WORKSHOP ON PROJECT PREPARATION

Transformational Climate Resilient Water Project Concepts in Latin America & Caribbean for the Green Climate Fund

Workshop Report

Meeting held at the Wyndham Panama Albrook Mall Hotel
Panama City, Panama
September 3-5

Final Report

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Transformational Climate Resilient Water Project Concepts in Latin America & Caribbean for the Green Climate Fund

Organized by:
Global Water Partnership

In collaboration with:
Inter-american Development Bank (IDB)
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

Technical Inputs:
Green Climate Fund and the World Meteorological Organisation

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September 3rd - 5th, 2019

Executive Summary

From September 3rd to 5th, 2019, a Technical Workshop on transformational concepts for the preparation of proposals for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was held. The event was organised by the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC). The workshop was attended by ninety (90) people, including representatives of the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the GCF, Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and water ministries from 23 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

The workshop featured speeches, technical presentations, case studies presentations and work groups. An important motivation for the workshop was the fact that key agencies at national level rarely communicate with each other and rarely work together for a common cause. This greatly weakens their ability to take advantage of financing opportunities to address the risks posed by climate change. The workshop was held to address this weakness and had a special focus on the water sector, and one of the financing opportunities - the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The need for the water sector in LAC to adapt to the impacts of climate change is urgent, since the impacts of this phenomenon are becoming evident throughout the region and are having a debilitating effect on water security, which sustains human well-being, food security, energy security, environmental sustainability and general socioeconomic development of the countries in the Region. The water sector is behind other sectors such as energy, in responding to the impacts of climate change.

The specific objectives of the workshop were five, namely:

1. Present to the participants the GCF, its mandate, investment criteria, financing facilities and its modalities and operational procedures for the delivery of climate financing to water initiatives;

2. Provide the opportunity to discuss the financing instruments of the GCF, together with appropriate examples for the purposes of climate rationale, project design and the selection of financing instruments in the context of Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. Provide the opportunity to discuss methodologies for articulating incremental costs of climate-resilient water projects;

4. Review the challenges and limitations, explore solutions in order to allow Direct Access Entities (DAEs) to coordinate with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) and the Water Ministries and sectors related to water in preparation of GCF projects.

5. Identify opportunities and follow-up activities for the preparation of concept notes by the participants.At the end of the workshop, all objectives were reached. Several presentations were made to the participants to explain the GCF and its financing possibilities. Key topics discussed over the three days of the workshop included: Introduction to the GCF; GCF Investment Criteria; G.M. Climatic Causes ; GCF project cycle, preparation grant and Project Preparation Facility (PPF); GCF Portfolio of water sector projects; GCF financing instruments; GCF Private Sector Facility (PSF); Prepare the GCF Project Concept Notes and Financing Proposals; climatic impacts on water; case studies of countries' experiences in the preparation of GFC concept notes and project proposals; case studies of country experiences coordinating the activities of the GCF between national entities (National Designated Authorities, Direct Access Entities, Executing Entities and sectoral organizations); mandate and activities of partners and other relevant case studies.

In preparation for the workshop, countries were asked to develop project ideas for financing by the GCF. A total of 36 project ideas were presented by countries before and during the workshop. The workshop included work group sessions where the participants, with the guidance of the partners, applied the GCF Investment Criteria to an automatic review of their project ideas. The review revealed that the country projects ideas were weak in the six investment criteria of the GCF, especially in climate logic not clearly indicated the additionality in development interventions due to climate change. During the workshop, participants also had the opportunity to work on the concept note of the project, using the new information received in the workshop. Countries are expected to continue working on their project ideas and improve them to a level where they can be submitted to the GCF.

To facilitate the working on project ideas, post-workshop, the partners launched an informal mechanism called Project Preparation Alliance for Climate Resilient Water Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Alliance will use an internet portal, in Spanish and English, through which countries can request and receive from the partners, specific support in the preparation of concept notes for financing by the GCF. The support of the partners can take the form of technical assistance, advice, training, mentoring, coaching, supervised practice, etc. And it can last from a few days to several weeks. The support of the partners will cease at the stage in which the GCF accepts the concept note of a country. From then on, the country will decide how to prepare the full financing proposal.

The implementation of the informal partnership mechanism has guaranteed that the Panama workshop has not been another event, but rather the beginning of a long-term capacity-building effort through which the National Designated Authorities (NDAs), Direct Access Entities (DAEs), Executing Entities (EEs), water sector agencies and partners will continue to exchange ideas informally and share knowledge to strengthen the GCF project pipeline in LAC.

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Basic Definitions and Acronyms

Accredited Entity (AE)	An entity accredited by the GCF Board in accordance with the Governing Instrument and the relevant Decisions of the GCF Board. GCF funds flow directly to the AE to support project implementation, i.e., project management, supervision and monitoring. An AE can also be referred to as an "implementing entity." In addition to providing general supervision, an AE can also execute parts of, or all project. However, most of the time the AEs maintain a supervisory function, while the local executing entities carry out activities financed in the field. AEs can be subnational, national, regional or international entities and be public, private or non-governmental.
Master Accreditation Agreement (MAA)	An agreement signed between an accredited entity and the GCF, which is a prerequisite for disbursement of funds for a project approved by the GCF. It contains the general terms and conditions applicable to all AE activities financed by the GCF, including pre-disbursement conditions, fiduciary rules and privileges and immunities.
Climate Resilience	The capacity of a socio-ecological system to: (1) absorb stresses and maintain its function against external stresses imposed by climate change; and (2) adapt, reorganize and evolve to more desirable configurations that improve the sustainability of the system, leaving it better prepared for future impacts of climate change.
Concept Note (CN)	A document that provides essential information on a proposed ideal, seeking feedback as to whether the concept is aligned with the objectives, policies and investment criteria of the GCF
Direct Access	A mechanism by which national accredited entities in developing countries gain direct access to GCF funds, that is, without an international intermediary, to implement projects and / or programs.
Direct Access Entity (DAE)	A subnational, national or regional entity who is accredited by the GCF to access financing through the direct access modality to implement projects and programs. These entities can be private, public or non-governmental. The DAEs carry out a series of activities that generally include the development of concept notes, proposals for total financing and the subsequent management and monitoring of projects and programs.
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	A systematic approach to identify, evaluate and reduce disaster risks. Its objective is to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disasters, as well as face environmental and other hazards that trigger them.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)	An exhaustive document of the possible environmental and social risks and impacts of a project, developed based on key elements of the process that generally consist of: i) an initial investigation of the project and a review of the evaluation process; ii) an examination of the alternatives; iii) identification of stakeholders (focusing on directly affected people and other stakeholders) and collection of environmental and social baseline data; iv) an impact identification, prediction and analysis; v) generation of mitigation or management measures and actions; vi) the importance of impacts and evaluation of residual impacts; vii) consultation with the people affected by the project and dissemination of information to them, including the creation of a complaints mechanism; viii) the documentation of the evaluation process in the form of an ESIA report.
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	A document prepared, whether as part of an ESIA or as a separated document that follows directly to ESIA, which describes the management process of mitigation measures and actions identified in the ESIA Study, including associated responsibility, schedule, costs and monitoring of key environmental and social indicators described in ESIA.
Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)	A set of procedures that institutions have established to ensure that they identify, evaluate, manage, mitigate and adequately monitor environmental and social risks, and that they respond to problems that arise. All institutions seeking accreditation of the GCF must have an ESMS.
Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES)	A reference point to identify, measure and manage environmental and social risks. The purpose of SES is to determine the key environmental and social risks that the accredited entity intends to address in the conceptualization, preparation and implementation of financing proposals, and provide guidance on how these risks should be managed.

Entity Work Programme (EWP)	A document developed by accredited entities, with support from the GCF Country Programming Division, which provides an overview of the work areas and priority sectors of the AE, as well as the experience it has in implementing projects and programs related to the eight Strategic Areas of Impact of the GCF. It also summarizes its indicative projects and its programs, and describes an action plan for its relationship with the GCF.
Executing Entity (EE)	An entity through which the GCF revenue is channelled for the purposes of a funded project, or a part thereof; and / or any entity that executes, carries out or implements a funded project or any part thereof. An accredited entity can perform the functions of an executing entity, although it is preferable that local and national actors are the ones who execute the projects / programs.
Financial Instruments	A total of six GCF financial instruments can be used through different modalities and at various stages of the financing cycle: grants, refundable grants, senior loans, subordinated loans, guarantees and capital investments. A project / program can include one or multiple financial instruments.
Focal Point	A person or authority chosen by a country in development, which is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to accomplish all the functions of a NDA temporarily until the country choose a NDA.
Financing Proposal (FP)	A document presented by entities that wish to obtain access to GCF resources for projects and programs related to climate change. Funding Proposals can be sent to the GCF at any time or in response to a Request for Proposals (RfP). The Financing Proposals submitted to the GCF are subject to a review process, which culminates in a decision by the GCF Board on whether to support the project.
Investment Criteria	Six investment criteria adopted by the GCF Board, specifically: the potential for impact; the potential for paradigm change; the potential for sustainable development; the needs of the recipient; the appropriation by the country; and efficiency and effectiveness.
Independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP)	The panel responsible for conducting technical evaluations of the financing proposals after the internal review by the GCF Secretariat, but before submission to the GCF Board.
Logical Framework (LF)	One of the most used methods to express and clarify how a set of activities will achieve the desired results and the objective of a project (or its "theory of change"). The logical framework represents a results map or a results framework that is part of the Results Management Framework (RMF). The logical framework also captures the basic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The logical framework of the project / program is essential to determine the costs at the activity level required in the proposal template, the general budget and the schedule and key milestones.
Low Carbon Development Strategy	It is the terminology used to describe national plans or strategies for economic development with a vision of the future that cover economic growth with low emissions and / or climate resilient
National Designated Authority (NDA)	A central interface and the Principal point of communication between a country and the GCF. The NDA seeks to ensure that the activities supported by the GCF are aligned with the national strategic objectives and priorities, and that they help advance in ambitious actions related to adaptation and mitigation in line with national needs. A key function of DNAs is to provide nomination letters for entities with direct access.
Paradigm Shift	A fundamental shift in all countries towards sustainable low-carbon and climate-resilient development, in line with the result areas of the GCF and consistent with the development and climate resilience priorities of a country. It should be noted that this is not yet an official definition of the GCF, and that the terms "paradigm shift" and "transformational change" are often used interchangeably. The paradigm shift of a project corresponds to the degree to which the proposed activity is able to catalyze the impact beyond an investment in a single project / program. This can be emphasized by providing more details on four related factors - (i) scaling and replication potential; (ii) knowledge and learning potential; (iii) contribution to the creation of an enabling environment; and (iv) contribution to the regulatory framework and policies.

Performance Measurement Framework (PMF)	A set of indicators established by the GCF to measure progress towards the expected results based on the paradigm shift objective, the impacts and the results of the project / program, as described in the logical models of mitigation and adaptation of the GCF
Project Preparation Facility (PPF)	A financing facility that supports AEs in the preparation of projects and programs. It covers prefeasibility and feasibility studies; project design; environmental, social and gender studies; risk assessments; and other project preparation activities, when necessary, provided that there is sufficient justification available. The PPF is designed in particular to support Entities with Direct Access in projects in the micro to small size category.
Project Proponent	A person, group or organization that presents or proposes a project or program to the GCF for review and acceptance. A project proponent is often considered as one of the key roles that determine the concept and content of a project or program and creates a detailed description of the project in the relevant GCF template/ forms at the concept note stages and / or total financing proposal. It is also responsible for mobilizing all relevant stakeholders, including the DNA / Focal Point of the country, the beneficiaries and other local stakeholders. It can be from the private or public sector. It can also be an existing AE of the GCF. If the project / program is successfully approved by the GCF, the project proponent will in many cases become the EE of that project / program. An AE can also perform the functions of an EE. The term "project proponent" is often used interchangeably with "project sponsor" and "project initiator."
Programme	A set of interconnected subprojects or individual phases, unified by a global vision, common objectives and contribution to strategic objectives, which will provide results and sustained climate impacts in the results areas of the GCF, in an efficient, effective and scaled manner.
Request for Proposals (RFP)	On certain occasions, the GCF Board may ask for Request for Proposals to guide the development of the GCF portfolio in specific areas, in accordance with the initial strategic plan. RFPs have specific eligibility standards. Entities that have not yet been accredited by the GCF may submit proposals to the Fund in response to an RFP.
Result Areas	Eight results/impact areas that will provide significant mitigation and adaptation benefits in the developing world to promote a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development. Mitigation includes four results areas, specifically; access to low emission energy and power generation; low emission transport; energy efficient buildings, cities and industries; and sustainable land use and forest management. The adaptation covers the other four, specifically; better livelihoods for the most vulnerable people, communities and regions; increased health and well-being, as well as food and water security; infrastructure and built environment resilient to the threats of climate change; and resilient ecosystems. All proposals must reflect one or more of the result / impact areas.
Simplified Approval Process (SAP)	A process for small-scale low-risk proposals that allocate less time and effort, both by the entity and the GCF, to move from the conception of the project to its implementation. The documentation provided is reduced and the approval processes are streamlined. The SAP has three main eligibility criteria, which include a contribution from the GCF of up to US $ 10 million; a category of SAS from minimum to none; and a potential for scaling up, transforming and promoting a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development.
Theory of Change	A methodology for planning, participation and evaluation that is used to promote long-term change. The theory of change defines long-term objectives and then creates a retrospective mapping to identify the necessary preconditions. The innovation of the theory of change is that it distinguishes between the desired and actual results, and also requires interested parties to model their desired results before deciding on the forms of intervention to achieve those results. The theory of change is an inclusive process that involves stakeholders with diverse perspectives to achieve solutions. The ultimate success of any theory of change lies in its ability to demonstrate progress towards the achievement of results. The evidence of success confirms the theory, and indicates that the initiative is effective. Therefore, in a theory of change the results must be combined with indicators that guide and facilitate measurement. The added value of a theory of change is that it describes a conceptual model that demonstrates the causal connections between the conditions that need to change to achieve the desired ultimate goals.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	A framework for international cooperation to combat climate change. Its objective is to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that avoids dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. It focuses on both mitigation and adaptation measures. There are now 197 parties to the Convention that was adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a fund established under the UNFCCC as the operating entity of the Financial Mechanism to help developing countries prepare and implement programs to adapt and mitigate climate change impacts. The GCF operates from its Secretariat based in Songdo, South Korea and is governed by a Board of 24 members. The Fund has a specific mandate to promote country-driven development, climate and low carbon content, and is expected to become a primary channel through which international public climate financing flows over time. The Fund aims to raise $ 100 billion a year from public and "leveraged" private sources to finance climate programs. The Fund's current portfolio comprises 76 projects with a budget of $ 3.740 million.

1.3 DECLARATION OF THE PROBLEM

The Latin American and Caribbean Region (LAC) faces the threat of climate change based on peculiar environmental characteristics, at the same time, some of the countries with the greatest availability of fresh water or greatest biodiversity on the planet are located there. Many countries in the Region have very high levels of vulnerability to extreme climatic phenomena, capable of triggering disasters that compromise their development process. Such is the case of the Small Island States of the Caribbean, whose characteristics gives them high level of vulnerability.

One of the underlying factors for the low level of adaptation and mitigation of climate change in the region is the limited ability of countries to finance large adaptation and mitigation programs at the national level. In recognition of this restriction, the international community created a series of climate funds, including the GCF, to support adaptation and mitigation measures in the developing world. However, to date, a limited number of countries in the Region have accessed GCF funds due mainly to a limited understanding of the GCF financing modalities and the requirements of the proposals due to the limited capacity to prepare project proposals that meet the requirements of the Fund.

Specifically, for a country to access the financing offered by the GCF, it needs to present project proposals that are well-designed and have high-impact, that is, those with a solid scientific basis, presenting evidence according to climate change, analysing vulnerabilities, quantifying impacts in geographic regions, presenting a set of carefully selected measures to respond to the threat, and convincingly arguing the project. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) has detected that the capacity to prepare proposals in the water sector is very limited, as compared to other sectors such as energy, agriculture and the environment.

2. WORKSHOP FOR THE PREPARATION OF PROJECTS

2.1 THE PANAMA WORKSHOP

In response to the aforementioned problem, the Global Water Partnership (GWP) in collaboration with several partners [the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), with the technical input of the Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund)] have organized the first training workshop on the preparation of proposals related to the water sector in LAC. The workshop was held from September 3rd to 5th, 2019 in Panama City.

2.2 WORKSHOP THEME

The theme of the workshop was "Transformational Climate Resilient Water Project Concepts in Latin America & Caribbean for the Green Climate Fund".

2.3 WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The workshop responds to the needs of countries and their demand for support to strengthen the capacity of National Designated Authorities (NDAs), Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and Water Ministries to prepare climate resilience projects within the sector of the water that can access the financing of the GCF.

The specific objectives of the workshop were five, namely:

• Present the GCF, its mandate, investment criteria and its modalities and operational procedures to deliver climate financing to water initiatives through different windows.

• Discuss the financing instruments of the GCF, along with appropriate examples for the purpose of climate rationale, project design and the selection of financing instruments in the context of Latin America and the Caribbean

• Discuss approaches to articulate the incremental costs of climate-resilient water projects

• Review challenges and limitations, and explore solutions for DAEs to coordinate with NDAs and Water Ministries

• Identify opportunities and follow-up activities for the preparation of concept notes for the GCF.

2.4 EXPECTED RESULTS

The expected results of the workshop, were:

• Greater understanding of the impact criteria, operational modalities and procedures of the GCF

• Clear understanding of the GCF investment criteria, financial instruments and concrete measures necessary to prepare solid proposals for water-related adaptation projects

• Improved understanding of methodologies for articulating climate rationale and estimating incremental costs of climate-related water-related investments

• Greater understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders involved in the project cycle;

• Identification of potential GCF project concepts and present a post-workshop support mechanism – Project Preparation Initiative for Climate Resilient Water Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean

2.5 PARTICIPANTS' EXPECTATIONS

After the presentation of the workshop objectives, the organizers were invited to introduce themselves and share their expectations of the workshop. These expectations coincided, to a large extent, with the objectives of the workshop. Participants also introduced themselves and shared their expectations for the workshop on individual cards. In general, they can be summarized as follows:

1. Improve knowledge about existing opportunities to support countries in building capacity for GCF project proposals and preparing them.

2. Improve knowledge and skills to articulate the logic of climate change and prepare the justification for the project.

3. Obtain clarity on a wide range of issues related to the financing of the GCF and the criteria used to evaluate the proposals of the GCF.

4. Receive guidance from various stakeholders on operational approaches and modalities to access GCF financing.

5. Learn how to align the projects with the basic development goals

6. Learn from mistakes made in the past in order to improve knowledge of existing opportunities to support countries in building capacity for preparing GCF project proposals. Preparation of GCF concepts and financing proposals; Learn to improve project ideas presented before the workshop.

7. Learn how to translate project concepts into complete proposals.

8. Strengthen collaboration and networking between partners and countries in the promotion of capacity building and the preparation of concepts and project proposals for the financing by the GCF.

9. Share ideas and experiences between different partners and countries; learn about the experience of different countries regarding the construction of climate change resilience and work with the GCF.

