



**CLIMATE CHANGE.**

Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Climate Change & Communications.



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# ***Developing a Country Programme for GCF Engagement***

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# Engaging with GCF

Establish and maintain a National Designated Authority (NDA) or focal point

Strategic engagement through country programmes

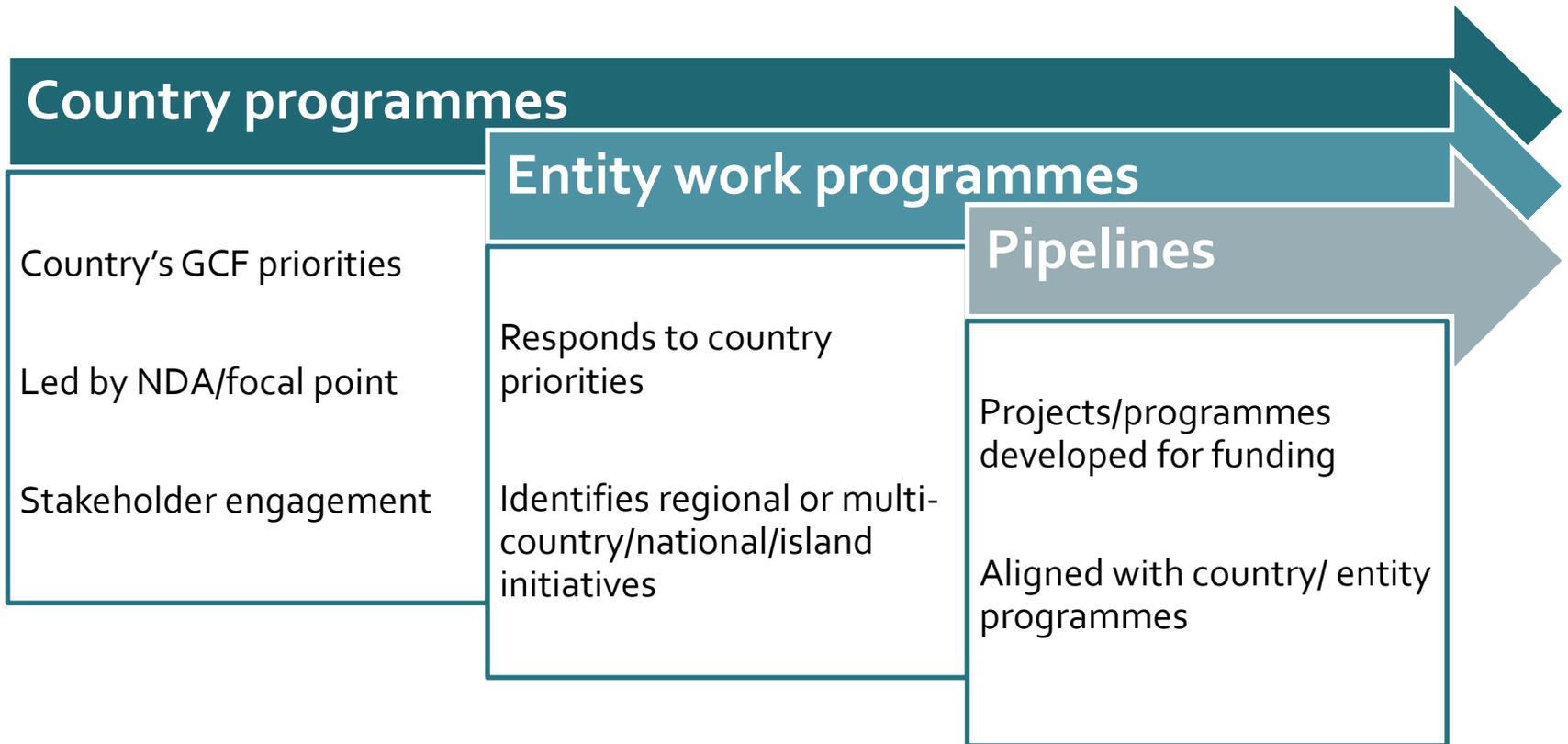
Identify and seek accreditation of entities to access resources from the Fund

