actively seeks input from various stakeholders, including communities that are vulnerable to climate change, research organizations, and other partners in the innovation space. By incorporating diverse perspectives, the programme 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 that involve direct interaction with these communities. It seeks their insights, knowledge, and lived experiences to understand their specific needs, challenges, and aspirations. By involving these communities in the innovation process, the programme ensures that solutions are relevant, context-specific, and responsive to their unique circumstances.

In addition to engaging with communities, the programme collaborates with research organizations to tap into their expertise, scientific knowledge, and technical insights. Research organizations provide valuable inputs and analysis, contributing to evidence-based

decision-making and the development of innovative solutions. Their contributions help ensure that the programme is grounded in sound research and best practices.

Furthermore, the programme actively seeks partnerships with other actors in the innovation space, such as private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, 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 our programme design draws on multiple perspectives on innovation can be illustrated through the last [Climate Adaptation and Resilience innovation challenge](#) in November 2022. During this challenge, we invited all the heads of our climate departments within the WFP like Gernot Lagada, the Director of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction at the WFP, to define the innovation challenge problem statement with full alignment with the UNFCCC framework. By involving key stakeholders from various departments, we ensured that diverse perspectives and expertise were considered in identifying the most pressing climate-related issues.

Furthermore, another example of our inclusive approach can be seen in the design process of this proposal. We have actively engaged our climate departments at global, regional, and national levels to collaborate on the development of this proposal. By involving stakeholders from different levels, we ensure 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 our program 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.

L. 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 constraints on societies as well as increases the risk of populations falling into

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

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 *likely* 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, the program will select 8-10 innovative solutions per cohort which will support communities in fragile contexts in the face of a changing climate

M. Programme Sustainability

Sustainability will be embedded into the design, implementation and monitoring of this program. 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 organization, 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,

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

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 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:** The program 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 the program'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 programs 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.
2. **Enhance the financial sustainability of the ventures:** The programme 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 the project's outcomes. Through this approach, the program 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:** The program actively will 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.

By integrating sustainability considerations into the design of the programme and creating pathways for scaling up successful small grants projects, the program ensures that the positive outcomes are not only achieved but also maintained and expanded over time.

N. Environmental and social impact and risk screening process

Checklist of environmental and social principles	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	Low/no risk: Innovations will carry out all its activities in connection with this Agreement in accordance with all laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations bearing upon the performance of its obligations.
<i>Access and Equity</i>	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 program will also be encouraged to conduct in-depth consultations with communities and stakeholders during the design, boost and accelerate phase of the program to ensure that any barriers to access and equity can be overcome in line with the AF’s ESP.
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	Low/no risk: WFP works with some of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups of people world wide. Furthermore, persons in vulnerable situations – owing to factors including geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, national or social origin, birth or other status and disability – may experience heightened exposure and vulnerability to climate-induced harms ⁵ . As such, 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 marginalized 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

⁵ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/climate-change/impact-climate-change-rights-people-vulnerable-situations>