10. Improve the understanding of the roles of the different actors in advancing the initiative to expand capacity building for the project preparation in the water sector in LAC.

11. Produce real concrete results in terms of project concepts that can be taken to the GCF for financing.

2.6 WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

The workshop featured official speeches, technical presentations, case study presentations, interactive discussions and work groups. The scope of the workshop was deliberately broad to give participants an idea of the range of considerations that come into play in preparing a project idea for financing by the GCF. The full program of the workshop is attached as Annex 1.

2.7 PARTICIPANTS

The workshop brought together 90 stakeholders from diverse backgrounds, all of whom were committed to the common cause of advancing the building of climate change resilience in the water sector. Among the institutions represented in the workshop were the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the GCF; Direct Access Entities (DAEs) accredited to the GCF; Water Ministries; Private Sector Promotion Entities; the GCF Secretariat; Global Water Partnership; World Meteorological Organization and others. The multiplicity of backgrounds and experiences provided a rich diversity of perspectives about the ways of translating project ideas into project proposals and improving climate resilience of the water sector. The full list of participants is attached as Annex 2.

The workshop gave participants the opportunity to establish networks and share ideas.

Opening of the Workshop for Project Preparation

3. SESSION 1: OPENING

1.1 WELCOME

This session was moderated by Mr. Alex Simalabwi, Executive Secretary of the Global Water Partnership South Africa (GWPSA). Mr. Simalabwi informed the participants that the workshop had been prepared in coordination with regional partners, and he was pleased to note that it was finally being carried out. He informed the meeting that the Partners and National Designated Authorities that were behind the organization of the workshop were interested in the continuity of this initiative and that it was not just one more workshop, but the beginning of a process to improve project preparation for climate financing in the water sector.

Mr. Simalabwi during the opening of the workshop.

Mr. Simalabwi then offered words of welcome to Mr. Edgar Fajardo, President of GWP Central America; Mr. Omar Garzonio, WASH Regional Coordinator for Central America, IDB; and Ms. Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, Infrastructure Specialist, GCF

3.1.1 Edgar Fajardo, Presidente of GWP Central America

Mr. Fajardo mentioned the importance of adaptation and mitigation measures in LAC, as well as the contributions of each country to address climate change. These are new paradigms and changes that must be positive for the Region. When natural elements are not seen, their absence become a part of us, and harmony must be sought. The Global Water Partnership is very pleased to be part of this initiative. Mr. Fajardo then finalized his remarks by thanking all participants for being part of this process.

3.1.2 Omar Garzonio, WASH Regional Coordinator for Central America, IDB

Mr. Garzonio said that Latin America and the Caribbean are only responsible for 10% of contributions to climate change, but it is a region significantly affected by its impacts. That is why the participants should know the mechanisms of the GCF well, as it is the only financing mechanism dedicated exclusively to climate change. The IDB is proud to join forces with GWP and CCCCC to provide technical support to the countries of the region.

3.1.3 Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, Infrastructure Specialist, GCF

Ms. Dziamara-Rzucidlo congratulated the organizers for the initiative and shared some thoughts on the short existence of the fund, carrying out activities for just 3 years. She mentioned that this year there will be a replenishment of funds by donor countries that in turn are demanding some changes in the operations of the GCF. Ms. Dziamara-Rzucidlo acknowledged that the Fund has identified a problem in the quality of the proposals being submitted, as well as difficulties in its implementation due to the lack of good indicators.

Welcome Panel and workshop opening.

3.2 PRESENTATION AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Simalabwi moderated a panel that included representatives of partners who have supported the preparation of the workshop. The purpose of the panel was to present the partners to the audience. The panellists were then given the opportunity to explain why they had been involved in this initiative and why we were all gathered on this day. The Panellists are listed below.

Name	Position and Institution
Katherine Blackman	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica
Donneil Cain	Project Development Specialist, CCCCC
Alberto Osorio	National Water Authority, Perú
Frederik Pischke	Senior Specialist in International Climate Information Systems, WMO / GWP

The observations of each panellist are summarized below.

3.2.1 Katherine Blackman. Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica

Ms. Blackman stated that it is a great opportunity to participate in this workshop to learn how to strengthen the climate rationale of the interventions proposed for financing with climate funds. As a representative of the National Designated Authority for the GCF in Jamaica, she acknowledged that it was her first time meeting, with one of her country's high level water security representatives.

3.2.2 Donneil Cain. Specialist in Project Development, CCCCC

Mr. Cain mentioned that several Caribbean countries are currently experiencing severe droughts and that climate change projections must be taken with a high level of seriousness in the region. He mentioned that CCCCC is here to support adaptation to climate change and to support the launch of proposals, to build partnerships and learn from each other.

3.2.3 Alberto Osorio. National Water Authority, Peru

Mr. Osorio talked about the significant impacts of climate change, such as the drying up of aquifers. He stated the function of the National Water Authority is to help preserve the water resource; and his expectation of the workshop is to learn about the financing that is available through the GCF. He mentioned the creation of a coalition for adaptation to climate change and that a series of initiatives are already in place to provide water security. He stated that most of Peru's population live on the coastal areas, where there is less drinking water. That is why water is being transferred to the coast, but there is a need for new initiatives.

3.2.4 Frederik Pischke. Senior Specialist in International Climate Information Systems, WMO / GWP

Mr. Pischke stated that the impacts of climate change are especially felt in the water sector. That is why it is not surprising then that water is one of the priority areas in the proposals to respond to climate change. He mentioned that there is a problem with the efficient use of this precious resource and that he is at this meeting to support the work of the countries of the region to strengthen their capacity. He also mentioned that the concepts and projects presented to the GCF must be based on correct climate science. He stated, that after this workshop there will be capacity building and greater collaboration in the region, based on his experience of similar initiatives supported by GWP in other regions.

Edgar Fajardo, Presidente de GWP Centroamérica; Fabiola Tábora, Secretaria Ejecutiva de GWP Centroamérica; Omar Garzonio, Coordinador regional APS para Centroamérica, BID; Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, Especialista en Infraestructura, FVC

Kathia Mojica, Mi Ambiente Panamá, durante la sesión de apertura hacen una breve presentación para el grupo

4. SESION 2: GCF INTRODUCTION

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE GCF: WHAT IS OR IS NOT SUPPORTED?

By: Ms. Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, Infrastructure Specialist, GCF; and Zhengzheng Qu, Project Preparation Specialist, GCF

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This was the first in a series of presentations designed to demystify the GCF and explain its mandate and current status and introduce the programming cycle of GCF projects and aspects of environmental and social safeguards.

The GCF was introduced as the world's largest multilateral financing institution dedicated to climate action in multiple sectors (energy, transport, forestry, ecosystems, livelihoods, agriculture, health and water security) in developing countries. A number of features make the GCF unique, such as its emphasis on paradigm transformation / change, strong climate justification, strong country ownership and country-driven nature of project formulation; and the fact that is a fund and not a bank. It is a fund that allows one to deploy a variety of financing instruments and participate in the public and private sector to reduce the risk of climate investments.

The current scale of GCF financing is US $ 10.3 billion. In promises; a portfolio of 102 projects; 5 billion committed and 12.6 billion mobilized co-financing.

The fund aims to achieve a 50/50 balance between adaptation and mitigation. About 20% of current funding addresses water-related interventions. The GCF uses four types of financing instruments. These are subsidies (42% of the financing); Loans (43%); Guarantees (3%) and Equity (11%).

All projects of the GCF are presented and implemented by accredited entities with the support of the National Designated Authority (NDAs). To date there are 59 accredited entities, 32 of which are Direct Access Entities (DAEs) and 27 are International Access Entities (IAEs). There are some modalities under the GCF to support DAEs, which are national or regional organizations, in the preparation of project proposals for the financing by the GCF.

The GCF applies six criteria in the evaluation of concept notes and project proposals. These are: impact potential, paradigm shift potential, sustainable development potential, recipient needs, country ownership, efficiency and effectiveness. All criteria are important, but the potential for impact (that is, the potential to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Fund and the areas of results) and the potential for paradigm shift (that is, the impact in the long term beyond a single investment). The results areas of the GCF are 8: energy; transport; buildings, cities and industries; ecosystems; livelihoods of people and communities; health, food and water security; forests and land use; and the infrastructure.

The GCF Programming Cycle has a series of building blocks and several opportunities for water sector partners to participate and obtain support from the GCF. The basic pillars are: 1) the programming of GCF countries - which is the basis of a country's vision and strategy as to how to get involved in and benefit from the GCF based on the following – it is another financing opportunity within the sector; The FVC supports country programming. (2) Preparation, under which up to US $ 3 million can be provided to a country for strengthening the NDAs, building of capacity and accreditation of Direct Access Entities, adaptation planning, development of project pipelines, etc. (3) concept notes; (4) Project Preparation Facility (PPF) - to support the preparation of

the main project proposals- and (5) financing proposals. The GCF aims to ensure that at least 50 percent of preparation support goes to vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island developing States (SIDS) and African States. It is good practice to first present a project concept to the GCF for comments that can be used in the preparation of project proposals, but it is also possible to immediately submit a project proposal.

Ms. Zhengzheng Qu representing the GCF at the Workshop

The Project Preparation Facility (PPF) is a relatively new mechanism that is especially intended for Direct Access Entities to access grant funding to carry out the studies and necessary analysis to prepare project proposals from micro to small size. The request to the PPF must be accompanied by a concept note and the NDA no-objection letter.

The Simplified Approval Process (SAP) is a modality to support micro financing proposals (for projects of up to US $ 10 million). The requirements and procedures have been simplified in the stages of project preparation (simpler documents, fewer pages), review, approval and disbursement. Eligible projects should be scalable and have potential for transformative impact; the required financing of the GCF should not exceed $ 10 million; and they have minimal or do not have environmental and social risks (category C project).

Environmental and social safeguards are integrated in all stages of the GCF programming cycle. All project concepts and proposals are self-assessed by developers and assigned a risk categorization based on potential impacts. Next, the risk category determines the rigor of environmental and social impact studies and the

mitigation measures associated with a project. The GCF has adopted the IFC environmental and social safeguards.

A fundamental aspect of the preparation of GCF projects is gender consideration. The GCF aims to go beyond the equal participation and representation of women and men to the active and effective participation of both genders to influence the design and implementation of the project. Stakeholders participation is a fundamental part of project design that offers opportunities to enrich the gender components of the project. The GCF emphasizes having a Gender Specialist as part of the Project Design Team, collecting gender disaggregated data and ensuring that gender action plans are based on gender analysis.

4.2 CASE STUDY 1. GUATEMALA

Presentation related to the Project "Building Resilience of Livelihoods in the face of Climate Change in the Highlands Basins in Guatemala".

By: Mario Salvador Moya Guzmán and Edwin Noe Félix Mérida, MARN Guatemala.

The presentation of this initiative revolved around how this project articulates the GCF financing criteria.

In regard to the impact potential, it was explained how climate change is expected to alter the hydrological cycle in the Guatemalan Highlands. As elements of effective adaptation, it works to promote sustainable land uses that improve water capture and regulation; ensure that ecosystems maintain constant flows both in the rainy season (infiltration and recharge of aquifers) and in the dry season. The project will have a positive impact on the water cycle at the basin level with restoration elements for erosion reduction as well as reduction of sediment exports.

With respect to thepotential paradigm shift, the project seeks to connect the governance mechanisms of the basins, as well as the partners with the sources of financing that previously lacked the Ecosystem-based Adaptation Strategies approach, thereby ensuring that the functions and services associated with the hydrological cycle, are maintained. The Project will contribute to the generation and strengthening of knowledge through a strategy that depends on and supports national public and private institutions in their own knowledge and information generation processes.

Additionally, in relation to potential for sustainable development, it was explained that more than one million people live in the project's area of influence, 83% of which are indigenous population. Given the existing inequalities against the indigenous population of Guatemala, this project represents an opportunity to bring economic and environmental social co-benefits to vulnerable groups, including women and youth. Socio-economic benefits were also mentioned, with positive effects on local livelihoods. In addition, the project will produce various environmental benefits that were detailed during the presentation.

Another of the GCF criteria mentioned were the needs of the beneficiary. This section explained how Guatemala is one of the countries most affected by climate change and one of the most vulnerable to natural disasters (according to the World Climate Risk Index). According to studies, among the most vulnerable areas of the country in the medium term (2050), is the Highlands. It also happens that the western highlands of Guatemala is one of the most densely populated areas of the country, with a large indigenous population, who depend on agriculture as a livelihood and has high levels of poverty.

It was explained how the National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) gives priority to the need for strengthen the capacity of diverse institutions to integrate climate risk and its impacts in operative planning, budget and implementation.

The key elements of ownership of the project by the country were also detailed. Thus, the project is in line with the PANCC and will support several prioritized adaptation actions such as the strengthening of early warning systems, technical assistance to agricultural and livestock producers to implement water and soil adaptation and conservation practices, strengthening of the SNER, establishment of agroforestry systems; sustainable management of forest ecosystems; Strengthening and implementation of incentives (conservation, protection and restoration of forest resources and biodiversity. The project also contributes to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Finally, important points were made on the efficiency and effectiveness of the project which will support the

use of methodologies and technologies tested by IUCN in other regions of the country. The initiative will help reduce economic losses related to the effects of ecosystem degradation and climate change (i.e. longer heat waves and less access to water in the dry season). The project will also facilitate the establishment of monetary flows for extension services, which are essential to ensure the technical viability of field projects and increase their financial viability. The integration of EbA into existing forest incentive schemes will be a cost-effective means of carrying out concrete adaptation actions. Greater profitability and efficiency will be achieved thanks to the Grant Funds, designed to meet national and local priorities.

4.3 CASE STUDY 2. CHILE

Presentation related to the "Tarapacá Mirror" Project.

By: Mercedes Meneses, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile.

The presentation began with a description of the location of the project, the proposed method for generating clean energy, as well as the evolution of the project that initially had great social opposition in the area. Training initiatives and local consultations were conducted until the community had a clear understanding of the project and gave its support.

The "Tarapacá Mirror" project applied to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in August 2017, under the "Pitch for the Planet" program and the application was selected for financing in December 2017. On July 6, 2019, the GCF agreed to allocate US $ 60 million in new funds for the "Tarapacá Mirror" project.

Regarding the climate rationale criteria, it was shown that with respect to the Impact potential, the Project will help Chile meet its objectives by mitigating global greenhouse gas emissions and helping the country build capacity to adapt to climate change.

In terms of the paradigm shift potential, the great natural reservoir of the Project is highly scalable. It facilitates additional and similar pumping hydroelectric power stations (HPS) and the innovative seawater pumping hydroelectric design of the Project can be replicated in geographic locations with adequate topography, both in Chile and worldwide.

The project also has great potential for sustainable development since the city and other surrounding population centres are expected to benefit from the expenses incurred by temporary contractors and employees (accommodation, goods and services, etc.). It also develops a Gender Action Plan under the agreement, executed with local community organizations, which includes the neighbourhood council, the fishermen's union, and the seaweed collectors' union.

The needs of the recipient are related to the scale of the project, which requires an investment capacity of US $ 1.100 million, extremely large for the Chilean market. There are no alternative sources of financing.

To address the issue of country ownership, it was noted that the project helps Chile achieve its objectives of implementing the Paris Agreement, mitigating global greenhouse gas emissions and helping the country develop capacities to adapt to climate change; particularly in the energy, water resources, fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

The efficiency and economic effectiveness of the project were explained around the usefulness of it as an innovative model to be replicated in similar locations in Chile and around the world; to mitigate climate change by providing a 100% renewable electricity supply for 24 hours a day, 7 Days of the week.

The project in its financing program also implemented a section focused on improving gender equality to ensure that women and men obtain equal access to opportunities, benefits and participates in decision-making, in order to incorporate the guidelines established by the Green Climate fund.

4.4 PORTFOLIO OF POTENTIAL WATER PROJECT IDEAS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR THE GCF

In this presentation, Mr. Simalabwi of GWPSA presented to the participants the results of the preliminary evaluation of the project ideas previously shared by the participating countries. In preparation for the workshop, countries were instructed to prepare draft ideas on building climate resilience in the water sector and submit them for consideration through their PNAs. The corresponding ideas have the potential of becoming project concepts and, finally, project proposals for financing by the GCF. At the beginning of the workshop,

39 project ideas were received from 23 countries. The project ideas are attached to this report as Annex 3.

Mr. Simalbwi shared a series of comments common to all ideas received.

1. Several of the ideas that have been shared are not eligible for GCF investment projects but for the GCF project preparation facility.

2. The investment criteria of “additionality” is not very well defined in general in the ideas analysed.

3. Quite a few of the ideas establish links between the objective of possible projects and the reasoning of climate change, but this needs to be explicitly described with a clear theory of change.

4. In general, the paradigm shift is not sufficiently articulated. More emphasis should be placed on how the ideas presented can be transformational and scaled up without GCF funds.

5. Some of the ideas are focused only on research and / or capacity development. The impacts of these actions are difficult to measure

6. A good explanation of the justification of projects in relation to climate change is essential. There is a need for references to scientific research and to propose a series of activities that are aimed at addressing vulnerabilities related to climate change.

Presentation on the Chile Case Study

Participants and technical support attend the presentations

5. SESSION 3: CLIMATE IMPACTS ON WATER AND GCF WATER PROJECTS CLIMATE RATIONALE

5.1 THE IMPACTS OF WATER CLIMATE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - IPCC INFORMATION

By: Frederik Pischke, WMO/GWP

Mr. Frederik Pischke's presentation indicated that most disasters in the region are of meteorological and hydrological origins. He also addressed the impacts of climate change in Latin America and shared some of the key messages of the IPCC SR15 report for the region:

In Central and South America and the Caribbean, the difference in risk from 1.5 °C to 2 °C is particularly high.

It is expected that the risks of water scarcity will increase if temperatures increase by 2 °C rather than 1.5 °C globally (particularly in the Caribbean)

- Limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, instead of 2 °C, is expected to result in smaller net reductions in the yields of corn, rice, wheat and potentially other cereal crops, particularly in Central and South America.
- The presentation also showed graphs explaining the distribution of the uncertainty of sensitivity to global temperature change, averaged globally according to the IPCC Special Report on risk management of extreme events and disasters to promulgate in regions for adaptation to climate change (SREX).

The conclusion and main messages included:

- Climate change increases variability in the water cycle, inducing extreme weather events, reducing the predictability of water availability, affecting water quality and threatening sustainable development and biodiversity throughout the world.
- The growing demand for water increases the need to pump, transport and treat water with an intensive use of energy, and has contributed to the degradation of critical water-dependent carbon sinks, such as peat bogs. And, some climate change mitigation measures, such as the

expanded use of biofuels, can further exacerbate water scarcity.

- Climate change translates into hydrological variability and, in turn, the change of agricultural seasons, frequent extreme events and glacier retreat.
- Agriculture, industries and households demand more water resources than ever as the population increases, the world economy expands, and extreme events become more frequent.
- To fully achieve the SDGs and human rights to water and sanitation, it is necessary to change current patterns of consumption and production in all sectors, reducing water loss, updating technologies and conserving ecosystem services.

