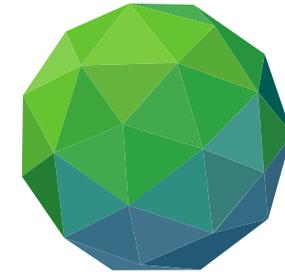


CLIMATE RATIONALE



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

GCF regional workshop for Direct Access Entities in Africa – Day 2

Dr. Kevin Horsburgh, Climate Science Lead

24 November 2021

OUTLINE OF THIS SESSION



- Discuss what is meant by climate rationale and resolve any confusion surrounding the term in the context of GCF proposals
- Show how it is a factor used to establish the climate impact potential of GCF-supported projects
- Describe work underway to ensure consistent guidance and review procedures across the whole GCF family
- Provide an update on various guidance resources being prepared by the GCF to support proposal development
- Discussion and questions

WHAT IS MEANT BY “CLIMATE RATIONALE”?



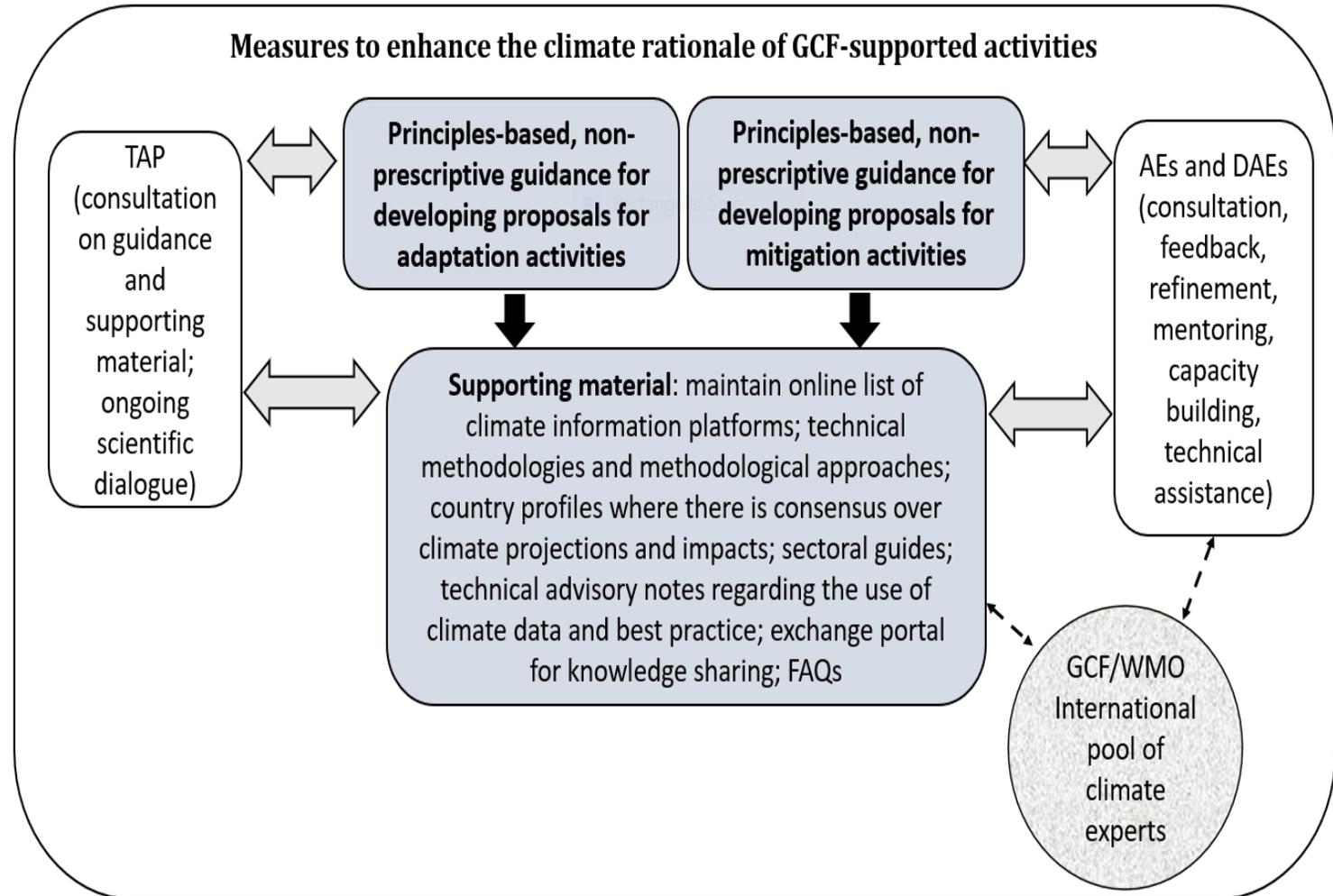
- Very simply, it is showing how proposed activities **relate to and seek to address current and projected climate change impacts**
- The terminology arose at a GCF Board meeting in 2018 where the Board asked the secretariat to resolve a number of issues including, *“Steps to enhance the climate rationale of GCF-supported activities”*
- Climate rationale (climate relevance) is an important factor in the **Impact Potential** investment criterion in the GCF Initial Investment framework
- To show adaptation impact, proposals need to show how they will contribute to increased climate-resilient sustainable development for most vulnerable people and communities, in the face of climate risk