Develop projects and programmes to bring forward funding proposals through accredited entities



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# GCF Programming continuum





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# Country ownership guidelines

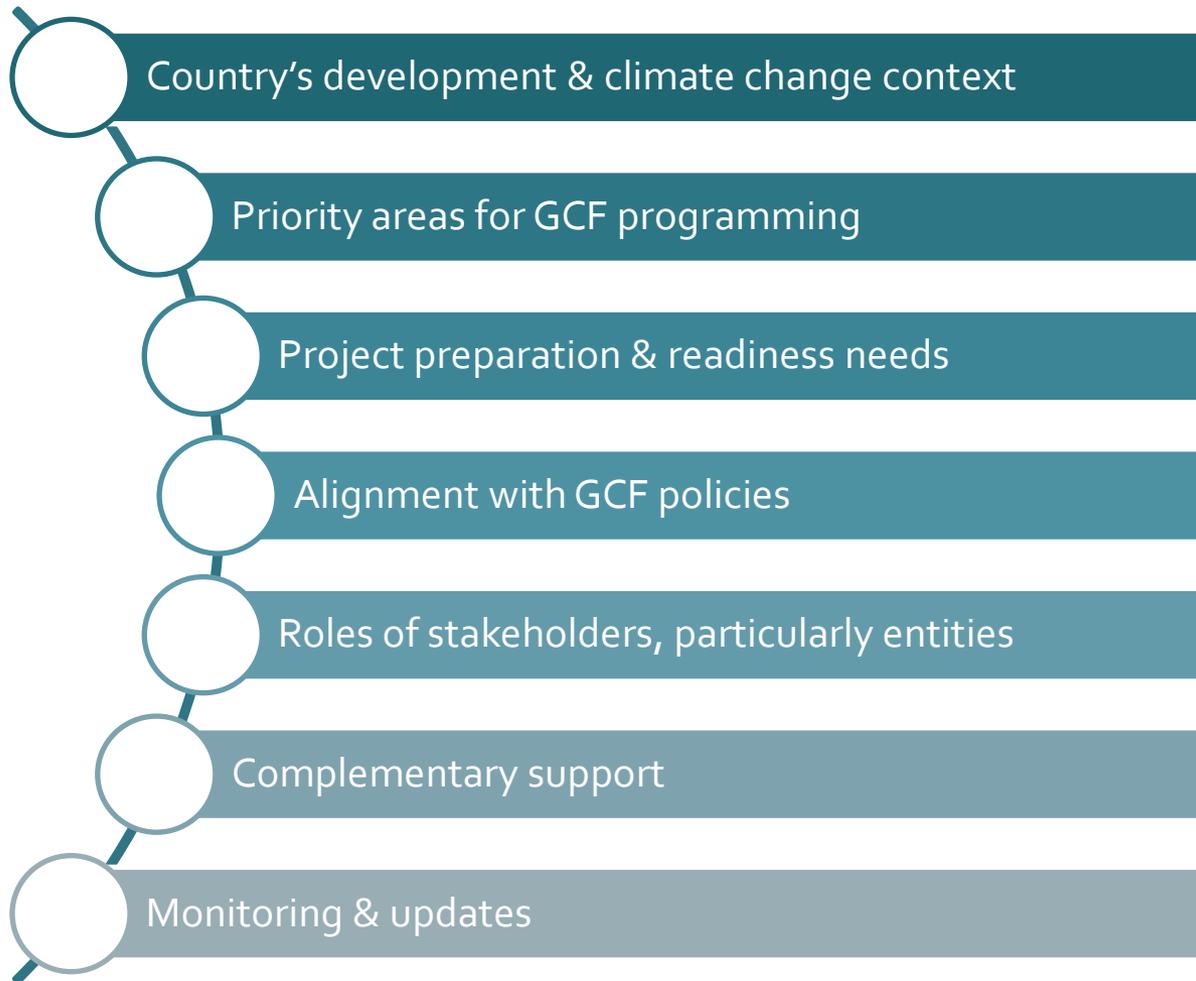
Adopted by the Board at its seventeenth meeting in July 2017, the guidelines:

