Concept Note

Project/Programme Title:	**Community Resilience Partnership Program**
Country(ies):	Multiple Countries: Asia and Pacific Regions
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	______________________________
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	Asian Development Bank
Date of first submission/ version number:	*[2020-08-03] [V.0]*
Date of current submission/ version number	*[YYYY-MM-DD] [V.0]*

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Please submit the completed form to **fundingproposal@gcfund.org**, using the following name convention in the subject line and file name: ***"CN-[Accredited Entity or Country]-YYYYMMDD"***

Notes

- The maximum number of pages should **not exceed 12 pages**, excluding annexes. Proposals exceeding the prescribed length will not be assessed within the indicative service standard time of 30 days.
- As per the Information Disclosure Policy, the concept note, and additional documents provided to the Secretariat can be disclosed unless marked by the Accredited Entity(ies) (or NDAs) as confidential.
- The relevant National Designated Authority(ies) will be informed by the Secretariat of the concept note upon receipt.
- NDA can also submit the concept note directly with or without an identified accredited entity at this stage. In this case, they can leave blank the section related to the accredited entity. The Secretariat will inform the accredited entity(ies) nominated by the NDA, if any.
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A. Project/Programme Summary (max. 1 page)			
A.1. Project or programme	☐ Project ☒ Programme	**A.2. Public or private sector**	☒ Public sector ☐ Private sector
A.3. Is the CN submitted in response to an RFP?	Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, specify the RFP: ______________	**A.4. Confidentiality[1]**	☐ Confidential ☒ Not confidential
A.5. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	Mitigation: Reduced emissions from: ☐ Energy access and power generation ☐ Low emission transport ☐ Buildings, cities and industries and appliances ☐ Forestry and land use Adaptation: Increased resilience of: ☒ Most vulnerable people and communities ☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security ☒ Infrastructure and built environment ☒ Ecosystem and ecosystem services		
A.6. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO2eq over lifespan)		**A.7. Estimated adaptation impact**	Direct beneficiaries 25 million
A.8. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: USD 975,000,000	**A.9. Indicative GCF funding requested**	Amount: USD 150,000,000
A.10. Mark the type of financial instrument requested for the GCF funding	☒ Grant ☐ Reimbursable grant ☐ Guarantees ☐ Equity ☐ Subordinated loan ☐ Senior Loan ☐ Other: specify___________________		
A.11. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	a) disbursement period: 5 years b) repayment period, if applicable:	**A.12. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan**	10 years.
A.13. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility requested?[2]	Yes ☐ No ☒ Other support received ☐ If so, by who:	**A.14. ESS category[3]**	☐ A or I-1 ☒ B or I-2 ☐ C or I-3
A.15. Is the CN aligned with your accreditation standard?	Yes ☒ No ☐	**A.16. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?**	Yes ☐ No ☒
A.17. AMA signed (if submitted by AE)	Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, specify the status of AMA negotiations and expected date of signing:	**A.18. Is the CN included in the Entity Work Programme?**	Yes ☐ No ☐
A.19. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)	Climate change is undermining poverty reduction goals in Asia and the Pacific. It is affecting the livelihoods and well-being of the most vulnerable and increasing the numbers that remain or fall back into poverty. The objective of this programme is to scale up investments that focus on the climate resilience of the poor, using a large-scale initiative, the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Community Resilience Partnership Program. This includes (i) a Trust Fund (TF) to support countries develop knowledge, build capacity, and structure adaptation projects; and (ii) an ***Investment Facility (IF)*** to support implementation of these projects, using ADB finance. This ***concept note is applying for GCF co-finance for the IF*** to implement climate risk information, climate resilient livelihoods and infrastructure, and so facilitate transformational adaptation for the poor and vulnerable groups.		

[1] Concept notes (or sections of) not marked as confidential may be published in accordance with the Information Disclosure Policy (Decision B.12/35) and the Review of the Initial Proposal Approval Process (Decision B.17/18).
[2] See here for access to project preparation support request template and guidelines
[3] Refer to the Fund's environmental and social safeguards (Decision B.07/02)

B. Project/Programme Information (max. 8 pages)

B.1. Context and baseline (max. 2 pages)

Describe the climate vulnerabilities and impacts, GHG emissions profile, and mitigation and adaptation needs that the prospective intervention is envisaged to address.

Climate risk is a key threat to sustainable development. The Asia and Pacific region faces major climate related risks. Prolonged heat waves, coastal sea-level rise, changes in rainfall patterns, and increases in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events are already affecting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Of the 10 countries worldwide facing the highest disaster risks, seven are in the region.[i] Between 2008 and 2017, disasters triggered by natural hazards caused over 300,000 fatalities in the region, affected 1.6 billion people, and resulted in direct physical losses totaling $496 billion, equivalent to $136 million per day.[ii] The impacts of such events are rising and global losses from weather related disasters and geophysical hazards in recent years are among the highest on record.[iii] Looking ahead, ongoing climate change is projected to alter the frequency, intensity, extent, duration, and timing of extreme weather events, and is likely to result in unprecedented extremes.[iv] It is also projected to alter trends and induce shifts in the long-term average climate that will have major impacts in the region. The impacts are projected to be disproportionately high for Asia, with estimates suggesting that the economic impact on Asia will be double those of the global average by 2060.[v] The Pacific Islands are recognised as among the most vulnerable, with studies[vi] estimating that climate change impact could be equivalent to 12-13% of the gross domestic product (GDP) for the region under a high global emission scenario, and still 5% of GDP even under one of 2°C. Recent evidence suggests these estimates are low, because of the increased threat of sea-level rise[vii], which will pose large risk for atolls and small islands.

Poor and vulnerable populations face the brunt of climate impacts. Estimates suggest that climate change could push more than 100 million people globally in developing countries below the poverty line by 2030, with Asia and the Pacific being the main hotspot (along with sub Saharan Africa)[viii]. This would undermine the achievements in poverty reduction in the region. The poor and vulnerable are affected disproportionately (in relative terms) because they have high climate sensitivity (due to their activities, incomes and often their location in high risk areas), they are often close to climate thresholds already, and they have low adaptive capacity.[ix] They typically rely on fewer and more vulnerable assets and basic services, depend on climate sensitive sectors for livelihoods, have limited access to climate information, and are often left out from formal decision-making processes, which increases their vulnerability to climate impacts. In many cases, the effects of climate impact require the poor to adopt negative coping strategies, that may impact their long-term well-being and further affect their poverty level. Millions of poor people could be forced to migrate within countries to deal with climate shocks and stresses, especially to urban and peri-urban areas, and such changes are likely to put pressure on resources and could even results in social conflict. Women and men are impacted differently, with women typically lacking equal preventive and coping capacity due to pre-existing gender inequalities.

