GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Session 3

Project design – pulling it all together

Moderated by German Velasquez

Overview of process map methodology

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Establishing the climate case

Step 1: Climate driver

Step 2: Hazard

Step 3: Impacts, exposure, vulnerability and risks

Developing interventions

Step 4: Problem identification and analysis

Step 5: Transformation of problem to project objectives

Step 6: Creation of theory of change

Step7: Development of Logical Framework from theory of change

Step 8: Concept note development

1) Climate Science Basis

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

Adaptation	Mitigation
2a) Climate impacts the project/programme aims to address	**2c)** Emission trajectory for the relevant country and sector
2b) Vulnerabilities and risks of these climate impacts to human wellbeing	**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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Session 2

Establishing the climate case

Establishing the climate case

Step 1. Climate driver

Understanding the earth climate system and its drivers.

Step 2. Hazard

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

Step 3. Impacts, exposure, vulnerability and risks

Understanding/identifying climate impacts, exposure, vulnerability and risks. Understanding how risks are derived from hazard, exposure and vulnerability.

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

Step 5. Transformation of problem to project objectives
Reversing negative statements from the problem analysis into projects objectives and desired effects

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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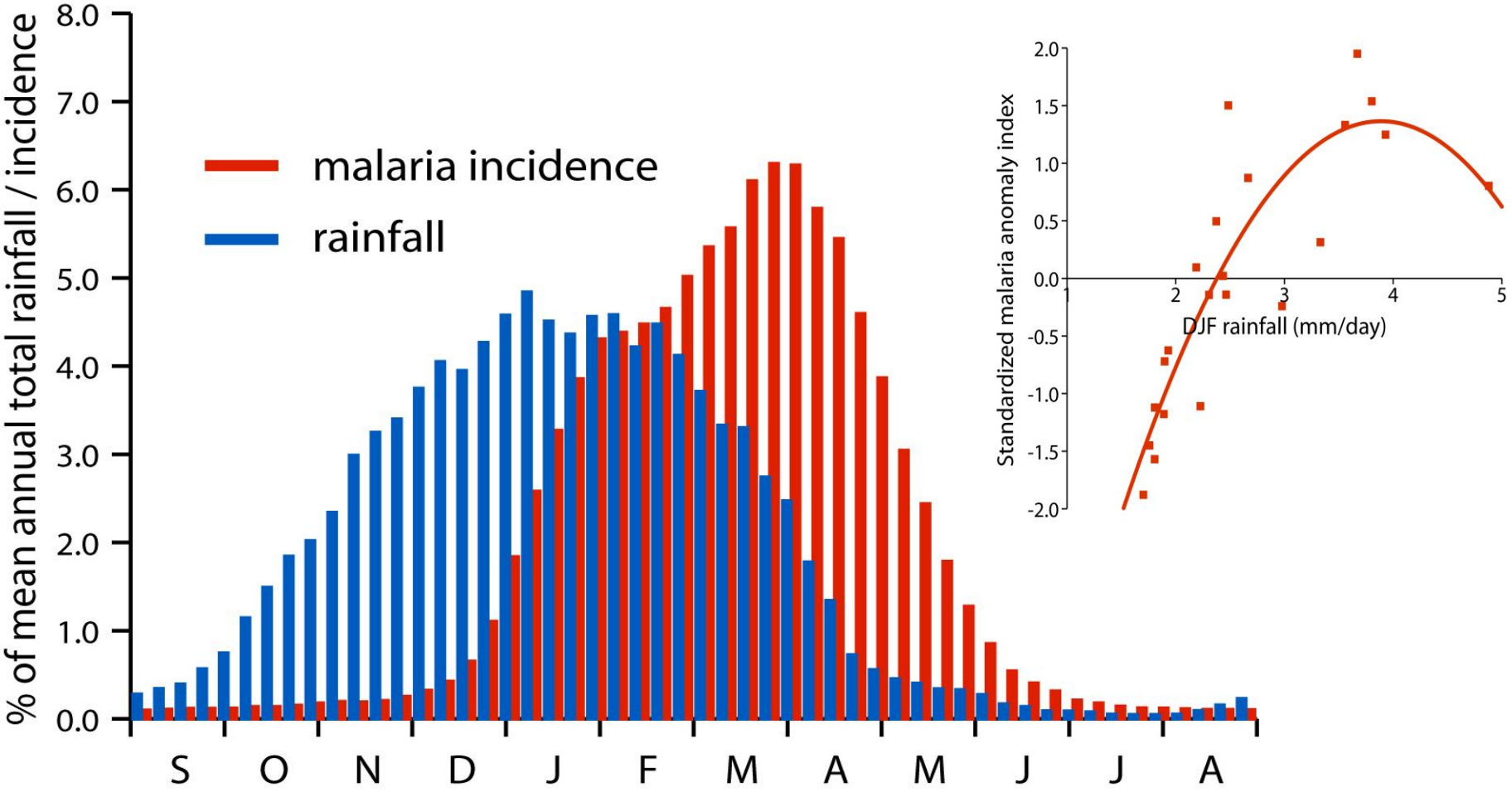
Brief Examples

Epidemic Malaria in Botswana

The disease is highly seasonal and follows the rainy season with a lag of about 2 months



