



Climate Impact Potential |

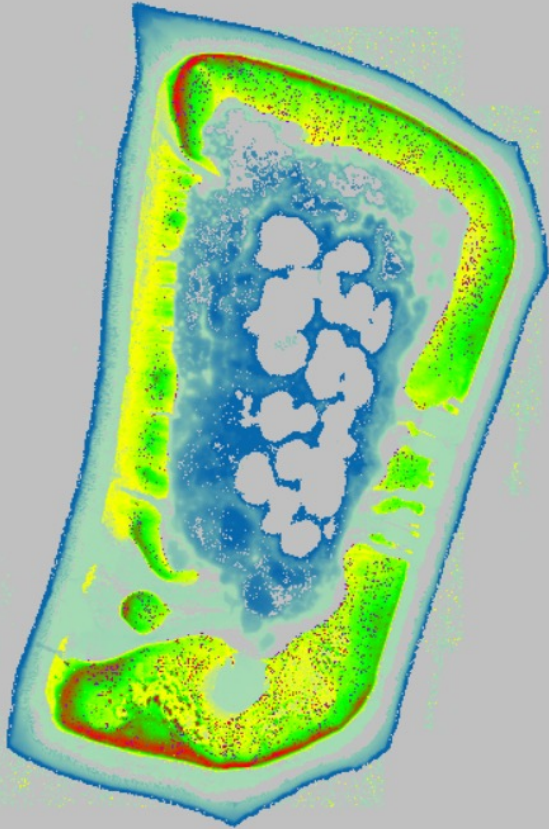
Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

