



GLOBAL CENTER ON ADAPTATION
AFRICA ADAPTATION ACCELERATION PROGRAM (AAAP)

RESULTS REPORT 2022

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ACRONYMS

AAAP	Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program
AFD	Agence française de développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DCAS	Digital Climate Advisory Services
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
FCV	Fragile, Conflict, and Violence Affected
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Finance Institution
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
PAC	Project Approval Committee
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
TAP	Technical Assistance Program
WBG	World Bank Group

1. INTRODUCTION

The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP) is a bold and ambitious response to the climate crisis and the adaptation challenges facing Africa. The African Union has endorsed two financing mechanisms for AAAP, which include the Upstream Financing Facility, managed by GCA, and the Climate Action Window, managed under the African Development Bank's ADF-16 replenishment.

Since its launch in January 2021, the AAAP Upstream Financing Facility in GCA has already influenced US\$5.4 billion in downstream investments financed by AfDB and other partners, including the World Bank Group, in the areas of food security, infrastructure and nature-based solutions, youth entrepreneurship and adaptation jobs, and adaptation finance. GCA's leadership in driving adaptation action has also helped achieve an unprecedented consensus for adaptation at a political level in Africa and has helped mobilize over US\$500m for the ADF-16 Climate Action Window.

The success of GCA's AAAP Upstream Financing Facility rests on rapidly conceptualizing and implementing a clear and agile strategy that brings outputs and activities into focus on influencing downstream investments channeled through Development Finance Institutions and Multilateral Development Banks, Global Climate Finance Organizations such as the Green Climate Fund, and Private Financial Institutions.

AAAP focuses on four transformational pillars derived from priorities identified in Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, and other national and regional climate change strategies. The AAAP focuses on areas where investments in adaptation and resilience building can yield high economic dividends for African nations and can accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Each pillar has business lines that are designed to prioritize adaptation needs and to integrate adaptation solutions into investments to ensure that countries leverage limited investment resources to optimize the adaptation dividend.

The four pillars of AAAP are:

- **Food Security:** with a goal to influence at least \$10bn in investments by 2025 to build climate-smart agriculture and resilient food systems to support food security for at least 38 million farmers and herders in 26 African countries.
- **Infrastructure and Nature Based Solutions:** with a goal to mainstream innovative climate resilience solutions, including nature-based solutions, into \$12 billion worth of investments in infrastructure for water, transport, energy, and urban systems by 2025 to ensure infrastructure assets and services for 100 million people are resilient to climate change.
- **Youth Entrepreneurship and Adaptation Jobs:** with a goal to support one million youth with entrepreneurship skills and to create 5 million adaptation jobs through IFI investments worth over \$2bn by 2025.
- **Adaptation Finance:** with a goal to unlock access to US\$1bn in adaptation finance by 2025 by designing innovative public and private financial instruments and solutions that include structuring resilience bonds and debt for-resilience swaps, influencing IFI investments for the financial sector, and developing aggregation mechanisms for adaptation investment assets and monetization of adaptation benefits.

The four pillars are closely interlinked to achieve the transformational shifts in adaptation that African nations need. For example, all pillars support the resilience of food systems to reduce food insecurity. In addition to the first core pillar on food security, Pillar 2 on infrastructure and nature-based solutions enhances the resilience of critical transportation systems, from ports to roads, to ensure the continuity of supply chains from farms to markets and homes despite growing climate shocks. Pillar 3 also supports the creation of youth-led adaptation enterprises that will provide critical services to farmers to make their production more resilient. Finally, Pillar 4 is developing innovative financial instruments and mobilizing additional resources for resilient agricultural programs.

While the effects of climate change will be felt by all, they will not be felt equally. Vulnerable and marginalized people and communities with limited access to resources and assets face barriers in adapting to climate change and are often left out of adaptation planning. Women represent the largest marginalized group in many countries. Inclusive and locally led planning and adaptation gives these communities and individuals a voice and helps ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of resilience building efforts.

Each AAAP pillar therefore maintains a focus on the disproportionate exposure of the poor and vulnerable populations, including women, to the impacts of climate change. GCA's support for infrastructure projects, for example, disaggregates data on climate-related disruptions of services on women to ensure their adaptation needs are included in the prioritization of adaptation actions. Similarly, GCA's integration of Locally Led Adaptation into investment design highlights the role of women not just as beneficiaries but as leaders in defining and implementing adaptation solutions.

In developing adaptation solutions, GCA works with Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) to bring the best science and practice on adaptation and aligns with the MDB institutional policies and guidelines on participation, accountability, non-discrimination, inclusion, and transparency. The application of human rights-based approach is at the core of the safeguards and social risk policies of the MDBs GCA works with.

Through the AAAP pillars, the Upstream Financing Facility maintains an influencing ratio of 1:100, where one dollar invested in the Facility leads to \$100 influenced to bring the best adaptation solutions to Africa. The Upstream Financing Facility is mobilizing \$250 million to influence \$25 billion in investments for adaptation in Africa.

This report presents GCA's results for 2022. Data presented in this report is drawn from GCA's results framework which aggregates data on core indicators from each project designed to measure GCA's outputs, intermediate outcomes, and outcomes. GCA's Theory of Change draws a clear line between outputs, which are attributable to GCA, and the contribution these outputs make to achieving intermediate outcomes and outcomes, which are a shared result delivered through global and local partnerships. GCA projects are reviewed by a Project Approval Committee to ensure outputs are designed to influence outcomes. One key indicator is GCA's influence on investment projects financed by International Financial Institutions (IFI). These figures are reported when the investment is approved by the relevant IFI Board with a clear reference to GCA's support under the AAAP in the Board documents.

In 2022, GCA launched or completed work on 71 outputs designed to influence 22 investment projects financed by Multilateral Development Banks' (MDB) worth over US\$5.4 billion, that aim to strengthen resilience for up to 35 million people and generate 630,000 jobs as of December 2022. These results have supported GCA's efforts on advocating for and mobilizing global support for climate adaptation through advocacy and agenda setting initiatives that drew over 65 heads of states, governments, and ministers from countries represented in the inclusive GCA convenings. Table 1 summarizes results against the key AAAP indicators and Figure 1 presents the geographical coverage of AAAP-supported projects for 2022 that were approved by MDB partners, where GCA had contributed to project preparation via its adaptation solutions. Section 2 presents a summary of results for each AAAP pillar. Section 3 presents highlights from GCA's Advocacy and Agenda Setting work in 2022. Annex I presents a detailed view of GCA's results for 2022, and Annex II presents a summary of all ongoing projects.

