



## African Development Fund Climate Action Window Adaptation Sub-window Guidance Note to Applicants

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### Introduction

Nine out of ten of the world's most vulnerable countries are in Africa (Climate Vulnerability Index 2022). Africa is not only the most climate-exposed region of the world, but also the least climate-resilient region, with the lowest climate readiness.<sup>1</sup> Fragile and Transition states are among the most vulnerable and have the weakest adaptation capacities – climate vulnerabilities are additional to other sources of vulnerability that qualify them as “fragile” / “Transition states”. The widespread and accelerating effects of climate change are falling disproportionately on Africa's poorest, particularly in low-income and fragile contexts. The impacts are most severe for those who are already vulnerable, including women, children, and the elderly.

The impact of climate change is further exacerbated in Africa due to the heavy reliance on natural resources and on subsistence rainfed agriculture for livelihoods by most of the population with low adaptive capacities. Climate change impacts men and women differently, largely due to their gender-differentiated relative powers, roles and responsibilities at the household, community and societal levels.<sup>1</sup> Overall, women and girls experience greater risks, burdens and impacts of climate change, which further exacerbates pre-existing gender inequalities. Extreme weather events such as droughts and floods have a more significant impact on the poor and most vulnerable, especially women that comprise 70% of the world's poor.

Recognizing that climate change poses the single greatest threat to development in Africa and affects Africa's low-income countries disproportionately, a dedicated Climate Action Window (CAW) with a strong focus on accelerating adaptation action was created during the Sixteenth (ADF-16) Replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF-16) for 37<sup>2</sup> least developed countries in Africa. Approximately, US\$ 429 million has been committed under the CAW and further resource mobilization from State and Non-State Actors will continue throughout the ADF-16 cycle where the total envelope is expected to grow.

**The CAW is structured around three sub-windows: adaptation, mitigation, and technical assistance (TA). The allocation of funding between these sub-windows is 75% for adaptation, 15% for mitigation, and 10% for TA.**

### For more information

Refer to the [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\)](#), and for more information, contact the CAW Secretariat at [climateactionwindow@AFDB.ORG](mailto:climateactionwindow@AFDB.ORG) at least 2 weeks before the closing date of the call for proposals.

The Climate Action Window is designed to have three sub-windows:

1. The Adaptation sub-window: resources channeled through the sub-window promote climate change adaptation and build resilience to climate change impacts, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of ecological, social, or economic systems or policy processes in response to climate change and related impacts.

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<sup>1</sup> Africa Economic Outlook, AfDB, 2022

<sup>2</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe



2. The Mitigation sub-window: resources channeled through the sub-window will support projects that aim to reduce or avoid the emissions of greenhouse gases or enhance the sinks that accumulate and store them. The goal is to promote approaches that foster low GHG emissions growth pathways.
3. Technical assistance: resources channeled through this window will support ADF countries for strategic measures that enable climate resilient green growth efforts, prepare and strengthen Long-Term Strategies (LTSS), NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), enhancing the bankability of Paris-aligned climate projects, Climate Diagnostics for Country Strategy Papers and provide project preparation grants, institutional capacity building. The process for selecting and prioritizing TA projects under the CAW can be found in Section 4 of the CAW Operational Guidelines.

These sub-windows will be rolled out in calls for proposals (CfP). Each sub-window (i.e., adaptation, mitigation and technical assistance) will have a separate CfP.

The focus of this guidance note is on the **Adaptation Sub-Window**. See details below.

#### **Adaptation Sub-Window:**

**Projects to be financed by the first CfP of the Adaptation Sub-Window of the CAW must be Paris aligned, that is support the goal of the Paris agreement on climate mitigation and adaptation and building climate resilience.**

These adaptation projects must reduce underlying causes of climate vulnerability at the systemic level and/or remove knowledge, capacity, technological, and other barriers to adaptation. Furthermore, adaptation should be the primary objective of the project.

These adaptation projects must support adaptation to climate change and climate variability, build resilience to climate related shocks and extreme events, or strengthen the adaptive capacity of ecological, social, or economic systems or policy processes. They should aim to reduce risks from the harmful effects of climate change (such as sea-level rise, extreme heat, extreme weather events, drought, flood, among others). They may also include the most beneficial opportunities associated with climate change. CAW will prioritize highly transformative and impactful adaptation projects. Project proposals must integrate gender, youth and underserved communities in fragile conditions.

Proposals should be aligned with the:

- i. **Paris Agreement: The project will be assessed for Paris alignment using the MDBs joint methodology.** [Joint MDB Climate Finance Report 2022 | African Development Bank Group - Making a Difference \(afdb.org\)](#) (Refer to Annex C2 for adaptation finance) and [Climate Action: African Development Bank joins MDBs to publish Principles for Assessment of Paris Agreement Alignment | African Development Bank Group - Making a Difference \(afdb.org\)](#)
- ii. **Developing a strong climate rationale for your innovative solution**  
Step 1: Establish the context of climate vulnerability  
To establish a solid foundation for the project's climate rationale, it must be supported with robust evidence and show the climate challenges that the project addresses. This can be done by referring to climate vulnerability data from existing studies or from your own study. This data should be based on reliable sources and should explain how the project impact location, physical assets, and ecosystems are affected by climate change. Check recent climate patterns, including



unusual weather changes and how they impact the community or region where the project will be implemented.

Step 2: State the intent clearly

After the climate vulnerability context is established, explicitly express how the project addresses these vulnerabilities. This is a crucial step to show how the project addresses climate change impacts. The key is to ensure that the project does not worsen vulnerabilities beyond its scope and aligns with relevant adaptation strategies and plans such as national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, or other relevant policy documents.

Step 3: Establish a direct link between climate vulnerability context, adaptation budget and the project

For each part of the project, show a direct link to the context of climate change vulnerability identified in Step 1. This step ensures that your climate adaptation budget for the project is directly aligned with the project's adaptation activities and objectives and its contribution to building climate resilience. When it's not feasible to separate your project into individual activities, consider how the project wholly aligns with your climate adaptation objectives. This step will help the project's budget to support the adaptation efforts effectively and illustrate the effectiveness of the adaptation project.

iii. Policy, strategies and priorities of the Bank including the:

- o [Ten Year Strategy](#), that aims for inclusive growth and a transition to green growth and the [High 5s](#) (Which are priorities that *aim to light up and power Africa, feed Africa, industrialize Africa, integrate Africa, and improve the quality of life for the people of Africa*); [Climate Change & Green Growth Policy](#); [Country Strategy Papers \(CSPs\)](#); and Regional Integration Strategy Papers ([Eastern Africa](#), [West Africa](#), [North Africa](#), [Southern Africa](#) and [Central Africa](#)).

iv. Eligible **Beneficiary African countries: Long Term Strategies low carbon climate resilient development, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** or related adaptation strategies.

v. **The Results Framework (Annex 2)** supports the monitoring of the CAW's high-level outcome statements, with indicators to measure results and progress. Each individual operation within the CAW will have its own project results framework, from which progress can be aggregated against CAW targets.

