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Green Climate Fund International Technical Workshop

Adaptation Rationale for Project Pipelines and other
Climate Investment

Report

Cebu, Philippines

14-16 November 2018

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Executive Summary

The GCF International Technical Workshop: Adaptation Rationale for Project Pipelines and other Climate Investment was held on 14-16 November 2018 in Cebu, Philippines. This three-day workshop was co-hosted by the Climate Change Commission of the Philippines to support GCF Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and National Designated Authorities (NDAs) in preparing adaptation project pipelines that effectively articulate key elements of climate rationale to further attract adaptation finance, building from adaptation planning processes and other support. A total of 75 individuals attended the workshop from developing countries in all regions and representing a range of organizations including DAEs, NDAs, delivery partners of GCF support for adaptation planning, private sector, civil society, and other partner institutions.

The objectives achieved at this workshop were to (i) support AEs in the development of project pipelines that effectively articulate key elements of climate rationale; and (ii) help ensure that implementation of upstream support for adaptation planning processes effectively contributes to development of strong project ideas. Specific outputs from the workshop include: over 35 project ideas from DAEs and NDAs strengthened; the workplan of 12 approved adaptation planning proposals sharpened to produce the evidence base for climate rationale and project pipeline development; private sector engagement and investment strategies shared, and a GCF methodology tested and refined to help DAEs and NDAs conceptualize adaptation projects based on strong climate rationale.

The event included technical sessions along with hands-on clinics on developing the scientific basis for articulating climate rationale for adaptation projects, achieving private sector engagement, and using adaptation planning inputs to develop projects with strong climate rationale. An 8-step methodology to articulate climate rationale and conceptualize project ideas was introduced and improved during this workshop. Participants also had opportunities for bilateral coaching sessions and deep-dive sessions hosted by partner institutions to discuss potential project ideas and share in-country progress and challenges in implementing adaptation planning processes and developing project pipelines.

Follow-up actions will include the development of concept notes and funding proposals based on the 35 project ideas from this workshop; monitoring of effective implementation of the approved adaptation proposals; and further refinement of the process map methodology. Furthermore, this workshop is serving as a prototype for a series of other GCF-supported technical clinics being designed for 2019 with an increasingly sectoral focus, to support DAEs and country actors in preparing project pipelines with strong articulation of climate rationale, private sector engagement, minimum standards of concessionality, and other key elements of successful projects for the GCF.

I. Background

1. The articulation of climate rationale for adaptation projects targeting the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is essential for ensuring paradigm shift and changing the ways countries and communities manage climate risks.
2. This international technical workshop aimed to support participants in the development of project pipelines that effectively articulate key elements of climate rationale to further attract adaptation finance; and help ensure that implementation of upstream readiness support including for adaptation planning processes effectively contributes to this effort.
3. The workshop builds on the Technical Expert Workshop on Climate Adaptation Finance held in March 2018, the GCF Enhancing Direct Access Workshop held in May 2018, and a set of adaptation planning knowledge-sharing activities with GCF partners throughout the past year.

II. Workshop Overview and Expected Outcomes

4. The workshop was held on 14-16 November 2018 at Radisson Blu Hotel in Cebu, Philippines, hosted by the Green Climate Fund. On 17 November 2018, an optional field visit to Municipality of Liloan was arranged to introduce Liloan Climate Change Adaptation programs and projects. The workshop agenda is outlined in Annex 1.
5. A total of 75 participants attended the workshop. The participants were Direct Access Entities (DAEs) focussed on adaptation, National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and their delivery partners with approved adaptation planning projects with the GCF, as well as experts in climate information, adaptation planning and project design. The list of participants is attached to the report as Annex 2.
6. The participants were also asked to identify two priority sectors of interest relevant to the GCF's adaptation results areas, and to submit project ideas by filling out the template prepared by the Secretariat for the purpose of this workshop. To aid participants' understanding of linkages between adaptation planning and project design, the Secretariat developed a process map with eight (8) steps leading from establishing climate rationale to conceptualizing project idea(s), which provided a cross-cutting theme for the workshop. The process map and the project idea template provided to the participants are attached to the report as Annex 3 and 4.
7. The workshop was divided into five (5) key sessions. Session 1, entitled "Setting the Scene" aimed to increase common appreciation of i) the importance of climate rationale for catalyzing adaptation finance; ii) GCF programming cycle and the set of specific opportunities it holds for articulating climate rationale; and iii) current practices, challenges and progress of countries. This session also facilitated peer-to-peer discussion at each table on current practices and challenges associated with communicating climate rationale for adaptation decision-makers, and in articulating climate rationale in adaptation planning and project proposals.
8. Session 2, "Preparing adaptation project pipelines with strong climate rationale", envisaged for the participants to i) understand the earth climate system and drivers of

climate variability and change; ii) understand how climate information and early warning services are generated and applied to a range of decision timelines; iii) identify the range of climate information and early warning services for each of the GCF focus areas and sectors; iv) understand steps for establishing climate rationale in project design – determine what constitute a low-emission climate-resilient development project versus a traditional development project; and v) increase awareness and access to available GCF technical assistance and support to enhance the country's science capacity.

9. Session 3, “Project design – pulling it all together”, aimed to enhance technical capacity of DAEs, NAP coordinators and delivery partners, for developing their pipeline of project concepts with strong climate rationale and financial instruments. This session built on the outcomes of Session 2 and further elaborated practices of multi-criteria option analysis.
10. Session 4, under the theme of “Private sector engagement and finance instruments for adaptation”, aimed to identify strategies for engaging the private sector throughout the project development process in the preparation of NAPs and Readiness and funding proposals. The topics covered in the session include i) optimization of a range of available finance instruments for adaptation; and ii) enhancement of targeted private sector engagement for catalyzing adaptation investment.
11. In order to support participants to conceptualize project ideas taking in sectoral planning and considerations, technical clinic sessions were organized through Session 2 to 4, after each plenary session. For Sessions 2 and 3, the participants joined one of the six breakout groups facilitated by GCF experts based on their sectoral interests to further understand the steps to i) establish climate rationale using sector-specific datasets, indices and requirements; ii) identify “the problem”; and iii) explore a number of possible options. The sectoral groups covered agriculture, climate information system/early warning systems, ecosystems, health and well-being, infrastructure and water. For session 4, the participants were divided into two break out groups covering two different topics of i) public-private engagement for national adaptation planning and ii) designing a private sector funding proposal.
12. Session 5 aimed to provide opportunities for participants to share their knowledge and engage with thematic experts to broaden technical expertise through multiple, parallel in-depth technical dialogues. Two parallel sessions were organized: Deep dive discussions and bilateral coaching sessions.
13. The workshop strengthened DAE's and NDA's expertise for producing projects with strong adaptation rationale and increased understanding of alignment of NAPs with project pipelines based on rigorous scientific evidence, enhanced private sector engagement in the early planning stage, and elements to consider in conceptualizing the project with preparation of concept notes.

III. Highlights from sessions

Opening session

14. Jason Spensley of GCF and German Velasquez of GCF welcomed the participants. It was followed by Opening remarks by Baltazar Tribunalo of Cebu Provincial Government which highlighted the need for local action to protect environment and increase resilience to natural disasters. The Keynote remarks were given by Secretary Emmanuel de Guzman of Climate Change Commission, Philippines and by Maria Pilar del Bueno of Adaptation Committee, UNFCCC which provided an overview of the workshop objectives and expected outcomes by supporting NDAs and DAEs to share knowledge and the needs to develop GCF pipeline of projects to act on climate change.

Session 1 Setting the scene

15. Jason Spensley of GCF opened the session by reiterating the objectives of the workshop which are to support development of project ideas/pipelines with strong adaptation rationale and to align upstream GCF support with project design.
16. Niranjali Amerasinghe of World Resources Institute (WRI) presented on the topic of the evidence base for deploying adaptation finance for maximum impact as “fire starter” of the session. Her presentation covered an overview of WRI’s work with the GCF Secretariat on analyzing the portfolio balance and investment priorities of the GCF to support adaptation activities. Based on the findings, WRI recommended a 3-step approach to establishing climate rationale: i) identify projected changes in climate, ii) clearly articulate proposed activities and how they address expected climate risk, impacts and vulnerabilities, and iii) connect to the broader national policy framework. This presentation can be found in Annex 6.
17. Jason Spensley presented on the topic of key elements of climate rationale in adaptation planning and accessing GCF support to articulate it. Secretariat’s efforts to support adaptation activities have been undertaken in different strands including development of policies related to enhancing climate rationale and developing guidance on scope and approach to GCF’s support in adaptation activities, improvement in the GCF programming cycle towards articulating climate rationale, as well as support to adaptation planning processes. This presentation can be found in Annex 6.
18. Following the presentation, a panel discussion was moderated by Clifford Policarp of GCF. Panelists were asked to discuss upon their experience and insights on enhancing climate rationale in GCF context. The panelists included Saruul Dolgorsuren of Mongolia NDA, Pablo Devis of Fondo Accion, and Mandy Barnett of South Africa National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Summary of panel discussion is as following:
 - Experiences show that a key to engaging with GCF effectively is to ensure participatory planning process. Taking pan-governmental approach that engage different Ministries helps development of strong country programme that leads to project pipeline.

- Development of database or general knowledge including on climate impacts, risks and vulnerability supports evidence-based actions and help prioritize adaptation interventions. Support to adaptation planning can help generate data and develop a funding strategy.
 - Communication is critical to develop effective and informed decision-making processes engaging stakeholders. Speaking in the language of the private sector is important to build business case for them in adaptation. Using the readiness support, there are possibilities to involve private sector in the early planning stage.
 - There are more capacity building works to be done where DAEs can play a part to interpret the climate rationale and adaptation needs of the stakeholders.
19. In addition, the audience was given time to provide comments regarding the panel discussion and below are some key points:
- The advantage of having a national/local entity implementing NAPs or readiness works is in strong local knowledge. Competitive process is important to find competent institutions and to ensure value for investment.
 - It is important to understand how climate change is negatively affecting the current risks and vulnerabilities on the ground in order to distinguish between climate and non-climate related hazards.
 - GCF's support through readiness programme can help improve climate information and to build climate rationale.
 - GCF also looks at innovation in both project ideas and financing schemes where successful interventions can be scaled up and catalyze financing from different sources to ensure sustainability beyond individual projects.

Session 2 Preparing adaptation project pipelines with strong climate rationale

Plenary: Presentation and Panel Discussion

20. Joseph Intsiful of GCF opened the session with a presentation on the topic of enhancing the climate rationale in the design of GCF funding proposals. The importance of climate data is highly emphasized for project development process, to understand climate drivers/system and to identify impacts, vulnerabilities, risks as the interaction of parameters. Robust climate information at project scale matters in designing project with a strong climate rationale. There is a need to develop an integrated framework to address policy issues and climate data to support responses to such issues. Recent works of GCF include furthering its works on steps to enhance climate rationale as outlined in document GCF/B.21/Inf.04, including strengthened partnership with WMO as means of analysis and support in country programmes and providing technical assistance to AEs and NDAs. This presentation is found in Annex 7.
21. Nicholas Herold of World Meteorological Organization presented on the topic of climate indices for adaptation. To better make use of climate data for project design, the work on climate rationale has been on-going in development of global climate indicators, sector specific indexes and understanding high impact events. Climate indices offers

simple calculation that extracts an important aspect of a climate record. Climate index summarizes a climate record in useful way for example, identifying mean, number of days/times when a certain threshold is reached. Sector specific indices are particularly related to climate extremes, and there are several efforts to keep track record on climate extremes. This presentation is found in Annex 7.

22. The presentations were followed by a panel discussion, moderated by Clifford Policarp of GCF. Panelists were asked to discuss upon their experience and insights on development and use of climate data and information system. The panelists included Edna Juanillo of Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Randall Massaquoi of Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia, Anne Hammil of International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), and Ratu Manasa Katonivuaikulu of Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Programme (SPREP). Summary of panel discussion is as following:

- In the case of the Philippines, the National MET Agency is a permanent member of WMO. It generates information including daily weather forecast, seasonal forecast, advisory and warnings, climate change projections for different sectors and stakeholders. Communicating climate products and services is a very difficult challenge. A good example of communication is dissemination of information using local dialect.
- SPREP, being a regional organization, needs to address the challenge of varying level of capacity and available resources across its member countries to generate and uptake climate information. It is also difficult to provide climate information for the countries, for example, smaller islands, without large MET offices in place. SPREP is hosting partnerships to ensure that strategies are implemented.
- In the case of Liberia, the government realized that it was crucial to catalogue information for the end users, particularly with a focus on agriculture as 75 per cent of population relies on agriculture for livelihood. The country developed pro-poor strategy, in addition to national response and communication strategy, and trained farmers on climate-smart farming. It is important to take ownership to develop adaptation rationale, and the information should be utilized towards behavior change and development of alternatives.
- NAPs are huge processes that needs to involve many stakeholders for resource mobilization, and institutional arrangements set the stage for how processes will be address and how climate information is gathered. It is also important to support development of capacity to for example, to use, gain access to, request for, analyze and translate climate information in order to establish strong climate rationale. Climate information also relates to vulnerability information. There is a challenge in locating, synthesize and organize information into identifying vulnerabilities. It is crucial to establish nationally-owned and -defined integrated vulnerability database for adaptation planning.

23. The floor was open for comments from the audience, which are summarized as following:

- A challenge is to package and communicate complex information to guide public and private decision making. It is important to make sure that producers and users communicate to improve services to address demands and requirements. There are also efforts to simplify complex information to increase public awareness and support further use of information.
- GCF is providing support the countries to have better data and climate information through various strands of efforts. It supports countries to produce and communicate evidence base, generate investments to develop projects on climate information and data systems and infrastructure. It is important to generate specific and localized climate hazards and impacts.
- Actions to improve climate information can include modernizing MET services, cross-cutting sector forecasts and strategies to ensure quality level of global data sets are secured.

Technical Clinics

24. The participants were divided into six groups and discussed the first four steps of the process map – development of climate rationale in sector specific context. Each group reported back the key summary as below.
25. Health and well-being sector group:
- The group worked on an example. Under climate drivers, there are more frequent severe climate flooding and droughts.
 - i.* The hazards identified was flooding and extreme weather events (more intense and more frequent storms).
 - ii.* The impacts identified were health facilities damaged, facilities and energy not working, water services stopping.
 - iii.* The vulnerabilities identified were elderly, women and children and those with pre-existing illnesses.
 - The group also shared discussion points for further consideration.
 - i.* There is a need for developing an integrated health information systems (HIS) and early warning systems (EWS).
 - ii.* Health determining sectors that have health as a co-benefit need to strengthen health components within projects.
26. Early warning system / Climate information services sector group:
- EWS being part of climate rationale, the group discussed the role of EW within the adaptation sphere. Discussion topics include what constitute as good EWS, issues of coordination protocols which is key to EWS to understand who does what, impact-based forecast in terms of translating the forecast for different sectors, and issues of policies and strategies to be put in EWS/CIS.
 - The group also discussed forecast-based financing. The participants looked at how to link EW to early actions. A critical element in creating threshold is in the timing and dealing with uncertainty. It is important to link the timescale in terms of

response to adapt at short- and long-term. In creating and influencing policies, critical challenges are that most national meteorological services system needs support in analytical capacity, infra, infra and policy capacity and observation capacity.

- It is also important to address EWS in global agenda for example SDGs and other COP agreement.

27. Water sector group:

- The group agreed that it is important to involve MET and hydro institutions to realize and put together the climate rationale.
- There are difficulties in finding climate rationale, particularly in the current template of GCF, it is not obvious or explicit of what it requires to be elaborated. It is also difficult to justify climate projects in the context of water and to show interventions in water are climate-related.
- Options for tools can be open standard. It allows you to explore interconnection of different elements of projects. MET and Hydro department can generate indices that can help climate rationale development.
- The group agreed on the importance of downscaling with a cautionary note: too much granularity is not the only solution. For example, it is important to understand the disturbance at higher level, when you are considering rivers.
- Climate science involves extensive time costs therefore, it is important to understand how far and how much investment should be put into elaborating climate science. Funding proposal to GCF is a technical document, requiring proper grounding of science. However, each proposal can be expensive, therefore, utilization of other available support such as PPF to develop climate rationale would be helpful.

28. Infrastructure sector group:

- Clear baseline needs to be established and it has to be well-justified. The group discussed the need for integrated approach to identify project scope. The group discussed on the two specific infrastructure priorities of development of roads and electricity. Taking integrated approach provided a good way to identify what was the biggest problem in terms of developing climate rationale. Sometimes, when countries are developing project proposals, they sometimes identify problems that are results of human impacts. There needs to be understanding of development needs and climate proofing needs. The discussion was also about looking at the GCF to support climate proofing initiatives by thinking about the climate change angle, rather than the human impacts solely.

29. Ecosystems sector group:

- The group shared an understanding of importance of starting statement with the climate aspects of problems to isolate these from human drivers. Then, defining the boundaries of ecosystems, the physical boundaries. It is also crucial to consider

resources, vulnerabilities, capacity, status quo including the level of development in order to understand how climate change can affect communities and ecosystems.

- The group discussed extensively on many examples of watershed in the Philippines, sea grass problems in Belize, mangrove systems comparing heavily impacted on in Miami, US vs undisturbed mangrove systems.

30. Agriculture sector group:

- The group looked at the GCF programming cycle, overviewed the process map methodology and individually worked through the process.
- The group discussed how to use information on vulnerability. The group realized that key elements of project proposals/climate rationale was to build upon climate information to identify problems. In most cases, project design processes start from identifying solutions instead of problems.
- The group also highlighted that countries have different availability of data. It is important to also consider uncertainty.

Session 3 Project design – pulling it all together

Plenary: Presentation and Panel Discussion

31. German Velasquez of GCF opened the session with a recap of process methodology. Building upon the first four steps to establish the climate case and identifying problem statement, project design processes require option analysis in order to identify the most efficient solution considering the long-term time span to respond to climate change. Hard infrastructure usually brings quick fix, however have higher preliminary costs and require high level of maintenance. It is important to consider a diverse range of adaptation solutions considering the long-term benefits and profits with activities that may even generate revenues. This presentation is found in Annex 8.
32. The presentation was followed by a panel discussion, moderated by German Velasquez of GCF. Panelists were asked to discuss upon their experience and insights on designing adaptation projects based on option analysis. The panelists included Lassina Coulibaly of Agence de l'Environnement et du Developpement Durable, Ratu Manasa Katonivuaikuku of Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Programme (SPREP), and Mara Baviera of UN Environment (UNEP). Summary of panel discussion is as following:
- In the case of Mali, success factors for adaptation projects include strong linkages with existing documentations on climate change such as NAPA, vulnerability studies, countries' socio-economic development plans, etc, under strong leadership to carry project ideas accompanied by engagement and collaboration with stakeholders. The choice of implementing entities that have good knowledge of the local context is critical in successful implementation of the project.
 - A regional organization such as SPREP provide support to a range of assistance for member countries through technical assistance and partnerships. The challenge still remains in effective coordination between NDA offices and other stakeholders, resourcing full development of the project, etc.

- With examples of two projects of UNEP in Laos and Tanzania, it was shown that the project design process begins with understanding the climate variables and projected changes. Particularly in relations to ecosystems-based adaptation projects, the impacts of climate change on ecological systems as well as human livelihoods and communities are identified at a full scope.
- Climate impact tracking needs to be developed to an extent to define problems correctly. Solutions should consider maximum avoidance of mal-adaptation and should be able to free itself from bringing in hazards to other elements of infrastructure, cities and ecosystems.
- Prioritization of problems can start with ranking them with specific criteria through multi-stakeholder process. In GCF context, use of country programming, NAP development could support such prioritizing exercises.

33. The floor was open for comments from the audience, which are summarized as following:

- Lack of capacity and available resources still remains as a challenge to correctly identify problems and solution extensively.

Technical Clinics

34. The participants were divided into six groups and discussed the second half set of steps of the process map – practicing and applying project conceptualization thinking. The sessions were repeated twice for participants with interests in more than on sector. Each sector group reported back the key summary as below.

35. Agriculture sector group:

- The group particularly focused on the steps to develop logical framework and theory of change in the process map methodology.
- The group discussion was based on providing clarity and description of climate systems, as well as analyzing how agriculture systems are impacted and leading to the impact on population and their social systems.
- The group also worked on filling out the problem tree to identify the challenges, root causes, and effects that eventually guide toward the main problem.

36. Early warning system / Climate information services sector group:

- The group worked through particular examples from Georgia and identified qualities of good early warnings.
 - i. Forecast
 - ii. Risk modelling
 - iii. Communication and awareness raising
 - iv. Response
- In forecast system, coordination is important, but challenge remains.
- The group also discussed the GCF investment criteria. EWS and CIS are an essence building the climate rationale. Identifying the causal linkage is easier for this sector,

however for this reason, effectiveness and efficiency become more important. Per US dollar spent, between 3-40 of return can be expected. Building upon the social part of the story is very important in CIS/EWS.

- Technology, big data, and behavioral change could be further endorsed.
- Health and well-being sector group provided additional remarks on EWS/CIS. At the moment, there is a gap in the understanding at country and other sectors of what kinds of information can be provided by the MET services and how to utilize the information.
- EWS can be a project by itself, but it can be also utilized to establish climate rationale for other sector projects. There is more work to do on how to translate climate information into good climate rationale, especially for the countries that are early in the planning process, but without data. There could be multifold perspectives taken in EWS and CIS sector.

37. Ecosystems sector group:

- The group focused on the ecosystems in South East Asia, to identify the pending issues in the region. The group identified the factors including sea level rise and increase in storm surges. Consequentially, sanitation, increase in sedimentation, and land use changes were identified as problems to be addressed.
- The group also separated climate-related problems from human-induced problems. With issues of climate change, overwhelming issue of high sedimentation of area was found as one of the key factors; other causes were pollution, over exploitation of mangroves, deforestation as a result of livelihoods/firewood.
- The key takeaway for the team was the process map. To combine all the components together and simplify the process, identifying risk that were seen as the important aspect during the development of concepts. It also includes identifying the external factors.

38. Health and well-being sector group:

- The group used “Malnutrition in the Philippines” as an example objective for developing a health project. The causes of malnutrition were identified during the process of conducting a problem tree, of situation analysis. The causes in this case were nutritious food availability and access, clean water access, housing location and poverty, hygiene practices, access to public health information and services, and breastfeeding practices. The contributing causes that related to climate change as opposed to development problems were then identified as being 1) more frequent and intense extreme weather events (climate change) affecting agriculture and thus access and availability to nutritious food, and 2) more frequent and intense extreme weather events (climate change) affecting safe water availability therefore causing poor hygiene practices and diarrheal disease increase and contributing to poor nutritional uptake.
- The group had an in-depth discussion on the scope of the project that would be required to address malnutrition. The participants agreed to address the problem of malnutrition from an agricultural perspective given the strengths of the AE that was

attending the workshop and in the Philippines. It could have also been a water project. The group identified the outcome to “ensure increased consumption of nutrient rich food that is climate resilience and in climate vulnerable areas”. Outputs identified around increasing the availability and supply of nutritious rich food through agricultural interventions. The group acknowledged that not all interventions of health projects are directly related to health given that there are many health-determining factors. Health will sometimes be considered as a co-benefit where the scope of the project does not directly impact health, but indirectly

39. Infrastructure sector group:

- The group shared an understanding of importance of involving stakeholders including various government agencies, civil society, etc.
- The group started with identification of a core problem of lack of drinking water, which led into several other problems including damaged transition line, health-stress, etc.
- Linkage to climate change and infrastructure was made as consequence of stronger storms surges that affected the transition lines affecting health systems.
- Problem tree focused on addressing the core problem first and ruling out sectors that were too broad and focusing on the need for capacity building if installing an infrastructure if it was to be part of the project proposal.
- The group shared that impact beyond the goal of the project proposal is important to determine paradigm shift potential. Such projects implemented could be replicated to reach more beneficiaries.

40. Water sector group:

- The group discussed three examples from GCF approved projects with impacts in water security.
- Additionally, elements of a project from Theory of Change perspective was discussed focusing from GCF approved water project for Oman related to flash flooding.
- Problem tree discussion focused on - more frequent tropical cyclones, and extreme rainfall pattern leading to severe flash flooding. Due to given topography – mountain and the sea. It was shared that increase of flash flooding was higher and more disastrous, causing economic losses and health issues.
- Solutions include increasing resilience by constructing dams or recharge dams in the upstream and promote better ecosystem and avoid flooding downstream.

Session 4 Private sector engagement and finance instruments for adaptation

Plenary: Presentation and Panel Discussion

41. Federico Gallopin and Thomas Bishop of the GCF opened the session with a presentation on introduction of private sector facility, the need for engaging private sector, barriers to private sector investment in adaptation and GCF’s solution to overcome the barriers. There is a massive gap for financing in adaptation that the public sector alone cannot

achieve with public funds only. Barriers to private sector involvement with GCF identified by NDAs in GCF Strategy Survey include lack of awareness of business opportunities and difficulty in finding AEs to develop private sector proposals for GCF. The public sector also can play a role to unlock climate investments by overcoming policy and regulatory barriers, creating an enabling environment with reduced transaction costs and associated risks, and strategic use of public funds to mobilize additional institutional and private sector investment. GCF's Readiness and Project Preparatory Support can be utilized for each stage of GCF programming cycle to engage private sector. This presentation is found in Annex 9.

42. The presentation was followed by a panel discussion. For the discussion, Lisa Genasci of ADM Capital Foundation, Augusto Hidalgo of National Reinsurance Corp of the Philippines, Morenno de Macedo of Caixa Economica Federal, Brazil and Alec Crawford of International Institute of Sustainable Development joined as panelists. They provided comments which are summarized as following:

- Communities are at the core of adaptation work, and blending with public interest, expertise and funding is important in project design.
- Scaling projects to attract interests from private sector would require financial viabilities, for example, long tenors, using bonds as long-term financing means, and providing guarantees.
- Insurance companies do not easily understand climate change projects. There is a need to facilitate support on adaptation planning to understand what products are needed and available. Risk management essentially translates into math calculations– it is mainly done with the Disaster risk Assessment to assess climate hazards and physical risks, and this can be utilized for other types of climate change projects.
- A challenge to bring long-term climate change financing is that companies have yearly revenues or financial results KPIs in place. There can be opportunities to overcome such challenge via insurance mechanisms, green finance policies, or designing projects that add value through risk mitigation, supply chains, etc.

Technical Clinics

43. The participants were divided into two groups to attend two technical clinics running in parallel on below topics:

- Public-Private engagement for national adaptation planning; and
- Developing an adaptation private sector proposal for the GCF.

44. Some of the key points discussed and shared during the technical clinics are summarized as below:

- There are general challenges in engagement of private sector in climate adaptation space to be addressed.
 - The awareness of private sector is low in terms of understanding the linkages between climate adaptation and their business.
 - Government regulations tend to favor government-led projects.

- There is a need to create an enabling environment for private sector to invest by promoting public-private partnership (PPP).
- Lack of expertise within the government also negatively affects more effective engagement of private sector in climate change area.
- GCF has two adaptation focused private sector projects approved at the time of workshop. The project implementation is not always easy, as in some cases, there are financial barriers including inflation, high interest rates, etc.
- Absence of effective communication between the public and private sectors seem to be the main bottleneck. Capacitating both public and private sectors to engage more effectively with each other is an area for further work, and perhaps an area where GCF can play a critical role in.

Session 5 Deep dive discussion and bilateral coaching sessions

Deep dives

45. The objective of Session 5 was to invite partner institutions to host a session where participants will “deep-dive” into solutions space, engage in peer-to-peer exchange, and broaden their technical expertise. The hosts of these “deep-dive” sessions and their respective topics were as follows:

- UNICEF – The Potential impact of UNICEF’s Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation WASH Interventions on the Lives of Children
- NAP Global Network – Strategic Communications for NAP Processes
- UN Environment – Ecosystem based Adaptation, Developing the Evidence Base and Mainstreaming in Adaptation Planning Processes
- ActionAid – Improving Coordination and Learning on Best Practices for GCF Projects
- Red Cross Red Crescent – Anticipating in a Changing Climate: Forecast-based Financing - An Innovative Risk Financing Mechanism
- WMO – Sector Indices, ClimPACT, and Climate Data

46. Participants had four rounds of Deep-dive discussions as well as small group discussions on NAP implementation for approximately 1 hour 15 minutes each, with 5 to 10 minutes shuffling time between.

Bilateral coaching sessions

47. In parallel to the Deep dives sessions, DAE representatives and other partners had bilateral meetings with projects specialists on a one-on-one basis to further strengthen design of adaptation project ideas, and NDA representatives who are currently developing their NAPs readiness proposal met with the GCF adaptation planning team. The schedule is found in Annex 10.

48. A total of 50 officially-scheduled bilateral coaching sessions were held along with three small group meetings on NAP implementation status by languages (English, French, and Spanish).
49. Over 35 project ideas and 12 NAPs for implementation were discussed. The Secretariat brainstormed with the participants in terms of improving linkages between adaptation planning and project pipeline development. In addition to sectoral guidance on projects, the Secretariat also provided examples of private sector focused Readiness proposals and NAPs to guide the NDAs and delivery partners in future proposal development.
50. The GCF Secretariat noted the potential development of project pipeline and NAP implementation strategies and will continue to engage with DAEs, NDAs and delivery partners to further support readiness and pipeline development including private sector adaptation funding proposals. Guidelines will be updated reflecting the private sector component, sectoral implications, elements of establishing strong climate rationale, along with others.