Table 1: GCA 2022 Results Summary

RESULTS		2022
\$ in approved investment projects reflecting adaptation solutions brokered or adaptation finance solution	USD	5.375.330.925
# of beneficiaries targeted through approved investment (direct) or enabling (indirect) solutions informed by GCA		35.302.417
# jobs targeted through approved investment projects and jobs programs influenced by GCA		630.107
a) # jobs targeted through GCA-supported entrepreneurs and job programs (direct)		29.196
b) # of jobs targeted by Board-approved MDB/GCF projects (indirect)		600.912
Sector level results targeted through approved investment projects informed by GCA		
P1. # of livestock benefiting from DCAS	#	61.070.000
P1. # of hectares cultivated using digital climate-enabled solutions	#	2.512.600
P2. Area under sustainable landscape management practices (# of hectares).	#	123.740
P2. Cubic meters of water storage and retention capacity created	#	300.000
P2. Km of resilient roads or rail built or rehabilitated	#	675
P2. # of climate resilient transport and logistics hubs built or rehabilitated	#	1
P2. MW of power produced by climate resilient facilities	#	4.068
P2. Tons of waste collected and managed in climate resilient manner	#	-
P3. # of youth-owned adaptation enterprises created or strengthened	#	16.643
# GCA solutions and methodologies scaled, mainstreamed, or replicated by external stakeholders		24
1) [All pillars] # of Board-approved MDB or Multilateral Climate Fund investments / projects mainstreaming GCA s		21
2) [All pillars] # of instances where GCA solution has been brokered with evidence of being under implementation		3

Figure 1: AAAP Projects - 2022



AAAP-supported Projects (MDB Approved 2022)



Climate Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security

Ethiopia

- Food Security Resilience Project in Ethiopia

Multicountry: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

- Programme for the Reinforcement of Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel

Multicountry: Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia and South Sudan

- Technical Assistance (TA) for field implementation of the Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)

Nigeria

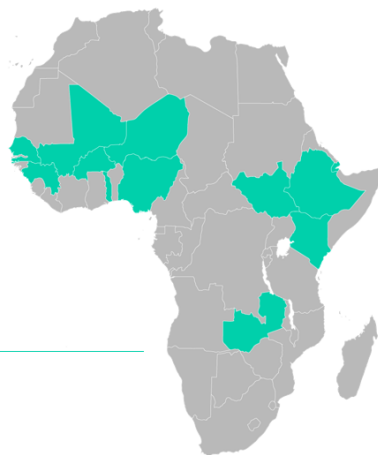
- TA support to field implementation of the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project (LPRES)

Senegal

- Programme National de Développement Intègre de L'Élevage au Sénégal (PNIDIES)

Zambia

- Zambia Growth Opportunities



African Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator

Ethiopia

- Borana Resilient Water Development for Resilient Livelihoods Program Phase I

Gambia

- Port of Banjul 4th Expansion Project

Ghana

- Ghana Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) Project Solar Mini-grid & Net Metering

Kenya

- Kenya-South Sudan Link Road Lesseru-Kitale and Morpus-Lokichar Road Upgrading Project

Liberia

- Liberia Urban Resilience Project

Multicountry: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger

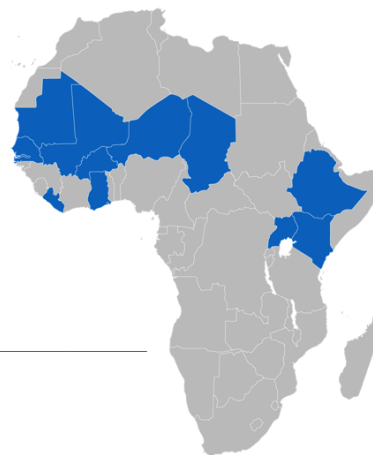
- Desert to Power G5 Sahel Financing Facility

Senegal

- Autoroute Dakar Saint-Louis Phase I

Uganda

- Kampala-Malaba Metre-gauge Railway Refurbishment Project



Empowering Youth through Jobs and Entrepreneurship

Multicountry: Niger, Benin, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic

- African Youth Adaptation (YouthADAPT) Solutions Challenge – Grant award to 5 Francophone Enterprises

Nigeria

- Investment in Digital and Creative Enterprises (I-DICE) Program
- Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Program (SAPZ)

Somalia

- Skills for Employability, Inclusion and Productivity Project (SEIP)

South Sudan

- Private Sector Development in a Fragile Context (PSDFC)
- Youth Enterprise Development and Capacity Building (YEDCB) Project



2. AAAP RESULTS FOR 2022

2.1 AAAP PILLAR I: FOOD SECURITY

In 2022, the AAAP Pillar on Food Security focused on one core Business Line on Climate Smart Digital Adaptation Technologies. Harnessing the power of digital technology and innovations to improve agricultural productivity and strengthen climate resilience has been recognized as a ‘game changer’ to address the climate challenges that Africa faces today. The 2018 report on the Digitalization of African Agriculture highlights that smallholder farmers record a 40–70% increase in yield and income when digital solutions are used. Given the current minimal digitalization in the continent, high vulnerability to climate coupled with weakened traditional (face-to-face) public agricultural extension systems, there is a huge frontier of potential prospects to deploy digital adaptation tools in many African countries.

As of December 2022, GCA launched or completed work on 21 outputs designed to influence 7 large-scale investment programs valued at US\$2 billion. GCA’s interventions contribute by assessing climate risks on agricultural value chains and identifying digital solutions that can address the risks, then ensuring that such digital technologies and solutions are integrated and mainstreamed into the design of investment projects targeted to benefit smallholders, including women farmers. The Pillar also builds the capacity of various stakeholders at the last mile to reach out to smallholders and other value-chain actors to use digital technologies to promote adaptation in agricultural systems.