5.2 THE CLIMATE JUSTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GCF PROJECTS

By: Frederik Pischke, WMO / GWP

This presentation analyzed in greater detail the way in which the climate rationale of a project in the water sector is prepared. He listed the following as the key steps in the development of climate logic: 1) define historical climate trends and future climate projections; 2) quantify current and projected climate impacts; 3) identify vulnerabilities due to impacts of climate change; (4) evaluate the responses to reduce the risks of climate change and (5) attribute the benefits of adaptation / mitigation to the climate compared to the usual development benefits.

The guiding principles for the development of climate logic were presented as: to make use of the best available and most credible data and science; (b) aim for simplicity in the approach, methodology and presentation of data and results; (c) make use of common standards to measure achievements and impacts (to facilitate the exchange and comparison of results); and d) create impacts beyond the GCF, including the strengthening of water and climate monitoring systems and services.

The analysis of climatic data, which is an integral part of the development of climate rationale, involves a series of steps, among which are: (1) deciding which data sets to use in the analyzes; determine where the data can be found and how easily it can be accessed and whether it should be paid or not; (2) evaluate the quality of the data and establish the uncertainties and predictive capacity associated with the data;(3) select the statistical and modelling techniques that will be used in the analysis of the data and select the metrics that will be applied to evaluate the trends (status of climatic indicators, specific sectors of indices, processes and hydroclimatic events of high impact, etc.)(4) carry out the actual analysis of the data (5) interpret the results of data processing and extract their implications in terms of climate risks and vulnerabilities; and (6) select a set of response measures that includes a wide range of alternatives, taking into account factors such as economic viability, physical / environmental viability, technical capacity limitations, etc.

As stated by the presenter, among the critical decisions that must be taken to move from the data to the climatic logic is the definition of the scientific elements of the phenomenon of climate change to be studied. It was pointed out that it is important to select climatic variables (indicators) that will be used to assess the impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, which are general and specific to climate change in the context or sector (for example, precipitation, rainfall intensity, humidity, vegetation, flow of current, solar radiation, surface temperature, wind speed, ice sheet extension, sea level, ocean heat content, etc.). For the analysis of the impacts of climate change on a watershed, there are several indicators at the watershed level to choose from, for characterizing the hydrological regime and its change.

It was also explained that there are several Climate Information Service Systems (CISS) in the public domain that have large amounts of tools and data that can be used for project preparation. This data set covers the historical record, as well as short-term forecasts and long-term projections of the state of the climate. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has a worldwide network of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) and Regional Climate Centers (RCC) that represent an important source of climate data.

WMO's hydrological activities include the production and collection of data through the World Hydrological Cycle Observation System (WHYCOS); data processing and

storage; visibility and availability of data through the WMO Hydrological Observation System (WHOS) and the World Data Centers; and rescue of data and services. Among the key initiatives in support of these activities are HYDROHUB - the WMO Global Hydrometry Support Fund; the Word Water Data Initiative (WWDI); and HydroSOS - the State System and Outlook.

It was also mentioned that WMO has prepared guidelines on data sources, methods and tools for the analysis of hydro-climatic data for the development of a sound climate logic for climate change projects, and plans to test the methods in 3 pilot studies - in Nepal, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Antigua and Barbuda. After 18 months of pilot activities, WMO will hold national workshops with a regional focus in the three pilot countries to present and discuss the results of the pilot studies and subsequently expand the initiative.

Frederik Pischeke (above) y Federico Gómez (below) giving their respective presentations during the third Session of the Workshop

5.3 SOURCES OF DATA AT GLOBAL LEVEL AND AT LAC REGIONAL LEVEL

By: Federico Gómez Delgado, WMO Central America and the Caribbean

This presentation covered a large technical content on different elements of the WMO world observation system. It was explained how the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) regularly evaluates the state of global climate observations and provide guides for their improvement. It is a co-sponsorship between WMO, IOC-UNESCO, UNEP, and ISC, which aims to provide accurate and sustained climate observations through free and open access. Within this section it was explained how the Essential Climate Variables (ECV) is a physical, chemical or biological variable, or a group of linked variables, that contribute critically to the characterization of the Earth's climate and how ECV follows the principles of GCOS climate monitoring.

It was also explained that the WMO Catalog is a source of Climate Data that could be accessed. Additionally, it was explained how GCOS is part of the WMO high-quality global data management framework for climate, as well as the management maturity matrix for climate data (SMM-CD). This matrix is a tool for climate data management standards focused mainly on quality management and governance. It also allows verification and scoring of data sets. Initially 18 global climate data sets have been submitted and evaluated. The maturity assessment began with global data sets and is expected to be extended to regional and national data sets.

This presentation also explained the World Climate Research Program (WCRP), which is an analysis and prediction of the variability and change in the terrestrial system, for use in a range of practical applications. The predictability of the climate and the effect of human activities on the climate are managed. It is co-sponsored by WMO, IOC-UNESCO, and ISC. Within WCRP, the coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) is a coordinated framework to evaluate and improve regional climate scale reduction models / techniques (RCD) and produce a new generation of coordinated fine-scale climate projections for specific regions to world level. It was also explained that the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP) is a project to share, compare and analyze results of global climate models to generate high quality climate information. Its output is a standardized multi-model that is publicly available.

Information was also given about the World Climate Program (WCP) - Climate Services Information System (CSIS) which is the GFCS mechanism through which the climate information (past, present and future) is archived, analyzed, modeled, and processed. This is the "Operational Core" of the GFCS. It produces and delivers authorized climate information products through operational mechanisms, technical standards, communication and authentication. Its functions include climate analysis and monitoring, evaluation and attribution, prediction (monthly, seasonal, Decennial) and projection (centennial scale).

In addition to the Hydrology and Water Resources Program - the World Hydrological Observing System (WHOS) is an online portal of National Hydrological Services (NHS) worldwide, which publish their historical and / or real-time data without restrictions and costs. It represents the hydrological component of the WMO, Integrated Global Observation System (WIGOS).

The Global Data-Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS) Global Producing Centers for Long-Range Forecasts (GPC-LRFs) works with fixed forecast production cycles.

The 13 global long-term WMO prediction production centers (GPC-LRFs) were presented, as well as the Global Data-Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS) and the Regional Climate Centers (RCCs). The latter generate more data and high-resolution regional long-term forecast products. They support the generation of information products and climate services by NMHSs, and also offer training and capacity development.

The last references were on the regional and national Forums on the Probable Evolution of the Climate.

The presentation ended with a recommendation and call, for workshop participants to go to their national meteorological and hydrological services, regional climate organizations as well as regional climate centers to let them know their data and information requirements since they are entities authorized to generate official information at national, regional and global levels.

5.4 CASE STUDIES ABOUT CLIMATE RATIONALE INCLUDED IN SUCCESSFUL PROPOSALS OF WATER PROJECTS

By: Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF

In this presentation, 4 case studies were explained.

1. Slussen Locks in Stockholm

Slussen is a sluice between Lake M'laren and the Baltic Sea that also serves as a key transport node for the city of Stockholm. The new Slussen project focuses on the redesign and reconditioning of the existing 80-year structure. The new facility incorporates elements of climate resilience and flexibility of design (Analysis of Real Options). The new Slussen facility to deal with heavier loads from sea level rise (hard measures: built-in infrastructure and soft measures: EbA, green spaces). In relation to the exhibition, current and future climate variability and sea level change in Stockholm would increase by approximately half meter by 2100 according to vulnerability assessments. Regarding sensitivity, it covers the specific existing environment, people and assets (buildings and other infrastructure, ecosystems) that are exposed. An estimate was made of the affected people, assets (incorporated, movable property), ecosystem. The uncontrolled saltwater intrusion into Lake M'laren threatens the access of fresh water to 2 million people; there would be a direct exposure to flooding of underground transport stations, regional airport and surrounding buildings. The sensitivity evaluation was also carried out against different scenarios of resistance, duration of climatic danger and recovery periods.

2. Maldives -Vulnerable Community Support Project

Regarding the establishment of the climate rationale for this initiative; rains, the decrease and change in the pattern of extreme events (dry periods and heavy rains), and the risks of droughts and floods were mentioned. Likewise, groundwater is vulnerable to heavy extractions with a decrease in freshwater levels (at least 50%) during the dry season, or successive years of low rainfall. An increase in sea level and coastal erosion is also projected, resulting in an increase in saltwater intrusion. Other hydrometeorological disasters, including waves caused by major storms that give rise to coastal flooding on the 90 islands (at least once a year). This impacts the availability of water for potable use. The scope of the initiative includes the 1190 islands (24 atolls) located in the Indian Ocean, small and low coral islands of which 194 are inhabited with a number of beneficiaries, around 399,000. Climate rationale: historical meteorological records and studies.

The intervention consists of a weather resilient water supply system. With rainwater collection systems, desalinization plants, groundwater recharge systems and monitoring protocols, including early warning systems.

3. Senegal - Integrated Urban Flood Management Project

Regarding the climate rationale of this initiative, temperature changes were mentioned, since the average annual temperature increased by 0.9 °C since 1960, an average rate of 0.20 °C per decade. There is also a decrease in rainfall and a change in patterns, with significant decreases in rainfall from 10 to 15 mm per decade in the southern regions of Senegal. There are also longer dry periods that are linked to developmental problems (increased sensitivity and vulnerability), with a rapid urbanization trend, despite unplanned urban development that is linked to intense population growth and urban migration. There are also frequent urban flood events when there is a high intensity of rainfall.

The interventions proposed include the strengthening of adaptive capacity; Cartography of flood risk and awareness campaigns; Regulatory recommendations - incentive proposals; Tools for adequate investment in flood management infrastructure. Likewise, support is included for the integrated formulation of flood risk management policies; Real-time risk monitoring in the construction activities of the Grand Dakar. Drainage and sanitation infrastructure are also included in Pikine Irregular South.

2. Samoa - Integrated Flood Management to Improve the Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Basin

Regarding the climate rationale of this intervention, rainfall patterns were given; with more frequent and extreme rain events, frequent and longer drought events, and extreme events that include increased air and water temperatures, sea level rise; the most frequent extreme wind events - cyclones and storms. Among the impacts were those of Cyclone Evan (Category Evan Three) in 2012 with damages equivalent to more than US $ 200 million and the flooding of the Vaisigano River, which is a

drainage system unable to cope with the flooding in the lower part of Apia.

Regarding the general scope of the intervention located in Samoa (SIDS), the Population of the Pacific Ocean was stated, with 190,600 beneficiaries in 65,528 coastal areas where 70% of the population resides. Climate rationale are the climate change scenarios presented by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO).

Project interventions include the development of an integrated sewerage system for Auavillage, the development of resilient infrastructure along the Vaisigano River, the development of a weather-resistant master drainage plan, and the updating of drainage systems in a specific priority danger zone.

5.5 INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION

Session 3 continued with a series of comments and reflections on the tools to carry out vulnerability assessments.

The importance of forming interdisciplinary working groups to collaborate in a coordinated manner across several sectors was emphasized.

The comments and contributions during this discussion once again emphasized the need to contact the meteorological departments at the country level to request the information that is necessary when addressing the climate justification of the projects. No less important is the need to have the capacity to interpret the information shared by the meteorological services.

5.6 CASE STUDY 3. BARBADOS

Presentation related to the Project "Resilience Nexus of the Water Sector for Sustainability in Barbados".

By: Donneil Cain and Ryan Zuniga, CCCCC

The presentation of this initiative by Barbados, which is approved by the GCF, included an introduction and description of the project, as well as the reporting mechanisms.

The total cost of the Barbados Water Authority (BWA) project is US $ 45.2 million, which includes GCF financing of USD 27.6 million and a co-financing of USD 17.6 million. The duration of the project is 5.25 years.

The project builds greater climate resilience to climate change and variability, including extreme weather events and storms, while addressing issues related to water supply, distribution, quality, availability, access and use in Barbados, as well such as the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions from the water supply. It is a significant increase in the set of measures necessary to safeguard and ensure water security in Barbados and further strengthen resilience to climate change. The project will lead to a paradigm shift that makes the Barbadian society aware of the water cycle and the impacts of climate change, that threaten the island's drinking water supply, creating resilience to severe climate impacts and reducing emissions from greenhouse gases. It promotes the proper use of various water sources and laws to support the intelligent development of climate resilience of the water sector.

The main objectives of the projects are: to increase resilience to extreme storm events and drought conditions through the use of cleaner energy sources, decentralization of water storage, promotion of rainwater harvesting at the home and community levels, and improve the efficiency with which rainwater runoff recharge aquifers in Barbados. It promotes new adaptation and mitigation initiatives in the Barbados water sector by redirecting and mobilizing local financing through a revolving adaptation fund. It aims to reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions from the water supply by integrating renewable energy with gas turbines and sustainable initiatives to reduce water loss to increase efficiency in the distribution system. It will contribute to capacity building through the exchange of knowledge and lesson platforms learned within communities, educational organizations, the private sector, civil society and the Government of Barbados, to manage and monitor water resources. Support will be given to the review and development of a legislative framework for the intelligent development of climate and water sector resilience and to be able to collect and disseminate the lessons learned for its use in the development of new adaptation and mitigation initiatives and awareness from the public about climate change, water conservation, recycling and reuse.

The project began on January 16, 2019, and during this time several reports must be made to the GCF. These reports include: the start report (which expires within 6

months of the start of the project); Annual Progress Reports (due in the first quarter of each year); Annual Audit (due within the first quarter of each year), Mid-term review: Provisional independent evaluation report (due within nine (9) months after year 2 of project execution); Project completion report (due within 3 months after the project Completion date); Final independent evaluation report (due within 6 months after the presentation of the project completion report)

5.7 CASE STUDY 4. EL SALVADOR

Presentation related to the Project "Climbing of climate resilience in the agro-ecosystems of the Dry Corridor of El Salvador".

By: Guillermo Navarrete, MARN, El Salvador.

The presentation began with some previous considerations about the starting problem. Thus, El Salvador is part of the "Dry Corridor of Central America", considered one of the most vulnerable countries to climate risks in the world. Projected increases in precipitation variability, temperature and occurrence of events threaten the food security and livelihoods of family farmers. The increase in temperatures will in fact reduce the yields of the main crops in the country.

The objective areas of the project are: 1) Classification of municipalities throughout the country through a multivariate analysis considering the historical variables related to exposure to drought and poverty levels; 2) The area of intervention defined by the boundaries of the hydrographic regions within which the highest concentrations of municipalities of high vulnerability were found; 3) In the areas of lower socioeconomic status and high environmental vulnerability, identified by applying an additional layer of biophysical variables of direct relevance to the vulnerability and the potential to achieve adaptation and mitigation benefits (productive potential of soils and potential hydrological recharge); 4) Subsistence producers who depend on family work and, therefore, with limited access to the human, physical and financial resources necessary for adaptation), and who are at the greatest risk of being pushed into conditions of extreme food insecurity due to climate change.

As part of this initiative, a multicriteria analysis, territory visits and consultation with actors were carried out to determine Project location for "Climate Resilience in the Agro-Ecosystems of the Dry Corridor of El Salvador".

The key results include in the adaptation section were, greater resilience and better livelihoods of vulnerable small farmers, and greater food security and water security, with an increase in ecosystem resilience. In relation to mitigation, the results included, greater carbon storage in the soil and vegetation.

5.8 CASE STUDY 5. BOLIVIA

Presentation related to the Project "Increasing the resilience and adaptation of communities in the Poopo and Katari basins"

By: Alfred Grunwaldt, IBD

The presentation began with the description of the general context of the "TDSP" system, in an endorheic hydrographic basin, characterized by 2 large lakes of Titicaca and Poopo connected by the Desaguadero river that brings surplus water from Lake Titicaca to Lake Poopo. The system area is about 145,000 square km and includes the departments of La Paz, Oruro and Potosí. This region is key for the country given its economic importance.

The presentation discussed the current hydrological balance in the TDPS system, as well as the current water demand of the Desaguadero River. It was explained that the expected impacts of climate change on the TDPS (mean variables) comprise (i) the increase in the maximum average temperature throughout the region, and ii) Changes in rainfall are uncertain. Therefore, planning should be done towards a scenario with future drought conditions more intense than those experienced today.

Considerations of future water demands in different climate change scenarios include an average monthly demand for water from the irrigation systems in the Desaguadero River for the baseline and under the conditions of different projections.

The presentation also provided detailed information and by municipality on vulnerability (exposure + Sensitivity) as well as its adaptive capacity.

The National Watershed Management Program was also mentioned, which includes an identification of priority

investments for sustainable development within the framework of a group of strategic lines of action, including climate change.

He then gave a detailed description of the Considerations of future water demands in different climate change scenarios including an average monthly demand for water from the irrigation systems on the Desaguadero River for the baseline and under the conditions of different projections. : i) Limited adaptive capacity of local communities in the TDSP system to respond effectively to the observed and anticipated impacts of climate change on water availability and quality (due to changes in temporal and spatial distribution of temperature and precipitation); (ii) Limited capacity to systematically plan and implement a basin-level adaptation process in the most vulnerable river basins of the TDSP system; (iii) Gaps in local hydroclimatic data and information to establish a baseline to better understand and monitor the nature and level of impact by climate change on the hydrological cycle of the TDSP system;

A detailed description was then made of the problems that the project intends to address: i) Limited adaptive capacity of local communities in the TDSP system to respond effectively to the observed and expected impacts of climate change on water availability and quality (due to changes in the temporal and spatial distribution of temperature and precipitation); (ii) Limited capacity to systematically plan and implement a basin-level adaptation process in the most vulnerable river basins of the TDSP system; (iii) Gaps in local hydroclimatic data and information to establish a baseline to better understand and monitor the nature and level of impact of climate change on the hydrological cycle of the TDSP system; (iv) limited institutional interconnectivity between actors at the national, regional and municipal levels responsible for resource planning and decision making (public policy);

Finally, the proposed theory of project change with all its components was presented.

5.8 INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION ON CLIMATE JUSTIFICATION

The session ended with an interactive discussion that also served as a closing for the first day of the workshop.

During this session, the importance of climate rationale for any proposal to the GCF was emphasized. While this is true, it was argued that there are no magic wands to address this issue and that in any case everything depends on the particular context of each project.

Climate justification must always be supported by rigorous and scientific information and there must be a clear connection between this climate justification and the interventions proposed for financing the GCF.

During the session, the opportunity was taken to explain the connection between the concepts explained during the first day and the group dynamics prepared for the second and third days of the workshop.

Ryan Zuniga responds to questions on his presentation

Donneil Cain during his presentation

6. GROUP EXERCISE 1: CLIMATE RATIONALE IN THE COUNTRY PROJECT IDEAS

6.1 ORGANISATION

Group exercise number 1 took place early in the morning of the second day of the workshop. Participants were divided into eight groups based on the sub regional grouping of countries and language (Spanish and English). Each group was assigned a rapporteur to record the group discussions and report the plenary session. The composition of the eight groups is shown in the following table.

6.2 GROUP 1 ASSIGNMENT

Each group had to choose 3 country project ideas from the list of project ideas presented by the countries in that group. The group should receive a short summary on each of the selected project ideas from the people who participated in the preparation of the project ideas. The group should then discuss the climate justification of the three projects, pointing out their strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for improvement.

