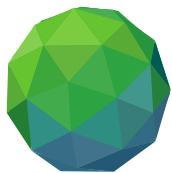


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Overview of process map methodology

CLIMATE RESILIENT INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE



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Overview of process map methodology

Establishing the climate case

Step 1: Climate driver

Step 2: Hazard

Step 3: Impacts, exposure, vulnerability and risks

Step 4: Problem identification and analysis

Step 5: Transformation of problem to project objectives

Step 6: Creation of theory of change

Step 7: Development of Logical Framework from theory of change

Step 8: Concept note development

Developing interventions

1) Climate Science Basis

Scientific underpinning for evidence-based climate rationale and theory of change of all GCF funded projects and activities

Adaptation

- 2a)** Climate impacts the project/programme aims to address
- 2b)** Vulnerabilities and risks of these climate impacts to human wellbeing

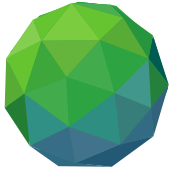
Mitigation

- 2c)** Emission trajectory for the relevant country and sector
- 2d)** Potential pathways to shift projected emissions trajectory

3) Prioritized interventions for addressing barriers based on analysis of available options

4) Integration into broader domestic and international policy and decision-making processes

Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF supported activities (document GCF/B.21/Inf.08)



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Establishing the climate case

Session 2

Establishing the climate case

PRE – project climate rationale identification.

Climate change/driver

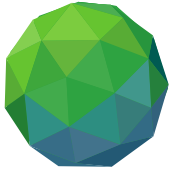
if we want to develop a project to address coastal erosion from climate change, but the primary driver of the coastal erosion is deforestation or unsustainable agricultural practices in the coastal zone -

the project is not likely to be approved, because coastal erosion will likely be more attributable to the human practices than to climate change.

- remove climate change from your problem formulation – your problem still exists - then the issue to be addressed is not a climate change issue
- the problem to be addressed is not addressed on erosion causing activities – climate mitigation/ adaptation activities will not bring results

What shall be done in such situation?

How should you structure project elements for future financing?



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Establishing the climate case

Session 2

Establishing the climate case

Step 1. Climate change/driver

Understanding the earth climate system and its drivers.

The occurrence of a value of a weather or climate variable.

Step 2. Hazard

Understanding how climate services are generated and applied for adaptation planning.

Both extreme weather events and extreme climate events are referred to collectively as 'climate extremes'

Step 3. Exposure, vulnerability, risk, impact

Exposure: The presence of people; livelihoods; environmental services and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places that could be adversely affected

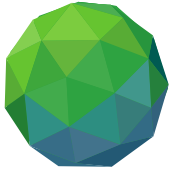
Vulnerability: The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected.

Risk: The likelihood over a specified time period of severe alterations in the normal functioning

Climate impacts: climate change can alter rainfall, influence crop yields, affect human health, cause changes to forests and other ecosystems, and even impact our energy supply.



Leads to ***problem statement*** (further refined in **Step 4**)



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Session 3

Project design

Developing interventions

Step 4. Problem identification and analysis

Defining core problem based on climate rationale as a starting point for project design.

“Bad” core problems

Sea level rise
Heat waves
Flooding

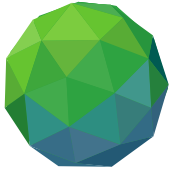
“Good” core problems

Damage to coastal infrastructure
Heat-induced mortality
Economic loss due to flooding

Stakeholder engagement is necessary in this step to ensure that all causes and effects are identified.

Step 5. Transformation of problem to project objectives

Reversing negative statements from the problem analysis into projects objectives and desired effects



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Session 3

Project design

Developing interventions

Step 6. Theory of change

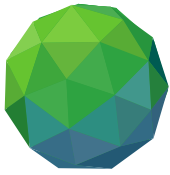
Creating theory of change tree to lay out a detailed strategy to achieve expected results.

Step 7. Logical Framework

Translating the theory of change tree into projects' goals, outcomes, outputs and activities.