Closing

51. Cliff Polycarp of GCF gave the closing remarks. He likened the exercise of understanding adaptation rationale to the parable of blind men feeling an elephant. He notes, as the work is carried forward, discussions with respect to adaptation and development will soon be settled. He emphasized that the 8-step process methodology for adaptation rationale will undergo further refinement especially reflecting the need for GCF to uniformly convey concepts and terminologies to differing audiences. With the many discussions and consultations with various entities and agencies, GCF and the aforementioned organizations will need to work closely together to systemically follow up and work together on the needed actions.

IV. Conclusion and Feedbacks Received

52. The workshop strengthened DAE's and NDA's expertise for producing projects with strong adaptation rationale and also increased understanding of alignment of NAPs with project pipelines based on rigorous scientific evidence, enhanced private sector engagement in the early planning stage, and elements to consider in conceptualizing the project with preparation of concept notes.
53. During the workshop, over 35 project ideas were strengthened through discussions and bilateral coaching sessions, and over 12 NAP implementations were sharpened for producing evidence base for project pipelines. The process map methodology was developed for the purpose of the workshop and tested, as well as the methods for increasing private sector engagement and investment through adaptation planning.
54. The workshop enabled in-depth technical focus on key bottlenecks including development of projects with strong climate rationale and upstream support driving project quality. The participants were mostly those who work directly on project design and conceptualization and/or who coordinate implementation of NAPs. The large amount

of time devoted for technical clinics sessions were reviewed positively as these supported the participants to understand technical, sectoral elements in project conceptualization in linkages to adaptation planning. Various methods were developed and piloted which were highly received by the participants to gain understanding of GCF's approach to supporting adaptation projects and programmes.

55. The relevant implications and recommendations from workshop discussions will be used in the GCF Secretariat's works on furthering its support to adaptation activities through improved guidance.

V. Annexes

Annex 1. Workshop agenda



The cover image features a scenic view of a tropical coastline with a bay, islands, and mountains. The bottom of the image is decorated with large, overlapping geometric shapes in shades of teal and green.



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

ADAPTATION RATIONALE FOR PROJECT PIPELINES & OTHER CLIMATE INVESTMENT

14-16 November 2018
with optional field trip on 17 November

Cebu, Philippines

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

The articulation of climate rationale for adaptation projects targeting the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is essential for ensuring paradigm shift and changing the ways countries and communities manage climate risks. This international technical workshop will build on the GCF Empowering Direct Access Workshop held in May 2018, the Adaptation Approach technical meeting in March 2018, and a set of adaptation planning knowledge sharing activities with GCF partners throughout the past year.

Participants will include accredited Direct Access Entities (DAEs) focussed on adaptation, National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and their delivery partners with approved adaptation planning projects with the GCF, as well as experts in climate information, adaptation planning, and project design.

This workshop will (i) support participants in the development of project pipelines that effectively articulate key elements of climate rationale to further attract adaptation finance; and (ii) help ensure implementation of upstream readiness support including for adaptation planning processes effectively contribute to this effort.

DAY ONE

Wednesday, 14 November 2018

08:00 - 09:00 Registration

09:00 - 09:45 Opening Session | Venue: Niña II

Master of Ceremony: Mr Jason Spensley, Senior Specialist - PPF and NAPS, GCF

Welcome Remarks

Mr German Velasquez, Director, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, GCF

Opening Remarks

Mr Hilario Perez Davide III, Governor, Cebu Provincial Government

Ms Maria Pilar del Bueno, Co-Chair, Adaptation Committee, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (video) (TBC)

Opening Remarks

Mr Emmanuel de Guzman, Vice Chairperson and Executive Director, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

09:45 - 10:30 Coffee Break and Official Photo

10:30 - 12:30 Objectives and Overview of the Workshop Agenda | Venue: Niña II

Session 1: Setting the Scene

Deploying Adaptation Finance for Maximum Impact: The Importance of Strong Climate Rationale

Ms Niranjali Amerasinghe, Senior Associate, Sustainable Finance Center,
World Resources Institute

Key Elements of Climate Rationale in Adaptation Planning and Accessing GCF Support to Articulate It

Mr Jason Spensley, Senior Specialist - PPF and NAPS, GCF

Panel Discussion on Demystifying Climate Rationale in the GCF Context

Moderator: Mr Jason Spensley, Senior Specialist - PPF and NAPS, GCF

Ms Saruul Dolgorsuren, Climate Finance Officer, Ministry of Environment
and Tourism, Mongolia

Mr Pablo Devis, Environmental Coordinator, Fondo Acción

Ms Mandy Barnett, Director, South African National Biodiversity Institute

Mr Clifford Polycarp, Deputy Director and Head of Programming, GCF

Peer-to-peer discussion at each table on current practices and challenges associated with communicating climate rationale for adaptation decision-makers, and in articulating climate rationale in adaptation planning and project proposals

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 - 15:00 **Session 2: Preparing Adaptation Project Pipelines with Strong Climate Rationale | Venue: Niña II**

This session focuses on the relevance of establishing a strong climate rationale based on robust climate science in project design by drawing on evidence from the GCF paper on Steps to Enhance the Climate Rationale of GCF-Supported Activities (GCF/B.21/Inf.08), the IPCC Special Reports on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX) and on Global Warming of 1.5°C, as well as the WMO state of the global climate (2017).

Climate Science Basis for Climate Rationale: Overview, Key Climate Science Inputs, Methodologies, Data, Products and How These Climate Science Inputs Inform Climate Rationale in NAPs and GCF Projects

Mr Joseph Intsiful, Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Senior Specialist, GCF

Climate Indicators and Sector-specific Indexes: Overview of Data Sets for Global Climate Indicators and Applicability as well as an Introduction to Sector-specific Data Sets

Mr Geoff Gooley, Program Manager, World Meteorological Organization (TBC)

Panel Discussion on Good Practices and Experiences

Moderator: Mr Joseph Intsiful, Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Senior Specialist, GCF

Ms Edna Juanillo, Weather Services Chief, Climatology and Agrometeorology Division, Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

Mr Emmanuel de Guzman, Vice Chairperson and Executive Director, Climate Change Commission, Philippines (TBC)

Mr Randall Massaquoi, Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia

Ms Anne Hammil, Director, Resilience, International Institute for Sustainable Development

15:00 - 16:15 **Session 2: Preparing Adaptation Project Pipelines with Strong Climate Rationale (continued)**

Using the principles and knowledge from the plenary session, the technical clinics, through six breakout groups facilitated by GCF experts with support of WMO, analyzes headline indicators/hazards and associated impacts, vulnerability and risks for available sectors using sector-specific data-sets, indices and requirements as well as learn how to apply this information in the development of strong project proposals.

Agriculture	San Cristobal	Mr Michael Roy, Project Development Consultant, GCF
Climate Information System / Early Warning Systems	San Lucas	Mr Joseph Intsiful, Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Senior Specialist, GCF

Ecosystems	Niña II	Mr Jacinto Buenfil, Project Development Consultant, GCF
Health and Well-being	San Martin III	Ms Johannah Wegerdt, Health and Well-Being Specialist, GCF
Infrastructure	Santiago	Ms Katarzyna Rzucidlo, Infrastructure Specialist, GCF
Water	Niña I	Ms Chibesa Pensulo, Water Specialist, GCF

16:15 - 16:45 Working Coffee Break

16:45 - 17:45 **Session 2: Preparing Adaptation Project Pipelines with Strong Climate Rationale (continued)**

Report-back and Summary | Venue: Niña II

Moderator: Mr Joseph Intsiful, Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Senior Specialist, GCF

17:45 - 18:00 **Sneak Preview for Deep-Dive Discussions in Session 5 | Venue: Niña II**

One-minute elevator-pitch by Deep-dive hosts

18:00 - 20:00 **Reception Hosted by the Government of the Philippines**

Venue: Radisson Blu Cebu

Welcoming Remarks: Mr Tomas de la Rama Osmeña, Mayor, Cebu City Government

DAY TWO

Thursday, 15 November 2018

09:00 - 09:15 **Key Takeaways from Day 1 and Overview of Day 2** | Venue: Niña II

Ms Johannah Wegerdt, Health and Well-Being Specialist, GCF

09:15 - 09:45 **Session 3 (Part I): Project Design – Pulling It All Together** | Venue: Niña II

This session focuses on enhancing technical capacity of Direct Access Entities, NAP coordinators and delivery partners, for developing their pipeline of project concepts with strong climate rationale and financial instruments.

Overview of Mapping Tree Methodology

Mr German Velasquez, Director, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, GCF

Panel Discussion on Experiences and Good Practices

Moderator: Mr German Velasquez, Director, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, GCF

Mr Lassina Coulibaly, Resource Mobilization Section Chief, Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable

Mr Ratu Manasa Katonivuaikuku, Project Development Specialist - Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Programme

Ms Mara Baviera, Programme Management Officer, United Nations Environment Programme

Introduction to the Technical Clinic

09:45 - 11:15 **Session 3 (Part II): Clinics for Deepening Adaptation Planning and Project Concepts**

Participants break into six breakout groups. Each group focuses on sharing experiences and working through specific examples per participating country.

The guiding questions for each breakout group are as follow:

1. What are your experiences in identifying climate problems? What tools and methods did you use to identify these problems?
2. What options are available to deal with these problems and what tools do you use to decide on the best option?
3. How do you develop a tangible project idea from these? What is your theory of change?

Technical group discussions are facilitated by respective sector specialists from the Green Climate Fund:

Agriculture

San Cristobal

Mr Michael Roy, Project Development Consultant, GCF

Climate Information System / Early Warning Systems	San Lucas	Mr Joseph Intsiful, Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Senior Specialist, GCF
Ecosystems	Niña II	Mr Jacinto Buenfil, Project Development Consultant, GCF
Health and Well-being	San Martin III	Ms Johannah Wegerdt, Health and Well-Being Specialist, GCF
Infrastructure	Santiago	Ms Katarzyna Rzucidlo, Infrastructure Specialist, GCF
Water	Niña I	Ms Chibesa Pensulo, Water Specialist, GCF

There are two rounds of breakout group discussions covering these six topics to allow participants to join two sectoral sessions.

11 :15 – 11:45 Working Coffee Break

11:45 – 13:00 Session 3 (Part II): Clinics for Deepening Adaptation Planning and Project Concepts (continued)

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 14:45 Session 3: Project Design – Pulling It All Together | Venue: Niña II

Report Back From Technical Clinics and Summary

Moderator: Mr German Velasquez, Director, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, GCF

14:45 – 16:00 Session 4: Private Sector Engagement and Finance Instruments for Adaptation | Venue: Niña II

This session identifies strategies for engaging the private sector throughout the project development process in the preparation of NAPs and Readiness and Funding Proposals.

Engaging the Private Sector for Adaptation Projects

Mr Federico Gallopin, Lead Energy Specialist Consultant, GCF

Panel of Private Sector Experiences

Moderator: Mr Thomas Bishop, Associate Professional, Private Sector Facility, GCF

Ms Lisa Genasci, Chief Executive Officer, ADM Capital Foundation

Mr Augusto Hidalgo, Special Advisor to President, National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines

Mr Morenno de Macedo, Executive General, Caixa Economica Federal

Mr Alec Crawford, Senior Researcher, International Institute of Sustainable Development

16:00 – 16:30 Coffee Break

16:30 – 17:30 **Session 4: Private Sector Engagement and Finance Instruments for Adaptation** (continued)

Public-Private Engagement for National Adaptation Planning
Venue: Niña I

Moderator: Mr Thomas Bishop, Associate Professional, Private Sector Facility, GCF

Kick-off Remarks

Mr Pablo Devis, Environmental Coordinator, Fondo Acción

Mr Felix Addo-Okyireh, Regional Director, Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana

Designing a Private Sector Funding Proposal
Venue: Niña II

Moderator: Mr Federico Gallopin, Lead Energy Specialist Consultant, GCF

Kick-off Remarks

Ms Gabriela Garcia, Executive of Preinvestment and Technical Cooperation Central American Bank for Economic Integration

Mr Carcello Barbato, Regional Manager, Sebigas UAC

DAY THREE

Friday, 16 November 2018

09:00 – 09:15 **Overview of Day 3 | Venue: Niña II**

Ms Anupa Lamichhane, Entity Relations Specialist, GCF

09:10 – 09:45 **Report Back from Technical Clinics and Summary from Session 4 Private Sector Engagement and Finance Instruments for Adaptation | Venue: Niña II**

Rapporteurs from the clinics on **Public-Private Engagement for National Adaptation Planning** and **Designing a Private Sector Funding Proposal** are invited to provide a brief report back from their respective clinic

09:45 – 10:00 **Session 5: Deep-dive Discussions and Bilateral Coaching Sessions**

This session provides opportunities for participants to share their knowledge and engage with thematic experts to broaden technical expertise through multiple, parallel in-depth technical dialogues. Participants have four rounds of Deep-dive discussions as well as small group discussions on NAP implementation for approximately 1 hour 15 minutes each, with 5 to 10 minutes shuffling time between.

In parallel, DAE representatives and other partners meet with projects specialists on a one-on-one basis to further strengthen design of adaptation project ideas, and NDA representatives who are currently developing their NAPs readiness proposal will meet with the GCF adaptation planning team.

Introduction of the Session

Ms Anupa Lamichhane, Entity Relations Specialist, GCF

10:00 – 11:15 **Round One**

A. Deep-dive sessions hosted by GCF partners	Niña I and San Cristobal
B. Peer-to-peer dialogues NAP implementation	San Martin III
C. Country coordination and dialogue	San Lucas
D. Pre-scheduled and drop-in bilateral meetings with NDAs, DAEs and other project developers	Niña II

11:20 – 12:30 **Round Two**

A. Deep-dive sessions hosted by GCF partners	Niña I and San Cristobal
B. Peer-to-peer dialogues NAP implementation	San Martin III
C. Country coordination and dialogue	San Lucas
D. Pre-scheduled and drop-in bilateral meetings with NDAs, DAEs and other project developers	Niña II

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 14:45 **Round Three**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Deep-dive sessions hosted by GCF partners | Niña I and San Cristobal |
| B. Peer-to-peer dialogues NAP implementation | San Martin III |
| C. Country coordination and dialogue | San Lucas |
| D. Pre-scheduled and drop-in bilateral meetings with NDAs, DAEs and other project developers | Niña II |

15:00 – 16:20 **Round Four**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Deep-dive sessions hosted by GCF partners | Niña I and San Cristobal |
| B. Peer-to-peer dialogues NAP implementation | San Martin III |
| C. Country coordination and dialogue | San Lucas |
| D. Pre-scheduled and drop-in bilateral meetings with NDAs, DAEs and other project developers | Niña II |

16:30 – 17:10 **Session 5: Deep-dive Discussions and Bilateral Coaching Sessions – Reporting Back | Venue: Niña II**

Deep-dive hosts are invited to present key messages from their discussions. All participants are invited to share one takeaway from the Deep-dive discussions, NAP implementation and country coordination discussions.

Moderator: Ms Anupa Lamichhane, Entity Relations Specialist, GCF

17:10 – 17:30 **Session 6: Workshop Wrap-up and Closing | Venue: Niña II**

Summary of Key Elements and Methods for Articulating Strong Climate Rationale to Drive Adaptation Investment

Mr Jason Spensley, Green Climate Fund

Closing Remarks

Mr Clifford Polycarp, Deputy Director and Head of Programming, GCF

18:00 – 20:00 **Closing Dinner Reception Hosted by the Green Climate Fund**

DAY FOUR

Saturday, 17 November 2018

Optional field visit: Municipality of Liloan

*Please wear comfortable clothes and shoes and bring sun shields such as caps, umbrellas, and sun-blocks.

08:00 Departure from Radisson Blu Hotel

09:30 – 10:30 Arrival to Municipality of Liloan

Welcoming the tour participants / visitors

Brief orientation and presentation of Liloan Climate Change Adaptation Programs / Projects

10:30 – 11:30 Project visit (guided by the Local Government Unit (LGU) representative(s))

Zero-waster Public Market, Liloan MRF and Nursery

Road-side Greening Project at Parola in Catarman

11:30 – 12:30 Lunch

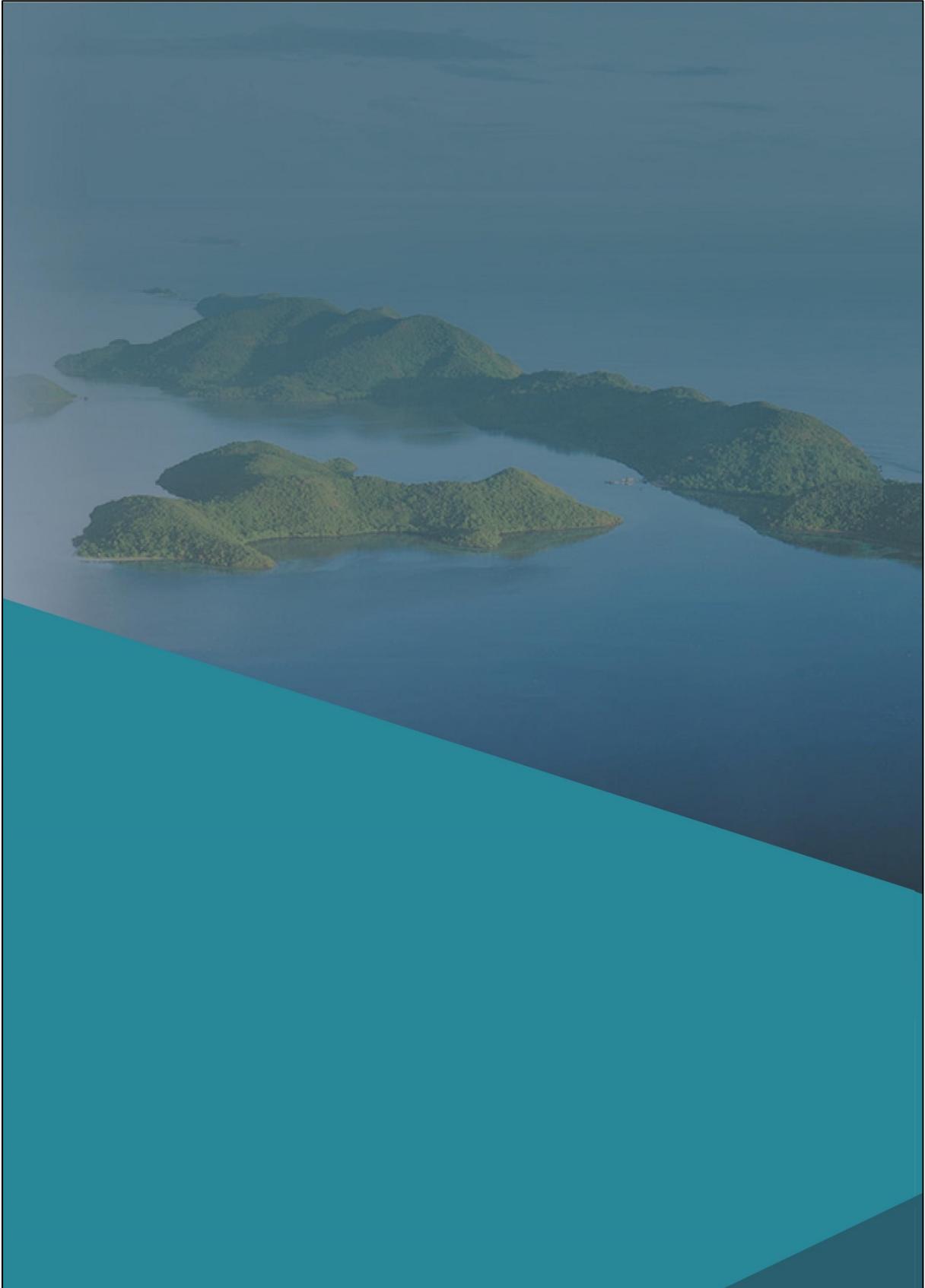
Welcome message and interaction with Mayor Christina Frasco

12:30 – 13:30 Field tour at Liloan mangrove area in Barangay Cotcot

Interaction with local community

Viewing of mangrove plantation

13:30 – 14:40 Travel back to Radisson Blu Hotel



Annex 2. List of Participants

	Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization
1	Addo-Okyireh	Felixe	Regional Director	Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana
2	Alayza	Natalia	Specialist in Environmental Public Policies and Climate Finance	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru
3	Amerasinghe	Niranjali	Senior Associate - Sustainable Finance Center	World Resources Institute
4	Andon	Lisa	Deputy Executive Director	Micronesia Conservation Trust
5	Audinette	Darrel	Conservation Investment Manager	Protected Areas Conservation Trust
6	Bador	Luz	President	Pambansang Kongreso ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan (PKKK)
7	Barbato	Marcello	Regional manager	Sebigas UAC
8	Barnett	Mandy	Lead: Climate Change	SANBI
9	Baviera	Mara	Programme Management Officer	UN Environment
10	Cabrera	Margarita	Department Manager	Land Bank of the Philippines
11	Calado	Prudencio III	Assistant Vice President	Land Bank of the Philippines
12	Carter	Suzanne	Programme Manager	SouthSouthNorth
13	Charabi	Yassine	Director	Center for Environmental Studies and Research, Sultan Qaboos University
14	Choi	Seonmi	Regional Environment and Climate Change Advisor	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
15	Christopher	Ezra	Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant	Department of Environment, Antigua and Barbuda
16	Chu	Thi Ha	Acting Programme Manager (PP1)	ActionAid Vietnam
17	Cinco	Thelma	Assistant Weather Services Chief, Impact Assessment Application Section, CAD	Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), DOST
18	Coulibaly	Lassina	Resource Mobilization section chief	Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Mali
19	Crawford	Alec	Senior Researcher	International Institute for Sustainable Development

20	Cuenca	Romell Antonio	Deputy Executive Director	Climate Change Commission, Philippines
21	De Guzman	Emmanuel	Vice Chairperson and Executive Director	Climate Change Commission, Philippines
22	de Leon	Rousauro	Supervising Economic Development Specialist	National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines
23	de Macedo	Morenno	Executive Manager	Caixa Economica Federal
24	Dela Cruz	Angelo Kairos	Associate for Climate Policy	Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities
25	Devis	Pablo	Environmental Coordinator	Fondo Acción
26	Dobayou, II	Randall Massaquoi	Deputy Executive Director	Environmental Protection Agency, Liberia
27	Dolgorsuren	Saruul	finance officer	Environment and Climate Fund under Ministry of Environment and Tourism
28	Fall	Alioun	Deputy Coordinator – Mauritania Climate Change national Program Unit (CCPNCC)	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
29	Garcia	Carmen	Encargada Departamento de Adaptación	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Dominican Republic
30	Garcia	Gabriela	Executive of Preinvestment and Technical Cooperation	CABEI
31	Genasci	Lisa	CEO	ADM Capital Foundation
32	Gousmane	Moussa	NAP Focal Point	Secretariat Exécutif du CNEDD, NDA
33	Hakobyan	Hayrapet	Assistant to Minister of Nature Protection	Ministry of Nature Protection, Republic of Armenia
34	Hammill	Anne	Director, Resilience	International Institute for Sustainable Development
35	Herold	Nicholas	Climate scientist	WMO
36	Herrera	Rachel Anne	Commissioner	Climate Change Commission, Philippines
37	Herzano	Cherylon (Aivan)	OIC Manager - National and Special Concerns Unit	Foundation for the Philippine Environment
38	Hidalgo	Augusto	Co-chair	UNEP FI principles for sustainable insurance
39	Hilario	Flaviana	Deputy Administrator for R&D	PAGASA

40	Hoang	Thi Phuong Thao	Country Director	ActionAid International in Vietnam
41	Ismail Arim	Ahmed	Directeur du Fonds National de l'Eau	Fonds National de l'Eau du Tchad
42	Juanillo	Edna	Weather Service Chief	PAGASA, DOST
43	Katonivualiku	Ratu Manasa	Project Development Specialist - Climate Resilience and Adaptation	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Programme (SPREP)
44	Khatri	Uttar Kumar	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Finance, Nepal
45	Khumalo	Khetsiwe	National Climate Change Coordinator	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Swaziland
46	Lagdameo	Donna Mitzi	Senior Policy Advisor and Asia Pacific Regional Focal Point	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
47	Mavinga	Marcel	Junior Expert	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, DRC
48	Mikou	Laila	Sustainable Development Director	CDG Capital
49	Miranda	Mary Claire	Senior Program Staff	Jubilee South Asia Pacific Inc.
50	Mo Umpierre	Macarena	GCF national consultant	Climate Change Division/MVOTMA (Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment), Uruguay
51	Moosa	Shehnaaz	Director at SouthSouthNorth and CDKN	SouthSouthNorth
52	Mutasa	Tatenda	Climate Change Scientist	Climate Change Management Department, Zimbabwe
53	Otieno	Zipora	GCF Focal Point at FAO Kenya Country Office	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO)
54	Pamatmat	Benedict	Manager - Portfolio Development	International Rice Research Institute
55	Paras	Ghaffar	Deputy Programme Manager	National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)
56	Penaranda	Maria Cristina	Program Officer	Bank of the Philippine Islands

57	Poncin	Alvin	Head of Portfolio Management	International Rice Research Institute
58	Ramos	Josefina	Head, Climate Finance System and Services	Climate Change Commission
59	Raoumbé	Anaëlle	Chargée des questions de finance climat	Conseil National Climat, Gabon
60	Rojas	Oscar	Country Director	Rainforest Alliance
61	Sadeghian	Savis	Coordinator - Readiness Programme	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
62	Santamaria Rojas	Lorena	Project Officer	WMO
63	Savarin	Michael	GCF National Programme Coordinator	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Commonwealth of Dominica
64	Shen	Ying	Climate Finance Specialist (Consultant)	Asian Development Bank
65	Tama	Lavinia	Development Coordination Division Manager	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Cook Islands
66	Tanchuling	Hazel	Executive Director	Rice Watch Action Network
67	Tatuava	Kristina	Development Programme Manager	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
68	Torres Silva	Maria Carolina	Climate Change Executive	CAF - Latin America Development Bank
69	Van Aalst	Maarten	Director	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
70	Vargas	Rizaldo	Program Officer	Land Bank of the Philippines
71	Villalobos Prats	Elena	Technical Officer, Climate Change and Health	World Health Organization (WHO)
72	Vinluan	Marlene	OIC Country Representative for the Philippines	Global Green Growth Institute
73	Wahungu	Geoffrey	Director General	NEMA
74	Ward	Fiona	WASH Specialist	UNICEF
75	Williams Kamara	Mariama Marjorie	Sr Programme Officer	South Centre

Annex 3. Process map methodology (8 steps)



International Technical workshop
Adaptation Rationale for Project Pipelines and other Climate Investment
14-17 November 2018 | Cebu, Philippines

Process map methodology for conceptualizing project ideas and concepts informed by adaptation planning processes

The purpose of this process map is to support better understanding of elements to strengthen the articulation of the climate rationale as an integral part of project design process.

This process map methodology consists of eight consecutive steps for conceptualizing projects informed by adaptation planning processes.

This methodology will be discussed and used throughout Sessions 2, 3 and 4. Each Session will include examples and technical clinics.



SESSION 2

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.

SESSION 3

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.



SESSION 4

Private Sector Engagement

Rather than engaging the private sector as a separate step, it should be incorporated throughout the project development process in the preparation of NAPs and Readiness and Funding Proposals. Best practices for private sector engagement include:

- Identifying potential private sector funding early on allows the public sector to more strategically use its limited budget by mobilizing additional capital.
- Data generated to establish the climate rationale should also be tailored to attract funding from outside sources such as development finance institutions.
- Project pipelines should be developed with the input of the private sector to identify appropriate business models and financial structures.
- Governments can enact policies to encourage a stronger enabling environment for private investment in adaptation.

Annex 4. Project idea template

Project Idea Template

Insert your project title here

Project/Programme Summary			
A.1. Public or private sector	<input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Private Partnership	A.2. Proposed adaptation impact estimation and calculation	<i>Method of calculation is required</i>
A.3. Indicate the results areas for the project/programme¹	<p><u>Adaptation:</u> Increased resilience of:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities <input type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Reduced emissions from:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use		
A.4. Mark the type of financial instrument requested for GCF funding (see Annex 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantees <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <input type="checkbox"/> Subordinated loan <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Other: specify _____		

¹ For more information about the Fund's results areas, see [here](#)

How will the project ensure promotion of best available technologies?

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

Indicative Financing/Cost Information

C.1. Justification of GCF funding request (Additionality)

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

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

² Refer to the Fund's Investment Framework ([Decision B.09/23](#)) and Annex 2

Annex 1

Description of Financial Instruments³

Grants

Resources generally channeled to fund investments without the expectation that the money be repaid. Grants can be provided up-front or disbursed through an incentive-based schedule after achieving specific goals.

Grants can finance activities that would have been left unfunded by the market such as information generation, data analysis, development and dissemination of knowledge products, and capacity building of national institutions for a robust policy reform and priority setting.