On the flipcharts of each group, the information of the project should be noted: Country, Title of the Project, and using color cards, the group should; indicate climate hazard (pink); ii. Evaluate direct and indirect vulnerabilities (orange); iii. Identify and analyze the problem that the project will address (yellow); iv. Transform the problem into the objective of the project (green)

The rapporteurs representing the groups had to inform the Plenary about the results of the group work.

Table 1: Group Work 1 Country Groups

English			Spanish				
Group 1	**Group 2**	**Group 3**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 6**	**Group 7**	**Group 8**
Antigua & Barbuda	Trinidad & Tobago	Jamaica	Guatemala	Costa Rica	Argentina	Colombia	Chile
Dominica	St. Lucia	Guyana	El Salvador	Panamá	Brazil	Ecuador	Perú
Grenada	St. Vincent & the Grenadines		Nicaragua	Honduras	Bolivia	Paraguay	Uruguay

Worktables during group work group 1

Worktables during work group 1 discuss country project ideas

6.3 PLENARY REPORT FOR EXERCISE 1

The report took place after a coffee break at the end of the exercise. The main points of each group are summarized in the following table.

Table 1: Group 1 Report, Projects of Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Granada

	Antigua & Barbuda	Dominica	Grenada
Project Idea	Building climate resilience into the water sector & Reducing the water sector´s carbon footprint		
Climate Hazard	• More frequent and powerful storms, hurricanes • Increase in rainfall intensity • Floods • Erosion • Sea level rise		
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	• Destruction of physical infrastructure • Compromised water resources • Health Problems • Availability of drinking water		
Problem to be addressed	• The deterioration of the conditions translates into reduced water production and increased operating costs		
Project Objective	• Develop a climate-resilient solution by investin in reverse osmosis structures (including the introduction of green energy into the pumping system)		

Table 2: Group 2 Report, Projects of Trinidad & Tobago, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines

	Trinidad & Tobago	St. Lucia	St Vincent & the Grenadines
Project Idea	Sufficient and Continuous Water Supply under the effects of Climate Change	Water Sector Emission Reduction	
Climate Hazard	• Sudden floods due to the increase in rainfall intensity		• Increased frequency in the occurrence of extreme rainfall and tropical stroms • Extensive droughts • Increase in the number of days without rain
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	• Agriculture Sector • Potable wáter suply • Population of 14000 in the communities of Chagaunes, Caparo, as well as in businesses and schools		• Rural and indigenous populations (2500 people) • Central Business District • Intermittent supply of drinking • Compromised wáter quality
Problem to be addressed	• Inadequate wáter supply • Increase in damages • Flood losses	• Great use of fossil fuels for water treatment and distribution	• Increase in service interruption frequency with lower water quality.
Project Objective	• Maintain an adequate water supply and prevent damage and losses due to flooding.	• Increase the use of renewable energy to minimize the use of fossil fuels	• Minimize interruption episodes and the problem of water quality and institutional training in climate change.

Table 3: Group 3 Report, Projects of Jamaica, Guyana

	Jamaica	Guyana
Project Idea	Jamaica Climate Adaptation & Resilience in the water sector (J-cares)	Developing climate change resilient infrastructure for indigenous communities located in drought prone areas in the Rupununi Region
Climate Hazard	• Increase in rainfall intensity • Increase in the number of dry days / drought conditions • Sea level rise • Increased temperatures	• Drought periods • Reduction of precipitation and increase in the number of dry days. • Increase in rainfall intensity
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	• People: clients, residential / corporate farmers, youth • Assets: raw water resources, quantity, quality; public facilities; health centers; schools, hotels; water intake and hydrology infrastructure (flooding, higher sedimentation loads); distribution network • Indirect: economy (GDP)	• Assets: availability of water resources; lower availability of surface water; less water availability from shallow wells (hand-dug wells) Less access to fresh water. Indirect issues such as public health problems, hygiene, livelihoods.
Problem to be addressed	• Reduced availability of freshwater resources	• The communal water system is not drought resistant
Project Objective	• Build climate resilience in the availability, production, distribution and access to drinking wáter	• I ncrease drought-resistant community water systems for indigenous communities.

Table 4: Group 4 Report, Projects of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua

	Guatemala	El Salvador	Nicaragua
Project Idea	Water is Life	Protection and Restoration of the main aquifer recharge in El Salvador	Project for a comprehensive understanding of underground hydraulic resource management (Western Aquifer)
Climate Hazard	• Shortened rainy season and reduced quantities of rain.water	• Reduction of rainy season (prolonged dry periods) • Increased rainfall intensity in short periods	• Decrease in number of rainy days • Increase concentration of rainfall intensity
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	• Population in poverty • Absence of regulations (Water Law)	• San Salvador metropolitan area • Impact in the agricultural areas, zapotilan valley • Deficiency in water supply due to high population and industrial concentration • High demand for the resource • Higher population concentration • Lack of regulation for water extraction and use • Lack of infrastructure	• Low availability of technologies to face risks • Increased pressure on resource use • Change of land use
Problem to be addressed	• Decrease in water availability • Water for human consumption	• Surface water pollution • Decrease in aquifer levels • Lack of availability of water resources	• Decrease in groundwater availability
Project Objective	• Increase the amount of water available for human consumption.	• Increase the availability of water resources in the aquifer of the Metropolitan Area of El Salvador	• Increase the aquifer's resilience to climate change • Maintain groundwater availability levels • Increase infiltration rates • Protect water recharge zones

Table 5: Group 5 Report, Projects of Costa Rica, Panamá, Honduras

	Costa Rica	Panamá	Honduras
Project Idea	Adaptive management due to the drought of potable water systems in prioritized vulnerable sites and development of indicators for SINAMECC	Increased climate resilience in municipalities vulnerable to climate change, through the prevention and management of water-related risks (droughts and floods)	Water resource information management and generation of surface and groundwater monitoring network.
Climate Hazard	• Drought	• Increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme hydrometeorological events	• Recurrence of drought and prolongation over time. Manifest with reduction of precipitation and increase in temperature.
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	• Poor Infrastructure • Population living in poverty • SanItation	• Direct: high vulnerability of the sector, drinking water, agricultural and housing production • Indirect: medium-low level of vulnerability of the transport and tourism sector	• Direct: There is no instrumentation to allow the manifestation of hydrometeorological drought in a timely manner; there is no infrastructure for flow regulation, nor groundwater management. • Indirect: institutional development; Weakness in the education of articulated and integral strategies of water resource management.
Problem to be addressed	• Decrease availability of water resources to populations	• There is no mapping of vulnerable areas to extreme events (floods and droughts) with adequate scale and level of detail	• Reduction of flows due to the drought manifested by the effects of climate change, which could not be quantified due to lack of instruments for measuring hydrometeorological variables and management reports. • Conflicts in the use of water due to a decrease in flows.
Project Objective	• Prioritize regions with supply problems for the development of a pilot project to solve it	• Identify areas vulnerable to extreme events, considering a greater number of variables (e.g. socioeconomic considerations, existing infrastructure)	• Create the monitoring network to measure the quantity and quality of water for efficient management.

Table 6: Group 6 Report, Projects of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia

	Argentina	Brazil	Bolivia
Project Idea	• Increase in rainfall in the north and decrease in the south of the central region of the country		• Increase in climatic extremes • 40% less rainfall during the normal rainy seaso • Changes in rainfall patterns
Climate Hazard	• Economic and social vulnerability (producers and cities) • Production losses due to droughts and floods		• Economic-social vulnerability of local communities • Lack of integrated basin management • Lack of governance • Change of land use
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	• Reduction in GDP • Affected more than 100,000 hectares of production with an impact on local economies • Change of land use		• Fishermen stop using good fishing practices, putting at risk the availability of the resource, having to migrate to cities, creating impacts on the destinations to which they go.

Problem to be addressed	• Continental canal and drainage network • Application of good agricultural practices		• Empower communitiess • Recover and revalue ancestral practices • Disseminate eco-systemic processes to different actors for better planning and integral management of the basin. • Strengthen governance • Education
Project Objective			

Table 7: Group 7 Report, Projects of Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay

	Colombia	**Ecuador**	**Paraguay**
Project Idea	• Droughts • Extreme Rainfall • Hailstorms • Frosts • Rising Sea Levels • Glacier melts and reduction in horizontal rain	• Decrease in glacier mass • Increase in flow variability • Increase in uncertainty	• Climate variability, with droughts and floods • Reduction of aquifer recharge • Reduction of the basic flow rate of the aquifer • Lack of information
Climate Hazard	• High vulnerabilities of strategic ecosystems, mist forest, mangroves and rainforest • Population with high poverty rates • Need to generate knowledge	• Systems: ecosystem health (ecological flows) • Food sovereignty • Water quality	• Potable water supply • Lack of information (infrastructure and institutional capacity) • Lack of strategies to face the impacts of climate changw
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	• Lack of an integrated information system for integrated decision making • There are no sustainable productive strategies in highly vulnerable ecosystems	• Future and current climate analysis at the SNEA • Information generation • Specific weather models • Management plans and local sustainability • Insert the variable of climate change in regulations, public policy, technical variability.	• Supply of quality drinking water in extreme drought scenarios.
Problem to be addressed	• Strengthen the resilience of productive systems of the Colombian Pacific to climate change in strategic biodiversity ecosystems	• Strengthen the SNEA to reduce the sensitivity of drinking water systems, irrigation for food and industrial sovereignty that depend on ecosystems under the threat of climate change	• Strengthen the drinking water supply system resilient to climate change, taking into account climate vulnerability (drought and floods).
Project Objective	•	•	•

Table 8: Group 8 Report, Projects of Chile, Perú, Uruguay

	Chile	**Perú**	**Uruguay**
Project Idea	Decrease in water recharge sources (rains and snowy areas)		
Climate Hazard	The natural water supply system (changes in its hydrological cycle) Vulnerability of the aquifer, quantity and quality		
Vulnerabilities (direct and indirect)	Insufficient water supply Aquifer quality Guarantee long-term quality and quantity of water		
Problem to be addressed	Contribute to the sustainable management of coastal aquifers in the “x” zone of Peru for mitigation and adaptation to climate change		
Project Objective			

Rapporteurs reporting in the plenary session.

Work groups

2. SESSION 4: OPTIONS FOR BUILDING RESILIENCIA VIA WATER: WATER SUB-SECTORS

7. APPROACHES TO EVALUATE, PRIORITIZE AND SEQUENCE ACTIVITIES IN CLIMATE RESILIENT WATER PROJECTS

By: Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF

During the presentation, examples of water sub-sectors considered by the GCF were mentioned. For example, good practices in Flood and Coast management, in Egypt and Bangladesh were mentioned. For this area it was indicated that the GCF will consider all adaptation options, including: 1. Resilient buildings 2. Adaptation of livelihoods 3., Land use zoning 4., Insurance 5. Soft flood defences 6. Hard defences, 7. Managed Withdrawal

In relation to water resources management and the need to address the shortage due to climate change, it was indicated that the GCF will consider all resilient adaptation options, including: Demand management 1. Leakage reduction 2. Water reuse and recycling 3. Efficient irrigation. 4. Improvement of supply. 5. Increased storage, for example, groundwater. 6. New supply infrastructure.

As an example of good practices, the general scope of the South Tarawa Water Supply Project in Kiribati was detailed. It is a proposal led by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Its climatic justification refers to the increase in sea level, whi results in the flooding of water sources (aquifers).

The steps which were followed to establish the climate case were:

Step 1. Identification of the climate rationale; Justification of the impacts of climate change on the island, through detailed information on the following: - projections of data on draft intensity - information on the force of wind waves on the island in particular.

Step 2. Aspects of the climate on development; The projected impacts of climate change are analyzed and conclude that an event of detention and / or drought could catastrophically reduce the performance of freshwater sources.

Step 3. Vulnerability assessment; Strategic reasoning for the selection of South Tawara compared to other atolls (data on population increase); Information on existing freshwater resources on the island, including m3 per day of rainwater, groundwater supplies; Infrastructure (pumps, reservoirs, treatment plants, pipes) is physically exposed to climatic variability, however, the analysis provides that the real threat of damage to most of the existing infrastructure due to storms, floods or storm surge was very limited. The links on how long periods of air currents, the increase in the sea level (through storm surges and tides) are leading to very low drinking water resources are justified in the Vulnerability Assessment reports.

For the development of interventions the following steps were followed:

Step 4. Identification and analysis of problems: Salt Water intrusion due to storm surge and high tides; Required estimated increase in the demand for water and water production.

Step 6. Transformation of the objectives of the prject problem: Study of water supply options to be carried out with the desalination plant is selected as the safest, most reliable and profitable option; Selected water technology solutions (photovoltaic solar energy salinization plant) will provide storage and a stable supply of drinking water.

7.2 CASE STUDY 6. HONDURAS

Presentation related to the Project "Project Promoting the restoration of forests and climate-resilient forestry for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services".

By: Allan Escobar, Ministry of Finance (SEFIN) Honduras; and Ana Ríos, IDB.

The presentation began with an introduction to the Honduran context. It was explained how Honduras has the largest forest cover in Central America, however, this coverage decreased from 70% in 1990 to 40% in 2015. The deforestation rate currently presented by the country is one of the highest worldwide and since 1990, a

loss of about 45% of the natural forest has been reported.

Honduras faces great challenges; thus, it is expected that by 2020, a 6% decrease in annual precipitation in 12 departments of country and an average annual temperature increase of 0.8 ° C could occur. It is also expected a decrease between 20-25% in precipitation by 2050, in most of the national territory between the months of June and August.

Regarding the climatic vulnerability of Honduras, it is reported that the country was among the most affected by the negative impacts of extreme climatic events between 1996 and 2015. Honduras recognizes the great relevance of the forest in the adaptation and mitigation to climate change and has committed to restoring one million hectares of forest by 2030.

The search for financing projects aimed at improving the climatic resilience of forests in critical areas for water supply is justified. More specifically, the presentation revolved around the financing of the Project (IDB-GCF) "Promoting the restoration of climate-resilient forests and forestry for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services". This project is funded by a loan from the IDB for US $ 10.7 million and a grant from GCF for US $ 24.3 million. The total is then US $ 35.0 million.

The general objective of the Program is to contribute to improving climate resilience through the conservation of forests located in critical areas for water supply. More specifically, it seeks to restore forest cover through resilient systems, and; strengthen governance and financial sustainability for adaptive forest management.

With respect to the legal framework established in the General Budget of the Republic, every year the Ministry of Finance (SEFIN) follows a work agenda regarding the national budget, related to public projects that are framed in climate change, based on technical criteria oriented to the mitigation, adaptation and management of disasters related to climate change.

The project seeks to increase surface water availability in the dry season by approximately 15%; Reduction of erosion and greenhouse gas emissions; Increase in the area under resilient forest management in priority watersheds and the implementation of a "Payment for Environmental Services" scheme.

The presentation continued with the articulation of climate rationale

7.3 CASE STUDY 7. GRENADA

Presentation related to the "Climate Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (CREWS)" Project.

By:Titus Antoine, Department of Economic and Technical Cooperatión, Grenada.

Mr. Antoine introduced the G-CREWS project overview. The project will be six years long, from 2019 to 2025. The funds are provided by the GCF (€ 35.5 million), Grenada Government (€ 4.2 million) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (€ 2.5 million).

The project is executed by the Ministry of Finance, the Grenada Development Bank and the German Cooperation Agency (GIZ) and lead technical partner: National Water and Sewage Communities (NAWASA).

The main objective is reach a systemic climate change resilience in Grenada's water sector, applying a multi-level approach addressing resilience on water governance, users and the water supply system itself.

The outputs for the project are aligned in the Mitigation and Adaptation Potential and are the following:

1. Climate resilience integrated into Grenada's water sector governance. This through the establishment and empowerment of Water Resource Management Unit. Cross-sectorial mainstreaming of climate relisience into policies, plans and regulations of water-related sector and introducing a climate-responsive water tariff reform.
2. Improved climate-resilience of Grenada's water users through a Challenge Fund for climate-resilient commercial water users; awareness, education and outreach.
3. Increased climate resilience of Grenada's water supply systems. This will be reached through climate/disaster resilient NAWASA supply systems and disaster-resilience medical centres.
4. Improved water and energy efficiency in NAWASA'a systems.
5. Increased learning and replication of climate-resilient water sector approaches in the Caribbean.

For the paradigm shift potential, he described that G-CREWS project will play an important role in developing and implementing a new and modern regulatory framework, which (a) improves water governance and the water sector policies, and b) mainstreams climate resilience into water related sector policies, plans and regulations.

The country ownership for the project is high due to its alignment to the national climate strategy and coherence

with existing plans and policies, including NAMAs, NAPAs and NAP and the engagement of civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders.

Ana Ríos during the presentation of the Honduras Case Study

3. SESSION 5: IDENTIFYING AND DESIGNING PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

8.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING AND DESIGNING PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

By: Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo & Zhengzheng Qu, GCF

The representatives of the GCF gave an introduction to the logical framework of the fund. The importance of not confusing the baseline or starting line with climate justification was emphasized. Select the appropriate level of impact to inform the project, in addition to adding the areas of key results and their corresponding indicators.

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Choose appropriate expected results	*Choose appropriate indicators*					
Choose appropriate expected results	*Choose appropriate indicators*					
Choose appropriate expected results	*Choose appropriate indicators*					

8.2 EXERCISE OF GROUP 2 & 3

During the rest of this session, work tables were set up to carry out the programmed exercises, 2 and 3.

With the second exercise being group work that allowed participants to review the proposed interventions of the projects under a project idea prioritized by the country and, using a logical framework, improve the identification and design of the proposed interventions, to ensure that you: i. address the objectives of the project; ii. Contribute to the six investment criteria of the GCF: 1. The potential for impact. Project potential to contribute to the objectives and results areas of the Fund. 2. The potential for paradigm shift. 3. The potential for sustainable development. 4. The needs of the recipient. 5. The appropriation by the country. 6. Efficiency and effectiveness.

To facilitate these exercises 2 &3, work groups were arranged by country. To facilitate the work, a logical framework template was distributed.

The purpose of group exercise 3 was to allow participants to familiarize themselves with the template of the concept note to be used for the GCF and, and through collective discussion with colleagues in their country, describe the steps necessary for preparing the concept note.

To facilitate this exercise, each working group was provided with a concept note template to be filled in. More specifically, the groups were invited to discuss and prepare brief schemes for the key elements in the concept note, such as the climate rationale or the theory of change of the project, based on the logical framework that had previously been worked. Attention was also drawn to the elements of the concept note that refer to the expected results of the project and its alignment with the investment criteria of the GCF, as well as the justification for the request for financing by the Fund.

