

CLIMATE
ANALYTICS



2015
Annual Report



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MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



The Paris Agreement is a historic turning point for the whole world. One of the most remarkable outcomes is its 1.5°C warming limit, which requires all countries to work together to hold warming well below 2°C while pursuing efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels.

The adoption of this goal in a legally binding agreement demonstrates that world leaders have understood that climate change risks are far greater than previously understood, and that the scientific basis compelling very urgent action has never been stronger. As we all know, the main game now is to ensure that this groundbreaking agreement is fully implemented.

Our institute was established with a vision to develop and apply state-of-the-art science to the most vulnerable countries - the small islands, the least developed countries and those with the most to lose from climate change impacts - in the UNFCCC climate negotiations, to underpin their push for an ambitious climate agreement. The Agreement is a victory for these countries.

The results of our Climate Diplomacy team's work with the vulnerable countries over a number of years can be seen in the very text of the Agreement, where the key sections include their 'red lines.'

Our Climate Finance advisors helped Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) board members to secure the necessary guidelines and operating procedures so that small countries could gain access to the Fund, and ensure that its investments are consistent with the Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal.

Through our office in New York, we provided SIDS and LDC ambassadors and Permanent Representatives to the UN with scientific, technical and policy advice on climate change and related issues affecting their interests.

Vulnerable countries demonstrated much persistence and strength in formulating the Paris Agreement. As global attention turns to its implementation, many of these countries have already shown leadership by putting forward robust climate pledges and moving toward formulating national climate adaptation strategies.

In anticipation of this, we have directed much energy to broaden the scope of our work and expertise to design and launch innovative, science-based projects in the implementation phase of the agreement. We assisted eight SIDS and LDCs prepare their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) ahead of Paris in 2015.

Our office in Lomé, Togo, which became fully operational in 2015, is building up a substantial Implementation Team, and is on the way to becoming an important focal point for this work in Africa.

The 1.5°C temperature limit provides key guidance for shaping climate policy globally and nationally. It also serves as a wake-up call for an immediate increase in climate action if the world is to have a chance to reach the goal.

Much of our Climate Science team is focused on trying to understand how impacts, vulnerability and adaptation costs differ at 1.5°C, 2°C and higher levels of warming, and the mitigation challenges of limiting warming to 1.5°C. This work has been published in leading journals and several of our scientists are taking part in the IPCC Assessment processes. In the near future, we will co-develop new and innovative, science-based models, tools and approaches for Caribbean, Pacific and West African, and hopefully Himalayan countries to evaluate their adaptation needs, and quantify the costs involved to assist in securing GCF or other climate finance.

One of the main areas of work of our Climate Policy team is with the highly successful Climate Action Tracker, which quantifies and tracks the implications for global warming of global climate policies and pledges. It evaluates the action needed to limit warming to well below 2°C and ultimately to 1.5°C. Future plans involve quantitative analysis of how to peak global emissions by 2020, and achieve deeper reductions in the decades beyond.

Of course, none of this will be possible without well-run and efficient global finance, logistics and administration, backed by project management and organisational development capacities, which we have invested in significantly and that have proved themselves time and time again. A new, and very successful, development has been creating a communications position to increase our social media presence and information flow to stakeholders.

In the near future we will broaden our long-term collaboration with key regional partners, and build on our experience in science, impacts, adaptation and policy aspects of climate change, help the priorities of vulnerable countries form the post-Paris implementation agenda and accelerate climate action.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W. Hare', with a horizontal line underneath.

Dr. h.c. Bill Hare
CEO and Managing Director of Climate Analytics

2015 HIGHLIGHTS

The adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015 was a victory for the most vulnerable countries - Small Island Developing States, the Least Developed Countries and all those with the most to lose.

For us it was the culmination of years of scientific, policy and legal support to these countries, who, armed with the best science and analysis available, lead a highly successful push for the inclusion of the 1.5°C temperature limit and other critical elements in the Paris agreement. The outcome of the Paris summit was a milestone in our efforts to fulfill one of our key objectives - to help empower those most vulnerable in securing a climate treaty that appropriately reflects their interests.



From left: Climate Finance Analyst Mahlet Eyassu Melkie, Director of Climate Analytics Lomé Sandra Freitas and Economist Florent Baarsch

NEGOTIATION AND CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

Our Negotiation and Climate Diplomacy, led by Damon Jones, an experienced climate lawyer, worked closely with key negotiators and ministers from vulnerable country groups - Alliance of Small Island States, Least Developed Countries, Africa Group and G77 - at every UN climate conference and a multitude of international meetings in the run up to Paris. Our analytical, scientific, strategic support and the countless hours in closed negotiating rooms helped vulnerable countries defend a number of red lines.

The gains were many, black on white in the Paris Agreement: the inclusion of the 1.5°C long-term temperature goal and other long-term goals, a stand-alone reference to loss and damage, five-year mitigation cycles, provisions on finance and other support, market-based mechanisms, the transparency framework on action and support, and compliance.

In 2015, the Green Climate Fund, tasked by the UNFCCC with financing climate-resilient, low-carbon development in vulnerable countries, finally approved its first projects and accredited a number of institutions, including our key partners - the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

For our climate finance analysts, under the direction of seasoned expert Laetitia De Marex, this also was the culmination of years of work in ensuring that representatives of SIDS and LCDs have the best analysis and advice possible to shape the fund to adequately serve their needs.

SCIENCE OF THE 1.5°C TEMPERATURE LIMIT

Our interdisciplinary scientific team, led by Science Director Dr. Michiel Schaeffer, has produced some of the leading work on the 1.5°C temperature limit. One of the key 2015 publications was the first broad scientific review of differences in climate change impacts at global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

“There’s a significant difference between one and a half degrees and two degrees if you look at survival of coral reefs, and shifts in heat and precipitation extremes and for example, a doubling of risk for food security at two degrees compared with one and a half degrees.”

Dr. Michiel Schaeffer,
The Washington Post, 12 December 2015

This research provided scientific evidence to support the call by vulnerable countries, such as the SIDS and LCDs, that a 1.5°C warming limit would substantially reduce the impacts of climate change. The analysis formed a crucial scientific input into the Paris process and was instrumental to the Paris outcome, including the Agreement’s long-term temperature goal.

Our extensive research into the feasibility of the 1.5°C temperature limit has underpinned key arguments for lowering the long-term temperature goal and was extremely important during COP21, when the 1.5°C limit saw strong opposition from many negotiators. Through intense work with key SIDS and LDC negotiators and the media, we helped keep it on the table.

