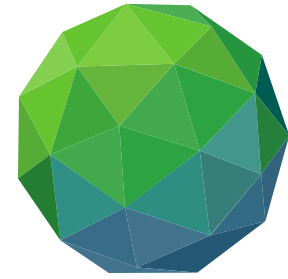


# GCF CLIMATE IMPACT POTENTIAL AND ASSESSMENT

NBF training: OECS countries

Grenada, 29-30 March 2023



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# 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 reduce the 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

## Climate change basis/context is easy to show

- Does it address a climate change issue?
- Does the climate hazard lead to the risk/impact, or is it likely to in future, and is the causality clear?
- Will the activity address and reduce the risk/impact?
- Which leads to.....

## Climate Impact Potential

- Quantifying and refining the impacts (tCO<sub>2</sub>, beneficiaries, etc.)

## Selection and assessment could be guided by a checklist of guidance questions like these:



- How does the proposal show convincingly how climate change has led, or will lead, to the specific risk/impact that the proposed activity addresses?
- How does the proposal describe the observed and projected future changes of the climate hazard specific to the climate risk/impact identified?
- How does the proposal describe the exposure and vulnerability of people, systems or ecosystems to the specific climate hazard?
- How does the proposal consider the non-climate related drivers of any impact, and where applicable their interaction with climate change drivers?
- How does the proposal show how the activity will enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and/or reduce vulnerability to climate change?
- How has the proposal determined the expected number of beneficiaries, who those beneficiaries are and precisely how they will benefit?
- How does the proposal provide information and analysis to show that the proposed activity will not lead to maladaptation? (see IPCC AR6 WGII SPM.C4 and references therein)
- How will the proposed activity strengthen institutional capacity to improve climate-resilient practices and drive policies that reduce climate risk?

# WHAT IS THE RELEVANT INFORMATION?



- 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

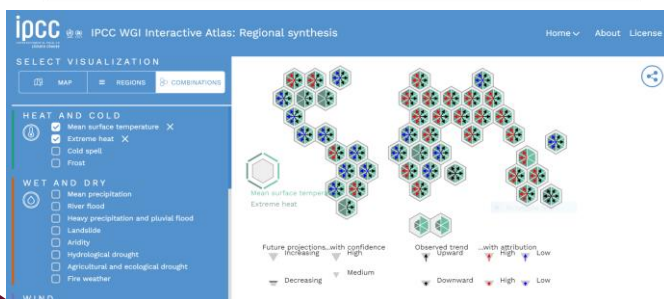
Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis

ipcc

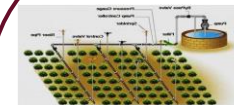
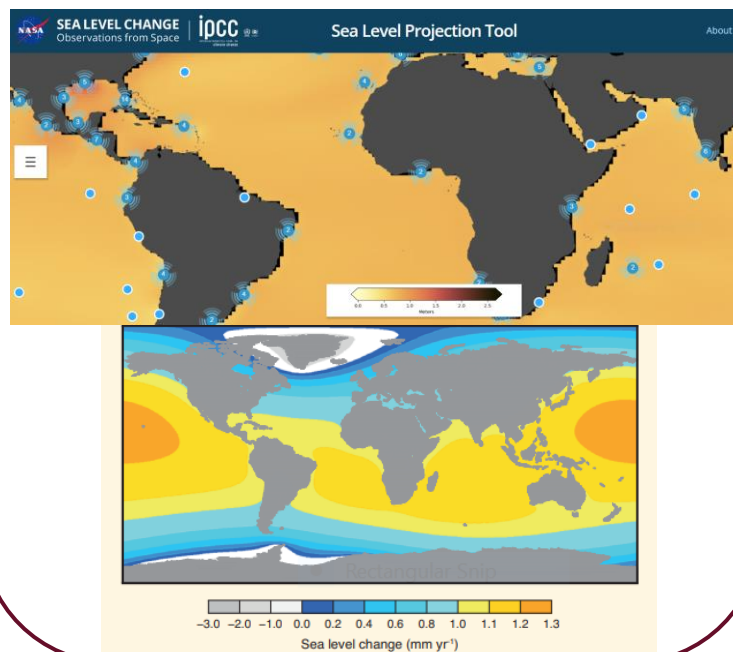
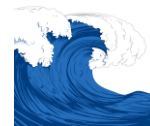
### Regional fact sheet - Africa