Reimbursable grant

Assimilated to loans, reimbursable grants consist in contribution provided to a recipient institution for investment purposes, with the expectation of long-term reflows at conditions specified in the financing agreement. The provider assumes the risk of total or partial failure of the investment; it can also decide if and when to reclaim its investment.

Equity

Consists of an investment into a project or asset to leverage debt and achieve better returns.

Guarantees

Commitments in which a guarantor undertakes to fulfil the obligations of a borrower to a lender in the event of non-performance or default of its obligations by the borrower, in exchange for a fee. They can cover the entire investment or just a portion of it (partial guarantee).

Senior loans

A senior bank loan is a debt financing obligation that holds legal claim to the borrower's assets above all other debt obligations. The loan is considered senior to all other claims against the borrower, which means that in the event of a bankruptcy the senior bank loan is the first to be repaid before all other interested parties receive repayment.

Subordinated loans

Loans that, in cases of payment default or bankruptcy, have a lower repayment priority compared with other company or project loans. Leverage is achieved as subordinated debt strengthens a company/project's equity profile and encourages commercial lenders to provide senior debt financing. Concessional rates could also be used in cases where high capital costs and risk perception barriers are being addressed.

³ Definitions from the GCF Project Development Manual created by Climate and Development Knowledge Network. For more information, see [here](#).

Annex 2. Investment criteria

	Definition	Coverage area
Impact potential	Potential of the programme/project to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's objectives and result areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation impact • Adaptation impact
Paradigm shift potential	Degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for scaling-up and replication and its overall contribution to global low-carbon development pathways, consistent with a temperature increase of less than 2 degrees • Potential for knowledge and learning • Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment • Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies • Overall contribution to climate-resilient development pathways consistent with a country's climate change adaptation strategies and plans
Sustainable development potential	Wider benefits and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental co-benefits • Social co-benefits • Economic co-benefits • Gender-sensitive development impact
Needs of the recipient	Vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability of the country • Vulnerable groups and gender aspects • Economic and social development level of the country and the affected population • Absence of alternative sources of financing • Need for strengthening institutions and implementation capacity
Country ownership	Beneficiary country ownership of and capacity to implement a funded project or programme (policies, climate strategies and institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a national climate strategy • Coherence with existing policies • Capacity of implementing entities, intermediaries or executing entities to deliver • Engagement with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders
Efficiency and effectiveness	Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the programme/project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-effectiveness and efficiency regarding financial and non-financial aspects • Amount of co-financing • Programme/project financial viability and other financial indicators • Industry best practices

Annex 5. Photos





Annex 6. Session 1 Presentation



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Adaptation Rationale for Project Pipelines and other Investment

Jason Spensley – Senior Specialist, Project Preparation and Adaptation Planning

GCF International Technical Workshop on Adaptation Rationale
Cebu, Philippines | 14-16 November 2018



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Objectives

1. Support development of project ideas with strong adaptation rationale
2. Align upstream GCF (especially NAP) support with project design

Outcomes:

- Capacity increased to produce project pipelines with strong climate rationale
- Specific project ideas strengthened
- Linkages increased between outputs of adaptation planning and project development
- Methods shared for engaging private sector actors through adaptation planning
- Recommendations from participants to improve GCF guidance



Participants

<p>NDA's with approved NAP proposals: (14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antigua and Barbuda • Armenia • Dominica • Dominican Republic • DRC • Gabon • Liberia • Mali • Mauritania • Mongolia • Nepal • Swaziland • Uruguay • Zimbabwe 	<p>NAP Delivery Partners: (10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEDD (Mali) • Department of Environment (DOE) (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica) • FAO (Kenya) • Fondo Acción (Colombia) • Fonds National de l'Eau (Chad) • Latin America Development Bank (CAF, Mexico) • Rainforest Alliance (Guatemala) • South Centre (El Salvador) • Sultan Qaboos University (Oman) • UN Environment (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Zimbabwe) 	<p>Direct Access Accredited Entities: (14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CABI • CAF • Caixa Economica Federal • CDG Capital • Cook Islands, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management • DOE of A&B • Fondo Acción • Land Bank of Philippines • MCT • NEMA • NRSP • PACT • SANBI • SPREP
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Participants

<p>Other Civil Society Representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ActionAid • Jubilee South Asia Pacific • Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities • Pambansang Kongreso ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan (PKKK) • Rice Watch Action Network <p>Other Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Commission, Philippines • Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana • Foundation for the Philippine Environment • Ministry of Economy and Finance, Peru • National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines • Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) 	<p>Other Specialized International Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Development Bank • CDKN • Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) • International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) • International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) • Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center • UNICEF • World Resources Institute (WRI) • World Health Organization (WHO) • World Meteorological Organization (WMO) <p>Other Private Sector Actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADM Capital Foundation • Bank of the Philippine Islands • Sebigas UAC • UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance
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Agenda

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
AM	Opening Setting the scene	Project design	Practical discussions (Deep dives, project ideas, NAPs)	Field Trip
<i>Lunch</i>				
PM	Producing and using adaptation evidence base	Attracting private investment	Recommendations Wrap up	



Session 1 - Setting the Scene

Session outline

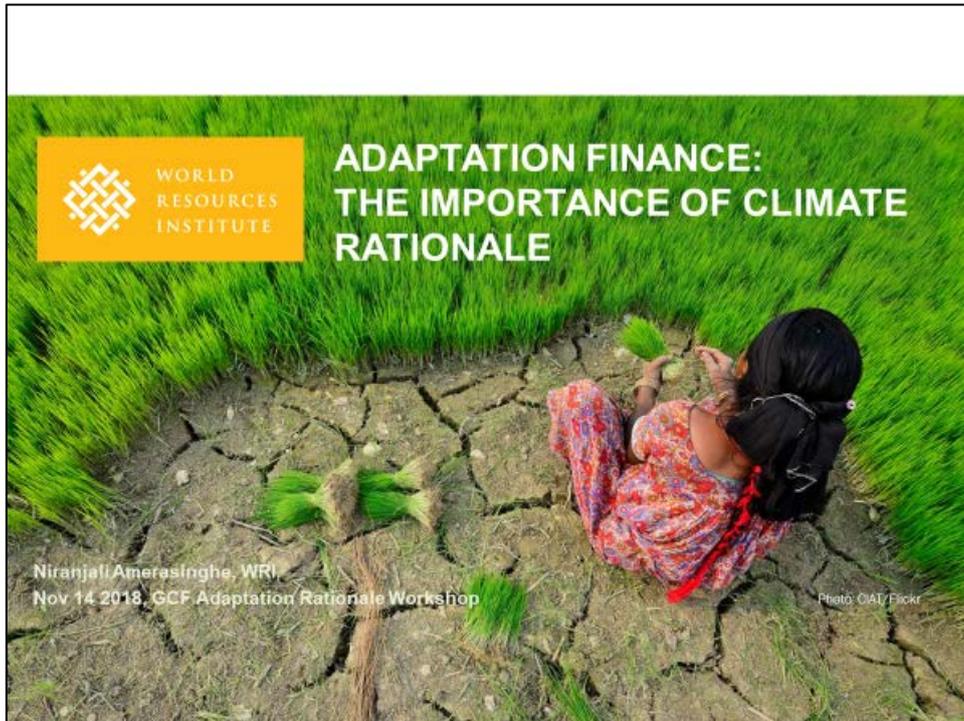
Deploying adaptation finance for maximum impact: the importance of strong climate rationale
Ms Niranjali Amerasinghe, World Resources Institute

Key elements of climate rationale in adaptation planning and accessing GCF support to articulate it
Mr Jason Spensley, Green Climate Fund

Panel discussion on demystifying climate rationale in the GCF context:

- Ms. Saruul Dolgorsuren, Mongolia NDA representative
- Mr. Pablo Devis, Fondo Acción, Colombia NAP Delivery Partner
- Ms. Mandy Barnett, SANBI, South Africa DAE
- Mr. German Velasquez, Green Climate Fund

Discussion



WRI FINDINGS – GCF ADAPTATION PORTFOLIO



Photo: Dennis Jarvis/Wikimedia Commons

- Some Board Members and ITAP raised concerns about whether proposed activities are sufficiently “justified” as addressing climate change adaptation
- Proposals involving provision of water (potable, irrigation, and sanitation) and income diversification raised more concerns than others
- Quality of adaptation “justifications” provided in proposals varied

WRI FINDINGS – CLIMATE RATIONALE

- Looking at activities in isolation is not enough to determine whether they are adaptation.
- Critical to look at what **climate risks, impacts, and existing vulnerabilities** are in the short and long-term, and identify activities that address those risks, impacts, and vulnerabilities (**climate rationale**).
- Important to consider long-term projections and trade-offs
- GCF lacks clear guidance on how to demonstrate climate rationale



Photo: ADB/Flickr

WRI RECOMMENDATIONS – CLIMATE RATIONALE

- Incorporate a 3-step approach to establishing climate rationale.
 - Step 1 – Identify anticipated changes in climate, its impacts, and existing vulnerabilities
 - Step 2 – Clearly articulate proposed activities and how they address expected climate risk, impacts, and vulnerabilities
 - Step 3 – Connect activities with the larger policy framework
- Integrate approach across guidance for concept notes, funding proposals, readiness, and project preparation support.
- Improve templates for concept notes and funding proposals to enable clear articulations of climate rationale.

NEED MORE DATA?



- What kind of data?
- How much data?
- How to deal with uncertainty?

Focusing on climate rationale forces us to confront gaps in information, capacities, and planning

Climate readiness resources, including from GCF, are a critical opportunity

THANK YOU!

For more information, please contact Niranjali Amerasinghe (namerasinghe@wri.org)

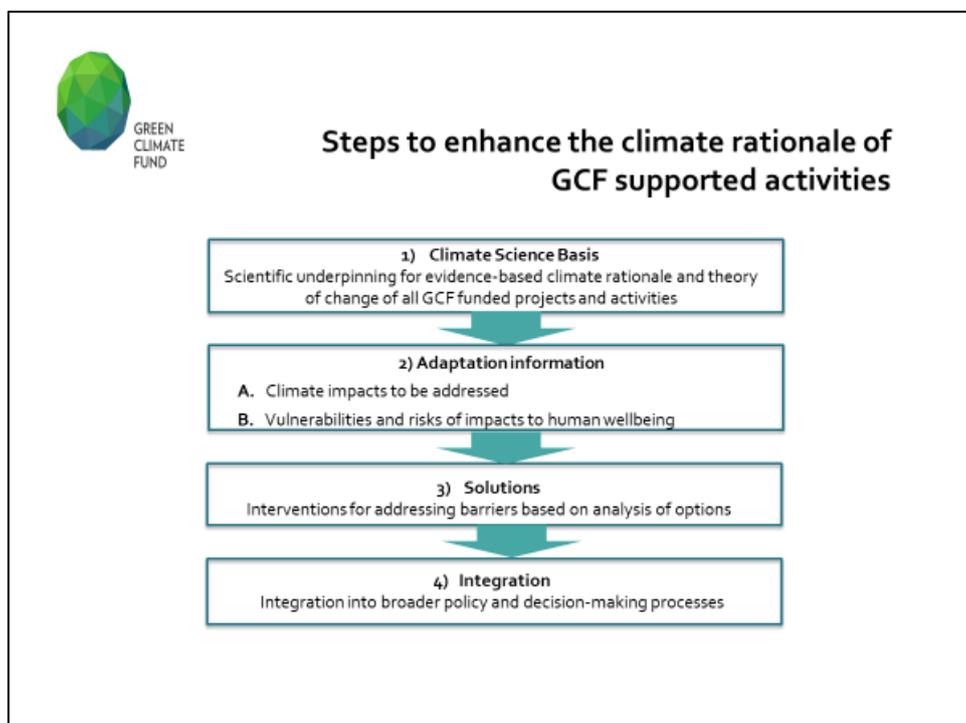
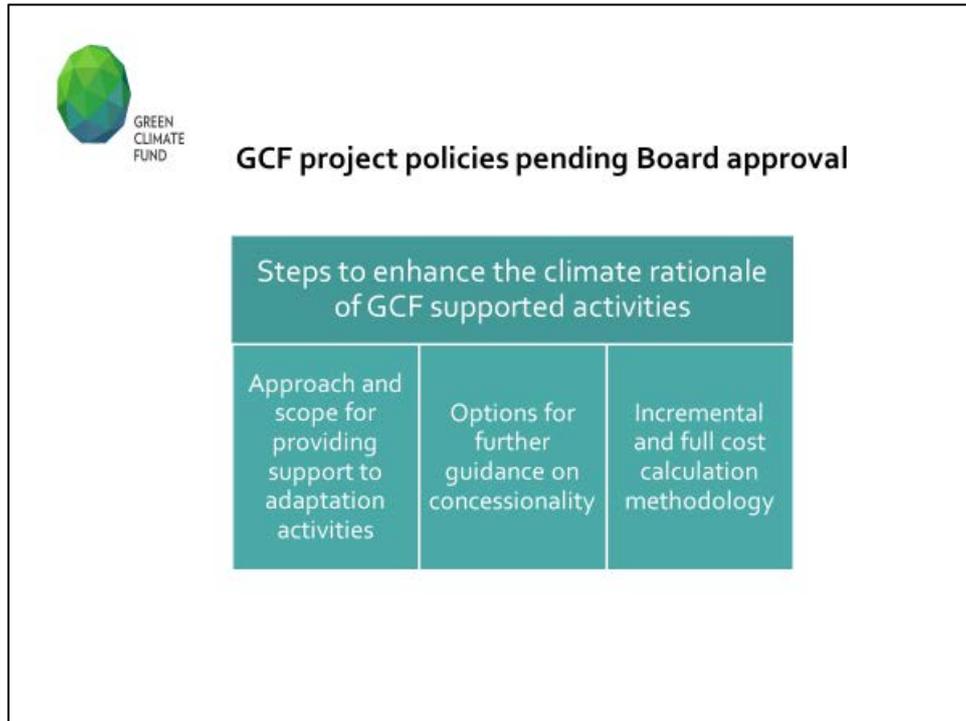


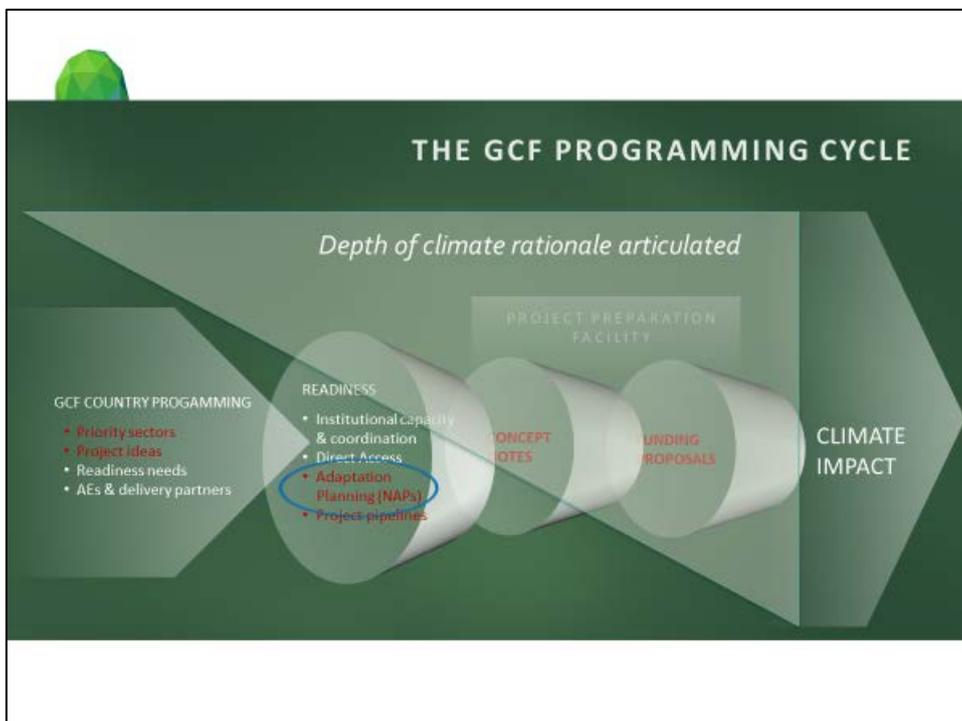
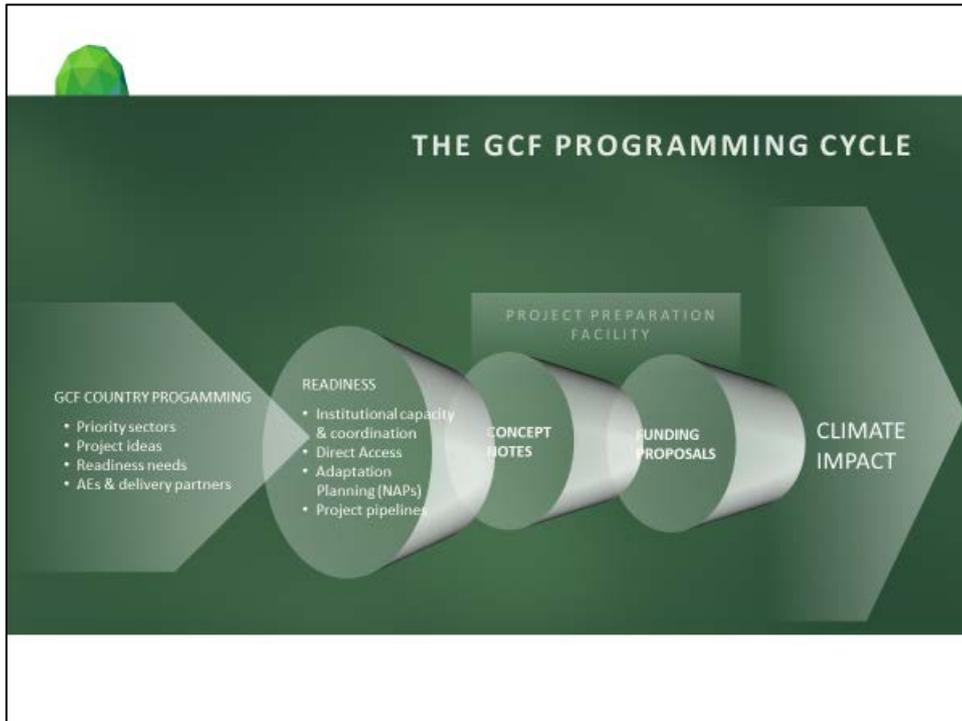
Key elements of adaptation rationale and using planning to attract investment

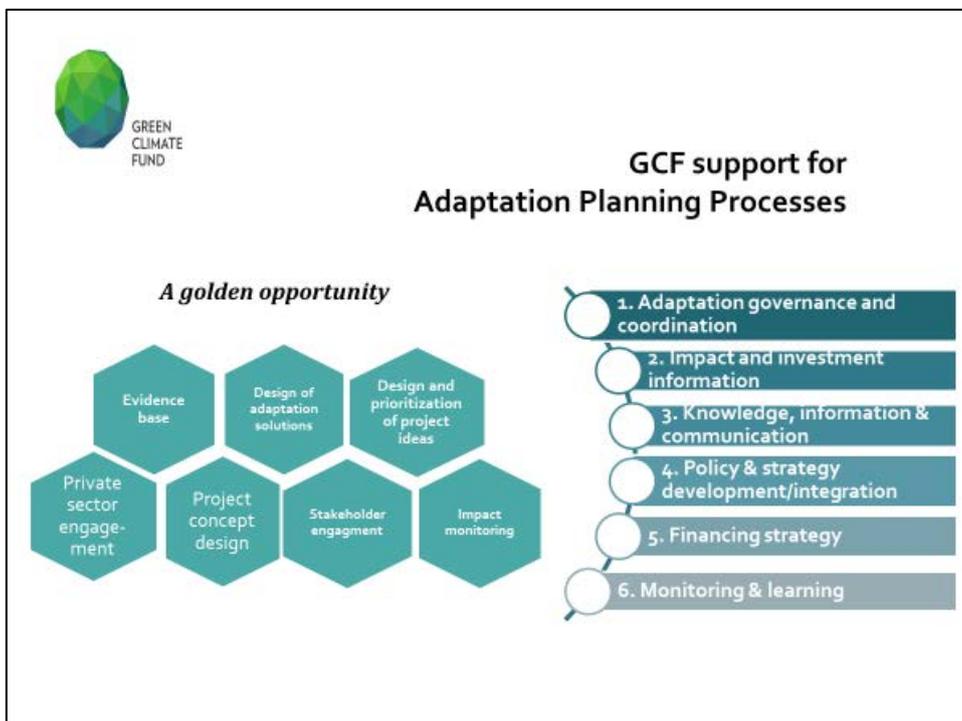
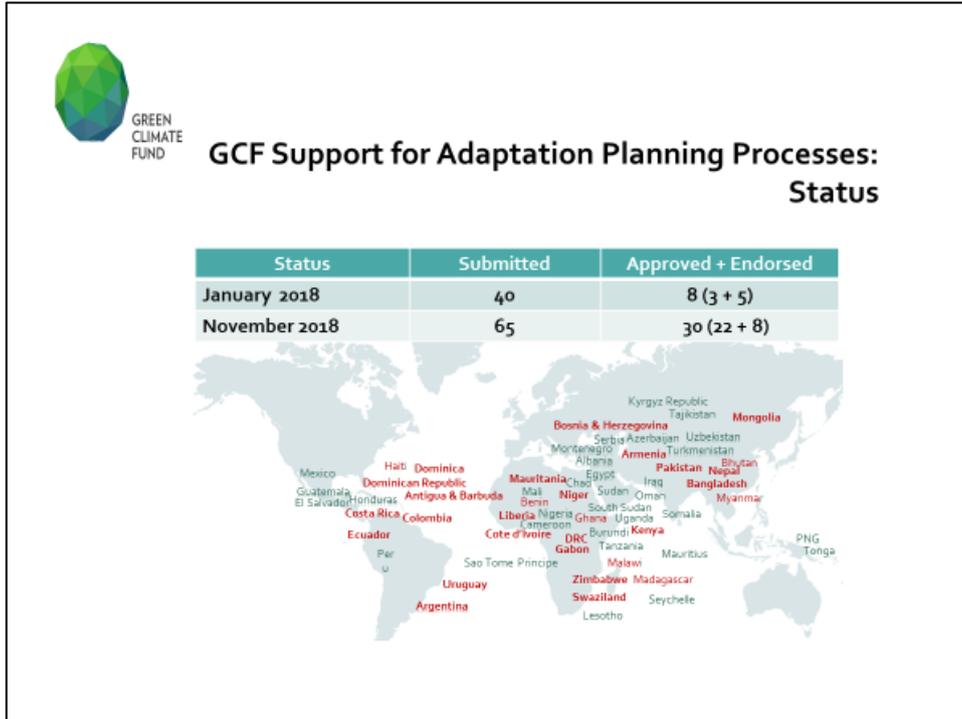
Jason Spensley – Senior Specialist, Project Preparation and Adaptation Planning

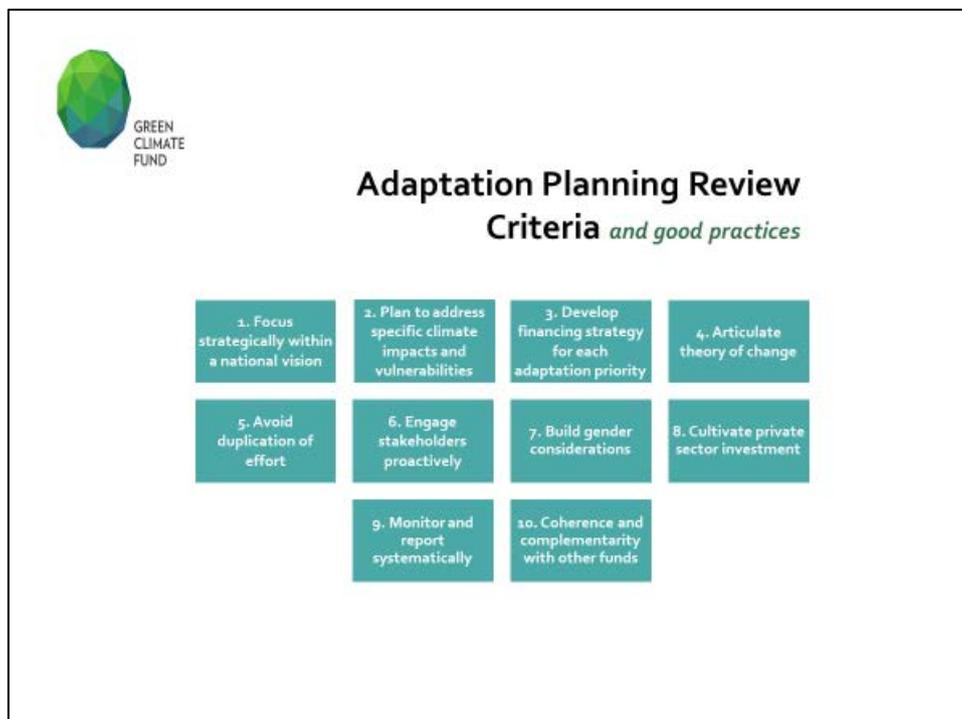
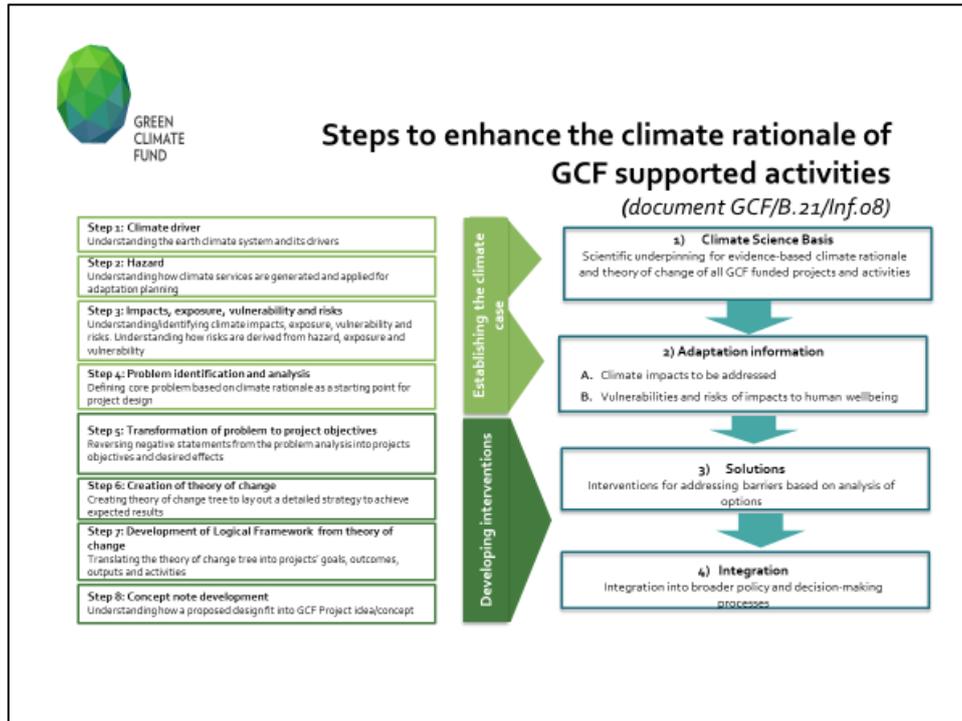
GCF International Technical Workshop on Adaptation Rationale