Urgent investments in adaptation are needed with an explicit focus on the poor. The disproportionate impact of climate shocks and stresses on assets, production system, and well-being of poor and vulnerable population, requires a package of adaptation investments that are explicitly targeted at the poor and implemented in the context of multi-dimensional poverty. Such investments should be implemented across different ***sectors*** – rural livelihoods, infrastructure, water resources, social protection, finance; and at different ***scale*** – household, community, local government, subnational and national government. Such investments should also strengthen ***institutions*** that would facilitate adaptation solutions (including accompanying finance) to reach the local level. Estimates suggest that less than $1 in every $10 of climate finance committed from dedicated climate funds explicitly seeks to support local climate action.[x] Thus, there is a need to strengthen institutions in countries for climate finance to get money to local actors and invest after their priorities. Furthermore, evidence emerging from resilience programs indicates[xi] that to be catalytic, and deliver impact at scale, investments need to advance actions that ***mainstream*** adaptation in development and promote governance reforms that increase meaningful participation of the poor and vulnerable population in decision-making activities related to resilience.

COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the need for building resilience of the poor. The pandemic is having a disproportionate impact on the poor, already burdened with the ill-effects of climate shocks and stresses. Limited access to basic services, coverage of social protection, insecure livelihoods, and poor living conditions leave them particularly vulnerable. The poor, who often migrate internally to deal with seasonal lean periods are being forced to make difficult choices to deal with the crisis, which will have implications on their well-being. Estimates suggest that the pandemic will push 40-60 million people over the poverty line and down into extreme poverty, reversing gains in recent decades.[xii]

Analysis of possible COVID-19 stimulus and recovery packages identifies a priority for local green and resilience measures. Several major studies[xiii] [xiv] have identified characteristics associated with ‘good’ recovery packages: investments that can be made quickly; are labor-intensive and in the short-run have high economic multipliers; contribute to the productive asset base; and have positive impacts on inequality (including gender). These studies have identified social protection, as well as local green and resilient infrastructure, as being among the best options that meet these criteria.

CRPP aims to address adaptation needs of the poor and vulnerable population. The CRPP will support implementation of adaptation investments in the context of ***large-scale poverty reduction programs***, including programs that allow money to reach the hands of the poor; and through ***governance reforms*** that empower communities to participate in resilience-related decision-making, thereby facilitating transformational change. By doing so, the CRPP aims to address the points of procedural and distributive justice so that the people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change can engage in a fair process and receive a fair share of the benefits of adaptation efforts.[xv] By focusing on a pipeline of projects that have been developed directly with governments (thus with high buy-in) and then offering GCF's grant resources in combination with ADB finance to implement these, the CRPP will incentivise and enable countries to deliver transformational adaptation investments because of the scale of investment involved, and the level of finance that flows directly to meet the priorities of the most vulnerable groups. The GCF's ability to offer grant finance will drive ADB's co-financing into the most transformational adaptation investments.

Please indicate how the project fits in with the country's national priorities and its full ownership of the concept. Is the project/programme directly contributing to the country's INDC/NDC or national climate strategies or other plans such as NAMAs, NAPs or equivalent? If so, please describe which priorities identified in these documents the proposed project is aiming to address and/or improve.

The CRPP with its overall objective of strengthening climate resilience of the poor is well aligned with country priorities in the region. All investments to be supported by the CRPP will be aligned with relevant country Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In particular, the proposed CRPP IF will use the following criteria for prioritizing investments (i) countries with a demonstrable commitment to advance adaptation as reflected in national policies, plans, or budget allocations (e.g., commitments in NDCs, NAPs, national development plans, resilience conditions in policy reforms, commitments for devolved climate finance); (ii) countries with existing large-scale national government programs aimed at pro-poor development and priorities to strengthen resilience through such programs, such as adaptive social protection programs, climate smart livelihoods, climate resilient infrastructure; and/or (iii) countries with well-established decentralization programs which supports localization of climate adaptation and disaster risk management functions. While the exact countries are yet to be determined, ***Annex 1*** provides an initial analysis of CRPP's alignment with NDC priorities in selected countries from Asia and the Pacific.

Describe the main root causes and barriers (social, gender, fiscal, regulatory, technological, financial, ecological, institutional, etc.) that need to be addressed.

Following barriers need to be addressed for adaptation to reach scale and meet the needs of the poor population.

Lack of suitable, locally relevant, and accessible *climate information* to inform pro-poor investments. Poverty reduction programs, such as social protection, community infrastructure and basic services, and community-livelihoods, typically do not factor long-term climate risk information related to shifting means, changes in extreme event probabilities and uncertainties of climate change, and how such changes will interact with underlying drivers of poverty. This is due to a combination of reasons, including limited nation-wide availability of climate information in a format that can be used for decision-making, lack of capacity among government, especially local government to use climate information for planning, budgeting and investments, and lack of resources to regularly update such information. As a result, the longer-term objectives of poverty reduction programs, are often compromised due to climate shocks and stresses. There is also a major knowledge gap, particularly at local level, concerning climate resilient measures, technologies and good practice, as well as a lack of know-how among planners and extension agents on how best to support, facilitate and scale-up good practice.

Limited access to *finance*, as a result of local and domestic financing gaps. The government budgets for poverty reduction programs are insufficient to address measures to deal with rising climate impacts, especially when the measures being proposed are not just incremental costs (e.g., to make infrastructure resilient), but to introduce transformational adaptation (e.g. protection of green infrastructure, diversification of livelihoods to deal with climate risks, risk-informed participatory planning and budgeting). For some of these areas, the major barrier is that communities are reliant on local resources, and addressing resilience involves non-market aspects. There is a justification to address current market failures to help restore and manage these public goods with community rehabilitation. Similarly, there is a need for investment in public goods and information provision to address the barriers that prevent communities taking effective action. Without external finance, it will not be possible for governments to deliver the scale of climate adaptation needed to address impacts on the poor and most vulnerable. The COVID-19 pandemic may increase pressure on domestic finances, thereby making it even more difficult to finance transformational adaptation measures.

Weak *institutional and technical capacity* to mainstream climate adaptation in policy and planning. Factors such as inappropriate institutional architecture, lack of capacity for implementation, and limited involvement of local stakeholders (including local private sector and civil society organizations) lead to policy failures that make it difficult to deliver adaptation at scale. While the political will for adaptation exists and a policy and legal framework is often in place, there is typically limited institutional capacity to steer climate-resilient pro-poor development. This stems from a lack of expertise in climate-smart development among policy makers and planners. Thus, the need to integrate climate risk considerations into all aspects of pro-poor policy, planning and budgeting, including decisions on fiscal transfers, which will in turn lead to scale-up of transformational adaptation measures that helps in alleviating poverty.

