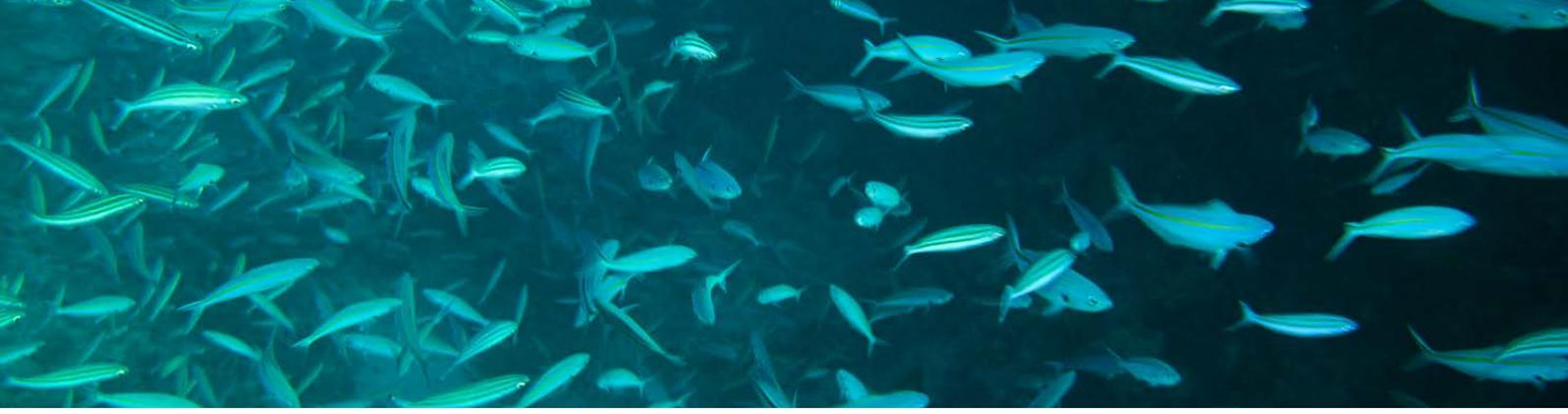


2017 ANNUAL REPORT



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Message from the CEO



Bill Hare (right) with policy analysts Paola Yanguas Parra (left) and Jasmin Cantzler (middle) at COP23 in Bonn.

In 2017, many key developments in climate diplomacy, policy and science shared a common thread – mobilising more ambitious climate action. While U.S. President Trump announced his intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, this was followed by an upsurge of pledges from states, cities and businesses to take up the slack, with a number of coalitions and initiatives launched, such as We Are Still In, and the UK and Canada-led Powering Past Coal Alliance.

Another important milestone was the announcement of California's Global Climate Action Summit. Together with the California Environmental Protection Agency, our New York office held a Climate Week event that gathered members of business, finance, academic, scientific and civil society communities to exchange ideas on how the Summit can deliver new climate pledges and commitments in September 2018.

Ridding the energy system of the most polluting fuel – coal – continued to be in the centre of global climate debate, and we have been able to make important scientific contributions to support it. Our 2016 report, in which we identified the dates for **coal phase-out** around the world to be in line

with the Paris Agreement (2030 for industrialised countries), was referenced by the newly formed Powering Past Coal Alliance in its November 2017 declaration. Our climate policy team continued to work on providing scientific benchmarks for coal phase-out. With new policy experts, we have expanded our capacities in energy and economic modelling.

Earlier in the year, we launched a report proposing a unit-by-unit phase out schedule for all of the **EU's coal-fired power plants**. The report received wide media coverage after our well attended launch event in Brussels, and set the stage for similar work in other regions.

With the establishment of a new office in Perth, Australia, in 2017, we aim to expand our decarbonisation work to focus on some of the key new coal hot spots in Asia, as well as focus on opportunities to boost **climate action in Australia**.

The **Climate Action Tracker**, in addition to its regular assessment of global climate action, looked in detail at what climate policy under President Trump would mean for the US and for the world. It also deepened its analysis into what

concrete steps key sectors need to take to get onto a Paris Agreement 1.5°C pathway, releasing a series of concise, informative memos including cement, steel and natural gas, as part of its ongoing decarbonisation series.

There was some good news: at the Bonn COP in November, our annual warming estimate for the “current policy” pathway showed that climate action had bent the curve downward for the first time since we began analysing government action in 2009. Action by China and India has brought the **warming estimate down from 3.6°C to 3.4°C** – a small but significant improvement.

Our science team grew substantially in 2017, expanding our capacity to look at climate extremes, and to understand better what future climate extremes mean for adaptation and development. Our scientists continued to make a substantial contribution to understanding the **impacts of 1.5°C of warming**, including twelve papers on topics ranging from climate impacts specific to small islands to mitigation options like phasing out fossil fuels submitted for peer review.

Our work on **Paris Agreement implementation** with vulnerable countries – Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries under the IMPACT project – is beginning to bear fruit.

We have embedded scientists in our partner institutions in each of the three focus regions – West Africa, Pacific and the Caribbean – to evaluate adaptation gaps, scientific gaps and initiate processes to work with regional institutions to close these gaps through a series of workshops and direct exchange, as well as co-develop climate services tools and scientific models.

One of the highlights is a Western Africa regional climate impacts model, developed jointly with scientists from the region, which can be used by policy makers in climate adaptation planning.

An important element of our implementation work also involved working with governments to improve their institutional capacity and **readiness to access climate finance** and develop ambitious projects proposals and funding strategies.

At the same time, our growing team of adaptation experts based in some of the countries we work with in West Africa – Senegal and Benin – has started conducting **in-depth vulnerability studies** and identifying climate change adaptation priorities and measures for **science-based National Adaptation Planning**, together with national research consortia, facilitated by our experts and consisting of scientists from at least 15 research institutions and agencies in each country.

Our diplomacy team has continued to give **strong support to SIDS and LDC delegations** at the UNFCCC sessions. This has especially been the case where we’ve provided direct assistance to delegations around the Warsaw Implementation Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM) where we have published influential papers and blogs.

In 2017, the **Green Climate Fund** has made considerable progress in improving its approval processes and guidelines, and our experts supported SIDS and LDC board members to sustain their active engagement and equitable participation in the work of the GCF Board, including its technical panels and committees.

Not just the impact but also the visibility of our work grew in 2017 with the help of accessible, shareable infographics and interactive online content, extensive media coverage, and our strong social media presence.

Of course, none of this has been possible without well-run and efficient global finance, logistics and administration, backed by project management and organisational development capacities, which have proved themselves time and time again.

I thank our funders for their support towards making this year count in the climate science and policy arena, and our partners for fruitful collaborations on all our projects.



Bill Hare
CEO and Managing Director

2017: A year in the headlines



2017 brought climate extremes to every corner of the globe, hitting Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries especially hard. Unusually heavy monsoon rains in South East Asia killed hundreds and affected millions of people. The Caribbean experienced some of the most powerful storms ever recorded that reduced entire islands to rubble. In West Africa, floods caused by extremely heavy rains claimed 25 times more lives than Hurricane Harvey. El Niño-associated drought and extreme precipitation affected agriculture and water supplies across the Pacific region. All these extremes caused loss and damage - climate impacts exceeding the adaptive capacity of countries and communities - and can be linked to human-induced climate change. With our scientific papers, briefings and events, as well as support in the UNFCCC negotiations and the IPCC process, we directed much energy to underpin these vulnerable countries' call for Loss and Damage to be considered in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

A YEAR OF CLIMATE EXTREMES



Phasing out coal, the most carbon-intensive fossil fuel – is a key step to achieve the emissions reductions required to limit global warming to 1.5°C, as enshrined in the Paris Agreement. Coal has received much attention in 2017, from policy announcements around the world to key reports on coal development and financing. The Powering Past Coal Alliance, launched by Canada and the UK at COP23, gathers national and sub-national partners committed to phasing out existing coal power in their jurisdictions, and to introducing a moratorium on any new traditional coal power stations. In its declaration, the Alliance refers directly to the benchmarks provided in our global coal report, to stress that the Paris Agreement requires coal phase-out by 2030 in the OECD countries and the EU, by 2040 in China and 2050 in the rest of the world. We also released a major report, launched in Brussels in February, elaborating a strategy for phasing out coal in the European Union.

COAL PHASE-OUT

Scope of our work

AFRICA

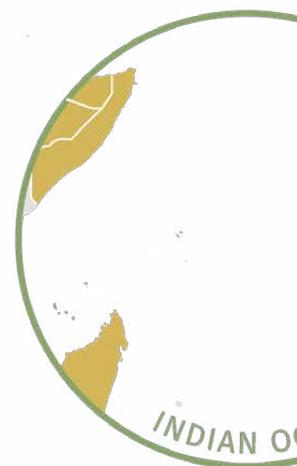
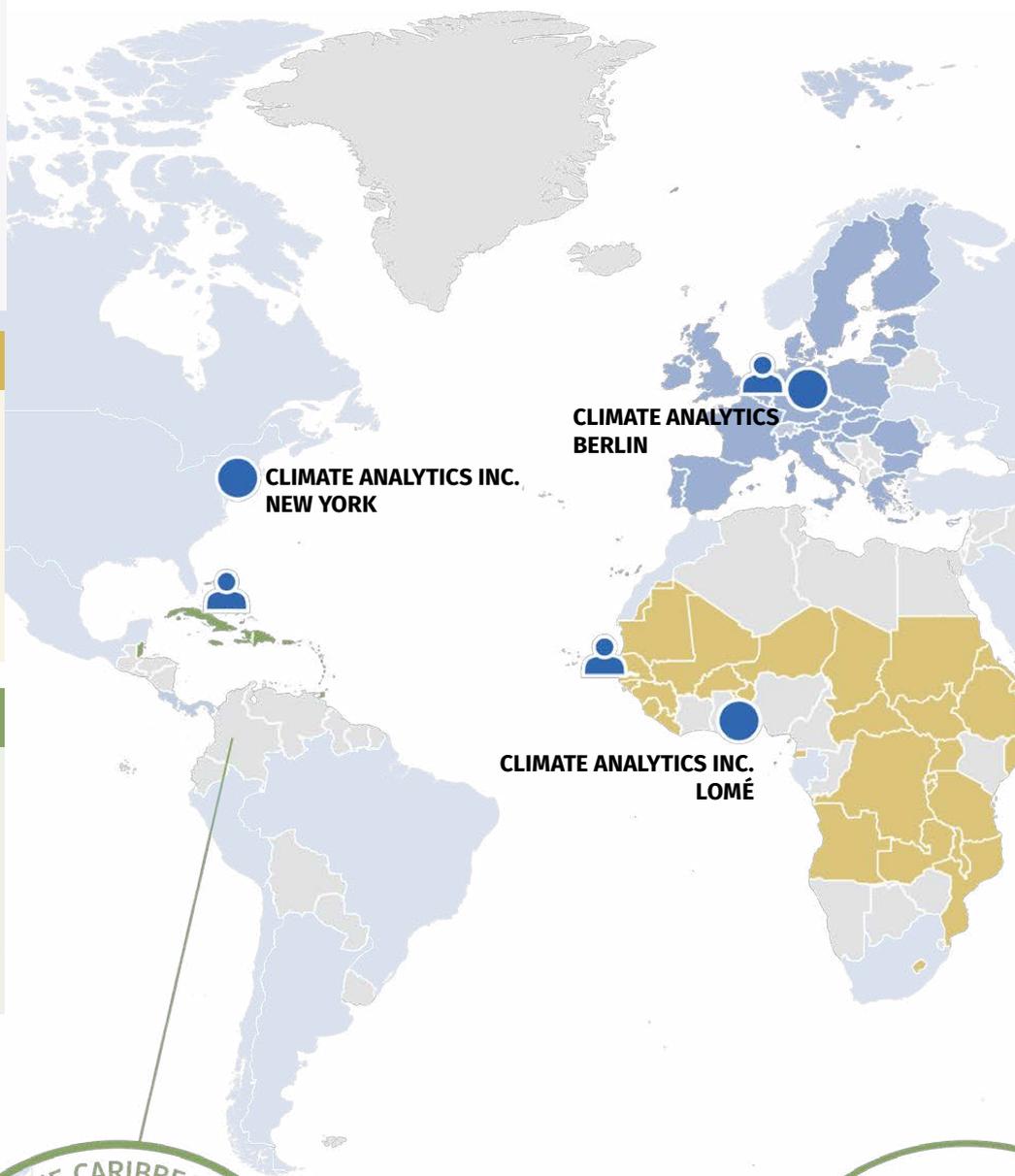
- NAP process and implementation
- NAP process financing strategy
- Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
- Multi-Sectoral Investment Plans for Climate and DRM
- Economic impacts of climate variability