- Emphasize the importance of the country programming process in defining long-term engagement with GCF.
- Underscore the centrality of country ownership as a core principle of GCF.
- Reaffirm countries' role in driving forward its relationship with the Fund, together with relevant stakeholders.
- Include suggestions for countries to consider when engaging with the Fund across all GCF operational modalities, e.g. accreditation, Readiness.



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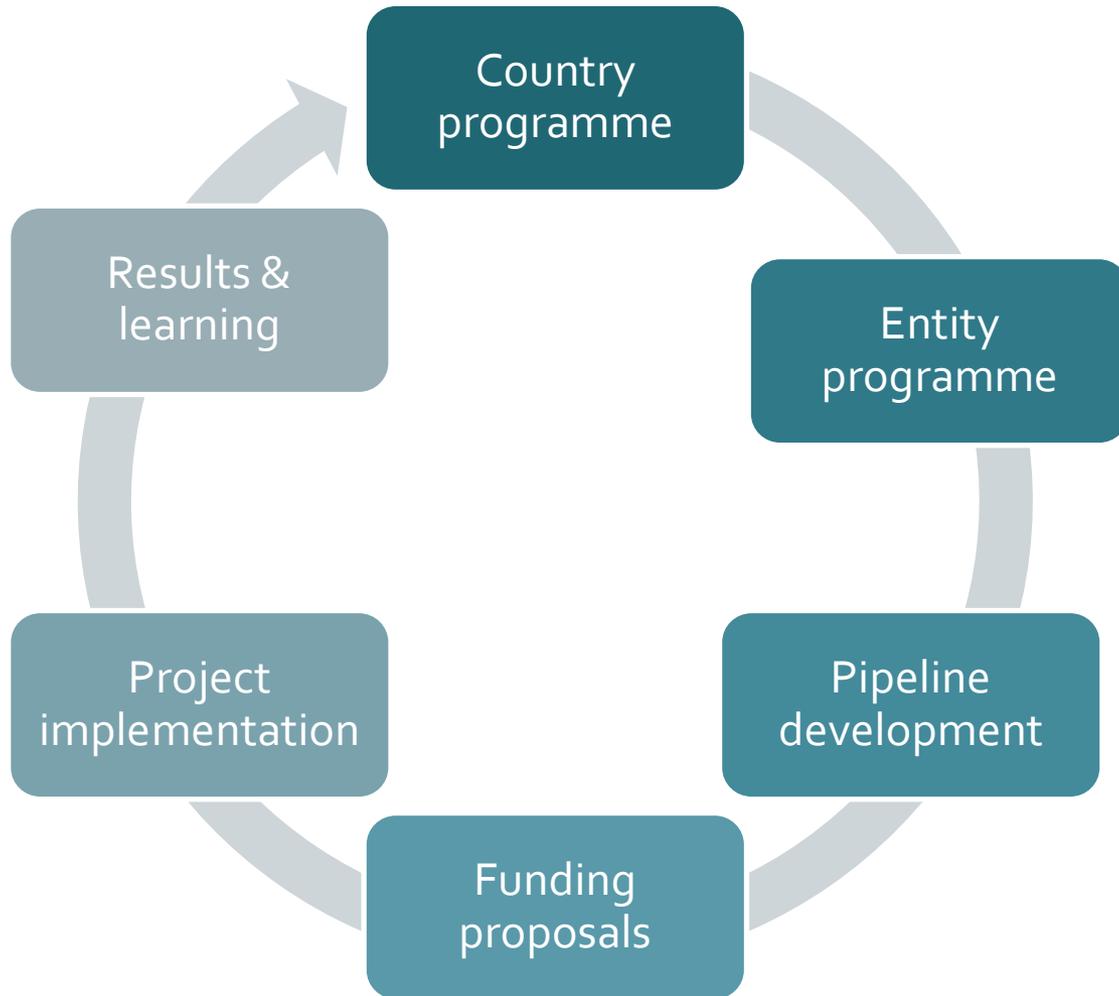
# Key elements of Country Programme