Step 8. Project idea/concept

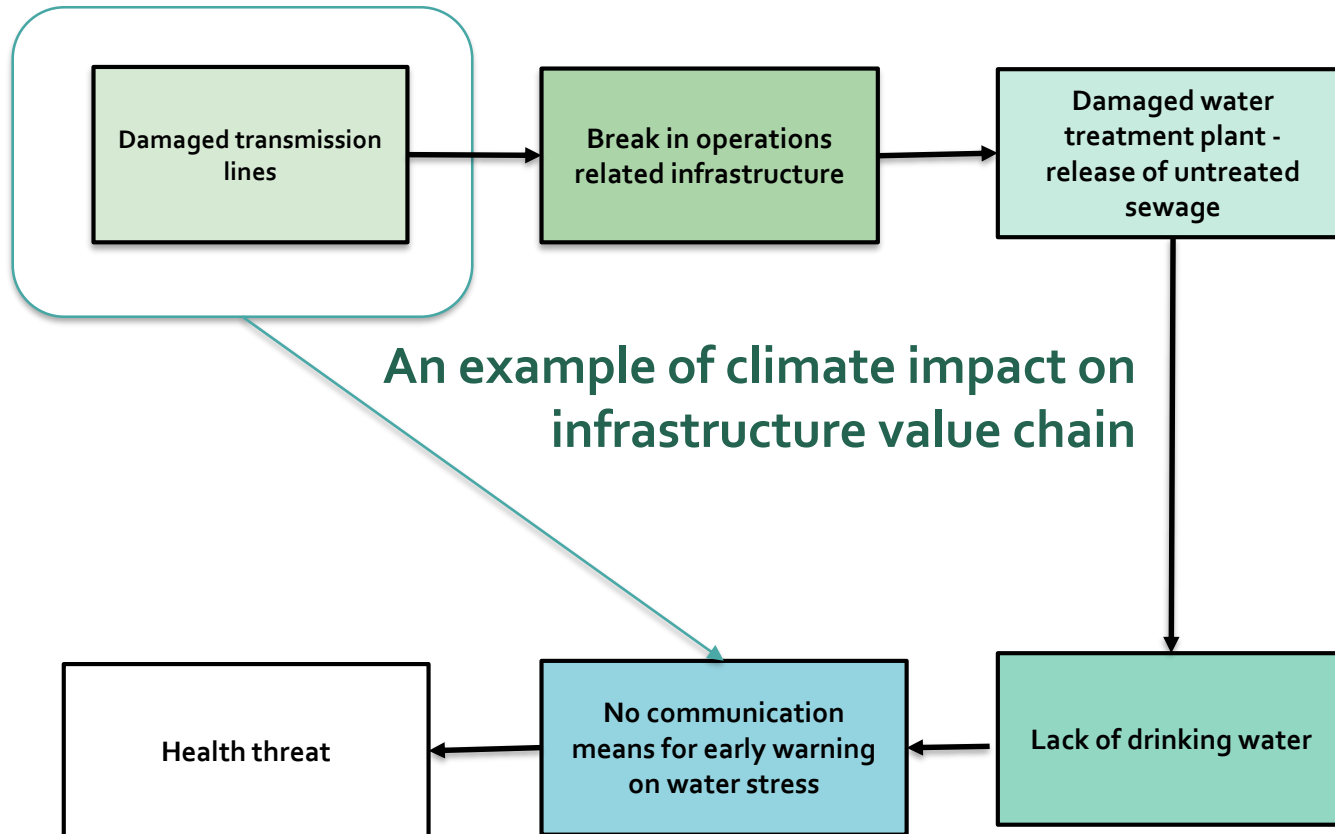
Understanding how a proposed design fit into GCF Project idea/concept.