Highlights in 2022 include GCA’s support for the **US\$150 million¹ Program for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Zambezi Basin project** financed by AfDB, where GCA worked with AfDB and partners including the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) to deliver four components of work: (i) prepare digital adaptation country profiles that map current and potential digital technologies for climate adaptation; (ii) develop a gaps analysis to identify opportunities and constraints for digital technology for climate adaptation; (iii) identify actions and engagement opportunities to increase climate adaptation through digital technology; and (iv) develop a database of existing technologies and deploying agriculture and digital technologies for climate adaptation. These outputs will be used by AfDB to design and implement climate-smart extension services. GCA also co-organized regional and in-country workshops to share and validate the digital adaptation profiles in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Malawi. When implemented, this investment will help ensure 800,000 jobs are created from this project, of which half will be for women. 300,000 people, including 50% women, are expected to access climate-related early warning system measures.

Under the **US\$600 million Ethiopia Food Security Resilience Project²** financed by the WBG, GCA is working with partners including the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) providing support through four components of work: (i) assessing opportunities and constraints to deploy digital adaptation tools to address climatic risk issues identified in 14 value chains selected by the government; (ii) updating Ethiopian Digital Agro-climate Advisory platform; (iii) testing the extended platform for priority use cases; and, (iv) providing recommendations for policy and investment to scale up digital climate adaptation solutions in the country. 2,381,000 individuals are expected to benefit from this project and 1,587,600 hectares cultivated using digital climate-enabled solutions.

Capacity building efforts by the Food Security program in 2022 included the **Training of Trainer on Digital Climate Advisory Services (DCAS) in West Africa**, which took place in December 2022 in Accra, Ghana in collaboration with the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa. This training targeted officials from agricultural ministries and relevant government agencies from 13 countries in West Africa; experts from national research institutions from West Africa; experts from universities; farmers organizations leaders, women, and youth involved in agriculture value chains in West Africa. The training benefited 60 in-person participants and 400 online participants. The outcome of the training event, as confirmed by the post-event survey, improved knowledge of participants on the challenges, opportunities, and novel approaches for the use of DCAS and data-enabled agriculture in west Africa,

¹ US\$ 19.1 million approved in 2022, rest expected to be approved in 2023.

² The WBG project has a regional slant covering multi countries with total value of US\$ 2.3 billion to tackle Africa Food Insecurity. Ethiopia and Madagascar are in the same group, and both got US\$ 788 million with Ethiopia receiving USD600 million.

and enhanced capacity of selected agricultural stakeholders in public institutions and farmer groups across West Africa to use digital agriculture advisory solutions and train their members to use DCAS tools in their activities and communities of practice.

GCA's Research for Impact team also launched the Climate Adaptation Support Program in Kenya, Mali, Nigeria Senegal and a 'light version' in Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia in 2022. Using a macro-economic and a microsimulation model, the Climate Adaptation Support Program provides technical assistance to policymakers for adaptation planning through the mainstreaming of climate risk and adaptation scenarios in decision models and budget allocation.

2.2 AAAP PILLAR II: INFRASTRUCTURE AND NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

GCA's support on infrastructure and nature-based solutions is delivered through investments in water, urban resilience, and infrastructure assets and services, which aim to mainstream adaptation and resilience into investments at the national, city, asset, and catchment levels. GCA also uses Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) approaches to ensure that the adaptation needs of vulnerable communities, including those living in informal settlements, are addressed through IFI investment projects.

GCA's support for Infrastructure and Nature Based Solutions (NBS) in 2022 was delivered through 30 climate adaptation solutions for resilient infrastructure that influenced the design of Board-approved projects worth over US\$2.3 billion aimed at strengthening the resilience of infrastructure that will serve over 24 million people and generate over 33,000 jobs. These adaptation solutions aim to mainstream adaptation and resilience into investments at the national, city, asset, and catchment levels. In addition, GCA supports capacity enhancement programs under the Masterclass for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure.

At the national level, GCA's outputs have supported the preparation of adaptation investment pipelines in Ghana, where GCA delivered and launched the **Ghana National Roadmap for Climate Resilient Infrastructure** in March 2022. This resilient infrastructure roadmap was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MESTI) in partnership with the University of Oxford, UNOPS, and UNEP. Multi-sectoral stakeholder consultations were used to validate the analysis on exposure to climate hazards and to identify and prioritize 35 adaptation solutions in the roadmap. The roadmap also identified 82 funds and financing sources worth approximately US\$274 billion available for the government with the potential to finance infrastructure in Ghana.

African Development Bank, UNEP, GIZ, Invest International, and other partners have started implementing recommendations in the roadmap, including through the US\$100 million AfDB Resilient and Green Energy Access in drought-prone districts (CIF-SREP project), and the Natural Flood Adaptation of the Weija Dam through Greening and Vegetation along the Densu river by Invest International. GCA is scaling up this business line in Kenya and Senegal but, learning from the experience in Ghana, the analytical work on the project will be led by local institutions – including the University of Nairobi and UCAD in Dakar – with the aim of strengthening and embedding capacity to conduct national scale infrastructure climate stress tests.

At the city level, GCA aims to strengthen climate resilience in large-scale urban investment projects financed by MDBs through a combination of downscaling data on climate hazards, prioritizing and planning of adaptation, mobilizing finance, and building capacity, and is currently active in 13 African cities. In Liberia, GCA is supporting the **US\$40 million Liberia Urban Resilience Project**, approved by the WBG Board in May 2022, by preparing upstream analytics to inform the integration of adaptive, climate resilient ecosystem-based approaches into drainage and flood risk management, developing a locally-led adaptation plan to inform climate smart upgrading of informal settlements, and preparing an assessment of the wetlands of Monrovia, including the Mesurado Wetlands – a Ramsar site – which is a green asset that can help the city absorb the impacts of climate change. 70% of the population of Monrovia, where the first phase of the project will be implemented, live in informal settlements. GCA is

working with partners including YMCA Liberia to conduct a locally led adaptation planning process in informal settlements in the project area, to inform investments. This investment is expected to reach 200,000 beneficiaries, of which 50% are women.

This work is based on learning from a locally led planning process for informal settlements in Mukuru, Nairobi, based on which the GCA has developed *Locally Led Planning: A Guide for Building Climate Resilience in Urban Informal Settlements*³. GCA is working with the Akiba Mashinani Trust (AMT), a lead organization in the Mukuru planning process, to conduct peer-to-peer training for YMCA, the WBG team, and government and community stakeholders in Monrovia. The Mukuru process, and the Guide, informed the development of the GCA's LLA Business Line on People's Adaptation Plans in urban informal settlements, where the most climate vulnerable urban citizens live. It is being further contextualized to countries, including Bangladesh, based on local context and experience in addressing the climate vulnerability of the urban poor.

