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with AFRICA

Windhoek, Republic of Namibia
6–10 November 2023

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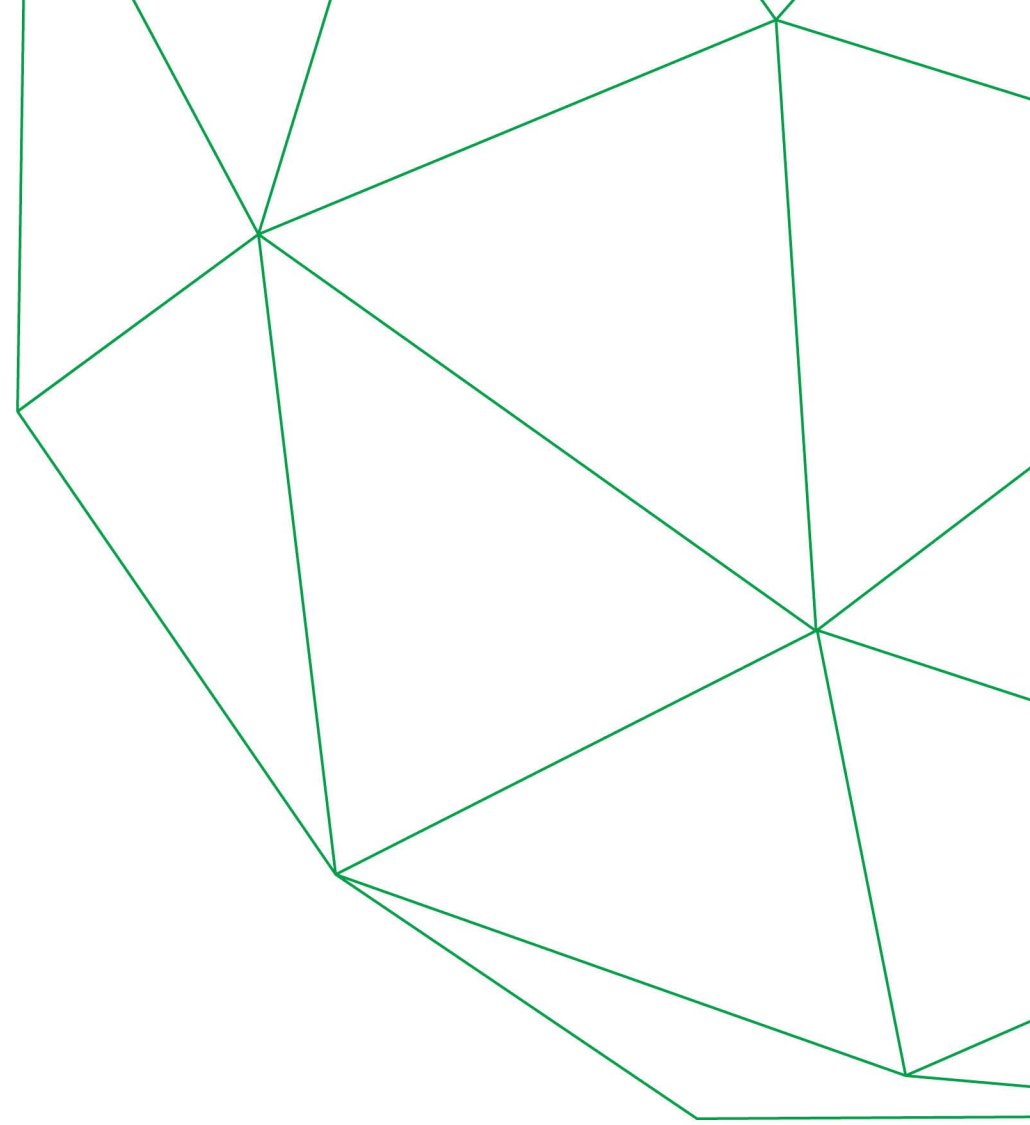
GCF REGIONAL DIALOGUE
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Understanding GCF Investment Criteria: Demonstrating Climate Impact

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Windhoek, Republic of Namibia
6–10 November 2023

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Fund-level guidance for demonstrating impact potential



GCF_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 its nationally determined contribution (NDC)
- A methodological approach for the quantification of the mitigation results of the activity should be selected and used
- Quantification of mitigation impact should use consistent assumptions (e.g. emission factors) to those made in national GHG reporting
- Proposals should describe the establishment of a measurement, reporting, and verification system