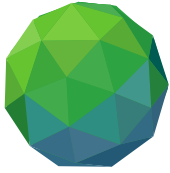


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Session 3

Project design



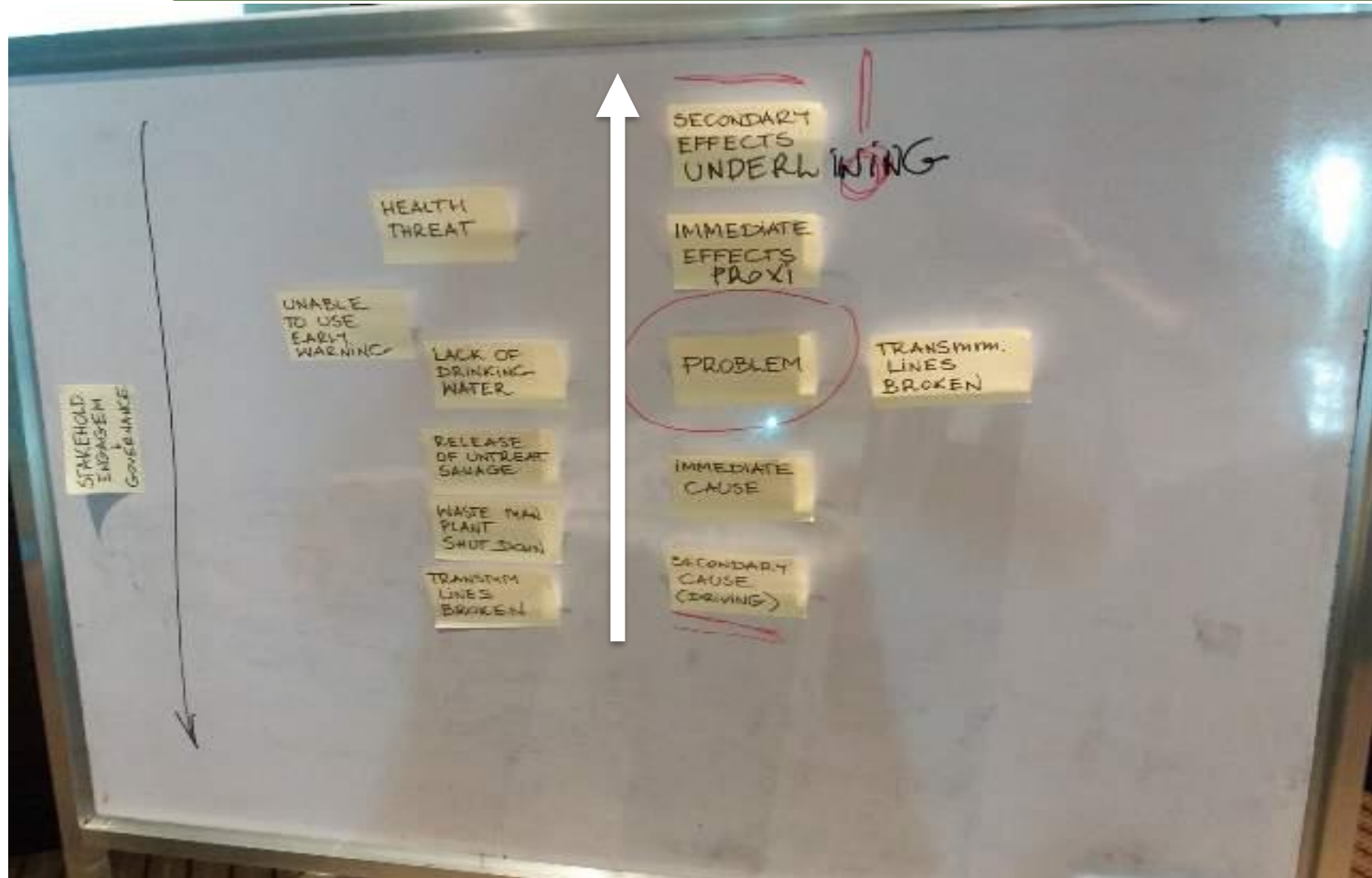


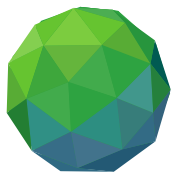
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Step 4. Problem identification and analysis

Defining core problem based on climate rationale as a starting point for project design