Krishna Krishnamurthy
Climate Impact Specialist | OED

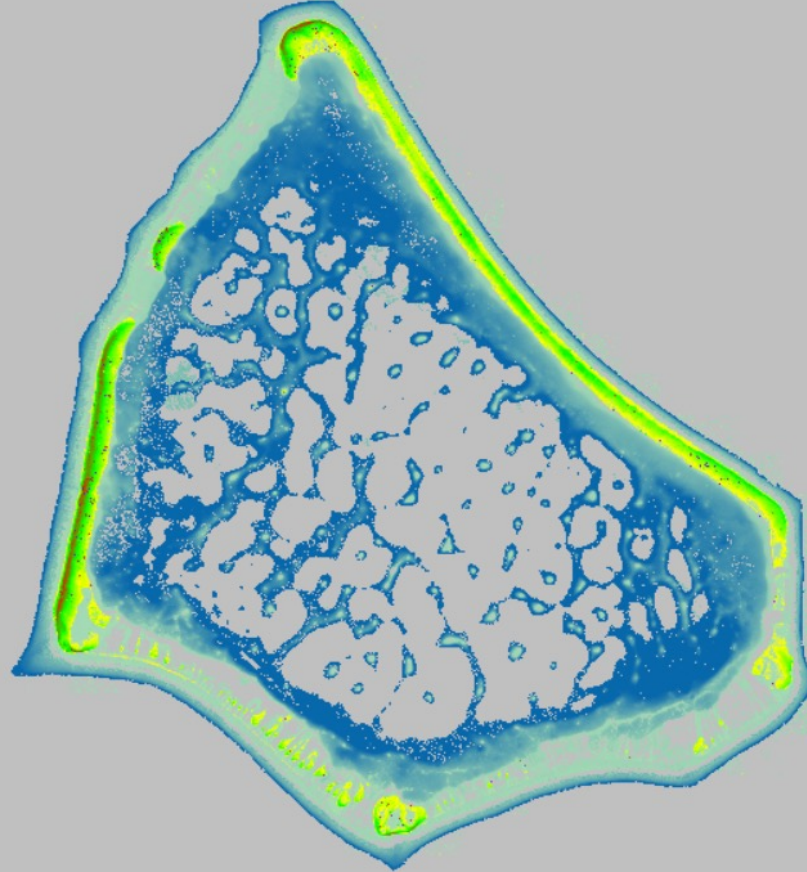
Webinar, 15 February 2023

Northern Group

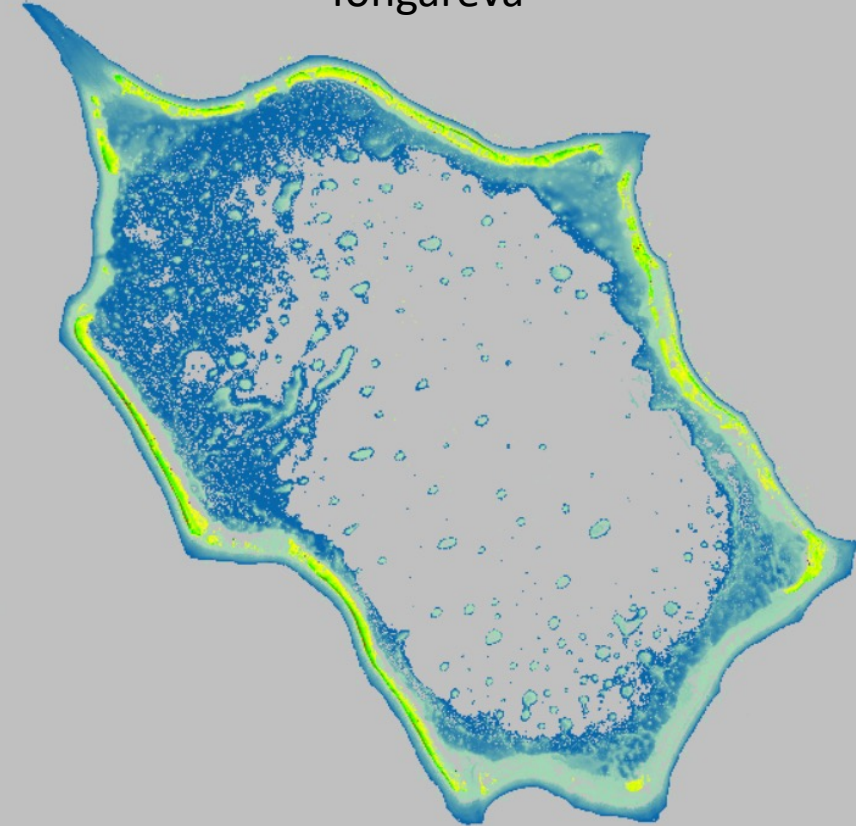
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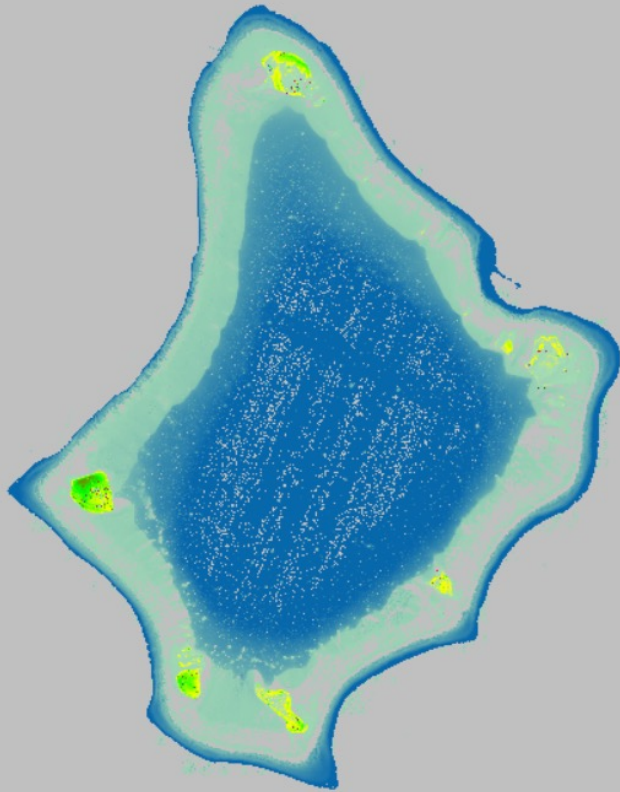


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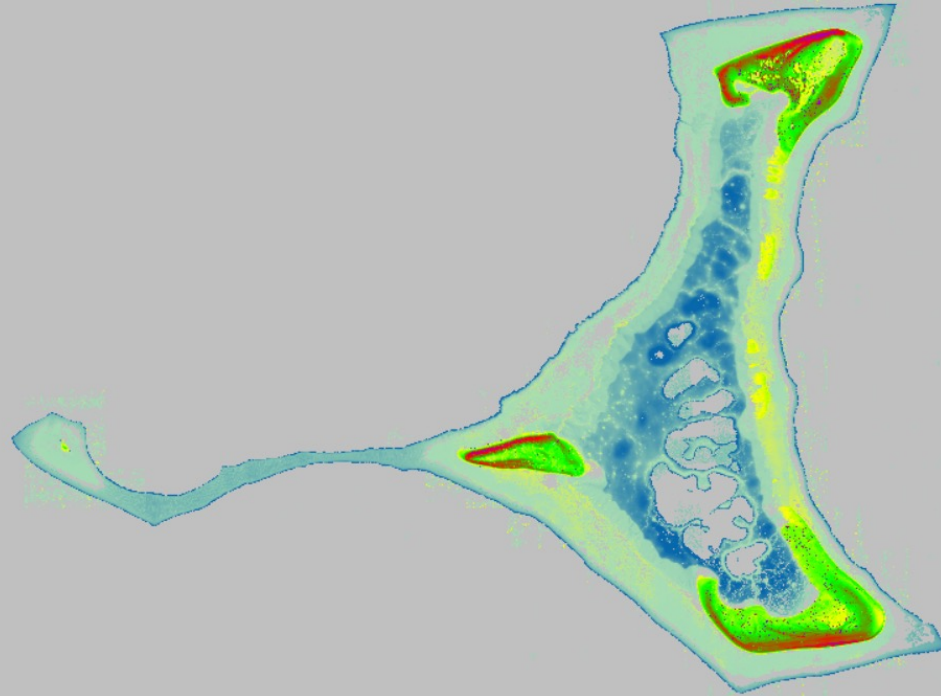