SUPPORT TO LDCs

- Climate Diplomacy (UNFCCC)
- NDC formulation, update, revision and implementation
- NAP implementation
- NAP process financing strategy
- GCF and climate finance readiness

SUPPORT TO SIDS

- Climate Diplomacy (UNFCCC)
- NDC formulation, update, revision and implementation
- NAP implementation
- NAP process financing strategy
- GCF and climate finance readiness



EUROPEAN UNION

- Coal phase-out for EU
- EU 2020 Strategy: Water, Agriculture, Low-carbon Economy, Climate Change and Food security
- Analysis of results and implications for pathways and policies for low-emissions European societies

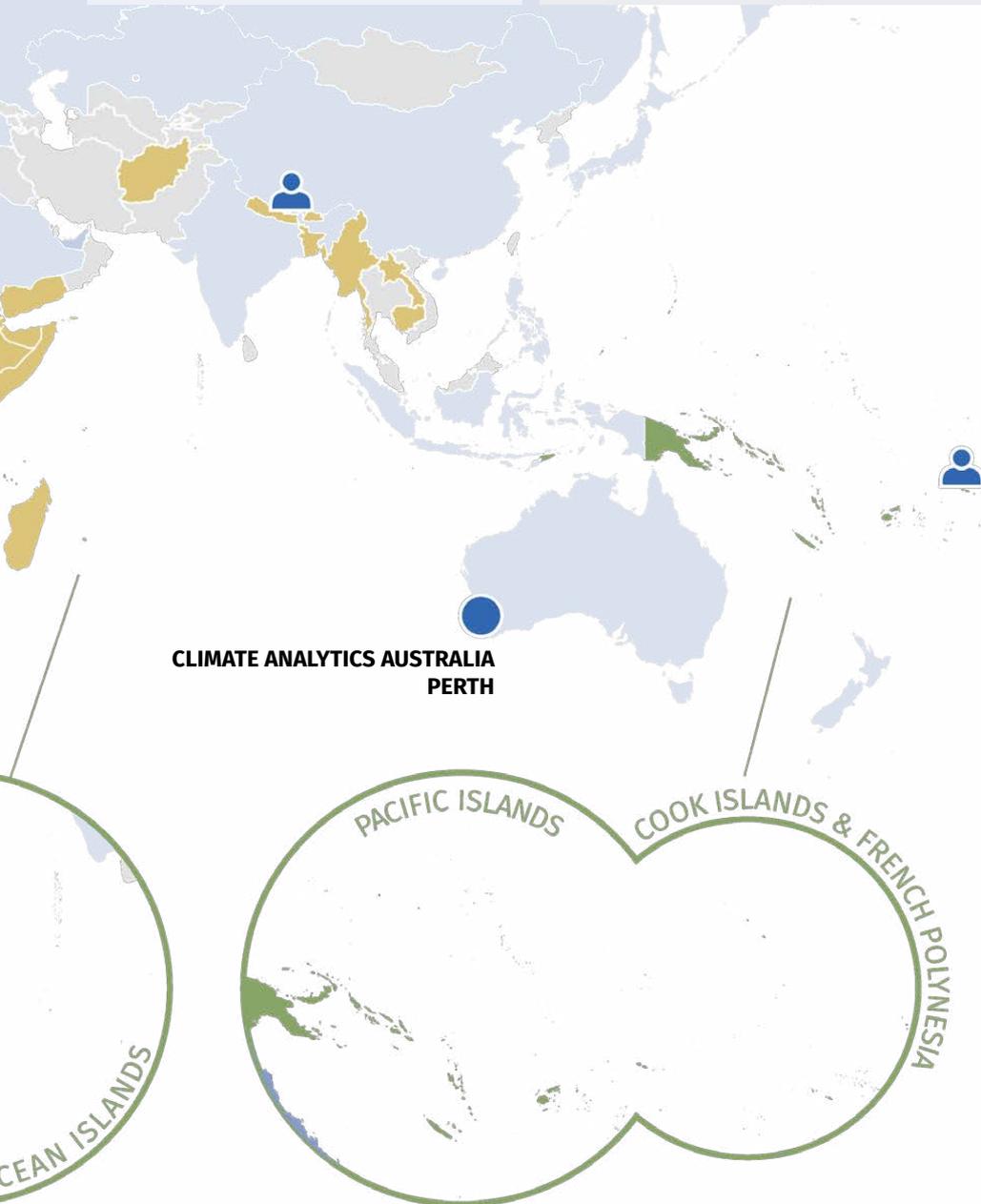
GLOBAL ANALYSIS

- 1.5°C science: global impacts, risks and action needed
- Coal phase-out to meet the Paris Agreement temperature limit
- Real world decarbonisation progress, future potential of sectors and strategies to meet these potential carbon reductions
- Sea level rise analysis

THE CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER

This scientific analysis, carried out with two other institutions, tracks climate action and global efforts towards the globally agreed long-term temperature goal. It tracks 32 countries, including all the biggest emitters and a representative sample of smaller emitters, covering about 80% of global emissions and approximately 70% of global population.

- Track and evaluate individual country actions
- Aggregate individual country efforts to a global result/effort
- Compare efforts of individual countries
- Policy Analysis
- NDC target analysis
- Track sectorial decarbonisation trends
- Provide policy advice
- Provide data to the public



CLIMATE ANALYTICS AUSTRALIA
PERTH

PACIFIC ISLANDS

COOK ISLANDS & FRENCH POLYNESIA

CEAN ISLANDS

-  LDCs Least Developed Countries
-  SIDS Small Island Developing States
-  European Union
-  Climate Action Tracker Countries

Global decarbonisation



Drax, a coal-fired power station in North Yorkshire, England.. Photo by Neil Mitchell

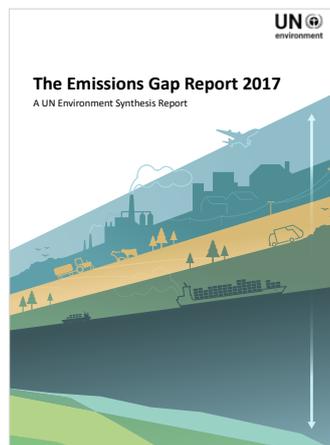
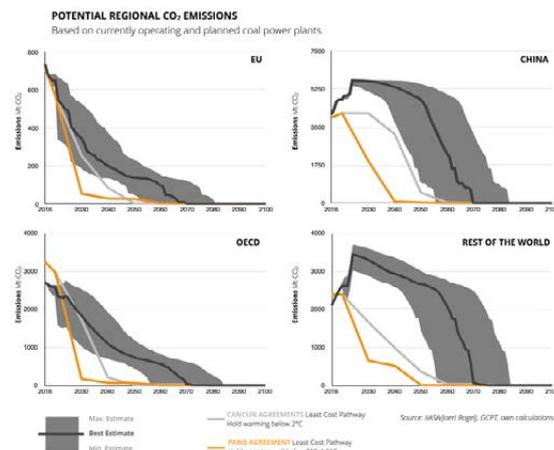
Our reports underpin the global coal phase-out movement by providing science-based benchmarks to establish target coal exit dates that are consistent with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C limit. By the end of 2017 it was clear that our work has made a major contribution to the science-based information in the global conversation around a coal phase-out.

Powering Past Coal Alliance

In its declaration, the Powering Past Coal Alliance, launched at COP23 in Bonn, refers directly to the benchmarks provided in our 2016 global coal report. They stress that the Paris Agreement requires a coal phase-out by 2030 in the industrialised countries, China by 2040, and by 2050 in the rest of the world. This alliance, in which national and sub-national partners committed to phasing out existing coal power in their jurisdictions, and to introducing a moratorium on any new traditional coal power stations, aimed to be past 50 members by the end of 2018. They reached this goal in a month.

Emissions Gap report

Our work on coal also extended to the UNEP Emissions Gap report, where Climate Analytics and the CAT – especially our expert Paola Yanguas Parra – made a major contribution to the dedicated chapter on coal phase-out.



Top: Coal phase out dates for the EU, China, OECD countries and the rest of the world, based on our report.

Bottom: The Emissions Gap Report 2017 cover



Report: A stress test for coal in the EU under the Paris Agreement

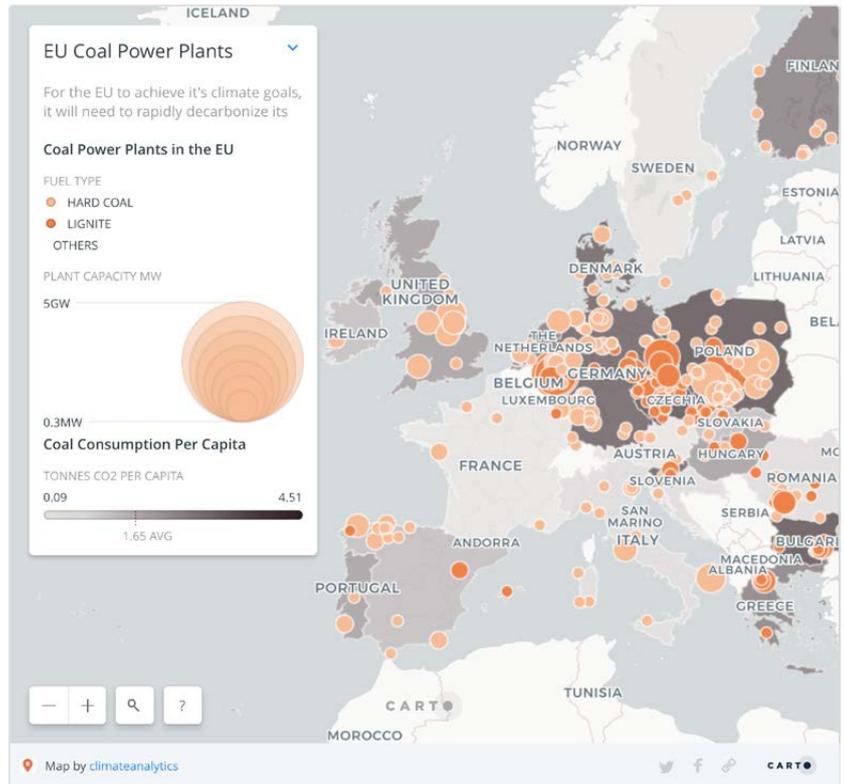
We released this report at a packed Brussels event for policymakers in February 2017. It sets out a strategy for phasing out coal in the European Union and its member states, and provides a science-based shutdown schedule of coal power plants at the individual unit level, in line with the Paris Agreement long-term 1.5°C temperature limit. Our main conclusion? The EU will need to phase out CO₂ emissions from all of its coal plants by 2030 if it is to meet the Paris Agreement’s long-term temperature goals.