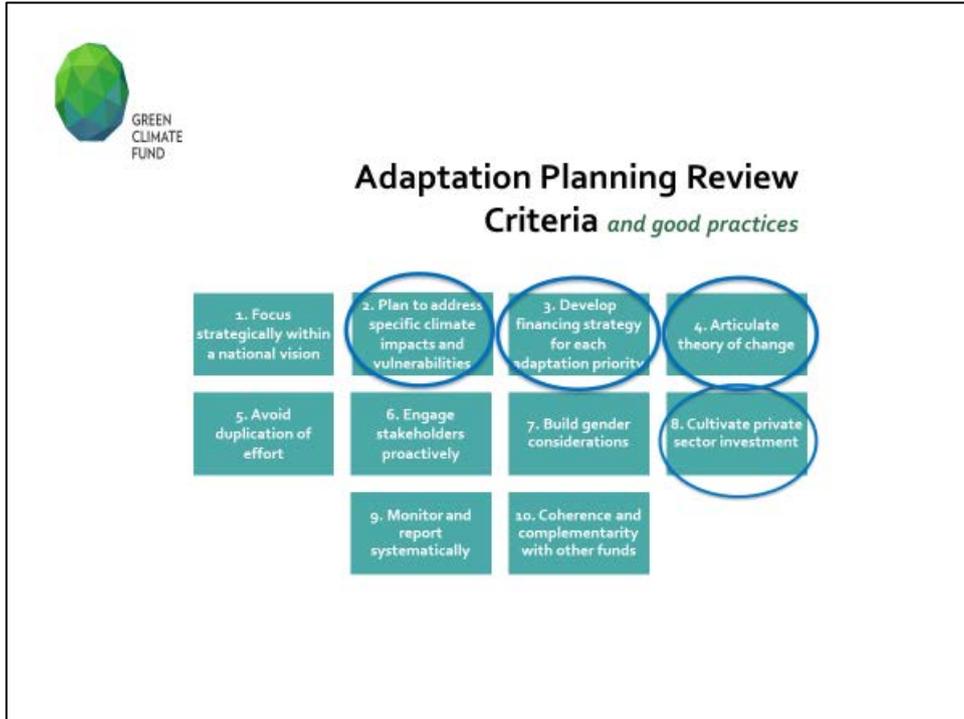
Cebu, Philippines | 14-16 November 2018











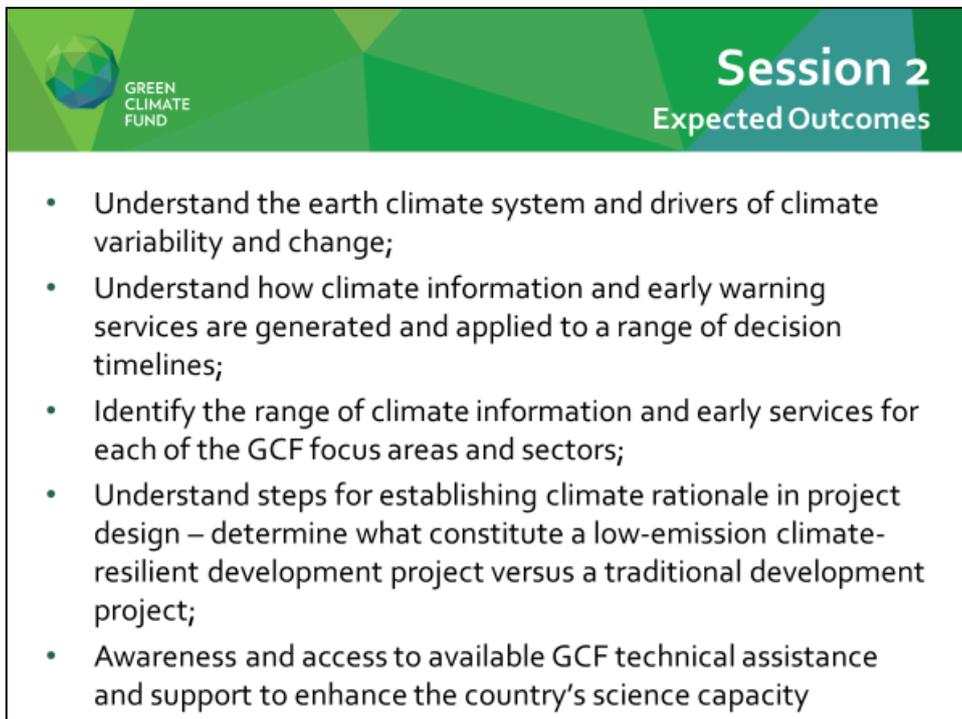
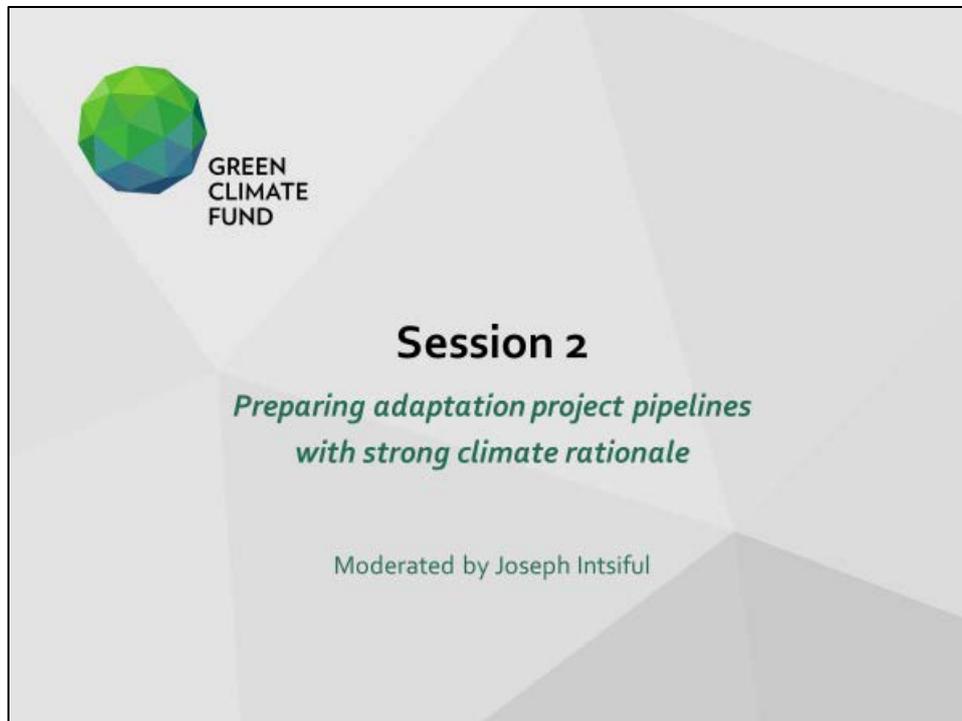

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Session 1 Setting the Scene – Panel Discussion

Moderator: Jason Spensley

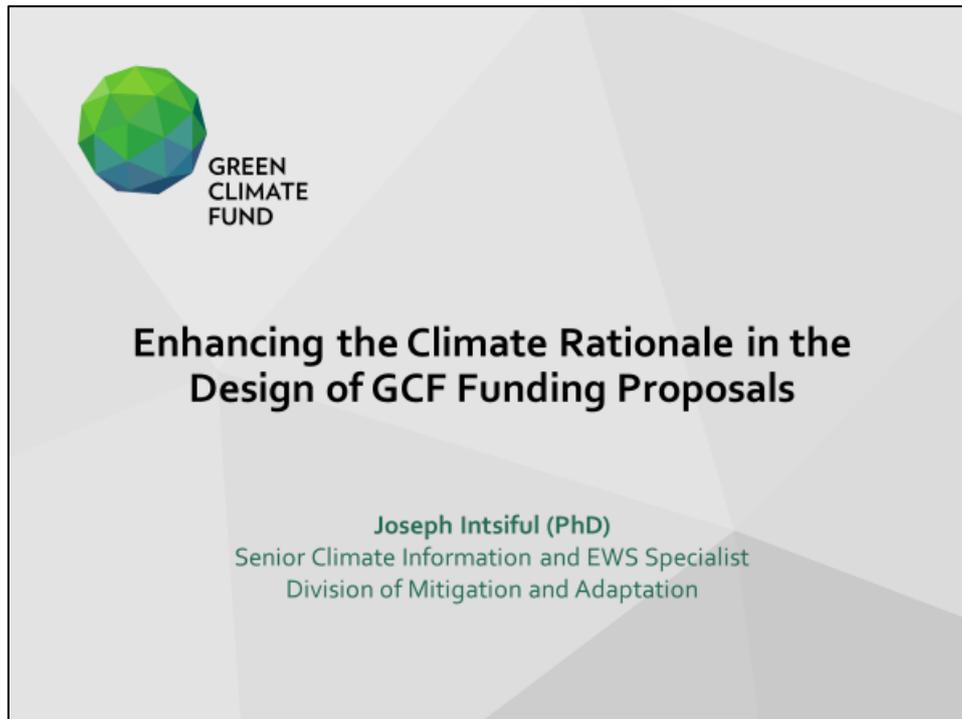
 <p>Saruul Dolgorsuren Mongolia NDA representative</p>	 <p>Pablo Devis Fondo Acción, Colombia Delivery Partner and DAE</p>
 <p>Mandy Barnett South Africa National Biodiversity Institute, DAE</p>	 <p>Clifford Polycarp GCF</p>

Annex 7. Session 2 Presentation



The slide has a green header with the Green Climate Fund logo on the left and the text "Session 2 Expected Outcomes" on the right. Below the header is a white box containing a bulleted list of six expected outcomes.

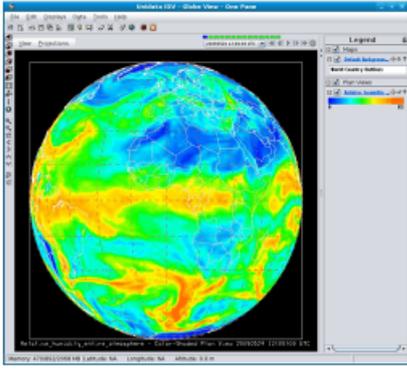
- Understand the earth climate system and drivers of climate variability and change;
- Understand how climate information and early warning services are generated and applied to a range of decision timelines;
- Identify the range of climate information and early services for each of the GCF focus areas and sectors;
- Understand steps for establishing climate rationale in project design – determine what constitute a low-emission climate-resilient development project versus a traditional development project;
- Awareness and access to available GCF technical assistance and support to enhance the country's science capacity

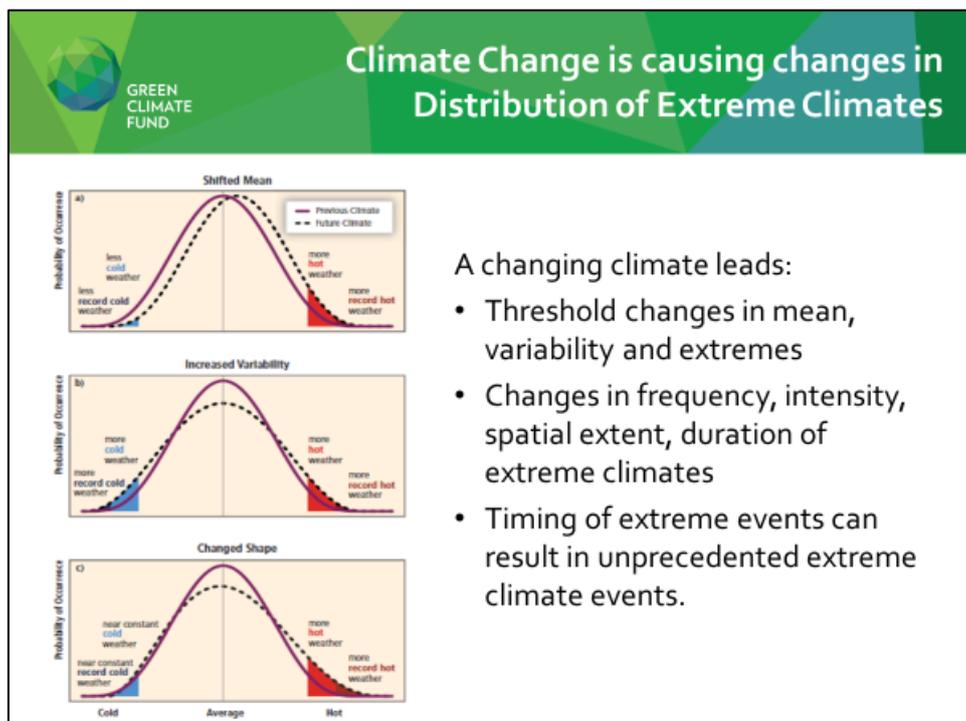
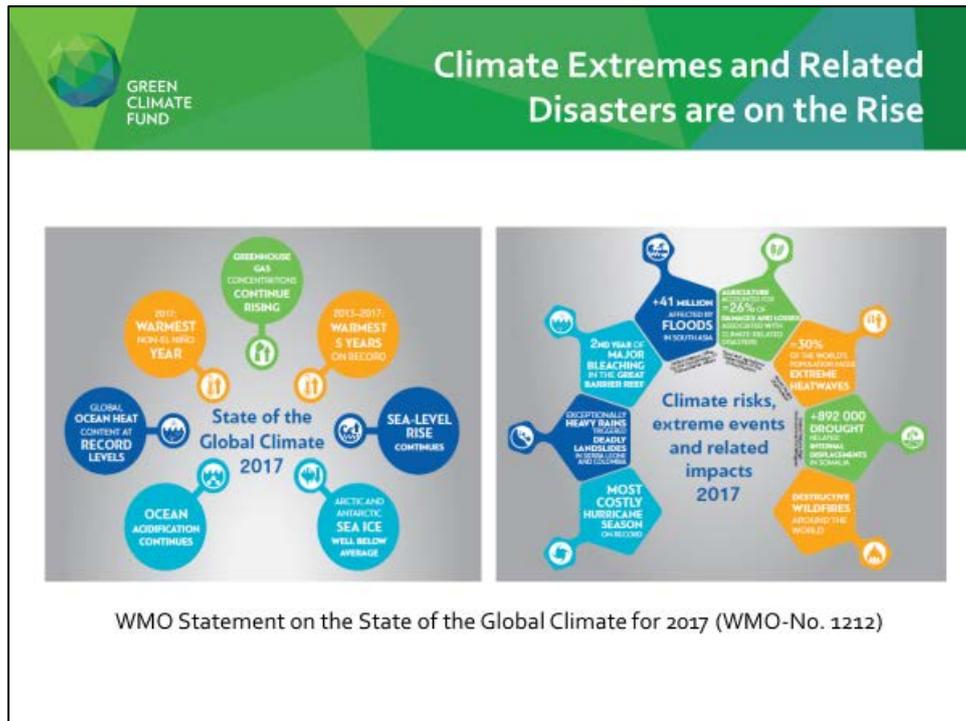


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Content

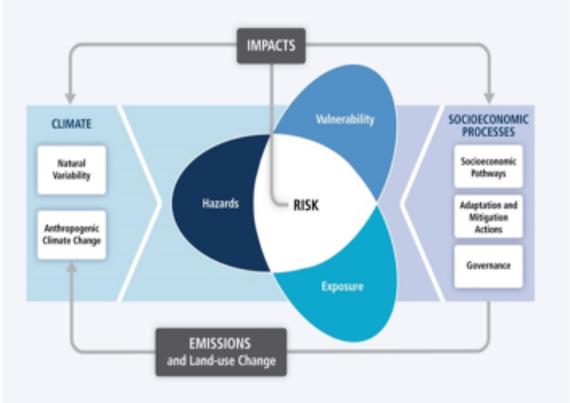
1. Background and Context:
 - State of the global climate
 - Climate extremes, disaster risk and sustainable development
 - Framework for establishing a strong climate rationale
2. Secretariat Efforts for Enhancing Climate Rationale in Project Design





Key Concepts: Disaster Risk, Climate Change and Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development

Climate disasters occur when **extreme climatic events** interact with **vulnerable social, economic and environmental conditions** leading to **severe alterations** in normal functioning of a community or a society.

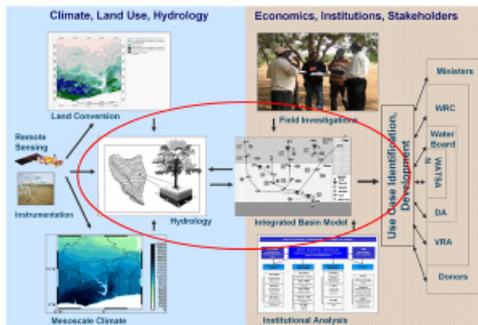


The diagram illustrates the disaster risk framework. On the left, 'CLIMATE' includes 'Natural Variability' and 'Anthropogenic Climate Change'. 'EMISSIONS and Land-use Change' also influences 'Anthropogenic Climate Change'. These lead to 'Hazards'. 'Hazards' interacts with 'Vulnerability' and 'Exposure' to form 'RISK'. 'RISK' leads to 'IMPAIRMENTS'. 'IMPAIRMENTS' leads to 'SOCIOECONOMIC PROCESSES', which includes 'Socioeconomic Pathways', 'Adaptation and Mitigation Actions', and 'Governance'. 'SOCIOECONOMIC PROCESSES' also influences 'EMISSIONS and Land-use Change'.

- **Disaster risk** – intersection of exposure, vulnerability and hazard/extreme events
- Climate events affect vulnerability to future extreme events by modifying resilience, coping capacity, and adaptive capacity

Source: IPCC, SREX 2013

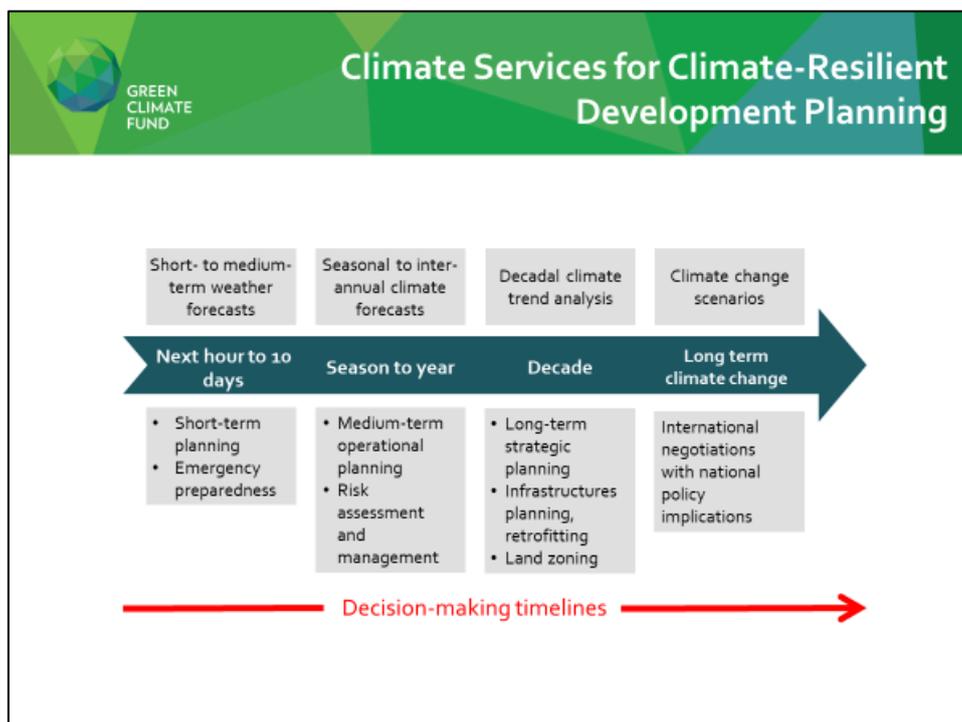
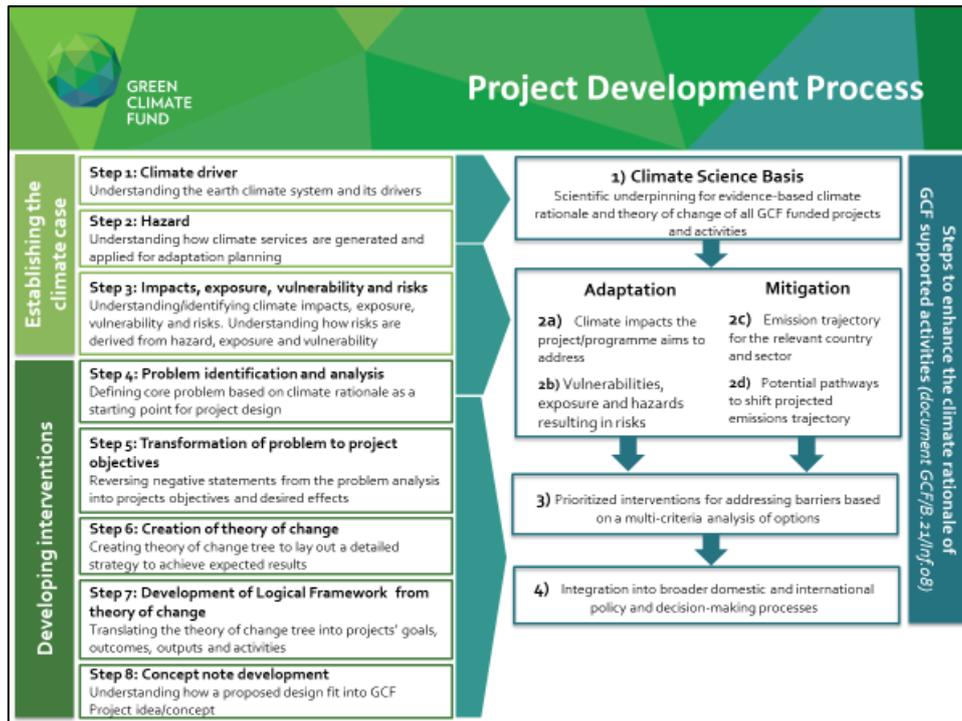
Establishing Robust Climate Rationale

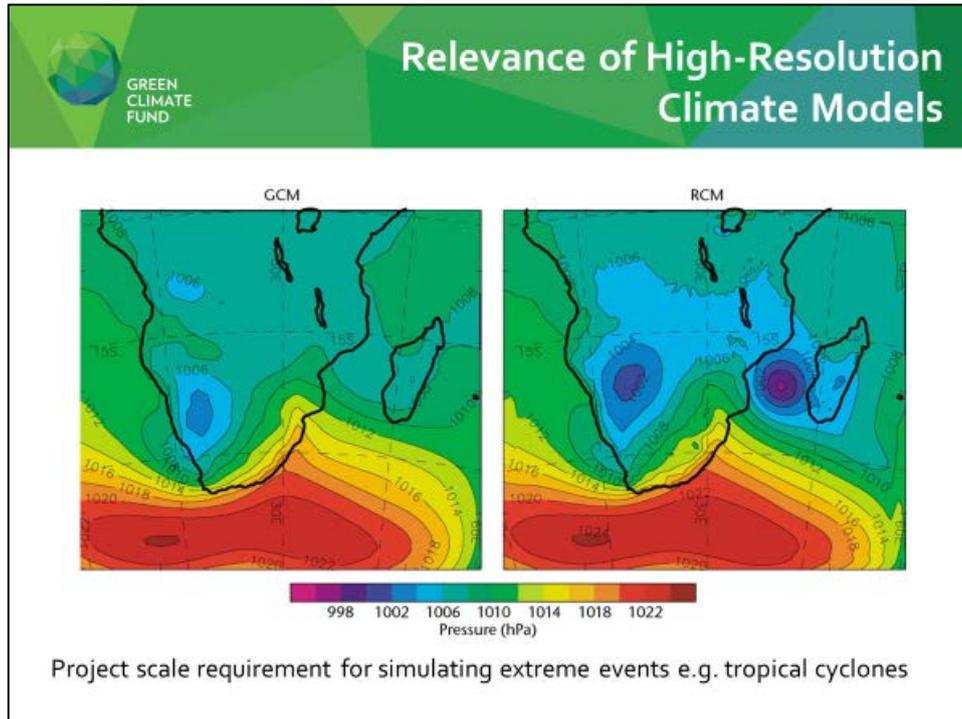


The diagram shows a decision support system for the transboundary Volta Basin. It is divided into two main sections: 'Climate, Land Use, Hydrology' and 'Economics, Institutions, Stakeholders'. The 'Climate, Land Use, Hydrology' section includes 'Remote Sensing', 'Land Conversion', 'Instrumentation', and 'Mesoscale Climate'. The 'Economics, Institutions, Stakeholders' section includes 'Field Investigation', 'Integrated Basin Model', and 'Institutional Analysis'. A central box labeled 'Use Case Identification, Development' is connected to both sections. To the right, a vertical list of stakeholders includes 'Ministers', 'WRC', 'Water Board', 'WSE/W', 'DA', 'VRA', and 'Donors'.

- Credible science, robust assessment of impacts and disaster risks (IPCC)
- A set of optimal interventions that comprehensively addresses underlying climate risks
- Integrating interventions into decision-making for long-term low-emission climate resilient development

*Decision Support System for transboundary Volta Basin
(Source: GLOWA - Volta Basin Project)*

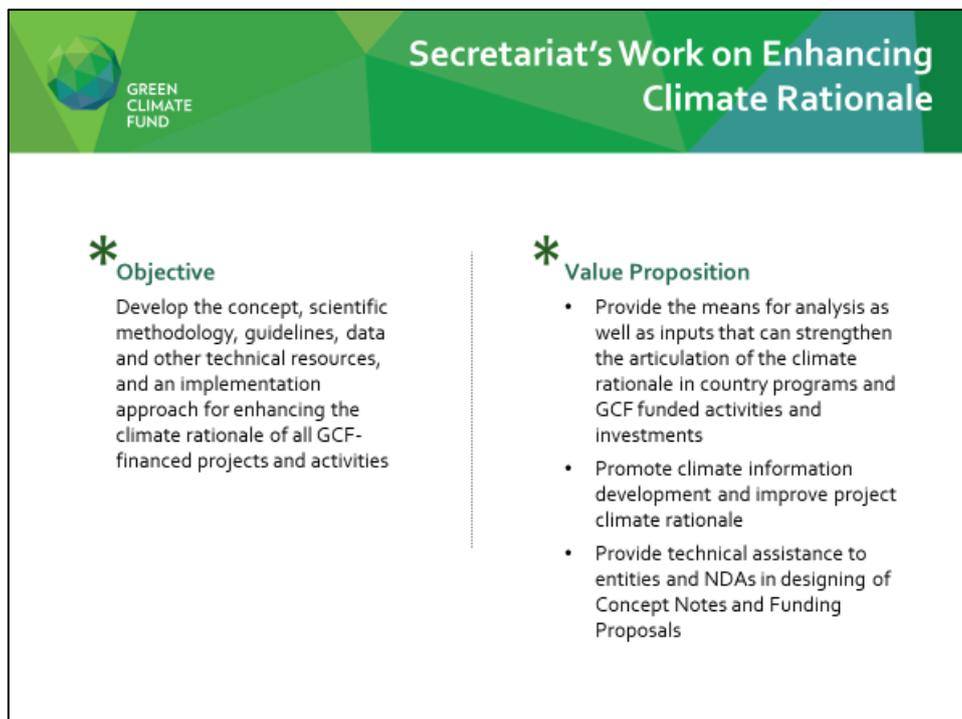
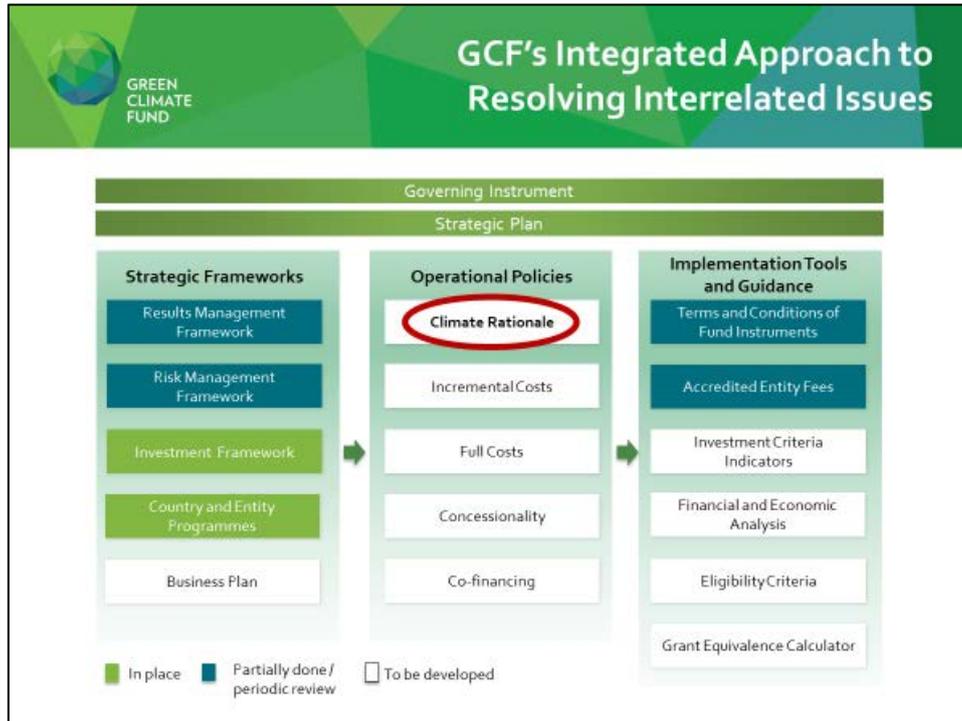