Northern Group

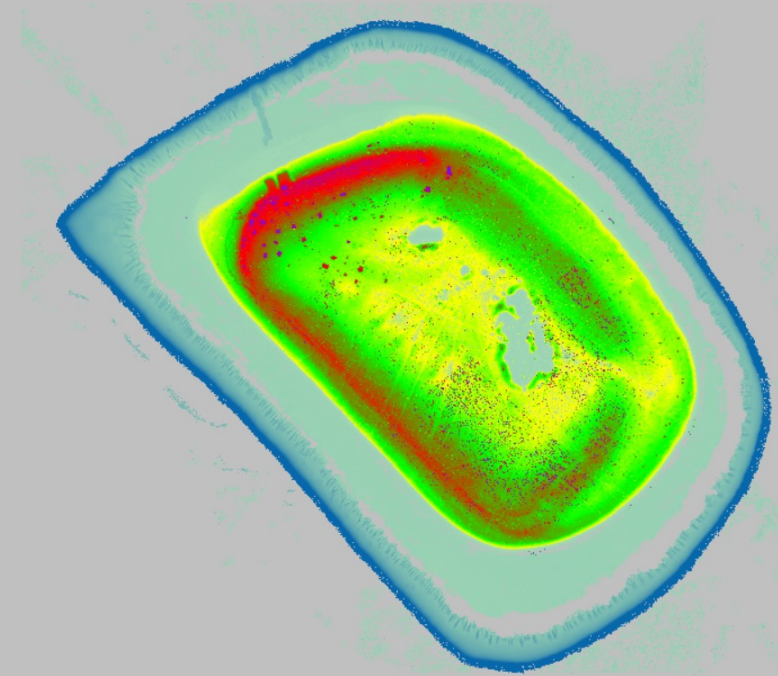
Palmerston



Pukapuka

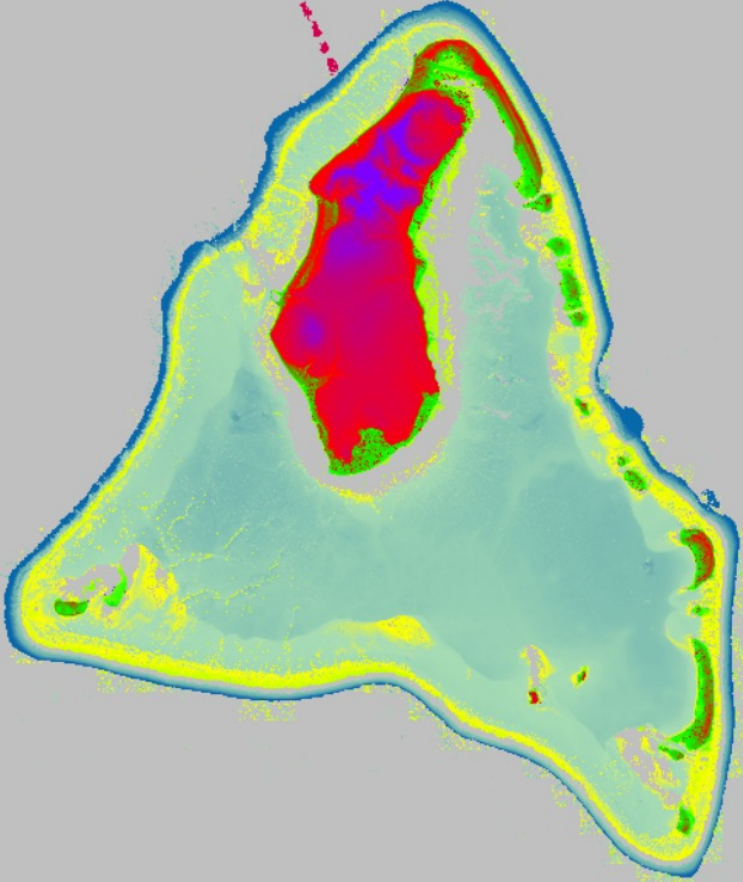


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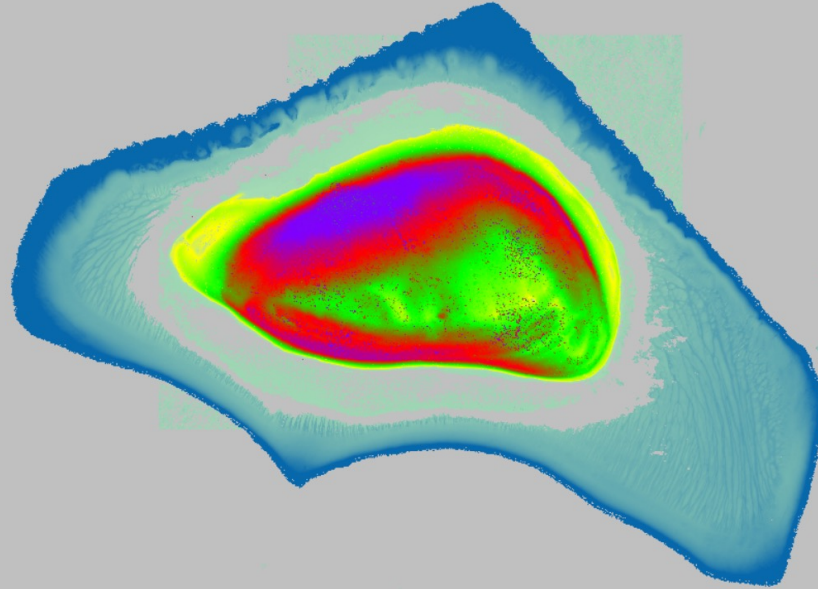