8.3 REPORT IN PLENARY AND INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION

At the end, participants of the two working groups, were invited to share what had been the lessons learned or the main pitfalls during group work. The following were some of the comments which were shared:

- Excellent work for addressing the identification of primary and secondary effects.
- There was some difficulty filling some of the fields of the concept note template for GCF at this time. For example, those referring to the type of financing requested and the alignment with the categories of environmental and social safeguards of the Fund.
- The problem statement was in some cases a challenge, due to the definition provided. As an example, the case of water resource reduction - which affects communities, is cited. To this issue, the representatives of the GCF once again emphasized the need to differentiate between climate change and the environment.
- Some concerns were shared when articulating the rationale for the concept note and the information that is needed: is this part of the support that the GCF offers under “readiness”? What is the level of concreteness when completing the concept note in relation to the project itself?
- A participant was also interested in knowing “if it is mandatory to have the concept note approved by a National Designated Authority (NDA) and if there was any possibility of looking for an alternative?” In response to this question, the representatives of the GCF placed great emphasis on the need for projects financed by the fund to be demanded by the respective countries and their authorities; in fact it is one of the 6 criteria that each project must meet in order to receive Fund financing.
- Another question raised was with regard to the type of activities that could be included to address the problem that the project seeks to overcome. For example, in the case of a decrease in aquifer levels: Would it be possible to propose as part of the project the development of a legal framework that might not be present? To this the representatives of the GCF responded with completeness; saying yes, and it would be a mistake not to include this type of activities. This is part of the paradigm shift and is a good way to illustrate what this means.
- One of the concerns shared was the difficult task of clearly differentiating the purely climatic issue

from that of development. The suggestion of the GCF representatives was to start simple, trying to address issues that are clearly linked to climate threats, rather than trying to address several problems in a single project.

- Another issue discussed was the relationship between the proposed results of the project and the indicators to be put in the concept note. To address this issue, a comparison was made with the strategy of the Global Water Partnership that has high-level indicators, while the GCF expects to see much more direct and tangential indicators at the project level, with very defined results.
- Another comment made was with regard to the issue of addressing complex problems with simple solutions. One participant felt that simple answers can in some cases be detrimental to applicants. The fund representatives acknowledged this, but recalled the need for cofinancing and the fund's need to focus on very specific problems. At the moment the GCF is not financing research or related activities, but perhaps this could happen in the future.
- The last point of discussion was about the need to involve different actors in the development of projects, but what is the right level to involve others parties?

  The participants and facilitators agreed that it should be done in a timely manner, but this is complex issue with no general answer, and should be looked at on a case-by-case basis.

Participants during group exercises

9. SESSION 6: GCF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

9.1 SESSION 6: GCF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS

By: Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF

The presentation began with the vision of the GCF and its mandate, which is to promote resilient and climate development with low emissions in developing countries.

The points of project selection attention were shared in relation to general project management: Are the activities clearly defined? Are the costs realistic? Have the pros and cons of the different options been considered? Why this project in and why in this place?

With regard to climate change and the potential for impact: Is the link with climate change relevant, clear and strong? Is the methodology for calculating emission reductions robust? Is there a strong justification for increasing resilience, based on evidence of climate impacts?

For investment criteria the main points of attention are, feasibility and sustainability: Is the proposal economically and financially solid?, Can the results be maintained after the GCF financing ends?, Is there a plan and budget for operations and maintenance?

Regarding the investment criteria, the points to consider are: efficiency and effectiveness; impact compared to financing (for example, $ / tCO_2); Justification of the proposed financial instrument and the amount of financing, and finally the co-financing and additional source of financing.

It was recalled that the appropriate level of concessionality and use of financial instruments must always be sought. Loans are used in projects that will generate a source of income (most renewable energy). On the other hand, the grant or reimbursable guarantee is used to cover the relevant risks of the project (for example, geothermal). Finally, renewable energy subsidies are generally limited to technical assistance.

How concessionality can benefit end users, for example, access to cheaper loans and reduction in electricity rates was also discussed.

9.2 GCF PRIVATE SECTOR FACILITY (PSF)

By: Rajeev Mahajan, GCF

This presentation, which was given remotely via Skype, provided an overview of the GCF Private Sector Facility (PSF) and the Fund's role in financing private sector initiatives. The Private Sector Facility (PSF), it was explained, is a financing window of the GCF through which grants, loans and guarantees are granted to support projects / programs for mitigation and adaptation to climate change of the private sector in developing countries. The PSF was created in 2014 and is based in the GCF Secretariat in Songdo, South Korea

It was explained that the key functions of the Mechanism include receiving and evaluating project proposals from the private sector, and recommending them to the GCF Board; adapt the life cycle, provide concessional financing to reduce the risk of high impact projects; provide experience to help assess the potential benefits of project ideas; collaborate with pension funds, companies, local and regional banks and International Financial Institutions to mobilize resources for the private sector; and the use of the GCF's own resources with those of the private sector.

The PSF project portfolio consists of 16 approved projects (mainly mitigation projects and some adaptation projects), 1.400 million dollars committed and US $ 4 billion leveraged in co-financing. Concessional loans and capital, which together make up 91% of the funds committed, are the main financing instruments for the private sector. Subsidies and guarantees only represent 9% of the GCF financing to the private sector. The projects are in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific region. Project interventions have focused mainly on the generation of renewable energy and the establishment of renewable energy funds. Other areas of intervention include the construction of climate resilience of small agricultural enterprises and the creation of climate funds in the associated financial institutions.

The Mechanism, Mr. Mahajan said, works with the National Designated Authorities (NDAs), which provide a letter of no objection to project requests to indicate that

they are aligned with national priorities; and accredited Regional Direct Access Entities, which work with private sector entities in the development of proposals and project implementation.

The PSF evaluation criteria for funding requests are the same as those used in the rest of the GCF, that is, a strong climate rationale, the additionality of the GCF financing, the country-driven approach, compliance with the GCF policies (including SSE and gender), six investments criteria and documentation integrity.

9.3 CASE STUDY 8. CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (CABEI)

By: Miguel Méndez, CABEI

This presentation described the program: "Productive Investment Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation (CHANGE II)". The Program's overall objective is to increase the resilience to climate change of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the region by removing barriers to access financial and non-financial resources in order to adopt and apply the best measures of adaptation to climate change. More specifically, it is proposed to reduce the obstacles to credit access for MSMEs; strengthen beneficiary capacities with training and technical assistance services; and promote adaptation measures through an incentive scheme that increases the resilience of MSMEs

The program has 4 components. The first covers the repayable financial mechanism (Loans). The second is about strengthening technical capacities (TA) and visibility, including training at the local level for climate change adaptation, technical assistance for IFI and MSMEs for project implementation and also the promotion and capture of lessons learned. The third component is an incentive scheme to promote adaptation measures implemented by MSMEs (Adapt-prize). Finally, the fourth component is the Program Executing Unit.

The flow scheme of reimbursable resources includes concessionality of 50-70% of the rate for MSMEs of CABEI. There is no exchange risk with the resources coming from the GCF, since they will be granted in USD. CABEI does not assume credit risk for resources from the GCF, given that the structure established for the Program states that CABEI may act as trustee of said funds. The beneficiaries of the resources are MSMEs, as well as those who wish to carry out projects or investments in adaptation measures. The financing granted under the Program will be channeled through intermediary financial institutions that meet the eligibility requirements established by CABEI, in accordance with current regulations.

With the implementation of this Program, CABEI hopes to increase the resilience to climate change of at least 5,000 MSMEs and contribute to increasing the resilience of 67,000 inhabitants of the Bank's member countries.

To conclude the presentation, it was explained that this Program represents the first financing of the GCF through CABEI and reaffirms the Bank's commitment to support its member countries in the fight against climate change.

9.4 INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION

The session ended with short time given for questions. A question was asked of the CABEI representative regarding the eligibility criteria of the financial institutions. He responded that that CABEI already has a set of financial entities with which it works and that they are evaluated before they can be part of the program.

The CABEI Representative was also asked about the adaptation measures. He explained that the bank has worked with specialized entities such as FAO and other actors to define technological packages to be applied by MSMEs. The main measures are aimed at the agricultural sector. Training sessions are held on possible adaptation measures as well as accessing financial resources. More specifically, the CABEI representative was asked if the adaptation measures included mechanisms for water demand management. The representative answered, no.

Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo presents on financial instruments of the GCF.

10. SESSION 7: GCF CO-FINANCING AND BEYOND: OVERVIEW OF THE CLIMATE FINANCE LANDSCAPE IN LAC

10.1 CASE STUDIES ON FINANCIAL MECHANISMS IN LAC

10.1.1 INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

By: Omar Garzonio, IDB

This presentation focused on the IDB's portfolio in the water and sanitation sector. It was explained that the IDB has 92 concessional loans and grants totalling USD 9,469 million.

This portfolio is diverse and includes loans (investments and reforms support -PBL's) and technical cooperation resources for knowledge generation and innovation, project preparation and capacities building.

10.1.2 CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (CABEI)

By: Miguel Mendez, CABEI

The presentation described the mission of CABEI which is to promote the economical integration and socioeconomic development for Central America and partner countries.

Currently there are 14 countries who are members of the bank and include all the Central American countries and some extrarregional members as Taiwan, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Spain and Cuba.

Mr. Méndez pointed that since CABEI creation, the bank disbursements reached US $ 26,7 billion, and the 55% of this amount is just in the last 10 years becoming the multilateral bank with most disbursement in Central America, with a 47% share, which makes CABEI in an important entity at regional scale.

Mr. Méndez also remarked the collaborative work that CABEI has developed since GCF's approval to become a Direct Access Entity (DAE), in December 2016. This work was developed until the approval of CABEI's first proposal in October 2018. CABEI is working on a Pipeline of projects for GCF for the period 2019 – 2021 for an estimated value of US $ 3,5 billions (1,02 billlions with GCF support), distributed in 7 diferent projects in several countries in Central America, including regional projects.

Finally Mr. Mendez remarked the importance that CABEI gives to operations around climate change mitigation and adaptation, which represents almost a third of the Bank's project portfolio.

10.1.3 DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA (CAF)

By: Nara Vargas

The Regional Development Bank promotes a model of sustainable development through credit operations, non-reimbursable resources and support in the technical and financial structuring of projects in the public and private sectors of Latin America. It consists of 19 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe, as well as 14 private banks in the region.

In this presentation, the "Green" Financial mechanisms of CAF were explained, including Project financing with short, medium and long term loans; structured financing; and cofinancing and A / B credits, capital investment / investment funds; guarantee; technical cooperation and technical advice.

Projects and programs for concrete adaptation measures for developing countries, participants in the Kyoto Protocol, are financed.

The importance of Green Financing in CAF and its interest in catalyzing more resources to the region, promoting territorial and programmatic approaches based on corporate objectives and increasing the competitiveness of CAF's financial offer in financial markets with investment grade – cofinancing, and mixed lending, was explained.

Finally, CAF's intention to strengthen the sustainability of operations and reduce environmental and social risks, and to increase knowledge and expertise in the areas of finance and business, was also explained.

10.1.4 DIRECT ACCESS ENTITY OF ARGENTINA

By: Milagros Castrorios

The presenter made an introduction of the General Directorate of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects (DIPROSE) and the value of the current portfolio.

DIPROSE was accredited to the GCF in March 2012: The main legal and fiduciary aspects included the legal capacity to sign agreements and to produce financial statements with internal and external auditing processes; preparation of budgets and long-term business plans; and the ability to carry out clear and transparent procurement processes. The ethical aspects required for accreditation; the existence of a complaint's mechanism regarding environmental and social damages and access to information / transparency were also detailed.

The presenter made an introduction to a project that was approved in April 2013. It is the "Rural Development through Climate Action: Adaptation and Mitigation Based on Communities in Argentina (EDA)" program. The program has a total budget of USD 27.6 million, of which the GCF finances USD 22 million.

10.2 NTERACTIVE DISCUSSION ON FINANCING

The session ended with a series of questions to the presenters.

The Argentinian Representative was asked how she sees collaboration with the GCF in the near future. She replied that she sees it as a great co-financing opportunity, although she better understands now, the difficulty in coordinating with the activities between different distant entities (the direct access entity in Argentina and GCF).

In the case of IDB, it was explained that, in relation to coordination, there is a sustainability department with a climate change division that is responsible for the relationship with the GCF. This division also organizes workshops with specialists to see the possibility of financing within the water sector.

The CABEI representative was asked if they can work with state offices that specialize in water and water resources. It was answered that the bank has country offices and that adequate personnel are made available to see government participation through sovereign credit, etc. He stressed the importance of the bank including a climate change component from the beginning, in all proposals.

A general question was asked of the banks regarding their added value in providing support for technical assistance. It was stated that the banks are giving national support to the drafting of the national commitments for the Paris climate change agreement, as well as to the national adaptation processes.

Finally, the CAF representative was asked about participation in green financing within the public sector. It was explained that CAF has made green bond issues to obtain financing in the markets and the same has also been done in matters of gender, water, etc.

11. SESSION 8: NAP AND READINESS OF GCF

11.1 GENERATING THE BASES FOR THE PREPARATION OF A STRONG PROJECT: THE PNA PROCESS AND THE GCF READINESS

By: Zhengzheng Qu, GCF

The presentation began by explaining the support areas of the GCF Readiness program. It was mentioned that the program can finance the national adaptation process with 3 million per country (not per year). Each country also has an annual support of USD 1 million for other Readiness activities. To support the Designated National Authorities, the GCF can provide funding support of USD 300,000.

The readiness program's mission is: 1. Strengthening of the DNA; 2. Strategic frameworks; 3. Support for direct access entities; 4. Adaptation planning processes. This translates into 5 specific objectives that are the following:

- Objective 1: Capacity building for climate finance coordination
- Objective 2: Strategies for the implementation of climate finance
- Objective 3: Enhanced adaptation planning
- Objective 4: Development of project pipeline that change the paradigm
- Objective 5: Knowledge exchange and learning

It was explained that there are 78 countries that are seeking this support, of which there are a total of 40 approved and endorsed projects. In relation to support for national adaptation processes there are 8 Authorized National Entities that are receiving independent technical support to formulate proposals with partners at national or regional level. Within this section, the expected results of this type of support for national adaptation processes were explained.

The first result covers the governance of adaptation planning and institutional coordination. This section includes coordination mechanisms and inter-institutional decision making; b. Frames and agreements for stakeholder participation; C. Monitoring, evaluation and adaptation learning system; d. National, subnational and or sectoral plans.

The second result covers the baseline evidence used to design adaptation solutions to achieve maximum impact. This section includes a. the analysis of the impact on climate hazard, vulnerability and risk studies; b. Consolidation and sharing of climate studies; c. communication with relevant public, private and civil society decision makers and other interested parties; d. Regulatory and relevant regulatory frameworks

The third result encompasses the participation of the private sector in catalyzing adaptation and includes policy regulations to eliminate barriers and encourage investments.

The fourth result includes increased adaptation financing with financing strategies for specific adaptation priorities and support for writing project notes and program concepts.

11.2 SUPPLEMENT ON WATER FOR THE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS OF THE UNFCCC

By: Anjali Lohani, GWP

As a preamble to national adaptation processes, the importance of the Paris agreement and the contributions agreed upon by each country were described. Importantly for the water sector, it was mentioned that 89% of the national documents submitted include water as one of the priority sectors for national adaptation.

As part of the objective of sustainable development number 6, a review of the progress was made at a global level to achieve the integrated management of water resources and the result of the assessment made by the countries of the LAC region was shown.

The link between national contributions to the Paris climate agreement and national adoption processes was then explained. Within this section, it was stated that, of the 153 developing countries, 91 have started the process of formulation and implementation of NAPs (National Adaptation Plans). At the moment only 13 countries have submitted their NAPs to the UNFCCC, and

among them there are only 4 countries that belong to the group of least developed countries.

The purpose of the suplementary technical guides on water for the National Adaptation Plans of the UNFCCC includes facilitating the identification, prioritization, financing and implementation of adaptation projects and strategies in the water sector. It is also intended to facilitate the establishment of a framework for the integration of water perspectives in planning, implementation and monitoring of adaptation activities that promote climate resilience so that they are included with medium and long-term development processes. It is also intended to empower partners who use or manage wáter, in the participatory drafting processes of NAPs. Finally, it is also intended to help specialists outside the water sector to understand the problems related to water safety in a context of climate change.

It was explained that the supplementary guide is not prescriptive and is intended for countries to understand what exists and what needs to be done, to create lines of work at the national and subnational levels. It aims to show examples, case studies and recommend key references. It is provided for countries to consolidate with existing activities and "enter" the NAP process at appropriate points. Many of the activities can and will be carried out in parallel, and there is no mandatory sequence.

11.3 CASE STUDY 10. URUGUAY

By: Mario Jiménez, Ministry ofHousing, Planning, Lands and Environment, Uruguay.

Presentation: Readiness support for the NAP process in Uruguay and its links to country planning for the GCF.

During the presentation it was also explained how in the framework of the preparation of the National Coastal Adaptation Plan, the National Climate Change Response System has committed to reinforce, at different levels, the technical and institutional capacities for medium and long-term planning term of implementation of adaptation measures in the coastal area of the Río de la Plata and Atlantic Ocean. The intention is to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities by sharing information, knowledge and technical guidance.

The NAP aims to achieve cities that aremore adapted to the climate through: greening of urban areas, Densification of safe areas; Design strategies of the built space. In turn, it brings into play synergy and transversality between strategies.

11.4 CASE STUDY 10. SAINT LUCIA

By: Donette Charlery, Department of Economic Development, Transportation and Civil Aviation, Saint Lucia.

Presentation: Preparatory Support (Readiness) for the GCF in St. Lucia

The presenter began with an explanation as to why GCF preparation support is being sought. Thus, the main objective was to strengthen the critical infrastructure and ensure the effective, efficient and transparent use of climate finance, to ultimately lead to transformative and impactful results.

The Implementation partner for the preparation of the GCF in Saint Lucia is the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC). The Readiness project was intended to establish and strengthen the Designated National Authority or Focal Point with the development of strategic frameworks, including the preparation of the country program and support accreditation for accredited direct access entities. The total amount requested from the GCF was US $ 375,100. To carry out these works, the consulting firm Climate Analytics was hired in 2018 to carry out a Capacity Building program of the National Administrative Authority of Saint Lucia and Preparation of the Strategic Framework for Country. The contract period is eighteen months from July 1, 2018 and until December 31, 2019.

First, a deficiency assessment of the political, legislative and institutional frameworks that govern the operations of the ANP in Saint Lucia was done, to understand its functioning and responsibilities relative to the GCF. From there, it is a question of developing an appropriate no-objection procedure at the national level to determine the approvals of financing proposals / conceptual notes received from Accredited Entities (AE), and to prepare an initial process for the nomination of Direct Access Entities (DAEs) seeking accreditation to the GCF.

The first result includes capacity building within the DNA to facilitate efficient planning and administration of fund-related responsibilities. This also includes the participation of stakeholders and the development of National Priorities through the development and application of a Strategic Country Framework for the GCF.

11.4 INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION

The session ended with a brief discussion that emphasized the opportunity that the GCF offers to strengthen and support institutional coordination through the Readiness mechanism. In the case of Uruguay, it is clearly seen how the support of the GCF has been linked to the activation of strong government coordination.

In the case of Saint Lucia, some reflections were also made on the lessons learned from the process and, greater coordination would be sought for the preparation of the Readiness proposal on future occasions.

The session was reminded that once a country has developed a collaboration strategy with the GCF, the Readiness Program can be used to hire consultants to prepare concept notes and project proposals.

