BASELINE PROJECTS, INCREMENTAL COSTS, and ADDITIONAL COSTS GEF Familiarization Seminar Washington, DC

January 18-20, 2011



BACKGROUND

- Evolution of the concept and application of *global environmental benefits* and *incremental cost* in the GEF context
 - Definition of agreed global environmental benefits and incremental cost principle at GEF Inception
 - Assessment by the Office of Evaluation
 - Operational guidelines for the application of the *incremental cost principle*
 - Current application of *incremental cost principle* in GEF Focal Areas

• Establishment of new climate change funds under the Climate Convention

- Introduction of the concept of *additional cost* and its application
- Comparison between incremental and additional costs principles and approaches



ADDITIONAL COST

Background

- Least Developed Countries
 Fund (LDCF) and Special
 Climate Change Fund (SCCF) ->
 established in 2001 under
 UNFCCC COP
- GEF manages LDCF and SCCF
- To access resources, countries and agencies must follow the *"additional cost"* principle







ADDITIONAL COST- DEFINITIONS

- Additional Cost Principle: The idea that coping with the adverse impacts of climate change imposes an *additional cost* on vulnerable countries in their effort to achieve their development goals.
- Adaptation Benefit: ability to achieve development goals despite a changing climate





ADDITIONAL COST PRINCIPLE

- LDCF/SCCF supports adaptation projects; therefore it follows the *additional cost principle*, which distinguishes those projects from the standard GEF practice which funds on the basis of incremental costs.
- The **full** costs associated with meeting the *additional costs* imposed on the country by the effects of climate change, are supported by the LDCF/SCCF.
- The *additional costs* of a particular project are calculated on the basis of:
 - **Baseline Project**: activities that would be implemented in the absence of climate change, or Business-as-Usual (BAU.)
 - Adaptation Scenario: the additional measures needed to build adaptive capacity, increase resilience to climate change and reduce vulnerability.



BASELINE PROJECT

- Baseline Project: activities that would be implemented in the absence of climate change.
- The costs of the baseline activities are expected to be covered by normal development expenditures such as government budgets, bilateral aid, the private sector, NGO resources, and loans from international financial institutions, including IDA.
- In the context of adaptation, the costs of baseline activities are *existing development funding* (a.k.a., Business-as-Usual or BAU)





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ADDITIONAL COST- LDCF EXAMPLE

Production Description Government has supported agricultural growth through exploitation of groundwater resources. However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater reserves with a commensurate decrease in water quality. To resolve this problem, the Government has been reviewing options to replace groundwater with surface water irrigation. Incorporate climate change adaptation considerations in the said irrigation project. Project Components Component No. 1: Design, Construction, and Operation of Surface Water System and Connection Program (US\$205M). Incorporating climate change considerations, and operation, such as ensuring and prioritizing areas to be irrigated based on climate change effects, planning and prioritizing areas to be irrigated based on climate change scenarios. (US\$3M) Component No. 2: Market-Driven Technical Support to Small and Technical Support to Farmers on Climate Change, including			"PIF"	1		
Productive Description Government has supported agricultural growth through exploitation of groundwater resources. However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater resources. However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater resources. However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater resources. Project Components Component No. 1: Design, Construction, and Operation of Surface Water System and Connection Program (US\$205M). Project Components Component No. 1: Design, Construction, and Operation of Surface Water System and Connection Program (US\$205M). Component No. 2: Market-Driven Technical Support to Small and Medium Scale Farmers (US\$2M) Incorporating climate change considerations, and water usage systems (US\$2M) Component No. 3: Support for Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Regulatory Office and Water Users Council (WUC) (US\$0.7M) Support for Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Regulatory Office and Water Users Council (WUC) (US\$0.7M) Cost Business-As-Usual Development Cost Additional Adaptation Cost Financed by MDB, Donor Government, Ministry of Water Resources and IDCF		"Co-financing"	-	"LDCF financing"		
Problem Description Government has supported agricultural growth through exploitation of groundwater resources. However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater reserves with a commensurate decrease in water quality. To resolve this problem, the Government has been reviewing options to replace groundwater with surface water irrigation. Project Components Component No. 1: Design, Construction, and Operation of Surface Water System and Connection Program (USS 205M). Component No. 2: Market-Driven Technical Support to Small and Medium Scale Farmers (USS2M) Incorporating climate change considerations, such as ensuring adequate water amounts to counter climate change scenarios. (USS3M) Component No. 2: Market-Driven Technical Support to Small and Medium Scale Farmers (USS2M) Technical Support for Farmers on Climate Change, including strategies such as income diversification, drought insurance, and water usage systems. (USS2M) Component No. 3: Support for Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Regulatory Office and Water Users Council (WUC) specifically concerning dimate change adoptation (USS1M) Support for Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Regulatory Office and Water Users Council (WUC) specifically concerning dimate change adoptation (USS1M) Cost Business-As-Usual Development Cost Additional Adaptation Cost	Financed by					
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Government has supported agricultural growth through exploitation of groundwater resources. However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater reserves with a commensurate decrease in water quality. To resolve this problem, the Government has been reviewing options to replace groundwater with surface water irrigation. increase the sea level rise in this low-lying area, which will lead to soil and aquifer salinization (salt-water intrusion). To address this problem, the Government has been reviewing options to replace groundwater with surface water irrigation. Project Components Component No. 1: Design, Construction, and Operation of Surface Water System and Connection Program (US\$205M). Incorporating climate change considerations may include a climate-resilient design, construction, and operation, such as ensuring and prioritizing areas to be irrigated based on climate-change considerations, and sizing the system in order to meet peak demand in summer months expected according to climate change scenarios. (US\$3M) Component No. 2: Market-Driven Technical Support to Small and Medium Scale Farmers (US\$2M) Technical Support to Farmers on Climate Change, induding strategies such as income diversification, drought insurance, and water usage		Capacity Building of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Regulatory Office and Water	P	roject Management Unit, Regulatory Office and Water Users Cou		
From the set of the set		Medium Scale Farmers		sensitization of farmers, development of resilience-building strategies, such as income diversification, drought insurance, and water usage		
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Droblom Description To increase agricultural production in a low-lying delta, the / Climate change is expected to decrease the availability of water,	Problem Description	Government has supported agricultural growth through exploitation of groundwater resources. However, with the rapid development there has been an excessive depletion of the groundwater reserves with a commensurate decrease in water quality. To resolve this problem, the Government has been reviewing options to replace		problem, the Government has requested the Implementing Agency to incorporate climate change adaptation considerations in the said		

COMPARISON OF INCREMENTAL AND ADDITIONAL COSTS

	Issue(s) to address	Grant justification	Costs	Approach	Cofinancing	Issue(s) to address
GEF TF	Global Environmental problems, threats, barriers	Through GEB	ICs	Incremental reasoning above BAU	Negotiated	GEF TF
LDCF	Climate change (global environmental) impacts	Through adapt benefit	ACs	Additional reasoning above BAU	Existing development financing; sliding scale option	LDCF
SCCF	Climate change (global environmental) Impacts	Through adapt benefit	ACs	Additional reasoning above BAU	Existing development financing; sliding scale option	SCCF



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