	additional disproportionate distribution of adverse impacts is expected for the marginalized and vulnerable subgroups in this project.
<i>Human Rights</i>	Low/no risk: WFP upholds the values of fundamental human rights, social justice, the dignity, worth and diversity of individuals, equal rights for men and women, as well as competence, respect and discretion. Our response is rooted in the core humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence. Together, these norms are vital for WFP to effectively reach the individuals and communities we serve. The IE and its partners affirm the fundamental human rights of all people. The project and its intended activities do not risk violating any pillar of human rights.
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>	Low risk: The project prioritises women, who form the majority of smallholder farmers in Bhutan, as the primary beneficiaries and will further mainstream gender as set out in Part II.M. The project will ensure that women, men, and female and male youth can equitably engage in and benefit from project activities such as provision of microinsurance and climate-resilient value chain development. The project's gender mainstreaming strategy is a central element of the exit strategy, and is set out in Part II.M, and will be further elaborated during full proposal development. A gender assessment has been conducted and women and women's groups have been consulted during the community and stakeholder consultations, and will be more intensively consulted during both the detailed design and implementation phases of the project. During full proposal development, more detailed information on the differentiated impacts between women and men at the target district level will be gathered through community consultations and the project activities will be developed based on this. The Gender Assessment recommendations have been integrated into the CN and will inform the implementation phase. Factors influencing the discrimination against women in terms of land ownership are not expected to pose any risks in Bhutan, in view of the migration out of the rural areas and as women's ownership of land is relatively equitable in many parts of the country.
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	Low/no risk: 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. Child labour is not common in the targeted areas. Avoidance measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zero tolerance for child labour of children below 14 years; - Promote school attendance.
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	Low/no risk: Once the project localities are selected during FP development, the targeted communities will be identified, which may certainly include indigenous people. Should these communities be identified as project beneficiaries, additional efforts will be made to design the project activities so that they confer equitable benefits to female, male and youth indigenous peoples, as well as any other marginalised communities identified. 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.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	No risk: The project is not expected to lead to involuntary resettlement, neither in physical nor economic terms. Should certain
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	Low/no risk: A core component of WFPs climate programmatic work involves the restoration of degraded ecosystems as natural shields against climate hazards. Nature itself is often the best way to protect both people and planet. Rehabilitating ecosystems helps to reduce people’s vulnerability to climate shocks and stresses while also protecting biodiversity and promoting social cohesion. Up to 2021, WFP has rehabilitated 1.6 million hectares of degraded land, built 111,000 water ponds and planted 60,000 hectares of forests. Innovations in the AFCIA program will be encouraged to consider all aspects of the project from an environmental protection angle of natural habitats.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	Low/moderate risk: Innovations in AFCIA will be encouraged to consider the conservation of biological diversity in their programmatic activities.
<i>Climate Change</i>	Low risk: The ultimate impact AFCIA seeks to generate is to support and scale innovations that can enable Climate Adaptation. The project will not generate any significant emissions of greenhouse gases or reduce the capacity of carbon sinks. All project activities will be designed to be low-emissions, as well as adaptive – e.g. the promotion of conservation agriculture and organic production. As the project sites will be highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, all project components and activities will be designed to contribute to increasing local capacities to sustainably face climate change in the long-term, and climate variability in the short -and medium-term. Examples include the promotion of i) good agronomic practices for better management of soil and water resources; ii) organic production and Integrated pest management techniques coupled with the use of organic fertilizers; and iii) the increase of carbon sinks’ potential through conservation agriculture, are expected to reduce the emissions deriving from agricultural activities. Plants and crops will be selected to ensure a better adaptability to the current and projected climatic conditions.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	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 minimize material resource usage, and minimize the production of wastes and emittance of pollutants.
<i>Public Health</i>	Low/no risk: 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.

<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	Low/no risk: 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.
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	Low/no risk: Innovations, particularly agricultural innovations, will be supported to ensure that activities will not pose risks to land and soil conservation, but rather will be specifically designed to address land degradation and promote sustainable land management and erosion control. Innovations involving smallholder farmers will be encouraged to utilize conservation agriculture and organic production activities will additionally support protection and enhancement of lands and soil fertility and soil structure.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Coordination Arrangements

CAIAP is a program that operates in multiple regions. Each program cohort will have a designated region of focus. The initial cohort will concentrate on addressing climate adaptation challenges in the MENA region. Future cohorts will target different regions, with the selection based on demand and specific needs. We maintain close and direct collaboration with the Regional Directors, Regional Director Deputies, and Country Directors to ensure strong alignment and extensive senior-level involvement right from the beginning. This collaborative approach greatly contributes to the program's smooth and successful implementation.

On the project level, Our project management arrangements for the AFCIA are designed to support innovators efficiently and effectively at both the regional and multi-regional levels. We will have a dedicated Project Management (PM) team that's responsible for coordinating all activities.

The PM comprises team members with project management skills and expertise in climate change and entrepreneurship. Each participating region will have representation and support from this team to ensure project and program success. Assigned project PMs will employ globally recognized project management methodologies, particularly those that encourage innovation and flexibility, such as *Agile*.