For adaptation

- Identification: **Adaptation proposals should show how the activity addresses current or future projected climate change risk or impact**
- Response: **Proposals should explain how the activity will 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 will provide capacity-building support (including via 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 change basis (or context)



- Proposals have to describe how they meet the principles of B.33/12!
- That description/explanation is the overarching idea behind the proposal. It is inherent; not a 'bolt on'. Climate change basis, or context, of the idea is a more accurate term than the obsolete 'climate rationale'
- For mitigation, this is simply about showing that a projected level of GHG emissions reductions (or removals) will occur
- For adaptation it is about explaining the links between climate hazard, risks/impacts, and the proposed activities:
 - Does the climate hazard lead to the risk/impact, or is it likely to in future?
 - Is it likely that the proposed activities address and reduce the risk/impact?

What is the “best available data”

- Board decision B.33/12 recognized the significant variation in information and data availability across countries and contexts;
- *“...demonstrating the impact potential of GCF-supported activities should make use of the best available information and data, including from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and from traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and practices, while being flexible and taking into account the context of the proposal, the different capabilities of accredited entities, and country and regional circumstances.”*

- For adaptation, defining the climate hazard, exposure, and vulnerability involves gathering and synthesizing a diverse range of information which will be unique for each proposal

Temperature/heat extremes



SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT
Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

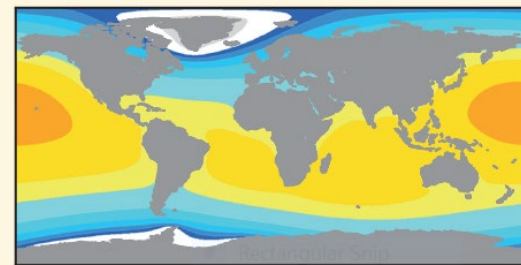
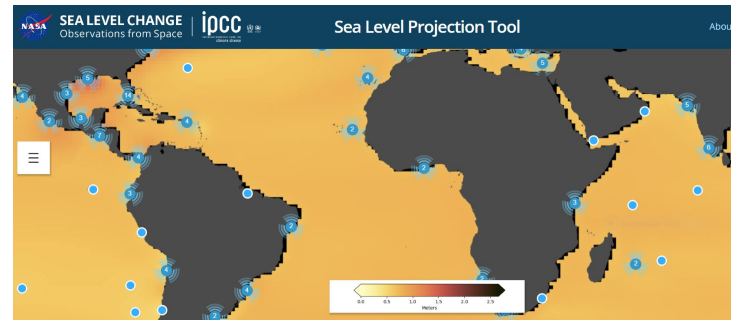
Regional fact sheet - Africa

Common regional changes

- Mean temperatures and hot extremes have **emerged** above natural variability, relative to 1850–1900, in all land regions in Africa (*high confidence*).
- The rate of surface temperature increase has generally been more rapid in Africa than the global average, with **human-induced** climate change being the dominant driver (*high confidence*).
- Observed increases in hot extremes (including heatwaves) and decreases in cold extremes (including cold waves) are **projected** to continue throughout the 21st century with additional global warming (*high confidence*).
- Marine heatwaves have **become** more frequent since the 20th century and are **projected** to increase around Africa (*high confidence*).
- Relative sea level has **increased** at a higher rate than global mean sea level around Africa over the last 3 decades. Relative sea-level rise is **likely to virtually certain** to continue around Africa, contributing to increases in the frequency and severity of coastal flooding in low-lying areas to coastal erosion and along most sandy coasts (*high confidence*).
- The frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events are **projected** to increase almost everywhere in Africa with additional global warming (*high confidence*).