Gender **bias, as women, with limited opportunities, remain a largely untapped resource in promoting adaptation.** There is increasing evidence that working at grassroots level, women (including women's organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) supporting individuals and organisation) are closely collaborating with local governments in utilizing their knowledge and capacity to assess, prioritize, negotiate, and influence local resource allocation for adaptation. The strategies adopted by women highlight their leadership role in claiming resources and public recognition, thereby bringing a shift in viewing women's status from victims and passive beneficiaries to stakeholders and drivers of resilient development.[xvi] It is important that such women's leadership roles are promoted in different investments thereby boosting women's participation and adaptive capacity to deal with climate shocks and stresses. At the same time, women-focused investments and resource flows (such as cash transfers) are also necessary to break generations of gender inequalities in economic and human capital endowments and voice and agency that shape their climate adaptive capacity. However, dedicated women-focused investments to build resilience at scale remain rare.

Negative perceptions - *risk aversion* around community resilience. Under-investment in climate adaptation at the local level is reinforced by a typical preference for the use of limited public resources for national level projects that align to the existing political economy (i.e. to support existing ministry budgets and development plans) The co-benefits that local adaptation generates, such as alleviating poverty, enhancing development and other welfare benefits, even though they are greater than less well-targeted national interventions, are rarely identified and captured to encourage greater investment. There is also lower appetite to finance local level interventions as they are subject to local governance challenges, and governments are reluctant to test community-based approaches. These barriers can be addressed by introducing support to ensure high quality bankable investments and delivering at scale to achieve impact. Utilizing tried and tested poverty reduction programs (e.g., community-driven development programs) can be efficient channel to scale up adaptation at the local level.

Limited use of different *financing instruments* restricts scaling up of adaptation. Adaptation requires a portfolio of investments in the context of pro-poor policy and regulatory reforms, projects, capacity, and knowledge. It also involves financing of different actors - government (including national and local government), civil society organizations, financial intermediaries and private sector. Addressing these multiple elements can lead to much more effective adaptation, but it cannot be achieved through project financing alone. It requires a combination of financing instruments to address different barriers, including project finance, results-based financing, and policy-based finance.

The focus of the CRPP is to address these barriers. The CRPP builds on a scoping study undertaken in 2019, commissioned by ADB with financial support from Government of Canada, that provides the evidence on how community resilience interventions, when undertaken in the context of large-scale poverty reduction programs, can address the barriers above. In particular, the GCF funding through the CRPP IF will address specific barriers around climate information, financing, institutional and technical capacity, and use of different financing instruments.

Where relevant, and particularly for private sector project/programme, please describe the key characteristics and dynamics of the sector or market in which the project/programme will operate.

Not applicable.

B.2. Project/Programme description (max. 3 pages)

Describe the expected set of components/outputs and subcomponents/activities to address the above barriers identified that will lead to the expected outcomes.

The CRPP aims to strengthen the climate resilience of poor and vulnerable populations in Asia and the Pacific, delivering this at scale through increased investments. It aims to support three types of investments:

(i) **Investments that explicitly build resilience of poor and marginalized populations**. Example: Investment projects on climate smart livelihoods that allow rural poor to proactively manage climate risk and take opportunities from changing climate, where relevant, with a combination of interventions related to infrastructure, skills, nature-based solutions, financial inclusion, market linkages, early warning systems etc.

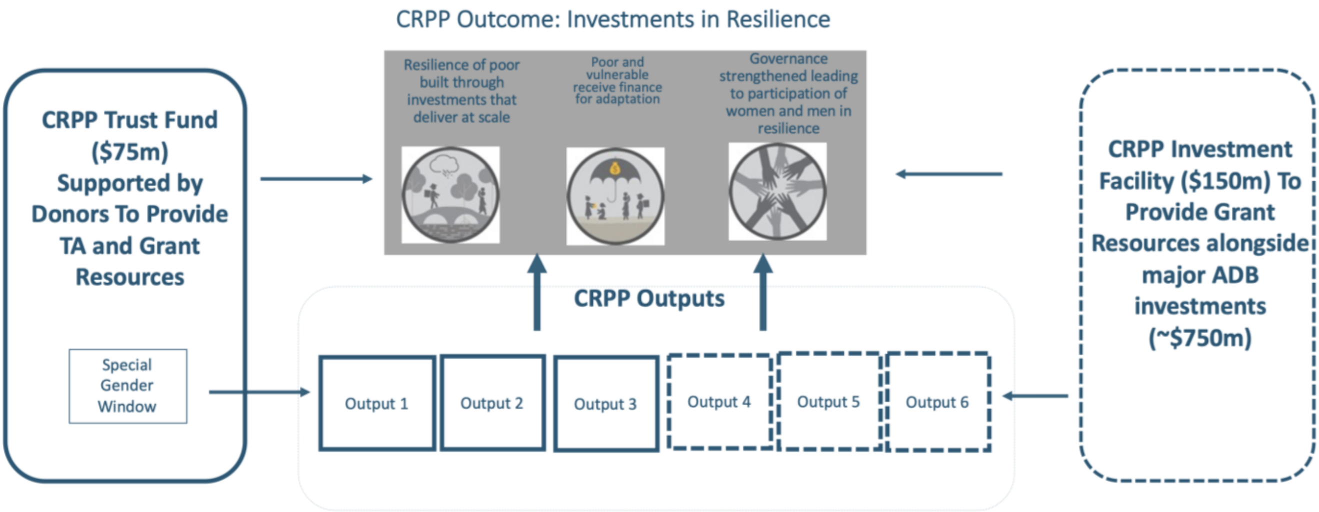
(ii) **Investments that allow climate finances to reach the poor.** Example: Investment projects in adaptive social protection to improve national social protection systems' ability to deliver adaptive and shock responsive features through introduction of climate risk informed beneficiary targeting, flexible features to accommodate vertical and horizontal expansion to deal with shocks, linkage with early warning systems, complementarity with climate-smart livelihood projects, promotion of nature-based solutions through employment generation, linkage with agriculture insurance etc.

(iii) **Investments that support resilience building through decentralization processes**. Example: Climate risk-based decentralization reforms, including fiscal decentralization for incentivizing investments in adaptation at local level.

As described earlier, these are also the type of investments that are being promoted in the context of COVID-19 recovery, thereby, ensuring CRPP's alignment with COVID-19 recovery and stimulus packages.

The CRPP Trust Fund (TF, managed by ADB and financed by development partners) will support countries to develop such investments; and the proposed CRPP Investment Facility (IF, managed by ADB and co-financed by GCF) will support countries in implementing such investments. (***Figure 1***) Recognizing that longer-term, flexible, and predictable funding is needed for supporting transformational adaptation, the CRPP will be implemented between 2020–2029. Implementation will be carried out in a phased manner with phase 1 (2020-2024) being implemented in a maximum of 8 countries.