FIRST OPTION



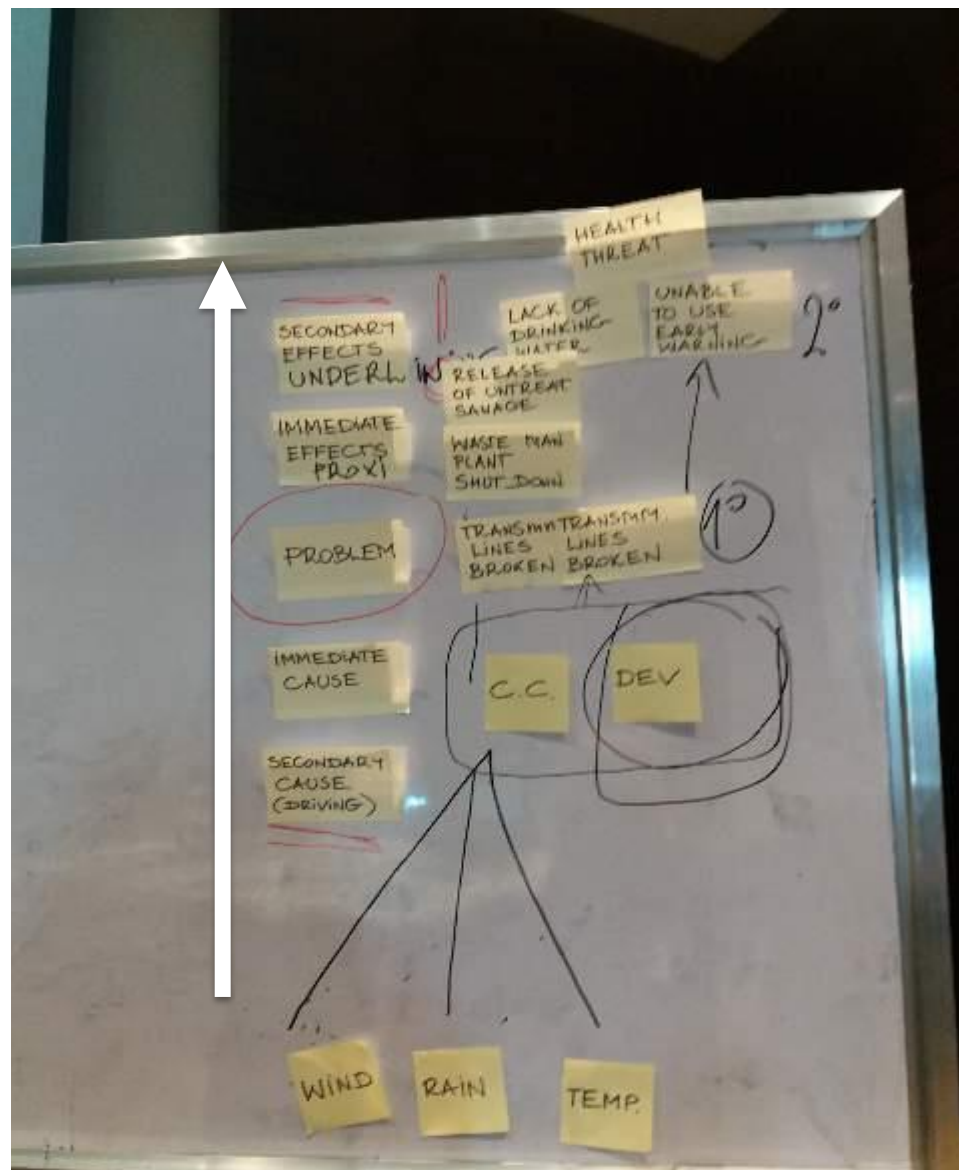


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Step 4. Problem identification and analysis