Southern Group

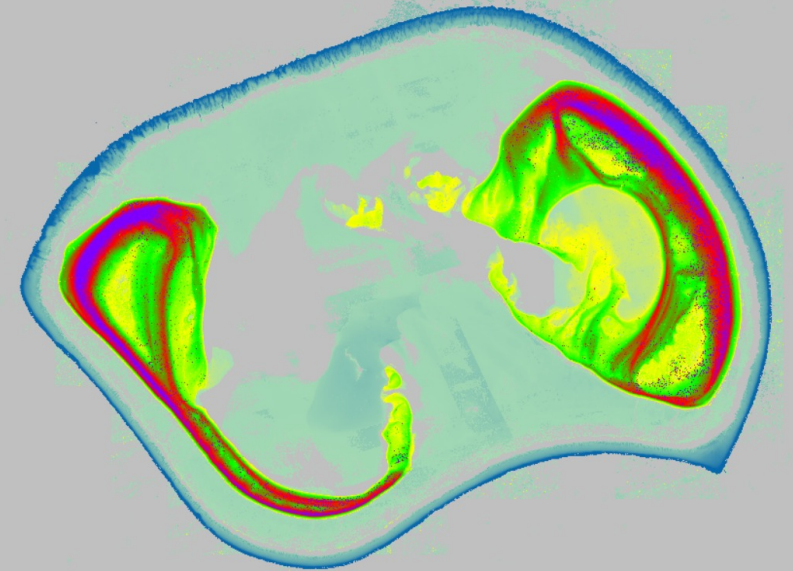
Aitutaki



Takutea

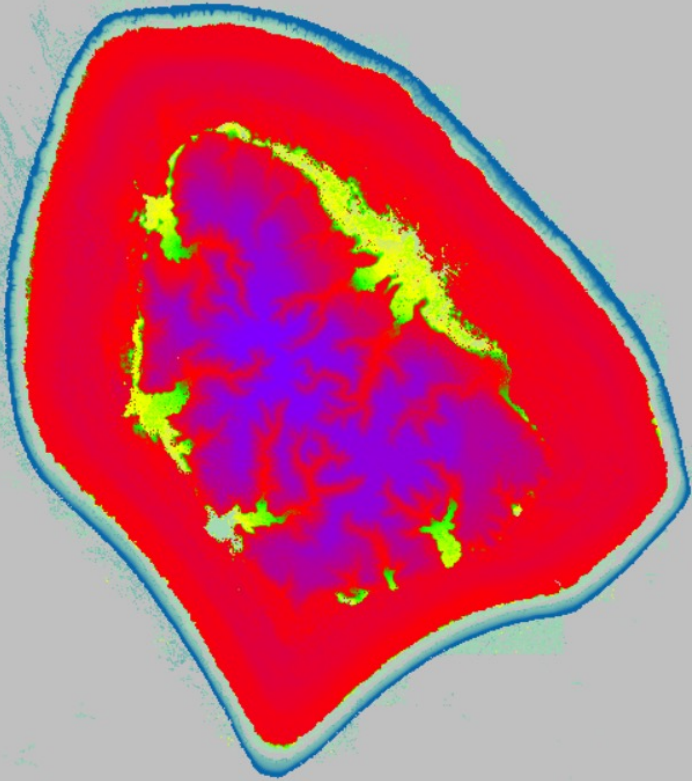


Manuae

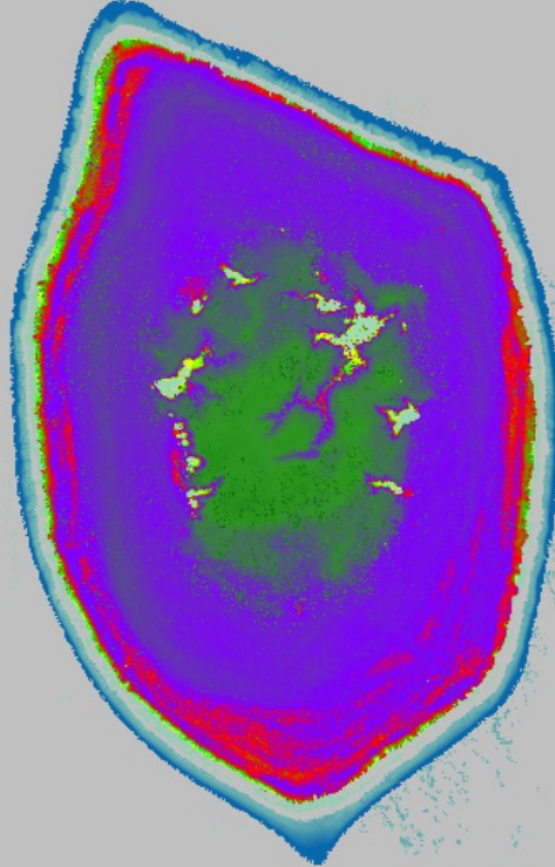


Southern Group

Atiu



Mauke

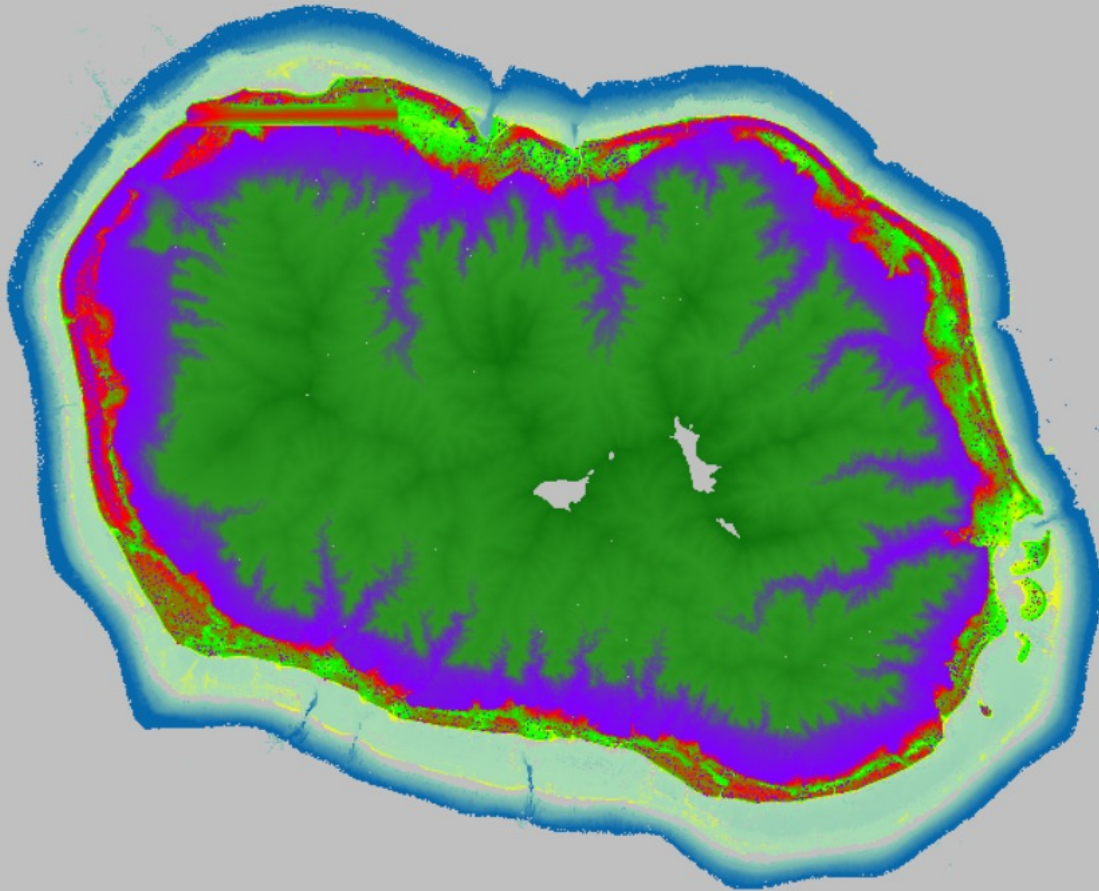


Mitiaro

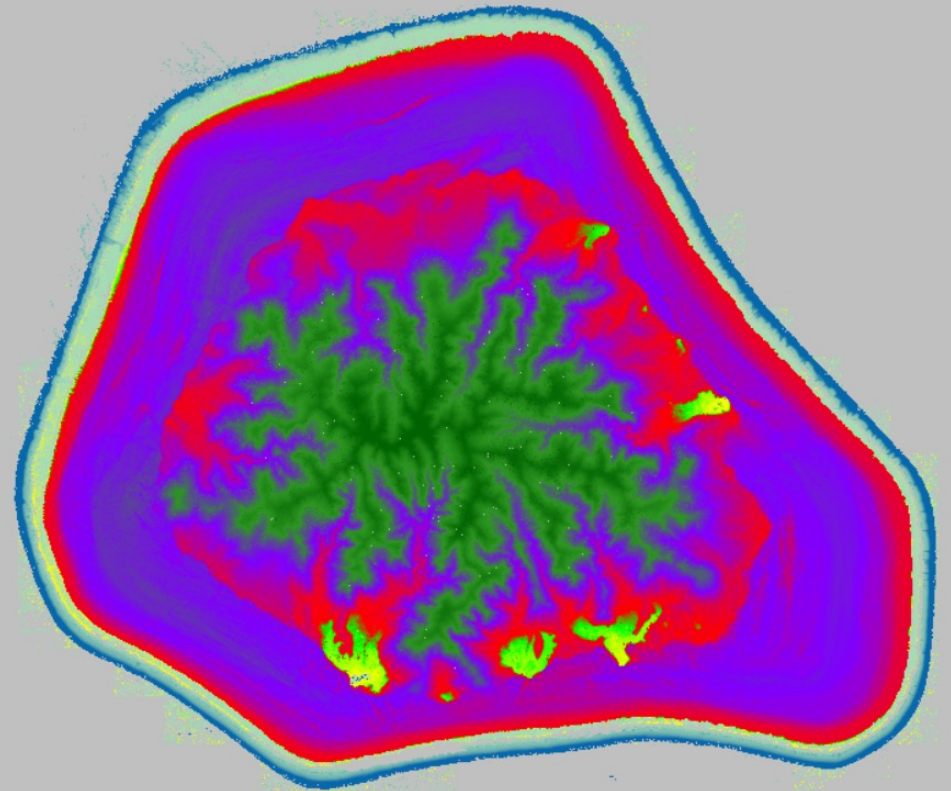


Southern Group

Rarotonga



Mangaia



Challenges

- Data Availability
- Costly Data Collection, Data Processing and Products
- Geographical Location
- Local Topography





Experience

- The need to understand and fully comprehend GCF requirements for concept note and full funding proposals.
- Climate Data Availability – unreliable or non existent for PSIDS
- Climate Data Collection – very costly
- Lengthy timeframe. 7 years for us to justify our climate interventions in a proposal



Moving Forward

- Lidar, continue data collection
- Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments
- Atoll Analysis
- Ocean Monitoring programme