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# Iterative process





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So the JNAP2 has provided you with a great idea that can help us mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change? Great submit it to the NDA and MFNP. Throughout this process you will be referred to as the executing entity (EE)



NDA check your idea to make sure it fits with the - National Priorities – the Country Programme

NEXT SLIDE!



*Well done, your idea fits. The NDA will now submit your idea to the JNAP Task Force and let you know if it make to the next step*



Sorry the NDA will let you know why your idea wasn't approved and a formal notification letter will be send to the GCF



NDA will let you know which IE can help develop and carry out your idea



*Now a 'No Objection Letter' is written. This is necessary to show the GCF your idea has the backing of the NDA and Country*



Your idea is formatted into a 'Project Proposal' and along with the 'No Objection Letter' submitted to the GCF

# Tonga – How to access GCF



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Sorry the GCF will advise you and the NDA as to why your idea wasn't approved by the GCF Board



Congratulations! Your idea has been approved and funding will be released to the IE



Project is carried out by the EE and implemented by the IE





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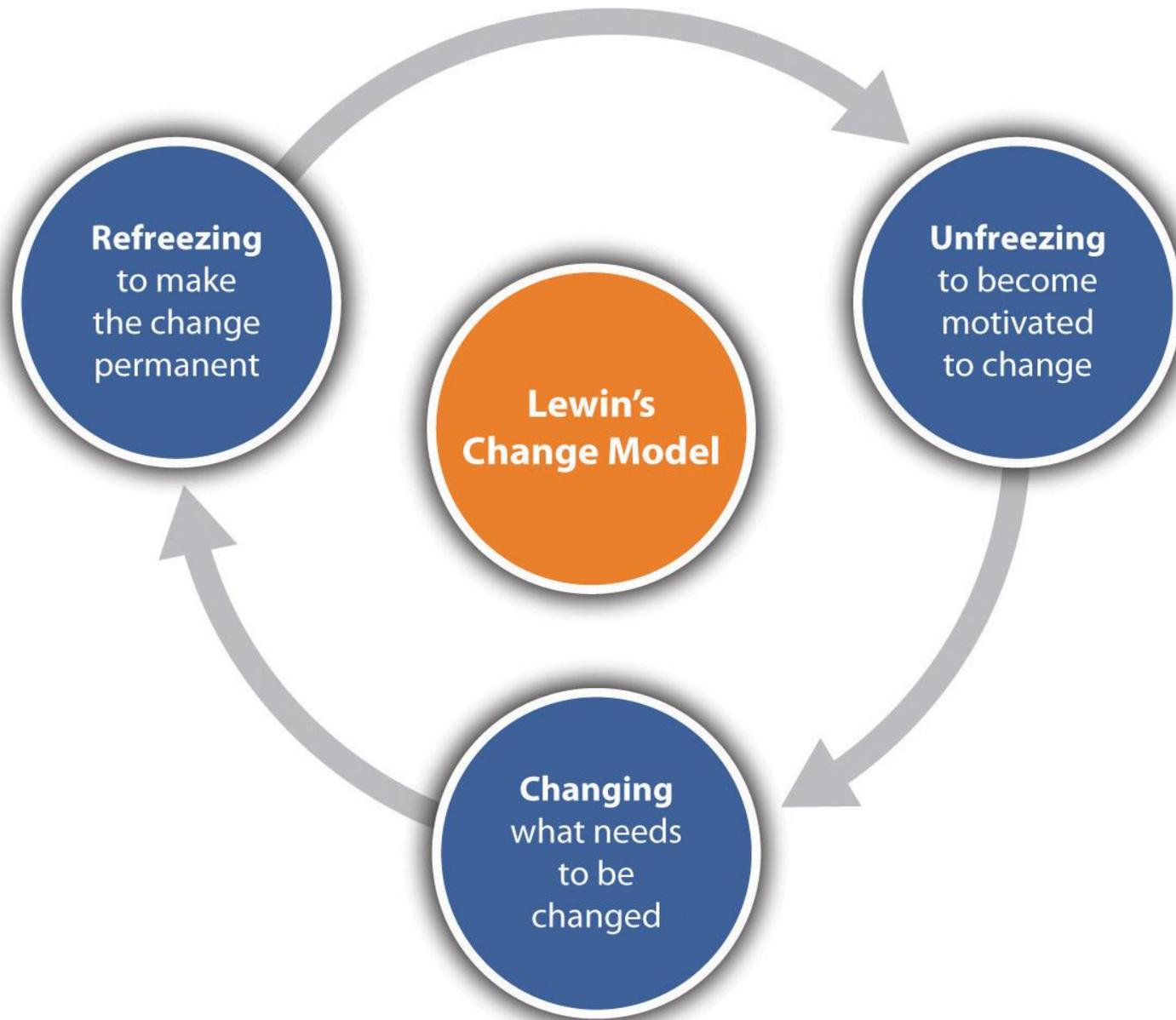