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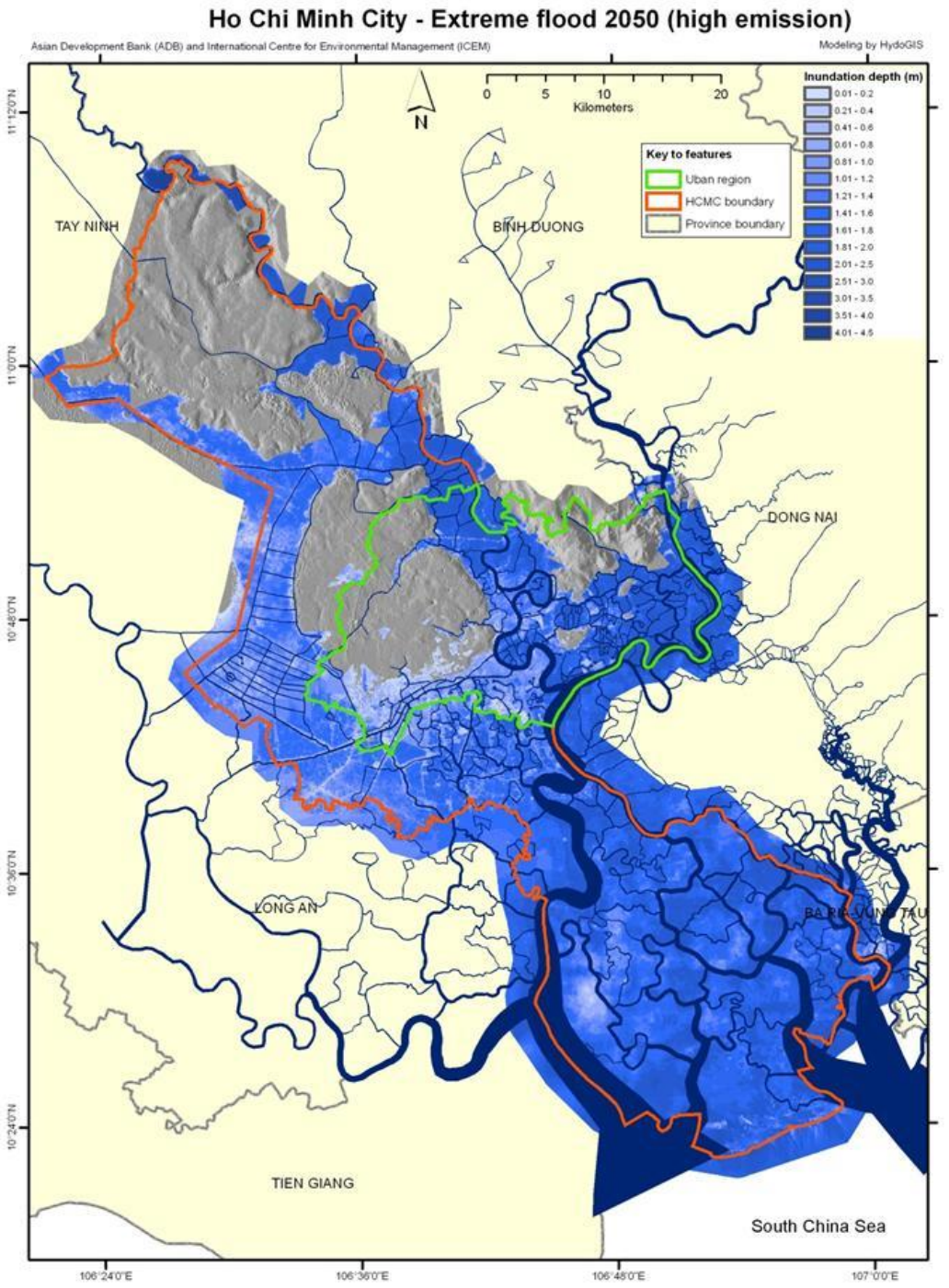
Viet Nam Ho Chi Min City

- HCMC extreme flood (1 in 30 year) in 2050
- A2 scenario; 26 cm SLR; rainfall, storm surge;
- **without adaptation**



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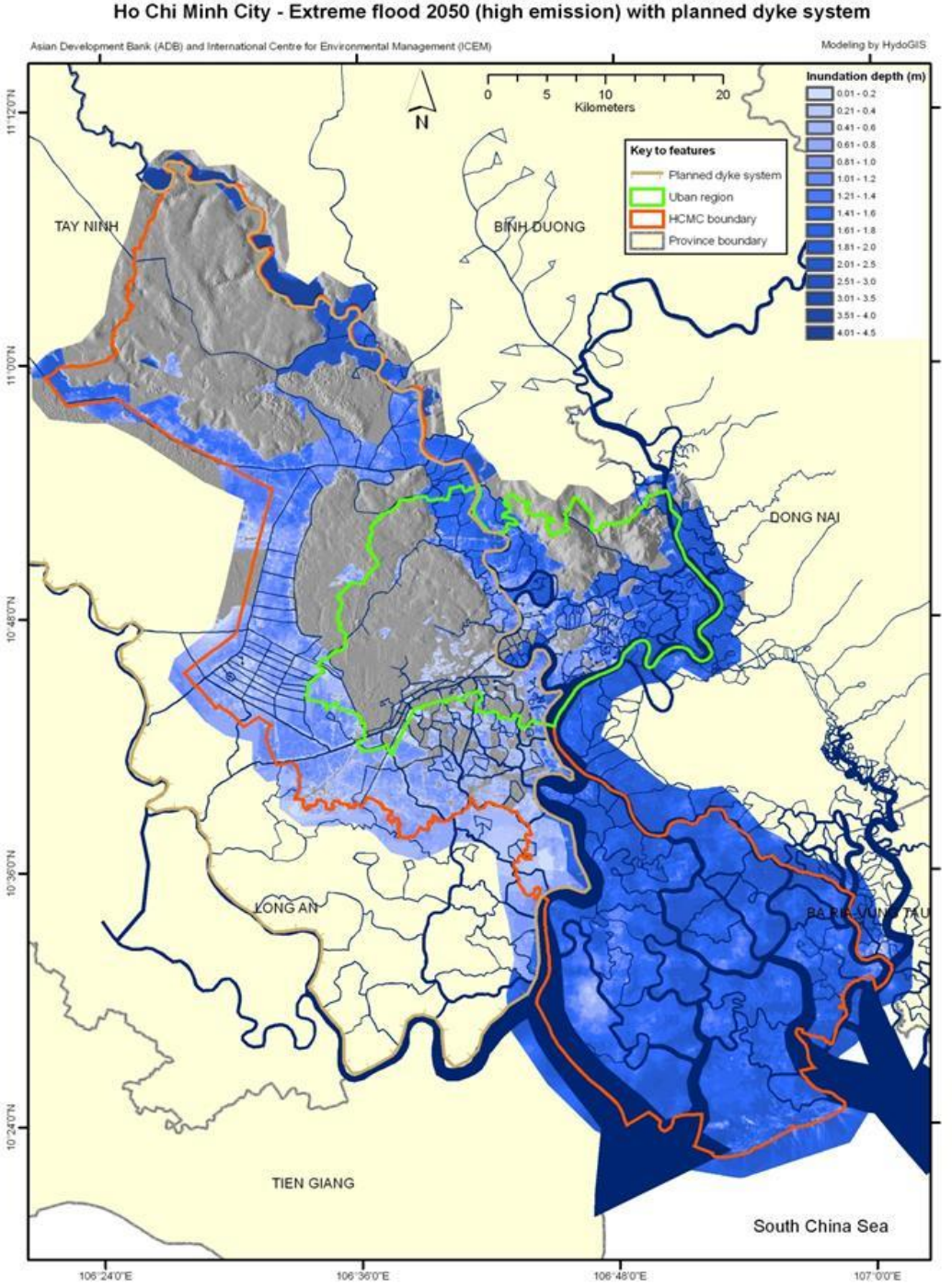
Viet Nam Ho Chi Min City