From big picture to small details – national energy sector transformation

As the world moves towards implementing the Paris Agreement, policymakers need to know what it means for their countries in order to design policies that would lead to the required energy sector transformation. In response to this need, Climate Analytics experts have developed SIAMESE, a Simplified Integrated Assessment Model with Energy System Emulator.

Integrated Assessment Models (IAMs) are computer models that analyse a broad range of physical, economic and social data to produce information on future greenhouse gas emissions and climate impacts, and the benefits and costs of policy options that could be implemented to tackle them.

IAMs normally have limited regional resolution – for example, they are able to show results for all of South America, but based on these results, we don’t know how 1.5°C-compatible pathways would look in individual countries. Our tool, SIAMESE, allows for downscaling the results from



these complex models to obtain information on energy consumption and needs associated with given emission pathways at the national level. Our experts continue to improve this tool to better resolution for power sector and the transport sector. Below are examples of practical applications of this model.

Interactive map of all the coal-fired power stations in the EU. The map was developed as part of the *A stress test for coal in the EU under the Paris Agreement* project.

In 2017, we used our model to help us identify scientific goal posts for phasing out coal in the EU in our 2017 report *A stress test for coal in Europe under the Paris Agreement*. We found that for the EU to remain within its Paris Agreement carbon budget for the electricity sector, member states would have to shut down 25% of operating coal-fired power by 2020, 72% by 2025, before a complete shutdown by 2030.

Using SIAMESE we are able to show how selected EU member states need to transform their primary energy mix, looking into the role of coal, renewables, biomass-derived energy, and the need for negative emissions, as part of the Horizon 2020 project RIPPLES. The results were presented at COP23 in Bonn.

Climate Action Tracker



Climate Action Tracker press conference at COP23 in Bonn. From left: Dr Niklas Höhne (NewClimate Institute), Dr Bill Hare (Climate Analytics) and Yvonne Deng (Ecofys, a Navigant company)

It is very clear that, in order to meet the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C temperature limit, the world must decarbonise. With this in mind, we have been focusing our efforts first, with the Climate Action Tracker, on analysing government action, and drilling down into how various sectors can decarbonise and, at Climate Analytics, with a particular focus on coal.

Our aim is to equip policymakers with the most relevant research to make informed decisions on mitigation and sustainable development. Both have substantial co-benefits for economic growth, health and a number of other aspects, which is why our Climate Policy Team now also includes environmental and development economists. Through this closer cooperation between policy analysts and economists, we can better measure tangible advantages of mitigation and communicate to policy-makers and the public.

Government climate action analysis

As part of the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) consortium, we analyse government Paris Agreement pledges to track progress towards the 1.5°C temperature limit.

In 2017, we updated and expanded our rating system for governments, for which we added more of the equity studies in the background to the ratings. We expanded to six categories from the previous four, to help to highlight the

adequacy and fairness of government action (or inaction) around the Paris Agreement.

Our update released at the UNFCCC COP23 meeting in Bonn showed that if all Governments met their pledges, warming in 2100 would be 3.2°C. This is higher than previous estimates (2.7°C) substantially due to the US President's announced intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

The good news was that the warming from the CAT "policy pathway" analysis – that estimates the warming from the policies governments have in place – dropped from 3.6°C to 3.4°C. This was the first time since the CAT began doing these assessments in 2009 that this estimate has dropped – and was largely because of action taken by India and China.



Decarbonisation series

The Climate Action Tracker’s work on decarbonisation continued from 2016, when we published the first two memos in our series – focussing on transport, then buildings. In 2017 published two other memos, one on decarbonising the gas sector, and one on industry, with focus on steel and cement.

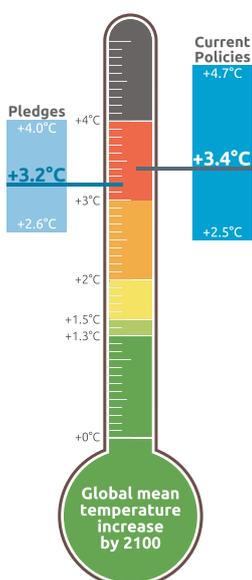
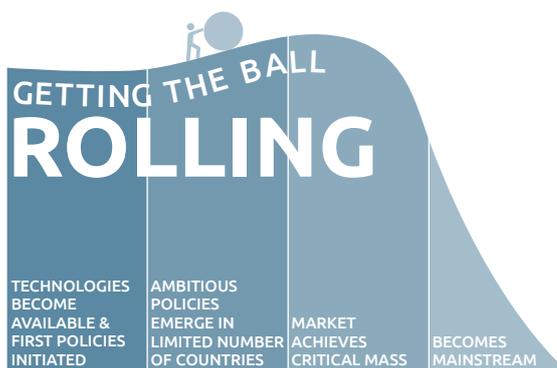


Faster and Cleaner

In April 2017 the CAT launched the “Faster and Cleaner II, kick-starting global decarbonisation” report that examined progress in three sectors: transport, power and buildings. It concluded that it only takes a few players – or countries – to create transformational momentum in a sector.



For example, the current global shift in the price and availability of renewable energy technologies began in Germany, Denmark and Spain, followed by the UK and Italy – and China delivered economies of scale in the bulk manufacture especially of solar technology. Policy packages in the early movers included strong financial support schemes such as feed-in tariffs, and mid to long term renewable energy targets.



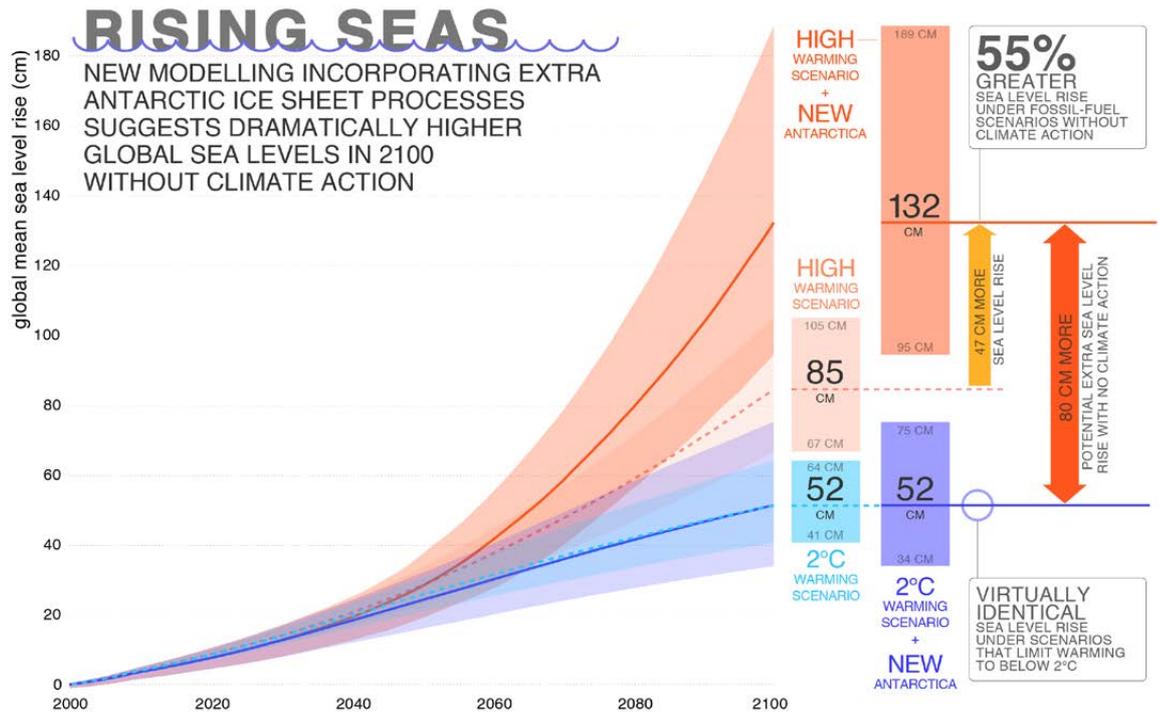
4°C+ World	< 4°C World	< 3°C World	< 2°C World	< 1.5°C World	< 1.5°C World
CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT	HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT	INSUFFICIENT	2°C COMPATIBLE	1.5°C PARIS AGREEMENT COMPATIBLE	ROLE MODEL
CHILE	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	BHUTAN	MOROCCO	0 Countries
RUSSIA	CANADA	BRAZIL	COSTA RICA	THE GAMBIA	
SAUDI ARABIA	CHINA	EU	ETHIOPIA		2 Countries
TURKEY	JAPAN	INDONESIA	INDIA		
UKRAINE	SINGAPORE	KAZAKHSTAN	PHILIPPINES		
USA	SOUTH AFRICA	MEXICO			5 Countries
	SOUTH KOREA	NEW ZEALAND			
		NORWAY			
		PERU			
		SWITZERLAND			
		UAE			
					11 Countries



CAT Country Ratings of NDC Commitments
November 2017 Update

Leading research on 1.5°C

Graph showing the main results of the study
 "Linking sea level rise and socioeconomic indicators under the shared socioeconomic pathways"
 Alexander Nauels et al
 2017 Environ. Res. Lett. 12
 114002



Since it was founded, Climate Analytics has undertaken extensive research on how to limit global temperature increase to 1.5°C and published key papers on the topic. Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the demand for scientific research on 1.5°C in the UNFCCC negotiations and the IPCC process, has increased substantially. In 2017, one of the key dimensions of our scientific work was delivering research in time for consideration in the IPCC special report on 1.5°C, due in October 2018. Our experts submitted 12 articles for peer review.

HAPPI Half a degree Additional warming, Prognosis and Projected Impacts

One of the key collaborations we are involved in is HAPPI, an international scientific effort by leading scientific institutions to deliver the latest research on 1.5°C for the IPCC special report, with the aim to clearly distinguish between impacts at 1.5°C and 2°C of warming and understanding extreme weather in a changing climate.

Recent past shows half a degree of warming means more extreme weather

This Nature Climate Change commentary lead by Climate Analytics' Dr Carl-Friedrich Schlessner, is an analysis of observational records, which shows that half a degree increase in global temperature in the recent past has resulted in substantial increases in extreme weather events. These findings give an indication of the climate impacts that could result from an additional half a degree of global warming in the future, although future impacts of additional warming will likely be higher, and serve as another line of evidence that limiting warming to 1.5°C will make a difference in the future.

HAPPI

DE

ARTICLE "In the observational record half a degree matters" Schlessner et al, Nature Climate Change (2017)

Sea levels could rise by 130cm in 2100 without climate action

This study, published in Environmental Research Letters, shows that we can only limit sea level rise to around half a meter by 2100 if cumulative carbon emissions stay below 850 gigatonnes and coal is nearly phased out by 2050. If emissions continue unchecked, oceans could rise 55 per cent more than previously thought – by around 130cm in 2100.