Project coordination within and among participating countries will be achieved through regular meetings involving PMs from each region. These meetings will offer opportunities to share progress, resolve challenges, and make crucial decisions. Given the geographically dispersed nature of the project, we will leverage digital collaboration tools and cloud-based project management systems for real-time information sharing and seamless cooperation.

We recognize the value of partnering with national institutions and National Implementing Entities (NIEs) in each participating country. We aim to ensure that local entities are deeply

involved in project activities, starting from the project design phase and throughout the project lifecycle, as this will enhance ownership, promote sustainability, and enable us to tap into local expertise and networks.

Our strategy includes comprehensive stakeholder engagement sessions designed to identify potential NIEs and national institutions that can play vital roles in the project's implementation. Specifically, we'll look for institutions involved in supporting entrepreneurship and those committed to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Where feasible, we'll partner with these entities to disburse the small grants and provide necessary support to the recipient entrepreneurs.

The PM team will ensure that these institutions are integrated into the project's management structure, providing the required support and capacity building to enhance their effectiveness. We believe that such partnerships will not only contribute to the successful implementation of our project but also support capacity development for climate change entrepreneurship at the national level.

Through this structured yet flexible project management arrangement, we aim to encourage innovation and collaboration while ensuring efficient coordination and successful implementation of our small grants innovation program at regional and multi-regional levels.

B. Programme and Financial Risk management

Our 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 program 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, as summarized 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

Figure 7. Grant Management Process

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

b) Financial and Program Risk Management

Once selected ventures are accepted into the program, we will employ financial and program risk management processes to ensure program success. We will implement the following measures:

Financial risk management:

To mitigate risks, we will implement the following measures:

1. 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.
2. Audits and Financial Reporting: Regular internal and external audits will be conducted to ensure financial compliance. We will provide timely and transparent financial reports to all stakeholders, including donors, partners, and grantees.
3. Grantee Financial Management: We will implement rigorous financial assessments of prospective grantees and provide them with financial management training. We will disburse grants in tranches, linked to clearly defined milestones.

Project/Programme Risk Management:

To mitigate risks, we will implement the following measures:

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.
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.

By adopting these financial and project/programme risk management measures, we aim to ensure the successful execution of our small grants innovation program and deliver the intended benefits to entrepreneurs tackling climate change.

C. Environmental and Social Risk Management

To ensure effective environmental and social risk management in alignment with the guidance provided, CAIAP programme will implement the following measures:

1. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP): We will develop an ESMP that outlines the risks identified, the anticipated negative impacts, and the necessary measures to manage or avoid these impacts. The ESMP will be a comprehensive and actionable plan.
2. Risk Identification and Safeguards: We will ensure that both the fully formulated activities included in the programme proposal and the allowed and justified ventures (Unidentified Sub-Projects) undergo a rigorous risk identification process. This will involve identifying and assessing environmental and social risks associated with each activity, including potential negative impacts.
3. Supervision and Monitoring: WFP as the implementing entity (IE) will assume responsibility for supervising and monitoring the execution of project activities by the ventures (Executing Entities (EEs)). The IE will oversee the implementation of the ESMP by the EEs and ensure their adherence to the prescribed management measures.

4. **Capacity Building:** The IE will play a crucial role in ensuring that the EEs possess the necessary capacity to effectively implement the ESMP. The IE will assess the EEs' capabilities and offer training or resources where needed to enhance their ability to manage environmental and social risks.
5. **Commitment to Avoid Negative Impacts:** The IE will verify the commitment of the EEs to avoid any unwanted negative impacts resulting from the program activities. This commitment will be reinforced through regular communication, training, and the establishment of clear responsibilities and accountability.
6. **Information Collection and Reporting:** The ESMP will specify the information that needs to be collected to monitor the implementation of the plan. The IE 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.

By incorporating these measures, CAIAP programme will proactively address environmental and social risks, minimize negative impacts, and contribute to sustainable development. The ESMP will serve as a robust framework for managing these risks, promoting accountability, and ensuring compliance with established guidelines and standards.

D. M&E, Knowledge Management and Visibility Arrangements

CAIAP will leverage an MEL framework at an organisation, programme, and project level 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, at all three levels.

