











7th Regional Scientific and Technical Committee for the GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme

Agenda Item 5. Looking ahead Post-R2R and Covid-19
Session 6 – Green Climate Fund (GCF) project concept & Project Preparation Finance (PPF)

January 18th, 2022

Luke Moore

Introduction, purpose, and intent

- Offshoot of GEF IW R2R
- Emphasis on upscaling and, ultimately, implementation
- Alignment of the project objectives with the needs of the participating PICs as clarified in the recommendations of the preceding project and with SPC's strategic goal to maintain and enhance ecosystem goods and services in the region
- Alignment of the project objectives with the GCF's mandate and current priorities
- Compliance with the administrative requirements of the GCF's application processes













Rationale, root causes & proposed solutions

- Climate rationale: land, water, coastal and marine health needs to be strengthened/maintained to increase the resilience of ecosystems to climate change and ensure that the services which they supply are maintained under current and future climatic conditions
- Non-climate drivers of degradation, which are increasing the vulnerability of Pacific Island Countries (PICs) to climate change and are reducing the resilience of ecosystems to climate change and negatively impacting ecosystem services
- Regional adaptation needs are to ensure that ecosystems are resilient to the impacts of climate change, so that ecosystem services supplies are maintained, contributing to climate-resilient development at local and national levels
- Proposed adaptation solution includes employing ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)/nature-based solutions (NbS) as part of integrated coastal and catchment management approaches under a broader Ridge to Reef Ecosystem-based Management approach.







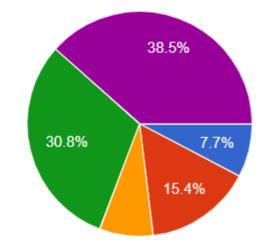




Stakeholder engagement

There are adequate policies and guidelines to implement and monitor ridge-to-reef ecosystem-based management approaches in my country context (for national or sub-s) national stakeholders) or the regional PIC context (for regional stakeholders)

13 responses





Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree













Barriers

Thematic barrier	Example from stakeholders
Social barriers	Industrial and bush agricultural practices have a strong hold on farming, organic/sustainable practices are seen as expensive and inefficient. University education and Extension Agents are trained not well trained for sustainability.
Regulatory or policy barriers	The level of policy development and action varies greatly between countries - and it seems that though there may be policies the implementation - and subsequent monitoring and evaluation of the impact - are sometimes weak.
Technological barriers	Climate change and sea level rise impacts have stretched adaptation capacities of most communities beyond soft measures and traditional knowledge. As such technological and innovative solutions (sometimes often hard measures) are required for adaptive adaptation. Some of these technologies are not available. Additionally, methods and equipment to monitor and measure impacts are not available to most island communities. These often require overseas interventions and training.
Financial barriers	Most projects are coordinated/implemented by government ministries on behalf of the project beneficiaries/stakeholders and annual ministry budgets to scale up and out the activities post project life is dependent on annual appropriations from government. The economy is not doing too well due to COVID-19 related global economic impacts.
Institutional barriers	Inter-government agencies collaboration and coordination of development projects remains a big challenge in the region.













GCF Project concept

- Focus shifts to climate change additionality, in line with the GCF investment criteria
- Non-climatic drivers and impacts are important part of the bigger picture, but GCF outcomes and activities must be prioritized according to potential to address issues that are explicitly attributed to climate change.
- 'Baseline' drivers and impacts may be included in the project concept, but outcomes and activities that address these will need to be financed from non-GCF sources













GCF Project concept (draft)

Component 1: Enabling Environment



- OUTCOME 1.1 –
 Institutional capacity
 for climate-resilient
 integrated Ridge-to Reef Ecosystem Based management
- OUTCOME 1.2 –
 Local and regional coordination for climate-resilient Integrated Ridge-to-Reef Ecosystem-based management

Component 2: Sustainable Livelihoods Projects



OUTCOME 2.1 –
 Strengthened climate resilience of local communities through improved supplies of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystem services under climate change conditions



Knowledge Management & Awareness Raising

OUTCOME 3.1 –
 Robust scientific and technical data providing the evidence-base for Integrated Ridge-to-Reef Ecosystembased Management for climate resilience.





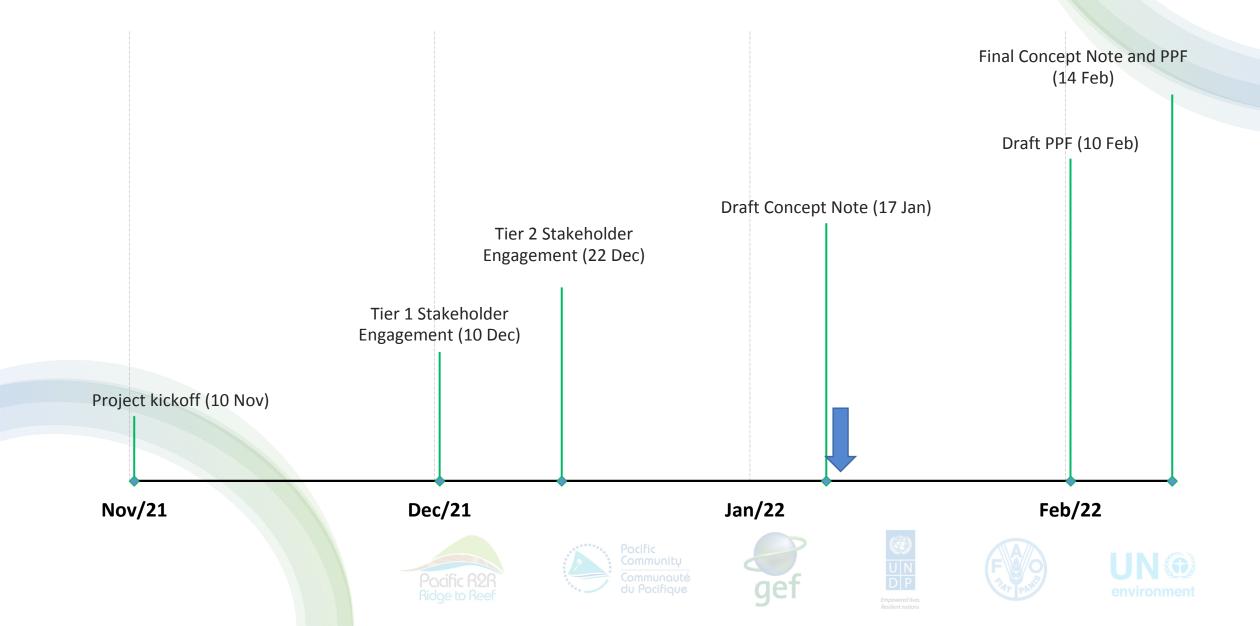








Project schedule



Concluding remarks

- Catalyse the experiences and lessons learned during the IW R2R project to develop a robust GCF Concept Note
- Critical that PICs with an interest in being considered for inclusion in the project concept indicate these intentions to allow validation of the draft concept
- SPC is accredited to implement GCF projects to a maximum value of USD 50 million, regional project in all 14 PICs from the IW R2R project is unlikely to be approved
- Country selection will be determined based on GCF readiness criteria, including but not limited to in-country capacity
- Stakeholder questionnaire: https://forms.gle/1b2qpqyLjF5mdDnU7