The methods used in this study show that rapid discharge from the Antarctic ice sheet could be triggered already at around 1.9°C warming above pre-industrial levels, adding another line of evidence that the 1.5°C limit in the Paris Agreement is a much safer bet to avoid this additional contribution than only achieving 2°C.

[ARTICLE “Linking sea level rise and socioeconomic indicators under the shared socioeconomic pathways”](#) Nauels et al, Environ. Res. Lett. 2017

Spotlight on Small Islands and 1.5°C

While there is a significant body of work focused on climate change and SIDS, there is a lack of literature that focuses specifically on the 1.5°C temperature limit and its implications for Small Island Developing States. The upcoming IPCC special report on 1.5°C represents an unique opportunity to address this important literature gap and this special issue aims to facilitate a timely and comprehensive collection of new contributions to this matter that will feed into the IPCC 1.5°C report.

Throughout 2017, a special issue of the journal Regional Environmental Change, edited by our IMPACT researchers, including our Regional Scientist and IPCC author Dr Adelle Thomas, gathered submissions from a variety of disciplines across both social and natural sciences that address the issue of 1.5°C and SIDS.

1.5°C and oceans

The impacts of climate change on oceans – and action around preserving coastlines, has been a key focus of our work – because limiting warming to 1.5°C is of paramount importance for their very future. The most urgent step in ocean protection is to reduce CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions in line with what is needed to meet the Paris Agreement 1.5°C limit. Along with briefings, our scientists have led publications around oceans and climate change.

Exceeding warming of 1.5°C will fundamentally affect ocean systems and undermine any other attempts to protect them. Some examples:

- It is the only way of keeping sea level rise under 1m in the long run. But even at 1.5°C there will be drastic coastal inundation, a particular threat to small island nations.
- The tipping points for melting of both the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets is somewhere between 1.5°C and 2°C of warming.
- There is an opportunity to halt and reverse ocean acidification at 1.5°C of warming.
- Ocean deoxygenation would be up to more than 40% with 4°C of warming but at 1.5°C it could be limited to 10%.

- Warming will dramatically reduce fishing catches, which are already under threat from overfishing

Unprecedented marine heatwaves critically affecting coastal and ocean ecosystems are already being observed today, and a steep rise in their intensity and frequency is projected with increasing warming. In early 2016 a heatwave in Australia and the South Pacific led to widespread coral bleaching in the Coral Sea and extensive die-back of mangroves in northern Australia. Under 2°C warming, such heat waves would be the new normal, occurring in nine out of ten years.

[BRIEFING “Because the Ocean” – achieving the Paris Agreement 1.5°C temperature limit, Nov 2017](#)



Mangroves are an important carbon sink.
Photo by BB and HH

Blue Carbon: important for coastal ecosystems, but not as an offset

The issue of “blue carbon” is increasingly being raised in side events and meetings around the climate talks. While some see it as a crucial issue where governments get funding to preserve coastal carbon sinks such as mangroves, salt marshes and seagrasses, at the Bonn climate talks in November our team warned against counting the carbon sequestered in coastal ecosystems as offsets.

Carbon flows within the highly variable environment in the coastal zone are very difficult to measure, particularly in developing countries, so estimates of carbon sequestration are highly uncertain. It is also very difficult to determine which emissions and removals are natural, and which are anthropogenic. The impacts of climate change and other stressors (both human and natural) can damage coastal ecosystems and may reduce their resilience in the long-term, leading to a reversal of carbon sequestration.

Lessons from the land-use and forestry sector show how countries have already used imaginative accounting schemes to allow countries to offset their fossil fuel emissions. There is very little room for such offsetting in mitigation pathways compatible with 1.5°C. Any attempts to measure and set targets for carbon sequestration in coastal ecosystems should be kept separate from emissions targets in other sectors.

Lessons from LULUCF have shown that integrating nature-based mitigation offsets under national mitigation targets creates loopholes, hot air, and MRV challenges. The world doesn’t need to create another whole series of loopholes - “hot water” – which could lead to less action on fossil fuel emissions.

[BRIEFING The dangers of Blue Carbon offsets: from hot air to hot water? November 2017](#)

Making science available for policy

Online encyclopaedia of climate impacts - ISlpedia

Scientists have acquired a breadth of knowledge on climate change impacts, past and future, on both natural and human systems. However, this knowledge is often not conveyed in a manner suitable or relevant for decision-making and there are often multiple other barriers to supplying relevant climate-impact information. These include technical difficulties to accessing this knowledge, inconsistencies between scientific assessments, lack of awareness of stakeholder needs and language barriers between technical experts and stakeholders.

In 2017, we started a three-year scientific collaboration with two research institutions to produce an open-access, user-friendly, interactive online encyclopaedia of climate impacts. The project ISlpedia connects ISIMIP climate modellers with potential end users of this planned platform to ensure that it is co-designed to adequately serve users' needs.

EmBARK Temporal Evolution of Barriers to Adaptation and their Relevance for Climate Related Loss and Damage

Many developing countries face the double whammy of the prospect of higher climate impacts in the future, just by the sheer fact of their geographic location, and limited capacity to cope with these impacts. Certain socio-economic conditions, such as lack of literacy or education, hinder adaptive capacities of these vulnerable populations. Such barriers can be overcome in principle but this necessary change takes time.

Analysing such socio-economic data, together with timescale of projected climate change impacts will give us a better understanding of what climate impacts to expect at any given point in time.



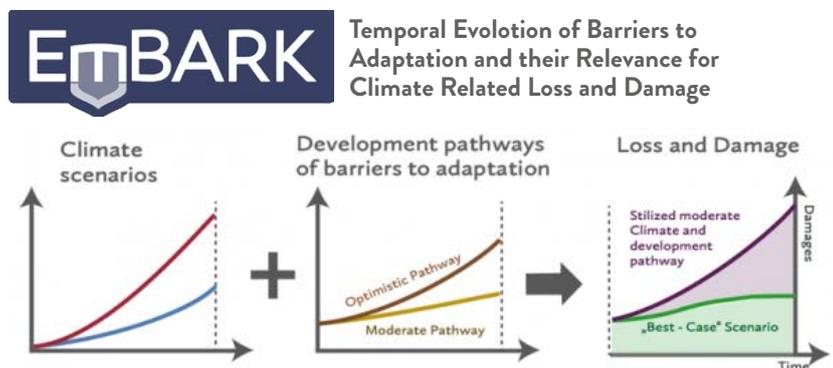
ISlpedia kick off workshop, 9-10 October 2017 at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impacts Research in Potsdam, Germany.

This Germany Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)-funded project is run jointly with Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).

While the ISlpedia will provide information for all countries, the focus regions of the project are Eastern Europe and West Africa, meaning that it will prioritise the stakeholder engagement and feedback from these regions.

Climate Analytics, leading on the stakeholder engagement process, carried out an extensive online survey of carefully selected stakeholder groups, to help identify the key consideration of the platform's design as well as research design for the next round of coordinated ISIMIP modelling. The process of co-development of this tool is ongoing with multiple planned workshops.

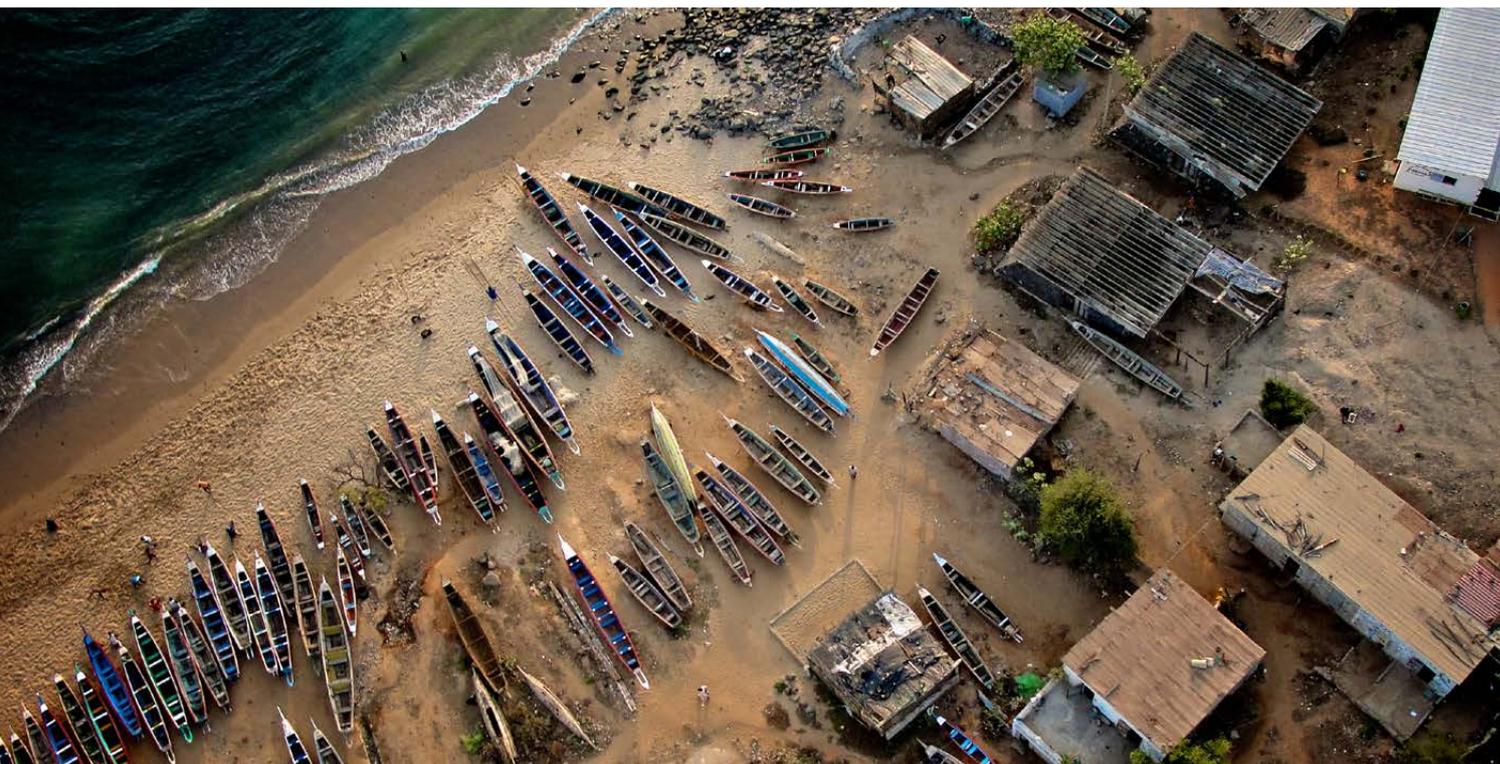
The EmBARK project, launched in 2017, aims to investigate the speed with which developing countries can overcome adaptation barriers, different adaptation constraints on the ground, projected climate extremes at regional scales, and possible policy approaches to loss and damage.



EmBARK is a four-year collaboration between five institutions: IRI THESys Institute at Humboldt University Berlin, Environmental Institute at the University of Oxford, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impacts Research (PIK), International Institute for Advanced Systems Analysis (IIASA) and Climate Analytics.