Thank you to GCF Readiness and preparatory Support Programme, which has enabled us to invest in a system where constant data collection can be added to justify our climate interventions in Concept Notes and Funding Proposals



Members of the Climate Impact Advisory Team (ClimATe)

Team was established in July 2023



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Climate Science Lead



Krishna Krishnamurthy |
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Impact potential



DECISION B.33/12 established high-level principles for demonstrating the impact potential of GCF-supported activities

For mitigation

- Alignment of the activities with host country priorities, including nationally determined contribution (NDC)
- A methodology for the quantification of mitigation results of the activity should be selected and used
- The mitigation methodology should help determine project impact boundaries; define baseline; and show additionality.
- Quantification of mitigation impact should use consistent assumptions (e.g., emission factors) to those made in national GHG reporting
- Proposals should describe establishment of a MRV

For adaptation

- Identification: Adaptation proposals should show how the activity addresses current/future projected climate change risk or impact
- Response: Proposals should explain how the activity will reduce exposure or vulnerability and lessen the risk
- Alignment: Proposals should confirm alignment of the proposed activity with the host country's national plans and climate strategies (including NAPs, NAPAs, or long-term climate strategies)
- Monitoring and evaluation: Projects with a well-designed theory of change are more likely to result in successful outcomes

The Secretariat and independent TAP will take these principles into consideration during their guidance and assessment. **The Secretariat will provide capacity-building support (including RPSP and PPF) to accredited entities, especially direct access entities, to enhance the demonstration of climate impact potential.** With a wider expert community, the Secretariat will develop online practical guidance, open-source information platforms, tools and further training materials



ClimATe | Purpose and vision

- Climate impact support and advice
 - Support project development at earliest possible stage
 - Maximize climate impact of projects in GCF pipeline
 - Capacity development, training and guidance for stakeholders
 - Facilitating access to information
- Thought leadership for climate community
 - Convening international partners to provide better guidance on sources of climate information and methods
- Leadership on coherence and complementarity on climate change science issues across synergistic strategies (with other funds)

Climate Information Gateway: Supporting Country Planning and Programming

- Only through the **effective combination of relevant information** can countries/DAEs identify climate actions
- GCF is leading global initiatives to place climate information in the user context:
 - A **wiki-style platform** that gives access to diverse climate change and vulnerability information to prioritize climate action
 - **Trusted documentation** - the “how to” handbook to synthesize relevant information into planning

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Platforms for accessing climate projections and observational climate data



When developing proposals (e.g. to a funding agency such as the GCF) developers should make use of the best available data, which may come from a variety of sources, and be adapted to data availability, context and capacities for a specific country or region. Recognizing the significant variation in data availability across countries and contexts, it is clear that funding bodies should not be prescriptive regarding the use of any specific data source.

For modelled future climate, a number of community tools and information platforms exist to assist in the retrieval and analysis of climate model projections. Planners and proposal developers should use the information platforms and future climate data specific to the risk and hazard of their proposal, and should seek consensus amongst different data sources where possible. The IPCC stresses the value of developing an analysis using multiple lines of evidence and this approach ("distillation") is strongly endorsed here, including the use of local, traditional, and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in the articulation of the climate risks.

The [IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas](#) is a novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report. The Interactive Atlas has two components. The first (regional information) includes the ability to generate global maps and a number of regionally aggregated products for observed and projected climate change for time periods, emissions scenarios or global warming levels of interest. The second component (regional synthesis) provides qualitative information about changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) in several categories such as heat and cold, wet and dry, or coastal and oceanic.

The [Climate Information Portal](#) is a user-friendly resource developed by the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), on behalf of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This platform provides easy access to many pre-calculated climate indicators (both weather and water variables), derived from CMIP6 and CORDEX climate models. The platform also provides a good [introduction to climate models and methods](#) for non-specialists.

The [Copernicus Climate Change Service \(C3S\)](#) supports society by providing authoritative information about the past, present and future climate in Europe and the rest of the World. It offers free and open access to climate data and tools based on the best available science. C3S provides climate data and information on impacts on a range of topics and sectoral areas through its Climate Data Store (CDS). The CDS is designed to enable users to tailor services to more specific public or commercial needs.

The [Climate Data Guide](#) from the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) provides concise and reliable information on the strengths and limitations of the key observational data sets, tools and methods used to evaluate (or initialize or force) Earth system models and to understand the climate system. Citable expert commentaries are authored by experienced data users and developers, enabling a diverse user community to access and understand the data that underpin climate science.

The [NASA Sea Level Projection Tool](#) allows users to visualize and download the sea level projection data from the IPCC 6th Assessment Report (AR6). The goal of this tool is to provide easy and improved access and visualization to the consensus projections found in the report. The target audience is intended to be broad, allowing a general audience and scientists alike to interact with the information contained in the AR6. The tool allows users to view both global and regional sea level projections from 2020 to 2150, along with how these projections differ depending on future scenario. Users can click on a point anywhere in the ocean to obtain the IPCC projection of sea level for that individual location.