INDC FORMULATION- CLIMATE POLICY SUPPORT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In 2015, SIDS and LDCs demonstrated strong political will to work towards an ambitious climate agreement by submitting solid climate plans (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, or INDCs) to the UNFCCC. Our Implementation Strategies team, led by the director of our Togo office, Sandra Freitas, supported eight Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in evaluating their efforts in the global fight against climate change. The resulting INDCs were assessed to be robust contributions to global mitigation efforts, considering the capacity constraints these countries face.

We supported Belize, Malawi, Mali, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Saint Lucia, Senegal and The Gambia through analytical work and 14 in-country workshops. Our integrated approach revolved around harnessing local perspectives, facilitating dialogue between government departments and agencies, better integration of climate policy into wider national planning, and training and capacity building activities. This successful approach helps to put SIDS and LDCs in a strong position for an effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and the establishment of other crucial processes, such as National Adaptation Plans.



INDC ASSESSMENT / CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER

The Climate Action Tracker, one of our flagship projects and joint venture with New Climate Institute, Ecofys and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, led by our Head of Policy Dr. Marcia Rocha, published detailed assessments of over 30 emission reduction pledges (INDCs) and became the go-to platform for determining the adequacy of INDCs and how they measure up against the 2°C and 1.5°C temperature limits. These assessments received world-wide coverage in both national and international media, from blogs to newswires.

On the 1 October UN deadline for submission of INDCs, the Climate Action Tracker undertook a global aggregation of emissions, showing that, if all governments were to meet their INDC pledges, warming would still be as high as 2.7°C in 2100. This figure gained global attention, and was later independently confirmed by the International Energy Agency, and quoted by the UNFCCC and many governments, including the USA’s Climate Envoy Todd Stern, White House Staff. President Obama quoted it in his Paris speech.

From left: Science Director Dr Michiel Schaeffer, Head of Policy Dr. Marcia Rocha and Scientific Advisor Dr. Carl-Friedrich Schlessner at our public event in November 2015 in Berlin.

ABOUT CLIMATE ANALYTICS

We are a non-profit institute, which brings together interdisciplinary expertise in the **scientific and policy** aspects of climate change. We are motivated by the desire to support countries most affected by climate change to use the best science and analysis available in their efforts to secure and implement a global agreement to limit global warming to levels that don't threaten their very survival.

We undertake high quality research on issues most important to the vulnerable countries, including on the **1.5°C temperature limit**. Climate Analytics provides a gateway to scientific, policy and legal advice to empower poor countries and enjoys the trust of vulnerable country actors involved in the international climate negotiations and related national processes. We have long-established relationships with key regional institutions in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, serving Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries.

IN 2015

OUR WORK AND EXPERTS
FEATURED IN HUNDREDS
OF ARTICLES IN MAJOR
MEDIA OUTLETS

Climate News Network Bloomberg
The Age **The Washington Post** Reuters
New Scientist **Carbon Brief** The New York Times
Science Deutsche Welle **Nature** **BBC**
The Independent AFP **The Guardian** CNN
Climate Home Scientific American
Le Monde France24 **National Geographic**
The International Business Times **Die Zeit**



Climate Analytics' team is made up of **30** researchers and analytical staff, supported by another **18** staff from **17** different countries, of which **55%** are women and **45%** are men.

VISION

Supporting science-based policy to prevent dangerous climate change, enabling sustainable development.

MISSION

Synthesise and advance scientific knowledge in the area of climate change and on this basis provide support and capacity building to stakeholders. By linking scientific and policy analysis, we provide state-of-the-art solutions to global and national climate change policy challenges.

LOCATIONS OF THE WORKSHOPS ORGANISED FOR NEGOTIATORS IN THE RUN UP TO PARIS



“This week Climate Analytics, a research organisation led by several IPCC authors, published what is probably the most rigorous attempt to apply IPCC science to net-zero emissions. It offers different pathways to 1.5 or two degrees, depending on how quickly emissions are cut in the next five years and how certain we want to be that warming limits won’t be exceeded.”

The Carbon Brief, 13 February 2015

COP21 POLITICAL CONTEXT

In 2015, we organised successful ministerial meetings and climate diplomacy workshops in vulnerable countries. We carried out decisive scientific research on climate impacts at 2°C and 1.5°C warming, developed regional climate models and ran climate projections. We also assessed new and existing national climate policies and their effect on the global efforts to reduce emissions as well as carried out research into the economic costs of climate change adaptation. In addition, we helped a number of developing countries formulate their own ambitious climate pledges.

Through our work on climate finance and the Green Climate Fund, we helped to pave the way for vulnerable countries to access financing for climate action and adaptation – all concrete achievements in an effort to fulfill our key objective to help empower those most vulnerable in securing a global agreement that appropriately reflects their interests.

CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

The adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015 set a historic turning point in global efforts to address climate change. We were on the frontline of the negotiations, supporting Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) at all negotiating sessions, ministerial informal consultations and other preparatory meetings. Our work helped ensure an outcome in Paris that reflected the key priorities of vulnerable country groups, including the long-term global temperature limit of 1.5°C, the five year mitigation and review cycles, distinct recognition of loss and damage in the Paris Agreement (separate to adaptation), and provisions to address the specific needs and special circumstances of SIDS and LDCs.

AMBITION

Much of our support concentrated on what needed to be included in the Paris Agreement to ensure that limiting temperature increase to below 1.5°C can still be achieved and that the ambition architecture of the Agreement was designed to deliver the increase in emission reductions required to achieve this goal. This support on ambition and temperature goal had a decisive influence on empowering SIDS and LDCs in achieving this outcome of the Paris Agreement.

“It is the best outcome we could have hoped for, not just for the Least Developed Countries, but for all citizens of the world,”

**Giza Gaspar Martins (Angola),
Chairman of the LDC group, December 2015**



COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

4500
HOURS

The amount of working hours our team spent at the Paris Climate Conference in 2015



Pacific climate negotiators at a workshop in Samoa, organised as part of our High Level Support Mechanism project, November 2015

HIGH LEVEL SUPPORT MECHANISM FOR LDC AND SIDS ON CLIMATE CHANGE (HLSM)

The gains vulnerable countries have made in the Paris Agreement would not have been possible without the dynamic and structured engagement of their ministers. As part of the High Level Support Mechanism – a project that aims to empower negotiators and ministers from LDCs and SIDS in their engagement in the international climate change negotiations - we had the privilege to back such influential climate champions as Hon Pa Ousman Jarju from The Gambia and Hon James Fletcher from Saint Lucia.

Pa Ousman Jarju together with British Minister Amber Rudd was responsible for the section of the Paris negotiations that dealt with immediate actions to tackle global warming between now and 2020.

Dr. James Fletcher, together with Norway Minister Tine Sundtoft, co-facilitated the ambition stream of the negotiations, which resulted in the inclusion of the 1.5°C temperature limit in the Paris Agreement.