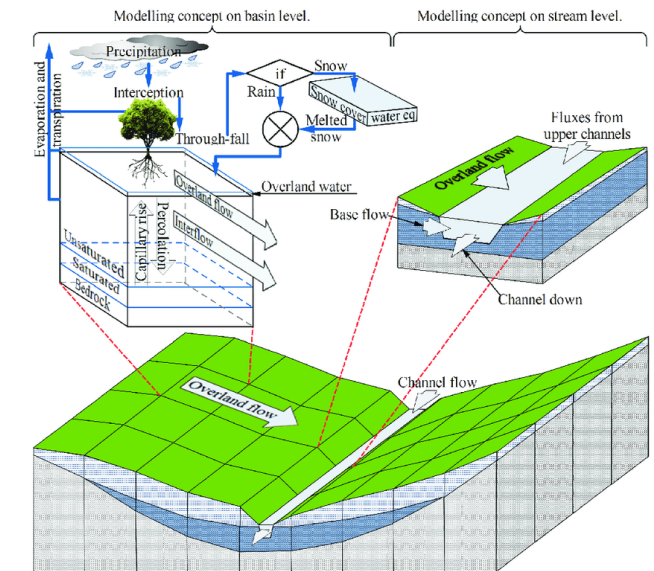
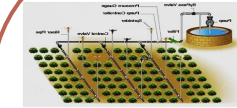
CID	FUTURE CHANGES	TREND / ATTRIBUTION
HEAT AND COLD 🔥		
Mean surface temperature	High confidence of increase	Upward trend without attribution
Extreme heat	High confidence of increase	Upward trend with high confidence of attribution
Cold spell	High confidence of decrease	Downward trend with high confidence of attribution
Frost	High confidence of decrease	—
WET AND DRY ☀️		
Mean precipitation	High confidence of decrease	Downward trend without attribution
Aridity	High confidence of increase	—
Hydrological drought	Medium confidence of increase	—

Sea level/coastal flooding



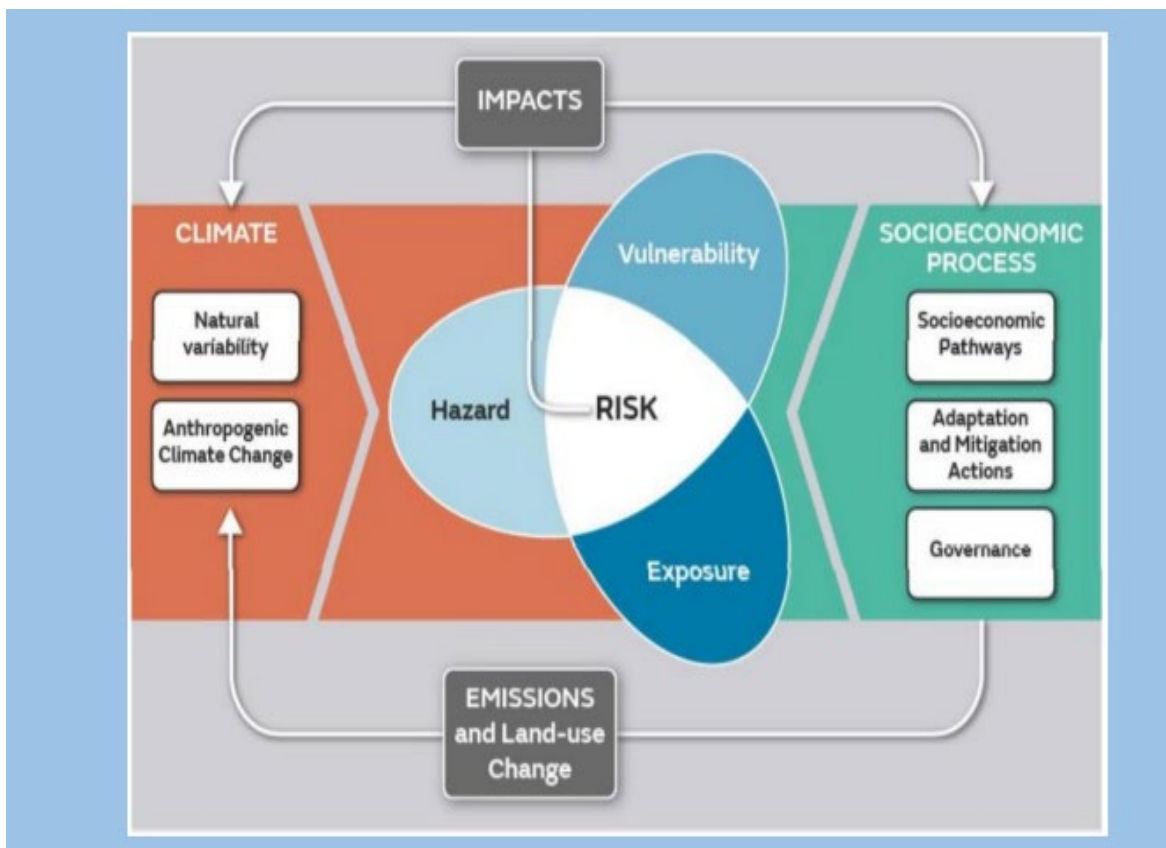
Sea level change (mm yr⁻¹)