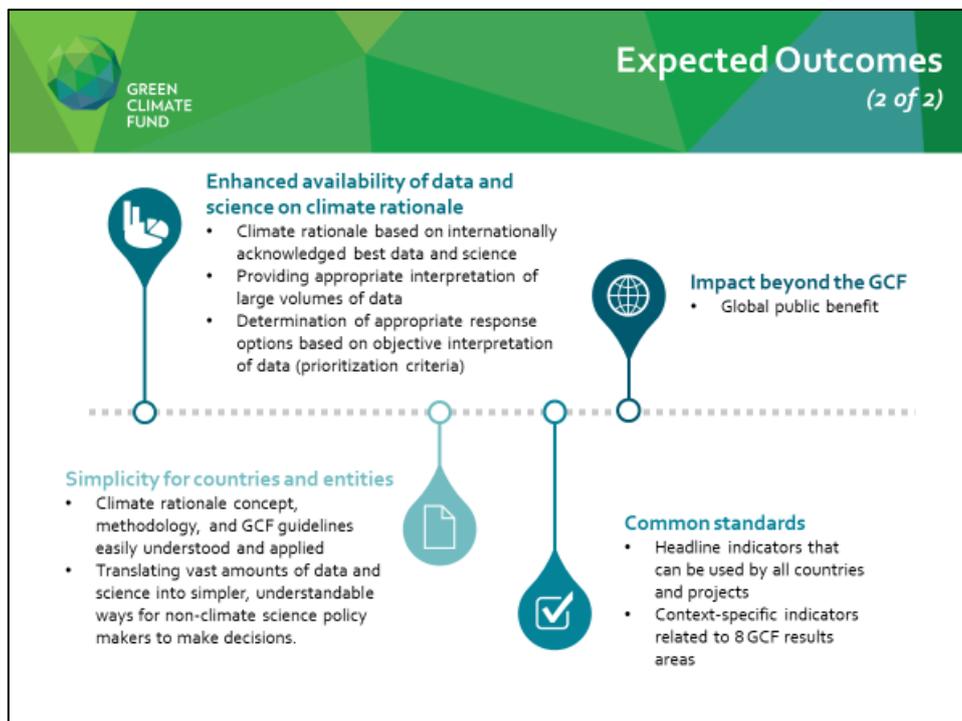


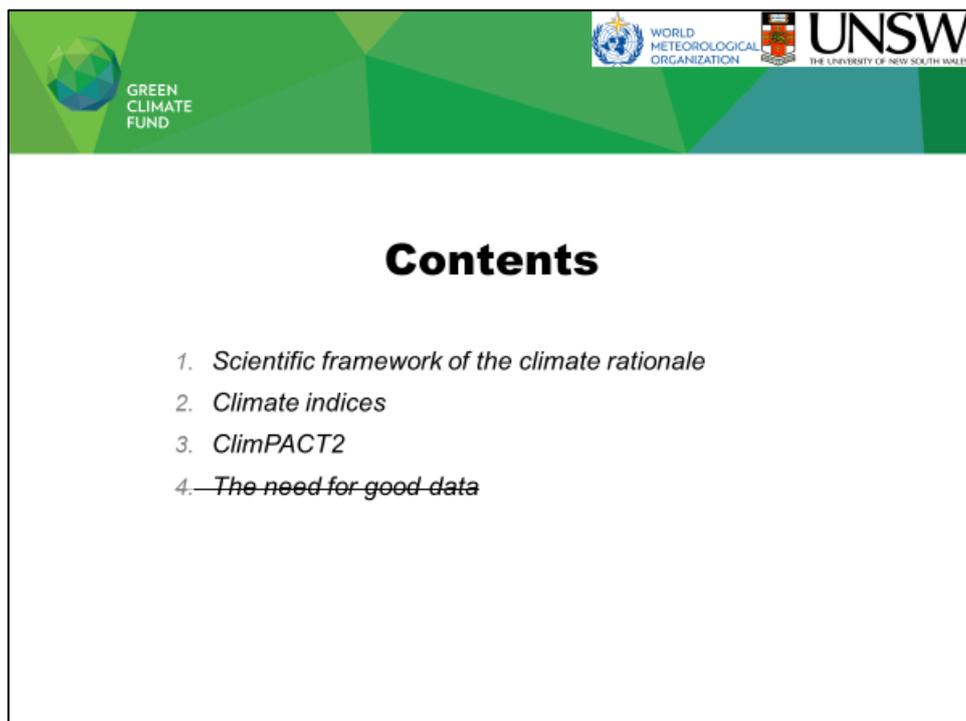
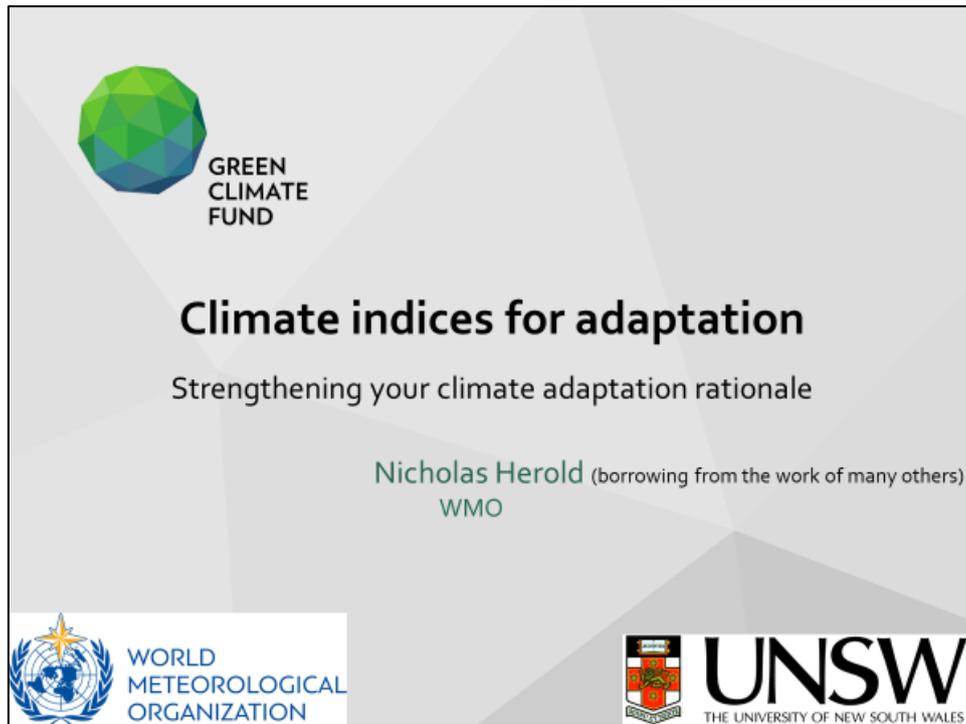

Paris Agreement Sub-paragraph 7(c) mentions: "...strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making..."

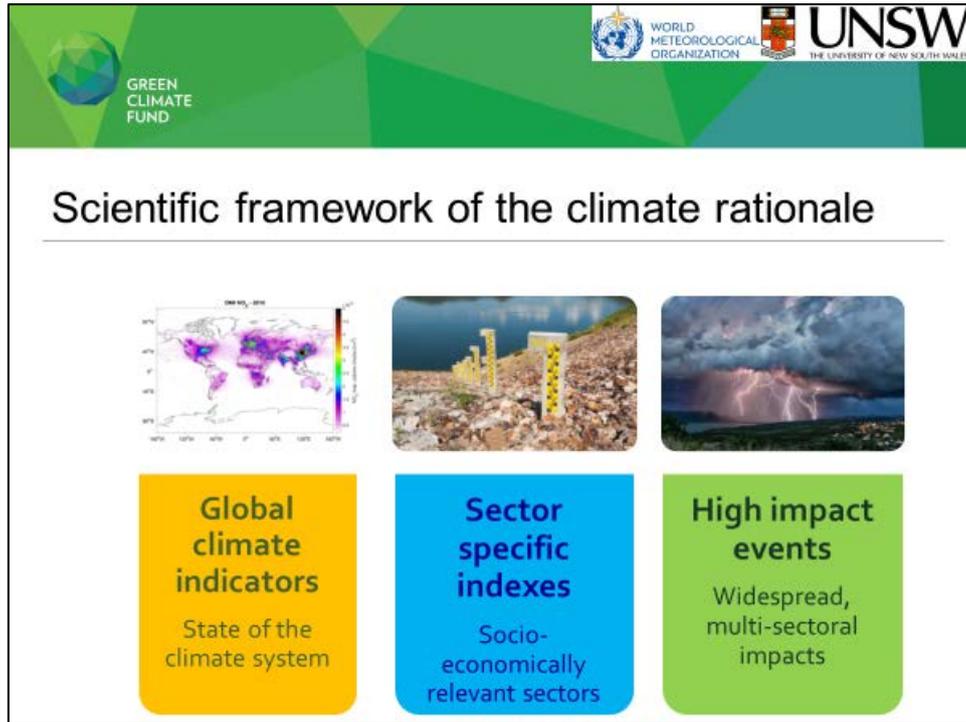
At B.07 Board *Decision B.07/04* (b) (iii) mentions the need for: "... increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making.."

At B.19 The Board called on the Secretariat to develop an integrated approach to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities (*Decision B.19/06*).













Global climate indicators

	Temperature and Energy	Atmospheric Composition	Ocean and Water	Cryosphere
Headline Indicators	Surface Temperature	Atmospheric CO ₂	Ocean Acidification	Glacier Mass Balance
	Ocean Heat		Sea Level	Arctic and Antarctic Sea Ice Extent

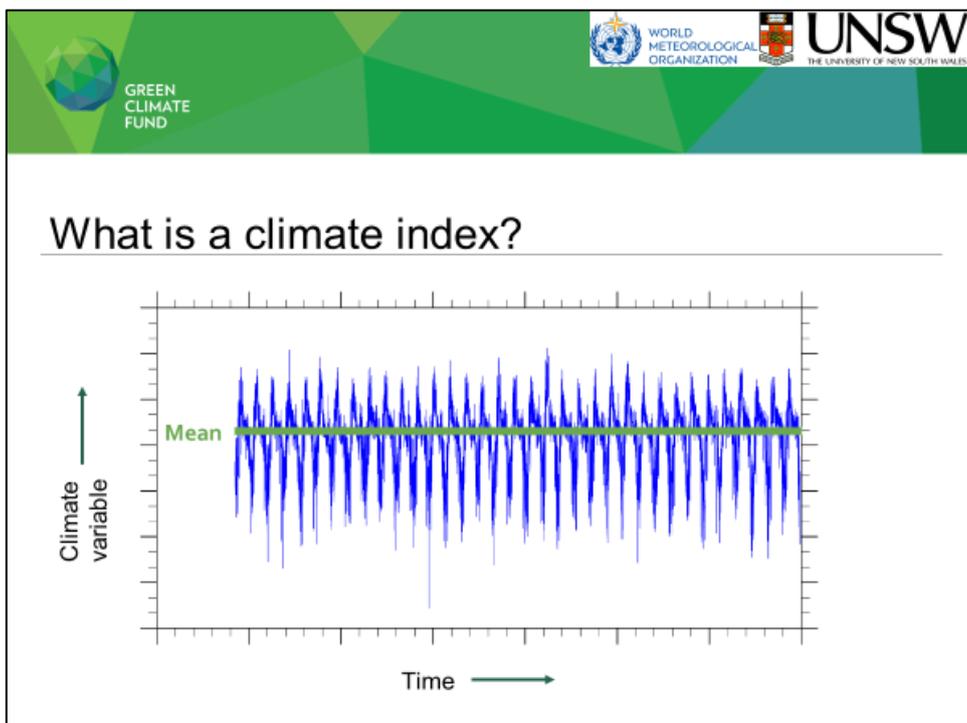
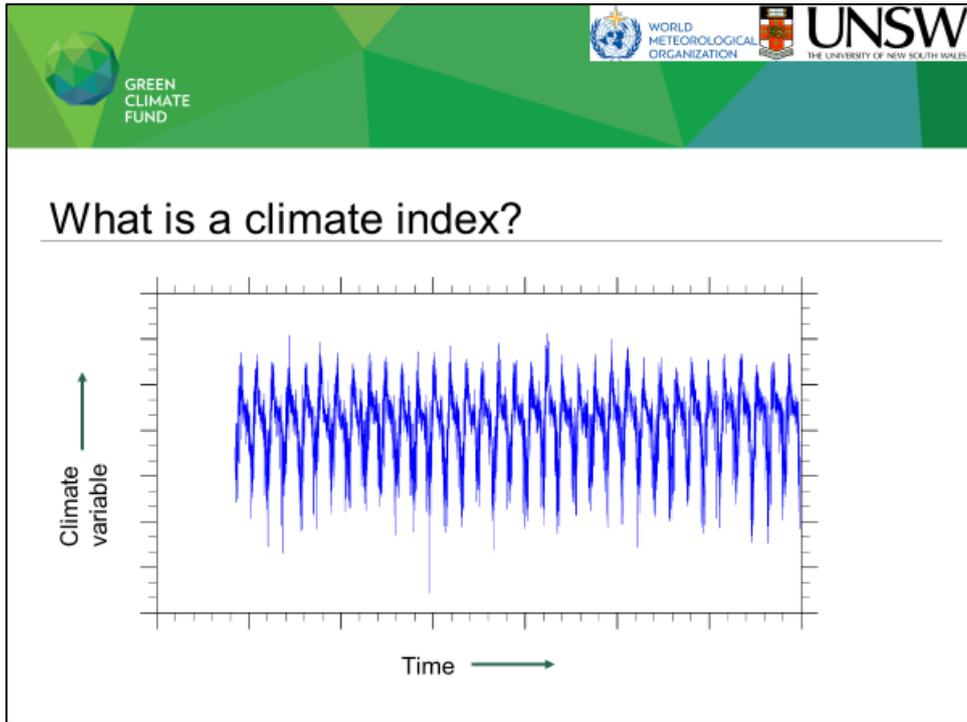
- Seven parameters that describe the changing climate.
- Established through the WMO.
- Meant for public consumption without being overly simplistic.

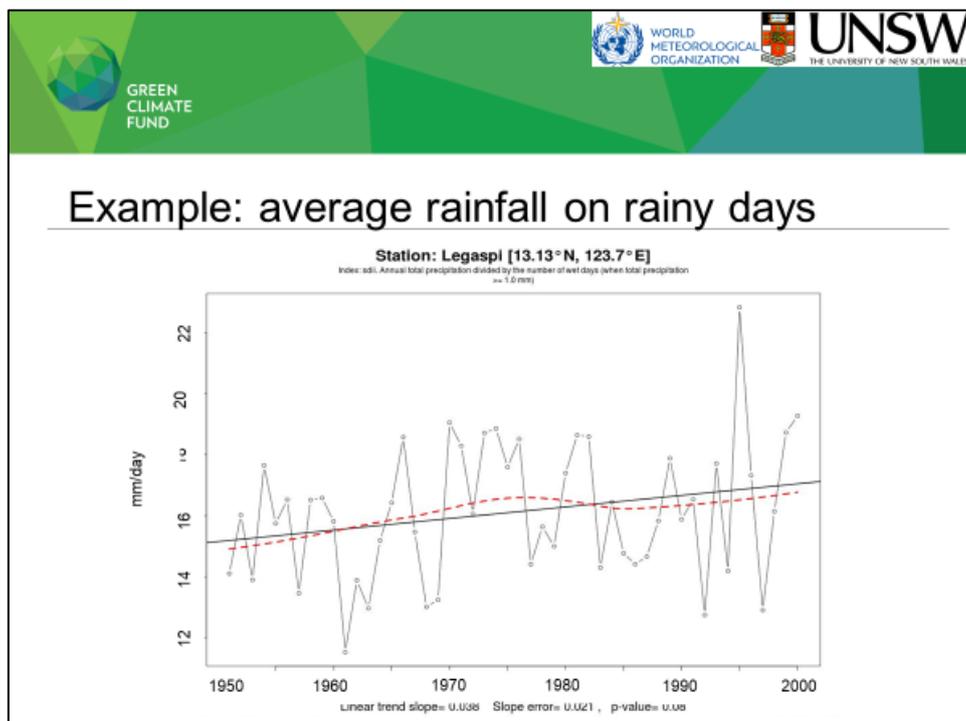
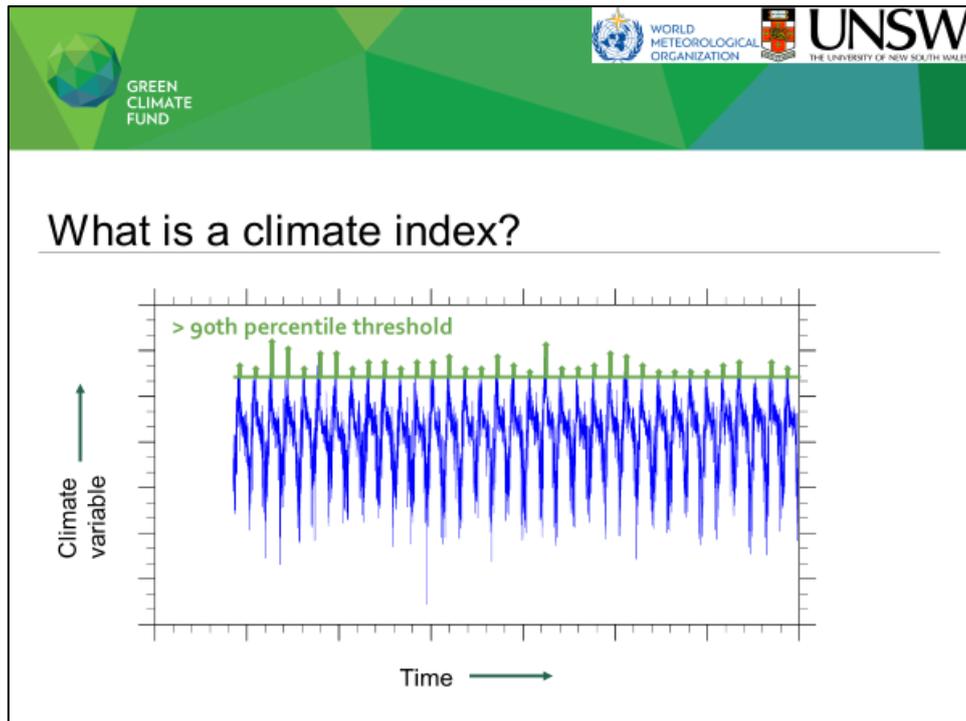




Climate indices

1. What is a climate index and how are they helpful?
2. Sector-specific climate indices



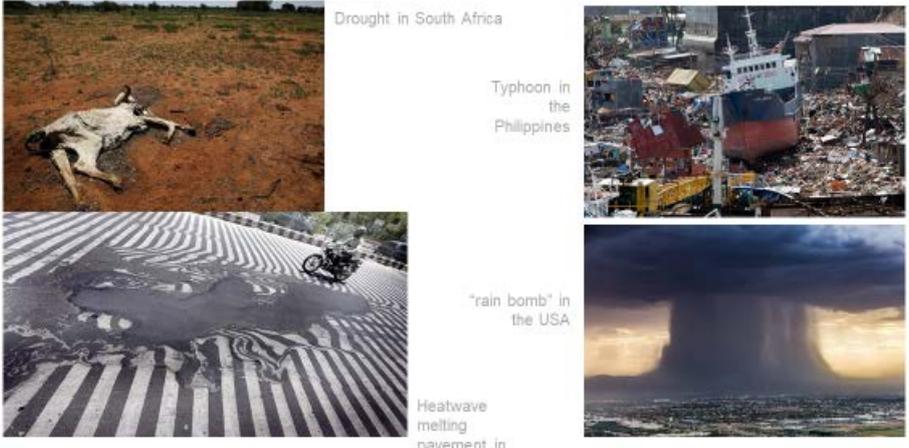


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Means vs Extremes

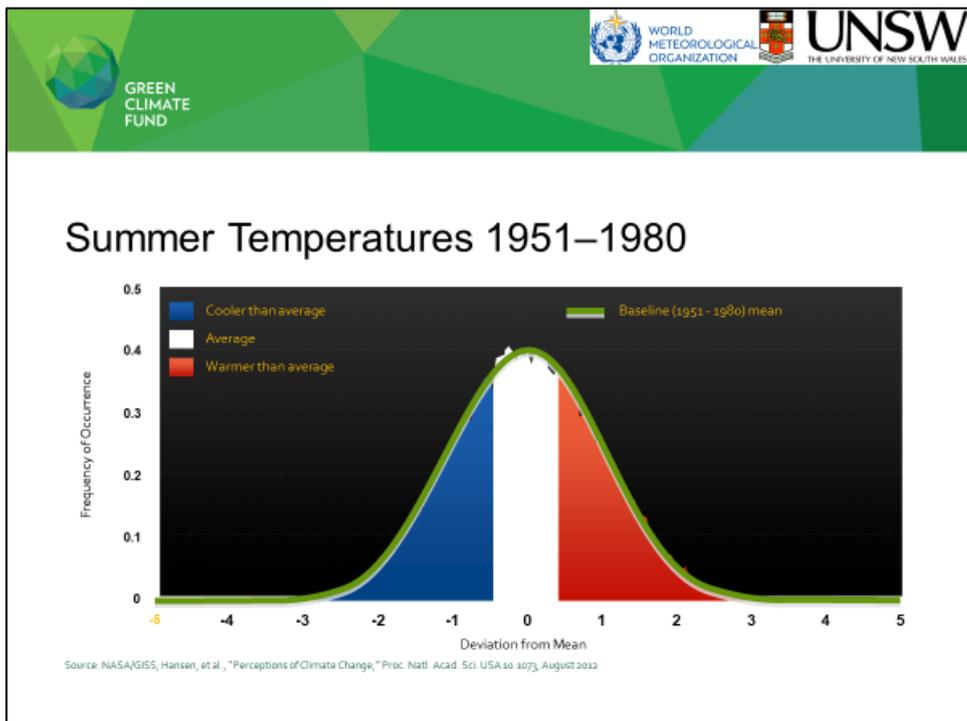


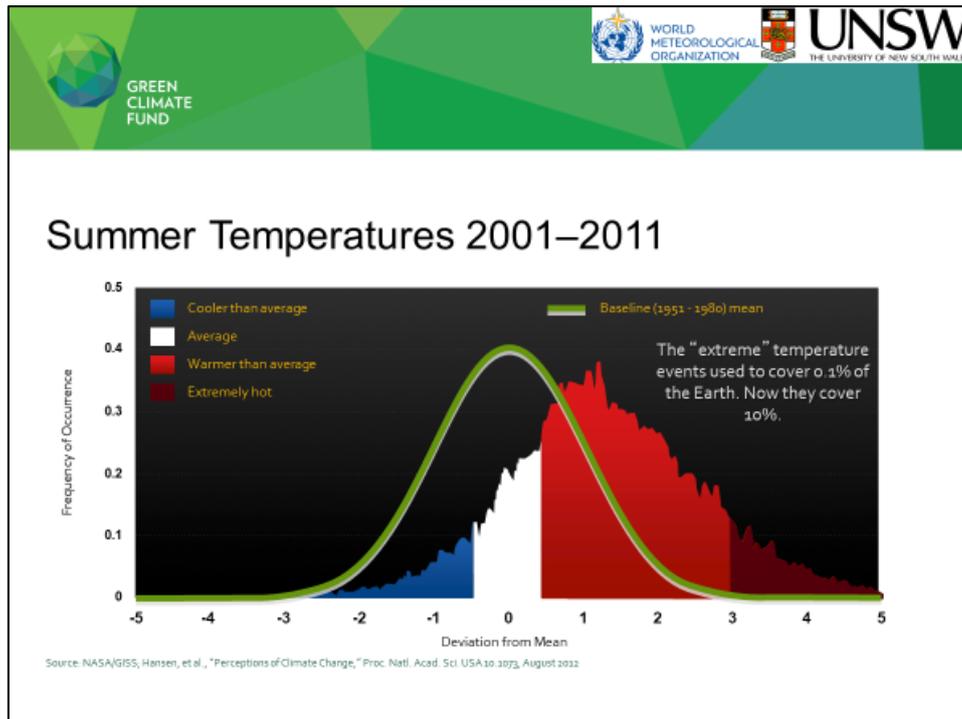
Drought in South Africa

Typhoon in the Philippines

"rain bomb" in the USA

Heatwave melting pavement in India

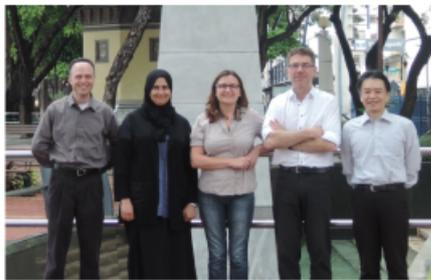







Sector-specific indices by the ET-SCI

- The Expert Team on Sector-specific Climate Indices (ET-SCI).
- Established by WMO to develop sector-relevant indices that can be;
 - Applied across a wide number of sectors
 - Applied across a wide number of regions
 - Flexible according to needs of sectors
 - Used to understand historical changes as well as make useful future predictions
- Not an easy task!
- Currently over 60 indices.
- Only based on temperature and rainfall.



The expert team on sector-specific climate indicators.
<http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/wcp/ccl/opace/opace4/ET-SCI-4-1.php>



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Examples of sector-specific indices

- **Drought indices:** Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI), maximum consecutive dry days.
- **Heatwave indices:** Multiple definitions including the Excess Heat Factor (EHF).
- **Extreme rainfall indices:** Maximum 1 day rainfall, maximum 5 day rainfall.
- **Agricultural indices:** Growing Season Length (GSL), multiple temperature thresholds.



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ClimPACT2

1. What does the software do?
2. How to get it and training with the World Meteorological Organisation



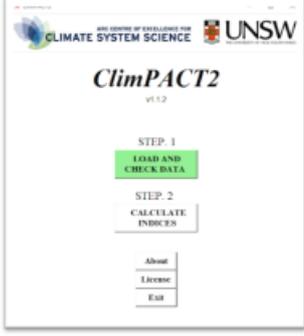



ClimPACT2

- Software package developed at UNSW using the R programming language.
- R and ClimPACT2 available for free.
- Calculates over 60 climate indices and produces over 140 files.
- ClimPACT2 is a collaborative effort.



<https://www.r-project.org/>



<https://github.com/ARCCSS-extremes/climimpact2>

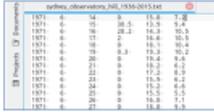





Current capabilities of ClimPACT2

Read in daily temperature and precipitation

Text data for a single location



Spatial data for a region

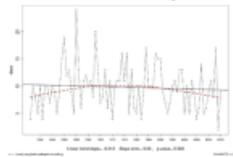


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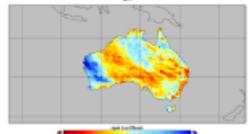


Output monthly and annual indices

Time-series output



Gridded output







ClimPACT2 user base

- 1) Sector specialists and national meteorological/hydrological services.
- 2) Scientists.
- 3) Private enterprise.