In Chad, GCA is supporting the **US\$150 million N'Djamena Urban Resilience Project** to be financed by the WBG pending Board approval in 2023 with a Climate Vulnerability Assessment, which emphasizes the adaptation investment priorities and needs of women. GCA's assessment found that most women, particularly in the 7th and 9th districts of the city, employed in the urban agricultural sector, are disproportionately affected by floods as their source of income is directly impacted. During floods, gender-based violence also tends to increase and women spend more time collecting drinking water and fuel for cooking. It was also established that there were low levels of disaster awareness and limited access to weather and disaster alerts among women in part due to low levels of literacy (22.4% for women compared to 40.7% for men). GCA is now working with the WBG team to integrate the following activities to reduce the vulnerability of women into project implementation: (i) establishing community-level preparedness and response committees in each district; (ii) establishing a city-wide early warning system and promote a gender-sensitive communication and citizen engagement strategy for disaster preparedness; and, (iii) financing community-led local initiatives to generate local job opportunities where women will be prioritized in the selection process.

Gender in National Infrastructure Assessments

GCA's work on developing national roadmaps leverages data to reflect gender-inclusive climate adaptation options in policy and planning instruments. The work in Ghana, for example, incorporated gender as a lens to assess: (i) gender differentiated vulnerabilities to climate change impacts; and (ii) gaps to ensure gender inclusiveness in decision-making processes in the infrastructure cycle (from planning and design to implementation and operation). The assessment confirmed gender equality as an important cross-cutting priority area for the Government of Ghana, backed with key findings:

- Gender inequalities exacerbate the vulnerability of women and girls to climate change impacts. For example, in the transport sector, 82% of the female rural population use footpaths compared to 66% of the male rural population, which produces differentiated vulnerability impacts of roads to climate hazards.
- Roads disruption negatively impacts female education outcomes as it reduces safe access to school, reduces access to health facilities, resulting in potentially life threatening impacts for pregnant women, and increases chances of gender based violence on disrupted travel routes.
- Under a 2050 high-risk flooding scenario, 45% of women, who visit health centers more often than men, also due to their traditional role as care-takers for children, would have to travel more than 20 kilometers to reach their nearest health service provider under a high flood scenario. Direct economic impacts also include the reduced female labor force participation.
- In all sectors analyzed, the need to increase the representation of women in the enabling environment (public institutions, engineering management positions) has been highlighted.

³ The Locally Led Planning Guide launched in December 2022 provides resources for locally-led, inclusive, multisectoral upgrading for climate resilience in urban informal settlements. Designed as a guide not a toolkit, it pays particular attention to context and its variation across cities and countries — the principles, guides and methods in this document must be translated to each unique context. It can help replicate the approaches and roles taken by institutions and people for comprehensive, transformative upgrading — based largely on the experience from the Mukuru Special Planning Area (SPA) in Nairobi, Kenya — but not the specific plans themselves. While the focus is on Africa, the lessons can be applied elsewhere as well.

At the asset level, GCA's support focuses on developing a) high resolution climate risk and vulnerability assessments for current and future climate scenarios; b) adaptation and resilience investment options appraisals; and c) actionable guidelines for implementation tailored to the project's contractual framework, with recommendations for asset design, downstream operations and maintenance, including NBS when applicable. In Uganda, GCA is working with AfDB to support the **US\$399 million Kampala-Malaba Railway Refurbishment Project**, approved by the AfDB Board in November 2022, to integrate NBS to reduce climate risk for the railway assets. A preliminary assessment by GCA and the project partners identified the potential of restoring a wetlands system to reduce flood risk for the railway assets. GCA will work with partners including Uganda Railway Corporation and WWF to validate the investment case for NBS for the railway refurbishment project. Based on the outputs, WWF-Uganda will finance and implement the proposed NBS. Improving climate-resilience of the railway would increase the safety and reliability of transport services for 1.2 million beneficiaries of the project, about 40% of which are women.

In Benin, GCA has delivered Climate Adaptation and Investment Rationale assessment for the Port of Cotonou comprising of a rapid climate risk assessment and a climate vulnerability stress test for the AfDB led **Port of Cotonou Renovation, Modernization and Expansion** project, which is anticipated to be approved by the AfDB Board in 2023. The climate investment rationale provides the project's stakeholders with a set of adaptation solutions (physical, social, and institutional) with quantified costs and anticipated benefits across the asset's lifetime, to support their access to concessional climate financing.

GCA support for investment projects is articulated, when relevant, with capacity building interventions through the **Masterclass on Climate Resilient Infrastructure**, which aims to build capacity for the projects' stakeholders to better understand, plan, and finance climate adaptation solutions in large scale infrastructure projects. As examples, the first Masterclasses in Q1 2023 was tailored for Ghanaian participants and held in Accra, fostering the connections initiated with the Ghana National Roadmap for Climate Resilient Infrastructure with participants from the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Roads and Highways. In 2022, GCA also designed a Masterclass to support the AfDB-financed US\$967 million Desert to Power project across the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger), to be implemented in 2023. Going forward, the Masterclass will be scaled-up through partnerships with the University of Nairobi for East Africa, and the University of Dakar for West Africa. As a result of these Masterclasses, participants have reported increased technical capacity to structure climate-resilient infrastructure investments.

Climate Resilient Infrastructure Assets

GCA is supporting the AfDB and EIB's US\$115 million Port of Banjul 4th Expansion Project in The Gambia. GCA developed a climate risk assessment and vulnerability stress test to prioritize adaptation and resilience investment options for the Banjul Port. This included quantifying climate risks not only to the port assets and operations, but also to surrounding natural assets such as the Tanbi Wetland Complex, which is a Ramsar site. Through consultations with the Gambia Ports Authority, AfDB, EIB, and other local stakeholders, a total of 20 adaptation options (physical, social, and institutional measures) was prioritized at an estimated €10 million adaptation cost, from which €5 million is in Capital Expenditures and €5 million in Operating Expenses. GCA analysis indicated that these measures could reduce total climate risk to the Banjul Port by 40-50%.

