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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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Session 2

Establishing the climate case

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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Session 2

Establishing the climate case

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**)



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

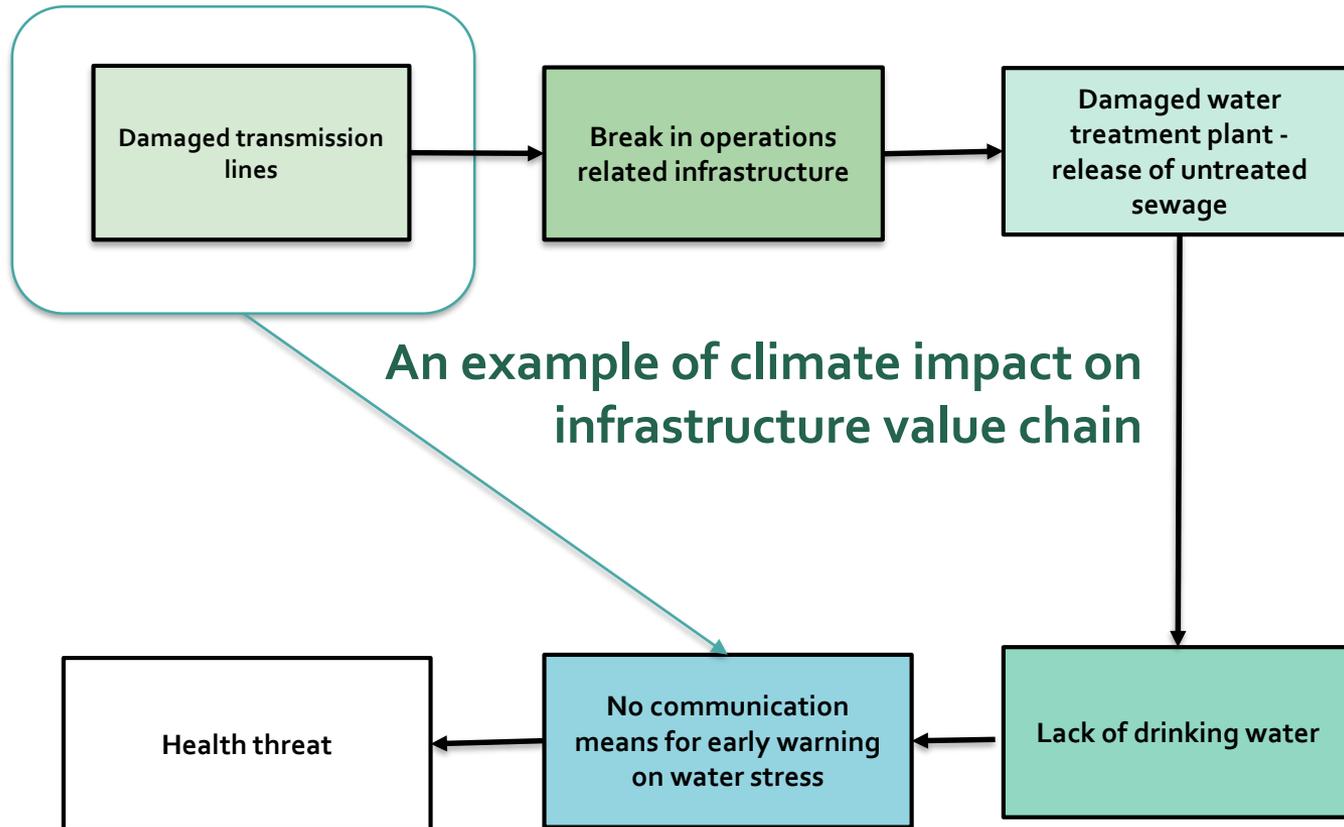
Understanding how a proposed design fit into GCF Project idea/concept.