EmBARK is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

Working with SIDS, LDCs



Fishing boats on the shore in Senegal. Photo Jeffrey Attaway

IMPACT SCIENCE BASED IMPLEMENTATION OF 1.5°C COMPATIBLE CLIMATE ACTION FOR LDC AND SIDS

IMPACT is a cross-cutting, multi-faceted project, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) as part of its International Climate Initiative (ICI). It aims to strengthen the connections between the scientific assessments of climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to help enable access to finance and help implement concrete projects. In addition, it aims to increase country-ownership and improve the target countries' abilities to fully represent their interests at the international level.

Climate change poses an existential threat to SIDS, LDCs and other vulnerable country groups and undermines sustainable development prospects for most. The project was launched at the end of 2016 to facilitate the implementation of the Paris Agreement at the regional and national level in three focus regions – West Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Each region now has an Climate Analytics adaptation expert who works with stakeholders on the ground, and serves as focal point throughout the entire project. These experts are based in the Bahamas, Samoa and Togo.

In 2017, we started a comprehensive stock take

of existing regional scientific institutions, projects and capacities for accessing climate finance, as well as the regions' respective political and socio-economic landscapes.

Our work in 2017 had a particular focus on bridging the gap between science and policy, and generating high quality interlinked scientific output on climate impacts and adaptation. This is the foundation of providing SIDS and LDCs with the tools and resources to access climate finance by better integrating scientific evidence into climate finance proposals, and make their concerns heard at international negotiations.

and other vulnerable countries

Inception workshops

Co-design of the project through early and effective engagement of regional actors is essential in ensuring that IMPACT is as effective as possible for each region. With the help of a series of inception workshops involving our regional partners, representatives from government ministries and agencies, and scientific and civil society organisations working on climate-related issues, we've been able to identify notable gaps in the communication and cooperation between scientists and political decision-makers; a lack of effective and reliable knowledge-sharing platforms within and beyond regions was also a concern shared by many stakeholders.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, APRIL 03 – 05, 2017

Countries represented: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. Additional scientific inputs: University of the West Indies and the University of the Bahamas.

LOMÉ, TOGO, MAY 30 – JUNE 01, 2017

Countries represented: Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Additional scientific input from: AGRHYMET (Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle), ACCAI (Africa Climate Change Adaptation Initiative), IPAR (Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rural), ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics), ASSAR (Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions), University of Ghana/START, University of Gambia. The regional partner institutions ECOWAS, WASCAL and CILSS were also present and very engaged in the workshop.

APIA, SAMOA, AUGUST 28-30, 2017

Countries represented: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. Further scientific input provided by: the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the University of South Pacific (USP). Observer organisations attending: UNDP, UNESCO, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS).

Photo: Director of SPREP Kosi Latu and Espen Ronneberg.



Loss and damage



Damage on the island of Dominica after hurricane Maria struck on 18 September 2017. Photo by JEAN-FRANCOIS Manuel

Loss and Damage is an extremely important issue to both Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries. We have a number of staff focusing on both the scientific and political developments in this area, including progress of the “WIM” or “Warsaw International Mechanism” on Loss and Damage, set up in 2013, that is working toward a mechanism whereby developing countries are compensated for the impacts of climate change that cannot be adapted to – such as the loss of lives, of coastlines.

Our Loss and Damage team is led by Olivia Serdeczny, based in the Berlin office, who works alongside our Bahamas-based scientist, Adelle Thomas, who, in 2017, witnessed the destruction of her region by a series of record-strength cyclones. Claire Fyson is working on the issue in both the UNFCCC and in the next IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Every year, the world is seeing an increasing number of climate impacts and related disasters that result in the kind of loss and damage that cannot be

recovered from, and 2017 was no different. Developing countries were hit hard, with an intensified El Nino affecting millions across the Pacific, and record hurricanes Irma and Maria slamming into the Caribbean.

Political progress on Loss and Damage at the UNFCCC level is slowly unfolding. Governments are continuing in their efforts to have Loss and Damage incorporated into all facets of the UNFCCC process. The need for responses to Loss and Damage has become as much a reality as the urgency for mitigation and adaptation in response to climate change, necessitating a streamlined treatment of Loss and Damage under the Paris Agreement.

Olivia Serdeczny speaking at a Loss and Damage event during COP23 in Bonn. The event was organised by DIE, the German Development Institute



[RESOURCE PAGE Loss and Damage](https://climateanalytics.org/briefings/loss-and-damage)
climateanalytics.org/briefings/loss-and-damage

In August, Climate Analytics scientist Dr Adelle Thomas, based in the Bahamas, published a paper on Loss and Damage where she interviewed members of AOSIS about the damage already being experienced from extreme weather events. Small Island States (SIDS) are already experiencing Loss and Damage, from coastal inundation to the relocation of communities, the study found. But it is more difficult to assess the financial damage from these events, and to establish methodologies for doing so. The deficit of baseline data makes it difficult to attribute impacts specifically to climate change, and SIDS have few policies in place to address and manage the impacts. There is a need for significant capacity building in SIDS for all of these issues.



Tropical cyclones likely to wreak more havoc as our world warms

Island nations have recently seen their fair share of destructive cyclones recently, especially in the Caribbean. Our science team has drawn together the latest information on cyclones, specifically through a lens of the challenges of Loss and Damage – and adaptation.

The Atlantic Hurricane season brought horrific destruction over the Caribbean where, in Barbuda, over 90% of structures were destroyed by Hurricane Maria, resulting in the island being completely uninhabited for the first time in 300 years. The economic costs of tropical cyclones has cost the Caribbean around 2% of GDP a year since 1950. With 4°C of global warming, the region is projected to face losses of US\$350-\$550 million per year by 2100.

The South Pacific has recently been hit by particularly destructive cyclones like Winston and Pam. The estimated economic cost of Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu across all sectors was approximately 64% of the country's GDP in 2016. In Fiji, Cyclone Winston (2016) displaced over 130,000 people, and early in 2018 Cyclone Gita ravaged Tonga.

While attribution of specific tropical cyclones to climate change is difficult, it is evident that storms are getting stronger and more devastating. Under 2.5°C of global warming, the most devastating storms are projected to occur up to twice as often as today.

The climate hazard posed by cyclones is further intensified by increasing risks of flooding through heavier rain and sea level rise. However, the capability of many islands to adapt to tropical cyclones is limited, and such events can further erode their capacity to adapt to climate change impacts.

The international community needs to recognise and provide adequate support for the Loss and Damage inflicted by tropical cyclones, in particular on small island states. Post-disaster investment needs to be ambitious in scale and scope, supporting the transition to resilient, low carbon societies.

[BRIEFING Tropical cyclones: impacts, the link to climate change and adaptation, November 2017](#)

Climate finance



Green Climate Fund board members from Small Island Developing States Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia of Samoa, Joe Aitaro of Palau and Ambassador Ronald Jueau of Seychelles, with Climate Analytics adviser Bianka Kretschmer.

Facilitating science-based access to 1.5°C compatible climate finance is essential for the successful implementation of climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. As part of the IMPACT project, we support SIDS and LDC board members to sustain their active engagement and equitable participation in the work of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board, including its technical panels and committees. In 2017, our experts advised Board members during all GCF meetings and supported SIDS and LDC delegations on matters related to climate finance in the UNFCCC negotiations.

During IMPACT inception workshops, we started a dialogue with stakeholders and regional scientists from SIDS and LDCs to breach the gap between scientific analyses and efforts to access finance to make sure the developments in the GCF reflect their needs.

In 2017, the GCF made considerable progress in improving its approval processes and guidelines.

GCF GUIDELINES

A number of policy gaps in its funding criteria and guidelines remained to be addressed since the GCF became operational in 2015. These gaps included undefined criteria such as paradigm shift or innovation, as well as unspecified benchmarks, leaving uncertainties in countries' eligibility for funding and the GCF's specific goals.

SUCCESSFUL CLIMATE CHANGE PROPOSALS

Any proposal submitted to the GCF needs to reflect its funding criteria and relevance to

climate change clearly, i.e. linking socioeconomic or development issues to climate change.

Since 2015, the process of receiving funding has become increasingly competitive. We therefore drew up best practices for successful and strong proposals together with stakeholders from SIDS and LDCs at our workshops.

SIMPLIFIED APPROVAL PROCESS (SAP)

This process was set up to streamline the approval of projects of smaller scale projects, thus facilitating the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. It guarantees country ownership and enables direct national entities, i.e. individual countries accredited by the GCF for the SAP, to react swiftly to the effects of climate change and access the latest research. One of the countries accredited in 2017 was Ethiopia, whom we support in the GCF processes.

Climate diplomacy



2017 was another important year in climate negotiations. For the first time, the annual UN climate conference, COP23, was led by a small island state, Fiji. This provided an opportunity to put the priorities of climate vulnerable nations at the forefront of climate negotiations.

The year saw important progress on developing rules for implementation of the Paris Agreement and finalisation of the design of the 2018 Talanoa Dialogue, which aims to build political momentum for stronger climate action in line with the 1.5°C warming limit agreed to in Paris.

As part of the IMPACT project, our Climate Diplomacy Team continued to provide real-time, technical and briefing support to negotiators, ministers and high-level officials from vulnerable countries - Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the UNFCCC negotiations and related fora, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board.

The team, led by experienced climate lawyer Damon Jones, is composed of lawyers, policy analysts and scientific advisers, who ensure that vulnerable country representatives have technical support and access to the latest science and policy to help underpin their push for outcomes that protect the interests of their countries.

In addition to real-time support during UNFCCC negotiations, and meetings of various climate-related bodies, our advisors supported SIDS and LDC ministers in meetings such as the annual Petersberg Dialogue, the inaugural Ministerial on Climate Action and the Fiji Pre-COP.

In preparation for COP23, our Climate Diplomacy Team also worked closely with our regional partner organisations in convening Ministerial workshops under the IMPACT project.

These included a strategy meeting of LDC negotiators and ministers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, workshops for Pacific SIDS organised with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in Fiji, and one for Caribbean countries in Trinidad & Tobago, organised with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs).

Climate Analytics' policy analyst Kouassigan Tovivo with Head of LDC Support Team Manjeet Dhakal at a tour of a biomass plant, as part of an LDC ministerial meeting in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia. The meeting was supported by the IMPACT project

Climate adaption in West Africa



Scientific Workshop on the Methodology for the Vulnerability Studies, Possotomé, Benin, December 2017

Science-based climate change adaptation in West Africa

Climate Analytics partners with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for science-based adaptation planning in Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa. The PAS-PNA project, funded by the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) aims at strengthening national science-policy interfaces and supporting science-based National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulation in Benin, Senegal, Burkina Faso and another 12 Francophone Sub-Saharan African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) from 2016 to 2019.

In 2017 we laid the foundations for the project implementation in Benin and Senegal: a successful stakeholder engagement process leading to the establishment of six national thematic research groups, and the joint identification of the focus sectors and methodology for in-depth climate vulnerability studies.

First, Climate Analytics took stock of the scientific knowledge and the level of integration of climate change issues into the national policies and strategies for the vulnerable sectors of Benin and Senegal. This allowed us to identify which scientific information to produce in the planned climate vulnerability studies, to be later used for policy formulation.

Over the course of the year, we closely engaged national stakeholders in the decisions around the approach and methodology for the vulnerability studies. The priority sectors for the three vulnerability studies - water resources, agriculture (both countries), health (Benin), and coastal zones (Senegal) - were jointly determined. In total more than 60 scientists, representing over 40 scientific institutions are officially involved in the project, as well as a significant number of government, civil society and private sector actors.