Water management



Distillation: The process of **synthesizing information about climate change from multiple lines of evidence** obtained from a variety of sources, taking into account user context and values. It leads to an increase in the usability, usefulness, and relevance of climate information, and enhances stakeholder trust (IPCC, AR6, TS)

Combining climate with non-climate information to understand risk



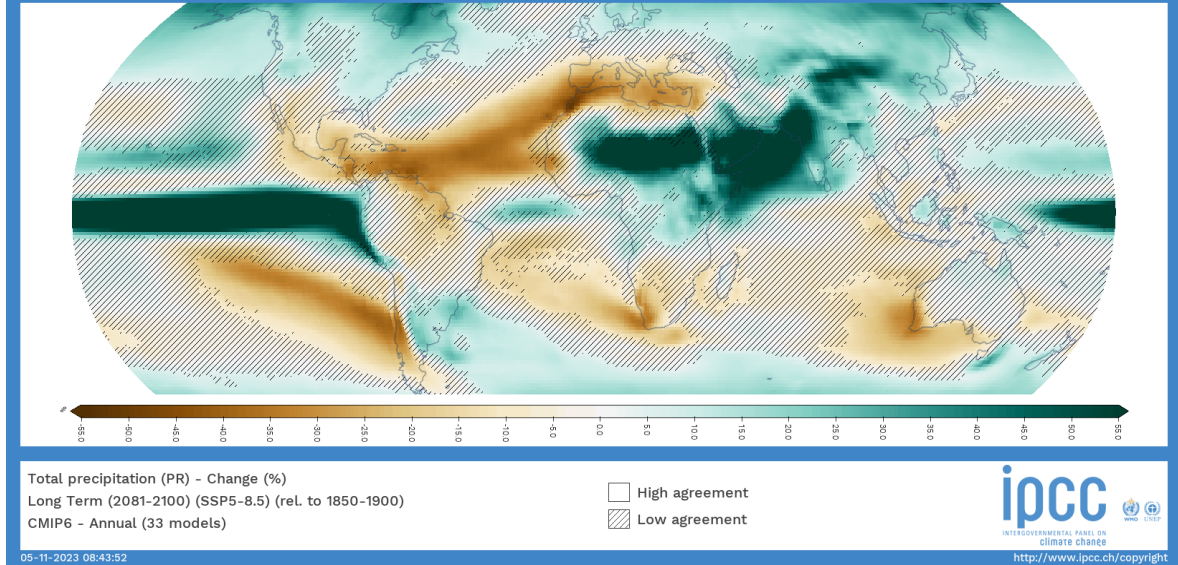
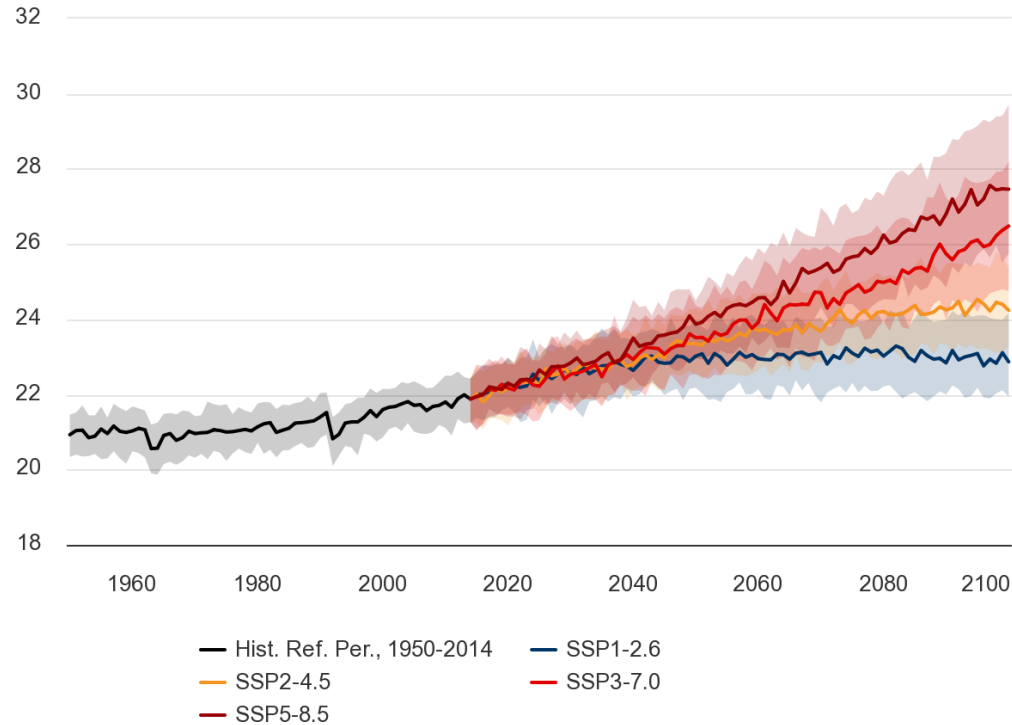
- Demographics
- Human development
- Income
- Employment
- Housing type
- Gender
- Economic variables