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Session 3

Project design



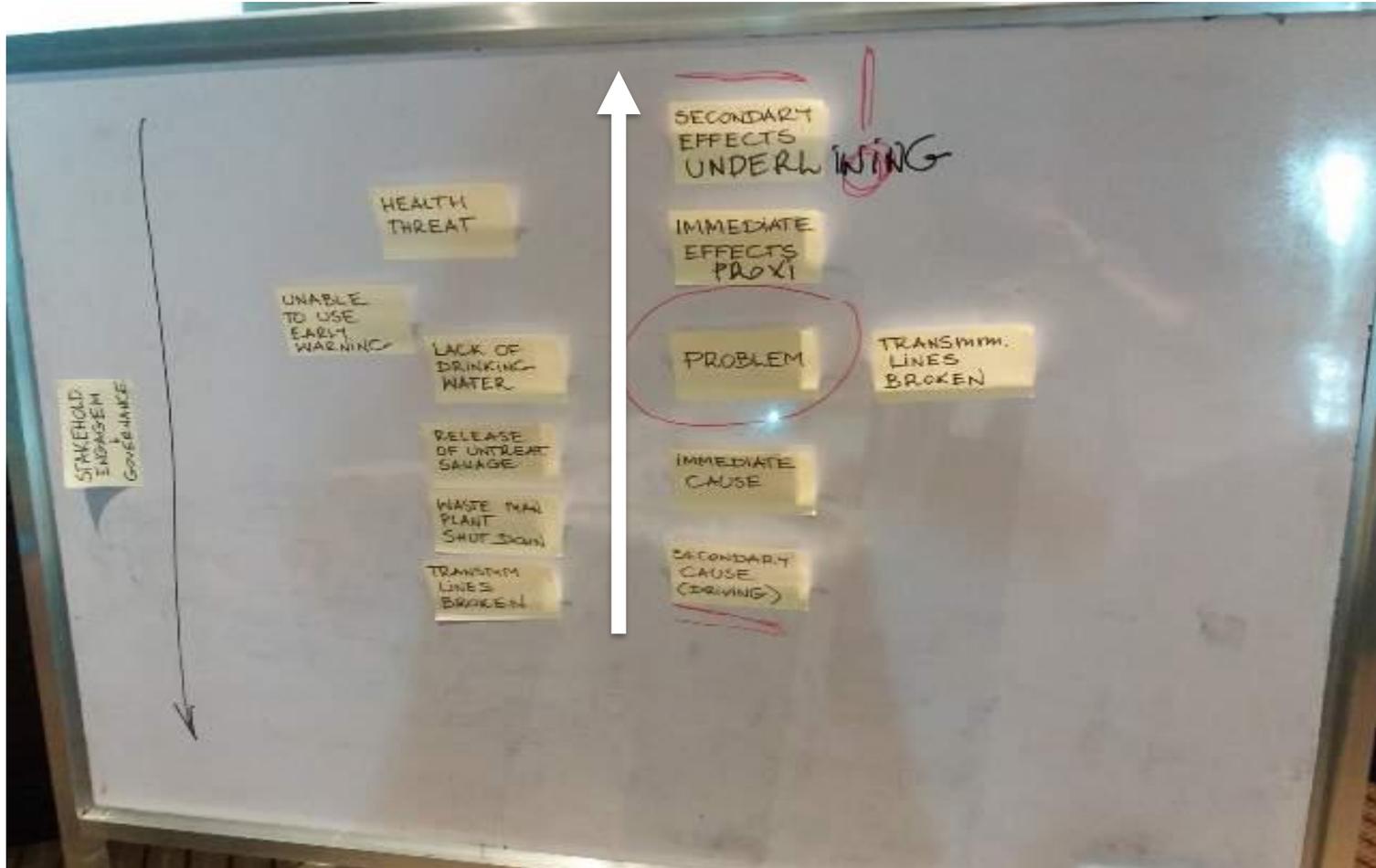


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Step 4. Problem identification and analysis