Projects financed by CAW should originate from one or a combination of six priority sectors, namely: 1) agriculture, food, and nutrition security; 2) water security and sanitation; 3) climate information services and early warning systems; 4) transport and infrastructure; 5) energy access and renewable energy; and 6) green finance. **The first CfP (CfP1) from the ADF Climate Action Window will focus on the Adaptation sub-window and is specifically seeking projects with a focussed on:**

1. **Building agricultural resilience for food and nutrition security including digital climate advisory services;**

- o Investment outcomes for this priority sector will include climate-smart agriculture programs. It will restore degraded land and help inhabitants of the Sahel produce food, create jobs and promote peace. The CAW will allocate resources to help farmers, food producers, and agri-SMEs to access



climate smart agriculture technologies such as drought-resistant crops, efficient irrigation systems, and renewable energy systems that can help enhance agricultural productivity, improve food security, increase resilience to climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient agricultural system that promotes poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability, and overall development in the region. Weather-based index insurance will be extended to pastoralists and cattle herders, enabling them to protect themselves against financial losses caused by climate-related events and enhancing their stability and resilience for managing natural resources, while also rehabilitating one million hectares of degraded land and forests under sustainable management. Adaptive social protection mechanisms including social safety nets will be integrated. It will protect the poor from shocks and stresses, prevent households from falling into poverty because of climate change, mitigate inequality, and promote climate-resilient livelihoods.

**2. Resilient water resource management, water supply and sanitation;**

- Investment outcomes will include solid waste treatment, wastewater treatment, including flood resilient infrastructure and water reuse. It will also include river basin management and development plans developed for at least three basins with strengthened cooperative transboundary management structures. The CAW will support access to climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and water storage creation. Climate-informed water management plans and investments, strengthened with measurement and monitoring systems, will help to optimize the allocation and use of water resources for multi-sectoral needs, reducing energy consumption and promoting water efficiency in irrigation, water treatment, and pumping, while enhancing renewable hydropower and agricultural productivity, improving nutrition outcomes, supporting water catchment protection, ecosystem and biodiversity conservation. Regulatory reforms are expected to be introduced in at least five countries.

**3. Climate information services and early warning systems and disaster risk management**

- Investment outcomes will include access to forecast-based/ex-ante climate risk financing – a proactive approach to developmental aid that allocates funding in advance of a potential disaster based on forecasted risks to enable early response and mitigate the impact of the disaster – and severe weather observation infrastructure expanded in ADF countries. This will build on the work the Bank Group has undertaken in ex-ante risk financing through the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Programme (ADRFi) and the ClimDev Special Fund. More African women will be trained in the hydromet and disaster risk disciplines in ADF countries that have inadequate human capacity to run Numerical Weather Prediction. There will be increased collaboration between Africa Risk Capacity and the five African Regional Climate Centers to support national hydromet centers on weather early warning. The CAW will also build synergies with United Nations Secretary Generals’s Early warning for All Initiative by 2027. Access to climate and weather data will be improved to develop digital climate advisory services in partnership with the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAP). Additionally, multi-hazard contingency plans for climate risk preparedness will be developed for ADF countries, who will gain access to risk-management infrastructure and climate risk financing, including climate-informed insurance coverage.

**4. Greening the financial Sector and supporting the private sector**

- Investment outcomes include the establishment of forecast-based/ex-ante climate risk financing, a



proactive strategy that allocates funding based on forecasted risks, enabling timely response and mitigation of potential disasters. Additionally, there will be an expansion of severe weather observation infrastructure in these nations, reinforcing their capacity to monitor and predict weather-related events. Human capacity building, with a particular focus on empowering African women, will be considered through training programs in hydromet and disaster risk disciplines. Other outcomes involve collaborative efforts between Africa Risk Capacity and African Regional Climate Centers that will reinforce national hydromet centers, leading to improved weather early warning systems. In addition, outcomes will focus on enhancing access to climate and weather data, enabling the development of digital climate advisory services in partnership with the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program (AAAP). Furthermore, fostering the development of innovative blended financing mechanisms, particularly for private-sector-led green innovations, including those initiated by youth-led enterprises, is part of these outcomes. Lastly, outcomes include the exploration of multi-hazard contingency plans and access to risk-management infrastructure, such as climate-informed insurance coverage, aimed at strengthening climate risk preparedness in ADF countries.

#### 5. **Building resilient and green infrastructure**

- Investment outcomes will include efficient and sustainable carbon-neutral transportation systems, reducing congestion and improving accessibility for urban residents. Other outcomes include the implementation of Intelligent Traffic Management Systems (ITMS) and Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) facilities will enhance urban mobility further, making cities more livable and environmentally friendly. Additionally, projects that focus on climate-resilient regional road networks, including one-stop border posts and auxiliary facilities that streamline trade and connectivity between regions, fostering economic growth and cooperation will be considered. More outcomes include the expansion of carbon-neutral energy access, both through grid enhancement and decentralized energy programs that empower communities with reliable and sustainable energy sources, catalyzing economic development and improving the quality of life for people in Africa.

#### **Cross-Cutting Priority Areas**

1. **Paris alignment:** Project investments must be both carbon neutral and climate resilient, and investments either invested via Paris aligned projects or into pipelines that are themselves carbon neutral and climate resilient. Investments here will include well-developed national LTS, NDCs, NAPs and/or Adaptations Communications that are also aligned with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and these will be supported through the Technical Assistance sub-window.
2. **Gender, youth, and social inclusion:** The gender gap in access to productive resources shapes climate change impacts on men and women and how they can respond. Contributing to closing the gender gap will be a key criterion in assessing the eligibility of projects to access CAW funding. Projects will align with the Bank's Gender Strategy and Action Plan (2020 – 2025) and the Bank's Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy (2016-2025). Through the concept notes, project teams should address how the project will provide women and youth with enhanced and equal access to, inter alia: finance for climate-smart agricultural, digital, business and SME innovations; services to improve production and increase access to markets; climate and disaster risk finance and insurance; land rights; clean cooking and renewable energy technologies; water and sanitation systems; safe and inclusive





transport systems; participation in the development of climate adaptation and mitigation strategies; and climate and weather forecasts and other forms of risk mitigation information. Gender-focused and youth-focused projects addressing climate change issues will also be considered.

