

CLIMATE RATIONALE

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INTRODUCTION

- ➤ Climate rationale is the *heart* of a good proposal to the Adaptation Fund, GCF, or GEF
- ➤ A good proposal prove to reviewers that the project directly addresses climate change impacts, not just development gaps.
- ➤ Many proposals are rejected because their rationale is weak or looks like "business-asusual development."



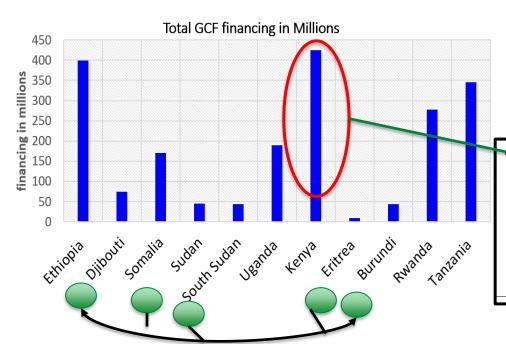
AFRICA'S CLIMATE FINANCE LANDSCAPE

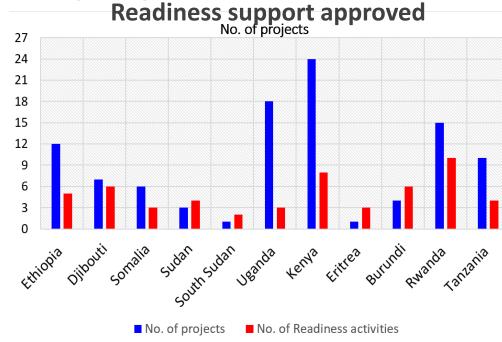
Metric	Estimate / Trend
Total Climate Finance (2021–22)	~\$44 billion (up 48% from ~30 billion)
Proportion of Needs Met	23–25% of NDC requirements; ~18% mitigation; ~20% adaptation
Dominant Funding Sources	Public & International (~82–87%); Private sector (~10–18%)
Debt-based Finance	Over 50% of flows, increasing fiscal strain
Regional Disparity	10 countries receive ~50% of flows; vulnerable nations underfunded
Innovations	Wildlife bonds (GEF), DFI scale-ups, Adaptation platform (USD 5B target)
African Finance Share	Only ~3–4% globally; ambition to reach 10% by 2030

- > Heavy reliance on international accredited entities (UNDP, WB, FAO)
- > Few direct access entities in region

EAST AFRICA CLIMATE FINANCE THROUGH THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND(GCF)

All countries in GHA have a National Designated Authority or Focal Point (NDA/FP).





Total GCF financing for Kenya more than 400m, while Sudan, Djibouti, South Sudan, Eritrea, Burundi less than 200m combined



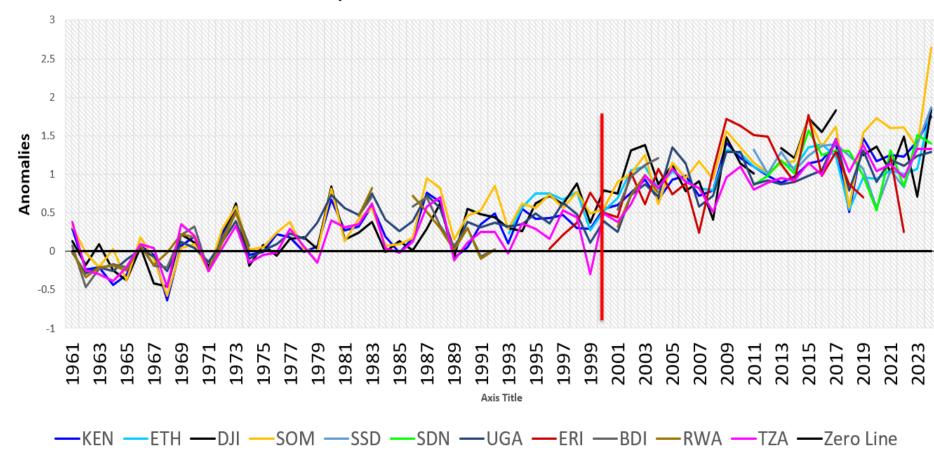
KEY ASPECTS OF A STRONG CLIMATE RATIONALE IN A FUNDING PROPOSAL

- Clear Link Between Climate Change and the Problem
- Evidence of Climate Impacts on Vulnerable Sectors
- Attribution to Climate Change (not just poverty or mismanagement)
- Justification for Adaptation / Mitigation Measures
- Use of Climate Data and Projections
- Differentiation from Business-as-Usual Development
- Integration of Cross-Cutting Risks
- Regional and Global Alignment