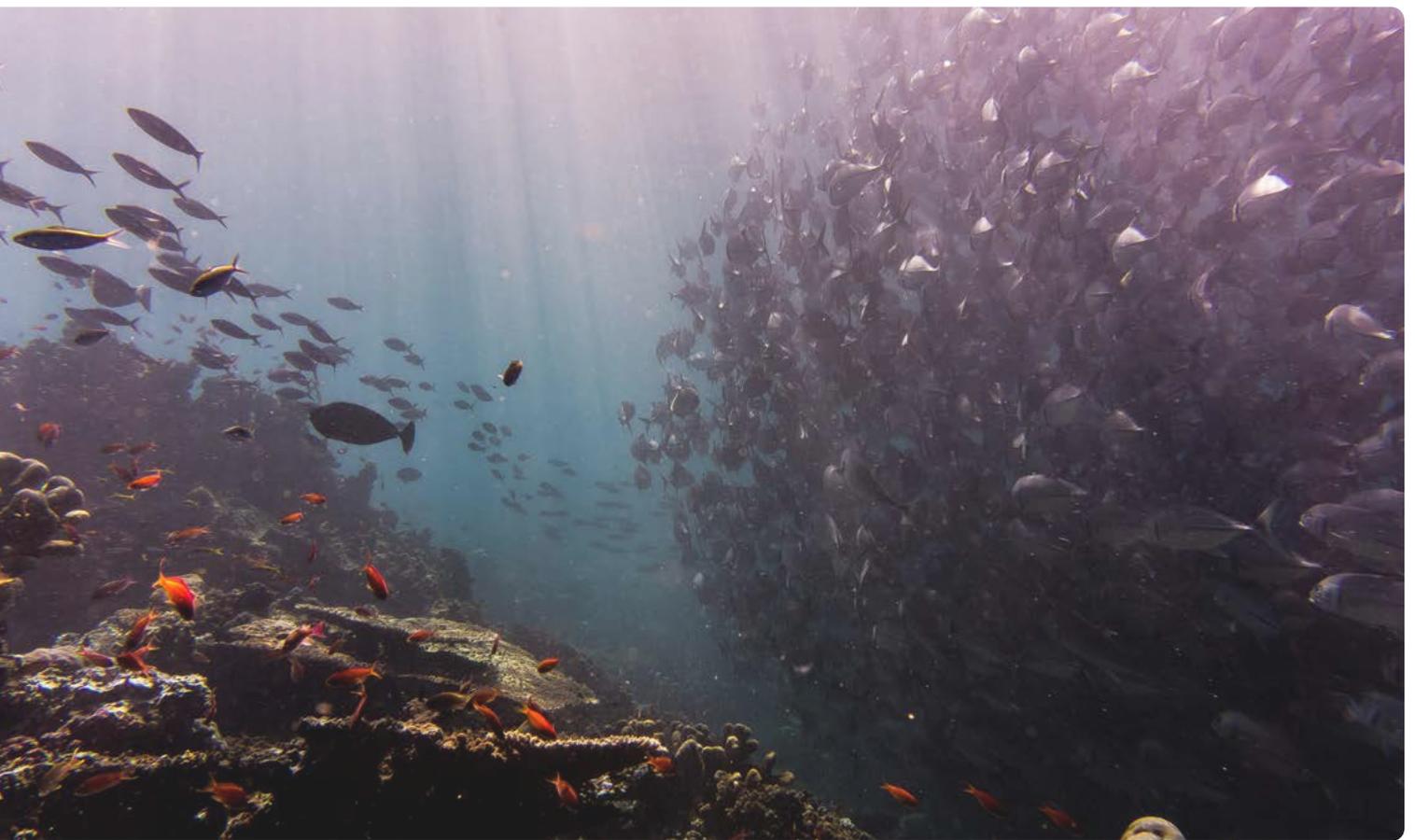
In preparation for the COP21, we organised two meetings of Pacific Island Ministers and climate change negotiators in Samoa, and three meetings of Caribbean island ministers and climate change negotiators in Saint Lucia and Belize. These events were convened with our key strategic partners the South Pacific Region Environment Programme (SPREP), the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), and Charles and Associates. Our experts also assisted Least Developed Country negotiators and ministers in advance of significant climate change negotiating sessions with tailored briefings and presentations.

“I can confidently speak on behalf of my fellow Caribbean delegations when I say that, perhaps for the first time in a long time, Caribbean and island states truly felt that our concerns were being heard at a COP”

Senator Hon. Dr. James Fletcher,
former Minister for Sustainable Development of Saint Lucia,
Co-facilitator of the ambition stream of
negotiations at COP21

COP21 SCIENTIFIC CONTEXT

Our scientists played a central role in developing the scientific foundation to establish the 1.5°C goal in the Paris Agreement – both through producing key scientific publications and their presence at the side of SIDS and LDC negotiators during processes such as IPCC meetings and the Structured Expert Dialogue, which concluded that 2°C cannot be considered a “safe guardrail”.



The 1.5°C limit is of particular importance to coral reefs. With 2°C warming coral reefs will all be at risk of total degradation. Warming below 1.5° gives these unique ecosystems some chance of adaptation and survival.

One of the key publications was the first comprehensive assessment of differences in impacts at global warming levels of 1.5° and 2° above pre-industrial levels. The first version of the paper was published in December just in time to provide up-to-date scientific input for the final round of negotiations. Analyses of single sectors, such as risks to agricultural production, were presented separately throughout the year, including at the annual conference of the European Geosciences Union in Vienna.

Our scientists also worked intensely on determining the emission pathways in line with the 2°C and 1.5°C long-term global emission goals. This work, based on reviews of the latest science, including Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5) and the 2014 UNEP Emissions Gap Report, helped to affirm the feasibility of the 1.5°C temperature limit.

While climate negotiations dominated 2015, we also built up expertise and established partnerships (for example with the African Development Bank Group

and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) crucial for the development of our institute and broadening our range of activities in 2016 and beyond.

We have established ourselves as a provider of up-to-date scientific assessments for INDC and adaptation planning processes in developing countries, as the world shifts towards implementing the Paris Agreement. A key success factor of our scientific work is the commitment to co-development processes: close collaboration with regional stakeholders and experts is at the heart of our work and ensures applicability and relevance of results.

To support adaptation, we started activities in francophone countries in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Benin, to strengthen the regional scientific basis for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, establishing a strong basis for long term scientific capacity building in the region. Such capacities are a central ingredient for successful adaptation planning and for gaining access to international climate finance, provided

“Climate impacts, such as heat extremes, crop yield reductions in tropical regions and subtropical water scarcity, are projected to rise significantly between 1.5C and 2C. Under a 2C warming, annual water availability in the Mediterranean is projected to reduce by nearly 20%, a doubling compared to 1.5C.”

