



Water Project Design Guidelines and training (short preview)



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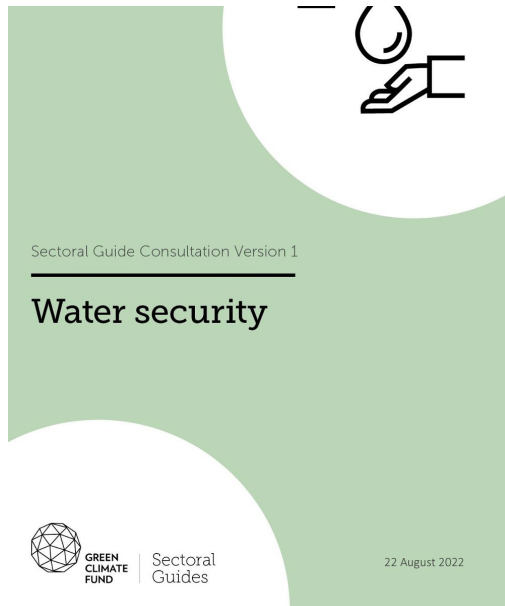
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NEED FOR A CLIMATE WATER RATIONALE

- i.e. as a knowledge/science base
- That connects climate variability and change with water security impacts
- Can support GCF's water security paradigm shifting pathways
- And complement GCF's ToC approach, investment criteria and result framework

SECTORAL AND PRACTICAL GUIDE: WATER SECURITY



- <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/sectoral-guide-water-security>

Annex I | Water Security Sectoral Guide

GCF Water Project Design Guidelines

Part 1: Practical guidelines for designing water-climate resilient projects

- Aims to guide project proposal development in the water sector in line with GCFs investment criteria
- An inspirational document for the development of GCF funding proposals

Annex II | Water Security Sectoral Guide

GCF Water Project Design Guidelines

Part 2: Applications of the Practical guidelines for designing water-climate resilient projects in IWRM, CR-WASH, and Drought and Flood management

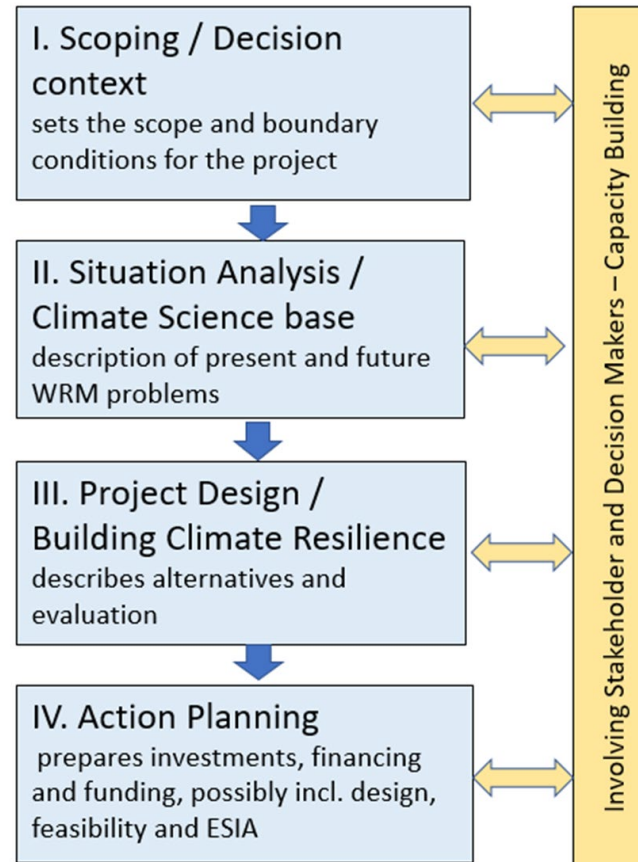
TRAINING IS BASED UPON 3 PILLARS

Key *science* on climate adaptation

- Risk and vulnerabilities
- Effective adaptation
- Valuing adaptation and
- Governance for Paradigm shifts

CLIMATE RATIONALE

Structured approach of the WPDG



Concept note input

- How to underpin the *investment criteria* with *science*
- How to develop a sound *Theory of Change* for your project

THE SUB-SECTORS



- GCF has identified four water sub-sectors
 - IWRM
 - Climate resilient WASH
 - Drought management
 - Flood management
- The Water sector has strong links with other sectors such as Agriculture, Energy (hydropower), Environment, etc.
 - Irrigation projects, hydropower projects are covered by the other GCF sectors
- IWRM as a sub-sector project brings together water users from multiple sectors to co-invest for mutual benefits
 - And as such can include irrigation, hydropower, ecology, etc, as part of the water system