Figure 1: CRPP Architecture (2020-2024)



Source: ADB

1. The CRRP Trust Fund (TF) will support following outputs and activities:

- **Output 1: Increased awareness and capacity on use of climate risk information.** This output will include activities to (i) increase political will for undertaking large scale adaptation investments targeted at the poor and vulnerable population; (ii) support governments with research and analysis for identifying suite of transformational investments within the context of wider country/sector adaptative pathways; (iii) facilitate policy dialogues to influence the wider enabling environment for investing in local resilience; (iv) support governments in engaging with potential investors (national development banks, multilateral development banks, climate finance institutions, bilateral donors, and private sectors) to mobilize financing and reach scale through downstream investments; and (v) document and share lessons, including lessons emerging from COVID-19 response, which are critical for building future resilience.

- **Output 2: Adaptation projects identified and prepared.** This output will include activities that (i) support in preparation (feasibility studies) for adaptation investments prioritized under outputs 1(ii) (and described in first para of section B2); and (ii) explore the potential of accessing concessional development and climate finance for implementation of such projects. The project preparation will include different financial modalities, such as project loans, sector loans, result based lending and policy-based lending, where appropriate. This component will also provide grant financing (on a very selective basis) to test innovative solutions which can later be scaled up through CRPP IF.

- **Output 3: Institutions strengthened to develop and deliver adaptation investments at scale.** This output will include activities that support (i) strengthening institutions and building skills of governments, civil society organizations, especially grassroot women's groups, communities, financial intermediaries, and the private sector to actively participate in the process of developing, implementing, and monitoring adaptation investments; and (ii) strengthening capacity of national institutions to access international climate finance for adaptation projects.

The CRPP TF proposes to have a ***dedicated window on gender***, in order to (i) promote mainstreaming of gender considerations in all CRPP activities through technical assistance; and (ii) incentivize development of dedicated women-focused investments in adaptation through technical assistance and grant financing.

In phase 1, the CRPP TF will be for a total amount of $75million and will be implemented in a maximum of eight countries. ***No GCF funding is requested for the TF.***

2. The CRPP Investment Facility will support following activities

The investment projects emerging from the CRPP TF (described above) will then be ***delivered at scale using an Investment Facility (IF)***._The focus will be to deliver transformational adaptation through large-scale investments. The IF will support the following types of activity through investment projects described in first para of section B2.

- **Output 4: Improved information and systems for delivering applied climate-risk informed investments at scale***.* This output will provide grant financing (GCF finance) and loan financing (ADB finance) to (i) integrate climate risks into national datasets and policy databases that are used for social protection or local level development planning – this form of mainstreaming will then be used to inform targeting and delivery of adaptive social protection programs and governments large scale decentralization programs; and (ii) improve institutional architecture, systems and processes for decentralization to deliver local climate adaptation at scale. The focus is on the use of information at-scale in practical resilience programming for the poor.

- **Output 5: Climate resilient pro-poor livelihoods investment.** This output will provide grant financing (GCF finance) and loan financing (ADB finance) to implement climate resilient livelihoods through water management technology, soil and land management techniques, crop management through improved varieties, diversification of agriculture activities and income sources, and improved capacity for accessing climate services. A special focus will be on livelihoods that benefit women.

- **Output 6. Climate resilient pro-poor infrastructure investment.** This output will provide grant financing (GCF finance) and loan financing (ADB finance) to implement climate resilient infrastructure (grey and green), focusing on infrastructure that has a primary purpose of building resilience (i.e. targeted adaptation, not climate proofing).

In phase 1, the CRPP IF proposes to combine ~$900 million of concessional ADB finance with $150 million of grant financing from the GCF to support implementation of adaptation projects in a maximum of 8 countries. ***GCF funding is requested for phase 1 of CRPP IF***. Supporting the CRPP IF, will allow GCF resources to (i) benefit from knowledge generation, project preparation and capacity building work financed through CRPP TF; and (ii) leverage finance through ADB financed projects supported through the CRPP IF, with a focus on the additionality required to fund adaptation investments for highly vulnerable groups. Alignment of GCF resources with the wider CRPP program will help in overcoming the barriers described in section B1, in following ways:

Information. Support (through the CRPP TF) to strengthen awareness and build capacity on use of climate risk information for decision-making at all levels; and through grant finance (through the CRPP IF) to develop and integrate climate risk datasets in wider national poverty and other related databases to implement large scale investments.

Financial. Provide grant finance (through the CRPP IF) with major investment funding (from ADB) to help introduce and scale up adaptation at the local level. Since these financing will be used as part of wider government investments in poverty reduction, it will ensure future sustainability of the activities.

Institutional. Support (through the CPPP TF) to strengthen institutions and build capacity to develop and deliver adaptation investments at scale; and through grant finance (through the CRPP IF) with major investment funding (from ADB) to integrate climate risk considerations in governance and fiscal reforms including decentralization.

Gender. Support (through the CRPP TF) for gender mainstreaming through collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data, implementation using a rights-based approach, and adoption of inclusive processes where women are engaged at all levels of decision-making related to resilience; and through grant finance (through the CRPP IF) to pilot women-focused investments in resilience, such as women focused agrometeorological services.

Negative perceptions and risk aversion. Use the CRPP TF for demonstration, to address risk perception, and enable the subsequent scale up of adaptation investments through CRPP IF.

Financing instruments. Promote adaptation investments that require different financial instruments to be delivered at scale. For example, while programs on resilient rural livelihoods can be implemented through project finance, programs on climate risk-informed decentralization may use policy-based financing to scale up resilience.

In terms of rationale, please describe the theory of change and provide information on how it serves to shift the development pathway toward a more low-emissions and/or climate resilient direction, in line with the Fund's goals and objectives.

A CRPP theory of change is described in ***Annex 2***, showing also the contribution of GCF finance to the outputs, intermediate outcomes and impact.

The expected **Impact** is**:** Climate resilience of poor and vulnerable population strengthened. This is linked to the GCF paradigm shift objective of increased climate resilient sustainable development.

The main **Outcomes are:**
- Resilience of poor and vulnerable populations is built through adaptation investments that deliver at scale.
- Poor and vulnerable population receive finance for adaptation.
- Governance processes strengthened leading to participation of women and men in adaptation-related decision-making.

The **Outputs** are:
1. Awareness and capacity on use of climate risk information increased
2. Adaptation projects identified and prepared
3. Institutions to develop and deliver adaptation investments at scale strengthened
4. Information and systems for delivering applied climate-risk informed investments at-scale improved
5. Climate resilient pro-poor livelihoods investments implemented
6. Climate resilient pro-poor infrastructure investments implemented

Note that the CRPP TF will contribute to output 1, 2 and 3; and ***CRPP IF (GCF funding) will contribute to the outputs 4,5, and 6.*** These outputs are also typically the type of investments which are being identified as a priority under green COVID-19 recovery stimulus packages, thereby ***making it a win-win for climate adaptation and COVID-19 recovery.***

Describe how activities in the proposal are consistent with national regulatory and legal framework, if applicable.