Many such analyses already exist, for many countries and sectors.

Ensuring ease of access to existing analyses will help proposal developers

Many tools are available (but sometimes confusing)

Projected Average Mean Surface Air Temperature
Namibia; (Ref. Period: 1995-2014), Multi-Model Ensemble



Site-specific Report

How will the climate change in your region

Select an area of interest by filling in a city, coordinate or click directly in the map. You can use the generated maps and graphs in your national climate science basis report.
NOTE that the resolution of the climate indicator follow the resolution of the climate models. Data from a selected point always represents a mean value over a larger area (grid cell or catchment).

The interface includes a map of Africa with a location pin in Namibia. To the right, there are input fields: 'City' (Windhoek, Khomas, NAM), 'Latitude and longitude' (-22.57 / 17.09), 'Emission scenario' (RCP 8.5), and 'Time period' (2071-2100). A 'Generate overview' button is at the bottom right. The 'Area of interest' section is also visible.

Wiki-style webpages: climate information gateway

[main](#)[discuss](#)[edit this page](#)[view source](#)[history](#)[other tools](#)

Climate Information Gateway

Welcome to the Climate Information Gateway. This resource is being developed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with a range of partners on behalf of the climate action community to improve access to climate change and vulnerability information that is needed for planning, policy, and funding proposals. By assembling all information relevant to climate hazards and potential responses in a free Wiki-style resource, the Climate Information Gateway seeks to reduce barriers to the incorporation of climate change information into national policies, plans and investments.

Contributors to this site include international climate change experts, multilateral climate funds, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS), and various other technical partners.

The Gateway is a Wiki-style resource offering:

- online training materials and capacity support
- practical detailed guidance for writing proposals for climate finance
- open-source information platforms and tools (e.g. for climate model projections, or sector-specific modeling tools)
- country and sector level risk and vulnerability analyses
- TBD
-

This beta version of the Gateway was launched at the Second Global Forum on Climate Science Information (10-12 October 2023 in Abu Dhabi) and will evolve rapidly as the editor community increases

Answers to [FAQ](#) can be found here

Wiki-style webpages: climate information gateway



It will:

simplify locating climate information for the purposes of national planning, climate vulnerability analysis or proposal development for climate finance