Next in the process, thematic research consortia were formed for each of the study themes in each country. Each consortium brings together the relevant scientific institutions for the sector (between 10 and 15 for each sector) and is in charge of conducting the sectoral vulnerability study. Detailed impacts chains were developed to evaluate current and future vulnerability of the respective sectors to climate change impacts and to identify a range of appropriate adaptation options. Climate Analytics closely accompanies the consortia in the implementation of the research methodology, and provides close guidance and input on future projections of relevant climate indicators for each sector.

The work of the consortia is informed and evaluated for policy relevance by a monitoring committee comprised of policy-makers, local authorities, civil society and the private sector.



RegioClim the online tool for regional climate projections for Africa

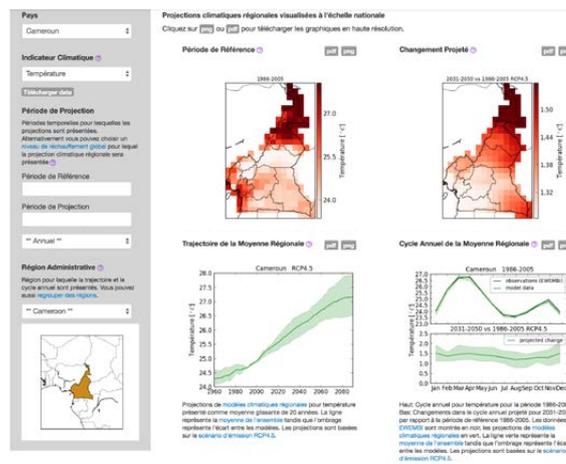
Many policymakers and researchers deal with climate related questions in fields such as agriculture, energy or human health but finding easily accessible and user-friendly climate projections can be a challenge.

RegioClim, developed as part of the PAS PNA and IMPACT projects, is a new online tool that gives non-climate-expert users simple access to regional climate projections for African countries for five climate indicators: temperature, hot extremes, precipitation, wet extremes and 5-day wet extremes. Its key feature is the ability to access projections not just at the national but also at the regional level and is available in

French & English.

The tool offers great flexibility in terms of selecting seasonal data, configurable depending on seasonal change in question – rainy or dry season, country vs. sector specific or crop growing season. The user can choose the region, choose the indicators to visualize regional climate projections and in one click download the graphic.

ONLINE TOOL regioclim.climateanalytics.org



Adaptation and disaster risk management in Africa

In 2017, Climate Analytics continued to work with the World Bank on scaling up support in four African countries - Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, and Senegal - in developing and implementing country-led, multi-sectoral plans and investments for managing climate and disaster risk.

Our team works with disaster risk management specialists at the World Bank, local consultants in each of the countries, as well as coordinating closely with government ministries and offices involved in the planning and implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management measures.

Outputs of the project include a technical analytical work on the impact of climate change and disasters on socioeconomic development and poverty, as well as, the support in designing investment plans and the identification of possible sources of climate financing. These outputs aim to provide information to the World Bank and partner countries in line with mid-to long-term development planning, and to add scientific support in the prioritisation and targeting of investments, plans, and programs for every region and major sector in the country.

PROJECT: IDA17 Multi-Sectoral Investment Plans for Climate and Disaster Risk Management in Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, and Senegal

SDG

Sustainable Development Goals

Ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs while tackling climate change and environmental protection. The implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the UN SDGs.

1.5

1.5 °C Temperature Limit

Including the 1.5°C warming limit in the Paris Agreement was a major victory for vulnerable countries as research shows substantially different climate change impacts for a global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C by 2100. The additional 0.5°C would mean a 10-cm-higher global sea-level rise by 2100, longer heat waves, and would result in virtually all tropical coral reefs being at risk.

DRM

Disaster Risk Management

An analysis of impacts of climate change and disasters on socioeconomic development and poverty, as well as, the support in designing investment plans and the identification of possible sources of climate financing for adaptation.

COP23 SIDE EVENT: Driving medium and long-term climate action towards 2050 targets with sub-national governments

What are the most urgent steps needed to deliver a clean energy future and what does this mean for key energy-intensive industries and the states in which they are based?

In 2017 once again we joined forces with The Climate Group for a high-powered side event at the Bonn climate summit COP23. The Climate Group works with sub-national governments and businesses to accelerate climate action.

Governors and Ministers from state and regional governments – California, Washington, Oregon and South Australia - discussed their approaches to driving the clean energy transition and the impacts on energy-intensive sectors.

To shape the discussion, Climate Analytics' CEO Dr Bill Hare presented the latest science in relation to achieving the objectives of



the Paris Agreement, while Jasmin Cantzler (pictured), representing the Climate Action Tracker, outlined the implications of its 1.5°C limit for the most energy-intensive sectors, especially coal in electricity generation.

The speakers included Governor Edmund J. Brown, California, Governor Jay Inslee, Washington, Governor Kate Brown, Oregon and Sandy Pitcher, CEO of South Australia's Department for Environment and Water. The event was chaired by Laurence Tubiana and Helen Clarkson, CEO of Climate Group.

“The principal goal of Bonn or Paris is to inspire each other, and I have to tell you I have been inspired today by a young woman, Jasmin Cantzler, who just told us what we got to do to solve this problem. And she inspired us because she told us we gotta up our game!”

Jay Inslee, Governor of Washington
responding to our presentation on the level of global climate action at the event

Focus on the European Union

Our institute has long established itself as a strong scientific partner for EU research collaboration projects, science-based policy analysis and emissions reduction scenarios for the EU. In 2017 we have continued the work on two major Horizon 2020 projects and prepared a number of innovative reports on the EU's energy sector and coal phase-out, providing highly relevant input into the European climate and energy policy debate. We also entered new Horizon 2020 collaborations to contribute our expertise on assessing the risks and costs of climate change in Europe.

Horizon2020 COACCH

In 2017 we joined a consortium of 14 European organisations for the COACCH project (Co-designing the Assessment of Climate Change Costs). It aims to produce an improved downscaled assessment of the risks and costs of climate change in Europe that can be accessed directly for the different needs of end users from the research, business, investment, and the policy making community. This objective is pursued by working with end users and developing an innovative science practice and integrated approach of co-design of knowledge and co-delivery of outcomes with stakeholders.

The project is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.

coacch.eu

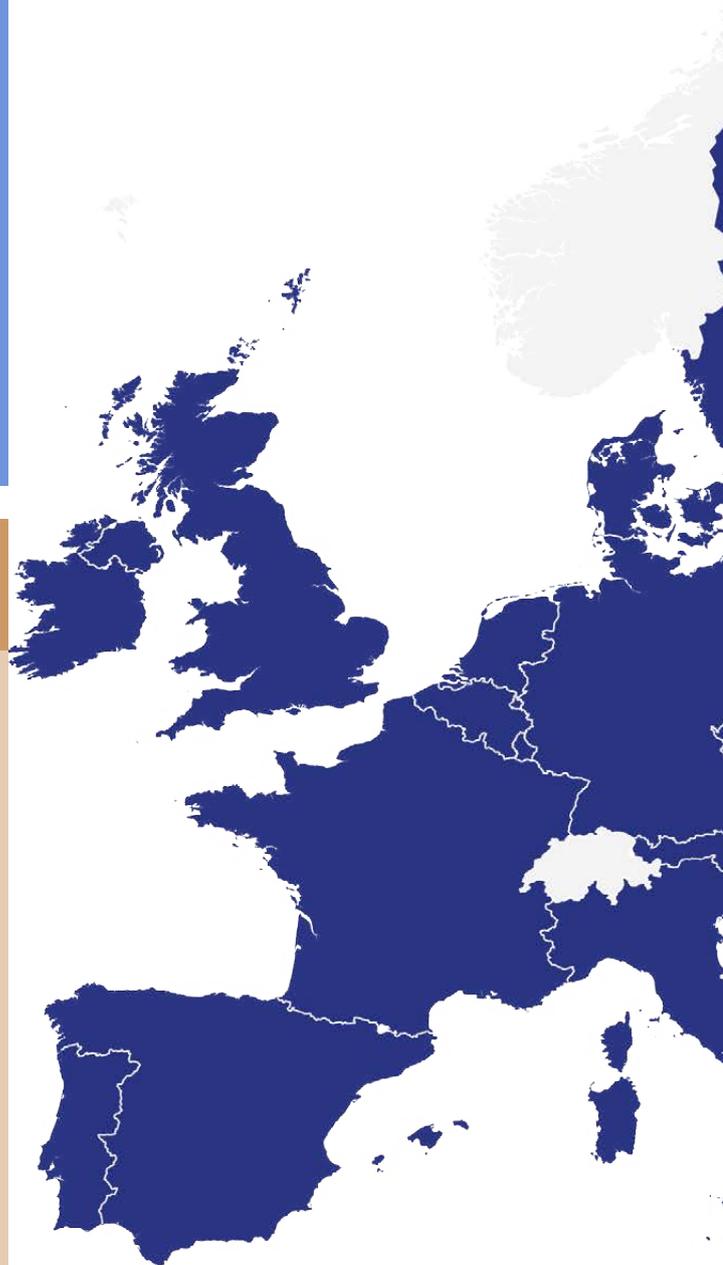
Implications of the Paris Agreement on coal and Nationally Determined Contributions

Some of the key questions we focused on in 2017 relate to the timeline for shutting down Europe's coal power plants, the co-benefits of a rapid and early coal phase-out and the consequences of delaying it.

Our report *A stress test for coal in the EU under the Paris Agreement* sets out a strategy for phasing out coal power plants at the individual unit level. To be in line with the Paris Agreement long-term 1.5°C temperature limit a complete phase out will need to be achieved by approximately 2030.

climateanalytics.org/briefings/coal-phase-out

We have designed our climate models to be scaled down to the regional level - for the EU as a whole - and also to EU member state level. Based on these models, our experts provide scenarios, calculate emissions reduction targets and bring answers to policy makers who are now shaping EU's legislative framework for the energy and climate sectors.





Horizon2020 RIPPLES: COP21 Results and Implications for Pathways and Policies for Low Emissions European Societies

This pioneering Horizon 2020 project, with 16 research partners worldwide, focuses on the analysis of transformations in the energy system required to implement the Paris Agreement. Results for the EU show the need for a rapid decarbonisation in the short term. To do so, current policies and pledges should be enhanced with increased ambition in key sectors. Renewables will need to dominate energy investments and actions to phase out existing fossil-fuel based power plants. Emissions in the transport sector should rapidly decrease over time with increasing reliance on clean electricity generation.

www.cop21ripples.eu

MAGIC - Moving towards Adaptive Governance in Complexity: Informing Nexus Security

The project “Moving Towards Adaptive Governance in Complexity: Informing Nexus Security” (MAGIC) is a four-year multidisciplinary Horizon2020 collaboration of ten universities and research institutes. The project seeks to develop a methodological framework to improve the governance of the complex interplay in the nexus between climate, water, energy and food in Europe.

In 2017 the project engaged with stakeholders to select the underlying narratives behind each of our Nexus-related sectoral policies. Narratives represent the perceptions of reality and the expectations as a society. By starting its inquiry in this way, MAGIC seeks to account for the qualitative assumptions that direct further quantitative exercises, through a process named quantitative storytelling. This process is also used to check the quality involved in the selection of technological and non-technological innovations, by looking into seven case studies agreed last year following stakeholder consultations: (i) electric vehicles and energy storage systems; (ii) shale gas extraction; (iii) environmental protection; (iv) biofuels and biorefineries; (v) green bonds; (vi) water saving in irrigation; (vii) alternative water sources.