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

FIRST OPTION



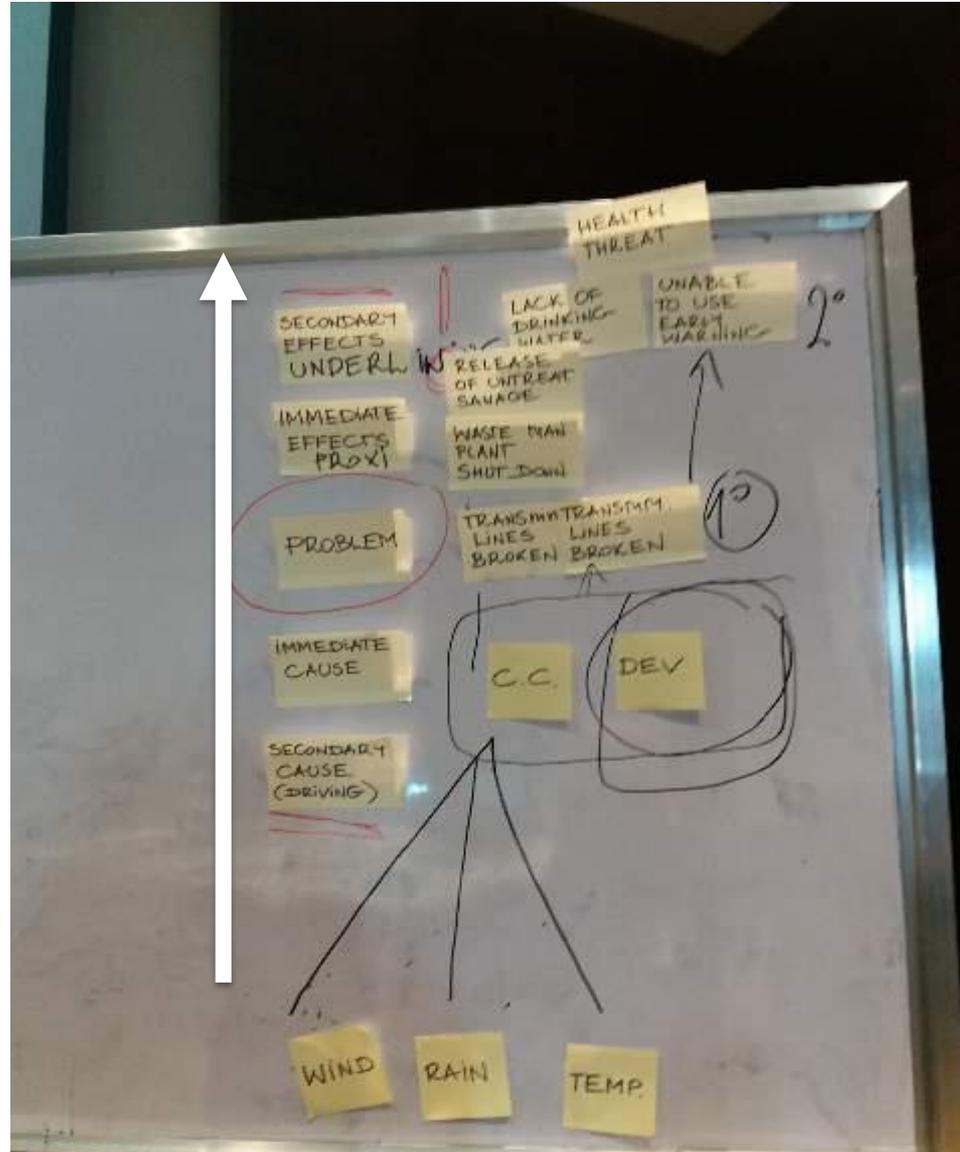


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Step 4. Problem identification and analysis