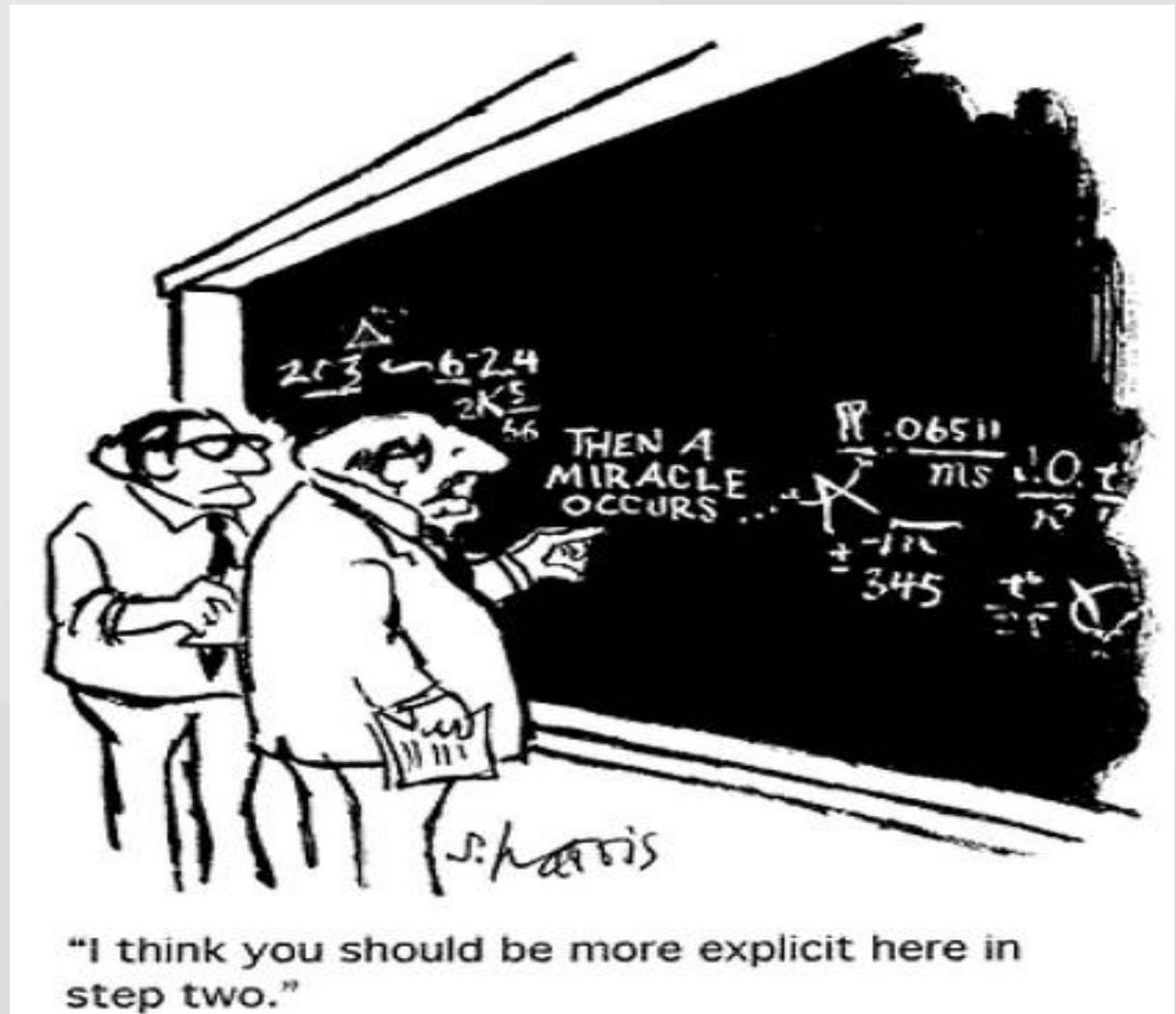
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# ***Key to Quality Project Proposal Development –***