The objective of CRRP is to promote investments in adaptation that are aligned with broad priorities of NDCs and NAPs. With a strong focus on strengthening institutions and processes for delivering adaptation at the local level, the CRPP aims to help countries operationalize their climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction institutional set-up proposed in respective national legal frameworks on climate change and/or disaster risk management.

Describe in what way the Accredited Entity(ies) is well placed to undertake the planned activities and what will be the implementation arrangements with the executing entity(ies) and implementing partners.

ADB's Climate Objectives and Targets. The Accredited Entity, the ADB, is a multi-lateral development bank (MDB). It assists its developing member countries and partners, by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development. It is composed of 68 members, 49 of which are from the Asia and Pacific region. ADB's clients are its member governments, who are also its shareholders. In addition, ADB provides direct assistance to private enterprises of developing member countries through equity investments and loans. In 2019, loan, grant and technical assistance approvals to ADB's developing member countries amounted to $18.86 billion, and total co-financing mobilized, with donor support, amounted to $4.89 billion, bringing total sovereign operations to $23.75 billion. Non-sovereign operations for the same year amounted to $9.9 billion. ADB has recently approved its Strategy 2030, which recognizes "resilience" as a key objective for achieving sustainable and inclusive development in Asia and the Pacific. ADB's Strategy 2030 identifies seven operational priorities, including a priority on *"Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability."* The Strategy sets out that in order to achieve its climate objectives, ADB will scale up its climate financing targets to ensure that *(i)' 75% of the number of its committed operations (on a three-year rolling average, including sovereign and non-sovereign operations) will be supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation by 2030'; and (ii) 'climate finance from ADB's own resources will reach $80 billion cumulatively from 2019 to 2030*. Meeting these climate targets will require expanding climate-related, especially for climate adaptation, and ensuring its benefits reaches the poorest and vulnerable population of Asia and the Pacific. The CRPP aims to help ADB achieve its ambitious climate objectives and targets.

ADB's Priorities on Adaptation. ADB has been one of the leading MDBs on climate change. It has been implementing a Climate Risk Management framework since 2014. Application of the framework is mandatory in all ADB investments and runs from the early concept phase of a project through to implementation. The framework allows integrating climate risk considerations systematically in ADB financed projects. However, recognizing the importance of increasing climate risk and its huge impact on vulnerable countries and population, ADB aims to scale up investments in projects that have the primary purpose of adaptation and addressing underlying drivers of vulnerability. It is expected that such projects can help steer development in a resilient direction and catalyse transformational changes. It is important that such projects advances resilience in four key aspects: physical resilience (such as community-level infrastructure on cyclone preparedness); social and institutional resilience (such as adaptive social protection to support communities deal with droughts), eco-based resilience (such as promoting nature-based solution to deal with floods), and financial resilience (such as disaster microfinance). ADB has capacity in designing and implementing such holistic solutions, but there is a need to do more and scale up. The CRPP aims to help ADB promote such holistic approach towards resilience.

ADB's approach to delivering adaptation at scale through partnerships. Partnerships is an important aspect of ADB Strategy 2030. In the context of adaptation, this becomes even more critical because of the need for understanding local context (both from climate risk perspective as well as underlying social, economic, cultural and political drivers that contribute to vulnerabilities and thereby increasing climate risk). Thus, the CRPP adopts a partnership approach. The CRPP TF will be delivered by ADB in close partnerships with global policy and action research organizations (such as the International Institute for Environment and Development), and coalitions of grassroots organizations and bilateral agencies (such as the Huairou Commission). The CRPP IF is planned to be delivered by ADB in close partnership with GCF. In the future, the CRPP IF will aim to crowd in other financial partners, where relevant.

Investments financed through the CRPP IF will be executed by the respective governments following ADB's procedures.

Please provide a brief overview of the key financial and operational risks and any mitigation measures identified at this stage.

The CRPP builds on over 11 years of adaptation programming at scale, including 7 years of implementation systematic climate risk management framework in ADB and over 50 years of development finance operations. ADB will use existing institutional arrangements, thus there a high confidence on the project delivery and success. For these reasons, the risks to the project implementation and execution are considered low. ADB has existing and highly rigorous protocols and guidance for financial and operational risk and these will be applied in the project. It has extremely robust safeguard systems, which cover environment and social, gender and inclusion.

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (max. 3 pages)

The GCF is directed to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts towards attaining the goals set by the international community to combat climate change, and promoting the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by limiting or reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
Provide an estimate of the expected impacts aligned with the GCF investment criteria: impact potential, paradigm shift, sustainable development, needs of recipients, country ownership, and efficiency and effectiveness.

Impact potential. The CRRP has the potential to deliver transformational impact at scale. The investments proposed to be financed by CRPP IF are focused on adaptation, because of the high climate related impacts in Asia and the Pacific and its disproportionate impact on the poor and vulnerable population. The impact potential metrics of the CRPP IF will be finalised during the proposal stage, but the anticipated indicators and impact potential is set out below:

- Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries / Expected reduction in vulnerability by enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience for populations.
    - The exact number of direct and indirect beneficiaries will be determined by the projects that are taken forward by the IF. This makes it difficult to estimate at the CN stage with confidence, though detailed work will be undertaken in the FP. Based on an analysis in several countries on the potential beneficiaries, and scaling these up to the programme, we currently estimate that there could be 25 million direct beneficiaries, and more than 100 million indirect beneficiaries.

A number of possible sub-indicators will also be considered, with clarification in the Full Proposal:
- Number of people reached by climate-adaptive social protection schemes, disaggregated by sex.
- Number of people benefiting from climate-resilient livelihoods and/or infrastructure, disaggregated by sex.
- Number of people with increased climate knowledge on the use of climate risks information, disaggregated by sex.

It is also noted that one of the objectives of the CRPP is to ensure that national and local institutions, processes for allocating fiscal transfer, and identification of investment projects are informed by climate risk. This will contribute to avoiding lock-ins and improve the resilience of livelihoods and infrastructure of the poor and vulnerable populations.

Paradigm shift. The key objective of the CRPP is to promote transformational adaptation in the context of poverty reduction. Below factors will help achieve this paradigm shift.