3. **Biodiversity and nature-based solutions:** The CAW will support projects that aim to restore mangroves and wetlands, allow water to be stored and purified in a natural way (green infrastructures), to support fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, and biodiversity conservation. The CAW will help to identify and deliver solutions to assist ADF countries to develop plans and projects for investments in nature-based solutions in key areas such as food and water security, restoration of degraded lands, sustainable forest management, flood and erosion control, blue economy, and coastal protection. This will be reflected in the ADF country and regional strategies and will be strengthened through the design of robust investments in Nature-based Solutions (NBS) in future ADF project pipelines.
4. **Disaster risk management:** The delivery of climate information services for Disaster risk management (DRM) and climate risk financing are generally under-invested areas, as ADF countries tend to direct scarce budgets to disaster recovery to cope with ex post impacts of extreme weather events when they arise, without focusing on disaster prevention. CAW investments in DRM will complement ADF's Resilience Programs to develop climate services, build on the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Programme, helping ADF countries to move from dealing with emergencies to adopting ex-ante risk financing mechanisms and thus building resilience. CAW investments will strengthen the capacity of Africa's regional climate centers and National Hydro-meteorological Services to operate community-focused and real-time multi hazard early warning systems. The CAW investments in climate and weather infrastructure will help close the hydromet capacity gap, scale up access to early warning for severe weather risk management, enhance climate-and weather data applications and deliver digital data-driven agricultural and financial services. The CAW will help to develop climate-risk financing instruments and develop country-level contingency plans to mitigate climate-induced public expenditure displacement in ADF countries.
5. **Fragility and Transition States:** The Bank's 2022-26 Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience is aligned with the Climate Change and Green Growth Framework to address fragility and maximize impact in both areas. Climate change is a multiplier of fragility, worsening socio-economic challenges, especially in rainfed agriculture areas, affecting livelihoods, security, culture, and displacing communities. This multiplier effect hampers state capacity and countries' ability to mitigate climate change effects. The World Meteorological Organization's 2021 report on Africa highlights the negative impacts of climate change on health, safety, food, water security, and socio-economic development. It is estimated that by 2030, 250 million people will face high water stress and 700 million may be displaced. The CAW prioritizes investment in agriculture, food, and water security, while addressing fragility and promoting gender equity. It collaborates with the Transition Support Facility (TSF) and Regional Operations Envelope to address the climate-fragility nexus across ADF countries, emphasizing integrated water resource management.
6. **Enhancing climate governance and green public finance:** CAW will finance projects that support activities aimed at strengthening governance systems for climate change. This includes: creating public policies and making decisions that directly relate to the international climate governance processes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); ensuring participation and engagement with Civil society around the Nationally Determined Contributions



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(NDCs); Ensuring appropriate framework laws, regulations or public policies on climate change are developed in line with the NDCs; Greening public financial management- promoting climate sensitive budgeting; monitoring and management of climate fiscal risks; promoting climate related revenue reforms- i.e. carbon taxes- fuel taxes and green bonds; integrating climate into public investment management systems; strengthening accountability and transparency of climate spending.

- 7. Skills and Capacity Building:** CAW projects will support capacity building activities in the context of evolving climate challenges. Recognizing the imperative of transitioning to climate-smart technologies and practices across key sectors like energy, agriculture, and transport, the CAW is committed to supporting initiatives that bridge the current skills gap. By facilitating upskilling of the workforce, promoting innovation, and endorsing the adaptation of new technologies, the CAW seeks to elevate national systems, with a particular focus on higher education and research capabilities. This ensures not only a proactive response to climate disruptions but also a robust foundation for RMCs to integrate and capitalize on climate-resilient strategies.

#### **Grant amount and funding envelope**

For this adaptation call, the Climate Action Window will allocate approximately US\$ 258 million. The funding is in the form of grants. Funding requested for a single project or programme may range between US\$ 5 million to 15 million. In exceptional cases and on recommendation by the Independent Evaluation Panel, funding may be granted above or below these limits.

#### **Project Source**

CAW projects are expected to originate from four potential sources. These sources include projects from the ADF funded pipeline that seek additional financing and meet the CAW eligibility criteria; projects in the ADF pipeline that meet the CAW eligibility criteria; projects emanating from the national climate change framework documents of ADF countries, including NAPs, NDCs, LTS etc.; and CAW-aligned projects emanating from special initiatives at the Bank or its partners. CAW is open to various eligible entities, including governments, intergovernmental bodies, non-sovereign entities, and Bank departments.

#### **Eligible beneficiaries**

- (i) Governments and government entities of ADF countries (see below for a list of ADF countries)
- (ii) African Development Bank departments: Bank departments may submit proposals directly or may work with eligible external beneficiaries to support them in preparing high quality project concept notes.
- (iii) Regional or sub-regional intergovernmental bodies and other intergovernmental vehicles including climate centers, river basin organizations, economic communities.
- (iv) Non-sovereign entities (such as NGOs, Community Based Organisations and UN Agencies) that fulfil the eligibility criteria.

Proposals from consortia are allowed, if all members of the consortium are eligible beneficiaries.

**Eligible ADF countries:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



**Eligible Adaptation projects to be financed includes:**

1. Standalone projects – measures that intend to create adaptation/resilience and must be designed and implemented standalone.
2. Projects which are a part of an ongoing and/or new project, where CAW finance is exclusively focused on adaptation component of such project.

**Estimated timeline for the CfPI Adaptation Sub-window**

Date	Action
December 4, 2023	Launch Call for Project Concept Notes
February 16, 2024	Deadline for Concept Notes submission
February 19- March 4, 2024	Validation & Screening of Project Concept Notes by the Secretariat
March 5-12, 2024	Secretariat to Compile a list of Projects Concept Notes that pass the screening
March 13- April 10, 2024	Evaluate and Score PCNs using the Adaptation Score Card Match Project with CAW resources
April 11 – May 2, 2024	Develop Prioritization for internal Bank senior management approval Donor Committee review of prioritization report
May 3, 2024	Notify Applicants of the approval of their Projects Concept Notes
May 4, 2024- onwards	Selected Applicants work with the respective Bank Department to develop the Project Appraisal Report to the Bank’s Board of Directors for review and approval

**No guarantee of funding is implied by a concept note being shortlisted for funding. The project concept note is not the final funding document, but the Project Appraisal Report developed and submitted in line with the Bank’s processes.**

**Co-financing**

Co-financing is strongly recommended as CAW resources aim to co-mobilize and channel additional climate finance to low income ADF countries. Building climate resilience to experienced and anticipated climate change impact is expected to be among the top policy agenda during this critical decade. Most African nations, including ADF focus countries, have demonstrated such commitment through their communication instrument to the convention. The financing need is enormous to be supplied singlehandedly by poor African countries. On the other hand, this resource is needed urgently and at a scale. CAW strives to support the efforts of mobilizing resources from public and private sector sources, including thorough co-financing mechanisms to boost financing at scale for impact. Moreover, to ensure country ownership and prioritization, eligible countries and entities will be encouraged to co-finance the project from their own sources, from development partners and contributions from communities in cash and/or in kind as appropriate. The cost-sharing arrangement through (counterpart funding and co-financing or contributions in kind) is intended to reinforce ownership, share risks, and catalyze scale to higher impact, efficiency, and effectiveness is achieved. **The CAW will prioritize projects that leverage high co-financing ratios, of ideally 1:3, notably by seeking to co-finance projects with the other climate funds with the aim to maximize climate benefits in ADF countries and increase their levels of access to**





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**climate finance.** Decisions on counterpart funding will be made in line with the Policy on Expenditure Eligible for ADF Financing and on a case-by-case basis.