**Carl-Friedrich Schleussner,
The Carbon Brief, 10 December 2015**

for example through the Green Climate Fund. These activities within the region will continue over the coming years.

We have partnered up with a number of African universities on a project supported by UNEP, UNECA and the African Development Bank (AfDB), which looks at risks climate change poses to Africa’s economic growth and development. Our Climate Economics team has been doing pioneering work in assessing climate change impacts on macroeconomics and multi-dimensional development indicators in Africa.

We presented our scientific achievements at international scientific conferences, including the European Climate Change Adaptation Conference in Copenhagen and Our Common Future under Climate Change Conference in Paris.

“Michiel Schaeffer, of Climate Analytics, calculates that by 2300, two degrees would deliver sea-level rise of 2.7 meters, enough to drown most atoll islands, while 1.5 degrees would limit the rise to 1.5 meters, enough to save many.”

Yale Environment, 10 December 2015



Carbon Brief infographic illustrating the main findings of the study led by Dr Carl Schleussner, comparing climate change impacts between 1.5°C and 2°C levels of warming, 21 April 2016

KEY PUBLICATIONS

Differential climate impacts for policy-relevant limits to global warming: the case of 1.5 °C and 2 °C (initial version), C.F. Schleussner, T.K. Lissner, E.M. Fischer, J. Wohland, M. Perrette, A. Golly, J. Rogelj, K. Childers, J. Schewe, K. Frieler, M. Mengel, W. Hare, M. Schaeffer, *Earth Syst. Dynam.*, 7, 327–351, 2016, 11/2015

Climate change impacts in Central Asia and their implications for development, Reyer CPO, IM Otto, S. Adams, T. Albrecht, F. Baarsch, M. Carlsburg, D. Coumou, A. Eden, E. Ludi, R. Marcus, M. Mengel, B. Mosello, A. Robinson, C. F. Schleussner, O. Serdeczny, J. Stagl, 12/2015

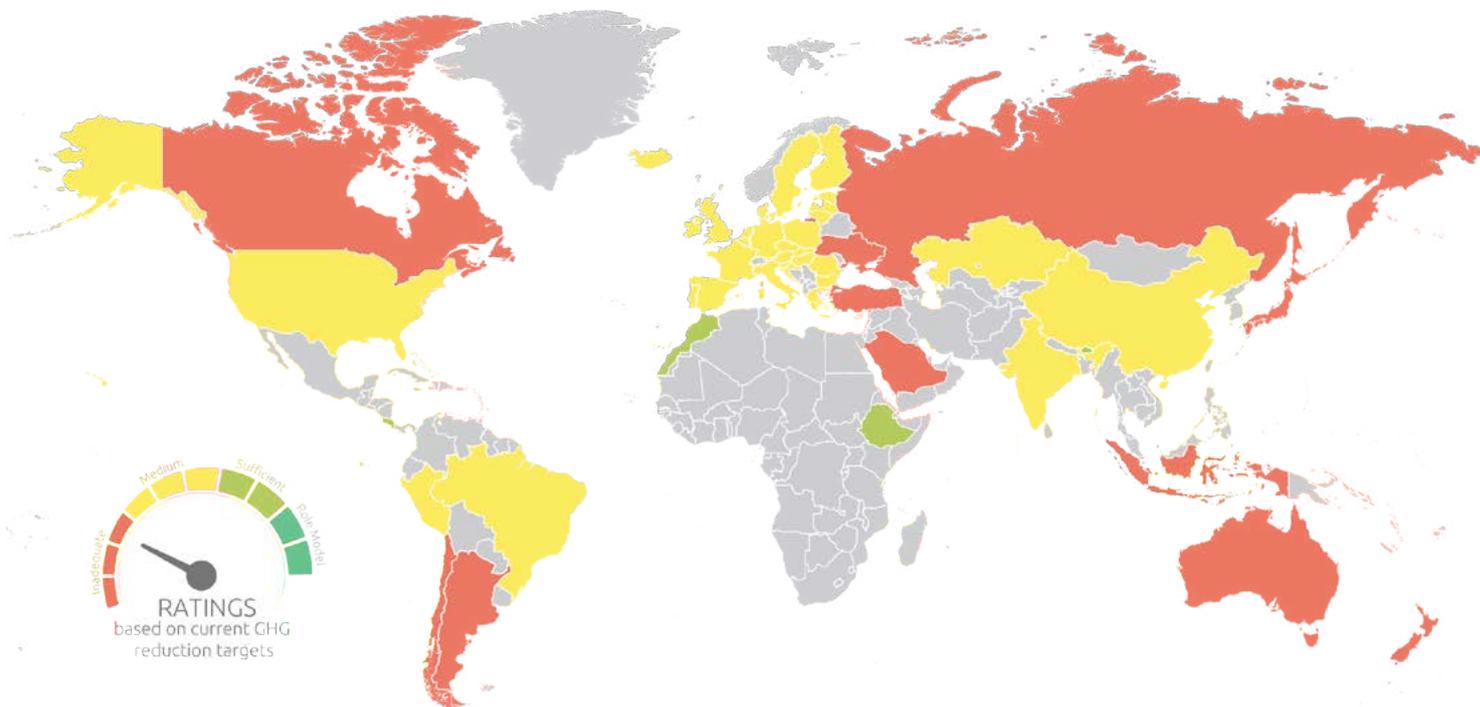
Climate change impacts in Latin America and the Caribbean and their implications for development, Reyer CPO, S. Adams, T. Albrecht, F. Baarsch, A. Boit, N. Canales Trujillo, M. Carlsburg, D. Coumou, A. Eden, E. Fernandes, F. Langerwisch, R. Marcus, M. Mengel, D. Mira-Salama, M. Perette, P. Pereznieta, A. Rammig, J. Reinhardt, A. Robinson, M. Rocha, B. Sakschewski, M. Schaeffer, C. F. Schleussner, O. Serdeczny, K. Thonicke,, *Regional Environmental Change* pp1-21, 10/2015

Africa’s Adaptation Gap: Bridging the Gap - Mobilising Sources, M. Schaeffer, F. Baarsch, G. Balo, K. de Bruin, R. Calland, F. Fallasch, M. E. Melkie, L. Verwey, S. Freitas, L. De Marex, J. van Rooij, W. Hare, UNEP, 3/2015

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER



Since 2009, the Climate Action Tracker (CAT), an independent scientific analysis lead by a consortium made up of Climate Analytics, Ecofys, New Climate and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, tracks climate action, global efforts and progress towards meeting the globally agreed long-term temperature goal.