Ms. Zhengzheng Qu of the GCF presents on the *Readiness Programme*

12. SESSION 9: PROJECT PREPARATION FACILITY – FROM A CONCEPT NOTE TO A FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

12.1 SESSION 9: GCF EFFICIENCY FOR THE CFP AND THE SIMPLIFIED APPROVAL PROCESS PILOT SCHEME

By: Zhengzheng Qu, Green Climate Fund

The GCF representative explained that the GCF Project Preparation Facility is a tool used to provide optional support for project preparation that will lead to funding proposals. The PPF is especially, but not exclusively, for Direct Access Entities (DAEs) to support them in the implementation of micro-sized projects. Funding is provided as grants, reimbursable grants, and equity and is generally ranges from US $ 250,000 to US $ 600,000. Activities normally funded under the PPF include feasibility studies; environmental, social and gender studies; risk assessments; identification of project indicators; preparation of bidding documents; and financial structuring. There are currently 38 active requests for support, 12 have been approved and the rest are in various stages of review. Around 70% of applications come from DAEs and 30% from accredited international organizations.

To access the funds, it was explained that interested accredited DAEs submit applications to the GCF Secretariat attaching a project concept and a letter of no objection from the NDA. The evaluation of the application signifies the examination of the soundness of the project concept when it is evaluated, based on the investment criteria of the GCF; Proposed PPF activities compared to your budget; level of resources with which counterparts must commit; and the justification of why GCF resources are needed. The approval of the PPF application is given by the Executive Secretary of the GCF and not by the Fund Board. Approval for a PPF application is granted relatively quickly if the project concept has been well prepared. Financing proposals developed with PPF resources must be submitted to the GCF Board within two years following the approval of the PPF application.

During the presentation it was also explained that the GCF Secretariat can provide initial support in the form of technical assistance to DAEs to help them strengthen their project concepts and prepare them for the application of the PPF. To alleviate the challenges that DAEs face in the timely acquisition of services to conduct studies under the PPF, the GCF will soon introduce a contractor service that can be contacted directly by the DAE (PPF support is required previously).

A PPF request must be accompanied by a full note of the project concept, said the GCF representative, who usually has about 12 pages. The different sections and subsections of a GCF Concept Note and the type of information required in each section were also explained.

During this presentation the simplified approval process of the GCF was also examined, which was launched at the 23 Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Bonn on November 11, 2017.

It is recognized that more needs to be done to facilitate the rapid approval of smaller projects, especially for direct access entities. The key features of the simplified process include a pilot phase which is considered as a learning process and will be reviewed to see what additional improvements are possible. 50% of the portfolio must come from DAEs.

The SAP pilot scheme includes 71 Projects with USD 651 million in financing and 1,145 million in co-financing. There are currently 7 Approved Projects. The eligibility criteria are:

1. Ready to be expanded and has transformative impact potential

2. GCF financing up to USD 10 million.

3. Minimum environmental and social risks

SAP projects can also support public and private sector investments. Its flexibility and speed of the process can be a unique advantage for the GCF private sector partners. The reduced effort in preparing documents, the speed of approval and the rapid deployment of capital are important key factors for private investors.

Projects within the SAP must be submitted by accredited entities. The SAP Financing Proposal Preparation Guidelines and a practical manual for the preparation of SAP proposals are available on the SAP GCF website.

13. SESSION 10: GCF COORDINATION AT COUNTRY-LEVEL FOR IMPROVED PROJECT PROPOSALS

13.1 INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION ON COUNTRY LEVEL COORDINATION FOR BETTER CONCEPTUAL NOTES AND GCF PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT.

Moderated By: Fabiola Tábora, GWP

During this last session, prior to the closing of the workshop, the representatives of the different countries were invited to share reflections on the continuation process beyond the three-day workshop in Panama.

The main points mentioned are summarized below.

Argentina

- We have learned the importance of climate justification
- We did not know that there was a DAE within a ministry
- The need for interinstitutional work must be understood

Costa Rica

- It is important to know the whole process
- The theme is new for us, from acronyms to different forms of application.
- The interaction spaces are necessary to know what is done at national and regional level (the partner did not know that his institution had submitted a concept note to the GCF)
- It is a challenge, in Costa Rica, the coordination of climate change and water resources. There is a sectoral planning secretariat and here we deepen how to coordinate better.

Caribbean - Barbados

- It has been very useful for us and we have clearer how to move forward. The effects of the CC remain uncertain and projects to prevent flooding are necessary, having to differentiate it from traditional development will be important in order to mitigate this situation in our capital

Ecuador

- We are working a roadmap to apply to the GCF. That 2 institutions that work on the water issue are here,allows us to coordinate and see joint actions.
- Having different countries here facilitates south-south cooperation.

Regional Hydraulic Resources

- Our members are the CA weather services
- First time we have an rapproachement with the GCF
- It is Important to create alliances with the meteorological services, it is necessary to ally in supporting the countries with their climatic justification
- It is recommended that the alliances with the meteorological services be managed

Panamá

- Having held the event in this country has been appreciated.
- It is a toolbox that has been opened and now the path is clearer
- It is a space for Networking

Jamaica

- Information is very important for the region
- It is vital to know the administrative processes of the GCF
- Scale the learning to different Project levels
- Kingston will have a drought, this knowledge is significant for me and for my country.

14. CLOSING SESSION

15.1 SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE WORKSHOP

This session was moderated by Mr. Alex Simalabwi, who shared a few words to begin the closing session and urged Mr. José Gesti (GWP) to present the main results of the workshop.

Mr. Gesti noted that the workshop had brought together participants with diverse backgrounds, all linked by a common cause of progress in building climate resilience in the water sector. This diverse experience provided a wide range of perspectives on the acceleration and progress of water projects for the financing by the GCF. Mr. Gesti mentioned that the participants demonstrated a high level of energy over the three days of workshop, and that they showed willingness to share experiences, learn about the GCF and prepare projects. He stated that they the participants were able to leave their comfort zones and understand what they could do to help advance the preparation of projects for the financing by the GCF.

The main results of the three-day workshop, Mr. Gesti explained, were that, through it, the participants:

Learned what the GCF is and its relationship with the Paris Climate Agreement; what you can finance; what are its different financing windows -Readiness, Project Preparation Facility (PPF), Simplified Approval Process (SAP), regular financing window and Private Sector Facility (PSF)-, and what are its different financial instruments (concessional loans , subsidies, actions and guarantees); importantly, the opportunities through which countries could receive support to improve their ability to manage the GCF process and prepare project proposals (PPF Instrument)

1. They have learned what the GCF looks for in financing proposals, including the six investment criteria (i.e., the potential for impact, the potential for paradigm shifting, the potential for sustainable development, the needs of the recipient, the ownership of the country and efficiency and effectiveness).

2. They learned what the justification of climate change is, how difficult it is to prepare a good climate logic for a concept / project; the considerable amounts of scientific data needed for climate analysis, and how a poorly articulated climate change logic is a weakness of the project ideas presented by the countries at the workshop are challenged with.

3. They learned that there are many public domain data sources and data tools that countries could access to conduct climate analyzes and prepare climate justification, and a number of institutions, including WMO, that are prepared to support the countries in these tasks.

4. They applied the newly acquired knowledge of the requirements of the GCF to improve the ideas of the project concepts presented before and during the workshop.

5. They got a deeper understanding of the need for all concepts and project proposals for GCF financing must be supported by the determined national authorities (NDAs) and be well aligned with the circumstances of climate change in the country.

6. Know the different roles and responsibilities of National Designated Authorities (DNAs), Direct Access Entities (DAE), National Executing Entities (NEEs) and Executing Authorities (EAs) with respect to facilitating adaptation to climate change and mitigation interventions and GCF processes within countries, including technical support for the preparation of the concept note / project proposal, in the national approval of the project financing concepts / proposals, in the presentation of concept notes and proposals, and in the application and, monitoring and evaluation of approved proposals.

7. They noted that there was still much room for improvement in national coordination and the exchange of information between national entities regarding the activities of the GCF.

8. They understood the critical importance of involving the different stakeholders from the beginning of the project's conception in order to obtain a broad participation.

9. They understood that the GCF framework had not yet evolved sufficiently to effectively support climate-resistant interventions applied in a regional, cross-border or multi-governmental environment; that for such projects the solution could be to look towards other financial institutions.

10. They agreed to continue working together after the workshop to promote climate resilience in the water sector in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

15.2 FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM FOR COUNTRY SUPPORT: LAUNCH OF THE PROJECT PREPARATION INICIATIVE FOR CLIMATE-RESISTANT WATER PROJECTS IN LAC

Mr. Alex Simalabwi took the floor again and informed the participants that, through interaction with countries in different regions, GWP had realized that there was low coordination between the water sector and the accredited entities in the preparation of GCF projects. This lack of knowledge limits the capacity of water sector agencies to take advantage of financing opportunities to address climate risks within the sector, which is the sector most affected by climate change. It was then that the idea arose to bring together Designated National Authorities and Direct Access Entities and water sector agencies in a training workshop. These workshops have already been held with other countries from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Mediterranean and have now been conducted with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The workshop preparation process in Panama received strong support from the partners who convened the workshop, namely the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC). Mr. Simalabwi expressed his gratitude for the way in which participants and partners had been open and freely exchanged ideas and experiences, which had greatly improved everyone's learning during the workshop.

Alex Simalabwi explained the mechanisms of support post workshop

In the workshop, participants had the opportunity to review and improve the project ideas presented before the workshop, and to complete the improved ideas in the GCF concept note template. What must be pursued after the workshop is the continuation of an iterative process

of perfecting the ideas of the project until they are complete conceptual notes and project proposals that can receive funding from the GCF. It will be gratifying to look back at this moment in the workshop and see that some of the project ideas discussed have finally received funding from the GCF. All partners look forward to this final result.

To achieve the above objective, Mr. Simalabwi informed the participants that the partners have established an informal mechanism called the Association for Project Preparation for Climate Resilient Water Projects in LAC. The mechanism will continue to interact after the workshop and ensure that the workshop is not only "another workshop", but the beginning of a long-term capacity building effort in which the DNAs, DAEs, water sector entities and its associates can continue to share knowledge and ideas informally and strengthen the list of GCF projects in LAC.

It was said that the partners behind the Association for the Preparation of Projects for Climate Resilient Water Projects in LAC were the partners that had convened the workshop and that the development Bank of Latin America (CAF) also joins this effort.

The association's role, said Mr. Simalabwi, is to ensure that there is a form of structure in which support can be provided to countries. To ensure that the interaction remains as informal as possible, and that efforts remain focused on carrying out work, no constitution or governance structure for the association would be created. All members would be leaders with the same responsibility to take initiatives.

To facilitate the process of interaction and exchanges, a web page for the association will be created that will be accessible to all the DNAs, DAEs, Executing Authorities and partners. Through this platform one can request technical support. This request will be sent to all partners who will decide how to respond to the request.

It was also explained that the support function of the Association will stop when the GCF accepts a concept note of the project as a good conceptual note for the financing by the GCF. From this moment on, it will be the responsibility of the DNA, DAE and EA to decide how they wish to advance with the development of a concept or proposal for complete financing, in collaboration with regional and international accredited entities. This is to ensure a demand-based approach and strong leadership and ownership of countries for the development of proposals.

15.3 OFFICIAL CLOSING REMARKS OF THE ORGANIZERS AND SPONSORS

In the final session, the participants formed a large circle and joined hands to symbolize partnership, solidarity and unity. A representative each of the organizations that have collaborated in the preparation of the workshop and the partners of the new alliance made a brief concluding remarks as summarized below.

15.3.1 Mr. Alex Simalabwi (GWP)

Briefly, Mr. Simalabwi, again thanked all the participants for their energy and positivity to learn and quickly apply the knowledge acquired. He also thanked the sponsors of the workshop and the newly created association: IDB, CCCCC, CAF.

15.3.2 Mr. Alfred Grünwaldt (IDB)

Mr. Grünwaldtal stated that it had been a pleasure to work with the organizers and participants and to share all the knowledge. He said that the implementing agencies are here to provide support and that resources have been made available to support these processes

15.3.3 Mr. Ryan Zuniga (CCCCC)

Mr. Zuniga indicated that he was satisfied with the tremendous effort made in organizing this workshop and that he was proud that his organization had invested resources in it. He said that during the days of the workshop a great spirit of collaboration was evident in the Caribbean region and he hopes that a greater collaboration with the region of Central America will be fostered. Your organization continues to work hard to scale climate information properly and to make this information available.

15.3.4 Mrs. Nara Vargas (CAF)

Mrs. Vargas expressed her gratitude for being able to share the work of the Development Bank of Latin America and said that there are many partners with whom they work, who can contribute to this common effort. Mrs. Vargas remarked that the presentation of Barbados caught her attention, when the presenter admitted during the workshop, that he thought was a well prepared proposal for the GCF, was still lacking a lot

to have the quality and maturity required in a proposal that can be considered and funded by the GCF.

Representatives of the Global Water Partnership at the end of the workshop

ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP PROGRAM

DAY 1. GCF 101 & CLIMATE RATIONALE

08:30	Registration, Coffee & Networking
SESSION 1: OPENING *Moderated by Fabiola Tábora, GWP Central America Regional Coordinator*	
09:00	WELCOME - Edgar Fajardo, GWP Central America Chair (5 min) - Omar Garzonio, Water and Sanitation Lead Specialist and Central America Regional Coordinator, IDB (5 min) PERSPECTIVES FROM PARTICIPANTS *Moderated by Alex Simalabwi, Global Climate Lead, GWP (30 mins)* - Katherine Blackman, Climate Finance Adviser, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica - Donneil Cain, Project Development Specialist, CCCCC - Alberto Osorio, National Water Authority, Peru - Frederik Pischke, Senior International Climate Information Systems Specialist, WMO/GWP OPENING REMARKS - Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, Infrastructure Specialist, GCF (5 min) - Jorge Luis Acosta, Viceminister, Ministry of Environment of Panama (10 min)
10:00	PROGRAMMING FOR GCF: introduction and workshop expectations *Moderated by Alex Simalabwi, GWP*
10:30	Coffee & Group Photo
SESSION 2: GCF INTRODUCTION *Moderated by Simone Lewis, GWP Caribbean Regional Coordinator*	
11:00	INTRODUCTION TO THE GCF: What it is and is not able to support? - Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF
11:30	**Case Study 1 (15 min)** *Project: Building livelihood resilience to climate change in the upper basins of Guatemala's highlands* - Mario Salvador Moya Guzmán y Edwin Noe Félix Mérida, MARN Guatemala **Case Study 2 (15 min)** *Proyecto: Espejo de Tarapacá* Mercedes Meneses, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chile
12:00	Interactive discussion on GCF investment criteria
12:30	Portfolio of submitted potential water project ideas in Latin Amer-ica and the Caribbean for the Green Climate Fund - Alex Simalabwi, GWP
13:00	Lunch
SESSION 3. Climate Impacts on Water and GCF Water Projects Climate Rationale *Moderated by Alejandra Mujica, South America Regional Coordinator*	
14:00	Climate impacts on water in Latin America and the Caribbean - IPCC Report - Frederik Pischke, WMO/GWP
14:10	GCF's Climate Rationale requirement for projects - Frederik Pischke, WMO/GWP
14:40	Global and LAC-specific data sources

	- Federico Gómez Delgado, WMO Central America and the Caribbean
14:50	Case studies of climate rationale in successful water-related project proposals - Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF
15:20	Interactive Discussion
15:30	Coffee
	Case Study 3 (10 min) *Project: Water sector resilience nexus for Sustainability in Barbados (WSRN S-Barbados)* - Donneil Cain y Ryan Zuniga, CCCCC **Case Study 4 (10 min)** *Project: Upscaling Climate resilience measures in dry corridor agrosystems (RECLIMA)* - Guillermo Navarrete, MARN, El Salvador **Case Study 5 (10 min)** *Project: Increasing resilience and adaptation of the communities in the Poopo' and Katari watersheds (WSA and CCS), Bolivia* - Alfred Grunwaldt, Climate Change Senior Specialist, IDB
16:30 -17:00	Interactive discussion on climate rationale
	COCKTAIL (18:00): **GWP 2020-2025 Strategy Launch for LAC**
	DAY 2. DESIGNING GCF PROJECTS FOR IMPACT
09:00	RECAP OF DAY 1 - Simone Lewis, GWP Caribe
09:15	**GROUP EXERCISE 1:** Climate Rationale in Country Project Ideas *Introduction: Anjali Lohani, GWP*
10:30	Coffee
11:00	Report back from Exercise 1 *Moderated by Alex Simalabwi, GWP*
SESSION 4. OPTIONS FOR BUILDING RESILIENCE VIA WATER: WATER-SUBSECTORS *Moderated by Alex Simalabwi, GWP*	
11:45	Approaches useful for assessing, prioritizing and sequencing activities in water and climate resilience projects - Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF
12:30	**Case Study 6 (15 min)** *Project: Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services (15 mins)* - Allan Escobar, Secretariat of Finance, Honduras **Case Study 7 (15 min)** *Climate-resilient water sector in Grenada (G-CREWS)* - Titus Antoine, Grenada Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Dev and Physical Dev
13:00	Lunch
SESSION 5: IDENTIFYING AND DESIGNING PROJECT INTERVENTIONS *Moderated by Sara Oppenheimer, GWP*	

14:30	INTRODUCTION: A logframe approach to identifying and designing project interventions Introduction to the GCF Concept Note Template and Funding Proposal Template - Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo & Zhengzheng Qu, GCF
15:00- 16:00	**GROUP EXERCISE 2:** A logframe approach to identifying and designing project interventions - Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF
15:30	Working Coffee
16:00- 17:00	**GROUP EXERCISE 3:** Preparing a GCF Concept Note *Moderated by Zhengzheng Qu, GCF*
17:00 – 18:00	Report back from working groups for Exercises 2 *Moderated by Alex Simalabwi, GWP*

DAY 3. ADEQUATE FINANCING FOR SUPPORTING THE PREPARATION OF PROJECTS

08:00	RECAP OF DAY 2 *Alejandra Mujica, GWP South America*
SESSION 6. GCF FINANCING INSTRUMENTS *Moderated by Frederik Pischke, WMO/GWP*	
08:15	Financing instruments offered by the GCF - Katarzyna Dziamara-Rzucidlo, GCF
08:45	GCF's Private Sector Facility - Representative, Private Sector Facility, GCF (VC)
09:30	**Case Study 8 (15 min)** *Project: Productive Investment Initiative for Adaptation to Climate Change (CAMBio II)* - Miguel Méndez, Chief of Alliances and International Cooperation, CABEI (VC)
09:45	Interactive discussion: Engaging the private sector in GCF projects
10:00	Coffee
SESSION 7. CO-FINANCING GCF AND BEYOND: OVERVIEW OF THE CLIMATE FINANCE LANDSCAPE IN LAC *Moderated by Frederik Pischke, WMO/GWP*	
10:30	Case studies on existing financing mechanisms and opportunities in LAC. (10 min) - IDB - CABEI - CAF
11:00	Interactive discussion: Engaging the private sector in GCF projects
SESIÓN 8. PNA Y READINESS DEL GCF *Moderated by Anjali Lohani, GWP*	
11:30	Building the foundations for strong project preparation: the NAP process & GCF Readiness - Zhengzheng Qu, GCF
12:00	Water Supplement to UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for National Adaptation Plans - Anjali Lohani, GWP
12:15	**Case Study 9 (10 min)**