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

SECOND OPTION

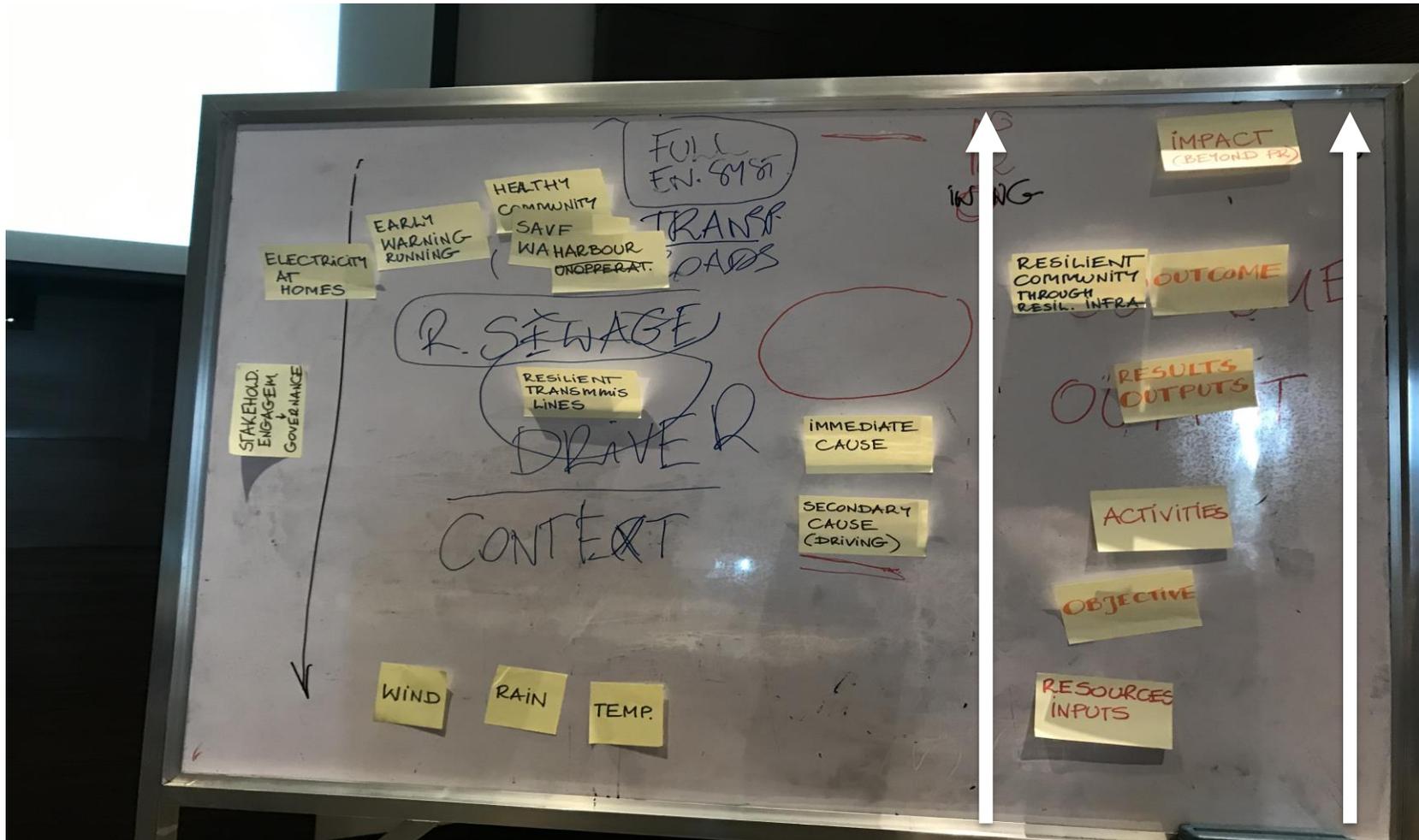




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Step 6. Theory of change

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

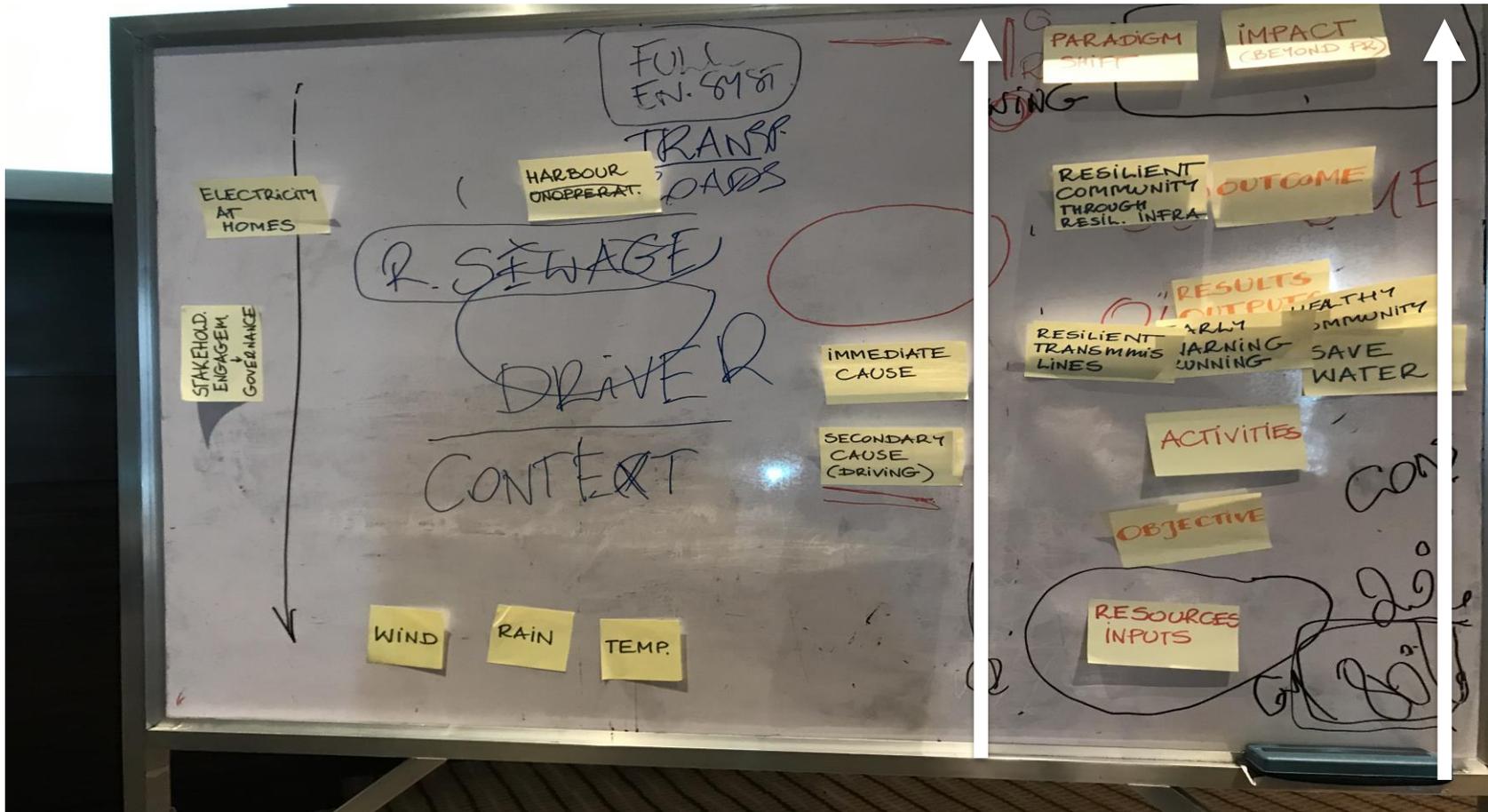




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Step 7. Logical Framework

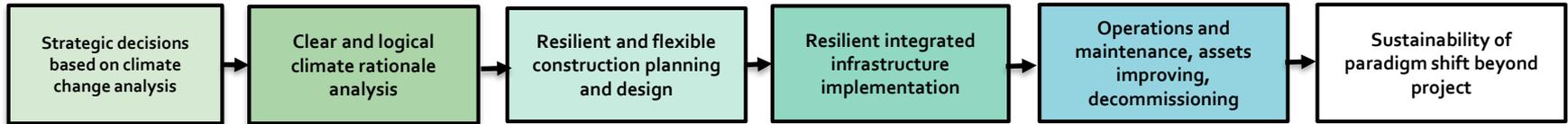
Translating the theory of change tree into projects' goals, outcomes, outputs and activities.