HCMC extreme flood in 2050

with adaptation

(dyke system)



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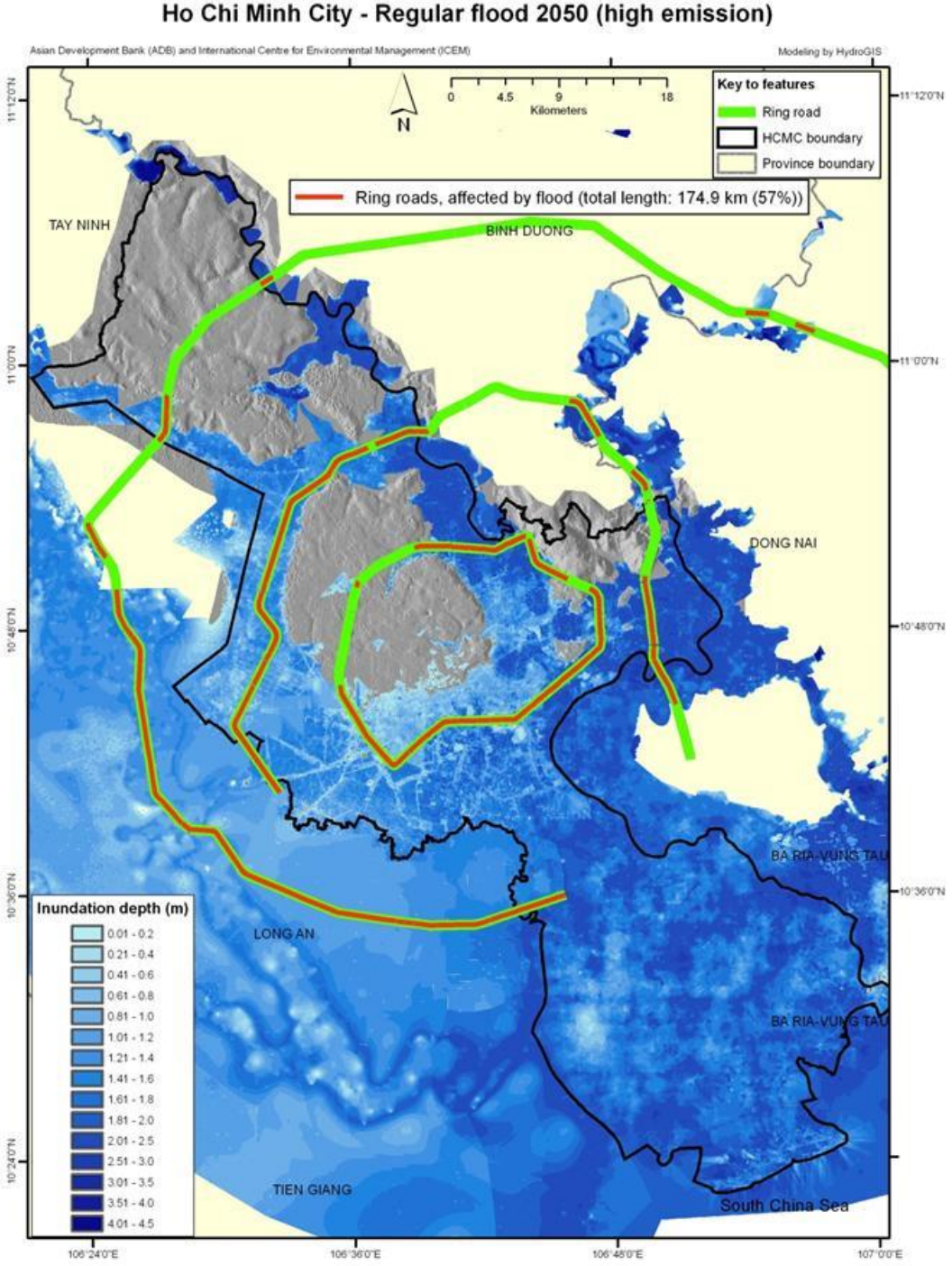
Viet Nam Ho Chi Min City