At the programme and project level, the MEL framework allows to monitor the programme's innovation portfolio evolution, the projects' progress and their impact. Throughout the acceleration programme, participants will dive deep into their own MEL framework by defining their key performance indicators and target milestones which will enable them to provide evidence of their impact and progress in their pathway to scale.

At the organisational level, the MEL framework will allow CAIAP to monitor the effectiveness and sustainability of our programme.

Below is a table and budget outlining this in further detail:

Type of M+E Activity	Responsible Party	Budget (USD)	Timeframe
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Development of data management system with query, reporting and analysis capabilities	AFCIA Program staff	\$250,000	6 months
Project Monitoring and Reporting	AFCIA Program staff		Biannual & Annual
Midterm review (if planned) & Terminal Evaluation	ACFIA Program Staff		Midterm and End of Project

E. Results Framework

Result Area Project Outcome	Outputs	Indicators	Target	Milestones (activities)
<p>1. Expected Result One: Early stage innovations and risk taking are encouraged and accelerated in the Programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An efficient grant mechanism is established to award early stage innovations - High quality and effective acceleration support services are delivered to early stage innovations 	<p>Number of acceleration coaching sessions to support early stage innovations to experiment, take risks, and iterate.</p> <p>Number of mentor sessions per cohort to support teams</p> <p>Number of innovators coached</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4-5 venture projects sourced, funded, coached, and accelerated per cohort - 20 mentor sessions per cohort (minimum) - 30 coaching sessions 	<p>CAIAP has identified and provided grants to high potential early stage ventures addressing prioritized challenges, published in four call for applications, within a span of five years.</p> <p>CAIAP has designed, delivered and managed an acceleration programme that connects innovators to world-class mentors, supports results-driven programming, and facilitates access to WFP's vast field</p>

			per cohort (minimum)	<p>operations and partners.</p> <p>CAIAP has created spaces that promote new collaborations.</p> <p>CAIAP has leveraged the financial power and expertise of private sector by through our visibility, mentorship and networking activities.</p>
<p>2. Expected Result Two: Growth stage innovations replicated and scaled up.</p>	<p>-An efficient grant mechanism is established to award early stage innovations</p> <p>-High quality and effective acceleration support services are delivered to early stage innovations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of acceleration coaching sessions to support growth stage innovations to crystallize their roadmaps to scale. - Number of mentor sessions per cohort to support teams - Number of innovators coached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4-5 venture projects sourced, funded, coached, and accelerated per cohort - 20 mentor sessions per cohort (minimum) - 30 coaching sessions per cohort (minimum) 	<p>CAIAP has identified and provided grants to high potential early stage ventures addressing prioritized challenges four in yearly call for applications, within a span of five years.</p> <p>CAIAP has have designed, delivered and managed an acceleration programme that connects innovators to world-class mentors, supports results-driven programming, and facilitates access to WFP's vast field operations and partners.</p> <p>CAIAP has created spaces that promote new collaborations.</p> <p>CAIAP has leveraged the financial power</p>

				and expertise of private sector by through our visibility, mentorship and networking activities.
3. Expected Result Three: Access and capacities enhanced for designing and implementing innovation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An innovation ecosystem is created to foster innovation - An innovators community is created to support cross pollination of ideas - Innovation capacity building activities are delivered to early and growth stage innovators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of stakeholders engaged in the innovation ecosystem -Number of members of the innovation community -Number of capacity building sessions delivered for the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -30 stakeholders engaged per cohort -30 members of the innovation community per cohort -10 sessions per cohort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Teams are supported to design and implement innovation to enable localization, user centricity and scale. -Teams will be provided with resources, knowledge and networks to to design and implement effective solutions to problems
4. Expected Result Four: Evidence base generated and shared.	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) activities are conducted to collect evidence on the impact of innovations in the CAIAP program Knowledge Management products are developed and disseminated to the	Number of project reports and knowledge management (KM) products issued Number of showcase and knowledge exchange events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -4 reports generated per cohort -2 blogs published per cohort -1 showcase event held per cohort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly project progress reports generated Yearly project impact reports generated KM products documenting lessons learned issued on yearly basis

	innovators community, ecosystem and wider network of stakeholders			
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F. Alignment with with AF Results Framework