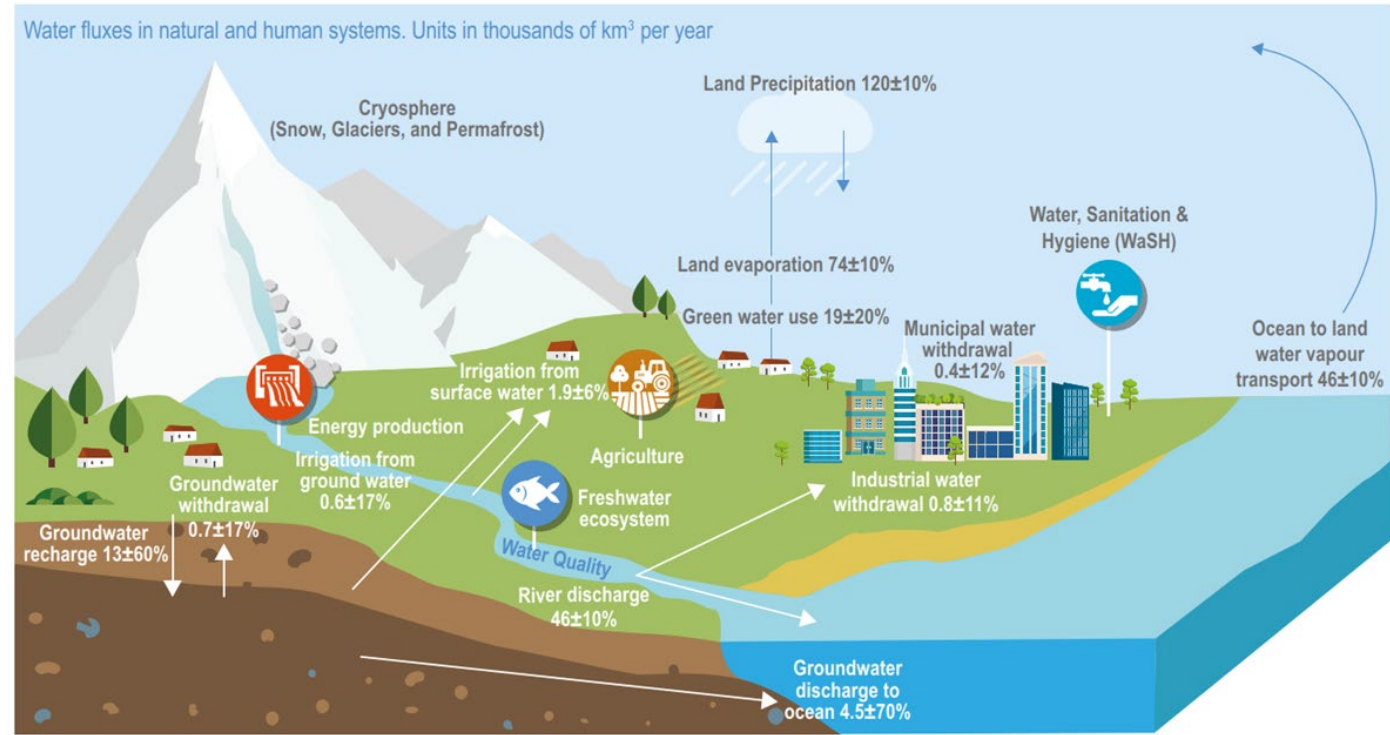


Figure 4.2 | The water cycle, including direct human interventions. Water fluxes on land precipitation, land evaporation, river discharge, groundwater recharge and groundwater discharge to the ocean from Douville et al. (2021). Human water withdrawals for various sectors are shown from Hanasaki et al. (2018), Sutanudjaja et al. (2018), Burek et al. (2020), Droppers et al. (2020) and Müller Schmied et al. (2021). Green water use (Abbott et al., 2019) refers to the use of soil moisture for agriculture and forestry. Irrigation water use (called blue water) is not included in green water use.

WATER SECURITY FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE PARADIGM SHIFTING PATHWAYS

- An innovative approach to water security: **six detailed pathways**
- Need for global and regional lead advocacy
- Applicable on **needs-based** projects for countries using nexus and integrated approach
- **Systems thinking** approach considering NRS, SES and AIS links on project design
- **Context-based** unique connections between systems to be assessed



SOME KEY MESSAGES

- System understanding within **context** of a specific country, region is key to unravel **drivers for change**, identify **root causes of vulnerability** and impact and defining **paradigm shifting** adaptation **actions**.
- Defining the climate **hazard, exposure, and vulnerability** of a project domain involves gathering and synthesizing a diverse range of information, which will be unique for each proposal.
- And using multiple lines of evidence to increase **confidence**. Always **start** with local understanding of impact, using **historical information**. **Next** bring in in climate **projections** for assessing future plausibility. Use (augmented) weather event analogues for **stress testing**.
- Defining adaptation action as **pathways** helps to minimize risk of future regret and avoid maladaptation
- **Low-regret action** has many meanings, e.g. robust outcomes under climate uncertainty; tested and proven technologies; minimal tradeoffs and maximal (societal) benefits; limited barriers to implementation.