NEW GUIDANCE IN DEVELOPMENT



The GCF is developing non-prescriptive, principles-based guidance, supported by a framework of tools, methodologies and data platforms (designed in cooperation with the independent Technical Advisory Panel) to ensure a consistent approach to advice on, and review of, proposals

Main motivation is to ensure that countries, AEs, and DAEs in particular, receive consistent guidance that enables them to develop high-quality proposals



USE OF BEST AVAILABLE DATA



The guidance and toolkit builds strongly on the science and information in the latest and previous IPCC reports

The IPCC sixth assessment report (AR6), based on 14,000 papers assessed by 234 authors from 65 countries

Regional fact sheets and a new interactive atlas provide a credible starting point for climate action proposals



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*).

IPCC Sixth Assessment report WG1 Regional Fact Sheets:
<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/factsheets/>

SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis



Changes are presented for the mid- 21st century for a global warming of at least 2°C because the signal emerges from natural variability for a wider range of climatic impact-drivers at this higher warming level. All statements are related to changes with least *medium* and *high confidence*.

Mediterranean (North Africa)

- **Projected** decreases in mean precipitation, increases in fire weather conditions and decreases in mean wind speed;
- **Observed** and **projected** increases in aridity, meteorological, hydrological and agricultural and ecological droughts.

West Africa (WAF)

- **Observed** increase in river flooding;
- **Observed** increase in drying and agricultural and ecological droughts;
- **Projected** increase in meteorological droughts at GWL 4°, mostly in seasonal timescales;
- **Projected** increases in mean wind speed; increase in heavy precipitation and pluvial flooding.

Sahara including parts of the Sahel (SAH)

- **Projected** increases in heavy precipitation and pluvial flooding.



North Eastern Africa (NEAF)

- **Observed** decreases in mean precipitation;
- **Observed** and **projected** decreases in snow and glaciers;
- **Projected** increases in heavy precipitation and pluvial flooding;
- **Projected** decrease in meteorological drought at 4°C global warming.

Central Africa (CAF)

- **Observed** decreases in mean precipitation;
- **Observed** decrease in standardized

South Eastern Africa (SEAF)

- **Projected** increases in frequency and/or the intensity of heavy precipitation and pluvial flooding;
- **Observed** and **projected** decreases in snow and glaciers;
- **Projected** increase of average tropical cyclone wind speeds and associated heavy