Project Objectives	Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
<p>Identify high potential climate ventures working on innovations addressing prioritized challenges</p> <p>Design, deliver and manage a climate adaptation acceleration programme</p>	<p>New innovations and risk-taking encouraged and accelerated</p> <p>Successful innovations replicated and scaled up</p>	<p>- Number of projects supported per cohort per year</p> <p>Number of mentor sessions held</p> <p>- Number of coaching sessions held</p> <p>- Number of grants issued</p> <p>- Number of networking events held amongst community and ecosystem members</p>	<p>Output 8: Viable innovations rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated</p>	<p>- Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated</p> <p>- Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated</p>	\$7,550,000
<p>Create spaces that promote new collaborations</p> <p>Strengthen local climate change</p>	<p>- Innovation Ecosystem convened around thematic focus areas</p>	<p>- Number of capacity building sessions on localization,</p>	<p>Output 8: Viable innovations rolled out, scaled up,</p>	<p>- Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation</p>	\$200,000

<p>adaptation capacities and networks Leverage the financial power and expertise of the private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovators community convened per cohort 	<p>and innovation held</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of mentor sessions with private sector held 	<p>encouraged and/or accelerated</p>	<p>practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated 	
<p>Track the increased adoption of innovations and their intended impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) - Knowledge Management (KM) and Sharing - Visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of MEL products generated - Number of KM products generated . Number of showcase events for knowledge sharing held 	<p>Output 8: Viable innovations rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated 	<p>\$450.000</p>

G. Detailed Budget

The below budget details the overall budget description (Budget Table)

Budget Table

OVERALL BUDGET DISTRIBUTION		
Item	Description	USD
1	Grants*	\$5,800,000
2	Innovation Acceleration Programme	\$1,200,000
3	Hybrid Bootcamps (4 Bootcamps)	\$400,000
4	Travels	\$150,000
5	Innovation Community and Innovators Community	\$200,000
6	Monitoring and Evaluation	\$250,000
7	Knowledge Management and Sharing	\$200,000
8	Programme Execution Cost (9.5%)	\$950,000
9	MIE Project Cycle Management Fee (8.5%)	\$850,000
10	Total Budget (5+6)	\$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.*

H. Fund Disbursement Schedule

Disbursements	Milestone	Amount (\$)	Date
First Disbursement	Fund agreement signed	2,000,000	January 2024

Second Disbursement	First batch of venture graduated	2,000,000	January 2025
Third Disbursement	Second batch of venture graduated	2,000,000	January 2026
Fourth Disbursement	Third batch of venture graduated	2,000,000	January 2027
Fifth Disbursement	Fourth batch of the ventures graduated	2,000,000	January 2028

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

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 the programme 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 overseeing the MENA region, to strategically finalized country selection. 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.

Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁶: *Letters of endorsement may be provided at a later stage, if not possible to include with the fully-developed programme⁷. 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.*

<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>
<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>
<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>

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

⁷ 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).

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*

<p>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, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
<p><i>Name & Signature</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator</p>	
<p>Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i></p>	<p>Tel. and email:</p>
<p>Project Contact Person:</p>	
<p>Tel. And Email:</p>	



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: 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 Accelerator supports WFP country offices, 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 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 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.

We 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 from 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. We received over 300 applications 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**, we 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. Our 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 we 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 centers 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 2: WFP Climate Publications and Projects

Climate Action at WFP

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, minimize 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](#). This brochure outlines the principles of forecast-based financing and explains the set up. It also includes some country examples from WFP Anticipatory Action programmes.
- [Evidence base on Anticipatory Action](#). A review of the evidence for anticipatory action based on forecast-based financing initiatives from the past few years. It looks at a variety of actions including cash transfers for households at risk of flooding, and livelihood and health interventions that help humanitarian organizations and governments prepare and respond early.
- [Anticipatory Action Programmes in Eastern Africa](#). An overview of WFP-supported anticipatory action programmes in Eastern Africa.
- [Independent Review of WFP's Anticipatory Cash Transfers](#). An 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 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 Overview](#). A factsheet outlining different climate risk financing instruments and their integration in WFP Programmes.
- [Microinsurance Factsheet](#). An 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?](#) An 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 SHF** across **16 states** in India in **100 days**.