#### Common regional changes

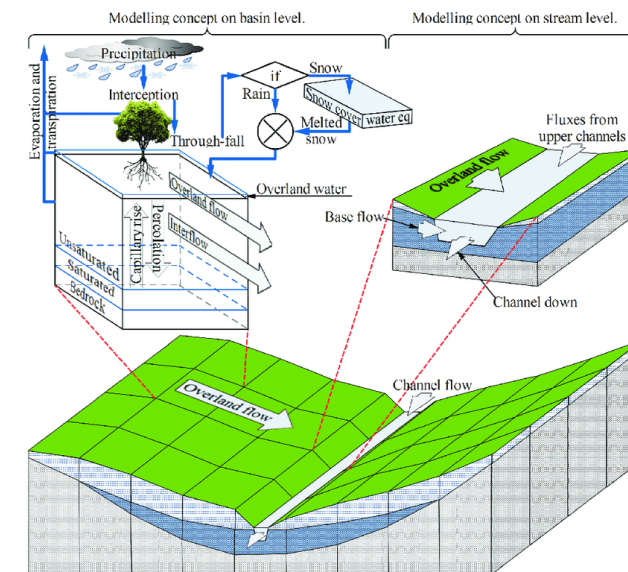
- Mean temperatures and hot extremes have **emerged** above natural variability, relative to 1850–1900, in all land regions in Africa (*high confidence*).
- The rate of surface temperature increase has generally been more rapid in Africa than the global average, with human-induced climate change being 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*).



## Sea level/coastal flooding

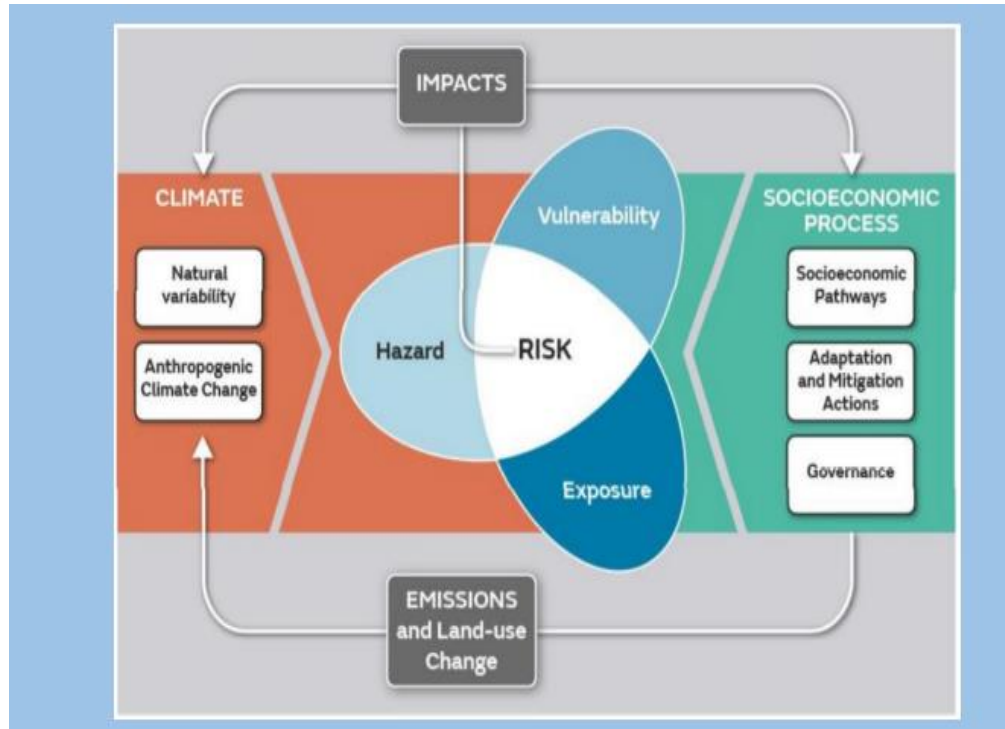


## Water management



***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)

# EXPOSURE & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS



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

- Vulnerability of ecosystems and people to climate change differs substantially among and within regions driven by patterns of intersecting socio-economic development

Many vulnerability analyses exist, for many countries and for all sectors.

Ensuring ease of access to such analyses will help proposal developers



# Supporting the use of the “best available data”



## Global Forum on Climate Science Information

**Purpose:** International expert group to promote and coordinate authoritative guidance on the use of climate information, data and methods to inform climate actions; to identify any information gaps and promote activities to ensure easy access to recommended and up to date materials

**Membership:** Climate finance funds, WMO, UN agencies, GCA, independent review panels

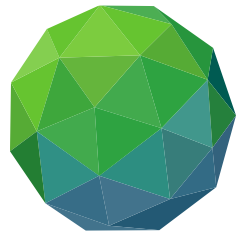


## Climate Information Gateway

**Purpose:** A one-stop-shop and online advice center for climate change information and proposal development. **A Wikipedia of climate information**

**Ownership:** GCF-WMO co-badging for the platform; wide promotion and availability for use at all stages of climate action planning

**Content:** Training materials for proposal development  
Supplementary guidance for mitigation and adaptation for GCF proposals  
Links to all mitigation methodologies  
GCF-WMO platform training page  
Links to other climate information platforms  
FAQs  
Interactive country portals



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