Climate Action Tracker ratings of 33 emission reduction commitments (INDCs) put forward for the Paris Agreement

INADEQUATE	MEDIUM	SUFFICIENT	ROLE MODEL
If all governments adopted an inadequate position, warming would likely exceed 3–4°C	If all governments adopted a medium position, warming would likely exceed 2°C	If all governments are sufficient, warming would be limited below 2°C with a likely probability	Emissions targets in this area are more ambitious than the 2°C range

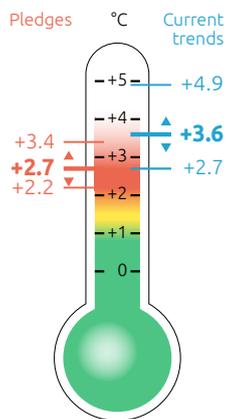
After the UN deadline for submission of INDC's on 1 October, the Climate Action Tracker undertook a global aggregation of emissions, showing that, if all governments were to meet their INDC pledges, warming would still be as high as 2.7°C in 2100. This figure gained global attention, and was later independently confirmed by the International Energy Agency, and quoted by the UNFCCC and many governments, including the USA's Climate Envoy Todd Stern, White House Staff. President Obama quoted it in his Paris speech.

CAT finds that existing mitigation targets can be met and, in most cases, be strengthened in a more cost-effective manner by properly accounting for the value of other economic and societal priorities that come from cutting emissions, such as public health and energy security. Focusing on a single example, of such "co-benefits" – reduced mortality risk from lower levels of harmful air pollution - the CAT pres-

ents three methods for assessing the cost-effectiveness of six major emitters' INDCs, showing that the emissions gap in 2030 between governments' INDCs and the 2°C temperature goal could be closed by 4.6 – 7.8 GtCO₂e or 27-46%, without imposing additional economic burdens on those undertaking the additional effort.

The CAT calculated the effect on global emissions from coal-fired power, comparing the compatibility of the projected coal power production with 2°C and 1.5°C pathways, as well as current policy scenario pathways. If all coal plants in the pipeline were to be built, by 2030, emissions from coal power would be 400% higher than what is consistent with a 2°C pathway. Even with no new construction, in 2030, emissions from coal-fired power generation would still be more than 150% higher than what is consistent with holding warming below 2°C.

How the CAT contributes to the climate debate



GOVERNMENTS

To evaluate their own efforts, inform policy decisions, learn from others and challenge other countries to do more

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE NEGOTIATORS

To inform negotiators toward global climate goals

MEDIA

To shine a light on the complex pledges and press releases on what governments actually are doing, what this means for emissions and the economy. Informed public opinion further pressures governments to do more

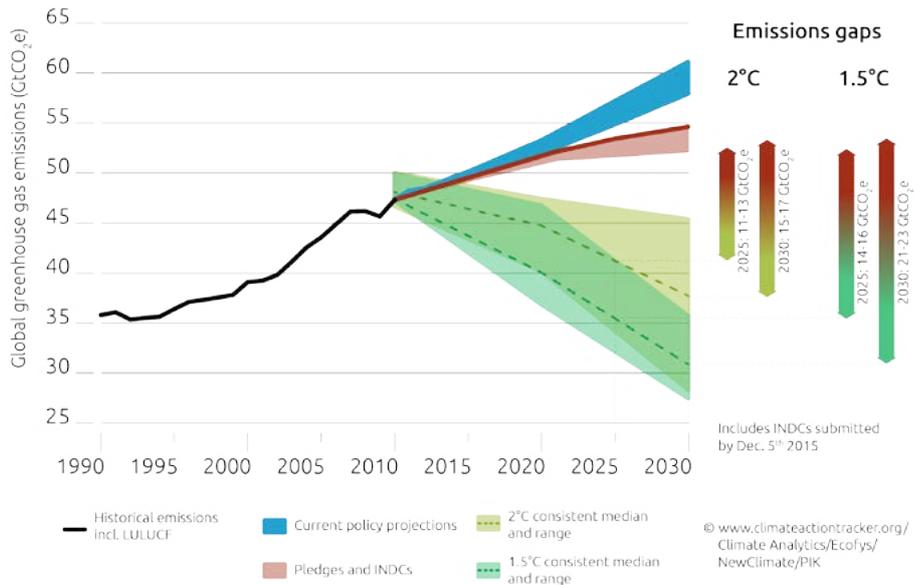
CAMPAIGN ORGANISATIONS

To better target their efforts in the areas most needed, to provide scientific backing to their claims and to mobilise citizens in challenging their governments to do more

RESEARCH AND POLICY INSTITUTIONS

To supplement their own work

From The CAT emissions gap – How close are INDCs to 2 and 1.5°C pathways? (published September 2015)



KEY PUBLICATIONS

2.7°C is not enough – we can get lower, 8 December 2015

The Coal Gap: planned coal-fired power plants inconsistent with 2°C and threaten achievement of INDCs, 1 December 2015

G20 – all INDCs in, but large Gap remains, 13 November 2015

INDCs lower projected warming to 2.7°C: significant progress but still above 2°C, 1 October 2015

The CAT emissions gap – How close are INDCs to 2 and 1.5°C pathways?, 2 September 2015

Australia set to overshoot its 2030 target by large margin, 27 August 2015

Will an increase in share of renewable power in Brazil and United States be enough to curb emissions to levels consistent with necessary reductions in the countries? 21 August 2015

New Zealand deploys creative accounting to allow emissions to rise, 13 July 2015

G7+EU INDCs: some improvement, but a large emissions gap remains, 4 June 2015

EU could clarify forestry, land use accounting to strengthen its INDC, 30 March 2015

Switzerland INDC: first in, but room for improvement, 5 March 2015

Has the EU Commission weakened its climate proposal? Possibly, 26 February 2015

CLIMATE FINANCE AND GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Climate finance was a critical element of the Paris Agreement and in 2015, our climate finance team supported SIDS and LDCs negotiators in the intense negotiation process leading up to the COP21. The key outcome for vulnerable countries, contained in Article 2c, is the understanding that all finance flows need to become compatible with the long-term temperature goal, and its 1.5°C temperature limit.



GCF Board Meeting at the GCF Headquarters in Songdo, South Korea.

Our climate finance experts Felix Fallasch, Mahlet Eyassu Melkie and Bianka Kretschmer supported SIDS and LDC board members at the meeting

From this decision we can derive stopping fossil fuel subsidies, divesting and growing green investments and innovation and of course adaptation. Governments agreed that finance should be balanced between adaptation and mitigation, underlining the importance of public grant based funds for adaptation.