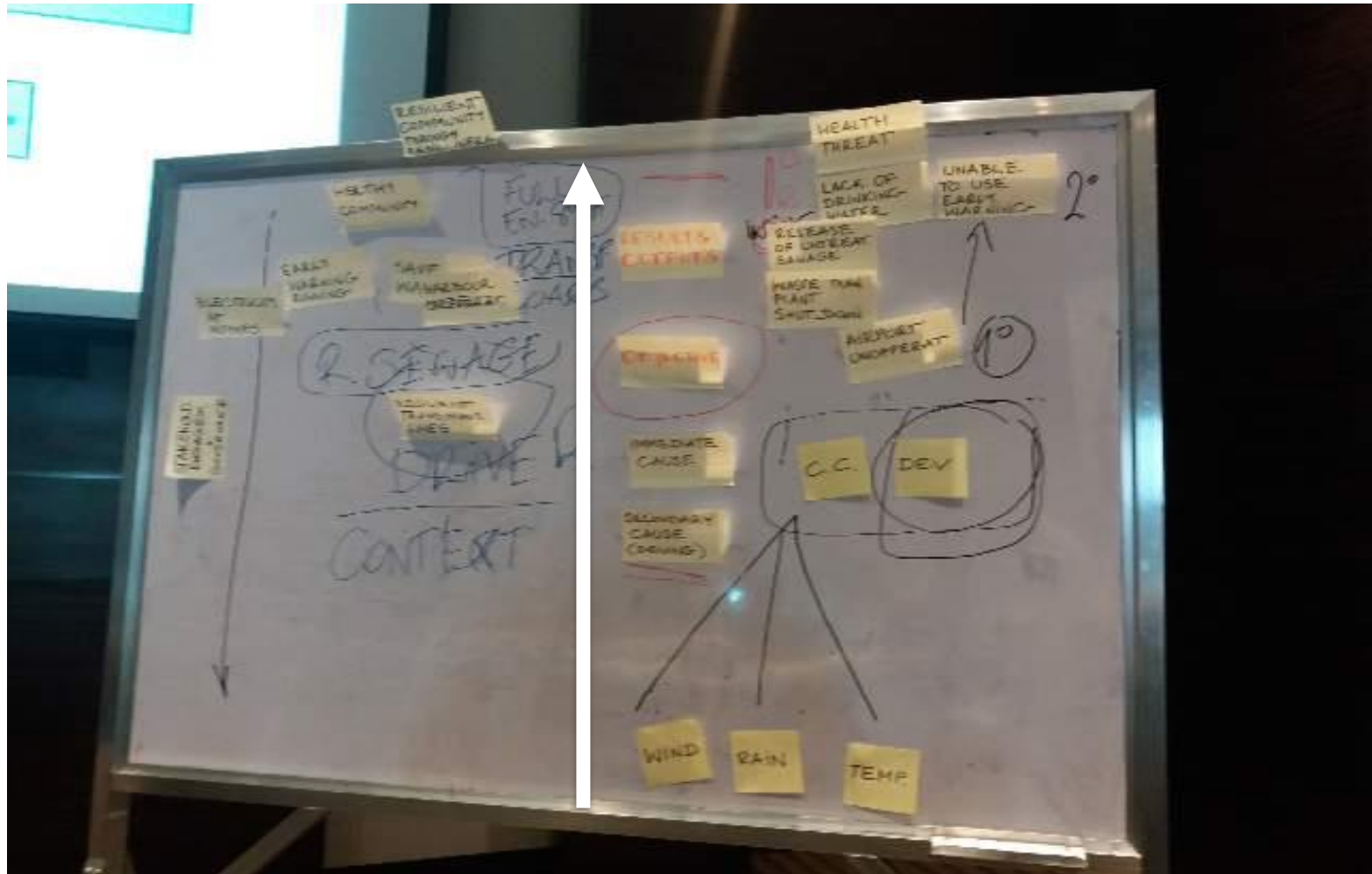
Defining core problem based on climate rationale as a starting point for project design

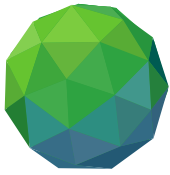
SECOND OPTION





Reversing negative statements from the problem analysis into projects objectives and desired effects

