

Instructions

In groups, review project examples and fill in the table provided:

- Is the activity climate-relevant?
- If yes, assign a climate finance tag (adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage, cross-cutting)
- Identify the financing instrument (grant, loan, guarantee, in-kind, etc.)
- Note the funding source (PSIP, bilateral, private, etc.)
- Write a short justification for your classification
- Share your reflections and any tips for fine tuning the process



Case Study 1

Solar School Initiative (Green Classrooms Programme)

Description:

The Ministry of Education, in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, is rolling out a programme to install rooftop solar photovoltaic systems on 50 public schools. The goal is to reduce diesel dependence, lower operational costs, and promote awareness among students. Technical support is being provided through a bilateral grant from Denmark (USD 800K), while the capital investment comes from the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) (USD 1.5M grant). A local solar company is contributing in-kind support (USD 200k) through discounted installation services and maintenance for the first two years.

Total Budget: USD 2.5 million

Case Study 2

Climate Resilience for Farmers (AgriAdapt Project)

Description:

This project aims to enhance climate resilience in farming communities across three atolls through the promotion of drought-resistant seeds, introduction of drip irrigation, and training on climate-smart agriculture. It targets areas highly vulnerable to saltwater intrusion and variable rainfall. The project is funded by a multilateral climate adaptation fund (USD 700K) through a grant, co-financed by the Ministry of Agriculture under PSIP (USD 300K), and supported by a private agro-business (USD 200k) offering extension services as part of their ESG commitments.

Total Budget: USD 1.2 million

Case Study 3

Post-Cyclone Recovery Fund

Description:

In response to severe cyclone damage earlier this year, the government has established an emergency recovery fund. It will finance the repair of homes, schools, and health clinics, provide cash transfers to displaced households, and restore basic utilities. Funding includes reprogrammed PSIP allocations (USD 1.5M), budget support from UK (USD 2M), and a contingent loan from a multilateral development bank (USD 1.5M) activated through a disaster risk financing mechanism. The project focuses on immediate response, not long-term adaptation.

Total Budget: USD 5 million

Case Study 4

Urban Highway Expansion

Description:

This infrastructure project aims to widen a major urban highway to reduce congestion and travel times in the capital city. There is no analysis of greenhouse gas emissions, modal shifts, or climate co-benefits in the project proposal. It is financed entirely through domestic PSIP funds (USD 5M) and a loan from a multilateral development bank (USD 5M).

Total Budget: USD 10 million