Current ClimPACT2 users by country

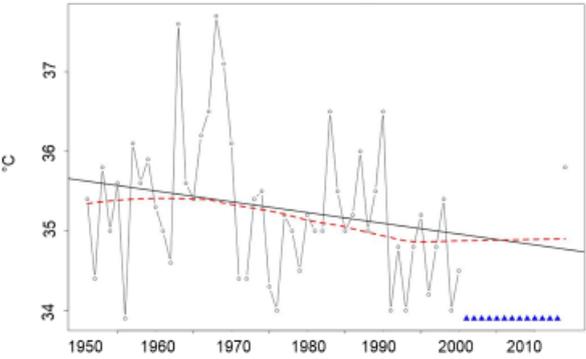
<https://github.com/ARCCSS-extremes/climpact2>



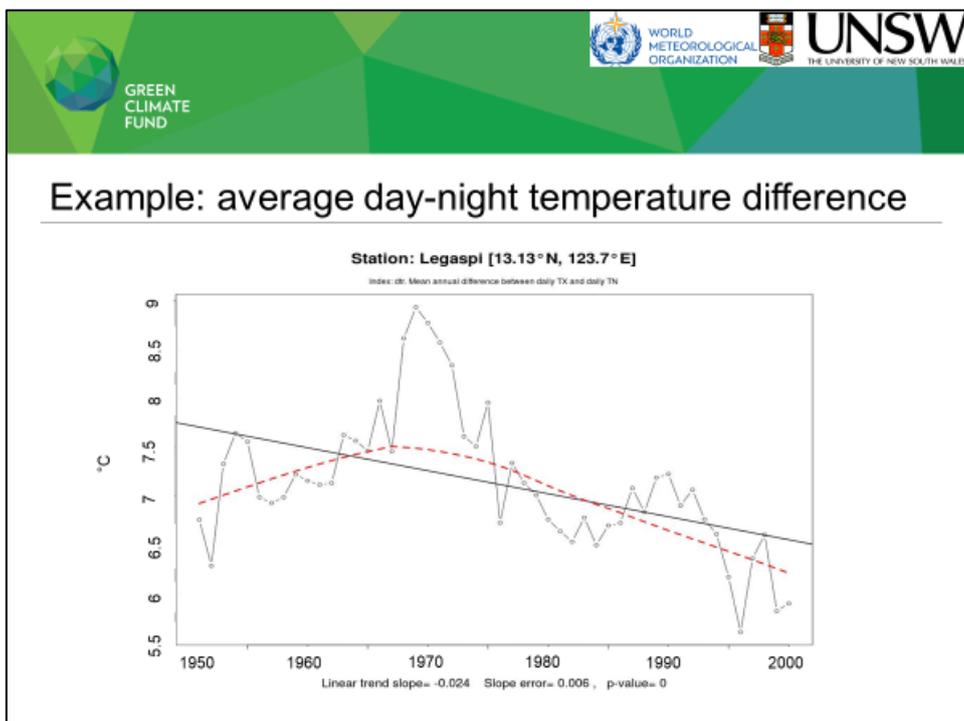
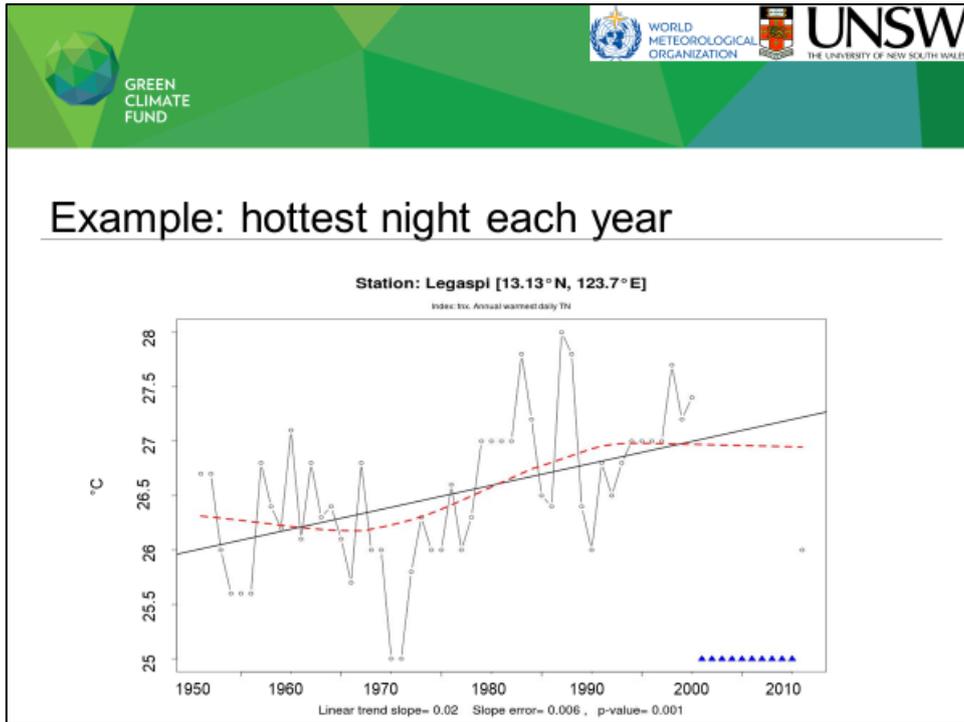


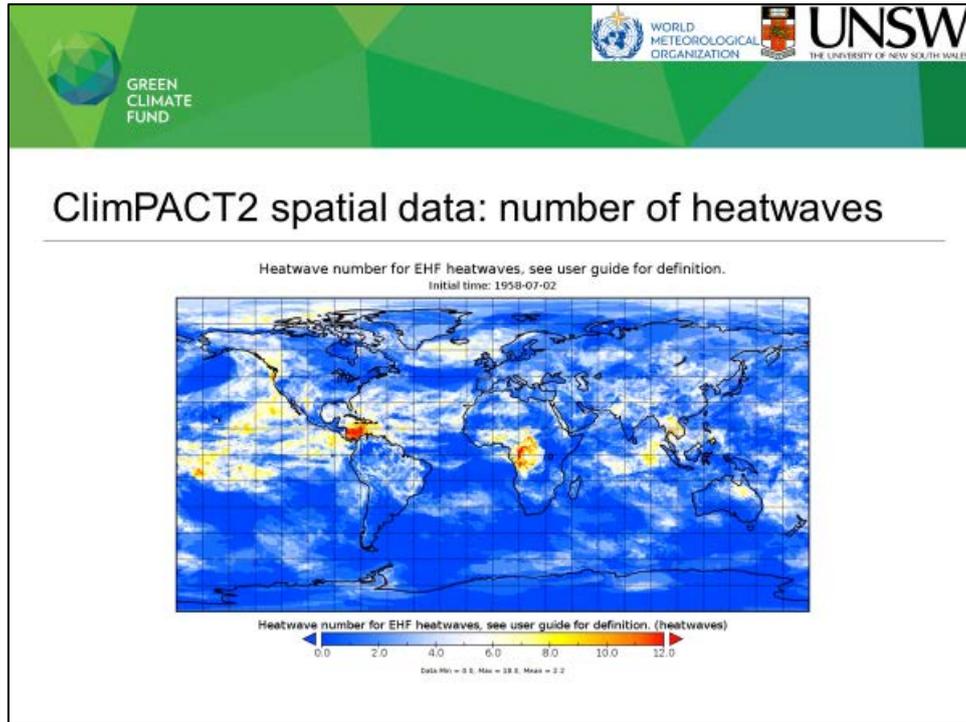
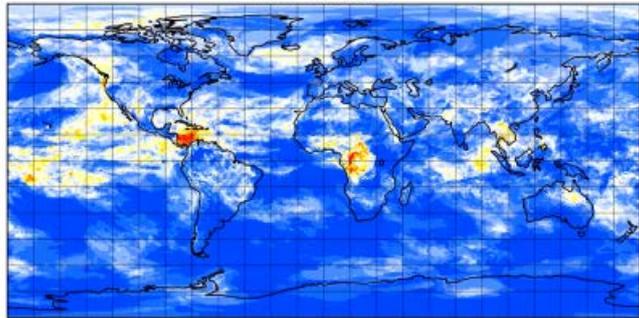
Example: hottest day each year

Station: Legaspi [13.13°N, 123.7°E]
Index: An. Annual normal daily TX



Linear trend slope= -0.014 Slope error= 0.008 p-value= 0.095



ClimPACT2 indices

TABLE A1: Core ET-SCI indices (As agreed July 2011. Updated index names and definitions May 2014). Bold indicates also ETCCDI index.

Short name	Long name	Definition	Plain language description	Units	Time scale	Sector(s)
FD	Frost Days	Number of days when $TN < 0^{\circ}C$	Days when minimum temperature is below $0^{\circ}C$	days	Mon/Ann	H, AFS
TNb2	TN below $2^{\circ}C$	Number of days when $TN < 2^{\circ}C$	Days when minimum temperature is below $2^{\circ}C$	days	Mon/Ann	AFS
TNbn2	TN below $-2^{\circ}C$	Number of days when $TN < -2^{\circ}C$	Days when minimum temperature is below $-2^{\circ}C$	days	Mon/Ann	AFS
TNln20	TN below $-20^{\circ}C$	Number of days when $TN < -20^{\circ}C$	Days when minimum temperature is below $-20^{\circ}C$	days	Mon/Ann	H, AFS
ID	Ice Days	Number of days when $TX < 0^{\circ}C$	Days when maximum temperature is below $0^{\circ}C$	days	Mon/Ann	H, AFS
SU	Summer days	Number of days when $TX > 25^{\circ}C$	Days when maximum temperature exceeds $25^{\circ}C$	days	Mon/Ann	H
TR	Tropical nights	Number of days when $TN > 20^{\circ}C$	Days when minimum temperature exceeds $20^{\circ}C$	days	Mon/Ann	H, AFS
GSL	Growing Season Length	Annual number of days between the first occurrence of 6 consecutive days with $TM > 5^{\circ}C$ and the first occurrence of 6 consecutive days with $TM < 5^{\circ}C$	Length of time in which plants can grow	days	Ann	AFS
TXx	Max TX	Warmest daily TX	Hottest day	$^{\circ}C$	Mon/Ann	AFS
Tnn	Min TN	Coldest daily TN	Coldest night	$^{\circ}C$	Mon/Ann	AFS
WSDI	Warm spell duration indicator	Annual number of days contributing to events where 6 or more consecutive days experience $TX > 90th$ percentile	Number of days contributing to a warm period (where the period has to be at least 6 days long)	days	Ann	H, AFS, WRH
WSDii	User-defined WSDI	Annual number of days contributing to events where d or more consecutive days experience $TX > 90th$ percentile	Number of days contributing to a warm period (where the minimum length is user-specified)	days	Ann	H, AFS, WRH
CSDI	Cold spell duration indicator	Annual number of days contributing to events where 6 or more consecutive days experience $TN < 10th$ percentile	Number of days contributing to a cold period (where the period has to be at least 6 days long)	days	Ann	H, AFS

ClimPACT2 user guide lists all 60+ indices





How might climate indices be used in adaptation?

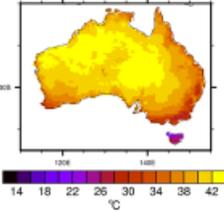


Weather and Climate Extremes
Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/wce

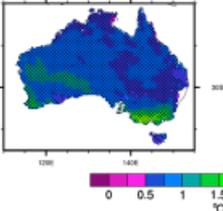
Australian climate extremes in the 21st century according to a regional climate model ensemble: Implications for health and agriculture
N. Herold^{a,*}, M. Eklonia^a, A. Rola^a, J. Gallic^a, J.P. Evans^b

Hottest spring day

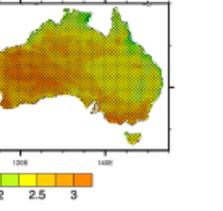
1990-2009



2020-2039 change



2060-2079 change







Thank you

Dr. Nicholas Herold
nicholas.herold@unsw.edu.au

Some resources:

- [Expert Team on Sector-specific Climate Indices](#): WMO group advocating sector-relevant climate indices.
- [ClimPACT2](#): Software to calculate indices.
- [WMO Climate services toolkit](#): Database of online tools, resources and training for climate change.
- [Climdex](#): an online portal to calculate SOME indices at a global scale using observational datasets.


Session 2
Preparing adaptation project pipelines
with strong climate rationale
Panel Discussion



Edna Juanillo
*Weather Services Chief,
PAGASA*



Randall Dobayou
*Deputy Executive Director,
EPA, Liberia*



Anne Hammil
Director, IISD



Manasa Katonivaliku
*Project Development Specialist
- Climate Resilience and
Adaptation, SPREP*


Session 2
Preparing adaptation project pipelines
with strong climate rationale
Panel Discussion

1. What in your opinion are the key barriers to i) uptake and 2) investments in climate information and early services in adaptation planning?
2. What can be done to drive uptake of climate information and early warning services for dynamic policy and decision-making in non-annex I countries (developing countries)? How can countries catalyze investments for climate information and early warning services?
3. Can you share some of the best practices, opportunities and challenges PAGASA has demonstrated/experienced in supporting disaster management in the Philippines?
4. What are the major challenges you have experienced in establishing a strong climate rationale for the NAP and other climate project design?
5. What are your expectations from this workshop?



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Q&A

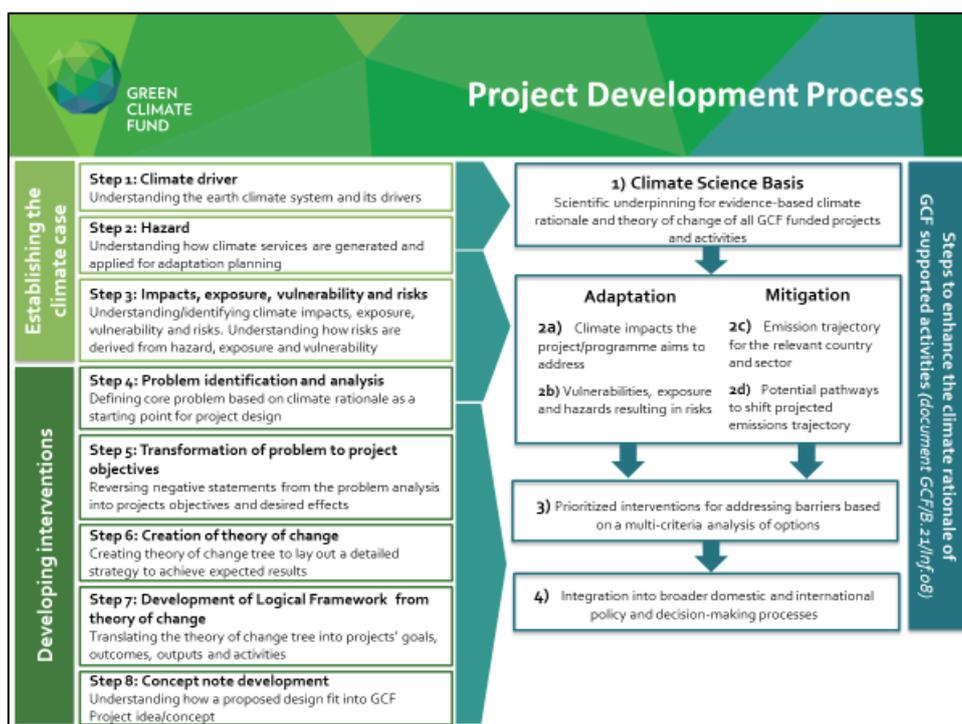
Send questions and vote at:
slido.com

Event code:
#GCFAdaptation



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Introduction to Technical Clinics





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Session 2

Expected Outcomes

During the technical clinics:

1. Complete your own process map from Step 1 to 3
2. Identify problem statement



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Session 2

Technical clinics – rooms and location

Sector	Group facilitator	Room
Agriculture	Mr Michael Roy	San Cristobal, 2 nd 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

Annex 8. Session 3 Presentation

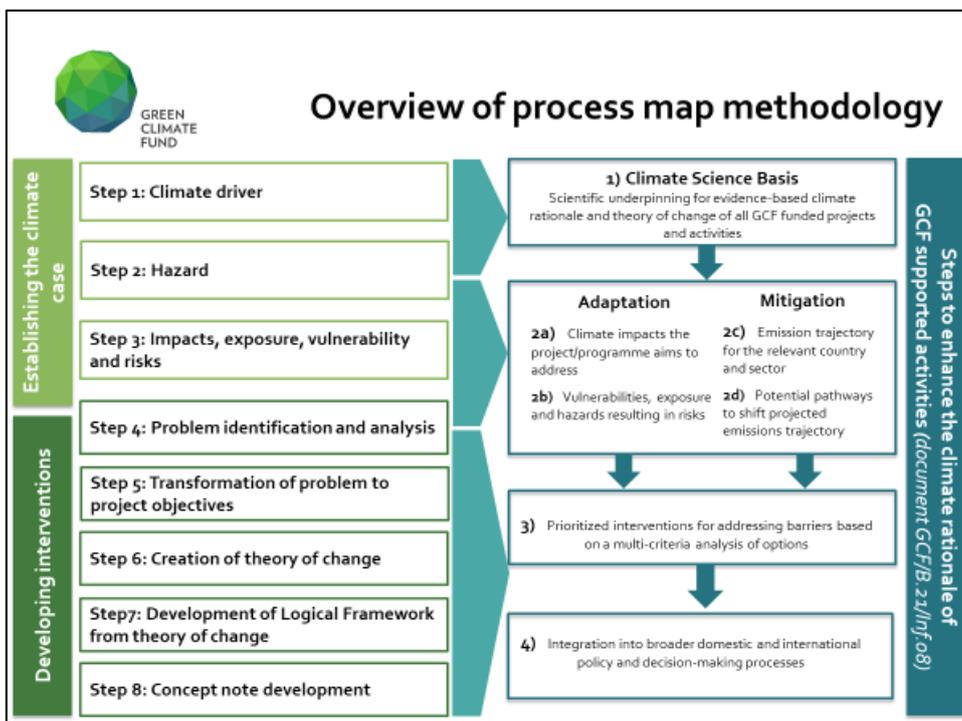


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Session 3

Project design – pulling it all together

Moderated by German Velasquez





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)



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.

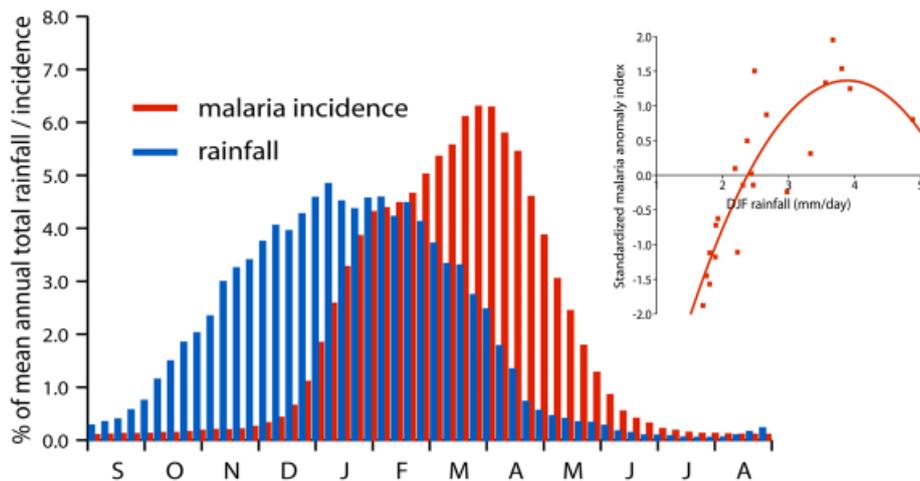


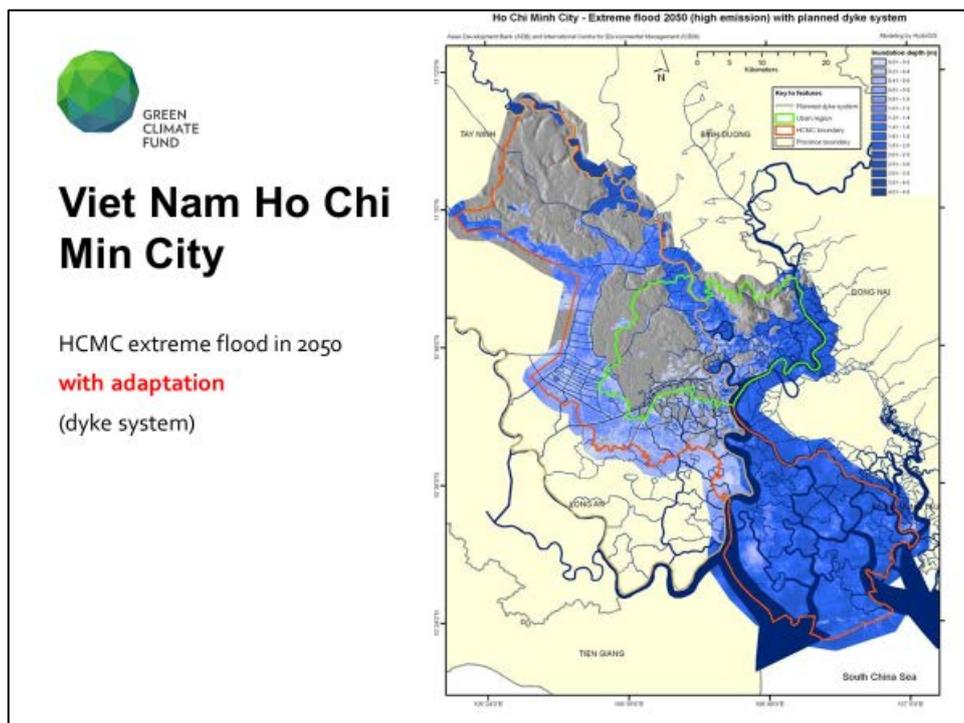
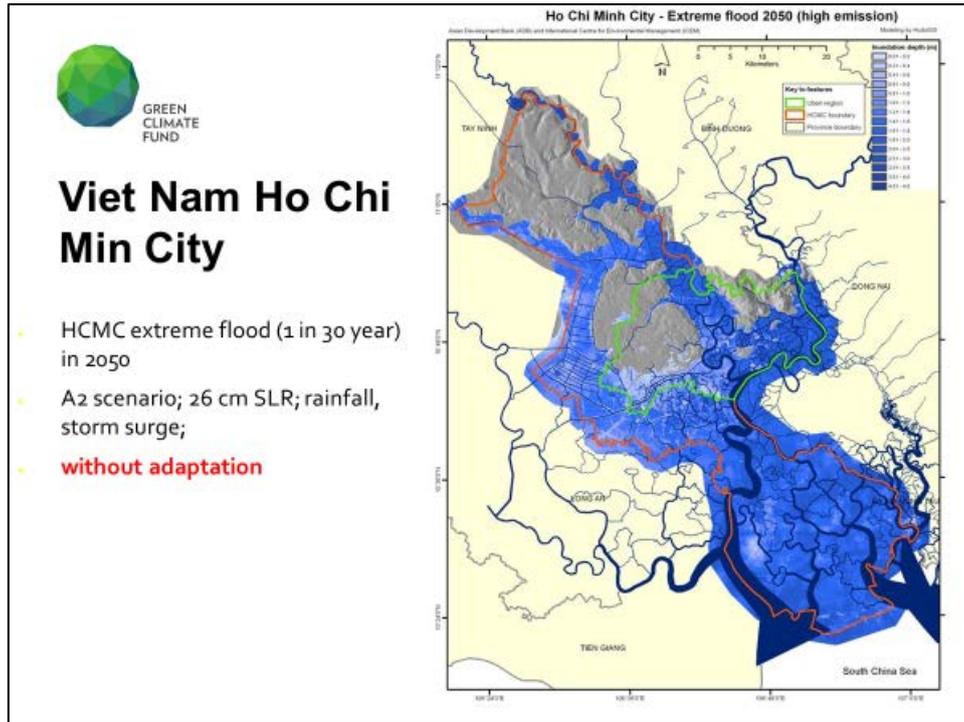
Brief Examples

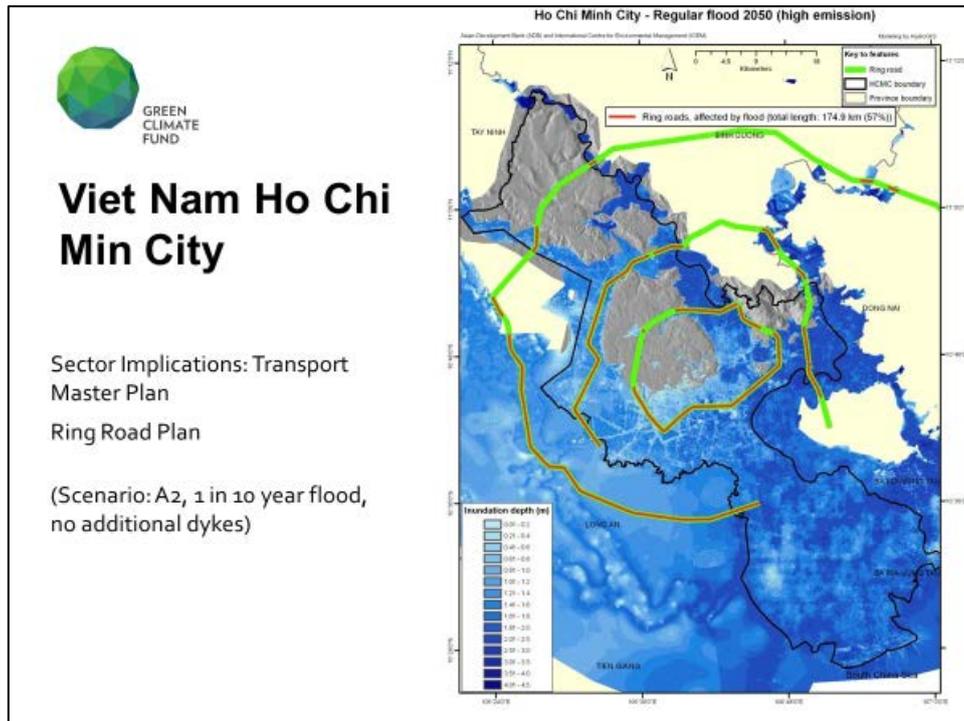


Epidemic Malaria in Botswana

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





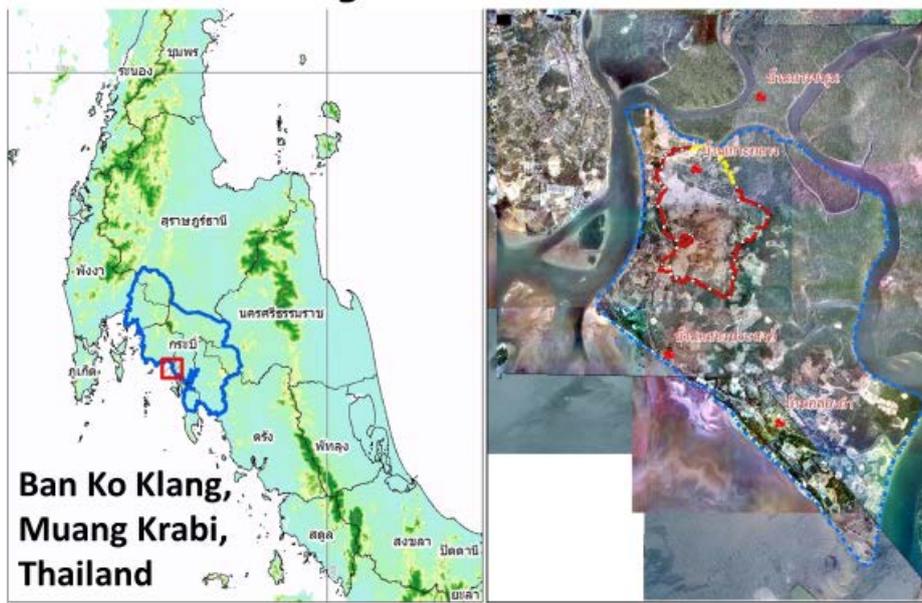


Viet Nam Ho Chi Min City

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







Maximum Benefit:Cost for Dyke Options

	1980-2009		2010-2039		2040-2069		2070-2099	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Dyke								
Height (m MSL ₀)	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



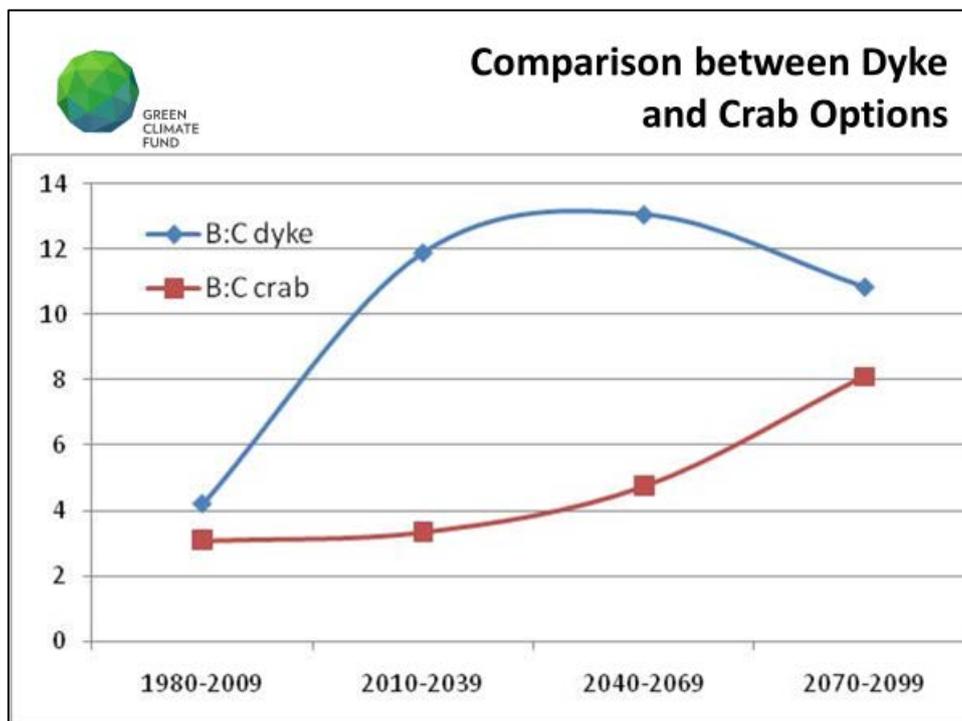
Response Option 2: Dyke and Compensation

Dyke Height (m MSL ₀)	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





Session 3
Project design – pulling it all together
Panel discussion



Lassina Coulibaly
*Resource Mobilization
Section Chief, Agence de
l'Environnement et du
Développement Durable*

Manasa Katonivaliku
*Project Development
Specialist - Climate Resilience
and Adaptation, SPREP*

Mara Baviera
Task Manager, UNEP



Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (AEDD)



experiences and good practices
of adaptation project
development

By : Dr. Lassina Coulibaly



Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (AEDD)

Success Factors

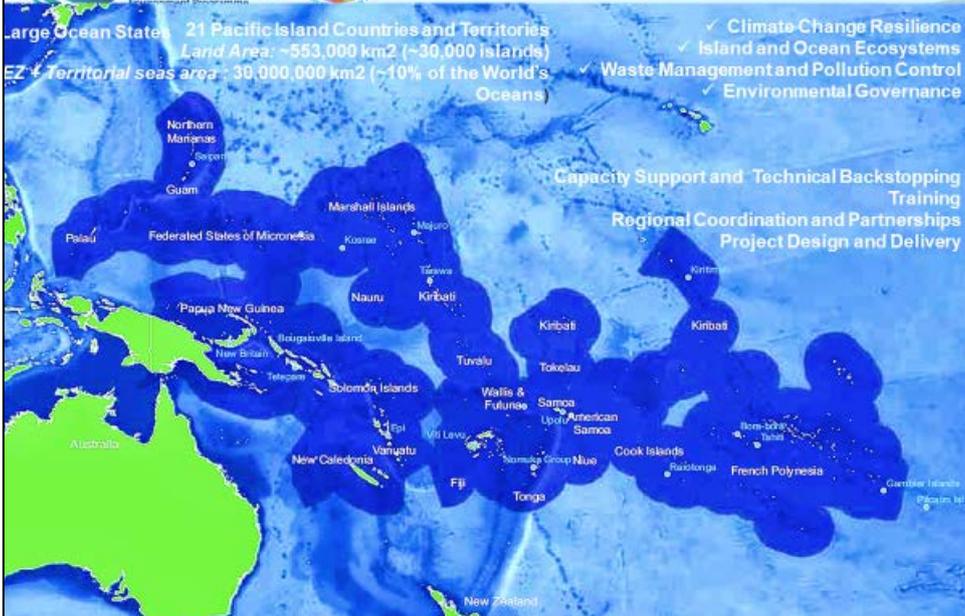
- Existing documentations on climate change (NAPA, Vulnerability studies, counties' Socio-Economical Development Plan,
- Leadership: to carry project idea
- Engagement:
 - engagement and collaboration with stakeholders
 - several engagement workshops (mall groups, large group discussions, field trips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