#### **Apply for a grant**

Eligible beneficiaries are invited to complete the concept note template on [CfP1 Adaptation Sub-window online](#) before **11:59PM GMT on February 16, 2024**. **When you log in to the site you will be required to register first and then answer a list of eligibility questions before you can access the Concept Note Template. You can submit your application in either English or French.** All sections should be completed; **incomplete concept notes submitted via the portal will not be considered.** Furthermore, **concept notes submitted via the CAW Secretariat email will not be considered.**

**Annexes:**

The annexes include the following, the PCN template, the evaluation criteria your concept note will be assessed by, and the CAW Results Measurement Framework, for your information to guide your concept note preparation.

**Annex 1- PCN Template-this is provided only to inform applicants of the information required. All PCNs must be submitted in the CAW application site.**

Reference no: [SAP reference]  
Investment Sovereign Operations

Language: English  
Original: English

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PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE  
[TITLE OF THE PROJECT]

[COUNTRY]

[TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED

TOTAL PROJECT AMOUNT]

DATE: [MONTH-YYYY]

**A. User Guidelines**

1. **The length of the main body of the PCN (from chapter 1 to 5) should not exceed 10-12 pages.** Indicative section lengths have been provided for each section.
2. Remove the page limits that are under brackets from the PCN section titles.
3. References and sources to all data/figures and information from other documents used in the concept note should be clearly provided in the footnotes.
4. The standardized formatting of the PCN should be aligned with Bank-wide rules on board documents in general and with these annotated formats specifically.

Fill this table if this concept note is coming from a team within the African Development Bank Group	
<b>Vice-President</b>	
<b>Director General</b>	
<b>Sector Director</b>	
<b>Sector Manager</b>	
<b>Country Manager</b>	
<b>Team Leader</b>	
<b>Task Team</b>	
<b>Peer Reviewers</b>	



## PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

### CLIENT INFORMATION

<b>Project Name</b>	[Project Name]
<b>Sector</b>	[Sector (s) of Intervention]
<b>Borrower/Grant Recipient</b>	[Regional Member Country Name]
<b>Borrower/Grant Team Lead</b>	
<b>Project Instrument</b>	[Loan/Grant/Guarantee]
<b>Executing Agency</b>	[Executing Agency]

CAW Sector(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, food, and nutrition security <input type="checkbox"/> Building water security and sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Climate information and early warning systems <input type="checkbox"/> Greening the financial sector and supporting the private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Building resilient and green infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Improving clean energy access and just energy transition <input type="checkbox"/> Building resilient and green infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Greening the financial sector and supporting the private sector

### COUNTRY AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

<b>Country Strategy Paper Period:</b>	[Start Year – End Year]
<b>Country Strategy Paper Priorities supported by Project:</b>	[Priority 1, 2, etc]
<b>Government Program (PRSP, NDP or equivalent):</b>	[Program/Policy Name], [Year]
<b>Alignment with Climate Change and Green Growth Strategy</b>	
<b>Alignment with other Bank strategies (Gender and TYS)</b>	
<b>Project classification:</b>	[Relevant High 5 Priority Area(s) and sub-theme(s)]
	[SDG Name(s)]
	[Selectivity priority/ies]

### ADF/ADB KEY FINANCING INFORMATION

<b>Total Project Amount</b>	[Currency, Amount]
<b>Amount of Bank Group Financing</b>	[Currency, Amount] [Loan/Grant]
<b>Co-financiers and / or Trust fund Financing:</b>	[Name Co-financier 1] [Currency, Amount]
	[Name Co-financier 2] [Currency, Amount]
	[Name Co-financier 3] [Currency, Amount]

<b>Government Counterpart Funding Contribution:</b>	[Currency, Amount]
<b>Leverage Factor (e.g., 1:3)</b>	[Yes/No], [% of Total Project Amount]
<b>CAW TA grant requirement: (Not applicable at this stage)</b>	[Currency, Amount]

**Compliance with the Bank's E&S Safeguard policies and procedures**

4.1	Environmental and Social categorization; has the project's E&S category been determined and validated in the ISTS and SAP? Indicate project's category and date of validation in ISTS and SAP	Not applicable at this stage.
4.2	Environmental and Social Impact assessment undertaken? <i>(Y/N, date)</i>	Not required at this stage.
4.3	Project involves resettlement? <i>(Y/N)</i>	Not required at this stage.

**PROJECT PROCESSING SCHEDULE TO BOARD APPROVAL**

Fill this table if this concept note is coming from a team within the African Development bank Group	
<b>Identification</b>	[Date format: DD-MM- YYYY]
<b>Preparation mission</b>	[Start Date - End Date]
<b>Appraisal Mission</b>	[Start Date- End Date]
<b>Planned Board Presentation</b>	[DD – DD-MM- YYYY]
<b>Project Implementation period</b>	[Start Date- End Date]

## 1 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

### A. Country Context, Strategy and Objectives (approx. ½ page)

1. [Explain the development priorities of the country and state the key pillars of the national development strategy/plan (please indicate strategy validity dates). Present how the project is linked and aligned with the development priorities of the country, SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063].
2. [State the key pillars of the current Bank Country Strategy Paper (CSP) (please indicate CSP validity dates). Describe the alignment of the operation with the CSP pillars and other key Bank Strategies (e.g. Ten-year strategy, High 5s, gender strategy, and strategy for addressing fragility and building resilience etc).
3. [Confirm that the operation is aligned with the Bank’s selectivity framework/current strategic priorities].

### B. Sector and Institutional Context (approx. ½ page)

4. [Describe the sector and institutional context of the project. Explain the main challenges being encountered in the sector].
5. [What sector policy or governance reforms have been requested by the development community? What policy reforms are needed to facilitate project implementation? Are these reforms already established? If so, what is the progress made in their implementation?].
6. [Will the project benefit from synergies/coherence with other projects planned or implemented in the same area or of the same targeted beneficiaries?].

### C. Rationale for Bank’s and CAW’s Involvement (approx. ¼ page)

7. [Explain the rationale for the Bank’s intervention, based on the country and sector issues defined above. In particular, reasons given should justify why the proposed project is needed, and why it is needed now. In the context of a fragile situation, briefly discuss what are the potential impacts on mitigating risks and building resilience.]
8. [Explain what the Bank’s comparative advantage for this intervention is. In particular, what is, if any, the value addition or unique contribution made by the Bank, which could not be accomplished by other means or other sources of funding.]

### D. Development Partners Coordination (approx. ¼ page)

9. [Explain how the actions of other development partners fit into the project or the strategy in which the project fits. Indicate if the project was presented to development partners to create effective coordination and mobilization of additional resources in co-financing otherwise describe how the project will leverage development partner resources]

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Project Development Objective (approx.1 paragraph)

10. [Explain the project development objective, other specific project objectives and how it affects end-beneficiaries and stakeholders.]