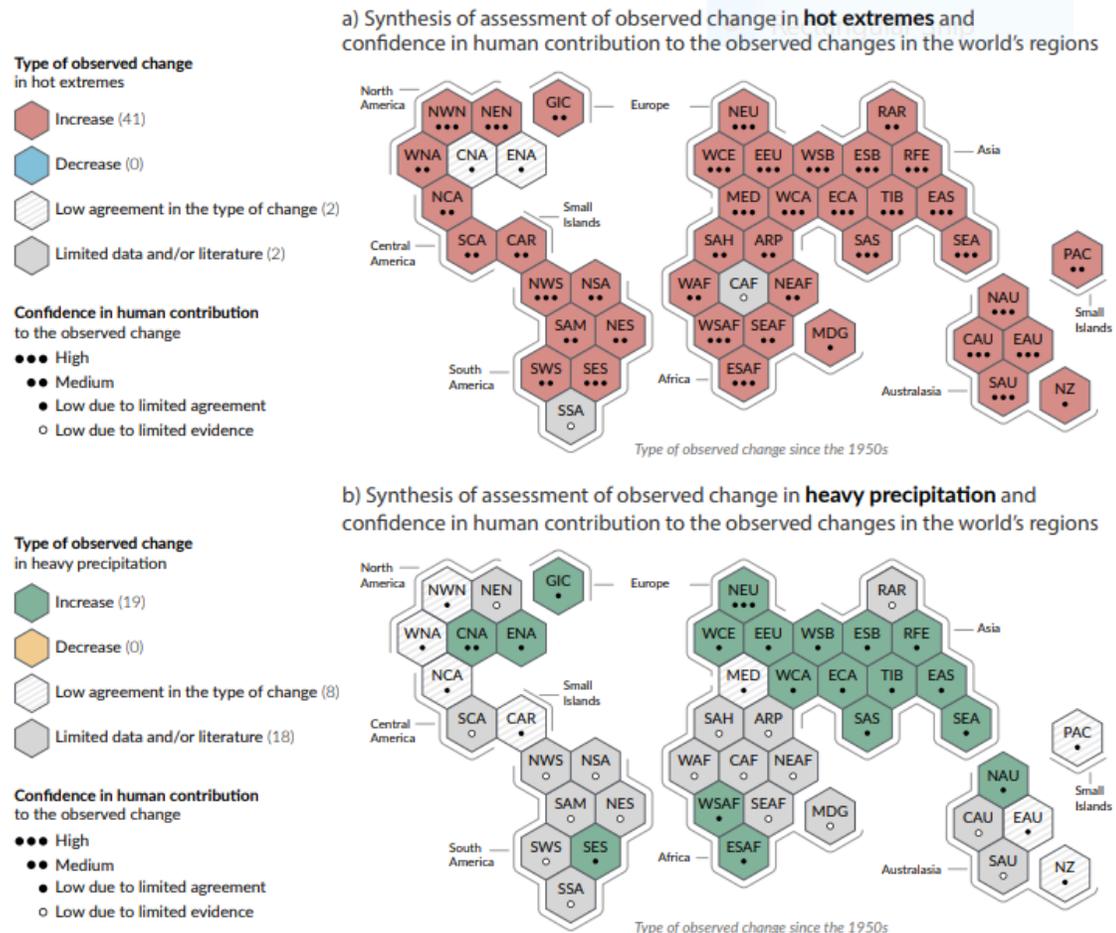
The guidance will make clear that the appropriate standard should always be the best available data, accepting there are significant differences in data availability between countries.

Countries which are data poor should never have proposals turned down for lacking specific data sources

IPCC ATLAS CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS



Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe with human influence contributing to many observed changes in weather and climate extremes