Large Ocean States 21 Pacific Island Countries and Territories
 Land Area: ~553,000 km² (~30,000 islands)
 EEZ & 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





25 SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme

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)

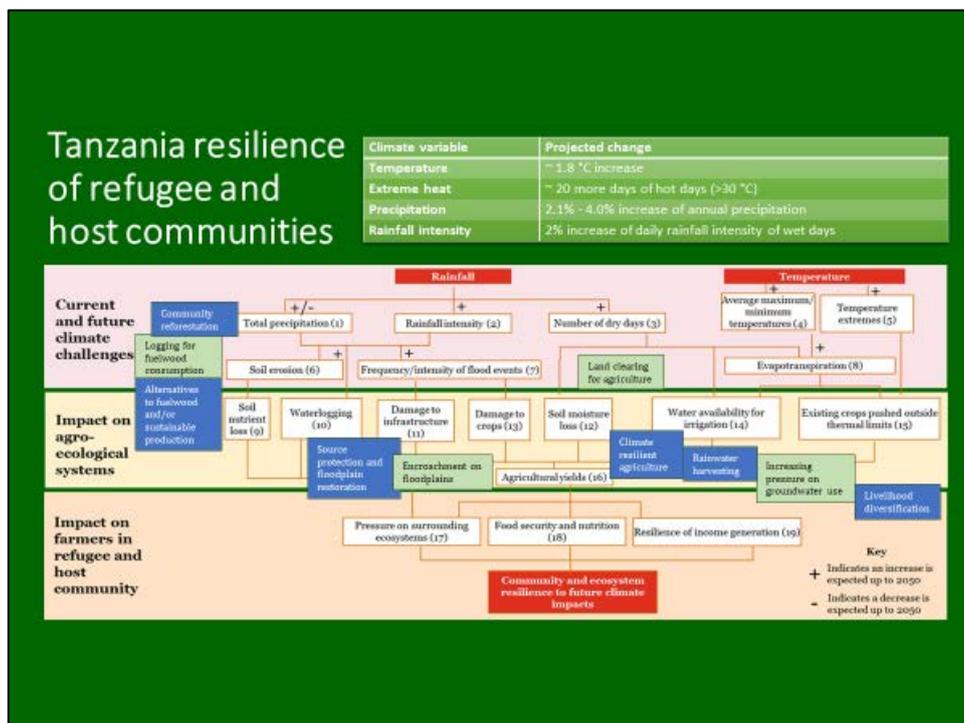
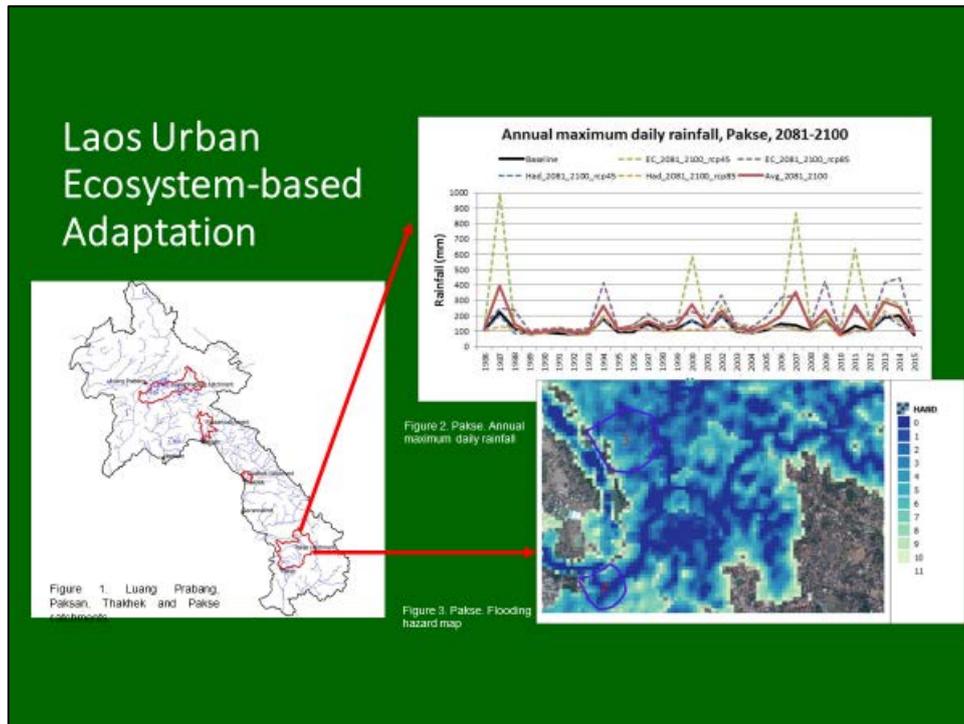


25 SPREP
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme

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

25





Session 3

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



Session 3

Technical clinics – rooms and location

Sector	Group facilitator	Room
Agriculture	Mr Michael Roy	San Cristobal, 2 nd 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

Annex 9. Session 4 Presentation






 **Who We Are**
PSF engages PS to tackle mitigation & adaptation

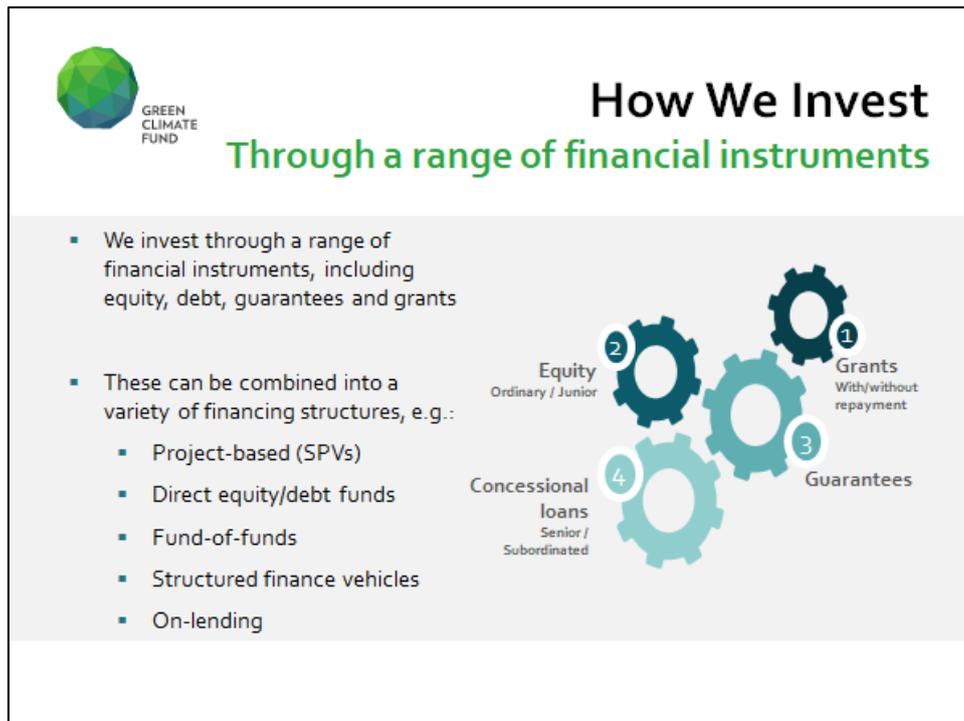
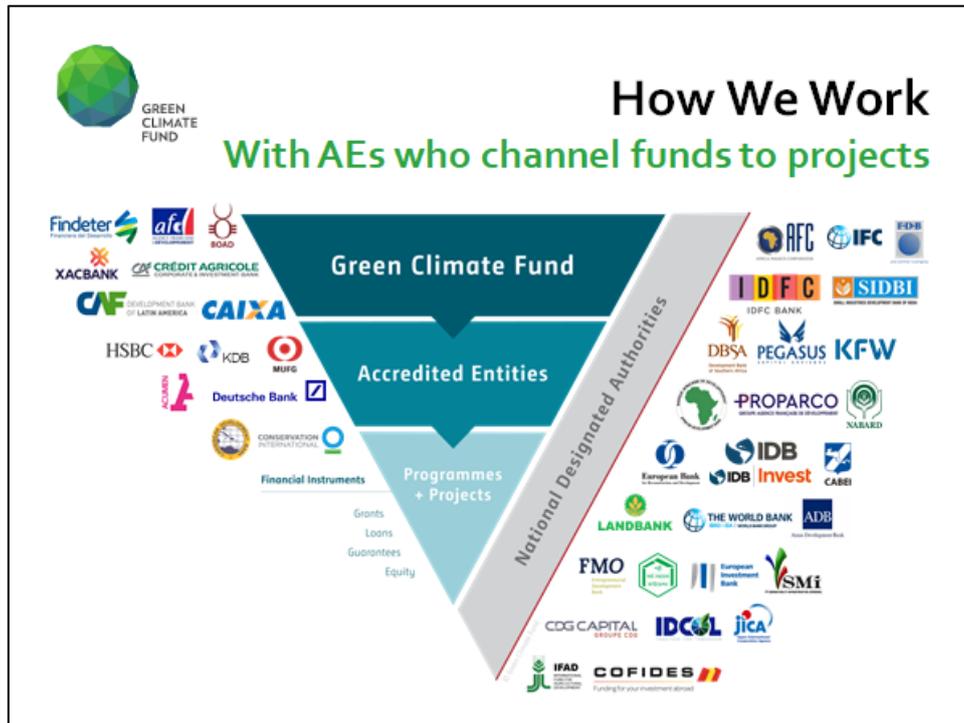
The Green Climate Fund's
Private Sector Facility

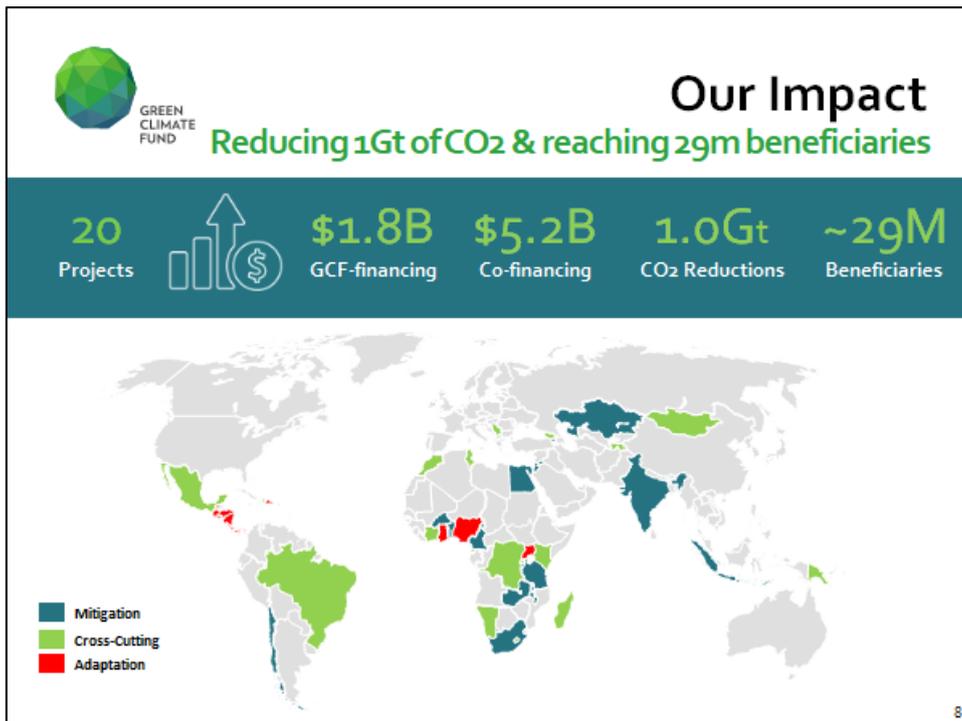
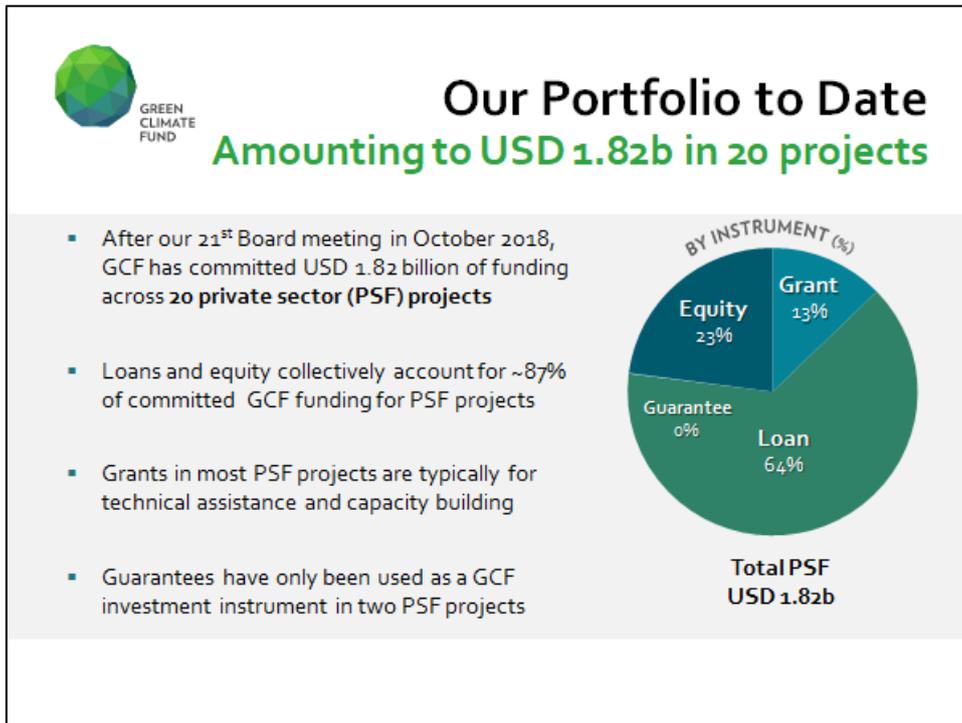
We offer

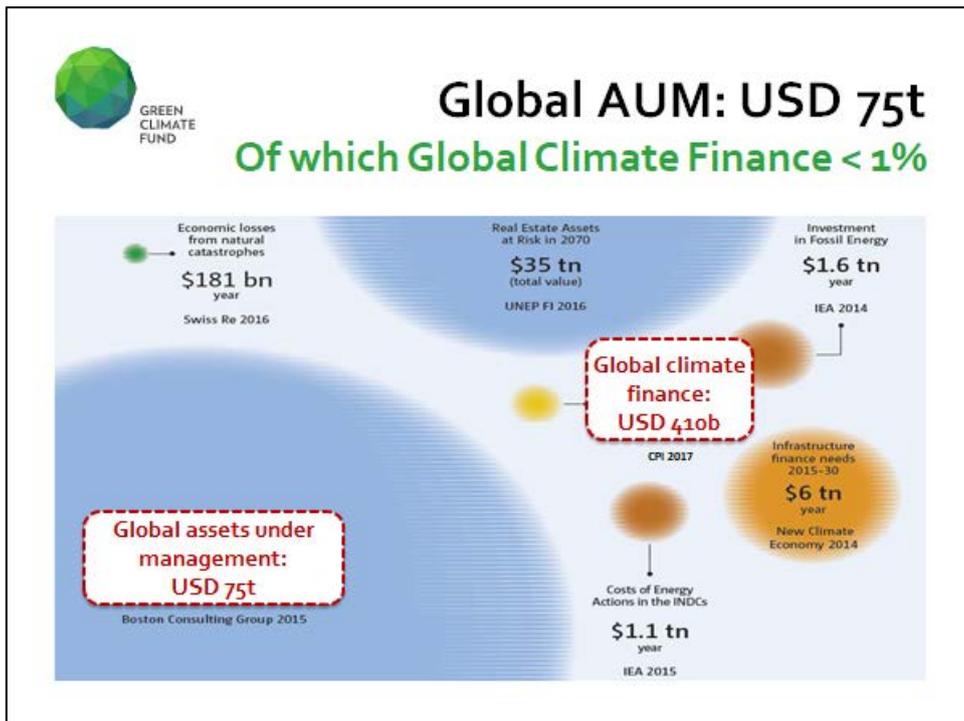
- Tailored, lifecycle, concessional financing for high impact climate projects
- De-risking & scaling up private capital to solve climate challenges and barriers
- Expertise to help structure project ideas

 Transport	 Infrastructure	 Ecosystems	 Energy
 Buildings, Cities, Industries	 Health, food and watersecurity	 Livelihoods of people & comm.	 Forests and land use

➤ Engaging both local and global private sector to support climate action in developing countries



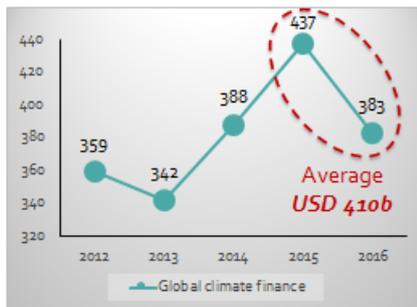




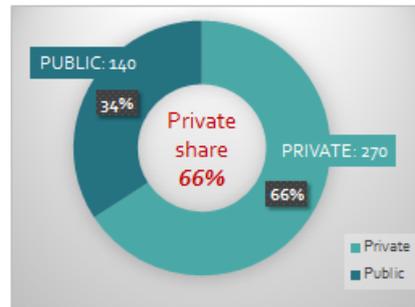


Climate Finance: USD 410b 66% coming from the Private Sector

Global Climate Finance 2012-2016 (USD billion)



Investment by Source, 2015/2016 (USD billion)

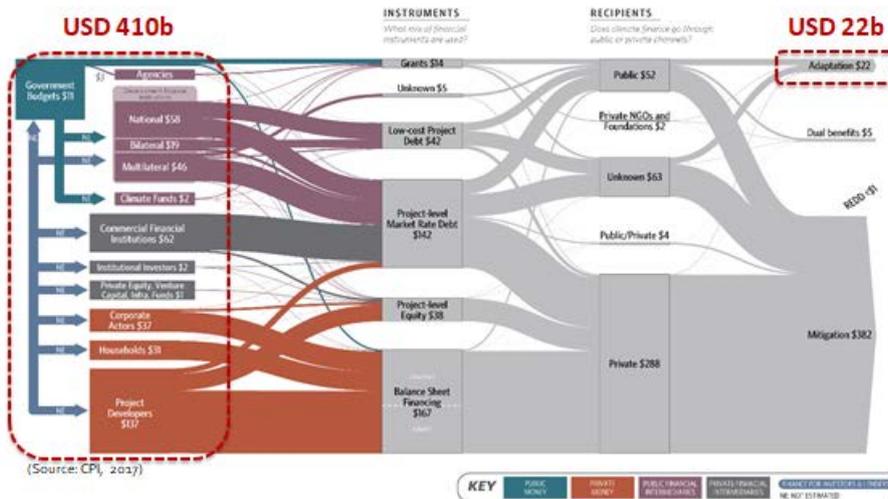


(Source: CPI, 2017)

- Record in 2015 driven by surge in RE investments in China, U.S., Japan
- Decrease in 2016 due to falling technology costs and lower deployment in some countries



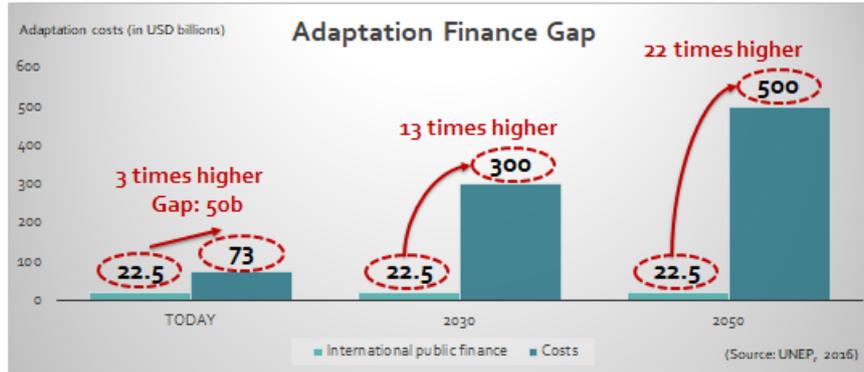
Climate Finance: USD 410b USD 22b used for Adaptation Finance





Adaptation Finance Gap*: 50b Costs 3 times higher & expected to grow

- Adaptation costs are higher than what is currently estimated to be spent.

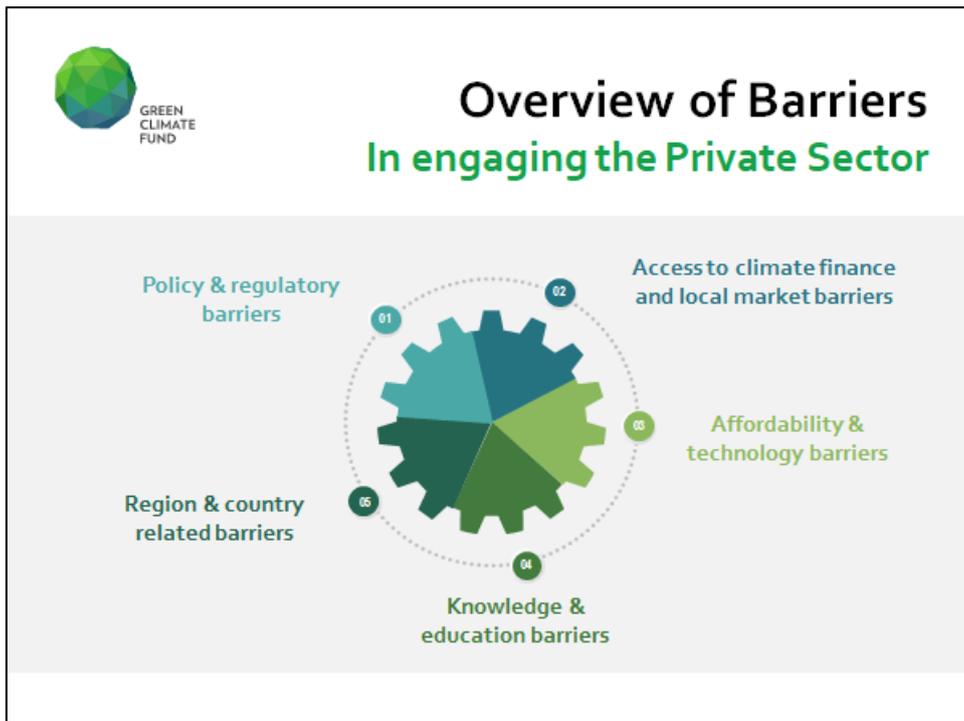


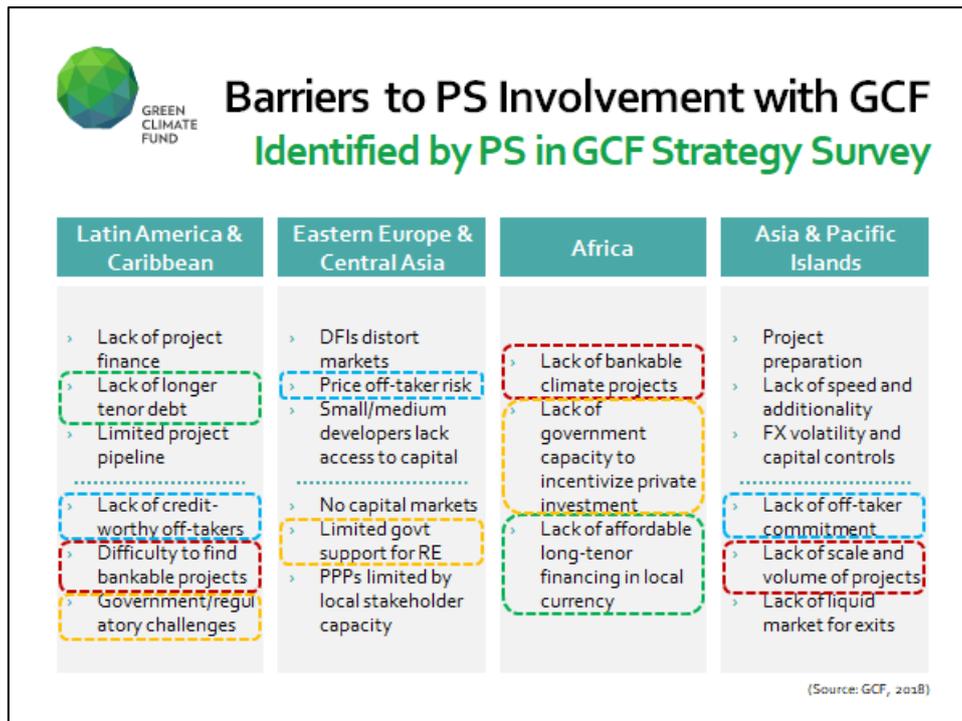
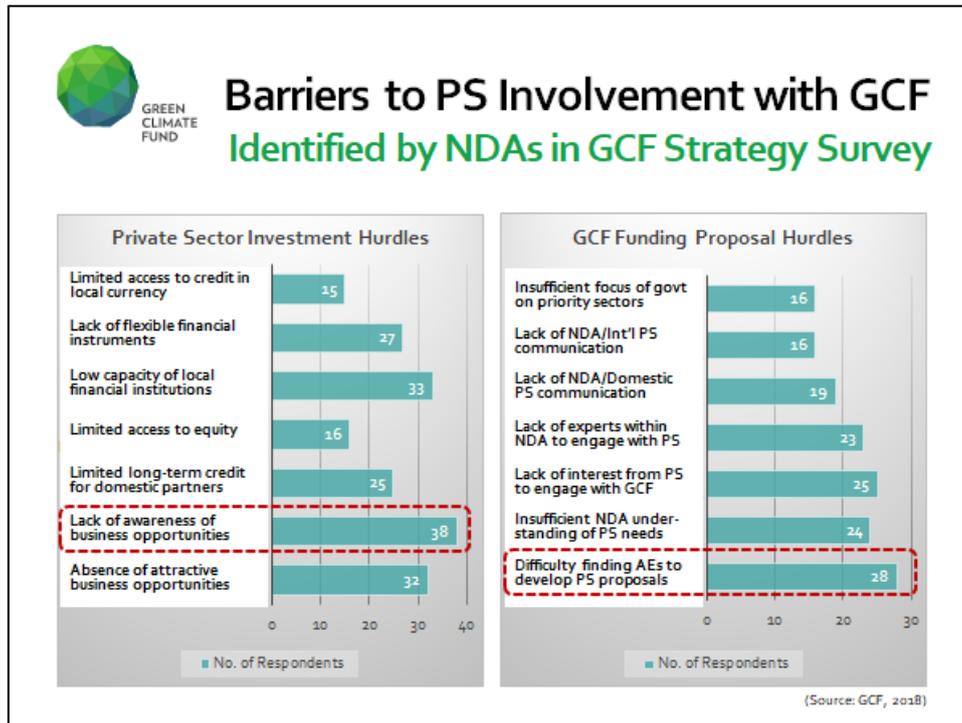
* The adaptation finance gap can be defined as the difference between the costs of meeting a given adaptation target and the amount of finance available.