*\*Note: In the context of conflict-affected and fragile situations, briefly articulate how the proposed development objective would contribute to building resilience—either at community, sub-national, national or regional level. In line with the “Do No Harm” principle, careful attention should be given to ensure that the project outcomes will not have a side negative (economic, social, and/or environmental) effect on targeted (or non-targeted) populations.*

## **B. Theory of Change (approx. ½ page)**

11. [Briefly describe the specific problem/ challenge the intervention is trying to address and an indication of the scope and magnitude of the problem, the logic of intervention with the expected outcomes and pathways of change should be coherently explained and the critical underlying assumptions. You can include a theory of change diagram in Annex 1]

## **C. Project Type (approx. 1 paragraph)**

12. [Explain the type of project e.g., standalone operation, part of a program, follow-up project etc and why this modality was chosen]

## **D. Project Components (approx. 1 page)**

13. [Name and describe each project component and sub-component of the project (include as many paragraphs as required without exceeding the stated section page limit)]

- ***Component 1: Name, (Amount/Cost)***

14. [Description of component goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- *Sub-component 1.1: Name*

[Description of subcomponent goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- *Sub-component 1.2: Name*

[Description of subcomponent goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- ***Component 2: Name, Amount/Cost***

15. [Description of component goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- *Sub-component 2.1: Name*

[Description of subcomponent goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- *Sub-component 2.2: Name*

[Description of subcomponent goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- ***Component X: Name, Amount/Cost***

16. [Description of component goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- *Sub-component X.1: Name*

[Description of subcomponent goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

- *Sub-component X.2: Name*

[Description of subcomponent goal, activities, target beneficiaries etc]

## **E. Technical Solution Retained and other Alternatives explored (approx. ¼ page)**

17. [Explain the rationale for the selected technical design or approach. Explain its conformity with international standards (if any) & explain how it's appropriate to the country's needs]. [Explain any innovative features in this project, compared to Bank's usual practices and / or compared to best practices in the development arena (if any)].

- **Table 1: Technical Alternatives Considered and Reasons for Rejection**

Alternative	Description	Reasons for Rejection
Alternative 1		
Alternative 2		
Alternative 3		

*\*Note: To be completed, except the project's specifics justify the absence of any alternative. In that case, instead of the table, the author will briefly explain why no alternative could be explored.*

## F. Project Cost and Financing Arrangements (approx.1 page)

18. [Explain what the overall cost of the project is, what proportion is financed by AfDB, who the lead financial partner is, also whether it is a joint or parallel financing and what will be the country's counterpart funding contribution (indicate whether cash or in kind).]
19. [Explain what the financing terms and conditions proposed by AfDB are (e.g., loan or grant, interest rate, maturity period, etc.), why this choice has been made]
20. [Discuss the reliability of investment cost estimates, the realism of engineering or other data used to estimate inputs and outputs, and the adequacy of allowances for physical contingencies and price increases during implementation.]
21. [Emphasize what leveraging and co-financing opportunities are used to enhance the development impact of the project. Indicate if the co-financing has been secured/confirmed and if so, what are their processing time frame especially approval process. In case co-financing is not secured/confirmed, indicate the status and the time frame is the project likely to get confirmation]

- **Table 2: Estimated Cost of the Project by Component**

Components	Currency			% of Total Project Cost
	Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Total	
Component 1				
Component 2				
Component 3				
<b>Total Base Costs</b>				
Physical contingencies				
Price contingencies				
<b>Total Project Costs</b>				

*\*Note: Physical contingencies and Price contingencies can be expressed as % of AfDB financing if relevant.*

- **Table 3: Project sources of financing**

Sources of financing	Costs (UA)	Costs (Local Currency)	% of Total Project Cost
African Development Bank			
African Development Fund			
Co-financier (if applicable)			
Government of RMC			
<b>Total Project Costs</b>			

- **Table 4: Project cost by category of expenditures**

Category	(Currency)			% of Base Total Cost	% of Total Project cost
	F.E.	L.C.	Total		
Goods					
Works					
Services					
Operating Costs					



Miscellaneous					
<b>Total Base Costs</b>					
Physical contingencies					
Price contingencies					
<b>Total Project Costs</b>					

• **Table 5: Project Expenditure Schedule**

Component	(Currency)					
	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
Component 1						
Component 2						
Component 3						
<b>Total Base Costs</b>						
Physical contingencies						
Price contingencies						
<b>Total Project Cost</b>						

## **G. Project’s Target Area and Population Beneficiaries and other Stakeholders (approx. ¼ page)**

22. [Explain what the project area/location is; state the total number of beneficiaries of the project including who the direct and indirect project beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and category e.g. farmers, youth, students etc where applicable) are; what the main project-related outcomes for each target group are, the problems faced by end-beneficiaries and other stakeholders that will be addressed by the project].

23. [Describe the main participatory processes undertaken during project identification, preparation, and implementation to ensure the active participation of the beneficiaries, private sector, and civil society etc. in the project. Explain what analysis and consultation is outstanding and to be completed during appraisal].

## **H. Environmental and Social Safeguards (approx. ½ page)**

### • **Environmental**

24. [Outline the environmental and social implications of the operation? What are the major adverse impacts of the project? What are the mitigation measures and their cost? Are the costs for E&S mitigation mobilized and available? What are the positive impacts, and the cost of enhancing these environmental benefits?]

### • **Involuntary Resettlement**

25. [What is the number of people (women and men) affected or displaced by the project? What are the assets, social infrastructure and livelihood affected or displaced by the project? What is the RAP cost? Resources for RAP implementation available as part of [select one of the following options: (i) part of the loan; (ii) co-financing from another donor; (iii) counterpart funding;(i.e., availability of funds is demonstrated and their availability in a dedicated project account included as condition for effectiveness or first disbursement in the financing agreement) and included as part of the overall project cost. Who will implement the RAP?]

## **I. Climate Change and Green Growth Rationale (1 Page)**

26. [What is the climate categorization of the project. How has climate change been taken into consideration in the design of the project? Are there any specific mitigation or adaptation measures? Is there scope to enhance this during appraisal?]

## **J. Other Cross-cutting Priorities (approx.3/4 page)**

- ***Poverty reduction, Inclusiveness and Job Creation***

27. [What is the expected impact on poverty, vis-à-vis employment / the job market, and wealth distribution? What are the expected positive and negative social impacts of the project, during its implementation phase and after? (For instance, impact on safety, HIV/AIDS, malaria, communicable diseases and other pandemics, etc.)]

- ***Opportunities for Building Resilience***

28. [Based on the draft fragility assessment note, explicitly contextualize drivers of fragility underpinning the project sector/area/location under the political, security, social, economic, regional, and/or environmental dimensions. The proposed analysis should be aligned with the latest quantitative and qualitative findings of the Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment (CRFA). Identify entry points for building resilience and articulate how the identified drivers of conflict and/or fragility will be tackled through the expected outputs and outcomes of the project. Demonstrate how the project would contribute to building peace and/or resilience without worsening the situation. Is further analysis planned during appraisal phase?]

- ***Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Promotion***

29. [What is the gender category of the project? How will the project contribute to reducing gender gaps, and/or empowering women and girls during implementation and after (e.g., changes in gender roles, responsibilities and relations, constraints linked to gender-based discrimination, time saved in unpaid care and domestic work, participation in and benefit from project activities by women and men) is further analysis planned during appraisal phase?]