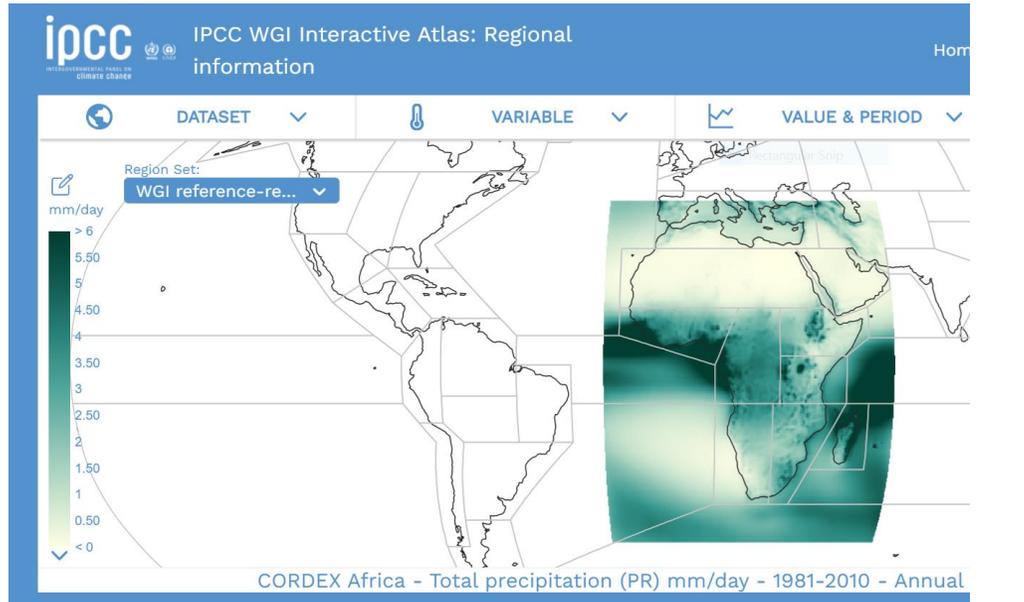


- The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, AR6, Summary for Policymakers) highlights the climate impacts facing many parts of Africa including heatwaves, more intense precipitation, alterations to the onset and duration of monsoonal rainfall, agricultural and ecological droughts (projected impacts vary by region)
- With every extra amount of global warming, changes in extremes will become larger
- All regions are projected to experience increases in hot climatic impact drivers
- Heavy precipitation and associated flooding is projected to intensify and be more frequent across most of Africa, even with 1.5°C of global warming
- More frequent and severe agricultural and ecological droughts are projected for all continents except Asia

TOOLS FOR CLIMATE DATA ANALYSIS



IPCC Sixth Assessment report WG1 Interactive Atlas: <https://www.interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch>



Providing climate science basis for
climate adaptation and mitigation activities

[View a short intro film](#)



Site-specific report

Get an instant climate change overview for any location world-wide.



Data Access Platform

Download pre-calculated climate indicators and explore interactive maps and graphs.



Climpact

Calculate climate indicators using your own weather and climate data.

- Several tools exist to extract, analyse and report physical climate information at national, regional, and local scales for impact assessments and for planning climate action
- These resources include the GCF-WMO Climate Information Platform, and the new IPCC Working Group I Interactive Atlas
- GCF technical specialists can advise in the use of tools, materials, methodologies, and best practices.
- Further support can be provided through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (Readiness Programme) and Project Preparation Facility (PPF) support mechanisms
- GCF and WMO are working together to explore the idea of a global network of climate specialists to advise on the use of these tools
- The aim of all this new guidance is to improve access to GCF funding

GCF-WMO CLIMATE INFORMATION PLATFORM WAS LAUNCHED AT COP26

The GCF-WMO collaboration promotes access to high quality climate information, expert advice, tools and scientific methodologies that contribute to the development of investments, proposals for climate action, and national policies and plans

The resources

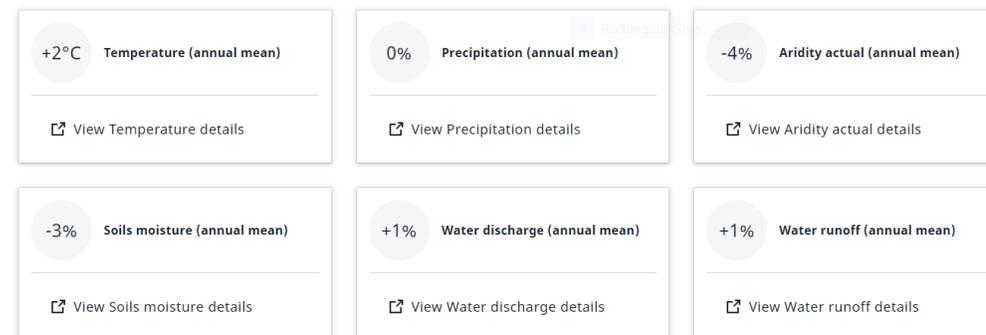
Climate Information Platform - A web-based data platform that provides access to climate projections and indicators worldwide.

Climpact - A software package for the calculation of climate indices associated with impacts in climate sensitive sectors

Guidance - A guidance document that explains how these tools can be used to guide the identification of effective climate actions



Future change in top indicators

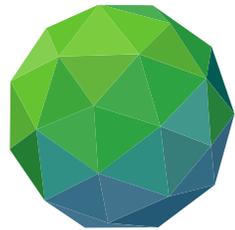


Indicator details

Click on a row in the table below to view details about the specific indicator.

Change ↑	Indicator type ↑	Indicator	Ensemble agreement ↑

THANK YOU VERY MUCH. MERCI BIEN



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CLIMATE
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Raising
ambition.
Empowering
action.