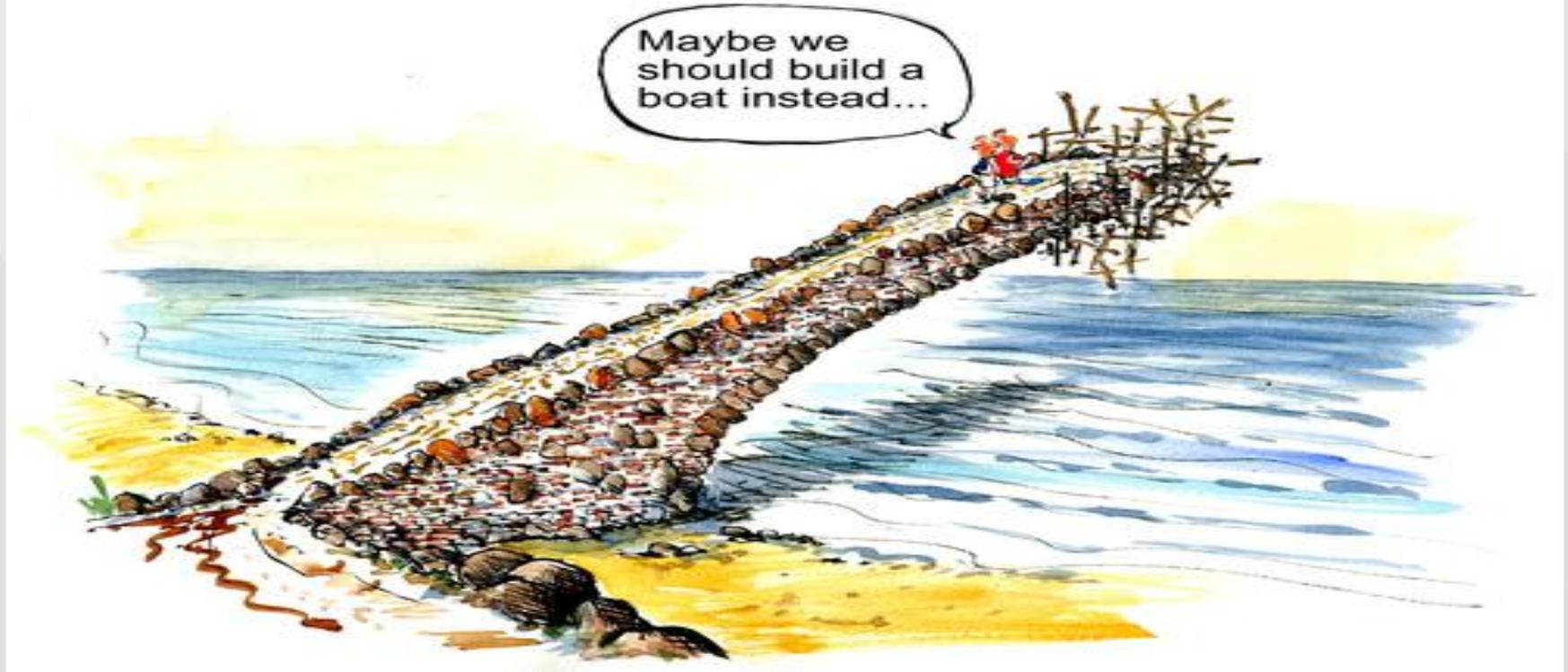
## ***Theory of Change***

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- Theory of Change
  - critical thinking to project design, monitoring and evaluation .



- Focused on mapping out activities or interventions and how these lead to desired goals being achieved.
- It does this by first identifying the desired long-term goals and then works back from these to identify all the conditions (outcomes) that must be in place (and how these related to one another causally) for the goals to occur. These are all mapped out in an Outcomes Framework.



- The Outcomes Framework identify types of activity or intervention that lead to the outcomes.
- Through this approach the precise link between activities and the achievement of the long-term goals are more fully understood.
- Leads to better planning and better evaluation.



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Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change in Tonga.

**Strengthened adaptive capacity to manage impact of extreme weather events on coastal communities.**

OUTPUTS

1. Enhancement of coastal protection in Tongatapu, Vava'u and Ha'apai

2. Strengthened national and local capacities for effective monitoring, maintenance and community adaptation actions

ACTIVITIES

1.1 Construction of coastal protection along 16 km (in total) of coastline in Ha'apai and Tongatapu

1.2. Upland and downstream "climate risk-based" land management interventions targeting the Vava'u marine system

1.3 Coastal ecosystem restoration in Vava'u and Ha'apai (coral reefs, mangroves)

2.1 Implement technical modeling capacity to monitor sediment flow/erosion, coral reef health, mangrove and rock revetments