## **3 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. Institutional and implementation Arrangements (approx. ¼ page)**

30. [Which institutions/national entities will be responsible for implementing the project? Are they existing PIUs? Do they have experience in implementation of Bank financed projects? What are the coordinating arrangements? For multinational projects, indicate specific information on the coordination that will be established both at national and regional level. Identify any capacity/staffing constraints, and how they will be addressed? Indicate any further analysis required during appraisal to ensure implementation readiness.]

### **B. Monitoring and Evaluation (approx. ¼ page)**

31. [Explain the institutional arrangements for project monitoring, M&E capacity assessments, type of M&E system to be used.]

32. [Indicate any issues relating to results measurement not yet addressed, such as missing baseline data, identified shortcomings in executing agency M&E capacity or ministry/statistical office's data and how they will be addressed during appraisal. Indicate how the stakeholders will participate in monitoring and evaluation.]

### **C. Governance (approx. ¼ page)**

33. [What are the issues or risks linked to governance, if any? What regulatory or policy issues seem to limit the potential benefits expected from the project? What are the mitigation measures? In particular, what explicit safeguards has the project built to offset possibilities of fraud and corruption during implementation?]

### **D. Sustainability (approx. ¼ page)**

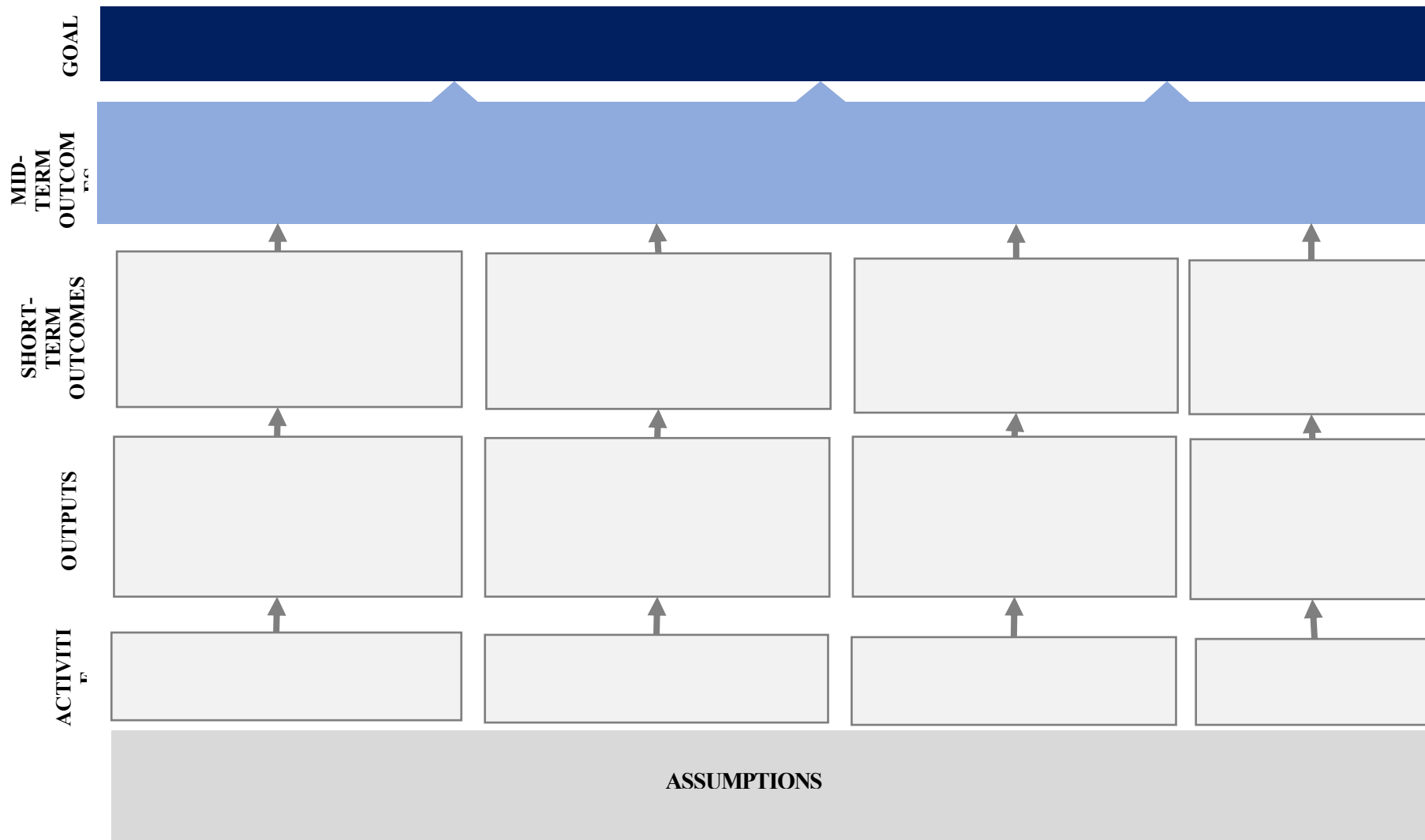
34. [What is the evidence that the country is committed to the project and will own it after the Bank exits? Are there relevant policies to support this intervention? Demonstrate how ownership of the project by stakeholders will be assured. Outline country financing or in-kind contribution.].

35. [Are there other factors that are critical to the sustainability of the project's benefits e.g., technical, financial, environmental and social safeguards etc? How has the design of the project attempted to address the critical factors? If there are recurrent costs, indicate how they will be financed].

## **E. Risk Management (approx. ¼ page)**

36. [What are the major risks during the life of the project? Potential risk factors could include political and governance, macroeconomic, sector strategies and policies, technical design of operation, fiduciary, and value for money, environmental and social, capacity of implementing entity etc? What are the proposed mitigation measures?]

# Annex I – Theory of Change Schematic



Annex II – Results Framework (refer to the CAW Results Indicators on pages 26 and 27)

RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
A PROJECT INFORMATION					
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE:			COUNTRY/REGION:		
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:					
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR (S):					
B RESULTS MATRIX					
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	RMF/CAW INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (date)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (date)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1:					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
(OPTIONAL) COMPONENT A:					
OUTPUT STATEMENT A.1:					
OUTPUT INDICATOR A.1.1:	<input type="checkbox"/>				
OUTPUT STATEMENT A.2:					
OUTPUT INDICATOR A.1.2:	<input type="checkbox"/>				
(OPTIONAL) COMPONENT B:					
OUTPUT STATEMENT B.1:					
OUTPUT INDICATOR B.1.1:	<input type="checkbox"/>				
OUTPUT INDICATOR B.1.2:	<input type="checkbox"/>				

User notes (Note that the user notes are only applicable for African Development Bank applications).