Adopting innovative solutions and approaches. The CRPP builds on the lessons learned from the implementation of large scale resilience programs, which identify the need for innovative measures and approaches. These include (i) resilience building is not just determined by what is supported but how it is supported, including longer-term commitment; (ii) the need for adopting flexible programming approaches, including longer-lead time for design of interventions; and (iii) the need for making resources available for facilitating testing of ideas, learning, and evaluations. Accordingly, the CRPP is planned for a 10-year implementation. The CRPP TF will support three interrelated outputs (described as in section B2) including support to development of investment ideas; and making resources available through a combination of technical assistance and grant financing for pump priming of ideas and facilitating knowledge and learning. The CRPP IF will support financing of adaptation projects. In particular, GCF financing will be used to finance activities that can help overcome information, finance, institutional and gender-related barriers in an innovative way. As a result, it is anticipated that the GCF financed CRPP IF, through the size and the type of investments, will deliver transformational change.

Contributing to the policies and regulatory framework. With a key focus on mainstreaming, the CRPP will catalyze impacts beyond a one-off project investment and deliver a paradigm shift by ensuring that climate risk informed development becomes the new normal. It will do so through the CRPP TF, by strengthening policies and regulatory frameworks that promote climate-sensitive development. The GCF financing will be used through the CRPP IF to support rolling out of such climate-sensitive development, especially in the context of localization and decentralization.

Supporting creation of an enabling environment. Through capacity building on use of climate risk information for decision-making, with policy makers, planners, and local government and communities, the CRPP will support creation of the enabling environment for effective climate mainstreaming. This will ensure the sustainability of outcomes beyond completion of the project. The climate risk information generated through GCF financing of CRPP IF will be integrated in wider poverty-reduction and fiscal decentralization related decision-making processes, thereby strengthening the enabling environment for scaling up adaptation.

Sharing of knowledge and learning. The CRPP TF with dedicated activities on knowledge and learning will contribute significantly to generation and sharing of knowledge on climate risk and resilience. It will include a monitoring, evaluation and learning element, which will build collective learning processes, and provide the information for sharing lessons. This will ensure that knowledge emerging from GCF financed projects under the CRPP IF are shared with wider stakeholders.

Potential for scaling-up and replication. In each of the intervention areas identified, pilots with high scalability and replicability potential will be undertaken with support of the CRRP TF. The focus of the GCF funding as part of CRPP IF is to enable the upscaling of investments which are able to address relevant barriers to climate resilience, be they market failures, information failures, policy failures, or behavioral barriers. By empowering government and communities with the knowledge and skills to take appropriate action to adapt, improving systems for delivering climate-resilient investments, and proving their effectiveness through pilots, the project will build the foundations for increasing investment levels in resilience, and drive a paradigm shift. GCF funding will be used together with the ADB investment to enable the project to deliver at scale. This means the GCF investment can spark a major scaling up that is many times the original investment. The investments supported by the CRPP will be carefully assessed with respect to their replicability with a view to integrating them within development plans in other countries with similar ambitions on climate change resilience.

Contribution to climate-resilient development pathways. The CRPP will ensure activities will support individual countries' climate change strategies and plans. By strengthening government institutions and climate mainstreaming into policies, plans and programs, the CRPP ensures its interventions will contribute to building policy coherence around climate resilience, and is taken up nationwide by relevant agencies. Countries' ownership will be achieved through stakeholder engagement and capacity building at various decision-making levels – government, civil society organizations, communities, financial intermediaries, and the private sector. With such a wide-ranging target, the CRPP will contribute to bringing about a paradigm shift.

Sustainable development. Through investments in community level resilience, the CRPP directly targets the pillars of sustainable development - environment, social and economic. The adaptation investments identified will ensure environmental co-benefits by focusing on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation, which have a high applicability to community resilience. The interventions will also have strong social benefits, because of the explicit focus on low income and disadvantaged groups, and the focus on poverty reduction and addressing existing inequalities associated with climate extremes and climate change. The interventions have positive distributional benefits by targeting these groups, increasing the flows of finance and responsibility to them, and providing opportunities to participate collectively and create social networks, thus will lead to high gains in social capital. The explicit targeting of women through a gender window will also lead to additional social benefits. Finally, there is a strong economic element to the investments, which is captured through the triple dividend of investing in resilience[xvii]. This includes i) the immediate economic benefits of avoiding losses, ii) the economic activity stimulated by reduced impacts forward-looking planning, long-term capital investments and entrepreneurship as well as macro-economic benefits, and iii) development co-benefits from resilience investments, including positive spills overs as well as non-market benefits. Moreover, with a focus on inclusive governance, the CRPP will promote bottom up processes, which are critical for sustainable development. The CRPP will deliver against several of the SDGs, including 1 no poverty, 3 good health and wellbeing, 5 gender equality, 10 reduced inequalities, 11 sustainable cities and communities and 13 climate action.

Gender-sensitive development impact. In order to promote investments in women-focused resilience building, the CRPP TF will have a dedicated “gender window” to promote mainstreaming of gender as well as women-focused investments in resilience. Gender mainstreaming will be promoted through collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data, implementation using a rights-based approach, and adoption of inclusive processes where women are engaged at all levels of decision-making. Women-focused investment in resilience requires moving beyond gender mainstreaming to a more dedicated approach. Focusing on women means prioritizing investment projects where the primary stakeholders are women throughout the project cycle, from planning, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning. This differs from the conventional approach of gender mainstreaming where gender actions are considered an ‘add-on’ to investments, with women only receiving ‘co-benefits’ of interventions. Women-focused investments in resilience building will include the following characteristics: (i) having women as the starting point based on robust understanding of risks; (ii) addressing structural inequalities between men and women that lead to the persistence of women’s chronic vulnerabilities; (iii) reducing women’s time poverty and burden of care; (iv) generating financial returns; and (v) aiming for transformational impact. Once such investments are identified and developed through the CRPP TF, the CRPP IF will help scale up through investments. A Gender Action plan aligned with the objectives of the GCFs Gender Policy will be developed during Full Proposal development.

Needs of recipients. The recipients are the poor and vulnerable, who by definition have high adaptation needs. These groups are likely to be the most affected by climate change, and do not have the finance or capacity to anticipate, absorb, adapt to and recovery from climate shocks and stresses. These groups need finance to strengthen their assets, livelihoods and well-being to deal with climate shocks and stresses. Thus, the CRPP will directly meet the needs of these groups by supporting investments, as well as strengthening institutions and systems, that will allow climate finance to reach the poor and support local adaptation. Without external finance, it will not be possible to deliver the scale of climate adaptation needed. In particular, GCF resources will help finance transformational change in areas that other financial institutions tend to ignore. These resources also provide greater flexibility, through the provision of grant finance alongside ADB financing, which is likely to be needed for community resilience investments. This will allow tailored packages of community investment, allowing the combination of finance to deliver a more transformative overall effects, because it allows the targeting of multiple barriers. Thus, there is a high recipient need for GCF support. This will apply to the least developed countries and the poorest in middle income countries.