	GCF Readiness support for Uruguay's NAP process and its linkages to GCF country programming - Mario Jiménez, Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment, Climate Change, Uruguay **Case Study 10 (10 min)** Saint Lucia's NDA Strengthening and Country Programming (10 min)
12:25	- Donette Charlery, Department of Economic Development, Transport and Civil Aviation, Saint Lucia
12:45	Interactive discussion
13:00	Lunch
SESSION 9. GCF Project Preparation Facility – from a concept note to a full project proposal; and the Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme (SAP) *Moderated by Anjali Lohani, GWP*	
14:00	GCF Project Preparation Facility (PPF) and Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme (SAP) - Zhengzheng Qu, GCF
14:30	Case study and interactive discussion
15:00	Coffee
SESSION 10. GCF-COORDINATION AT COUNTRY-LEVEL FOR IMPROVED PROJECT PROPOSALS *Moderated by Fabiola Tábora, GWP Central America*	
15:30	Country-level coordination for improved GCF concept note and proposal development
15:45	Interactive discussion on how countries will enhance coordination efficiency
16:15 CLOSING SESSION *Moderated by Alex Simalabwi, GWP* - Summary of outcomes - GCF Water sector strategy - Discussion on follow up mechanisms on the country support: *Project Preparation Partnership for Climate Resilience Water Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean*	
17:00 CLOSE	

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Position	Country	Institution
1	Maclure Simon	Consumer Services Engineer	Antigua	
2	Maria Rustichelli	Representative	Argentina	SIPH
3	Milagros Castro	Resp. Environment and Social Team	Argentina	DIPROSE
4	Leandro Diaz	GWP SAM	Argentina	GWP Argentina
5	Sabrina Couvin	Cabinet Advisor	Argentina	SIPH
6	Ryan Zuniga		Belize	CCCCCC
7	Donneil Cain	Project Development Specialist	Belize	CCCCCC
8	Carlos Saito	GWP SAM Chair	Brazil	
9	Onelia Carmem Rosseto		Brazil	UFMT-Brasil
10	Gabrielle Lee	Communication officer	Caribbean	GWP Caribbean
11	Mel Williams	Economist	Caribbean	
12	Mercedes Meneses	Environemtal Analyst	Chile	Minrel- Chile
13	Juan Manual Cespedes	Dept. Chief. Modelling Studies	Colombia	Ministry of the Environment
14	Yesid Carbajal	Director	Colombia	Univalle/Colombia
15	Katarzyna Rzucidlo	Expert	South Korea	GCF
16	Bertha Olmedo	Executive Secretary	Costa Rica	CRRH
17	Adrian Rojas	General Director of Basic Studies	Costa Rica	AyA
18	Esmeralda Vargas	Dept. Water Development	Costa Rica	MINAE
19	Kathia Aguilar	Direccion Cambio C.	Costa Rica	MINAE
20	Federico Gomez	Official for North America, Central America and the Caribbean	Costa Rica	WMO
21	Diego Guzman	Executive Director	Ecuador	INAMHI
22	Arlen Murcia	Head of Economic Cooperation	El Salvador	ANDA
23	Carlos Ghiringhello	Technical Advisor	El Salvador	CCAD
24	Guillermo Navarrete	Climate Change Technician	El Salvador	MARN
25	Mario Moya	Technician	El Salvador	MARN Jalapa
26	Ana Elizabeth Amaya	Technician	El Salvador	MARN El Salvador
27	Sara Oppenheimer	Programme specialist	Estocolmo	GWPO
28	Anjali Lohani	Specialist for Climate & Water Resources Management	Stockholm	GWPO
29	Axel Simalabwi	GWP SA Exutive Secretary	Stockholm	GWPO
30	Frederick Pischke	GWP/WMO	Geneva	
31	Simone Lewis	Regional Coordinator	Grenada	SWP-C
32	Claudia Herrera	secretaria ejecutiva	Guatemala	Cepredenac
33	Edgar Fajardo	Pdte. GWP	Guatemala	Water for People
34	Edwin Noe Felix	Regional Delegate	Guatemala	MARN Guatemala
35	Claudia Velasquez	Technical Advisor	Guatemala	Ministerio de Salud
36	Aubrey Roberts	Executive Director Design of Infrastructure	Guyana	
37	Rafael Gravesande		Guyana	CCCCC
38	Allan Escobar	Project Specialist	Honduras	SEFIN
39	Gerson Urtecho	Technical Advisor	Honduras	CONASA
40	Dunia garcia	Administrative Assistant	Honduras	GWP CAM
41	Wendy Rodriguez	Department Chief	Honduras	Mi ambiente
42	Welma Amaya	Technical Assitant	Honduras	MI ambiente
43	Margarita Figueroa	Communications Officer	Honduras	GWP CAM
44	Fabiola Tabora	Executive Secretary	Honduras	GWP CAM

45	Mariel Juarez	Climate Change	Washington	IDB
46	Katherine Blackman		Jamaica	CCD Jamaica
47	Lewis Lakeman	Assistant Vice President - Public Private Partnership & Project Financing	Jamaica	NCVC Jamaica
48	Zhengzheng Qu	Project Preparation Specialist	South Korea	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
49	Ivan Garcia Olivera	Planning Director	Nicaragua	ENACAL
50	Axel Martinez Nieto	Technical Assistant	Nicaragua	GWP CAM
51	Carlos Alfredo Juarez	Water Resource Expert	Nicaragua	MARENA
52	Luz Elena Sequeria	Financial Coordinator	Nicaragua	Ministerio de Hacienda
53	Iara Rodriguez	Adaptation	Nicaragua	Marena
54	Aaron Conte	Project Officer	Panamá	CONAGUA
55	Marianna Cusimano	Project Officer	Panamá	CATHALAC
56	Dayna Samanipgo	Journalist	Panamá	MI ambiente
57	Celia Diaz	Photographer	Panamá	MI ambiente
58	Rubina Castañeda	Water Resouce Technician	Panamá	MI ambiente
59	Jackelin Calderon	DCC	Panamá	MI ambiente
60	Rolando Checa Campos	Environmental Specialist	Panamá	ACP
61	Kathia Mojica	Water Resource Expert	Panamá	MI ambiente
62	José Fábrega	UTP	Panamá	CWP/UTP
63	Alban Nouvellon	Regional Specialist	Panamá	UNICEF
64	Omar Garzonio	Water Resource Specialist	Panamá	IDB
65	Victoria Hurtado	Water Resource Specialist	Panamá	
66	Benito Roa	Director General	Paraguay	STP
67	Alberto Osorio Valencia	Director	Peru	ANA
68	Tanya Laguna	Water Resource Specialist	Peru	ANA
69	Kyra Paul		Dominican Republic	CCCCC
70	Donette Charlery	Economist	St. Lucia	CCCCC
71	Mandelle Alcee	Trainee Manager - Strategic Planning Department	Sta. Lucia	WASCO-Saint Lucia
72	Janelle Horne	Economist	St. Vicent	CCCCC
73	Marco Audain	Civil Engineer	St. Vicent	C.W.S.A
74	José Gesti	Senior Advier Water & Climate	South Africa	GWPO
75	Micah Connor	Project Manager	Trinidad & Tobago	Ministry of Public Utilities
76	Diana Miguez	Researcher	Uruguay	Latitud
77	Silvia Alcoz	Water Advisor	Uruguay	DINAGUA
78	Mario Jimenez	Adaptation Specialist	Uruguay	DCC-MVOJMA
79	Corina Piaggio	Communication Officer	Uruguay	GWP SAM
80	Alejandra Mujica	Executive Secretary	Uruguay	GWP SAM
81	Larissa Trejo	Consultant	Washington	IDB
82	Giulia Carcasci	Consultant	Washington	IDB
83	Javier Puig	Climate Charge specialist	Washington	IDB
84	Ana Rios	Specialist	Washington	IDB
85	Alfred Grünwaldt	Specialist	Washington	IDB
86	Nara Vargas			CAF
87	Maria Moreno	Executive		CAF
88	Gissele Velasquez	Project Executive		CAF
89	Dave Marquez	Engineering Assistant		
90	Silvia Fernandez	Consultant		

ANNEX 3: LIST OF POTENTIAL PROJECT IDEAS FOR GCF FINANCING

#	Country	Project Title
1	**Antigua and Barbuda**	Building climate resilience into the water sector and reducing the water sector's carbon footprint
2	**Argentina**	Multipurpose Water Complex of the Las Cañas Rivers - Gastona - Medina (Potrero del Clavillo)
3		Continental Channel: a strategy for the development of Argentina
4		Pressurized gravitational irrigation system - Río San Ignacio (La Cocha)
5		Management of the Río de Oro Basin - Stage I: General San Martín Productive Area
6	**Brazil**	Pantanal waters management
7		GWP-SAM Green Climate Fund. Educational Material
8		Expansion of climate resilience in extractive populations of the Amazon through social technologies for access to water and means of production
9	**Colombia**	Construction of tools for water resource monitoring and management for the water security of the communities inhabiting the Atrato River.
10		Adaptation Fund Projects: The Jarillon Plan for Cali, The Comprehensive Intervention Project for flood risk reduction in the La Mojana region, The Canal del Dique Macro-project, The Resettlement Plan for the population living in the urban area of Gramalote, Project nominated by the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Santander (CAS)
11	**Costa Rica**	Water Culture
12		Adaptive management of the basin's water resources of local governments participating in Costa Rica´s Carbon Neutrality Programme
13	**Dominica**	Building Climate Change Resilience into Dominica Water Supply System
14	**Ecuador**	The National Strategic Water System: water governance mechanism that will allow for sector coordination and interaction
15	**El Salvador**	Protection and restoration of the main aquifer recharge zones in El Salvador
16		Sustainable monitoring and management of coastal aquifers.
17		Decontamination of the Acelhuate, Sucio, Suquiapa and Grande rivers of San Miguel, Paz and Goascoran.
18	**Guatemala**	Rainwater Harvesting
19		Water is Life
20	**Honduras**	Construction of multi-use reservoirs
21		Integrated Information Management of the Water Resource and generation of surface and underground water monitoring network.
22	**Jamaica**	Water sector NAMA
23		Jamaica Water Supply Improvement Programme
24	**Nicaragua**	Project and integral management of the underground water resources of the basin 64-9533759 (western aquifer)
25		N/A
26	**Panama**	Increased climate resilience in municipalities vulnerable to climate change, through prevention and risk management of Climate risks related to water (droughts and floods).
27	**Paraguay**	Capacity development for water resources management in Paraguay with an adaptation approach to CC.
28		Promote the supply of drinking water to populations vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
29		Construction (Project) of an Integrated System for the Supply of Drinking Water in the Northern Zone of the Metropolitan Area of Asunción.
30	**Peru**	Automatic measurement system of natural sources to increase water use efficiency.
31		Water sowing and harvesting actions/activities in the upper parts of the basin.
32	**St. Lucia**	Improving energy efficiency within the water sector in Saint Lucia
33	**St. Vincent & the Grenadines**	Building climate resilience into the water sector of Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
34	**Trinidad and Tobago**	Continued, efficient water supply under climate change
35	**Uruguay**	Advancing the environmental management of eutrophication at lentic waterbodies in the Pampas Ecoregion
36		Promoting the involvement of local producers and industries for greater resilience to climate change in the Santa Lucia River Basin, the source of drinking water for 60% of the country's population.

ANNEX 4: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

From 3-5th of September, a Technical Workshop on **Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilient Water Project Concepts in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF***)* was held in Panama City, Panama with 90 participants from 23 LAC countries. The workshop was organised by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC) with technical inputs from the GCF Secretariat and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).

The workshop is a flagship initiative driven by the collaboration of three GWP regions- Central America (CAM), South America (SAM) and the Caribbean (CAR)- in accelerating climate action via water, as per GWP 2020-2025 Strategy. The three-day workshop focused on strengthening the capacity of National Designated Authorities (NDAs), Direct Access Entities (DAEs), Water Ministries and agencies to prepare climate-resilient water projects that can access GCF funding.

Participants reviewed the GCF funding requirements and mandate, investment criteria and operational modalities and procedures for delivering climate finance through different windows. Countries shared their experiences and lessons in accessing GCF resources. Participants considered fit-for-purpose hands-on exercises and worked on 36 country-prioritized water project ideas to sharpen their climate rationale and paradigm shift potential.

Additionally, the workshop served as a pivotal milestone to launch the **Project Preparation Partnership for Climate Resilient Water Projects in LAC for the GCF** between GWP, IBD and the CCCCC. The partnership will provide a platform for countries to continue exchanging knowledge and lessons as their experience in preparing, financing, and implementing water projects, grows within the context of the GCF.

Of the 90 participants, an anonymous evaluation survey was administered to provided organizers with information to improve organisation of similar events in the future.

The survey comprises of seven sections:

A. General section that looks at the participant's profile
B. Quality and Relevance of workshop overview, outcomes and agenda feedback
C. Overall knowledge and information gained from the workshop
D. Networking and Partnership
E. Ideas for future similar workshops
F. Logistical Arrangements
G. Open questions:
    1. Reflections on how the workshop benefited the participants
    2. Lessons on GCF and modalities
    3. Appreciation on roles of NDAs, DAEs and Project Preparation Partners
    4. Partnership and Networking
    5. Lessons on funding and opportunities for funding sources
    6. General comments

This Annex report provides an account of the workshop's qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the topics and sessions presented across the three-day workshop.

A. PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

Distribution of participants by region

The first section of the survey comprised of six questions seeking to obtain an overview of the type of participants that attended the workshop. Out of 83 participants, 51 non-organizing responded to the questionnaire representing 57 % with 27 female participants and 24 male participants.

Responding participants come from across three LAC region. According to the results of the survey, most of the participants were from

Central America (47%), followed by South America (35%) and the Caribbean with 18%.

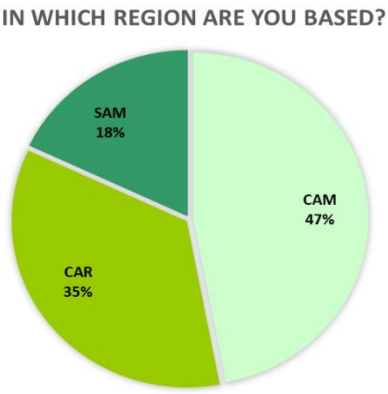


Figure 1. Region of the participants

Type of entities represented

Respondents were required to indicate the type of entity they represented. Water ministries had the most representatives with 43%, following by GCF National Designated Authority (27%). 20% of the participants indicated that they are from "Other entities" including Regional organizations and Finance secretary. Development partner delegates made-up 8% and GCF Direct Access Entity represented 2%.

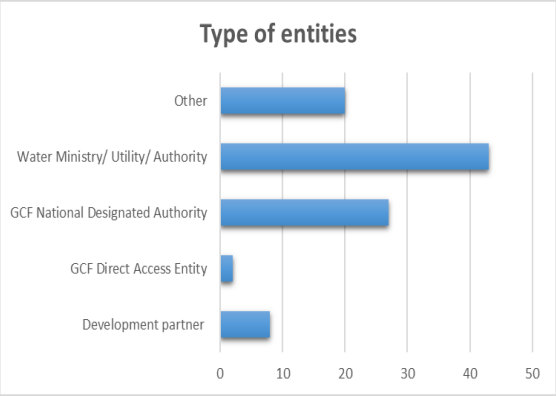


Figure 2. Type of Entities

Interest of the represented organizations

In this question, the responders were able to select as many options as they considered where applicable. The survey revealed that most of the organizations' interest in GCF was on *Preparing GCF projects* (33%) and *Coordinating GCF project preparation* (23%). There is an equal interest of 11% on *Developing GCF country program*, *Coordinating financing of projects* and *providing technical support in preparing GCF projects. Coordinating climate change programs* and *others* were the least rated with 5% and 6% respectively.

Figure 3. Interest of organisation in relation to GCF

Attendance to GCF related events

According to the survey, 75% of the participants had not attended any GCF related events. The 25% of the participants that answered the survey (13) indicated having previously attended GCF related events such as:

- Technical training on climate finance (AECID)- Bolivia
- Meeting of indigenous people- Nicaragua
- Structured dialogue of the GCF for Latin America- Bogota
- Conference of designated national authorities- South Korea
- Enhancing direct access- South Korea
- Global programming conference- South Korea
- CCCCC/ GWP-C Workshop- Grenada

Belonging to any knowledge platform or community

68% of the participants indicated that they do not belong to any knowledge platform or community on climate change issues. The rest 31% affirmed belonging to platforms such as:

- Brazilian network on global climate change research (REDE Clima)
- EuroClima
- LatinClima
- BioLAC

B. QUALITY AND RELEVANCE OF WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

Overall assessment of the workshop

According to the survey results, 88% of the participants rate the overall assessment of the workshop between very good and excellent with only 12% rating the workshop as good.

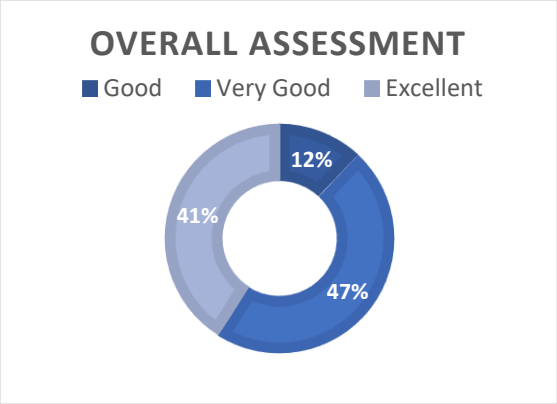


Figure 4. Overall Assessment

Overall objectives

In the question about whether the workshop achieved its objectives, 96 % of the participants responded with a **yes** with only 4% (2 participants) indicated that the workshop did not fulfill the objectives because according to them the workshop could need *"More time to further develop GCF projects"* and it could have been *"more grounded or application of country ideas with experts".*

Rate of quality and relevance of the workshop

The first 10 questions of this section, participants rated each question on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1= Strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=fairly agree; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree.

Table 1. Further presents the percentage in which the participants strongly agree, agree, fairly agree or disagree with the presented statements.