- Alignment indicators are used to (i) demonstrate project outcomes are aligned with broader objectives; and (ii) ensure consistency at aggregate level. Here operations staff have to select an appropriate RMF (or exceptionally ADOA) indicator (level 1). Project success is not judged against these indicators. Targets and baselines for these indicators are not included in the results framework since they are not used to assess the performance of the individual project. However, they should be included in the monitoring plan. If operations staff cannot select a suitable [RMF indicator \(VPN required\)](#) to use as alignment indicator, this may mean that the operation is not a priority for the Bank. In such a case, other indicators from recognized international databases may be used. Operations staff should further justify why this proposed project is a priority for the Bank in the PCN/PAC narrative.
- Horizontal outcome and output lines include outcome/output statements, these are achieved states. SMART indicators are required to measure achievement in the cell below output/output statement.
- Performance indicators should be identified for every result at each results level included in the results framework. There may be more than one indicator per outcome/output statement. A general rule of thumb is to select no more than three performance indicators per result statement. Indicators should be sex-disaggregated where possible.
- If the indicator selected is classified as part of the Bank’s RMF, the box “RMF indicator” should be ticked. In addition, for NSO, teams can use the Development Outcomes Reporting Template organized per type of instrument and available on [NSO Portal](#). Other indicators may be also consulted such as HIPSO. For Results-Based Financing, operations teams can



add a column to flag indicators for disbursement.

5. Without exception, all output and outcome indicators require a baseline and a target. For each baseline and target data, an indication of the date, aligned with project timeline, should be specified. For unit of measurement, it is recommended to use numbers (as opposed to percentages) where possible.

6. The effectiveness of operations is assessed against output and outcome indicators; they should be identified, and targets set accordingly. Intermediate outcomes are useful where they allow results to be established within the timeframe of project completion reporting. Longer-term outcomes are also important but may not be verifiable at the time of completion reporting. Teams should identify an appropriate combination.

7. Where possible, it is recommended to include the budget allocation for monitoring under the project budget.

8. Risks are not included here but should be discussed in a dedicated section in the PCN and PAR.

9. Activities and inputs are not discussed in the results framework as they are not “results”. They should be discussed in the project workplan and the budget sections of the PCN and PAR.

10. Means of verification documents the source of data such as reports or databases where the specific information will be found.

11. In the case of PBOs, “prior actions” should be indicated by an Asterix at output indicator level. In the case of multi-tranche PBO, “triggers” should also be flagged at output level.

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**Annex III: Work Plan (Schedule of Activities)**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Activity(ies) Precedent</b>	<b>Resource Requirement</b>	<b>Responsible</b>

## Annex 2: Climate Action Window Results Framework:

INDICATIVE RESULTS FRAMEWORK				
A PROGRAMME INFORMATION				
NAME: ADF Climate Action Window		COUNTRY/REGION: Multinational (37 ADF Countries)		
PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE Build the resilience of the economies and citizens of ADF countries to the impacts of climate change by financing green investments through adaptation and mitigation programs.				
B PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX				
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	UNIT	BASELINE[1] (date)	TARGET (2030) <sup>[2]</sup>	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<b>OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: Climate adaptation and resilience in ADF countries is enhanced</b>				
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: People benefitting from climate change adaptation and resilience investments (of which number of women reached)	Number	Bank's ADF country IOP	TBC	Project appraisal reports, Project completion reports, implementation progress reports,
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: People with new or improved access to water and sanitation (of which number of women reached)	Number, millions	4.4 (2021)	36.2	Project completion reports, implementation progress reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.3: Farmers practicing climate-smart agriculture (of which number of women reached)	Number, millions	TBC	20	Project completion reports, implementation progress reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.4: Farmers access information for food security early warning (of which number of women reached)	(Number, millions)	8	20 (10)	Project completion reports, implementation progress reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.5: Degraded land rehabilitated and forests managed sustainably using Climate Smart Agriculture	Ha (millions)	TBC	1.0	Project completion reports, implementation progress reports
<b>OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: GHG emissions from ADF countries are reduced in line with the country NDC targets</b>				
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.1: National GHG emissions reduction	Thousands of tonnes	TBC (NDC BAU scenarios)	TBC (NDC Targets)	Project appraisal reports, and implementation progress reports, GHG accounting and reporting tool Revised NDC submissions
OUTCOME INDICATORS 2.2 Additional people with new electricity connections through mini-grid and off grid systems powered by renewable energy (of which women)	Millions	TBC	3.5	Project completion reports, implementation progress reports

<b>■ OUTCOME STATEMENT 3: Country capacity for climate resilient development enhanced</b>				
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.1: <b>Enhanced NDCs, LTSs, NAPs and other Paris Alignment policies and action plans implemented</b>	<i>Number</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>Project completion reports, implementation progress reports</i>
<b>■ OUTCOME STATEMENT 4: The operational and organisational effectiveness of the CAW is high</b>				
OUTCOME Indicator 4.1: <b>CAW Disbursement Rate</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.2: <b>Operations independently rated as satisfactory and above at completion</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.3: <b>Resources allocated to adaptation action</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.4: <b>Resources allocated to mitigation action</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.5: <b>Resources allocated to technical assistance</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.5: <b>Cost effectiveness of mitigation action</b>	<i>US \$ /kTCO2e</i>	<i>Sectoral Benchmarks</i>	<i>Surpass Sectorial Benchmarks</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.6: <b>CAW Commitment Rate</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.7: <b>CAW Project Cancellation Rate</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.8: <b>Resource Mobilised</b>	<i>US \$ million</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>3 billion</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
OUTCOME Indicator 4.9: <b>Paris Alignment</b>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>
<b>■ OUTPUT STATEMENT 1: Scaled up climate finance mobilized for Africa, with a strong focus on adaptation and resilience.</b>				
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: <b>Climate Change finance mobilized from dedicated climate funds and other external sources</b>	<i>\$</i>	<i>429 million</i>	<i>14 Billion</i>	<i>Project completion reports, implementation progress reports</i>
<b>■ OUTPUT STATEMENT 2: Investments in carbon neutral technologies reduce or avoid carbon emissions</b>				
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: <b>New renewable power capacity installed,</b>	<i>GWh</i>	<i>56 MW (2021)</i>	<i>1040 GW</i>	<i>Project completion reports, implementation progress reports</i>
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2 <b>New carbon neutral infrastructure and transportation systems are developed</b>	<i>KMs</i>	<i>Obtain from PIVP/RMF</i>	<i>1000KMs</i>	<i>Project completion</i>

				<i>reports, implementation progress reports</i>
<b>■ OUTPUT STATEMENT 3: Relevant and timely Technical Assistance to ADF Countries</b>				
OUTPUT INDUCATOR 3.1: Countries benefiting from CAW TA	<i>Number</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>Project appraisal reports</i>
<b>■ OUTPUT STATEMENT 4: Data on CAW Activities and results are centrally collected</b>				
OUTPUT INDUCATOR 4.1: CAW Portfolio Tracker	<i>Number</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>CAW Annual Report</i>

<sup>11</sup> Some targets are not yet set and will be added as official data becomes available.

<sup>12</sup> The Bank's project approval and results measurement timeframes will not be closed at the end of ADF-16 / 2025. A longer timeframe will be required for completion of results measurement, which will be done on an ongoing basis. Progress and early results will be reported in 2023 and 2024.