One way of securing finance for these projects is the Green Climate Fund (GCF): Set up in 2010, the initial resource mobilisation raised more than \$10 bn. In the important steps which ensued, namely setting the rules for the fund and selecting projects and accredited institutions from different countries, we supported developing countries in enforcing their interests. The Fund is now fully operational and ready to finance various projects to limit carbon emissions and adapt to the changing climate. A number of important regional institutions serving SIDS and LDCs, including our key partners SPREP and CCCCC, are accredited to the Fund and will be able to administer project tailored to the needs of vulnerable countries.

“Engaging actively in the works of the Board of the Green Climate Fund is crucial to ensure that the Fund serves developing countries, particularly LDCs, appropriately. The work of the GCF Board is intense during the meetings and also in between meetings. The support I receive from Climate Analytics with detailed analyses of the lengthy documents and real-time support during the meetings has been valuable to ensure that the interests of LDCs are well represented.”

Tosi Mpanu Mpanu,
Green Climate Fund Board Member and Chair of the LDC Group

“Adaptation measures and mechanisms have to be tailored to vulnerable countries and affected communities’ real needs. The private sector has an important role to play but we also need to be realistic about the near term potential where grant-based public finance is crucial to meet the immediate and urgent needs of the most vulnerable. Dialogues between actors such as the one I had the opportunity to moderate are very encouraging to highlight where needs and opportunities can meet to build private sector partnerships that can foster climate compatible sustainable development.”

Laetitia De Marez,
Director of Climate Analytics New York, IISD reporting, during the Bonn UNFCCC Conference

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

Africa is one of the regions projected to be most affected by the adverse effects of climate change and the challenges these will bring to Africa's economies and communities. In 2015 our experts, led by Florent Baarsch and Dr Michiel Schaeffer, have been focusing on the costs of adaptation and on the macroeconomic impacts of climate change in Africa.



A farmer prepares his field for the planting season near Nathenje on the outskirts of Lilongwe, Malawi. Photo Credit: Stephen Morrison / Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

AFRICA'S ADAPTATION GAP: BRIDGING THE GAP - MOBILISING RESOURCES

What are the impacts of global warming on Africa and its agricultural production, food security, human health and water availability? What would be the adaptation costs for Africa by 2050? We collaborated with the United Nations Environment Programme UNEP to produce the second *Africa's Adaptation Gap* report. The report brings answers and numbers on the alarming situation the African continent could face mid- and end of the century. The report also explores the extent to which African nations can contribute to closing the adaptation gap and the likely extent to which international climate finance must be urgently raised, leveraged and deployed in service of Africa's pressing adaptation needs.

MACROECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Our climate economists have developed a pioneering methodology on the macroeconomic impacts of climate change. This methodology lays the ground work for a major report which focuses on projections on economic growth and development in Africa. This report, to be published in 2016 and aimed at policy-makers, will also estimate future adaptation costs at the regional level.

BRIDGING THE GAP - MOBILISING SOURCES

Africa's Adaptation Gap 2

TECHNICAL REPORT

AMCEN | UNEP | CLIMATE ANALYTICS | AFRICAN CLIMATE FINANCE FUND

www.unep.org/roa/amcen

The cover of the report features a map of Africa with several key statistics: '74% Billion USD' at the top, 'USD 100bn/year by 2050' (noting that 50% of the Sub-Saharan Africa population will be under 15 years old), 'USD \$1-2bn/year' (noting that 50% of the Sub-Saharan Africa population will be under 15 years old), 'USD 50bn/year by 2050' (noting that 50% of the Sub-Saharan Africa population will be under 15 years old), '25 chance of sea-level rise for much of the high western coast', '2-6% of GDP by the end of the 21st century in high warming scenario', and 'USD 10-2 billion' (noting that 50% of the Sub-Saharan Africa population will be under 15 years old). Below the map is a photograph of farmers working in a field.

The second Africa's Adaptation Gap report, led by Climate Analytics researchers

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES / INDC FORMULATION

In addition to working towards securing the Paris Agreement, 2015 also saw a strong focus on effective implementation of ambitious climate actions. Our office in Lomé, Togo, which coordinates this work and will also administer projects related to climate adaptation planning, became fully operational. We have expanded our work with SIDS and LDCs to also include formulating and implementing strategies to support domestic and regional climate action. This support aims to increase the effectiveness of climate policies and initiatives both at national and regional levels.

From left: Science Director Dr Michiel Schaeffer with members of the Implementation Team Manjeet Dhakal, Gilbert Balo and Director of the Lomé office Sandra Freitas



In 2015, we worked with eight countries, supporting them in formulating their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs): four LDCs (The Gambia, Malawi, Mali and Senegal) and four SIDS (Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Belize and Saint Lucia). Although small and with low emission profiles, these countries presented INDCs that outline real potential and entry points for low-carbon transformation as well as opportunities to

effectively leapfrog technological development. Our experts chose a highly successful integrated approach which revolved around harnessing local perspectives, facilitating dialogue between government departments and agencies, better integration of climate policy into wider national planning, and training and capacity building activities.

In close collaboration with partner countries, we gathered information, analysed relevant policy documents, conducted scoping missions, determined emission scenarios and contributed to technical reports, which present options for governments to serve as the basis of the INDC document communicated to the UNFCCC secretariat.

We worked with governments and relevant agencies to conduct policy analyses and assess mitigation potentials and adaptation needs. We gave technical support for inter-ministerial working groups and processes to facilitate agreements on emissions reduction targets.

The resulting increased cooperation on climate related issues between senior officers, technical staff and policy makers, as well as the whole policy community and local representatives was at the core of the positive feedback we have received from the stakeholders in these processes.

We have already been able to use the successes of this approach, such as embedding processes and knowledge building in relevant institutions, to design and kick-start a major project to support a number of African countries in preparing their National Adaptation Plans. This project's effective phase will begin in 2016.

INDC Formulation

Climate Analytics has been involved at different levels in the formulation of 8 INDCs (4 SIDS and 4 LDCs): preparing country diagnosis, bringing support to the national institutions, developing mitigation/adaptation action plans as well as directly drafting the INDCs.