Country ownership. In order to ensure scaling up and sustainability (two key aspects of transformational change), implementation of CRPP will be country-led and tailored to fit country and local context and recognizing the broader political economy context. The CRPP in its phase 1 will be implemented in a maximum of eight countries. Consultations have been undertaken with a wide set of stakeholders from different countries, including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, and Papua New Guinea. So too, for these countries ADB has climate resilient investments in the pipeline. Thus, it is expected that most of these countries will be part of the phase 1 of CRPP. Further, there are additional countries, such as Pakistan and Timor Leste for which ADB has in the pipeline adaptation investments that meet the objectives of the CRPP. Based on this, the final selection of countries will be made using the following criteria: (i) countries with a demonstrable commitment to advance resilience through national policy, plan, or budget allocations that specifically target adaptation actions at the local level, as well as targeting the poor and vulnerable population (e.g., Commitments in Nationally Determined Contributions, national development plans, resilience conditions in policy reforms, commitments for devolved climate finance); (ii) countries with existing large-scale national government programs aimed at pro-poor development, such as social assistance programs, slum upgrading programs; (iii) countries with well-established decentralization programs; and (iv) ensuring inclusive stakeholder engagement:

Efficiency and effectiveness. The economic present value and financial rate of return of interventions will be assessed in detail with the use of an economic appraisal and financial modelling analysis during the full proposal preparation. However, this CN has reviewed the literature to identify options with high economic benefits:

- Wide ranging set of interventions, implemented through community-based modality (including local and community-based adaptation planning and financing) has found good benefit to cost ratios (BCR)[xviii,xix] including review of 23 field tested pilots (Venton et al, 2013), including for ecosystem-based community-based adaptation[xx].
- Analysis of cash transfer programmes[xxi], looking at 8 studies (4 ex ante, 4 ex post found BCRs that range up to 6:1. Other studies estimate benefit cost ratios for social protection and early intervention of 1.8-2.7: 1. Incorporating the value of avoided losses BCR estimates increase to 2.3-3.3. Recent World Bank analysis identifies social protection (shockwaves report[xxii]) as a form of climate sensitive development for small and frequent shocks. Adaptive social protection (adaptive management) often highlighted as having potential[xxiii].
- Analysis of Early Warning Systems find high benefit to cost ratios (BCRs), often 5:1 or larger (see literature reviews[xxiv],[xxv],[xxvi],[xxvii],[xxviii],[xxix]). Benefits increase under future climate change, with increasing events.
- Climate resilient infrastructure has been assessed as having benefit to cost ratios of 4:1[xxx].

While this shows that the project will deliver high economic benefits, there is a need for GCF finance to help address the barriers and enable implementation of these activities, i.e. they will not happen without GCF support.

B.4. Engagement among the NDA, AE, and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country (max ½ page)

Please describe how engagement among the NDA, AE and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country has taken place and what further engagement will be undertaken as the concept is developed into a funding proposal.

Due to the nature of the program, the exact countries have not been identified. However, engagement is in progress, and countries will be agreed for the proposal, with a detailed engagement program. This will ensure engagement with the relevant NDA and a broad range of stakeholders in each country.

C. Indicative Financing/Cost Information (max. 3 pages)

C.1. Financing by components (max ½ page)

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component/output and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component/Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
		Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
1. CRPP Trust Fund	**75 million**			75 million	Grants	Donors (tbd)
Output 1	15 million	NA	NA	15 million	Grants	
Output 2	48 million	NA	NA	48 million	Grants	
Output 3	12 million	NA	NA	12 million	Grants	
2. CRPP Investment Facility	**900 million**	150 million	Grant	750 million	Loans (with some grants)	ADB
Output 4	330 million	30 million	Grant	300 million	Loan	ADB
Output 5	315 million	65 million	Grant	250 million	Loan and Grant	ADB
Output 6	255 million	55 million	Grant	200 million	Loan and Grant	ADB
Indicative total cost (USD)	**975 million**					

ADB will also seek to mobilise co-financing from other donors to maximise the impact of the CRPP IF. The CRPP will also strategically partner with other trust funds of ADB in order to leverage resources and have higher development impacts, such as the Urban Climate Resilience Trust Fund (in the context of urban poor), Asia Pacific Climate Finance Fund (in the context of developing pro-poor financial risk management solutions), and proposed ADB initiative/s on healthy oceans (in the context of coastal communities).

For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.

Not applicable

C.2. Justification of GCF funding request (max. 1 page)

Explain why the Project/ Programme requires GCF funding, i.e. explaining why this is not financed by the public and/ or private sector(s) of the country.

The CRPP aims at supporting the poor and vulnerable communities adapt to climate change by focusing on investments that strengthen their assets, livelihoods and well-being. These investments will be undertaken in the context of wider poverty reduction initiatives which are being funded by their governments. The countries targeted for CRPP have a large percentage of population who are poor or near poor and are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. While government budgets and supporting multilateral development finance is helping to address these groups, there are insufficient funds to address the rising costs of climate impacts, without which, the numbers in poverty are projected to increase. Domestic budgets are not available to meet this shortfall. Part of this shortfall will be addressed by concessional

ADB funding with a combination of loan and grant depending on country status, but the rate of indebtedness of many government means that not all interventions can be supported through loans, even at concessional rates.

GCF finance is needed to provide the incremental finance to move local community-level adaptation from measures that are incremental to measures that are transformational. This includes the following areas as examples.

- GCF funding will improve the bankability of community resilience projects with national governments, allowing more innovative measures to be taken. Funding from GCF also provides the necessary critical mass to achieve a meaningful leveraging effect.
- GCF finance is needed to allow a mix of financing instruments, which would otherwise restrict scaling up, as adaptation requires a portfolio of investments for pro-poor policy and regulatory reforms, projects, capacity, and knowledge. It also allows the financing of different actors that would not be possible through government financing alone, including local government, civil society organizations, financial intermediaries and private sector. Using these multiple instruments and actors will lead to much more transformational adaptation, which cannot be achieved through existing domestic and ADB project financing alone.
- The proposed concessional finance from GCF through CRPP will be used to address the barriers to the uptake of transformational adaptation and allow greater leveraging of ADB investment, thus increasing the total level of finance flowing to the most vulnerable groups.
- The level of concessionality of the GCF's funding enables ADB to implement measures which would not otherwise be possible. GCF can provide the incremental finance to address market failures, as these will not be provided by domestic country budgets or borrowing. This includes investing in public goods (such as bringing climate information into national policy database and decentralisation initiatives).
- GCF finance will be critical to help to reduce the cost of investment sufficiently to offset the incremental costs of climate-resilient investment, especially where this is funding non-market elements (e.g. nature-based solutions, and thus green over grey) or targeting extremely vulnerable groups where there is low potential for revenue generation.
- GCF finance is needed to address risk perceptions for community resilience measures and infrastructure investments, and by demonstration effect, enable the scale-up of these measures.