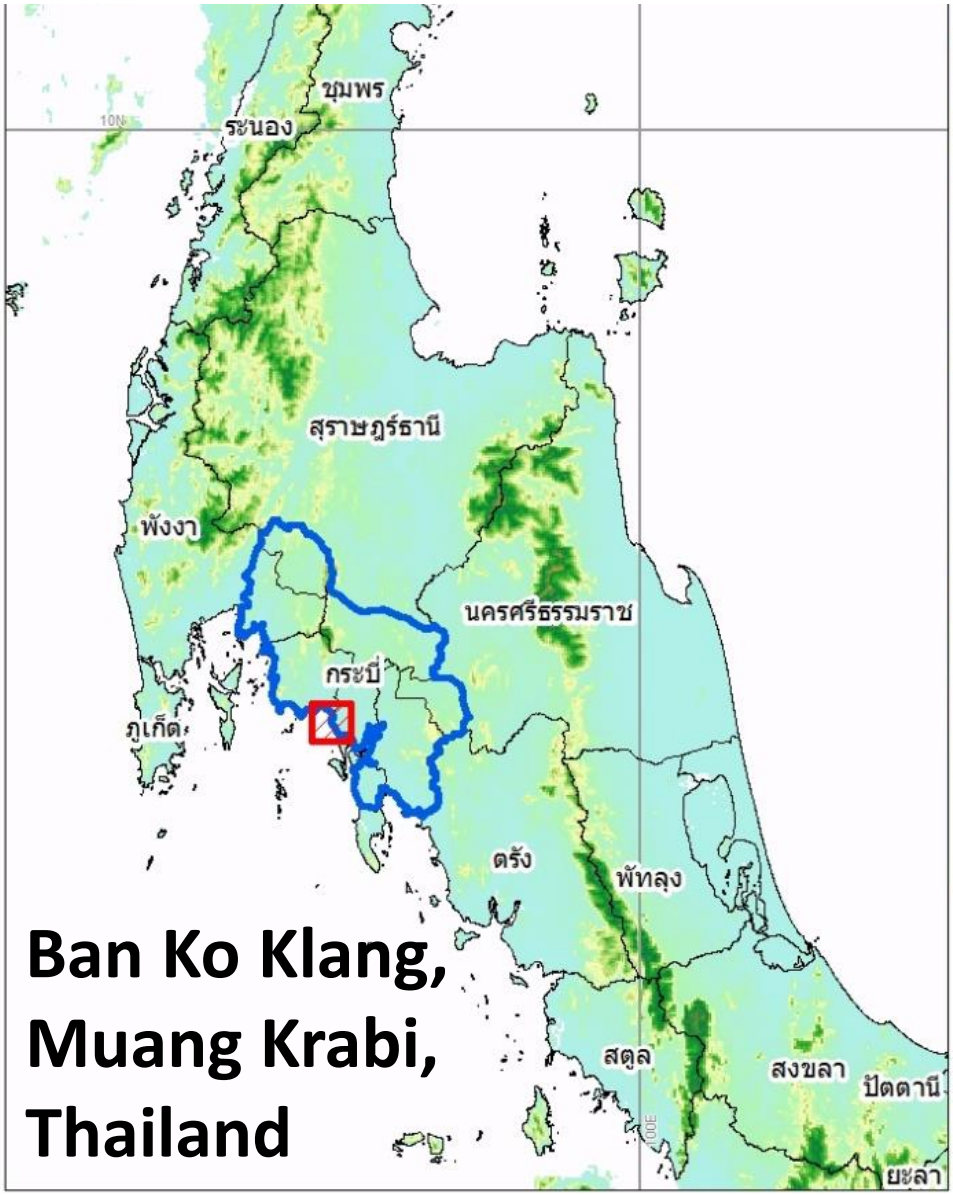
Sector Implications: Transport Master Plan

Ring Road Plan

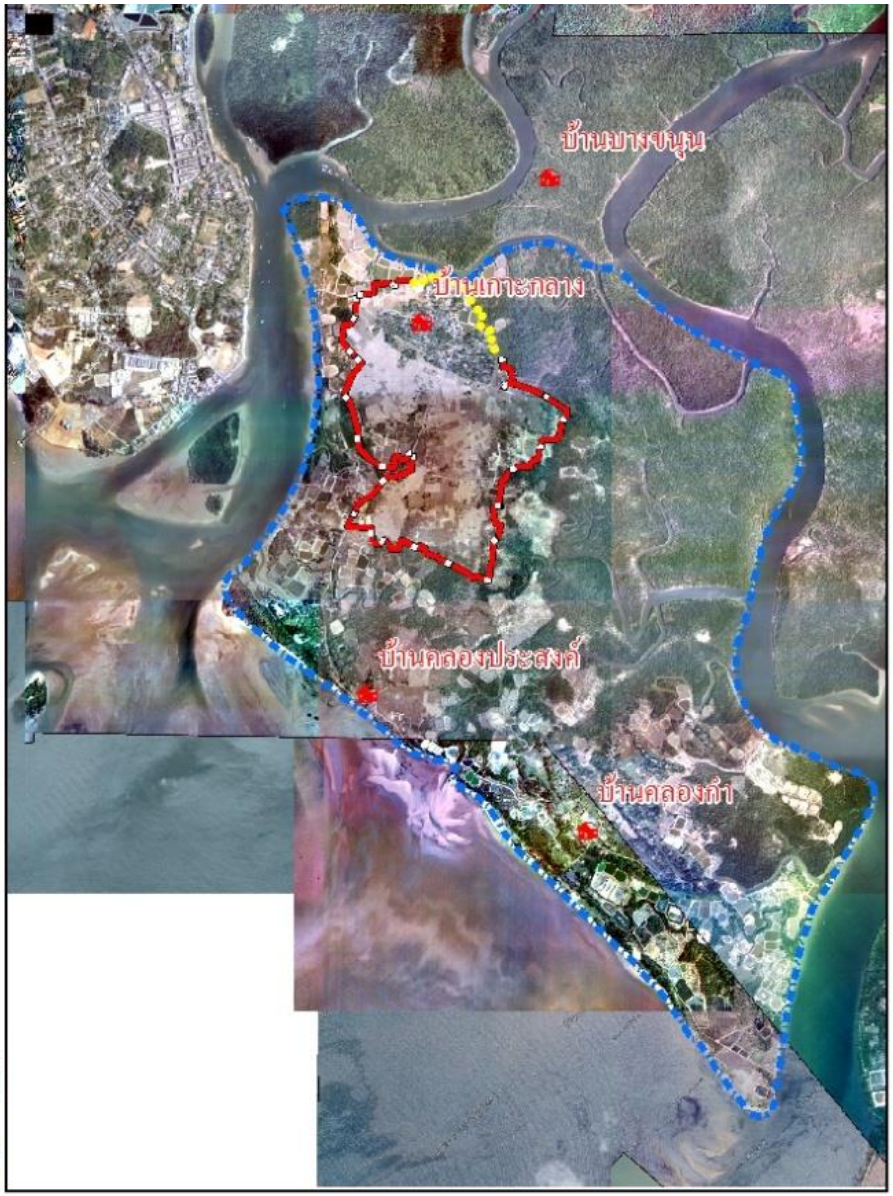
(Scenario: A2, 1 in 10 year flood, no additional dykes)