2.2 Increase capacity building for local and national authorities to monitor and maintain coastal protection works and ecosystem resilience

2.3 Ensure locally appropriate solutions through community engagement (design, O&M)

BARRIERS

Absence of physical structures and EBA solutions to control sea-level rise and coastal erosion affects

Weak institutional coordination to implement an integrated cross-sectoral approach to coastline resilience

Minimal technical capacity within government to collect and manage data aimed at reducing impacts of coastline erosion, sea-level rise, coral reef health and protection works

Limited community involvement in managing and monitoring adaptation interventions

PROBLEM

- Tropical storms and cyclones have increased shoreline erosion caused by greater wave impact and precipitation. This has caused important economic and social losses at the national (infrastructure) and household level

- Small land area with low elevation, make Tongatapu and Ha'apai uniquely vulnerable to sea level rise and coastal erosion. An event similar to Cyclone Ian would affect 46% of population in Tongatapu or 79% of infrastructure in Ha'apai

- Coral stress and mortality in Vava'u and Ha'apai has degraded marine systems, which in turn has reduced natural wave energy buffers for coastlines vulnerable to erosion

- Budget constraints keep national focus on small, piecemeal solutions. There is lack of comprehensive planning and budget to fund integrated coastal resilience plans across multiple island groups

- Widespread knowledge gap regarding effects of sea-level rise and need for communities to take action to adapt