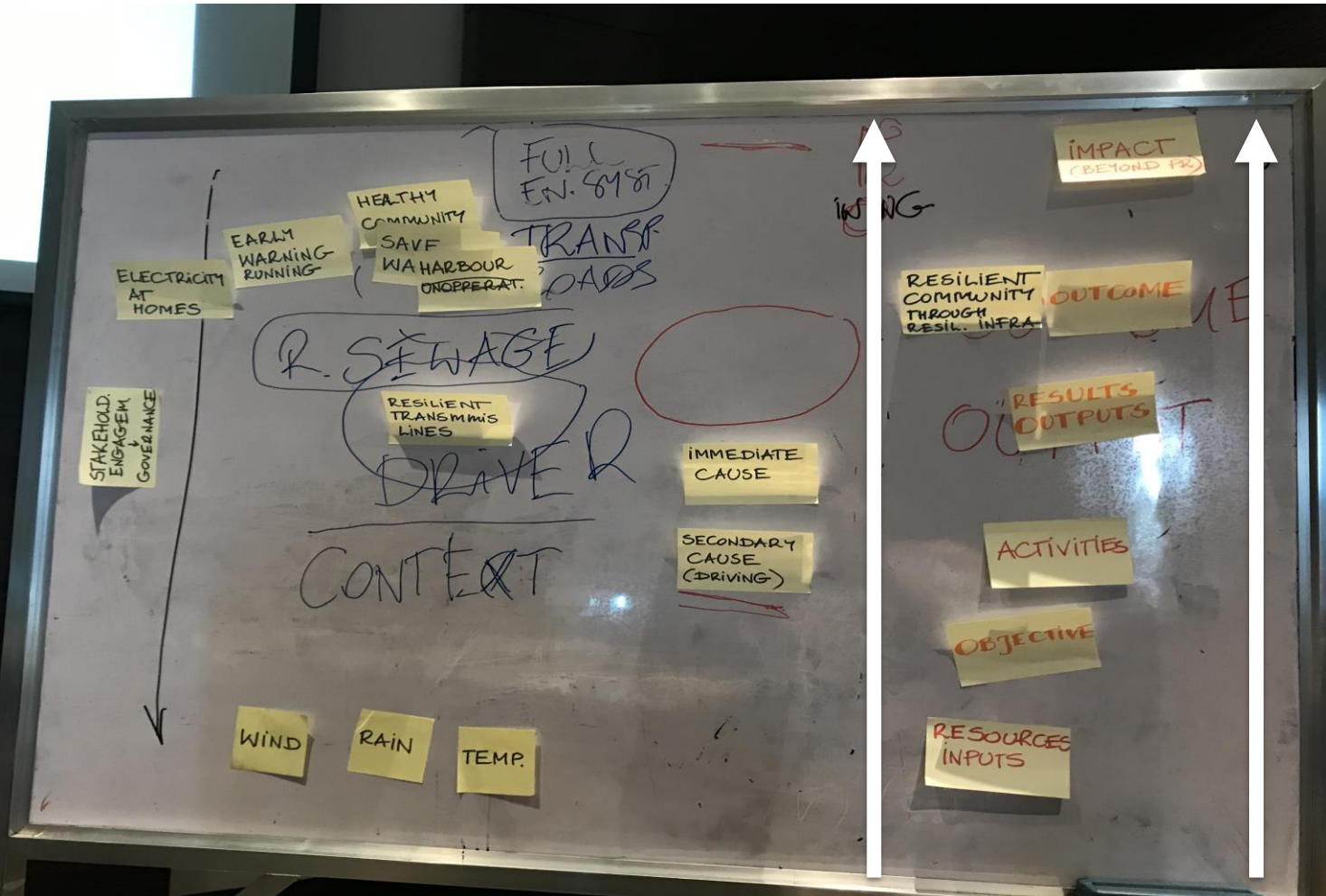


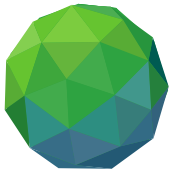


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Step 6. Theory of change

Creating theory of change tree to lay out a detailed strategy to achieve expected results.