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.



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 3: 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.

Country	Title	Value (USD)	Start of project	End of project
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

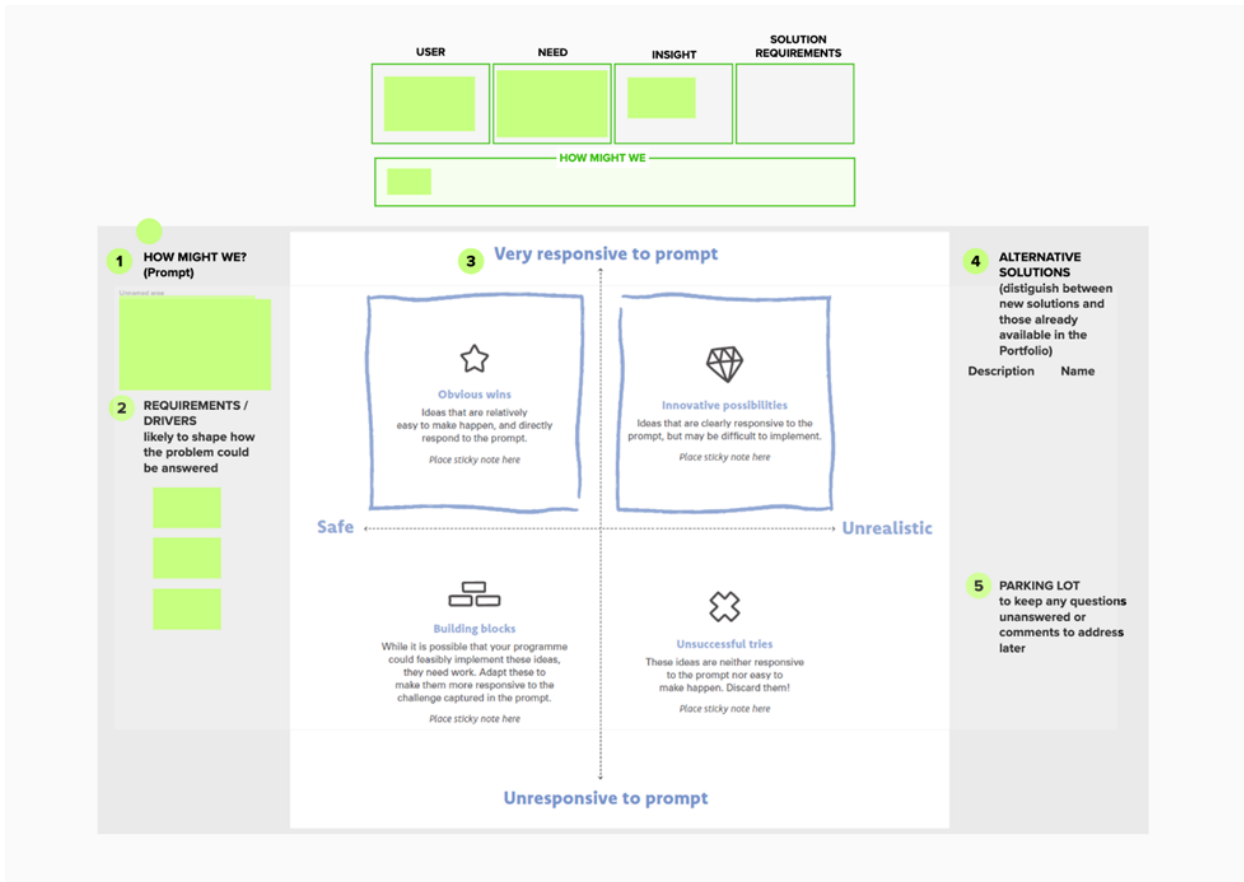
Malawi	Adapting to Climate Change Through Integrated Risk Management Strategies and Enhanced Market Opportunities for Resilient Food Security and Livelihoods	9,989,335	2020	2025
Republic of Congo	Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo River Basin	9,999,909	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 4: 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 component below:

0. Design Phase

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.