2.3 AAAP PILLAR III: YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ADAPTATION JOBS

In 2022, the Youth Entrepreneurship and Adaptation Jobs pillar supported enterprises focused on climate adaptation through a business accelerator – the African Youth Adaptation Solutions Challenge (YouthADAPT Challenge) – which offers grant awards of up to US\$ 100,000 per enterprise and a 12-month business coaching mentorship program. A total of US\$ 900,000 was disbursed in grant awards in 2022 and 7,984 jobs were created in sectors such as waste management, drip irrigation and agriculture.

The selected 10 enterprises in the 2021-2022 Youth ADAPT Challenge program⁴ have created direct employment for 477 individuals, with 427 of these jobs being filled by youth aged between 18 years and 35 years, making up approximately 90% of the total. 280 of these jobs employ women, accounting for 59% of the total number of jobs. The 10 enterprises also created a considerable number of indirect jobs. Approximately 7,865 indirect jobs were created, 81% for youth, and 82% for women, indicating positive impact of the program on the local community and the livelihoods of members of these communities where the 10 enterprises operate in.

Youth ADAPT Grant Winner – Irrihub-Kenya

Irri-Hub, led by 31-year-old Eric Bosire, supplies and installs climate-smart irrigation technologies that promote water security and mitigate the effects of drought, extreme heat, and changing rainfall patterns on crops. Irri-Hub's activities include supplying farmers with drip irrigation options, greenhouse technology, eco-friendly water-harvesting options, and mulching technology. The drip irrigation systems are powered by green energy such as solar power. The company targets smallholder farmers in arid and semiarid areas and communicates with its customers directly through social media, farmers' forums and expos, and training activities. The company also offers farm planning services provided through field teams, and remote digital support through the company's digital platform. By using Irri-Hub's products and services, customers benefit from sustained weather resistance, affordable energy, an alternative to rainfed agriculture, modern technology, and water conservation through water-harvesting.

The YouthADAPT grant has allowed the company to acquire more inventory and expand its implementation of climate-smart irrigation systems. The funds have been used to invest in R&D with the aim to automate irrigation systems and create a pay-as-you-go system for farmers. The accelerator program has helped Irri-Hub to redefine its business model, streamline and align company policies to the company's mission, adjust pricing systems, and improve marketing strategies. The company will soon open a second branch to help reach more remote farmers.

The selected adaptation solutions cut across the agriculture and waste management sectors, and across enterprises that are addressing on-ground climate challenges faced by vulnerable communities in their regions on the African continent. Some have seen their revenues rise by up to 50 percent since joining the accelerator, some have doubled their production capacity, and others are entering new markets. The 2022-2023 cycle of the Challenge will support 20 winners, 55% women-led with an emphasis on digital solutions to climate change adaptation and resilience building across sectors including agriculture, infrastructure, waste management, and environment, among others.

In 2022, GCA also launched support for five MDB job creation and agriculture projects from the AfDB that are expected to influence financing of over US\$ 1.1 billion. GCA has a focus on mainstreaming climate adaptation into job creation components for these projects, with a target of 30% of "adaptation jobs" created, through labor market assessments, adaptation curriculum design and capacity building. This has the potential to create more than 400,000 jobs in climate adaptation. GCA's interventions will also equip young people with the knowledge and skills required to pursue job opportunities and develop climate adaptation solutions.

2.4 AAAP PILLAR IV: ADAPTATION FINANCE

GCA established the Technical Assistance Program as part of the AAAP to help African countries access more climate adaptation finance. GCA is engaging with ten countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Ghana, Ethiopia, Togo, Guinea) across Africa to enhance the level of adaptation finance flowing from multilateral climate funds like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund into the continent. TAP is strengthening direct access to multilateral climate funds to diversify and complement the delivery channels via new accreditations,

⁴ Impact Report submitted by KCIC

and accreditation upgrades in Senegal, Ghana, and DRC. TAP is also supporting the development of concept notes to be submitted to the GCF for DRC, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Nigeria.

GCA is also supporting capacity development for Direct Access Entities (DAEs). In December 2022, GCA and the AfDB jointly organized a technical workshop for African Direct Access Entities on improving climate information and analysis for GCF proposals. The workshop took place in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, with program partners including the GCF, World Meteorological Organization, Africa Climate Change Fund, ClimDev Special Fund, and Regional Climate Centers in Africa, and representatives from 27 national and regional DAEs. This technical workshop provided additional support to enhance DAEs' capacity to access climate data, tools, and methodologies that will help them better articulate the climate rationale for funding proposals. Following the workshop, participants have reported increased technical capacity as well as request for support to develop concept notes for the GCF and the Adaptation Fund.

Supporting Direct Access Entities – GCA Climate Adaptation Support Program

During the workshop, GCA's researchers set out how a macro-economic model combined with a micro simulation model could be used to account for the socio-economic dimension of the climate rationale in funding proposals. One of the main advantages of using such models is that one can account both for spillover effects across sectors and climate impacts on income distribution and poverty. Indirect risks, e.g. climate vulnerability in the agricultural sector affecting food processing and textiles through the supply chain, are important to assess as they sometimes dominate the direct effects of climate change. Results from the Climate Adaptation Support Program show that with climate change and without adaptation, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is slated to fall by 8.3 percent in Kenya and by 8.9 percent in Mali with the agricultural sector as the main contributor to this decline in GDP. The number of extremely poor people is projected to increase by 6.4 and 0.9 percent in Kenya and Mali, respectively. This represents 884,761 additional people unable to pay the cost of the minimum food basket in Kenya and 54,000 people in Mali. These findings contribute to the evidence base for adaptation investment programming in the agriculture sector in this case.

GCA also works to strengthen the offering and adoption of adaptation and resilience-focused financial instruments, enabling investment in adaptation and resilience projects and initiatives, and mobilizing finance from institutional investors in international and domestic markets. GCA offers technical assistance for structuring blended finance and capital markets solutions such as green bonds and private debt funds or adopting adaptation taxonomy and metrics to measure impact. Currently, GCA is supporting the upcoming Sustainable Sovereign Bond of the Government of Cote d'Ivoire to increase the share of adaptation investments in the bond use of proceeds. GCA also works with private asset management firms like Invesco to explore blended finance solutions to mobilize adaptation finance from private sector institutional investors at scale targeting the most vulnerable countries. In 2023, upcoming work will focus on setting up the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification system for tracking climate finance in Seychelles.