Climate Analytics works on the cross-cutting assessment of the impacts of sectoral policies and innovations on the climate, as well as leads the deliverable on green bonds as a policy innovation.

magic-nexus.eu

Climate Analytics at a glance



We are

- 4 offices
- 82 staff
- 60% female
- 55 research staff
- 35 nationalities

What we do

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.

Why we do it

To support science-based policy to prevent dangerous climate change, enabling sustainable development

International



Australia



Antigua & Barbuda



Bahamas



Belgium



Benin



Brazil



Chile



Colombia



Croatia



Ethiopia



France



Gambia



Germany



Ghana



India



Iran



Ireland



Italy



Jamaica



Lithuania



Namibia



Nepal



The Netherlands



New Zealand



Pakistan



Philippines



Poland



Saint Lucia



Senegal



Sweden



Togo



Trinidad & Tobago



Turkey



United Kingdom



United States of America

Rated 12th out of 244 independent climate think tanks

Based on scientific output, organised workshops and participation in key international climate conferences, Climate Analytics is ranked 12th out of 244 independent climate think tanks, according to the standardised ranking by the International Center for Climate Governance, released in June 2017. In the absolute ranking, Climate Analytics is 19th out of 244.

The ICCG Climate Think Tank Ranking assessed 244 think tanks around the world, specialised in the research fields of climate change and climate policy but not affiliated or integrated with universities. The Standardised Ranking measures the think tanks' efficiency in per capita/researcher terms, by taking into account the number of researchers in each institution. The absolute ranking measures performance regardless of their efficiency and size.



21 Events and workshops



67 Partner organisations



29 Reports & peer-reviewed publications



5000+ Twitter followers



2500+ Facebook followers



1000+ Linked In followers

In the media

our work and experts featured in hundreds of articles in major media outlets

Climate Home
The Guardian
Bloomberg
Scientific American
Reuters
Science
Carbon Brief
The Washington Post
Deutsche Welle
Süddeutsche Zeitung
Associated Press
National Geographic
New Scientist
BBC

The Huffington Post
The Financial Times
Discover Magazine
The Voice of America
AAP
AFP
TAZ
CNN
CBS News
The Age
Think Progress
Climate Progress
Sydney Morning Herald
ABC Radio National
Carbon Pulse
Deutschland Funk
China Post
Business Insider
Asia Sentinel
The Atlantic
Business Green
Gazeta Wyborcza
Pacific Standard
Gulf Times
DeSmog Blog
Eco Watch

The team

MANAGEMENT

Dr Bill Hare is a physicist and climate scientist with 30 years' experience in science, impacts and policy responses to climate change. Bill has contributed actively to the development of the international climate regime since 1989, from the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change right through to the Paris Agreement in 2015. Dr Michiel Schaeffer is a biophysicist and brings significant scientific skills and experience in the international climate policy world. Bill and Michiel, who co-founded Climate Analytics in 2008, are both authors of IPCC AR4, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Henrike joined Climate Analytics in 2010 and oversees our day to day operations covering Finance, Project Management, Project Development, Communications, HR, and Administration.



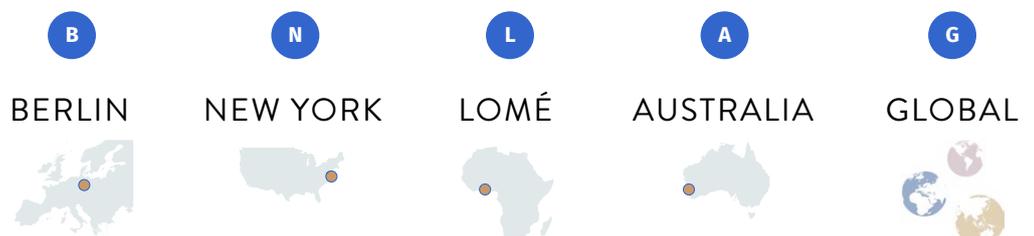
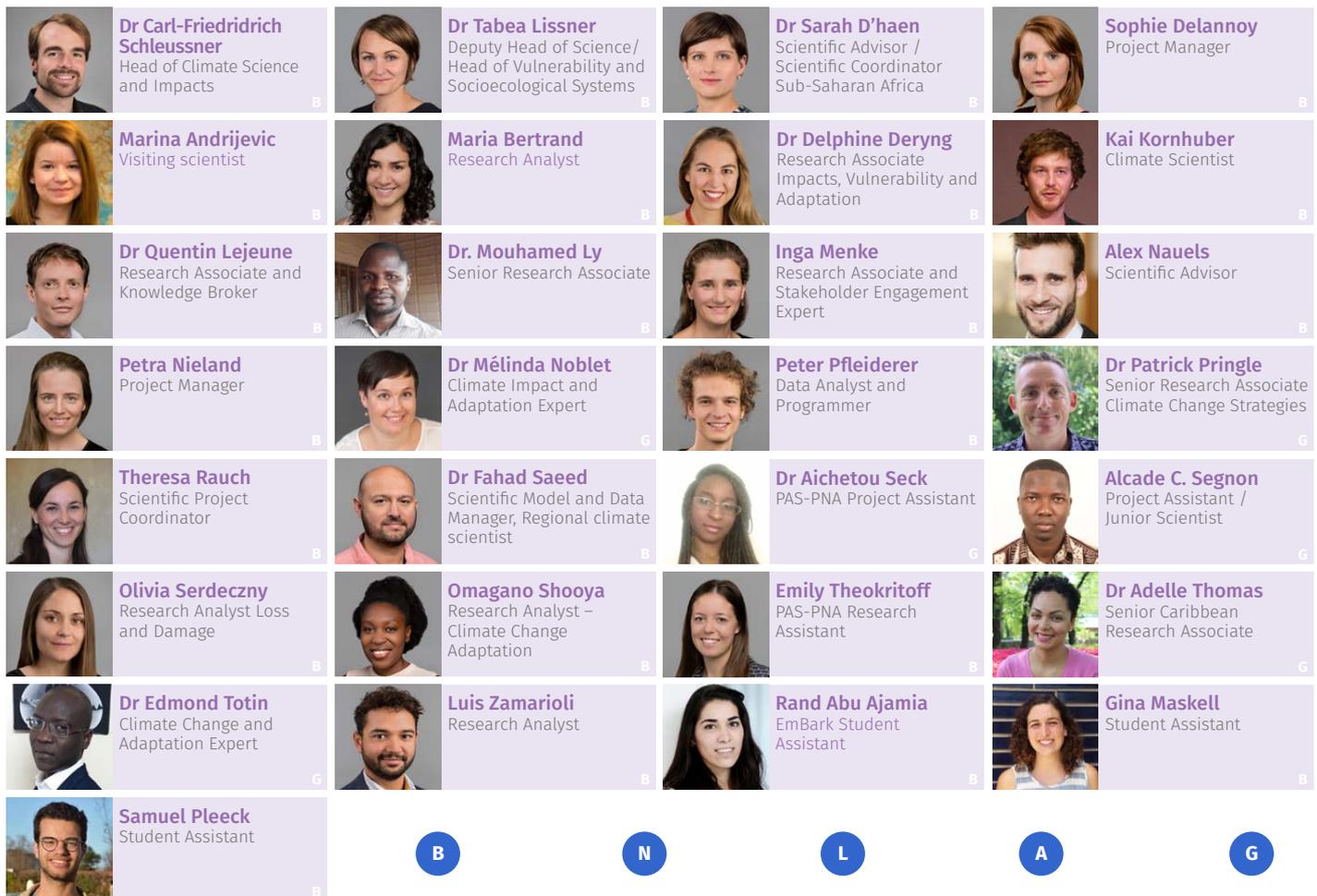
This complete list of staff is accurate to mid 2018

CLIMATE SCIENCE

Our Science Team conducts cross-cutting research which analyses impacts and risks in order to understand the full implications of climate change, as well as to help develop pathways and scenarios to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C. The team has contributed to several major reports on the issues of climate change and sustainable development, always aiming to make the latest climate science easily accessible by presenting the highly complex findings in a way that is comprehensible to stakeholders in the international climate arena.

EXPERTISE

- Impacts and risk assessment
- Climate vulnerability
- Climate modeling
- Data analysis (socio-economic, spatial, socio-ecological)
- Capacity building
- Climate science communication
- Food-water-energy nexus
- Economic costs of climate change
- Development economics
- Mitigation costs and pathways



Contact
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 bill.hare@climateanalytics.org

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Our Implementation Strategies Team has a wide range of experience in facilitating the turning climate strategies and targets into actions at national and regional levels. It focuses on enhancing developing countries' ownership in implementing climate action with tailored tools and training to build institutional and technical capacity in governments and key stakeholders. The team also supports countries in the process of translating their mitigation pledges and adaptation plans into robust project concepts and investment plans.

EXPERTISE

- National and regional adaptation planning
- Support in formulating, updating, revising NDCs
- National and regional capacity building and climate finance readiness
- Monitoring and reporting systems
- Mitigation and adaptation
- Development policy and strategies
- Synergies with the SDGs and development co-benefits



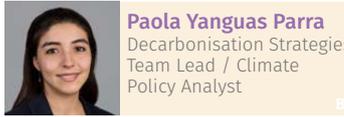
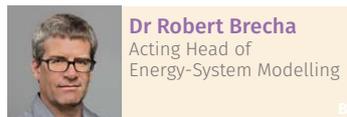
Contact
laetitia.demarez@climateanalytics.org

CLIMATE POLICY

The Policy Team assesses the effectiveness of international strategies and national climate policies, including low-carbon development plans, in meeting global climate goals and reducing GHG emissions whilst achieving sustainable development goals. One important aspect of this work is the Climate Action Tracker (CAT), an independent scientific analysis lead in cooperation with two other research institutes. The aim is to increase transparency and encouraging countries to make stronger pledges or increase their level of national action.

EXPERTISE

- Mitigation options and adequacy of action
- Integrated Assessment Models
- INDC Support and Analysis
- Emissions Gap Assessment
- Ecosystem Dynamics
- Data Analysis and Visualisation
- Energy Systems and Emissions Trading
- Sustainable Development
- Capacity Building
- Programming and Modeling



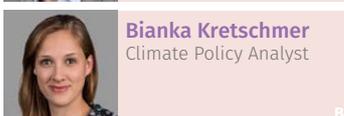
Contact
ursula.fuentes@climateanalytics.org
robert.brecha@climateanalytics.org

CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

Our Climate Diplomacy Team works with ministers and negotiators from SIDS and LDCs in international climate negotiations, related international processes and regional meetings and supported these vulnerable country groups to ensure the Paris Agreement reflects their key priorities, including the 1.5°C temperature goal. The team focuses on providing strategic, technical and real-time negotiation support in developing the Paris rule-set and in a variety of international climate fora, including the GCF and the IPCC.

EXPERTISE

- Negotiation support for SIDS & LDCs
- Architecture of international climate regime
- International climate and environmental law
- Multilateral agreements
- Green Climate Fund
- Evolution of international climate finance landscape
- Climate finance readiness and enhancing access
- IPCC processes
- Carbon markets
- Capacity building and training



Contact
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PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Our Development team works with our scientists and analysts to seek out opportunities to apply our expertise to projects that further our vision to support science-based climate and development policymaking. Our communications staff ensures that our research results and publications reach wide audiences through data visualisation, extensive media networks and outreach activities.