Relevance of Private Sector To fill the climate finance gap

- Up to **USD 300b till 2030 (& 500b till 2050)** will be needed to meet adaptation finance requirements
- Government budgets will not be enough** to address climate change
- Private capital is essential for investments** and technological innovation to fill the climate finance gap

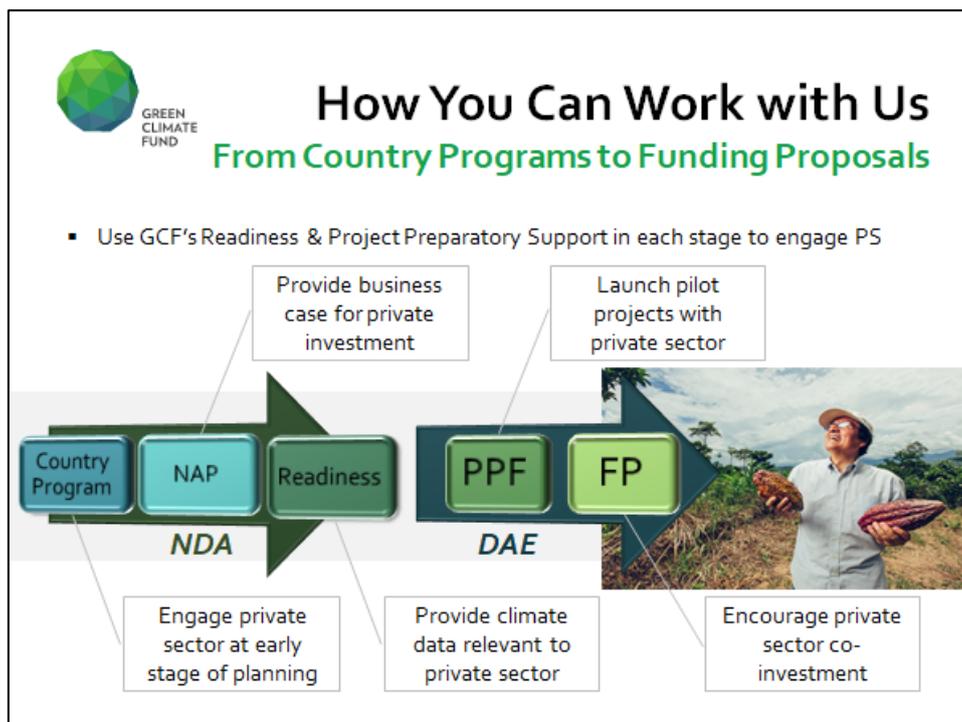
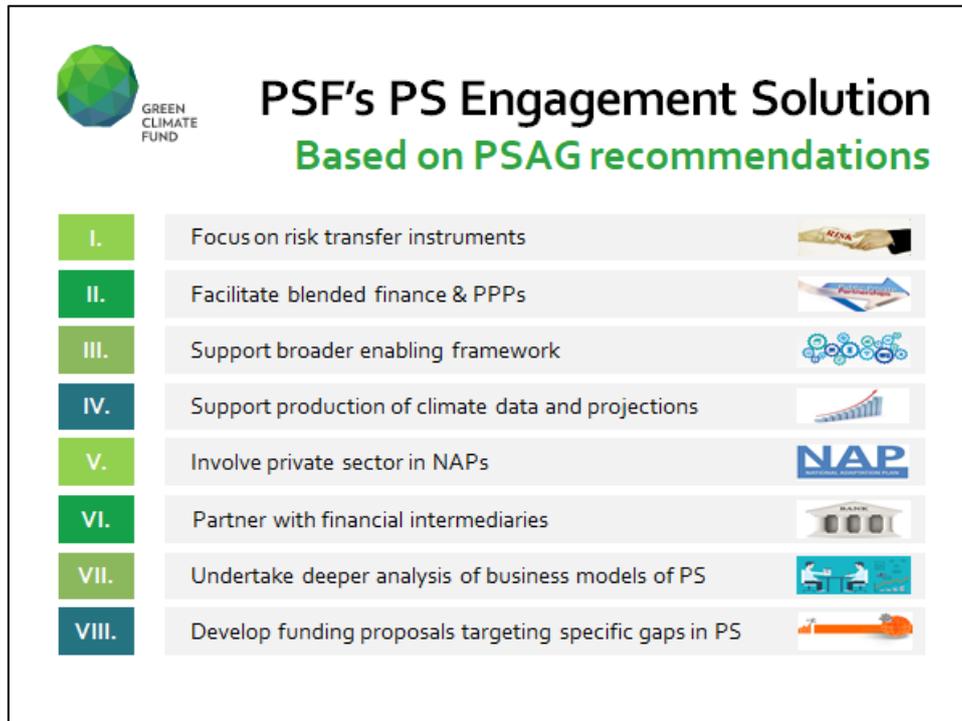






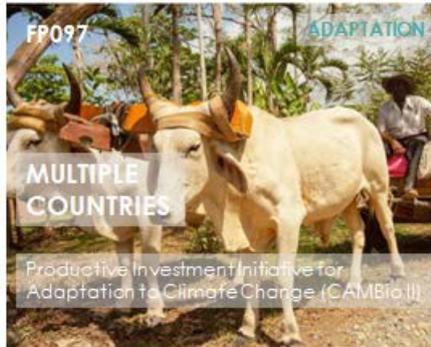
Role of Public Sector In unlocking Climate Investments

- GCF can help local governments to:
 - I. Get climate policies right
 - › Put in place clear and consistent policies
 - › Integrate NDC commitments into national development strategies and other sector policies (ex. NAPs)
 - II. Strengthen the PS Investment Climate
 - › Create a robust enabling environment for private investment
 - › Reduce transaction costs and risks associated with PPPs
 - › Introduce investment policies and incentives
 - III. Strategically use limited budget
 - › Use public funds to mobilize larger sums of private capital
 - › Support project development to mobilize private capital
 - › Design financial mechanisms to attract institutional investors





To Create Adaptation Projects Such as CAMBio II & Acumen



USD 15.5m loan & grant to promote adaptation activities for agricultural MSMEs in Latin America



USD 26m equity & grant for adaptation impact fund to support and scale up agribusinesses in Africa



Contacts



Federico Gallopin
Lead Energy Specialist
Private Sector Facility
fgallopin@gcfund.org
+82 10 4419 6022



Tom Bishop
Associate Professional
Private Sector Facility
tbishop@gcfund.org
+ 82 10 4207 6360

E-Mail
privatesector@gcfund.org

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
175, Art Center-daero

Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea



Breakout Sessions

Session 4A.

Public-Private engagement for national adaptation planning
Presenter: Tom Bishop

1. Presentation
 - Private sector engagement in NAPs
 - NAP review on how private sector can add value
 - Country experiences
2. Break-out discussion
3. Q&A

Session 4B.

Developing an adaptation private sector proposal for the GCF
Presenter: Federico Gallopin

1. Presentation
 - What PSF looks for in an FP
 - Examples of adaptation FPs and PPFs
 - Country experiences
2. Break-out discussion
3. Q&A



Public-Private Engagement for National Adaptation Planning

Adaptation Rationale Workshop
14-17 November 2018, Cebu, Philippines



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Table of Contents

1. Country Experiences
2. Private Sector Engagement in NAPs
3. Workshop – Peer NAP Review



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1. Country Experiences



Speakers



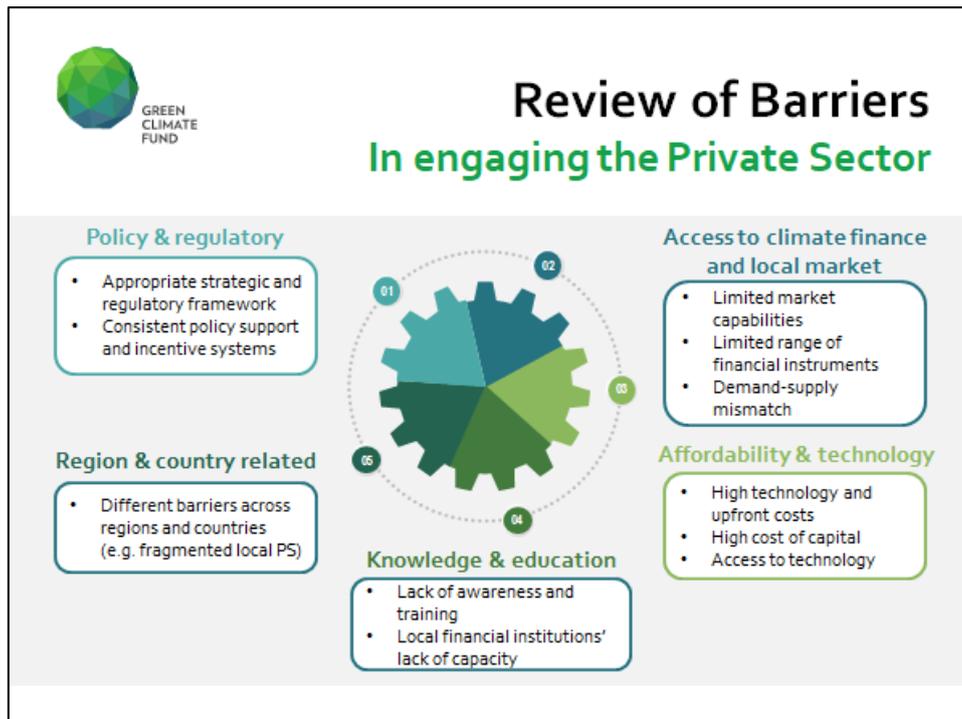
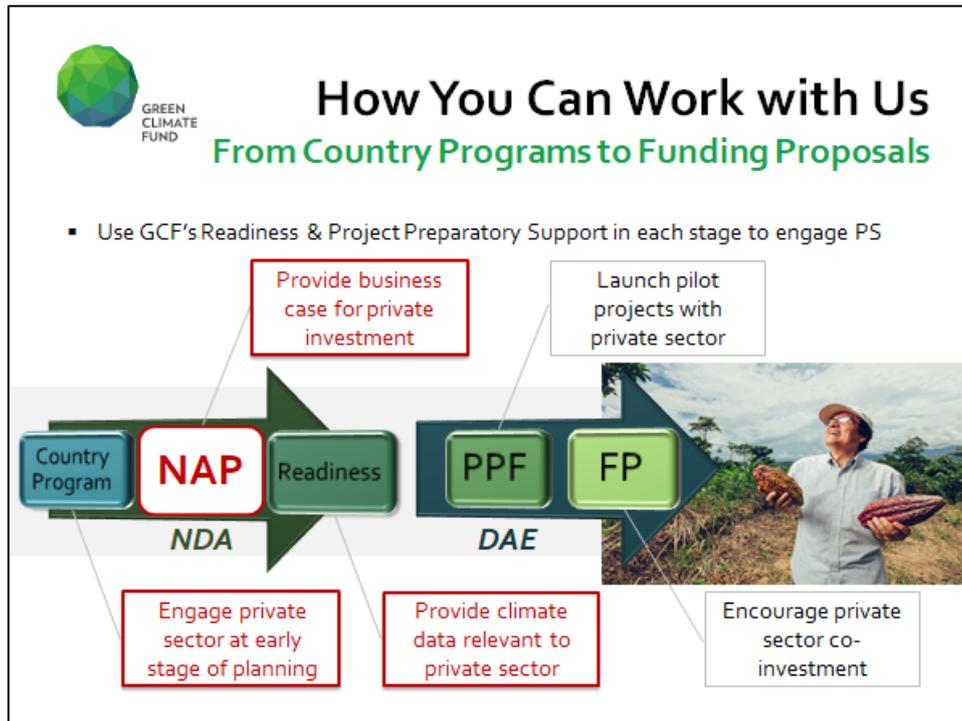
Mr. Pablo Devis Posada
Environmental Coordinator
Fondo Accion



Felix Addo-Okyireh
Regional Director
Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana



2. Private Sector Engagement in NAPs





GCF's NAP support Designed to address barriers

<GCF Review Criteria>

I.	Strategic focus of the proposal within a national vision
II.	Plan to address specific vulnerabilities and climate impacts
III.	Adaptation financing strategy
IV.	Theory of Change
V.	Avoidance of duplication of effort
VI.	Stakeholder engagement
VII.	Gender considerations
VIII.	Private sector investment strategy
IX.	Monitoring and evaluation
X.	Coherence and complementarity with other Funds

<Examples of good practice>

- Producing evidence base to support **business case** for private investment
- Defining sustainable **finance sector strategy**
- Communicating **climate information** to attract private investment & raise awareness
- Engaging with finance sector to develop **new financial products**
- Catalyzing **public-private partnerships** for adaptation



NAP Best Practices To engage the Private Sector

I. Stakeholder Engagement / Capacity Building	II. Pipeline Development	III. Financing Strategy / Climate Data	IV. Regulatory
› E.g. Engaging the microfinance sector to determine needs for reaching BoP customers	› E.g. Mapping best available technologies for crop and soil management	› E.g. Exploring PPP options with local banks	› E.g. Concessional loan terms for adaptation project from central bank

Each item should be tailored to national context with specific outcomes



Sample NAP Action Item To engage the Private Sector

	Less effective <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engage private sector for climate changeOutcome: Workshop for private sector actors
	Better <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engage private sector stakeholders to develop needs assessment to encourage investment in priority sectors.Outcome: Semi-annual forum with feasibility study
	Best <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engage central bank, national banking association and microfinance associations to develop needs assessment to encourage investment in agriculture sector.Outcome: Semi-annual forum with working group and knowledge management center.Outcome: Proposed policy changes to improve adaptation investment environment.

Will require working knowledge of the private sector context in your country



3. Workshop – Peer NAP Review



NAP Workshop Peer Review

I.

- **General questions for the group?**



II.

- **Review NAPs with peers and switch every 10 minutes with the goal of:**
 - Identify stakeholders and delivery partners
 - Compare practices and identify more specific action items for your NAP in each category:
 - 1) Stakeholder Engagement / Capacity Building
 - 2) Pipeline Development
 - 3) Financing Strategy / Climate Data
 - 4) Regulatory
 - Utilize technical specialists and delivery partners that are here





Annex

I. Stakeholder Engagement / Capacity Building

- Engaging with the finance sector to develop new financial products, blended finance approaches, and/or service markets that accelerate uptake of climate -smart technologies
- Catalyzing private-public partnerships for adaptation action
- Engaging private sector and public decision-makers, including at local levels, in planning based on accessible climate impact and vulnerability information.

II. Pipeline Development

- Developing a prioritized pipeline of adaptation programs and project ideas, as well as concepts notes for submission to GCF, drawing relevant prioritization criteria as needed from existing methodologies. To avoid any possible conflict of interest deriving from the Delivery Partner's role as an AE to the GCF, the prioritization of projects for GCF funding should be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, under the leadership of the NDA.
- Mapping of best available technologies and suppliers in targeted sectors.



Annex

III. Financing Strategy/Climate Data

- o Developing a strategy that defines high potential funding sources for specified areas of adaptation action, including private and public, domestic and international sources
- o Producing the evidence base that supports the business case for private investment in climate resilience.
- o Defining a sustainable finance sector investment strategy.
- o Communicating tailored climate information to attract private sector investment for adaptation.
- o Exploring blended finance options to use development finance or philanthropy to mobilize private financing for adaptation.

IV. Regulatory

- o Developing financial sector policy guidelines or regulations to incentivize climate/adaptation investment from the private sector
- o Considering a combination of funding options from taxes (public resources), tariffs (private payments), and transfers (international cooperation); as well as financing of up-front capital to be repaid over a period of time. Financing may make use of instruments such as loans, bonds, equity and others.



Developing an adaptation private sector proposal for the GCF

Adaptation Rationale Workshop

14-17 November 2018, Cebu, Philippines





Our Strategy

- I.** **Take more risk to crowd in finance for paradigm shift**
e.g. (i) local currency financing and (ii) more equity / less debt
- II.** **Support the development of climate-compatible financial systems**
e.g. (i) readiness, financing for national climate banks and (ii) support to build capital markets for "green" securities
- III.** **Act as a "market maker" for sector transformation**
e.g. (i) strengthened GCF Country Programs and (ii) targeted programs and RFPs to implement national sector priorities
- IV.** **Consider reforms that can improve impact and engagement with PS**
e.g. (i) PSF direct financing; (ii) Project cycle ("notification") and accreditation reforms and (iii) capitalise PSF

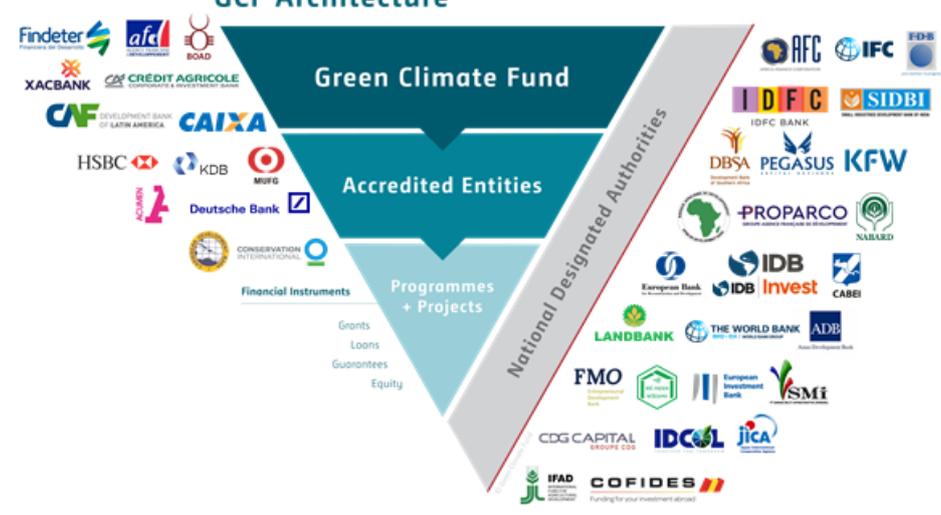
➤ Risk-inclined and impact-oriented keystone institution in the climate finance space



How We Work

With AEs who channel funds to projects

GCF Architecture



The diagram illustrates the GCF Architecture as a funnel. At the top is the **Green Climate Fund**. Below it are **Accredited Entities**. A diagonal line separates the Accredited Entities from the **National Designated Authorities**. Below the NDA is the **Financial Instruments** layer, which includes Grants, Loans, Guarantees, and Equity. At the bottom of the funnel is **Programmes + Projects**. The diagram is surrounded by logos of various partner organizations, including Findeter, afc, BOAD, XACBANK, CREDIT AGRICOLE, CAIXA, HSBC, KDB, MIFG, Deutsche Bank, CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL, AFC, IFC, FDB, IDFC, SIDBI, IDFC BANK, DBSA, PEGASUS, KFW, PROPARCO, SABARD, European Bank, IDB Invest, CABEI, LANDBANK, THE WORLD BANK, ADB, FMO, European Investment Bank, SMI, CDG CAPITAL, IDCOL, JICA, and IFAD/COFIDES.



What Do We Look For?

Additionality of GCF Funding

- Why GCF?
- Projects must crowd-in additional financing on top of GCF

Strong Climate Rationale

- Climate Impact of investment is key
- Scientific evidence to provided

8 Results Areas


Energy


Transport


Buildings, Cities, Industries


Ecosystems


Livelihoods of people & communities


Health, food and water security


Forests and land use


Infrastructure

Compliance with GCF Policies

- Fiduciary standards
- Risk Management
- ESS
- M&E Criteria
- Gender Policy
- Legal Standards

Country Driven Approach

- Alignment with NDCs
- Early country (NDA) engagement
- No-objection letter

Six Investment Criteria

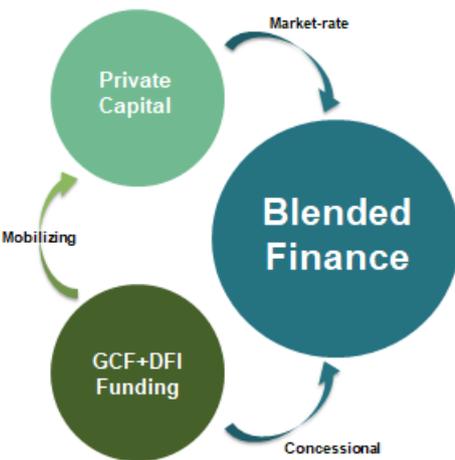
- Impact Potential
- Paradigm Shift Potential
- Sustainable development potential
- Recipient needs
- Country ownership
- Efficiency & effectiveness

Completeness of documentation

- Feasibility study
- Financial Model
- Project Timetable
- Gender Analysis
- Environmental studies
- No-objection letter



Derisking and Concessionality By blending GCF/DFI & private capital

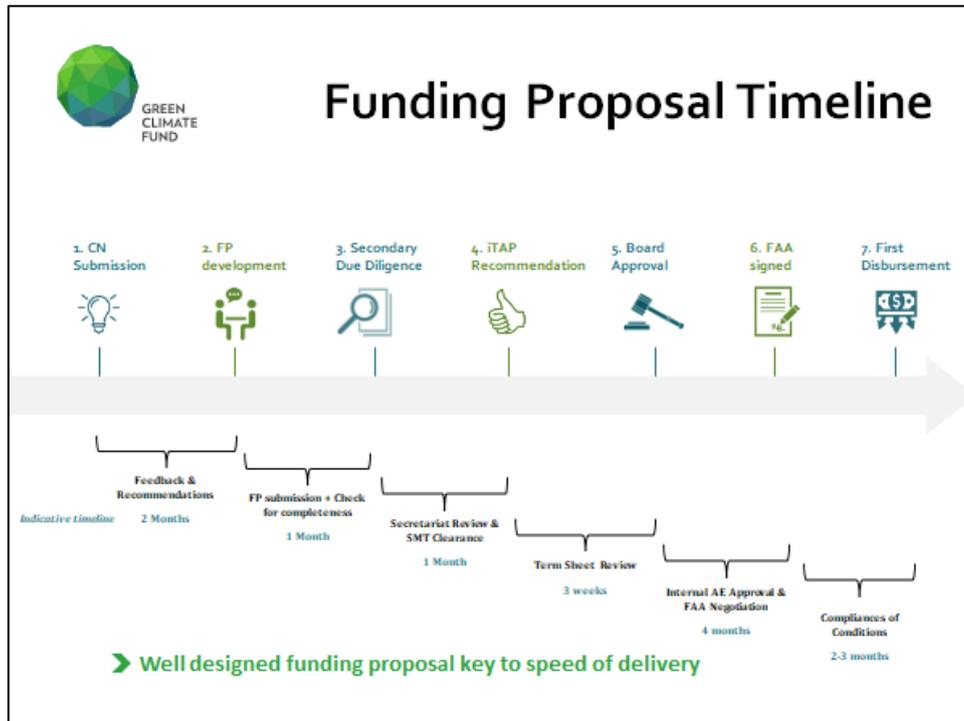


De-risking Investments

- > Reducing risks in a transactions
- > Anchoring role for co-investors
- > Fostering behavioral changes
- > Making climate solutions affordable.

Instruments of Concessionality

- > Pricing concessionality
- > Subordinated position
- > Flexible term & tenor
- > Flexible guarantees
- > Equity
- > Fit for purpose grants







Private Sector Projects



CAMBio II

Country	GCF financing	Accredited entity	Financial instrument
Latin America and the Caribbean	USD 15.5 million	CABEI	Loan and Grant

- Countries: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
- Promoting adaptation activities for agricultural MSMEs in a region that is especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
- Implementing an incentive based financial model that has not previously been used for adaptation activities.
- Enhance climate resilience of 70.000 people



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CAMBio II

Components

<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #00796B; color: white; padding: 5px;">Innovative financial mechanisms for ecosystem-based adaptation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans will be provided to MSMEs through intermediary financial institutions (IFIs) that are accredited by CABEI. 	<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #00796B; color: white; padding: 5px;">Capacity Building for the Development of Production Models Resilient to Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for preinvestment: support aimed at MSMEs to develop their projects. Capacity building: for MSMEs and IFIs in line with programme objectives. Advocacy and Knowledge management. 	<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #00796B; color: white; padding: 5px;">Incentive scheme to promote adaptation measures to be implemented by MSMEs (Adapt-Award)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at MSMEs that have successfully implemented adaptation measures and to CMNFIs (Cooperatives, Microfinance and Non-Bank Institutions). Awards are granted with distinctions between women-led and men-led MSMEs' projects.
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CAMBio II

Some adaptation measures

Reducing risks associated with climate in production activities



- Water management: harvesting, efficient irrigation, cisterns.
- Local seed and varieties resilient to droughts, pests, and diseases
- Production diversification
- Agro-forestry and agro-silvopastoral systems
- Soil management
- Protection against hurricanes, floods, sea level rise

Reducing the pressure on the ecosystems and conservation of natural resources



- Sustainable forestry management
- Firebreaks
- Reforestation with native species.
- Use of forest by-products

Improving social and economic resilience of the populations



- Family and community vegetable gardens.
- Ecotourism and sustainable tourism
- Beekeeping
- Fish farming



Private Sector Projects

Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund

Country	GCF financing	Accredited entity	Financial instrument
Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria	USD 26 million (23 equity, 3 grant)	Acumen Fund, Inc.	Equity and Grant

- First of its kind adaptation focused agriculture fund involving private sector
- An adaptation impact fund to support and scale up inclusive early stage agribusinesses that provide essential climate adaptation solutions to smallholder farmers
- Enhance climate resilience of 10M people (including 5M women)

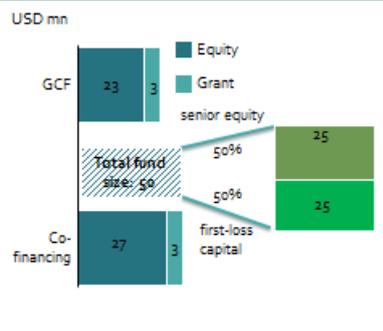


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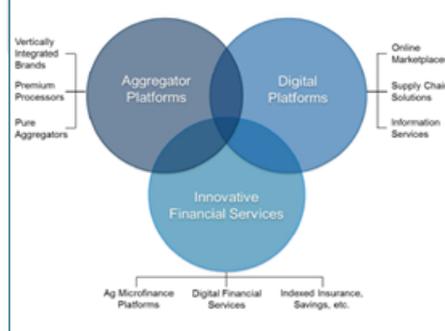


Acumen Resilient Ag. Fund

Financing and Structure



Investment Strategy





Acumen Resilient Ag. Fund

Assessment Summary

Advantages	Points of caution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalytic role of GCF in launching the first adaptation-focused agriculture fund in Africa benefiting smallholder farmers through innovative private social entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of failure by Acumen to meet the fundraising target resulting in reduced impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting the focus of a social impact fund (Acumen) toward climate change adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of failure to maintain the climate adaptation focus among the sub-projects during the investment period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a toolkit to monitor adaptation impact from the farmers' perspective and building quantitative and qualitative adaptation impact data to be shared with green impact investment communities 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating alignment with the GCF investment criteria 	



CONTACTS



Federico Gallopin
Lead Energy Specialist
Private Sector Facility
fgallopin@gcfund.org
+82 10 4419 6022



Tom Bishop
Associate Professional
Private Sector Facility
tbishop@gcfund.org
+ 82 10 4207 6360



E-Mail
privatesector@gcfund.org

Green Climate Fund
Songdo International Business District
175, Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea

Annex 10. Session 5 Bilateral coaching schedule

Session 5 Schedule

Venue	Piternary room (Nilla II, ground floor)							Santiago (2nd floor)	San Lucas (2nd floor)	San Martin III (2nd floor)	San Cristobal (2nd floor)	Nilla I (ground floor)
Theme	Project Development Discussions							NAP Bilateral Discussions	Country and Entity Programming	NAP Group Discussion (by language)	Deep-dive Session 1	Deep-dive Session 2
Lead	Agriculture (Michael Roy)	EWS/CIS (Joseph Irtzfoll)	Ecosystems (Leclito Buenfil)	Health and Well-being (Yoyo Wegczórt)	Infrastructure (Katarzyna Rzaćkio)	Water (Chibesa Pemulo)	Private Sector 1 (Thomas Bishop)	Fumiliko Tomianga	Ciford Polycarp	Rion Spindley Fumiliko Tomianga Federico Gallopin	Partner	Partner
10:00-10:35	MCT	SPREP	SANBI	NEMA	Cook Island Ministry of Finance and Economic Management	NRSP	CDG Capital		Antigua & Barbuda and Dominica	NAP Proposal Discussion	UNICEF	NAP Global Network
10:35-11:15		Swaziland	Landbank		Cebu Government	PACT	Caixa Economica Federal		SPREP	Spanish	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation WASH interventions on the lives of children	Strategic Communications for NAP Processes
11:15-11:20	Participants shuffling											
11:20-11:55			Agosto Hidalgo (UNEP FI)			Caixa Economica Federal	CABEI	NAP - Chile (FAO)	CDG Capital	NAP Proposal Discussion	UN Environment	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center
11:55-12:30	FAO	Cebu Government	MCT		Cook Island Ministry of Finance and Economic Management		SANBI		PACT	English	Ecosystem based Adaptation, developing the evidence base and mainstreaming in adaptation planning processes	Participating in a Changing Climate: Forecast based Financing - An Innovative Risk Financing Mechanism
12:30-13:30	Lunch											
13:30-14:05	NRSP	NEMA	PACT	SPREP	CABEI	DOE of A&B	Bank of the Philippine Islands	NAP - Mauritania (NCA)	Philippines	NAP Proposal Discussion	FAO	ActionAid
14:05-14:45	SANBI	Uruguay NDA	Swaziland NDA			Bank of the Philippine Islands			Caixa Economica Federal	French	Adaptation in the context of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Improving coordination and learning on best practices for CCF projects
14:45-14:50	Participants shuffling											
15:00-15:40	Fondo Accion	SANBI	SPREP	DOE of A&B			CDG Capital	DRC - Readiness Private Sector (FAO)	Peru	NRSP		WMO
15:40-16:20					Uruguay NDA	National Water Fund			SPREP	SANBI		Climate data and sector specific indices
16:20-16:30	Participants re-grouping in the p											
16:30	Start of Session 6. Summary and wrap up											

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|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| NAP Spanish | NAP English | NAP French |
| 1. Dominican | 1. Antigua & Barbuda | 1. DRC |
| 2. Uruguay | 2. Dominica | 2. Gabon |
| 3. Peru | 3. Liberia | 3. Mauritania |
| 4. CAF | 4. Mongolia | 4. Niger |
| 5. Rwanda | 5. Nepal | 5. Fonds National de l'Eau |
| 6. Fondo Accion | 6. Armenia | 6. Agence de |
| 7. CABEI | 7. Swaziland | |
| | 8. Philippines | |
| | 9. Zimbabwe | |
| | 10. South Centre | |
| | 11. Sultan Qaboos | |