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES:

- Marshall Islands
- Federated States of Micronesia
- Belize
- Saint Lucia

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:

- The Gambia
- Malawi
- Mali
- Senegal

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

DONORS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

African Development Bank AfDB
 Air Pollution & Climate Secretariat AirClim
 Australian Council for International Development ACFID
 Alfred Wegener Institut AWI
 Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit, Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative BMUB IKI
 Children's Investment Fund Foundation CIFF
 Climate Bonds Initiative CBI
 Climate and Development Knowledge Network CDKN
 Climate Works Foundation CW
 Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale COMIFAC
 European Climate Foundation ECF
 International Policy and Politics Initiative IPPI
 Green Climate Fund GCF
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit GIZ
 Global Challenges Foundation
 Konrad Adenauer Stiftung KAS
 Oxfam GB
 Oxfam International
 SouthSouthNorth Trust
 Umwelt Bundesamt UBA
 United Nations Development Programme UNDP
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa UNECA
 United Nations Environment Programme UNEP
 World Bank

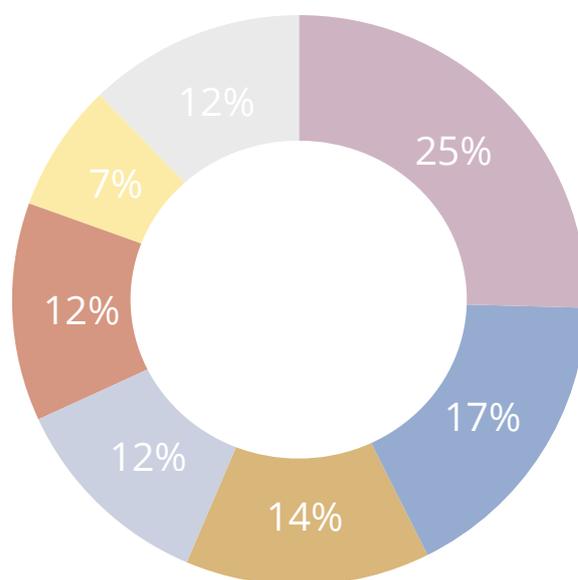
TOTAL € 4,550,000

The total includes funds received in advance of expenditure.

As a non-profit organisation, we are grateful to all the donors and financial supporters whose continuous trust and support have made it possible for us to pursue our goal of preventing dangerous climate change and enabling sustainable development by combining climate science and climate policy

EXPENDITURE

Personnel Costs	49%	2,035,000
Administrative Costs	8%	320,000
Outreach	1%	40,000
Partners (including subcontractors)	22%	910,000
Travel and Workshop Costs	21%	860,000
TOTAL		€ 4,165,000



PERSONNEL COSTS

Climate Science	25%
Climate Diplomacy	17%
Policy Analysis	14%
Climate Finance	12%
Implementation Strategies	12%
Communications	7%
Management and Operations	12%

CLIMATE ANALYTICS' HISTORY

FOUNDING

Three concerned scientists, Dr. (h.c.) Bill Hare, Dr. Malte Meinshausen and Dr. Michiel Schaeffer, found Climate Analytics with the aim to provide scientific and policy analysis to SIDS and LCDs

LAUNCH OF PREVENT

Major project providing scientific, policy and analytical support to SIDS and LDCs

LAUNCH OF SURVIVE

Project supporting SIDS and LDCs in the UNFCCC climate negotiations and related forums

LAUNCH OF AMPERE

Project with over 20 EU partners to assess climate change mitigation pathways and evaluate cost estimates, explore carbon budgets and emission levels

2008

2009

2010

2011

COPENHAGEN

CANCÚN

DURBAN

LAUNCH OF THE CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER

Keeps track of all emission commitments and actions by countries; often seen as the thermometer of global climate action ambition

MAJOR REPORT

UNEP EMISSIONS GAP REPORT

First in a series of reports assessing compatibility of climate action with the 2°C and 1.5°C temperature goals and the gap between emission levels consistent with these temperature goals and the emissions expected as a result of the pledges



Dr. (h.c.) Bill Hare
CEO and Managing Director
Senior Scientist



Claudia Dietrich
Executive Assistant
Head of HR



Dr. Michiel Schaeffer
Director
Head of Science



Dr. Tabea Lissner
Deputy Head of Climate Science
Team Leader Vulnerability and
Adaptation



Dr. Carl-Friedrich Schleussner
Team Leader Climate Science and
Impacts



Olivia Serdeczny
Research Analyst



Florent Baarsch
Team Leader Climate Economics



Sandra Freitas
Director Climate Analytics Lomé
Principal Policy Analyst LDC Issues
Head of Implementation Strategies



Manjeet Dhakal
Senior Policy Analyst LDC Issues



Gilbert Balo
Climate Policy Assistant LDC Issues



Jan Sindt
Climate Policy Analyst



Anja Köhne
Project Manager



Kirstin Hücking
Project Manager



Laetitia De Marez
Director Climate Analytics NY
Senior Climate Policy Analyst



Niklas Roming
Climate Policy Analyst



Jasmin Cantzler
CAT Coordinator/ Climate Policy
Analyst



Paola Parra
Climate Policy Analyst



Lorraine Brindel-Schild
Head of Project Development and
Communications



Ela Smith
Communications Coordinator



Jana Light
Communications Assistant



Armandine Berger
Project Finance Manager

FIRST UNEP ADAPTATION GAP REPORT

MAJOR REPORT

MAJOR REPORT

WORLD BANK REPORT

First of three *Turn Down the Heat* Reports looking into the impacts of 4°C of warming

GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF) SUPPORT

In 2012, Climate Analytics started supporting the GCF board members from vulnerable countries. The fund set up for financing climate resilient and low emissions development

FINAL AMPERE CONFERENCE

The final conference on Europe's role in future global climate policy was the opportunity for all stakeholders to discuss their insights on climate change mitigation pathways

OPENING OF OFFICES IN LOMÉ AND NEW YORK

Our office in Lomé, Togo focuses on issues relating to LDCs and gave us the opportunity to develop a wide network of regional partner organisations. Climate Analytics Inc. in New York is strategically located near the UN headquarters and provides consistent support across climate and development related issues

2012

2013

2014

2015

DOHA

WARSAW

LIMA

PARIS

LAUNCH OF HIGH LEVEL SUPPORT MECHANISM FOR LDCS AND SIDS

Provision of tools and materials to meet ministerial needs in climate negotiations, including workshops for negotiators

FIRST AFRICA'S ADAPTATION GAP REPORT

MAJOR REPORT

PARIS AGREEMENT

For the first time, world leaders agree to limit global temperature increase to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5°C, thereby paving the way for a safer and brighter future for everyone, but especially for those most vulnerable



Jessie Granadillos
Development Economist



Sophia Lüttringhaus
Economist



Sophie Adams
Research Associate



Dr. Mario Krapp
Climate Scientist



Henrik Doebert
COO



Jan Bolts
Project Manager



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Maurice Rose
Office Manager New York



Dr. Marcia Rocha
Head of Climate Policy



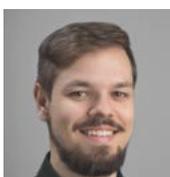
Dr. Andrzej Ancygier
Deputy Head of Climate Policy Senior Climate Policy Analyst