TEMPERATURE TRENDS

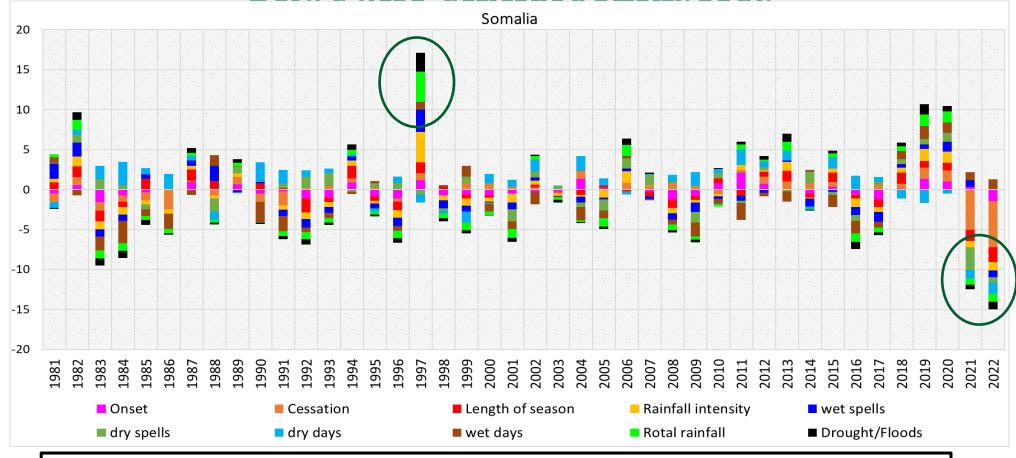




Since 1999 Extraordinary warming observed in all countries in GHA



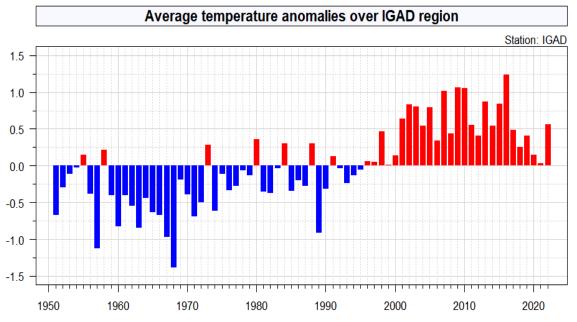
SEASONAL AND INTRA-SEASONAL RAINFALL AND DROUGHT CHARACTERISTICS

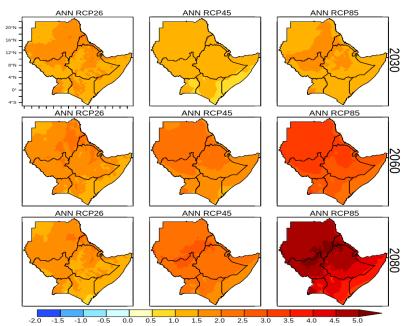


Late onset, early cessation, and more dry days are the root causes of five consecutive failed rainy seasons (2021-2022) in eastern Africa.

CLEAR LINK BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE PROBLEM

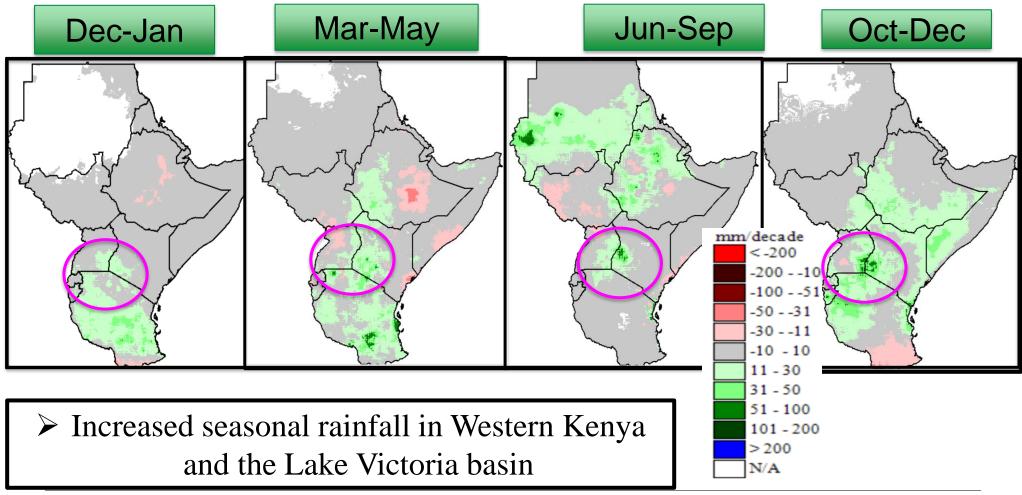
- Observed trends and future projections
- Temperature rise
- Rainfall variability
- Extreme events