Figure 5. Participants from Guatemala

Figure 6. Participants from El Salvador

Statement	% of Participants that Strongly Agree	% of Participants that Agree	% of Participants that fairly agree	% of Participants that disagree	% of Particpants that Strongly disagree
I have a better understanding of what GCF is, its funding windows and financing mechanism?	24	61	14	1	
I have a better understanding about GCF's investment criteria and project cycle? The case studies demostrated how the GCF investment criteria was applied?	23.5	60.7	13.7	1.9	
I have a better understanding of GCF's Climate rationale and justification for projects to ensure that projects tackle GHG induced climate change impacts?	37.2	47	15.7		
I have a better understanding of climate change impacts on water resources?	50	46	4		
I have learnt a lot from presentations on a variety of water-related projects that can built climate resilience. I also have a better appreciation of the challenges of preparing transboundary water projects.	21.6	56.8	19.6	1.9	
I have better understanding of the steps required for preparing GCF project concept notes/proposals (including coordination between NDA and DAEs)	35.3	39.2	23.5	1.9	
I have a better understanding about GCF's financing instruments (grants, loans, guarantees and equity)	25.5	47	25.5	1.9	
I have a better understanding about GCF's Private sector facility and the role of the private sector in climate finance	15.7	58.8	17.6	5.9	1.9
I have a better understanding about the importance of coordination at country level in preparing GCF project proposals.	60.7	35.3	3.9		
I have fully appreciated the need for creating partnership of stakeholders for preparing successful GCF project concepts and proposals. I also understand the role of technical partners in the process.	80.4	17.6	1.9		

Table 1. Quality and relevance of the workshop

According to the survey, 80% of the participants strongly agree with the statement *"I have fully appreciated the need for creating a partnership of stakeholders for preparing successful GCF project concepts and proposals. I also understand the role of technical partners in the process".*

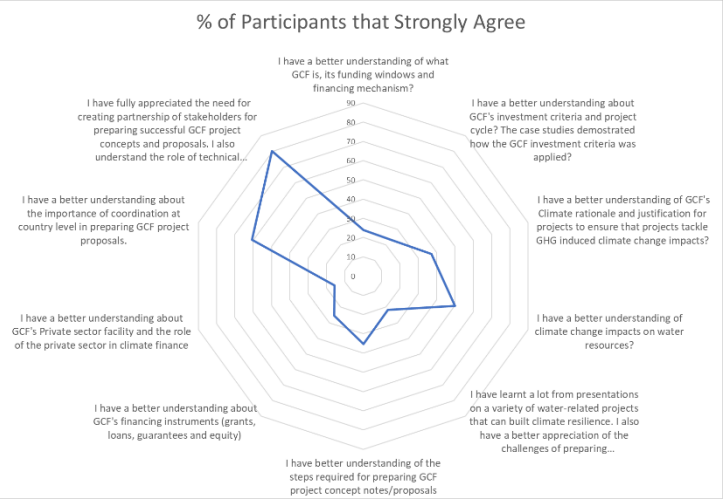


Figure 7. % of Participants that strongly agree

Most interesting and useful session (s), topic (s) or aspects of the workshop

Participants responded to an open question asking them to list the most interesting and useful session(s), topic(s) or aspects of the workshops. A review of the answers shows that the session of GCF Climate Rationale and financing instruments were two of the most interesting and useful according to the participants.

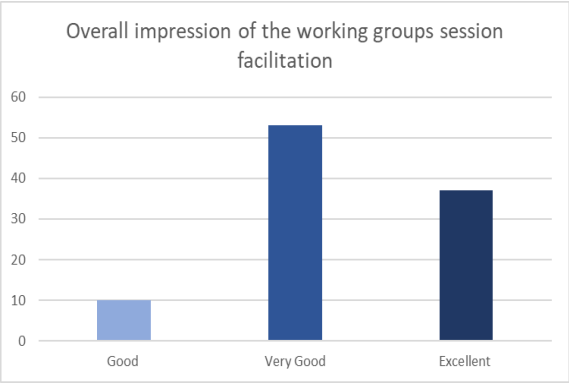
Interesting and useful sessions, topics and aspects

- GCF Climate rationale
- GCF Finance instruments
- GCF Concept note
- Case studies
- Groupwork
- GCF Project preparation
- Logical Framework
- Climate justification of GCF projects
- Climate impacts on water
- SAP process
- Design of GCF projects
- Presentations by GCF staff
- Presentations of approved projects

Overall impression of the working groups' session facilitation

Participants were asked to evaluate their experiences during the working groups' sessions. Their answers indicated that 90% found the sessions to be very good (53%) and excellent (37%).

Figure 8. Overall impression of the working groups' session



facilitation

Participants' comments on group work facilitation

- Much clarity and experience of the facilitators especially Kataryna, Frederik and Sara.
- The general facilitation of the workshop was excellent. Very good energy and disposition of the facilitators that allowed the attention of the listeners during the 3 days of long and hard work.
- The only observation to keep in mind is to try to minimize the round times of presentations, it took a lot of time because it was more important to devote more time to the talks
- Excellent but the agenda was very loaded, there are topics that can be followed online or by videoconference
- The presenters demonstrate great mastery of the subject and made an effort to solve the doubts and teach the tools for adequate management of project proposals
- I liked that they specifically assigned a facilitator to our group in the first session. Consider maintaining this didactic strategy for all your practical sessions
- A clear technical support
- High degree of understanding of the subject and very patient and considerate to attend the consultations

C. OVERALL KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION GAINED FROM THE WORKSHOP

This section consisted of three questions to estimate the overall knowledge and information gained from the workshop. Most participants (94%) indicated that they have gained new knowledge while 4% of the participants indicated that they "somehow" gained new knowledge and information.

The following question asked if the participants found that the knowledge and information gained is useful/applicable in their jobs. Most of the participants (80%) indicated that they would "definitely" used the new knowledge and information, follow by "Mostly" with 16% and "somehow" with 4%.

The third and final question of this section was an open-ended question asking participants to reflect on how the workshop has benefited them.

After a review of the several statements, it was clear that most of them are related to topics such as *General knowledge and information*

about the GCF, its process, requirements, criteria, instruments and technical concepts. Another topic mentioned was *understanding of how to proposed, justified and develop a concept note and projects that can access funding.*

Examples of the participants' statements

- The information provided will help me to apply this knowledge in the planning of projects within my organization
- Understanding the development of climate justification in projects
- Know how to apply to the green background. Know the ideas of projects that we have as a country and how we can make an alliance between government institutions
- The importance of understanding root problems due to the effect of climate change on a resource and how to propose its solution.
- Know the differences between program, project, SAP, the different formats, mechanisms, etc. Also, learn about experiences in the development of projects and programs in other countries.
- Extensive information regarding the acquisition of economic resources for the development of projects aimed at building climate resilience to extreme hydrological events
- Differences between projects that may or may not apply to finance and understand the complexity of the development of proposals
- Acquire knowledge and tools for the proposal of projects to solve problems in the country or region through financing
- This workshop has brought a greater awareness of climate change impacts and opportunities for funding to develop projects to alleviate the negative impacts arising out of climate change
- Provided me with more information on GCF operations and the process of getting projects from idea stage to full concept proposal
- 1. Understanding of administrative and technical requirements to access GCF and the resources (technical and financial)
- Knowledge sharing, lessons learned from other Caribbean countries and Latin American countries including those that GCF provided
- Provided a link with professionals with more experience and get ideas on how to proceed with project development.

D. NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIP

Participants answered in a highly positive way on whether they have benefitted from the networking and partnership opportunities during the work. According to the survey results, 60% of the participants indicated that they "definitely did" with the rest 40% indicated that they "Mostly did" (20%) and "Somehow did" (20%).

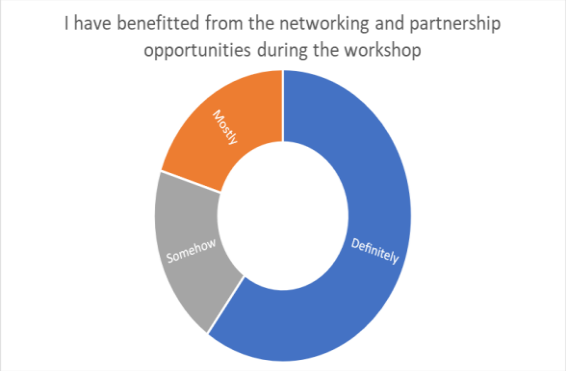


Figure 9. I have benefitted from the networking and partnership opportunities during the workshop

The participants were also asked to provide the following comments about networking and partnership opportunities. The following are examples of the comments provided by the participants:

- Participants from specific regions did not really integrate with participants

from different regions. Perhaps the language barrier was the main cause of this.

- The language barrier may have tampered effective networking across participants from English speaking territories and Spanish speaking territories. Probably a mixed approach to the groups could also have assisted with a better network, or daily changing of the sitting arrangements
- It is always good to meet with countries to hear about their experiences and pull out lessons learned. However, because this workshop was in two languages, there was a sort of discord as the regions stick with respective regions (Caribbean versus Latin America)
- I am now aware of GWP-C
- Benefited from networking from immediate region countries, limited interaction with Latin American countries
- There were some areas where the language barrier didn't allow a fair transfer of the ideas. More mixing of the territories may be required.
- Make new connections with workshop participants with whom from now on I will be interacting to continue growing with knowledge and support my country.
- Relationship with GWP and OM staff, as well as opportunities for exchange of methodological academy with neighboring countries.
- The platform that will be created from the workshop as a consultation and advice site will undoubtedly be very useful to keep the network active
- Support entities such as CAF; IDB; etc. coordinated and we were able to talk and initiate coordination for future work together
- Knowing regional experiences and the state of art of the GCF. Knowing the projects of my own country
- Closer working relationship with regional colleagues and GWP-C
- The exchange of experiences with countries that have executed successful projects and with which we share common interests helps us improve and learn from their lessons during implementation.
- Some of the participants could meet but a more effective exchange platform is needed
- Personally, I had little information about GWP and got to know some of the work they do and how they can support the countries of the region
- Many of the guests are involved in the development of projects similar to those executed in my national reality. Provides the opportunity to exchange data of interest and successful experiences
- There should be a moderator that integrates the needs displayed by country and address it with the respective technical support, in addition to creating a database with the data generated from the attendees and exhibitors
- Having several participants from various countries and institutions available makes the interaction very rich.

E. IDEAS FOR FUTURE SIMILAR WORKSHOP

Most of the participants agree that the objectives of the workshop were met. However, 75% of the survey respondents provided some feedback on how future similar workshops can be made more effective. Most of the comments were related to the content and structure of the program as well as the language and translation service.

Content and structure programme

- I think further working exercises should have been planned.
- Fewer presentations from the private sector facility and more group sessions interacting with GCF staff.
- Too much information in a very short time
- Go into greater detail in the practical implications of developing a Concept Note for the GCF.
- More feedback on the deficiencies of our proposals or project ideas, learn more about what I am missing and what is not funded in my project idea
- The program of day 2 is very intense for a single day, activities and presentations should be distributed so that group work is not all in one day
- I think that if each country should have more advice time with the staff and representatives of the GCF in the development of group work and somehow define the errors
- The content was excellent but loaded on each day, which does not always allow a better appropriation.
- Less heavy agenda
- The workshop is effective, but I suggest developing an additional one on mechanisms for financing case studies to deepen knowledge.
- Use more video presentations of the cases
- The financing issue should have more time and different financing cases should be put in place to analyze and improve my projects.
- More case studies with the presence of beneficiaries by the GCF
- The workshop was very practical, the work sessions with very useful documents. It was very well thought out and well carried out. I would have addressed more specific technical issues about IWRM.
- Diversity in projects in favor of different ranges of projects.
- Sectors from different regions/countries could be allowed to have an exchange session. NDAs would have their session, water utilities would have their, etc.
- Longer session on climate rationale and tools to obtain the necessary data

Logistics

- It would have been 5 days and that it is too much material taught for 3 days. And it could be better assimilated with more time
- A moderator specialist in each work table. Process flowchart to identify the steps
- If costs allow, add a workshop day and reducing the total time of the day. I could avoid the exhaustion of the participants
- The advisors were not able to meet the questions of the work in groups, so in future workshops an advisor by groups would be enriching
- Avoid skype meeting if people will present case studies or experiences or recommendations, they can record a video and send it previously. Some topics were present quickly
- With one more day spending more time on complex issues.
- Distribute the sessions in more days,
- Possibility of a site visit to an approved project site

Language

- Only in Spanish.
- If they did it by region and do not mix them so that all the topics are treated in a single language

Preworkshop

- Provide introductory information in advance, provide a complete process scheme.

F. LOGISTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

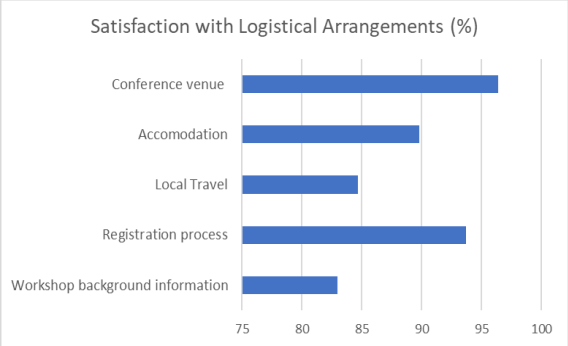
To evaluate the quality of the logistics arrangements, five closed questions were asked that required participants to rate each service on a scale of 1 to 5; 1=very poor, 2=Poor, 3=Good, 4=Very Good and 5=Excellent

In general, the participants were highly satisfied with the logistical arrangements with all the services with a score higher than 80%. The maximum total combined score went to the *Conference venue* with 96.4%, follow by *Registration Process* (93.7%), *Accommodation* (89.8%) and *Local Travel* with 84.7%.

Figure 10. Satisfaction with logistical arrangements (%).

JUSTIFICATION AND LIMITATION OF THE ANALYSIS

The questionnaire was answered by about 71%



of the total participants excluding GWP staff.

The inclusion of both open and closed-ended questions, the findings may be limited due to the following issues:

Closed questions

- Easy and quick to answer
- Comparisons and statistical analysis easy and faster
- All the open-ended questions were answered
- Could lead to misinterpretation on the participants side

Open questions

- Allow an unlimited number of possible answers
- Allow for the participants to express their opinion in detail, providing examples and ideas
- Allows for misinterpretation because they were fill by hand
- Some answers may have fill up in a short period of time so they may be confusing
- Slower and more difficult comparison and statistical analysis
- There were some questions in blank

Since the questionnaire was filled by hand, it may lead to a misinterpretation specially in the open-ended questions. It would be important to consider dividing the questionnaire into a physical version (for closed-ended questions) and an online version for open-ended questions.

CONCLUSION

According to the survey results, the following conclusions can be reached:

Participants were really pleased with the workshop in general with 96% of the participants confirming the meeting of the objectives. The overall assessment of the workshop was also really high with 88% of the participants rating from “excellent” to “very good”.

The no perfect score in these two points can be attributed to issues comment by the participants such as heavy agenda and the limit networking between regions because the language barrier.

It was also made really clear by the participants that the workshop fulfilled their needs of knowledge and will allows them to have a depth understanding on how they countries can develop projects that can access funding by the GCF. It was also point out by several participants the newly discover role that GWP can hold in the process of project proposals for GCF funding.

APPENDIX 1:

REFLECTIONS ON HOW THE WORKSHOP HAS BENEFITED YOU

- It has help me to have a greater awareness of tools, assistance, and the process for GCF
- Provided needed clarification on the SAP. What projects are suited for the SAP. Developing stronger climate rationale, better logical framework.
- I was able to learn from the experience of other countries which presented their case studies on successful projects.
- Increase knowledge on GCF operations and project requirements
- The climate rationale section was useful, but it would have been better to share the presentations during the workshop
- Networking tips on the climate rationale
- The workshop has provided the platform for the transfer of knowledge on issues of climate change and development.
- The main benefit for me was to open my mind about the needs of interacting with everyone for a better use of knowledge for a more comprehensive management of the problems of climate change and the need for interinstitutional effort
- Knowledge and alliances
- Learn more about the axis of water resources and climate change. Know your actors and be part of the network in the thematic for future support and advice
- Greater knowledge and openness to interinstitutional relations. Improvement of the criteria for the elaboration of projects
- I have knowledge of a range of information about the GCF, climate change, examples of projects that work in other countries and institutions that support economically
- The workshop provided important information for the process of formulating programs and projects to address climate change with the particularity of the water part since water is vital for health, food security in other benefits for the population that are necessary to identify for climate justification
- Acquire basic knowledge about the idea writing process and concept note of water projects with a climate change approach

LESSONS ON GCF AND MODALITIES

- GCF is specific with what they want and its terms
- Climate justification
- The project must have a clear link with climate change.
- A new project can be linked to another already financed by GCF
- We have accessible opportunities to improve our management for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, we must only seek alliances and strengthen our knowledge to be able to present proposals in accordance with the guidelines of the green fund
- The country must appropriate the initiative and generate teams specially dedicated to the task (Multidisciplinary professional teams)
- Important to replicate the cases of some successful projects according to the hydro production
- Conceptualization, processes and technologies, existent experiences
- There are no shortcuts, you have to go step by step to achieve a good result
- Manage an interest rate for project risk. Awareness that funds are insufficient and that funds from multiple sources are needed
- The requirements and application to access GCF

APPRECIATION ON ROLES AND NDAs, DAEs, AND PROJECTS PREPARATION PARTNERS

- A great appreciation on the importance in working with the stakeholders
- Role of NDA in the GCF project development process role in NAP development and accessing readiness funding
- There is a need to work together to avoid duplication
- Projects must have national ownership
- We have been making proposals in a scattered way, but it is necessary to integrate to strengthen the strength of the proposals in interdisciplinary teams

- At the country level, the dependency relationship may be greater in cases where there are not many institutional capacities, assigning greater responsibility to project partners
- Both actors are interested in executing this type of projects, you just must have patience and perseverance to apply to the funds.

PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORKING

- Very important in allowing GCF funding
- Only networked with participants from the Caribbean. Not much opportunity to do otherwise
- Most persons stuck to who they knew
- The workshop has provided me with an opportunity to meet other colleagues from Latin America and the Caribbean that share challenges
- Knowledge of professionals in similar themes as well as aspects and opportunities in climate change.
- A good strategy is to open a space for bilateral dialogue between countries of no more than 5 or 10 minutes in which each country shares what it has to share in a timely manner and see if opportunities and synergies arise from that exchange forces to exchange.
- the opportunity that GWP offers us to exchange documents among the participants of this workshop is key to landing project ideas
- Need to share data, perhaps through agreements

LESSONS ON FUNDING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUNDING SOURCES

- Identification of the role of agencies and funds
- We must prepare a good conceptual note so that we can access the funds and prior to this request technical advice for the PPF or Readiness.
- Need to identify the focal points for each country
- There are many options and many support mechanisms. It leaves us in a motivational landscape to further develop our project proposals
- Know which are the accredited entities and their expectations for the projects of the region and the opportunities we must present projects of climate-resilient waters
- There are enough funds for our climate action projects / programs, but it requires a thorough analysis of the specific case to propose your selection
- The need of financing a private investment to make projects more attractive
- Deeper knowledge of the role of banks
- Need for multi-source funds to be more efficient or have important projects

GENERAL COMMENTS (e.g. Skills transfer)

- There should be a follow up workshop or contact be made by GWP for each region to the various countries on their progress
- More workshop of this nature is required specially with more group sessions on PINS and A.E and GCF.
- Overall a successful workshop which achieved its objectives effectively
- Excellent workshop, very practical and very well organized
- Interesting groups of countries would have been good to participate GCF, IDB / CAF at the tables to ensure
- Very good coordination of topics, translation and service.
- Thank you for granting simultaneous translation. Very good translators
- Excellent event coordination! The quality of the translation can improve, a knowledge space has been opened between the participating countries
- Greater appreciation for the nexus between climate and the approaches to adaptation and mitigation
- To thank the organizers for this opportunity to build capacities to strengthen ties of intra-institutional and regional articulation at the LAC and Caribbean level
- Many activities for a single day that was a bit tiring but very helpful
- The translation quality has been adequate however there were failures when translating words and / or technical criteria.