Salt water intrusion of rice fields due to sea level rise and storm surge



Ban Ko Klang, Muang Krabi, Thailand



Rice Fields and harvesting in 2009

Current Saltwater Intrusion


Proposed Dyke (6.7 km)

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Maximum Benefit:Cost for Dyke Options

	1980-2009		2010-2039		2040-2069		2070-2099	
Dyke	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Height (m MSL_o)	0	2.00	0	2.50	0	2.75	0	3.50
Construction Cost (MB)	0	6.7	0	9.2	0	10.6	0	15.2
Rice Yield (MB/30y)	140.4	168.4	58.9	168.4	13.7	152.2	3.0	168.4
Rice Damage (MB/30y)	28.1	0	109.6	0	154.7	16.2	165.4	0
Benefit:Cost	0	4.19	0	11.90	0	13.07	0	10.85

Response Option 2: Dyke and Compensation

Dyke Height (m MSL_o)	Construction Cost (MB)	Compensation for Rice Damage (MB/30y)			
		1980-2009	2010-2039	2040-2069	2070-2099
1.25	3.6	28.1	109.6	154.7	165.4
1.50	4.5	28.1	109.6	154.7	165.4
1.75	5.6	19.4	109.6	154.7	165.4
2.00	6.7	0	109.6	154.7	165.4
2.25	7.9	0	26.9	154.7	165.4
2.50	9.2	0	0	154.7	165.4
2.75	10.6	0	0	16.2	165.4
3.00	12.1	0	0	0	165.4
3.25	13.6	0	0	0	149.0
3.50	15.2	0	0	0	0

Response Option 3: Adaptation

	1980-2009	2010-2039	2040-2069	2070-2099
Upper limit of crab zone (reference to current contour line above MSL)	2.00	2.50	2.75	3.25
Crab zone area (Rai)	166	498	570	442
Pond construction cost (MB)	9.7	26.8	21.5	9.7
Crab profit (MB/30y)	29.9	89.7	102.6	79.6
Rice area remaining (Rai)	458	125	54	15
Compensation (MB/30y)	0	0	0.8	1.1
Benefit:Cost	3.09	3.35	4.74	8.10

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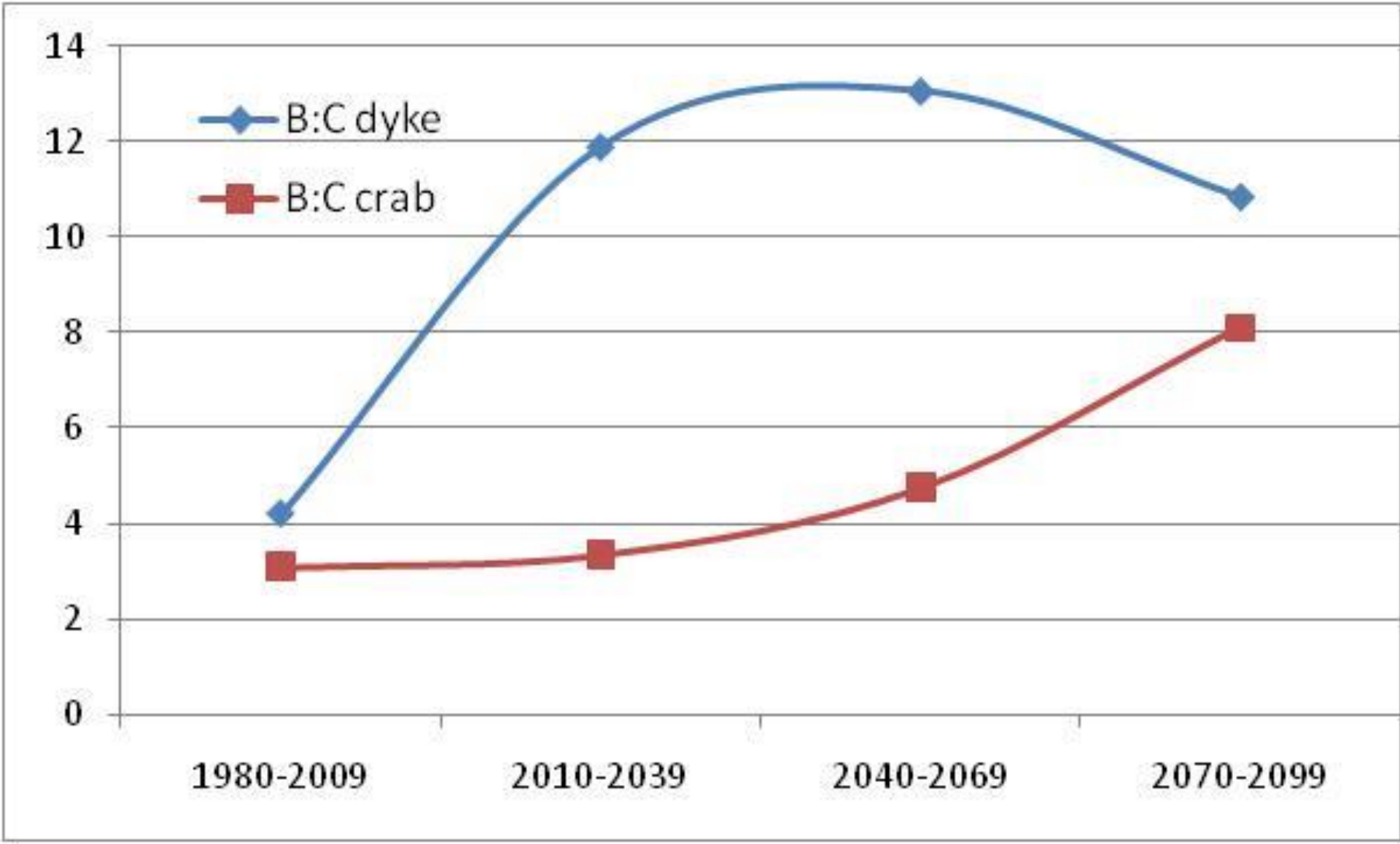
Comparison between Dyke and Crab Options