expand and evolve in response to feedback from all users

give opportunity to comment on and debate the usage of information sources

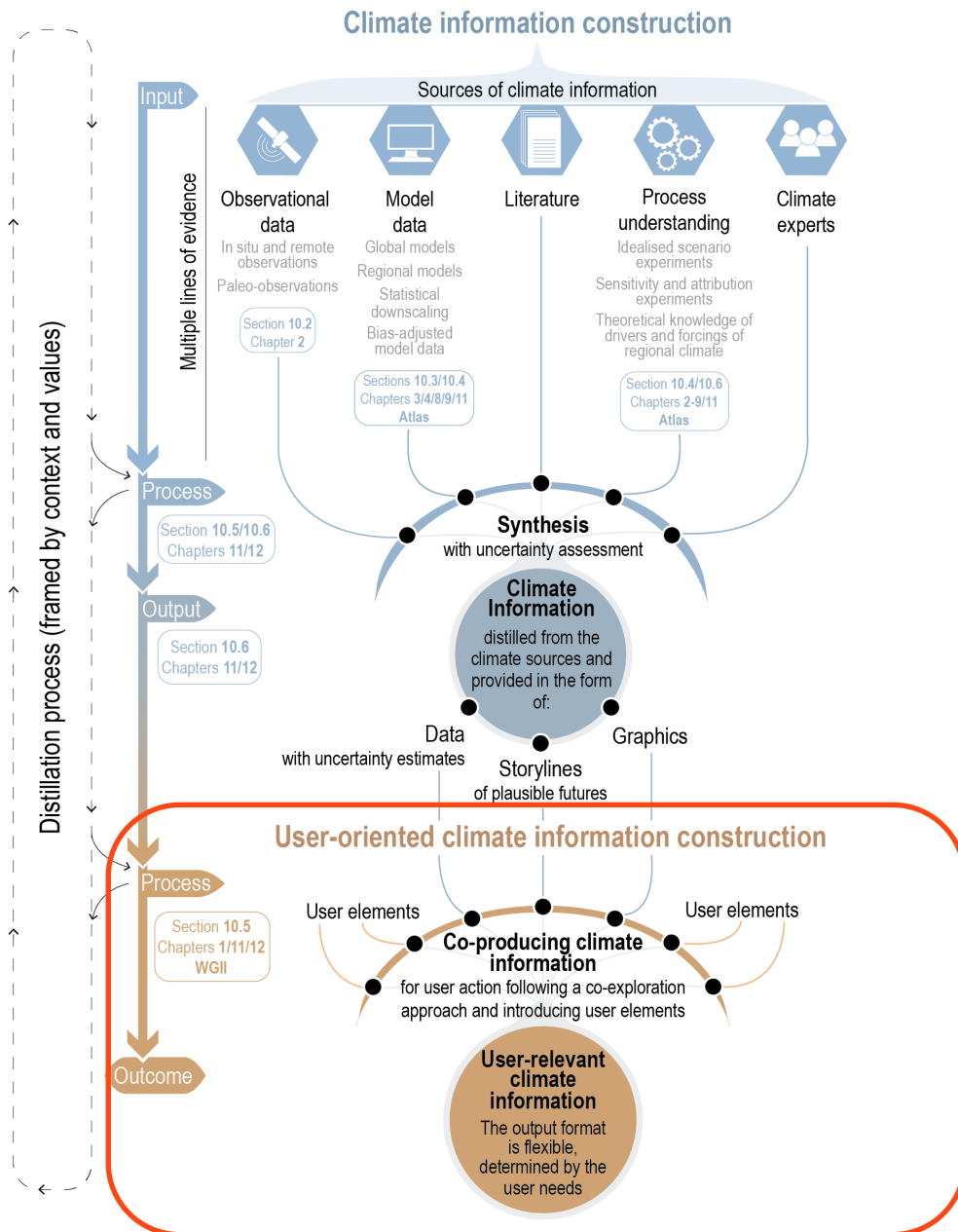
initially have a focus on and provide guidance specific to those seeking GCF funding (e.g. how to best construct GCF proposals)

It will not:

reinvent any wheels; generate any new information; it is just a 'map' aid to finding what is already there; be prescriptive

write a plan or a proposal for you; skill and practice in using information cannot be bottled.....but the gateway can help

Combining information for decision making



- More capacity is required to place climate information in the user context via co-production: to strengthen countries' capacities to undertake adaptation planning and investment programming; and to help countries identify their priorities for adaptation action
- National climate services need to be strengthened in the context of advising long-term policy and strategy through interpretation of climate projections
- GCF is leading international partners to develop trusted documentation that can become the manual/handbook for advising users how to combine climate information with other relevant information in the decision-making process

Climate impact advisory team



- Climate impact support and advice: constructively engage and advise on proposal design; engage with project origination at the earliest possible stage to promote quality at entry
- Expertise and knowledge base for climate change information and climate impact tools and methodologies including collaboration with the international climate communities
- Develop and maintain tools, guidance, and training materials in support of capacity building, strategic planning, and proposal development



Thank you

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