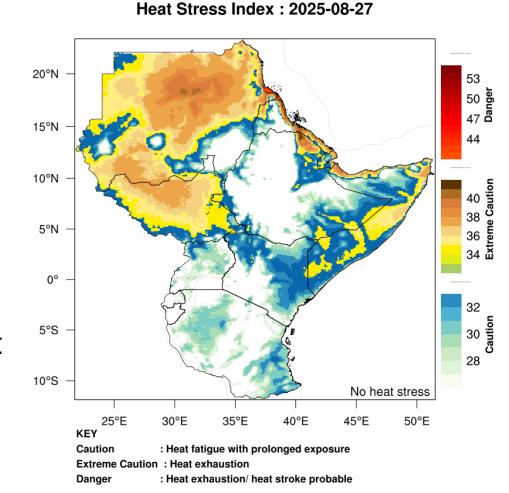
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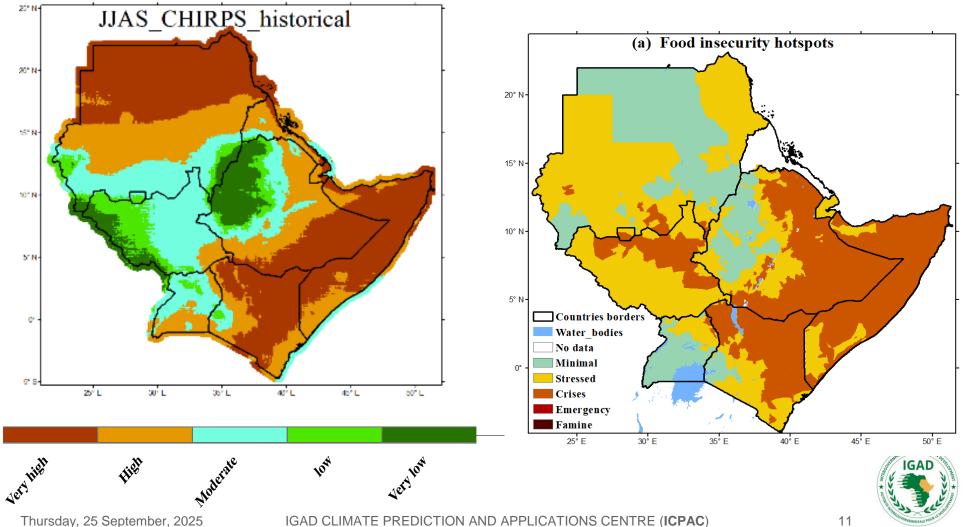
EVIDENCE OF CLIMATE IMPACTS ON VULNERABLE SECTORS

- Show how climate hazards translate into sectoral impacts:
 - Agriculture & food security → crop failure, livestock losses.
 - Health → malaria moving into new altitudes, cholera outbreaks after floods, heat stress.
 - Water → reduced availability, salinization, conflicts.



ATTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE (NOT JUST POVERTY OR **MISMANAGEMENT)**

> Distinguish climate-driven risks from baseline vulnerabilities.



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JUSTIFICATION FOR ADAPTATION / MITIGATION MEASURES

Show how interventions are designed because of climate change (not just development).

Example:

- Weak rationale: "We will build irrigation systems to improve food production."
- Strong climate rationale: "We will promote water harvesting and small-scale irrigation specifically to address increasing rainfall variability and prolonged dry spells projected under climate change scenarios."

USE OF CLIMATE DATA AND PROJECTIONS

- ➤ Reference regional models and scenarios (e.g., ICPAC climate models, CMIP6, IPCC AR6, WMO State of Climate reports).
- ➤ Use maps, graphs, or trendlines where possible.
- Demonstrate how the project aligns with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and NDC priorities.