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Session 3

Project design – pulling it all together

Panel discussion

Lassina Coulibaly

Resource Mobilization Section Chief, Agence de l'Environment et du Developpment Durable

Manasa Katonivualiku

Project Development Specialist - Climate Resilience and Adaptation, SPREP

Mara Baviera

Task Manager, UNEP

experiences and good practices of adaptation project development

By : Dr. Lassina Coulibaly

Success Factors

- Existing documentations on climate change (NAPA, Vulnerability studies, counties' Socio-Economical Development Plan,
- Leadership: to carry project idea
- Engagement:
  - engagement and collaboration with stakeholders
  - several engagement workshops (mall groups, large group discussions, field trips and presentations)
- Choice of Implementing entity : already working in the area

Thank you for Attention

SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

PACIFIC YEAR OF THE CORAL REEF

Large Ocean States

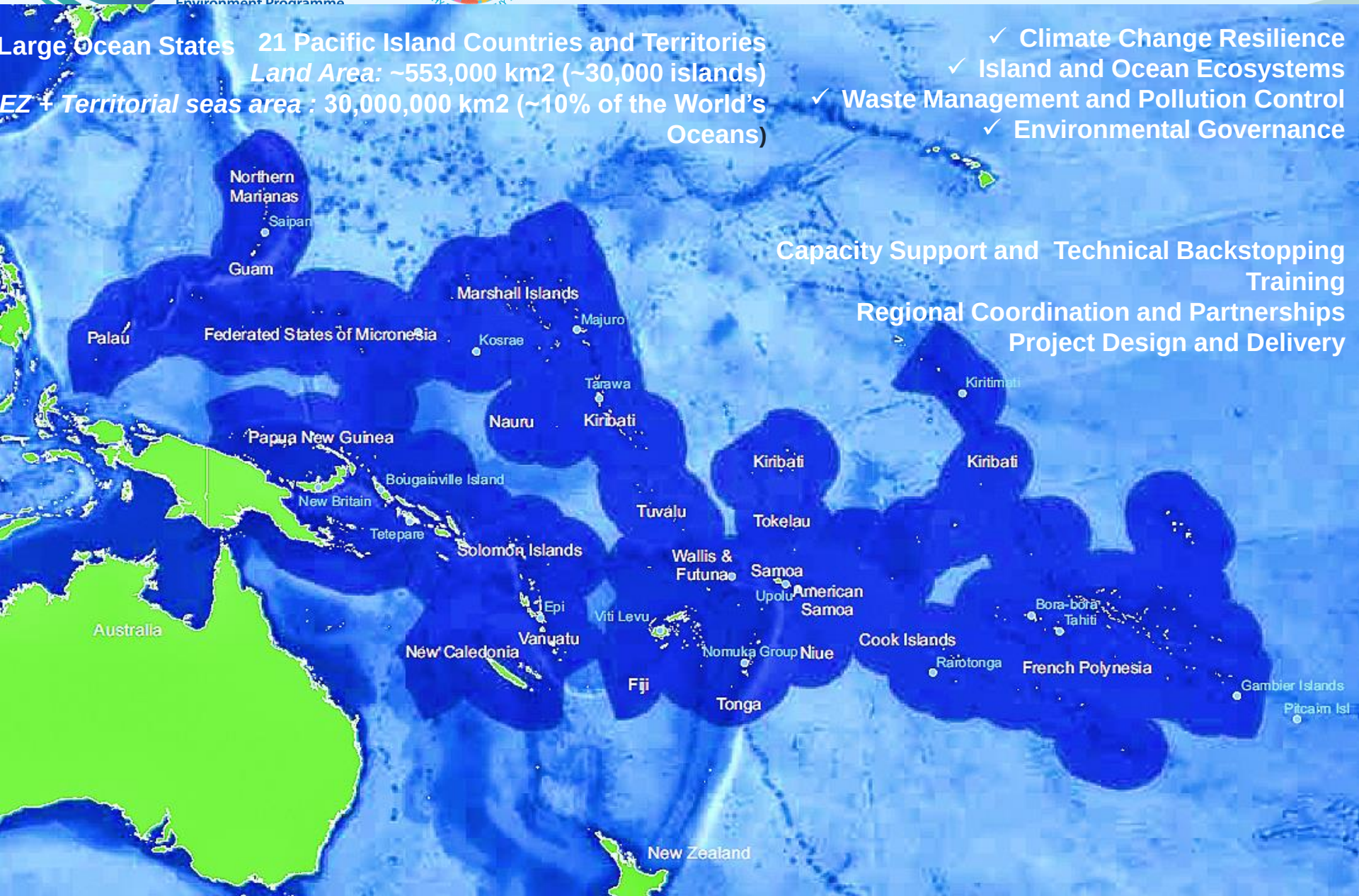
21 Pacific Island Countries and Territories