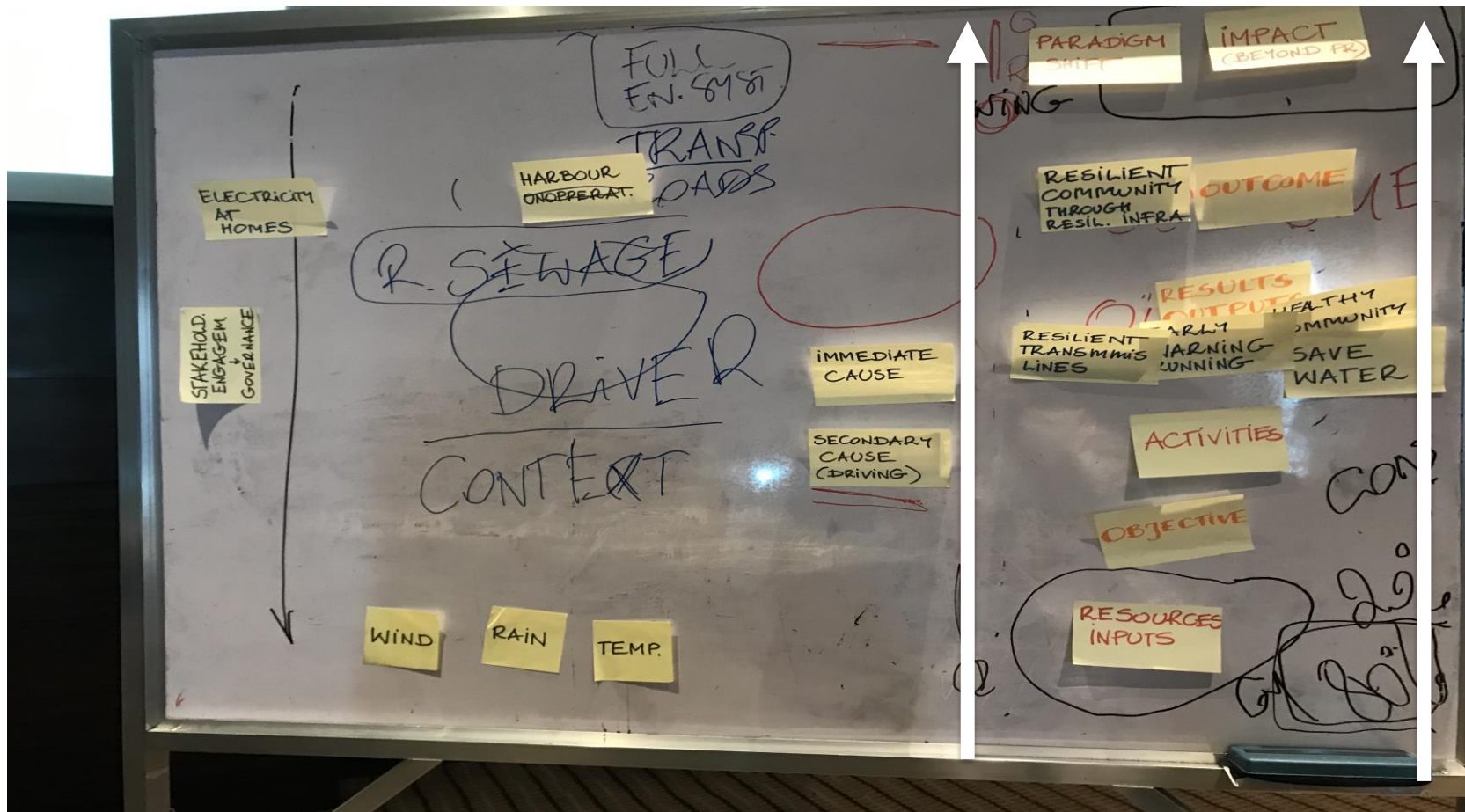


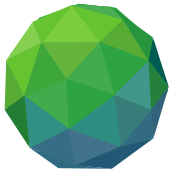


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Step 7. Logical Framework

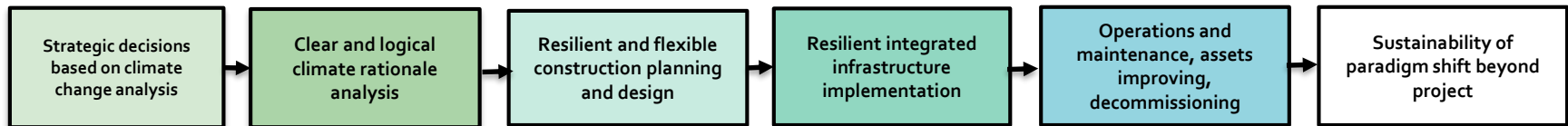
Translating the theory of change tree into projects' goals, outcomes, outputs and activities.





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Value Chain Climate Adaptation in infrastructure – for projects involving actual construction



PARADIGM SHIFT

CLIMATE RATIONALE

Climate hazards to be addressed by project

Adaptation activities reflecting climate proofing (e.g. 1-in-100y event)

Strategic choice of interventions based on climate related EIRR

Real Option Analysis (ROA) for intervention scoping and sequencing

Climate vulnerability based construction plan and scope

Climate proofing technologies and construction

Climate proofing procurement

Valuation of financial and economic benefits induced by project

Analysis of operations and maintenance costs

Combining infrastructure elements based on value addition

Implementation of climate proved activities (e.g. 1-in-100y event)

Detailed engineering and construction management

Climate mitigation measures

Community and environment mitigating measures

GCF FINANCING
INCREMENTAL
COSTS OF
ADAPTATION & TA

Monitoring and improvements

Incorporation of next project phases to O&M

Implementing sustainable O&M financing mechanisms

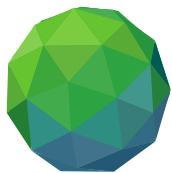
Incorporation of new solutions to legal structures

New climate proved building/construction codes

Low-emission activities planning (avoidance of induced emissions)

New fiscal regimes to incentives sustainable change

PROJECT IMPACT



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THANK YOU!