3. ADVOCACY, AGENDA SETTING, AND KNOWLEDGE FOR ACTION

GCA's global efforts on advocacy and agenda setting have helped build the momentum for adaptation and resilience at the highest level of engagement, specifically for the AAAP flagship initiative. GCA's 2022 results for agenda setting, advocacy, and knowledge for impact was focused on the following areas of work:

1. Convening high level decision makers to mobilize adaptation action

Convening global leaders to drive country level demand and engagement on adaptation is a core part of GCA's advocacy platform. In 2022, drawing upon and sharing the latest evidence on the value of adaptation, including from the flagship State and Trends in Adaptation reports, GCA has convened

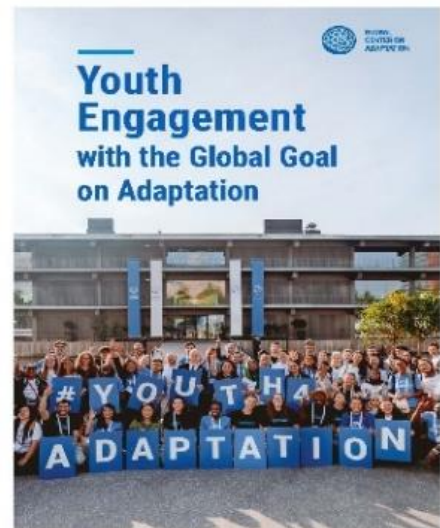
leaders and policymakers at the highest level to make the case for investments in adaptation. This has included international summits, bilateral meetings and media initiatives with Heads of State and Government, and regional and thematic Ministerial dialogues. Three highlights from 2022 include:

- **The Africa Adaptation Summit** was co-convened by GCA, together with the African Union, AfDB, International Monetary Fund, Africa Adaptation Initiative, and the Climate Vulnerable Forum, in September 2022 at GCA's headquarters on the world's largest floating office in Rotterdam. A key mobilizing moment ahead of COP27, the Africa Adaptation Summit brought together seven Heads of State and Government, 12 leaders of international organizations, 13 Ministers, the COP26 President, and representatives from central banks, the private sector, mayors, civil society, youth leaders, and other stakeholder and served as an action-forcing platform to deliver commitments to the AAAP and catalyze new coalitions of partners and initiatives to accelerate action on the ground across Africa. The main outcome of the Summit's deliberations was to outline a 5-point "Adaptation Breakthrough for Africa at COP27", with new partnerships announced, including USD\$10m towards the AAAP Upstream Financing Facility.
- **COP27, Africa Adaptation Leaders' Summit** co-organized by GCA was the highest profile gathering of global leaders on climate adaptation in Sharm El-Sheikh. Co-chaired by President Macky Sall, in his role as African Union Chairperson, the event featured global leaders with new commitments to finance adaptation in Africa, including through the AAAP. The high-level summit was reinforced through GCA-convened policy dialogues with Ministers from African nations, financial institutions, and subject matter experts, and GCA inputs into other policy discussions at the landmark event. In the lead-up to COP27, GCA also provided technical support on the adaptation component being discussed at the 18th session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.
- **State and Trends in Adaptation Policy Dialogues** held as part of GCA's contribution to COP28, brought together Ministers, senior leaders of Multinational Development Banks, and other development partners on some of the key issues outlined in the flagship State and Trends in Adaptation report on Africa. The in-person discussion of key stakeholders around the report's findings was reinforced through broader dissemination of its most salient messaging and case studies through GCA and our partners' social media and other routes. With over 300 stakeholders from around the world sharing the report's findings online, content generated from its findings on the need and solutions to scale adaptation action in Africa have created nearly 10 million impressions through social media.

GCA's role as Managing Partner of the Climate Vulnerable Forum⁵ (CVF) is also a core part of the advocacy and agenda setting strategy. Through the CVF, GCA engages with the leadership of its 58 member countries from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Pacific, representing over 1.2 billion people worldwide to support regional and global learning and collaboration. As key milestone results in 2022, the CVF's Payment Overdue Campaign mobilized millions to push through historic Loss & Damage fund at COP27 with 10.8 million social media engagements. The first CVF and Youth Fellowships mobilized 23 countries to amplify the role of those hardest hit in global climate policy decision-making. The CVF/V20 published the third Climate Vulnerability Monitor showing that over 3 million annual global heat deaths could be avoided this century by limiting warming to 1.5C. And finally, the CVF GPG (Global Parliamentary Group) and GLOBE International published the Mapping Report on Climate Change Laws and Policies in Climate Vulnerable Countries, the first detailed compendium of climate change laws and policies in 48 of the world's 55 most climate vulnerable nations.

⁵ The CVF is an international partnership founded in 2009 by 48 highly vulnerable countries in Africa and Asia, serving as a South-South cooperation platform for participating governments to act on climate change. The CVF includes the Vulnerable Twenty (V20) Group of Ministers of Finance, focused on economies systemically vulnerable to climate change. The CVF is led by a rotating chair, serving for two years, and Bangladesh is the current chair (2021-2022).

High-level engagement is complemented through harnessing the energy and ambition of young people. The **Youth Dialogue on Adaptation Action: Delivering on the Glasgow Climate Pact** took place in September 2022 in Rotterdam preceding the Africa Adaptation Summit. To promote youth participation in regional and international decision-making processes, regional Youth Adaptation Forums displaying African youth leadership in adaptation, culminated in the inaugural Youth Dialogue, and presented at COP27 with a keynote publication providing an overview of “Youth Engagement with the Global Goal on Adaptation⁶”. The report offers youth-led recommendations following the worldwide youth consultations on youth participation in adaptation policy- and decision-making, adaptation education, adaptation employment and entrepreneurship, and finance for youth-led adaptation action. The report also highlights the work of the Youth ADAPT Pillar under the AAAP.