Land Area: ~553,000 km2 (~30,000 islands)

EZ + Territorial seas area : 30,000,000 km2 (~10% of the World's Oceans)

- ✓ Climate Change Resilience
- ✓ Island and Ocean Ecosystems
- ✓ Waste Management and Pollution Control
- ✓ Environmental Governance

Capacity Support and Technical Backstopping
Training
Regional Coordination and Partnerships
Project Design and Delivery



SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

PACIFIC YEAR OF THE CORAL REEF
HEALTHY REEF, HEALTHY PEOPLE

SPREP's experiences and good practices in climate adaptation project development

- Set-up a Project Coordination Unit
- Set up systems and processes within SPREP
- Country-driven process – SPREP work with NDAs and GCF focal points

  - Adaptation Planning Tool and the Climate Finance Navigator

- Partnership with other AEs and Delivery Partners
- Technical support from GCF (continuous engagement)

Key challenges

- Ensuring coordination between the NDA offices, other key stakeholders and comprehensive NDA support (including country programme alignment)

- Co-ordination with other regional and national initiatives

- Determining and having the confidence of the eligibility / feasibility of a regional project through the GCF

-Resourcing the full development of the project

Laos Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation

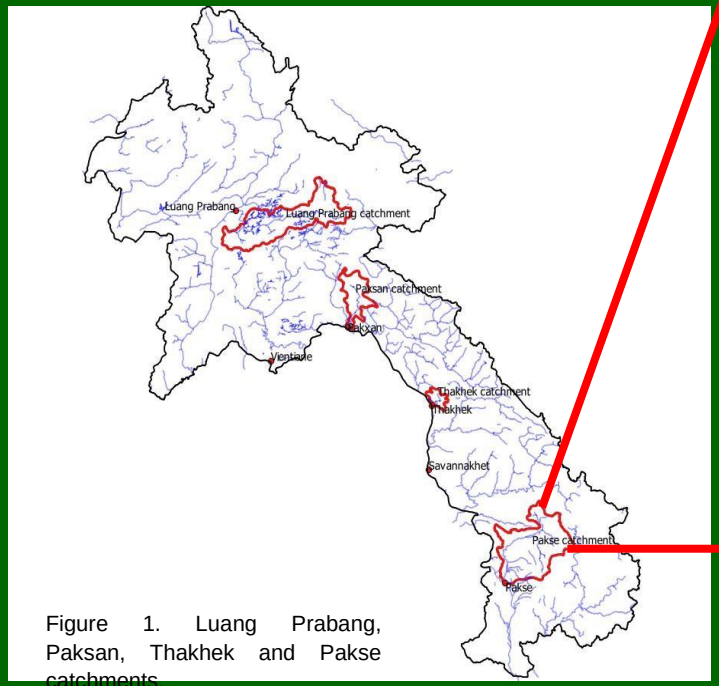


Figure 1. Luang Prabang, Paksan, Thakhek and Pakse catchments.