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.

LESSONS LEARNED

Suggested time: 20mins

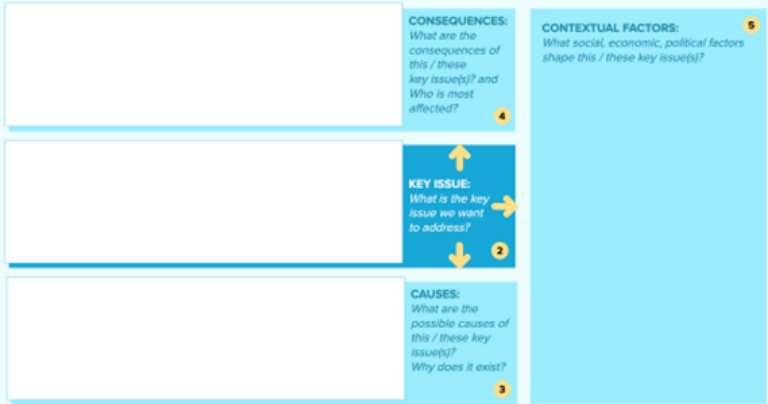
Session outcome III

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.

1 TOPIC 1: Healthy Habits

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

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



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 . . .

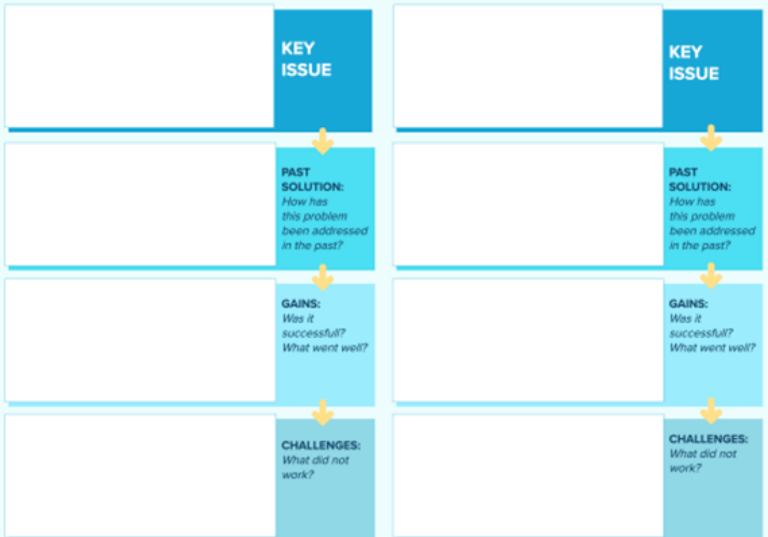
<User profile/s>

have <this problem>

because <existing reasons>

which means <implications>.

Evidence includes...



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

1. Sourcing

Efficient online sourcing management system

We utilise an online application system 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 Qualifi...
1381913	202011	Smallholder Farmers / ...	Dryer	Yes
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?

2. Boost

The CAIAP team would guide applicants through customised curriculums dependent 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.

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 Roles and responsibilities	What problem is the team trying to solve? How big is	Who is our user? What do we know/not know about the user	How can the solution be used in the context of WFP users?	What's the business model within the context of WFP?	What impact would the solution have on WFP beneficiaries?

Data privacy and limitations	the problem?	and their context?	What are our critical assumptions? How will we test our assumptions in the 6 pilot?	Is it scalable?	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

3. Grant

We have a well established and efficient grant management process, as summarized 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.

4. Accelerate

To effectively steer, track and accelerate CAIAP participants, we have 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:

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Workplan	Responsible person	Timeline		
		January 2024	February 2024	March 2024
Milestone 1	Write your Milestone 1 here			
Activity 1.1	Write your Activity here			
Activity 1.2				

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

Cl	Planned Budget												
Description (Include everything, even if not previously include din the 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	Total Budget
	Personnel & services cost												
Pr													\$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
													\$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	Prospective Funding (Funding expected to be raised in the future) & Funding Collected								
# of Opportunities	0	0	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
USD	\$0	\$0									
In-kind											

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.