By engaging with leaders GCA is able to highlight the transformative value of adaptation at the highest level of decision-making and make connections between national priorities and GCA projects and policies. For example, engagements with President Macky Sall of Senegal led to a more strategic package of long-term support under GCA’s Climate Finance Technical Assistance Program in support of Senegal’s National Plan for an Emerging Senegal. Furthermore, in Ghana, the engagement with President Akufo-Addo supported the convening of an inter-ministerial dialogue to take forward the recommendations of the National Infrastructure Assessment.

GCA’s model of advocacy and engagement with leaders also allows us to better make the case for adaptation more powerfully in the media and wider public discourse on development. GCA was featured in the media 5,690 times during 2022, 22million impressions on GCA’s social media posts, and over 474million impressions on our posts and posts about our work by partners and supporters. Prominent social media campaigns are reinforced by targeted strategic media engagement, with six opinion editorials from global leaders in tier one global media like The Guardian and Newsweek published during 2022 authored by GCA’s CEO and Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, President Kenyatta, President Adesina, President Macron, President Sall, and Prime Minister Rutte.

2. Knowledge for Action

GCA’s flagship **State and Trends in Adaptation in Africa Report 2022** (STA22) completes the most comprehensive overview of the present and projected climate risks and adaptation solutions in Africa. STA22, the third in GCA’s series of annual flagship reports, maintains the dedicated focus on Africa from 2021 and expands its analysis. The report provides a deep dive into the economics and finance of climate change adaptation, with an additional focus on sectors, cross-sectoral themes, and country profiles. It sets out the potential costs and benefits of adaptation interventions in Africa and includes new analysis on the impact of climate change on the private sector. Produced in partnership with over 30 organizations, the report has been welcomed as the ‘encyclopedia for adaptation in Africa’ and its content has already reached over 2 million people online. Evidence-based knowledge for advocacy and action will continue to guide the implementation and further shaping of the AAAP in 2023. GCA intends to focus the State and Trends in Adaptation 2023 report on disruptive technologies for adaptation with opportunities for application at scale in Africa.

⁶ <https://gca.org/reports/youth-engagement-with-the-global-goal-on-adaptation/>

ANNEX I: AAAP 2022 RESULTS SUMMARY

RESULTS FRAMEWORK		INDICATOR	UNITS	PROGRESS AAAP
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES				2022
GCA brokers solutions to drive revolutions in understanding, planning and financing adaptation action through government, MDB or private sector actors	FINANCE	I. \$ in approved investment projects reflecting adaptation solutions brokered or adaptation finance solutions	USD	5,375,330,925
		1) MDB lending (SO and NSO)	USD	4,114,354,000
		2) Public sector	USD	2,177,972,800
		3) Private Sector	USD	752,440,000
		4) Other - grants, CF, etc	USD	266,618,105
		H. # of beneficiaries targeted through approved investment (direct) or enabling (indirect) solutions informed by GCA	#	35,302,417
		d) # of individuals	#	29
		e) % proportion of individuals that are women	%	630,107
		G. # jobs targeted through approved investment projects and jobs programs influenced by GCA	#	29,196
		a) # jobs targeted through GCA-supported entrepreneurs and job programs (direct)	#	600,912
		b) # of jobs targeted by Board-approved MDB/GCF projects (indirect)	#	-
		F. Sector level results targeted through approved investment projects informed by GCA	#	61,070,000
		P1. # of livestock benefiting from DCAs	#	2,512,600
		P1. # of hectares cultivated using digital climate-enabled solutions	#	123,740
		P2. Area under sustainable landscape management practices (# of hectares).	#	300,000
	P2. Cubic meters of water storage and retention capacity created	#	675	
	P2. Km of resilient roads or rail built or rehabilitated	#	1	
	P2. # of climate resilient transport and logistics hubs built or rehabilitated	#	4,068	
	P2. MW of power produced by climate resilient facilities	#	-	
	P2. Tons of waste collected and managed in climate resilient manner	#	16,643	
	P3. # of youth-owned adaptation enterprises created or strengthened	#	1	
	E. # GCA solutions and methodologies scaled, mainstreamed, or replicated by external stakeholders	#	22	
	1) [All pillars] # of Board-approved MDB or Multilateral Climate Fund investments / projects mainstreaming GCA solutions	#	3	
	2) [All pillars] # of instances where GCA solution has been brokered with evidence of being under implementation (exclude MDB)	#	14	
	ENABLING	D. # policies and development strategies endorsed by government that are informed by GCA research and	#	32,284
	LEADERSHIP	C. # of training participants that report experience of strengthened capacity, skills and/or empowerment for adaptation action	#	4,382
		a) # from GCA training (direct)	#	232,521
	b) # from partner training influenced by GCA (indirect)	#	37	
CONVENING	B. # intergovernmental, institutional, organizational and association collaborations brokered by GCA.	#	37	
KNOWLEDGE	A. # international climate adaptation agreements reached with GCA support and analysis	#	1	

CONTRIBUTION - GCA SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY

ATTRIBUTION - GCA ACCOUNTABLE FOR DELIVERING

OUTPUTS				2022
Research & Innovation Agenda setting & Advocacy Programs & Action	SOLUTIONS	9. # climate adaptation knowledge solutions brokered and finance solutions influenced	#	71
		p1: # studies/strategies/reports	#	30
		P2: # of climate adaptation advisory services for urban resilience	#	16
		P2: # of climate adaptation advisory services for climate resilient water services.	#	2
		P2: # of infrastructure resilience advisory packages developed under PP-IRA (disaggregated by sub-sector including PPPs)	#	7
		P2 # of national infrastructure risk and resilience assessments	#	2
		P2 # of NBS investment transaction models developed	#	1
		P3: # youth adaptation solutions challenges	#	1
		P3: # studies/assessments/reports	#	11
		P4: # of climate finance reports	#	-
		P4: # GCF concept notes, funding proposals, and accreditation analyses supported to access climate finance	#	7
		P4: # adaptation metric analyses for financial instruments	#	2
		P4: # other studies	#	-
		P4: # of training courses	#	4
		ENABLING	8. # GCA interventions and engagement to provide inputs to strengthen policies and development strategi	#
	LEADERSHIP	7. # individuals trained through in-depth GCA training	#	316
		a) # of women	#	235
		b) # of youth	#	24
		c) # number of students	#	68
		d) # of community leaders	#	-
	CONVENING	6. # of countries represented in convenings by head of state and government or ministers	#	66
		5. # of GCA-led convenings for climate adaptation action	#	41
		a) # of GCA-led policy-oriented products	#	118
		b) # of high-visibility debates and milestone events that integrate GCA's inputs	#	32
	KNOWLEDGE	4. # media uptakes and digital engagement	#	20
		a) # of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by media (print and online, incl. op-eds)	#	594,926
		b) # of instances that GCA advocacy, research and innovations picked up by social media; # impressions / reach numbers	#	477,143,662
c) # of online visits of GCA website		#	5,696,361	
3. # citations of GCA research and publications		#	1,679	
2. # organizations seeking GCA knowledge and advisory support	#	11		
1. # of knowledge publications and applied research products	#	25		