Here are some expert commentaries (left) and recent applications (right)

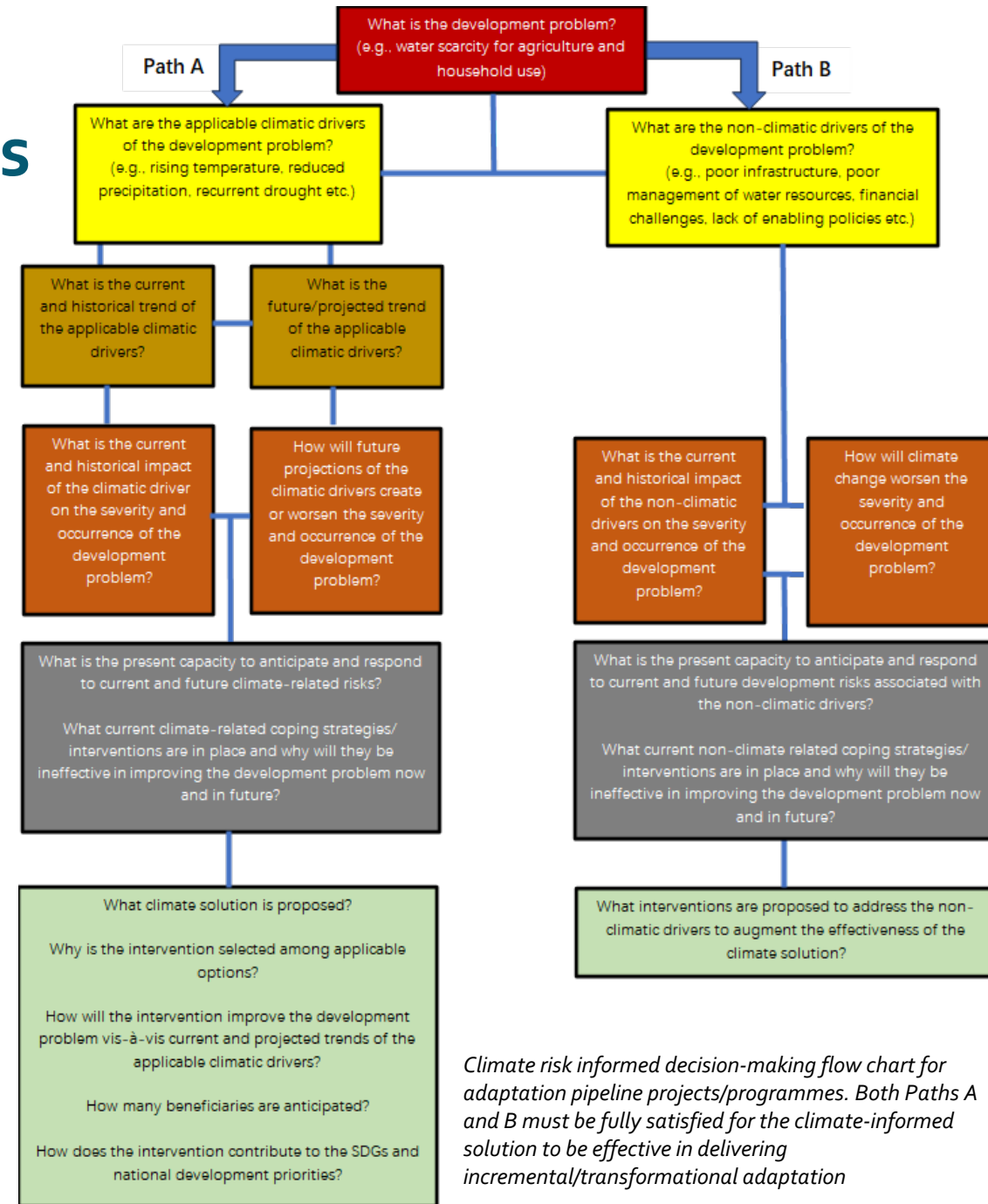
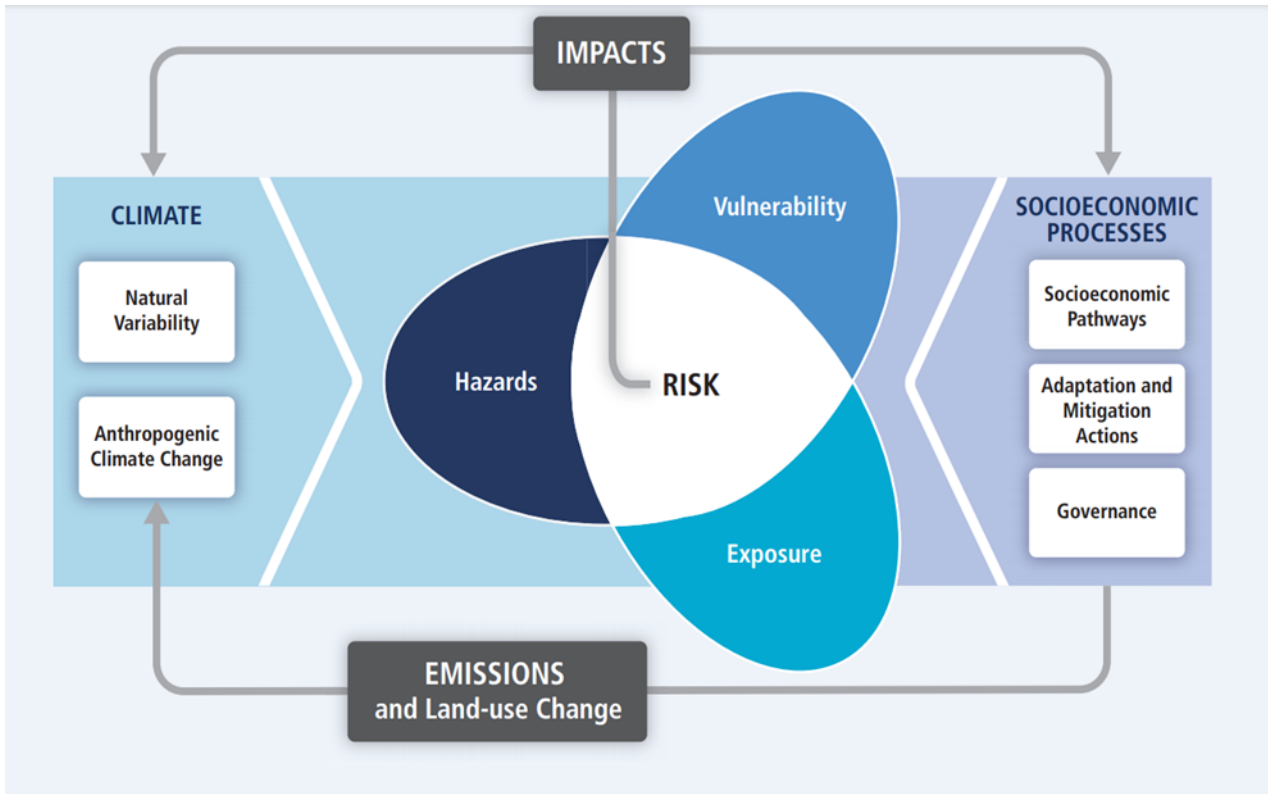
Expert views on the climate model projection resources