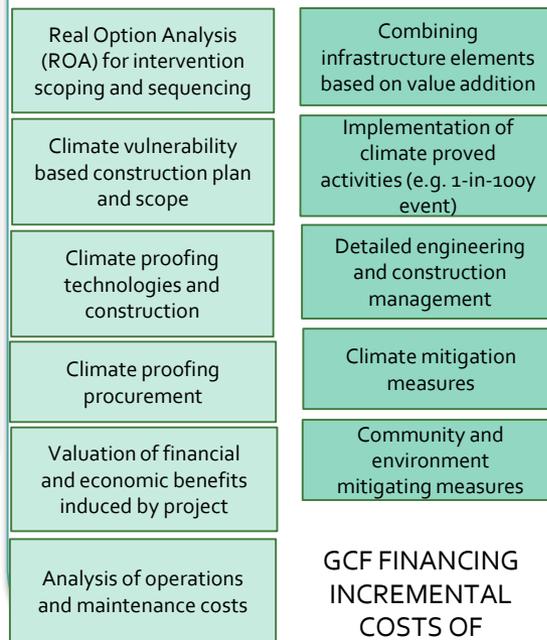
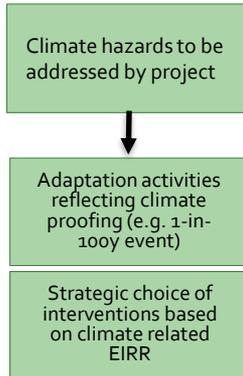
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Value Chain Climate Adaptation in infrastructure – for projects involving actual construction

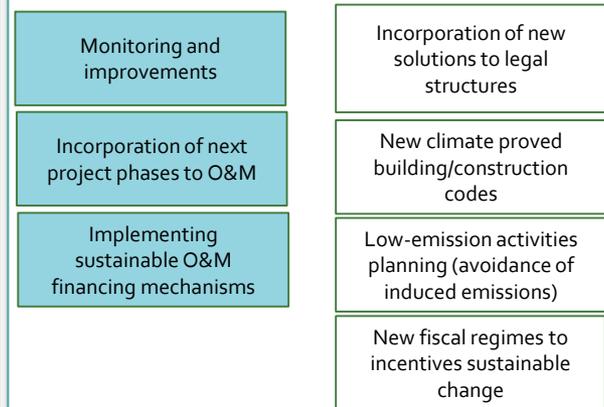


PARADIGM SHIFT

CLIMATE RATIONALE



GCF FINANCING INCREMENTAL COSTS OF ADAPTATION & TA



PROJECT IMPACT



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THANK YOU!