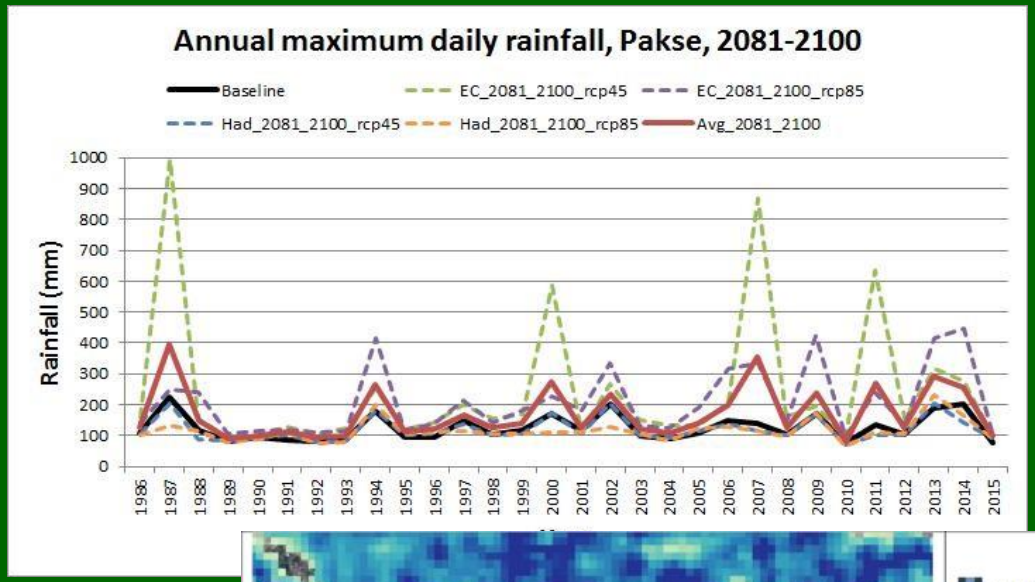


Figure 2. Pakse. Annual maximum daily rainfall

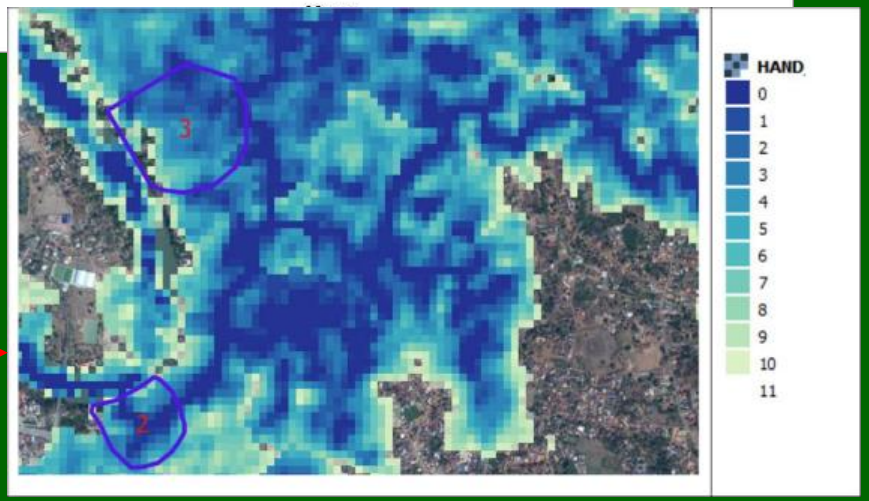
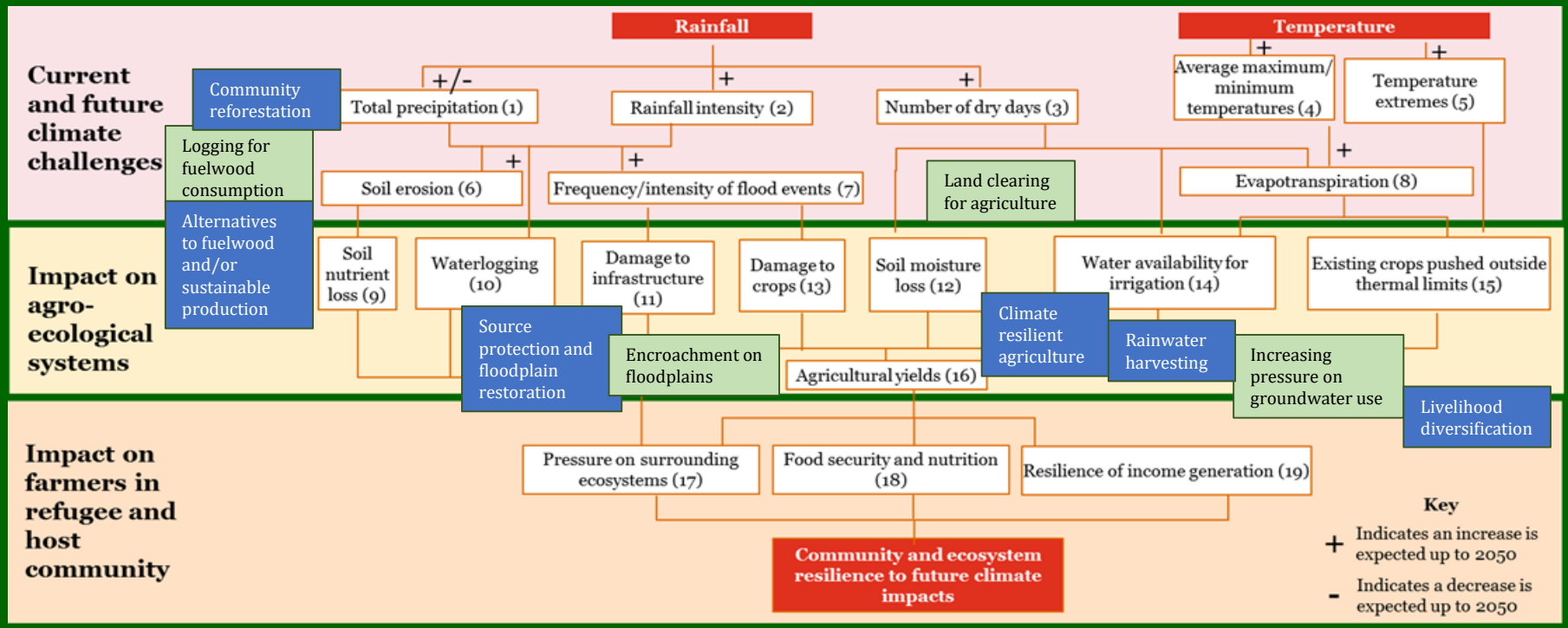


Figure 3. Pakse. Flooding hazard map

Tanzania resilience of refugee and host communities

Climate variable	Projected change
Temperature	~ 1.8 °C increase
Extreme heat	~ 20 more days of hot days (>30 °C)
Precipitation	2.1% - 4.0% increase of annual precipitation
Rainfall intensity	2% increase of daily rainfall intensity of wet days



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Expected outcomes

1. Understand the process

2. Practice and apply to project conceptualization thinking

During the technical clinics:

1. Complete your own process map
2. Revisit your own project idea to identify points of improvement

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Session 3

Technical clinics – rooms and location

Sector	Group facilitator	Room
Agriculture	Mr Michael Roy	San Cristobal, 2nd floor
CIS/EWS	Mr Joseph Intsiful	San Lucas, 2nd Floor
Ecosystems	Mr Jacinto Buenfil	Niña II, Ground Floor
Health & Well-being	Ms Johannah Yoyo Wegerdt	San Martin III, 2nd Floor
Infrastructure	Ms Katarzyna Rzucidlo	Santiago, 2nd Floor
Water	Ms Chibesa Pensulo	Niña I, Ground Floor

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Technical clinics

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Working Coffee Break

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Lunch

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Report back and summary