This section can act as a blog or a Q&A section for the resources

Here are some recent applications of the materials (e.g. in funding proposals or in national plans and strategies such as NAPs)

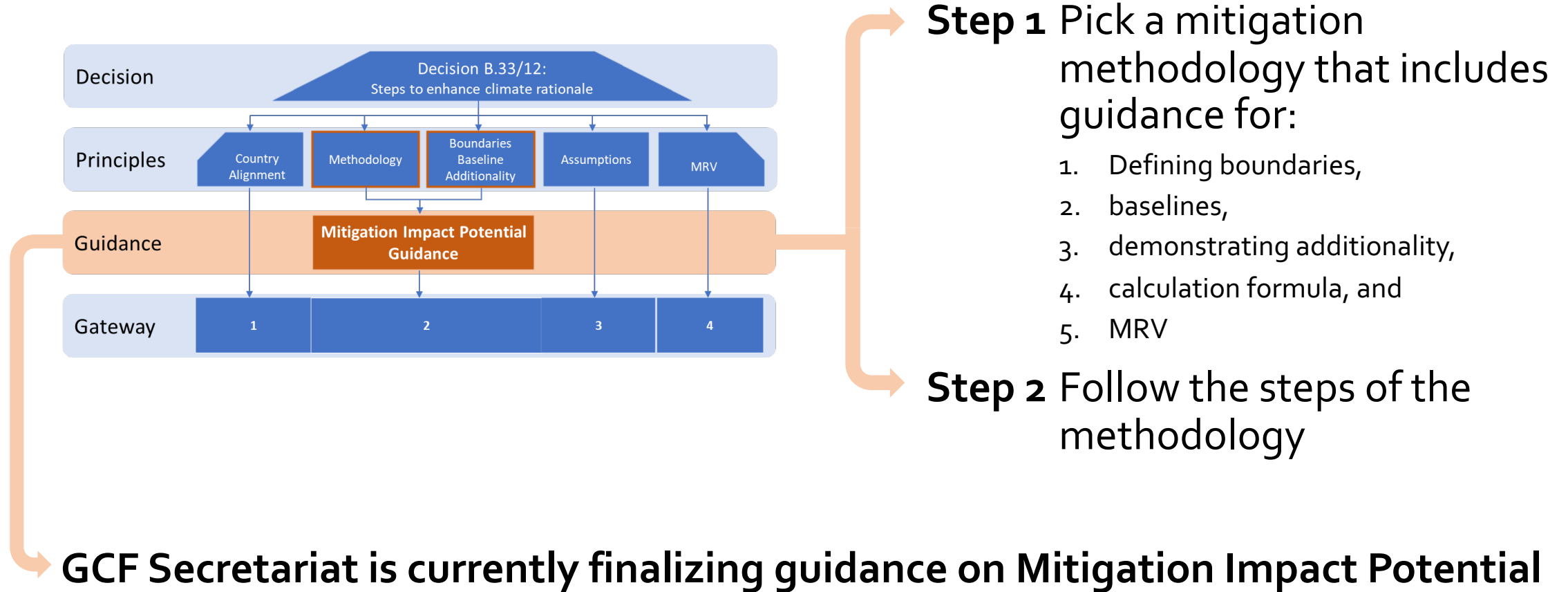
Climate Change Risk Analysis

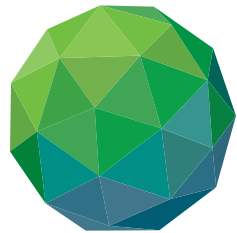
- CCRA must inform decisions
- GCF Secretariat working on CCRA guidance (adaptation guidance)



Climate risk informed decision-making flow chart for adaptation pipeline projects/programmes. Both Paths A and B must be fully satisfied for the climate-informed solution to be effective in delivering incremental/transformational adaptation

Mitigation guidance





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ambition.**
**Empowering
action.**

For more information,
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