.DIFFERENTIATION FROM BUSINESS-AS-USUAL DEVELOPMENT

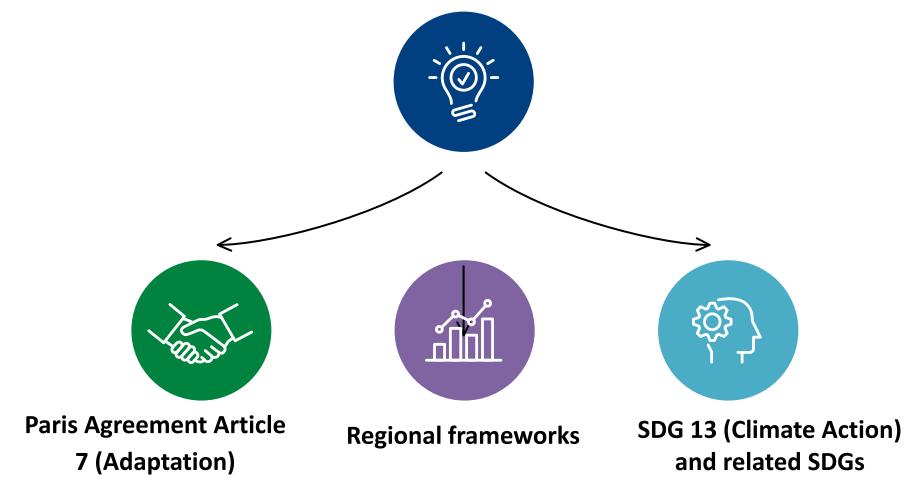
- Funds (GCF, AF) want to see a "climate additionality" argument:
 - What would happen without climate change (baseline development scenario)?
 - What is needed because of climate change (climateproofing, adaptive measures)?

INTEGRATION OF CROSS-CUTTING RISKS

- Highlight multi-sectoral climate impacts:
- food—water—health—migration—conflict linkages.
- Mention compound risks (e.g., drought + conflict → displacement).



Regional and Global Alignment



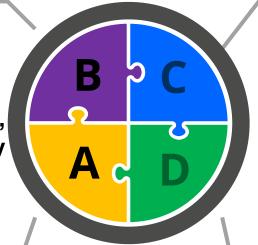


LOSS AND DAMAGE RELATED TO CHANGES IN CLIMATE

➤ Loss and Damage (L&D): Adverse impacts of climate change that cannot be avoided through mitigation or adaptation.

Non-Economic Losses

Loss of human life and health Loss of biodiversity and ecosystems, Cultural heritage, Territorial integrity, Community cohesion and displacement



Sudden-Onset Events

Tropical cyclones, flash floods, landslides, extreme storms



Loss of agricultural productivity Industrial and trade disruptions Tourism and ecosystem services

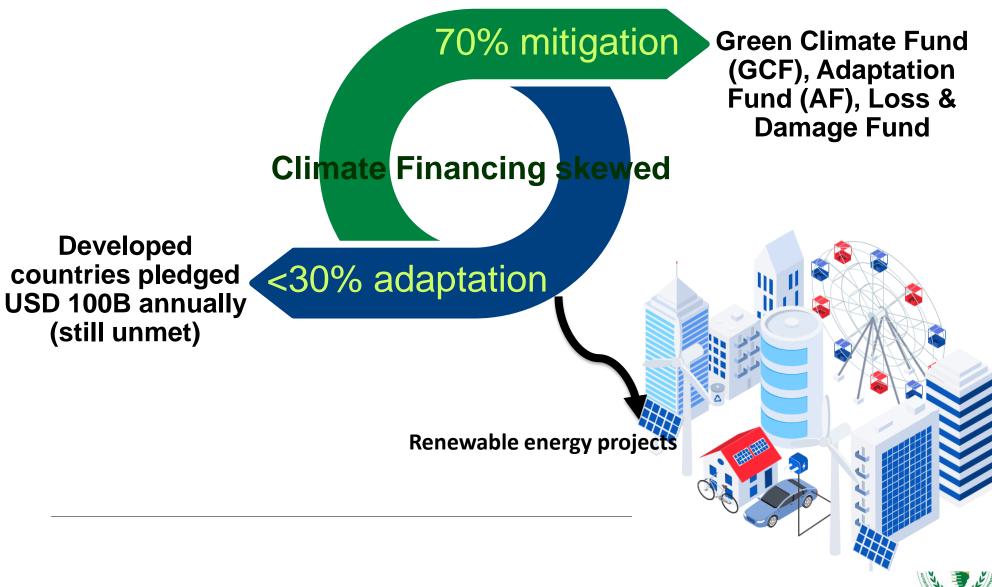


Slow-Onset Events

Sea-level rise, desertification salinization, ocean acidification, rising temperatures



GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE LANDSCAPE



KEY BARRIERS AND BOTTLENECKS FOR ACCESSING CLIMATE FINANCE

Technical

Political

Limited proposalwriting & MRV capacity

Fragile governance & instability









Institutional

Few accredited entities

Financial

High fiduciary standards, lack of co-financing



ROLE OF IGAD-ICPAC

Supporting Member
States: proposal
development &
readiness

Regional coordination hub for climate finance & resilience

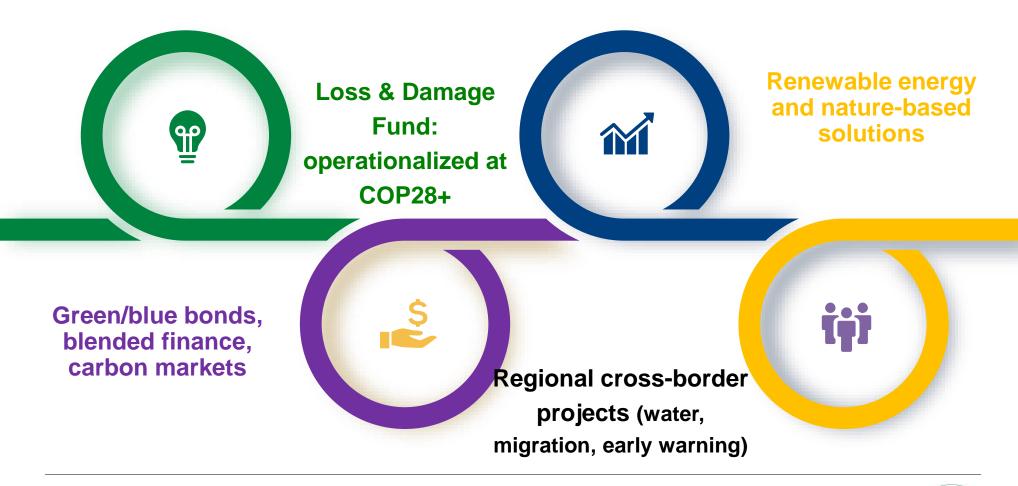


Driving regional programs: drought resilience, climate security, climate-health

Pursuing accreditation to GCF & AF for direct access



FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES





STRATEGIC PATHWAYS TO UNLOCK FINANCE



Scaling national & regional accreditation



Advocate for adaptation finance allocation for fragile regions



Strengthening the Bankable Pipeline of Proposals



Promoting regional integration projects for scale & impact



Mobilizing private sector through PPPs

CONCLUSION & CALL TO ACTION

Climate finance is not charity — it is justice



The Greater Horn of Africa must move from vulnerability → resilience

IGAD & EAC Member
States must act
collectively

Investing in resilience today secures tomorrow



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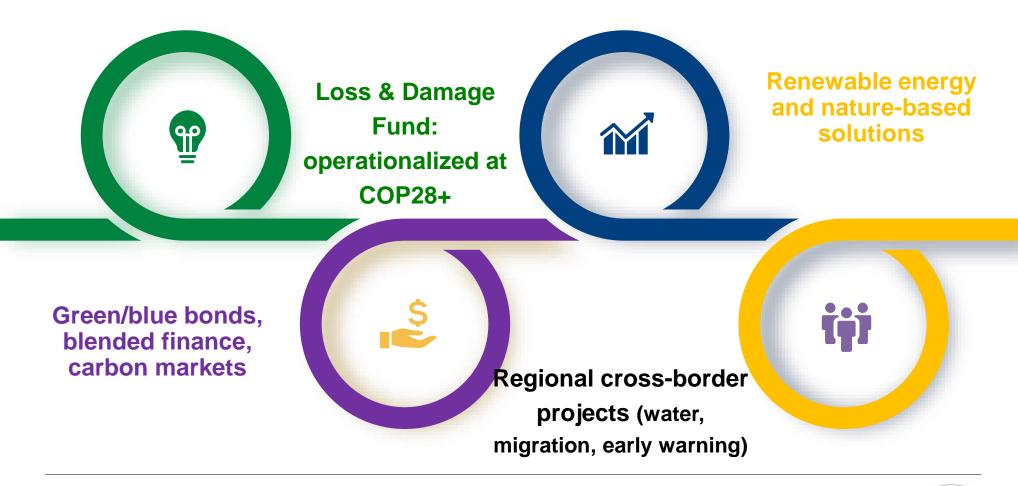


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THANK YOU!

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