Fabio Sierra
Climate Policy Analyst



Doro Großkopf
Finance Administrator



Julian Saade
Financial Officer



Astrid Cudok
Project Finance Administrator



Florence Moreira
LDC Senior Project Support

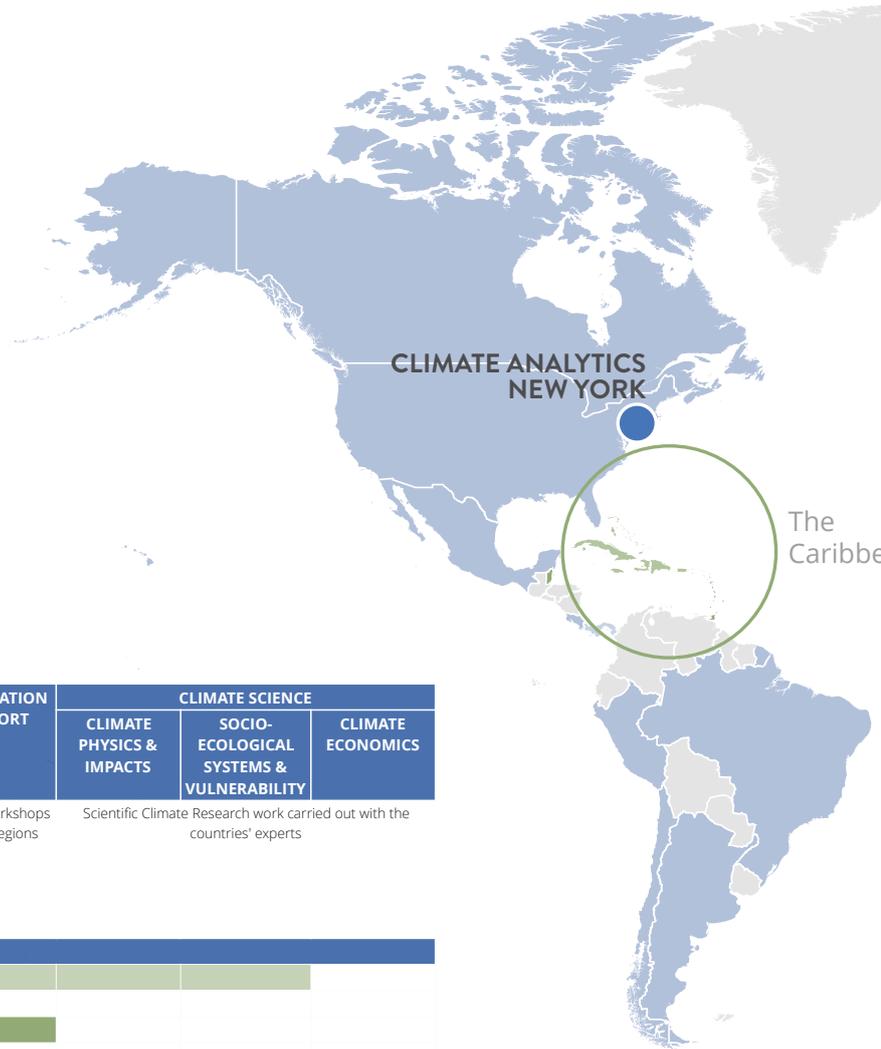
And...

Matthias Mengel - Climate Scientist
Safiya Sawney - Policy Assistant to NY Office Director
Alma Jurgelaityte - Global Team Assistant
Cristián Retamal - Policy Analyst INDC
Sebastián Copeda - Policy Analyst INDC
Cindy Baxter - Media Expert
Howard Li - Climate Policy Team Analyst
Alain Coimbra - Student Assistant/Climate Policy Team
Maria Knaus - Student Assistant/Science Team
Jörn Janssen - Student Assistant/Fundraising
Romeo Makhaza - Student Assistant/Economics

OUR WORK...

SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE VULNERABLE COUNTRIES

Our work is highly valued by the vulnerable countries we support. Our teams bring high-quality analysis and support in the range from climate diplomacy, implementation strategies, climate finance & readiness, climate science (impacts, vulnerability, costs) and policy analysis.



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES		READINESS SUPPORT	NEGOTIATION SUPPORT	CLIMATE SCIENCE		
INDC SUPPORT	NATIONAL & REGIONAL ADAPTATION			CLIMATE PHYSICS & IMPACTS	SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS & VULNERABILITY	CLIMATE ECONOMICS
direct support for INDC drafting and/or studies provided for INDC development	With in country mission	Green Climate Fund (GCF) Support	HLSM Workshops in the Regions	Scientific Climate	Research work carried out with the countries' experts	

SIDS - Small Island Developing States						
SIDS Group (47 member countries)						
Barbados						
Belize						
FSM						
Grenada						
Marshall Islands						
Samoa						
Seychelles						
St Lucia						
Trinidad and Tobago						
LDCs - Least Developed Countries						
LDC Group (48 member countries)						
Benin						
Ethiopia						
The Gambia						
Malawi						
Mali						
Mozambique						
Nepal						
Senegal						
Togo						
Uganda						
Lower / Upper Middle Income Countries						
Morocco						
Nigeria						
Panama						
South Africa						
COMIFAC						
Burundi, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and of Sao Tome/Principe						
COMIFAC						

...ACROSS THE WORLD



- SIDS we have strongly supported
- SIDS we have supported
- LDCs we have strongly supported
- LDCs we have supported
- Other countries we have supported or provided policy, scientific or technical analysis on
- Climate Analytics Office Location
- Team Member Location

	CAT Climate Action Tracker	POLICY ANALYSIS Analysis of mitigation actions
Argentina		
Australia		
Bhutan		
Brazil		
Canada		
Chile		
China		
Colombia		
Costa Rica		
Ethiopia		
EU		
Gabon		
India		
Indonesia		
Japan		
Kazakhstan		
Mexico		

	CAT Climate Action Tracker	POLICY ANALYSIS Analysis of mitigation actions
Morocco		
Nepal		
New Zealand		
Norway		
Peru		
Philippines		
Russia		
Saudi Arabia		
Singapore		
South Africa		
South Korea		
Switzerland		
The Gambia		
Turkey		
Ukraine		
UAE		
USA		

SCIENCE AND POLICY ANALYSIS

We provide analysis and expert information on existing and required emissions reduction measures and policies. Our analytical work is done on different scales: global, EU, G20, regional or even country-level to assess the mitigation actions, needs and gaps.

2015 PARTNERS



2015 DONORS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



2015 WAS A BIG YEAR

↓ 2.0 °C
1.5 °C

"Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change"

The Paris Agreement
Article 2, Paragraph 1A

THE YEAR WHEN THE
GLOBAL WARMING
LIMIT WENT FROM
2.0°C TO 1.5°C

Printed on CO₂ neutral
Blue Angel certified
100% recycled paper



CLIMATE ANALYTICS



Supporting science based policy to
prevent dangerous climate change
enabling sustainable development
www.climateanalytics.org

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