### Annex 3: Eligibility Screening Templates: Adaptation projects

CAW Code	2023CAWXX			
Project Title				
Bank Project ID				
Department		Task Manager		
Country(ies)		Region(s)		
<b>Alignment</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	Is the project consistent with the Joint MDB methodologies for adaptation and the goals of the Paris Agreement?	Yes/No		If No. Automatic Disqualification
	Are the objectives of the project aligned with the Bank's corporate priorities? - TYS and High 5's - CSP or RISP - Gender Strategy	5%		Yes/No Automatic screening
	Are the project objectives aligned with the Bank's CCGG Strategy, Policy and Action Plan?	5%		Yes/No Automatic screening
	Does the project have adaptation result indicators in its Results Framework that contribute to the result indicators in the CAW's result framework?	10%		Yes/No Automatic screening
	Is the project aligned with the country's climate action priorities as indicated in their NDC and/or LTS and/or NAP etc?	15%		Yes/No Automatic screening
	Does the project clearly identify the physical risks of climate change?	10%		Yes/No Automatic screening
	Does the project outline specific activities to address the identified physical risks of climate change?	10%		Yes/No Automatic screening
	Is the project designed primarily with a clear intention to address the climate vulnerability identified? Does the project articulate a clear and direct link between specific project activities and the project's objective to reduce vulnerability to climate change?	15%		Manual screening
	Do the adaptation/ resilience measures/activities of the project have clear budget lines with clear description?	10%		Yes/No Automatic screening

<b>Additionality</b>	Can the resources being requested from the CAW be obtained from any other sources?	5%		Yes/No Automatic screening
<b>Commitment</b>	Does the project have letter of no-objection/ or evidence of similar nature from host government or participating entity? Does the project have co-financing or parallel financing arrangement with other partners including climate funds? Does the project sponsor make a co-financing commitment?	15%		Yes/No Automatic screening
<b>Ownership</b>	Does the project owner include any of the following? (i) governments and government entities of eligible RMCs; (ii) regional or sub-regional intergovernmental bodies and other intergovernmental vehicles, such as climate centers and river basin organizations, and economic communities; (iii) non-sovereign entities that fulfil the eligibility criteria; (iv) Bank departments operating a recognized Bank initiative.	Yes/No		Automatic screening

**Note:** to be considered eligible, projects must score a minimum of 70%

**Annex 4: Evaluation And Prioritization Score Cards: Adaptation Projects**

S/N	EVALUATION CRITERIA	WEIGHT
<b>1</b>	<b>Climate Vulnerability Context</b>	
	i. Of the target system/ community/ business/asset/ ecosystem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposure to physical risks/extreme weather events (H/M/L);</li> <li>• Sensitivity to climate hazards and impacts (H/M/L)</li> <li>• Current adaptive capacity (H/M/L)</li> <li>• Vulnerability of direct beneficiaries (H/M/L)</li> <li>• Is the country an LDC? (Y/N)</li> <li>• Is the country a SIDs? (Y/N)</li> </ul> ii. Of the project activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the climate physical risk to the project identified and sufficiently addressed?</li> </ul> iii. Of the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the country regarded as vulnerable to climate change?</li> </ul>	<b>15%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment (CRFA) (from AfDB assessment)</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Public Services.</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations</li> <li>• Ease of Population Movement.</li> <li>• Resilience to Economic Shocks.</li> <li>• Regional Integration.</li> <li>• Policies fostering protection of natural resources, biodiversity and environmental sustainability.</li> <li>• Prevention and response to natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies</li> <li>• Natural disaster hazards and fatalities</li> <li>• Water scarcity</li> <li>• Pressure on ecosystem integrity</li> <li>• Malnutrition and undernourishment</li> <li>• Food price volatility</li> </ul>	<b>5%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Paradigm Shift potential</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation within the country or regions context</li> <li>• Potential for learning and knowledge and technology transfer within country or regional context</li> <li>• Potential for market development or creation</li> <li>• Potential for scalability and replication</li> <li>• Potential for strengthened legal, policy and regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>	<b>5%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Impact Potential</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantial Outcome and impact as per the CAW result framework (e.g., number of households with climate resilient livelihoods)</li> <li>• Physical, environmental and transition risks clearly outlined and sufficiently addressed.</li> <li>• Opportunity to build adaptation capacity in RMC outlined; (e.g., Climate Adaptation Action Plan that clearly addresses risks and opportunity to build adaptation capacity);</li> <li>• Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries</li> <li>• Contribution to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration</li> <li>• Potential to catalyze adaptation action within the national context (replicability, scalability, and innovation)</li> </ul>	<b>15%</b>

S/N	EVALUATION CRITERIA	WEIGHT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential to promote long term sustainability (e.g., contribution to SDG)</li> <li>• Potential to include a comprehensive Results Framework that outlines outcome, and output indicators.</li> </ul>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Country's Ownership and Commitment to Climate Issues</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project alignment with country's national climate strategies</li> <li>• Project is designed in line with country climate-related policies.</li> <li>• Experience and track record of the implementing entity</li> <li>• Adequate stakeholder consultation</li> <li>• Project no-objection from government</li> </ul>	<b>10%</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Climate Finance Additionality</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative financing available for adaptation action plan?</li> <li>• CAW resource potential to leverage other resources on the project.</li> <li>• Financial adequacy and appropriateness of concessionality</li> <li>• Cost-effectiveness of adaptation action</li> <li>• Country gets relatively limited access to finance and has high level of debt burden.</li> </ul>	<b>10%</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Expected Climate and Development Co-Benefits</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation co- Benefits</li> <li>• Gender, youth and social effects</li> <li>• Contribution to good Governance</li> <li>• Contribution to bridging Infrastructure gap</li> <li>• Contribution to Macroeconomic resilience</li> <li>• Positive Environmental effects (biodiversity and land degradation neutrality)</li> <li>• Contribution to Private sector development and job creation</li> </ul>	<b>10%</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Quality and Readiness of the Project</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design rationale (ToC, feasibility studies etc) completed.</li> <li>• Co-financing and partnership commitment from partners including International Climate Funds and national and local government etc.</li> <li>• Project long term sustainability ensured.</li> <li>• Evidence of consultation</li> <li>• Evidence of regulatory compliance</li> </ul>	<b>10%</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Gender Equality and Youth Empowerment</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Analysis conducted.</li> <li>• Gender mainstreaming in project design (activities, outputs, and outcomes)</li> <li>• Promotion of Women participation and empowerment</li> <li>• Promotion of youth participation ad empowerment</li> <li>• Gender and youth sensitive indicators within the M&amp;E context Gender and Youth-related activities budgeted in the project proposal.</li> </ul>	<b>10%</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Contribution to Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection and Restoration</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of nature-based solutions (ecosystem-based adaptation, eco-disaster risk reduction, green-blue infrastructure, etc.)</li> <li>• Contribution to protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</li> </ul>	<b>10%</b>



<b>S/N</b>	<b>EVALUATION CRITERIA</b>	<b>WEIGHT</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project's alignment with national biodiversity strategies</li> <li>• Contribution to land degradation neutrality</li> <li>• Provision of additional ecosystem services</li> </ul>	