ANNEX II: AAAP ONGOING PROJECTS

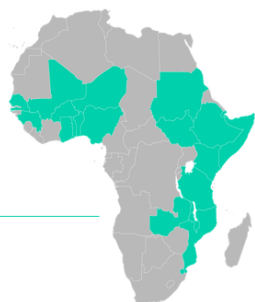
AAAP-supported Projects (PAC Approved 2021-2022)



Climate Smart Digital Technologies for Agriculture and Food Security

- Benin**
 - Climate Smart Digital Agriculture Profile
- Eswatini**
 - Mkondvo Ngwavuma Water Augmentation Programme (MNWAP)
- Ethiopia**
 - Food Security Resilience Project in Ethiopia
 - Integrating Digital Climate Advisory Services (DCAS) into Ethiopia's national extension system
- Kenya**
 - DCAS Training of stakeholders in Eastern Africa region
- Ghana**
 - DCAS Training of stakeholders in Western Africa region
- Malawi**
 - Climate Smart Digital Agriculture Profile
- Multicountry: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo**
 - Programme for the Reinforcement of Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel
- Multicountry: Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia**
 - Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)
- Multicountry: Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia and South Sudan**
 - Technical Assistance (TA) for field implementation of BREFONS
- Multicountry: Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia**
 - Insurance Technical Support to Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP)
- Multicountry: Kenya, Mali**
 - Macro-economics of adaptation in agriculture
- Multicountry: Zambia, Mozambique**
 - Program for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Zambezi (PIDACC-ZM)

- Multicountry**
 - Cross-cutting tools and methodologies to implement the Global Goals on Adaptation
 - DCAS Training in Central, Northern and Southern Africa regions
 - Develop risk-mitigation and transfer mechanisms including early warning systems, and build capacity in their use for adaptation planning
 - Landscape Study on Inclusive Insurance for Smallholder Farmers in Africa
 - TA to selected institutions on agricultural adaptation projects, identify financing and mainstreaming opportunities for digital tools to build resilience
- Nigeria**
 - Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project (LPRES)
 - TA support to field implementation of LPRES
- Senegal**
 - Programme National de Developpement Integre de L'Elevage au Senegal (PNDIES)
- Tanzania**
 - Climate Smart Digital Agriculture Profile
- Zambia**
 - Zambia Growth Opportunities



African Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator

- Benin**
 - Port of Cotonou Expansion
- Burundi**
 - Climate Resilient Water Services Burundi
- Chad**
 - Urban Resilience for N'djamena, Chad
- Côte d'Ivoire**
 - African Development Bank Investment Officers Masterclass on Climate Resilient Infrastructure
- Ethiopia**
 - Borana Resilient Water Development for Resilient Livelihoods Program Phase I
- Gabon**
 - Transgabonaise Road Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Project
 - Libreville City Climate Stress Test
- Gambia**
 - Port of Banjul 4th Expansion Project
- Ghana**
 - Ghana Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) Project Solar Mini-grid & Net Metering
- National Infrastructure Risk and Resilience Assessment**
 - Accra Investment Portfolio Development
 - Accra Climate Risk Assessment
 - PPP Masterclass
- Guinea**
 - Conakry City Climate Stress Test
- Kenya**
 - Kenya-South Sudan Link Road Lesseru-Kitale and Morpus-Lokichar Road Upgrading Project
 - National Infrastructure Risk and Resilience Assessment
 - PPP Masterclass
- Liberia**
 - Liberia Urban Resilience Project
- Madagascar**
 - Antanarivo City Climate Stress Test
- Multicountry: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger**
 - Desert to Power G5 Sahel Financing Facility



Empowering Youth through Jobs and Entrepreneurship

- Guinea Bissau**
 - Youth Entrepreneurship and SME Development Lusophone Compact Facility
- Multicountry: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia**
 - African Youth Adaptation Solutions Challenge
- Multicountry: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo**
 - Programme for the Reinforcement of Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel
 - ILO - A Guide for Maximizing Employment Outcomes of the AAAP
- Nigeria**
 - Investment in Digital and Creative Enterprises (I-DICE) Program
 - Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Program (SAPZ)
- Senegal**
 - Programme National de Developpement Integre de L'Elevage au Senegal (PNDIES)
- Somalia**
 - Skills for Employability, Inclusion and Productivity Project (SEIP)
- South Sudan**
 - Private Sector Development in a Fragile Context (PSDFC)
 - Youth Enterprise Development and Capacity Building (YEDCB) Project



Innovative Financial Initiatives for Africa

- Côte d'Ivoire**
 - Côte d'Ivoire Sustainable Bond (CPEIR)
- DRC**
 - DRC Sustainable Bond
 - Operationalization Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
- Ghana**
 - Green Climate Fund (GCF) Accreditation of Ghana Infrastructure Investment Facility (GIIF)
- Multicountry: Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe**
 - Technical Assistance Program: Direct Access Entities Support for Climate Rationale
- Multicountry: DRC, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria**
 - Adaptation Project Concept Note
- Multicountry: DRC, Senegal**
 - Direct Access to Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Multicountry: Ethiopia, Zambia, DRC, Togo**
 - Funding Proposal to GCF - Staples Crops Processing Zones
- Multicountry: Madagascar, Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Comoros, Kenya, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Zambia, Senegal, Rwanda, Gabon, Ghana, Egypt, South Africa, Seychelles, Morocco, Tunisia**
 - Invesco LTD Climate Adaptation Action Fund
- Multicountry (still to be determined)**
 - AFAC 2030
 - Africa Sustainable Finance Systems