Without GCF support, current opportunities for transformational resilience for the most vulnerable will not be realized. The GCF funds provided will serve the dual purpose of making the community resilience investment sounder and more viable, while providing immediate adaptation benefits to local populations. By offering GCF's grant resources in combination with the ADB's finance, the CRPP IF will enable DMCs to fund transformative investments that they would otherwise not be able to do. GCF contribution of $150 million will leverage a further $ 750 million of ADB finance, representing a fivefold leveraging ratio for every $ of GCF finance invested. The GCF's ability to offer grant finance will drive ADB's co-financing into the most transformational and paradigm-shifting investments.

Describe alternative funding options for the same activities being proposed in the Concept Note, including an analysis of the barriers for the potential beneficiaries to access to finance and the constraints of public and private sources of funding.

The beneficiaries of the CRPP are the poor and vulnerable population, with high exposure to climate risk and limited capacity to cope with such risk, let alone invest in measures that will bring transformational changes. As described earlier, climate finance is not reaching these communities at a scale that could make any difference. In some cases, where it reaches, the focus is primarily on supporting communities improve coping mechanisms (e.g. such as through disaster preparedness measures); and/or undertake incremental adaptation. While important, such measures do not address underlying drivers of vulnerabilities. Thus, the aim of the CRPP TP will to allow countries strengthen knowledge, institutions and capacity to develop and deliver transformational adaptation targeted at the poor. However, it will be critical for the CRPP IF to support implementation of such transformational adaptation measures at scale and help overcome the barriers faced by the communities and countries. It is expected that without GCF resources, these measures will largely remain unfunded and is unlikely that other financial institutions will step in. Thus, without such finance, the poverty reduction goals of the countries will not be achieved as they continue to be impacted by climate shocks and stresses.

Justify the rationale and level of concessionally of the GCF financial instrument(s) as well as how this will be passed on to the end-users and beneficiaries. Justify why this is the minimum required to make the investment viable and most effi cient considering the incremental cost or risk premium of the Project/ Programme (refer to Decisions B.12/17; B.10/03; and B.09/04 for more details). The justification for grants and reimbursable grants is mandatory.

All interventions in the proposal will be designed to maximise the use of GCF grant finance and comply with the principles set out in Annex III to decision B.05/07. In line with GCF guidance (B_10_06) grant elements will be tailored to i) the incremental cost or the risk premium required to make investments viable, i.e. to meet the additional costs of green investment, provide longer-term finance or to create incentives for behavioural change (so far as is required to make activities financially viable, or to overcome risk perceptions) ii) for demonstration effect, i.e. where there is clear demonstration effect in relation to new technology, approach or market, which if needed, is then further supported by TA to ensure scale-up, or iii) to meet the additional costs of climate action that would otherwise not be available, particularly for transformational adaptation activities for vulnerable groups. The proposed interventions meet these criteria, with a focus on public goods, demonstration projects, and capacity building. In all cases, the interventions will be designed to address barriers and create the enabling environment for adaptation, to leverage on existing public and private finance, and to ensure there is no distortion or displacement of existing public or private sector funds.

In terms of the GCF finance:

- The GCF grant finance for climate information for delivering climate-risk informed decisions is targeted to public goods and address information failures that prevent climate resilient development.
- The GCF grant finance for climate resilient pro-poor livelihood investment will meet the additional costs of implementation of transformation adaptation to ensure livelihoods of poor communities prosper despite climate impacts and to create incentives for behavioural change (to overcome risk perceptions).
- The GCF grant finance for climate resilient pro-poor infrastructure investment is targeted at additional costs of infrastructure needed to deal with climate risks and that would otherwise not be available, for poor and vulnerable groups.

In all cases, these are eligible for grant finance in accordance with the guidance above.

In the case of private sector proposal, concessional terms should be minimized and justified as per the Guiding principles applicable to the private sector operations (Decision B.05/07).

Not applicable

C.3. Sustainability and replicability of the project (exit strategy) (max. 1 page)

Please explain how the project/programme sustainability will be ensured in the long run and how this will be monitored, after the project/programme is implemented with support from the GCF and other sources.

To ensure sustainability of actions supported by the CRPP, the following approaches will be adopted: (i) implementation will be government-led and tailor-made to fit each country context while being true to the wider objectives of CRPP; (ii) exploring the potential of tried and tested pro-poor development programs for advancing adaptation when designed with a resilience lens while recognizing the rapidly changing wider risk landscape (including the current pandemic) due to climate change and the associated social changes; (iii) treating local stakeholders—local governments and communities—as equal partners, which will increase their ownership over new institutional arrangements and investments for adaptation to resilient development; (iv) ensuring early engagement of potential financial institutions that can fund downstream adaptation investments; and (vi) implementation through a wide range of partners with different mandates and expertise to ensure outputs developed through CRPP have local political traction and inspire a wider set of stakeholders in the region and globally. In terms of program delivery, sustainability will be ensured through inputs received from the program governance mechanism, which would include representatives from governments, implementing partners, and financing partners.

For non-grant instruments, explain how the capital invested will be repaid and over what duration of time.

Not applicable.

D. Supporting documents submitted (OPTIONAL)

☐ Map indicating the location of the project/programme

☒ Diagram of the theory of change

☐ Economic and financial model with key assumptions and potential stressed scenarios

☐ Pre-feasibility study

☐ Evaluation report of previous project

☐ Results of environmental and social risk screening

Self-awareness check boxes
Are you aware that the full Funding Proposal and Annexes will require these documents? Yes ☒ No ☐ • Feasibility Study • Environmental and social impact assessment or environmental and social management framework • Stakeholder consultations at national and project level implementation including with indigenous people if relevant • Gender assessment and action plan • Operations and maintenance plan if relevant • Loan or grant operation manual as appropriate • Co-financing commitment letters
Are you aware that a funding proposal from an accredited entity without a signed AMA will be reviewed but not sent to the Board for consideration? Yes ☒ No ☐

Annex 1. CRPP alignment with NDCs of selected countries in Asia and the Pacific

Annex 2: Theory of Change

[i] These are Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Vanuatu. According to Kirch et al (2017), although it is highlighted that different risk indices place different countries in the top 10.

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[xiii] Hammer S. and S. Hallegatte (2020b). Planning for the economic recovery from COVID-19: A sustainability checklist for policymakers. The World Bank Blogs. April 2020.

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[xv] See Adger W.N., Arnell N.W. & Tompkins E.L. 2005. Successful adaptation to climate change across scales. Global Envir. Change 15, 77-86; and Thomas D.S.G. & Twyman C. 2005. Equity and justice in climate change adaptation amongst natural-resource-dependent societies. Global Envir. Change 15, 115-124 for more detailed arguments.

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