EXPERTISE

- Project development
- Partnership building
- Donor requirements
- Communication strategies & messaging
- Social media and web-management
- Media and outreach activities
- Editorial work
- Graphic design, data visualisation of research findings

Contact

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Lorraine Brindel-Schild
Head of Development and Partnerships



Ela Smith
Communications Coordinator



Matt Beer
Data Visualisation and Graphic Design Specialist



Angela Perchiacca
Intern EU and International Project Development

GLOBAL OPERATIONS

Our Global Operations Team works in three different countries to ensure the smooth management of our various offices and provides support to all other teams at Climate Analytics. The expertise of the team covers management, human resources, finance and logistics.

EXPERTISE

- Working in a multinational legal and financial environment
- Experience in the financial and administrative operations of NGOs and research institutes
- Full project financial and administration support
- Expertise on donor requirements
- National and international tax compliance
- Knowledge of human resources and company law in various countries
- Logistics and event planning



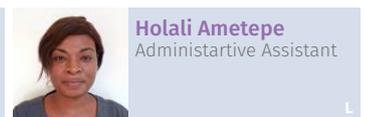
Amandine Berger
Head of Project Management



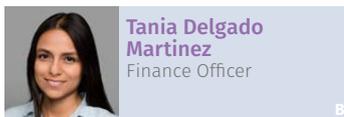
Claudia Dietrich
Head of Human Resources



Victoria Redmond
Head of Finance



Holali Ametepe
Administrative Assistant



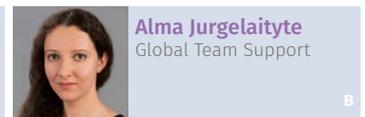
Tania Delgado Martinez
Finance Officer



Amen Eklou-Takpani
Financial Accountant



Flavien Kwadjo Ezobafuno Vidja
Project Manager



Alma Jurgelaityte
Global Team Support



Imogen Rickert
Administrative Assistant



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MARCH FOR SCIENCE

On 22 April 2017, a large group of Climate Analytics staff from our Berlin office took to the streets with hand-made banners, joining around 10 000 scientists and supporters at the March for Science in Germany's capital.

On that day, similar marches were held in over 600 cities around the world, attracting hundreds of thousands of people advocating for science-based policy making.



Dr. Orville Grey, Jamaica, former AOSIS lead negotiator on adaptation and Loss and Damage with Dr Carl-Friedrich Schlessner at a meeting in Bonn, June 2018.

Climate Analytics Lomé



The Climate Analytics Lomé team. From right: Former head of our Lomé office Michel Bruce, with Gilbert Balo, Kouassigan Tovivo, Dr. Mouhamed Ly, Holali Ametepe, Amen Eklou, Flavien Vidja and Marc Koudjonou



Our office in Lomé, Togo focuses on climate issues relating to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Our presence in this particularly vulnerable region has enabled us to considerably expand our networks in West and Sub-Saharan Africa, creating strong ties to key regional institutions, government ministries and agencies as well as civil society actors. This allows us to tailor projects to meet these countries' specific demands, in consultation with these stakeholders, and ultimately enable climate policy decision making to be based on robust scientific evidence.

In 2017, our Lomé team grew by four members, adding new capacities in project management, climate science, policy analysis and experience in the UNFCCC negotiations.

Our Lomé team focuses on developing an interface between climate science and policy, in the context of climate plan (NDC) implementation, and building technical support to countries in mainstreaming their National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes. These plans play a significant role in promoting comprehensive climate action and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change on vital aspects such as food security, water, health and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. We provide support

through capacity building for ministers, high-level officials, climate negotiators and practitioners, and facilitating access to climate finance.

SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE

West African LDCs face a number of challenges to develop science-based climate change adaptation strategies. To some extent, policy makers in the region seem to be making choices without adequate information because of poor articulation between political and administrative roles in the policy process. Moreover, research institutions have been marginalised to an extent that their findings do not meaningfully impact on the policy process. One of the key focuses of the Lomé team in 2017 has been an assessment of these challenges in order to help identify potential approaches to overcome them.

COP23 SIDE EVENT: TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE-BASED STRATEGIES DEVELOPMENT FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN WEST AFRICAN LDCS

This side event, organised by our Lomé office, showcased our approach to building sustainable capacity for science-based climate adaptation planning in West African LDCs. Together with our regional scientific partners – ECOWAS and CILSS – it featured in-depth science updates on the state of the climate and alarming trends in West Africa.

Climate Analytics New York



Our New York branch, Climate Analytics Inc., provides scientific, policy and legal support to our stakeholders – Small Island Developing states and Least Developed Countries. It works closely with a number of vulnerable country permanent missions to the UN at the epicenter of world diplomacy, supporting them in UN processes at the intersection of climate and sustainable development. The special focus of our New York office is developing and carrying out projects relating to Paris Agreement implementation and international climate finance access, especially in the Caribbean region.

In addition to analytical work, we host numerous events in New York, including during the prominent Climate Week NYC, organised annually by The Climate Group on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly every September.

Our presence in New York helps to shine a light on vulnerable countries' concerns, the strong linkages between reaching the Paris Agreement goals and avoiding development rollback. Our events bring together scientists, policy analysts, vulnerable country diplomats, civil society and financial institutions representatives to look at the big picture of this complex puzzle.

Climate Week NYC 2017 THE 'ISLANDS COP' 2017: 1.5°C SCIENCE, SIGNIFICANCE AND INGREDIENTS FOR SUCCESS

Fiji's presidency of COP23, the first 'Islands COP', offered an opportunity for SIDS and other most vulnerable countries to put their concerns and ambitions at the forefront of the negotiations and in the implementation process. Our event presented the latest science on climate impacts on low-lying coasts and invited prominent small island diplomats from Belize, Maldives and Fiji to discuss the key ingredients for success of COP23.

GETTING ON TRACK BY 2020 DRIVING NON-PARTY CLIMATE ACTION

With the new US administration's stance on climate action, many non-Party actors – like cities, businesses or investors – came forward with renewed commitment to climate action. In the planning process of key 2018 milestone, California's Global Climate Action Summit, our event, organised jointly with the California EPA, provided space for exchanging ideas on how to galvanise participation and enhanced ambition at the Summit. To set the scene for this discussion, our analysts presented emissions gaps and outlined the necessary steps and concrete measures in the next decades to get onto a 1.5°C pathway.

NY Office Director Laetitia De Marez introducing the panelists at our Climate Week event 'Getting on track by 2020 - driving sub-national climate action'. On the panel from left: Dr Niklas Höhne, New Climate Institute, Katja Eisbrenner, Ecofys, Andrew Higham, Mission 2020, Bill Hare CEO Climate Analytics, and Helen Mountford, New Climate Economy



Climate Analytics Australia



Australian climate campaigners used crowdfunding to purchase solar panels in 2015 as a gift to Kirribilli House, the residence of Australia's prime minister. Photo by Kate Ausburn CC BY 2.0



In 2017, we established an office in Perth, Australia in order to expand our work on international climate policy, focusing on the development of climate policy and energy transformation strategies in the Asia-Pacific Region.

This region is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts – from extreme heatwaves and droughts in Australia to stressed marine ecosystems, linked to rising ocean temperatures and ocean acidification, such as coral reef bleaching. It is also a region of rapid economic growth and resulting rising demand for energy. The decisions of how this demand is to be met – fossil fuels or renewable sources – have potentially enormous consequences for global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The region is also important for the global energy transformation towards meeting the Paris Agreement goals, as it has vast resources, both fossil fuel (coal, gas) as well as renewable energy resources.

Building on strong networks, including through cooperation with universities and other research institutions, including through the Australian-German Energy Transition Research Hub, our Australian branch develops projects aiming to inform policymakers and stakeholders of climate policy options around fossil fuel phase-out and

renewables phase-in strategies and related benefits for social and economic development, as well as issues relating to just transition.

THE FINKEL REVIEW AND SCIENTIFIC CONSISTENCY WITH THE PARIS AGREEMENT

This June 2017 briefing evaluates the adequacy of the approach to the short and long-term development of Australia's electricity sector suggested by the National Electricity Market Review to meet the goals and obligations of the Paris Agreement. Our analysis finds that should the government accept the minimum electricity sector pathway suggested by the Finkel Review, Australia would very likely not be able to meet its obligations under the Agreement, which calls for countries to adopt measures to hold global warming well below 2°C and limit this to 1.5°C.

MURDOCH UNIVERSITY 2017 KEITH ROBY MEMORIAL LECTURE

Each year, Western Australia's Murdoch University invites a distinguished speaker to deliver the annual Keith Roby Memorial Lecture in Community Science, focused on resolving major contemporary issues such as those relating to the environment, energy and resources.

In 2017, this honour was awarded to Climate Analytics' CEO, Dr Bill Hare, himself a Murdoch University graduate and Associate Professor. He gave a lecture about the implications of the Paris Agreement for energy transformation globally and in Australia. Set against the context of rapidly reducing costs for major renewable energy and storage technologies, his talk outlined the opportunities for Australia (and Western Australia) to take advantage of the coming transformation of the global energy system.

... and our Berlin headquarters



The headquarters of our organisation are located in Berlin. In 2017, our Berlin office grew to over 40 employees, further boosting our climate science capacity with additions of expertise in economics, climate and energy systems modelling. Most of our science and policy staff are based here and enjoy close working relationships with many European universities and institutes on joint projects. A number of our scientists maintain an affiliation with one of the world's premier climate science institutes, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), which enables co-development of climate models and collaboration on projects and peer-reviewed publications.

Key new scientific projects in 2017 included ISIpedia – an online encyclopaedia of climate impact projections and EmBARK – a project that aims to investigate time scales and possible trajectories of socio-economic transformation processes and analyse their relevance as potential barriers to adaptation to climate change.

Our Berlin office is also the hub for our EU climate policy work, including three major Horizon2020 projects – RIPPLES, COACCH and MAGIC, and work related to coal phase-out.

As Berlin is home to many institutes and civil organisations working on climate, energy and sustainable development, both on the EU and international level, we hold public events to advance discussions on such diverse topics as coal phase-out in the EU, priorities of climate-vulnerable countries in the international negotiations and science around the 1.5°C limit in the Paris Agreement.

EVENT: TOWARD RAPID DECARBONISATION: KEY STEPS TO GET ON THE 1.5°C PATHWAY

20 June 2017: Key political developments in the course of 2017 – Trump US presidency, Brexit, new government in France and upcoming German elections – contributed to a feeling that we are in an unfavourable political environment to achieve the rapid, deep decarbonisation required to move the world in line with the 1.5°C limit in the Paris Agreement.

This packed event demonstrated the latest positive developments – from the sustained surge in renewable energy around the world to a downturn in coal – and showed that it is still possible to get the world onto a 1.5°C pathway with some concrete short-term steps key sectors can take to make this happen.

Andrew Higham, CEO of Mission 2020, who moderated our event, discussing upcoming key political moments that provide opportunities to move climate action forward.



Our history

Climate Analytics was formed 2008 in Potsdam to bring cutting edge science and policy analysis to bear on one of the most pressing global problems of our time: human induced climate change. As the urgency of this problem has grown so have we and Climate Analytics now has over 80 people with a wide-ranging expertise in four offices and multiple locations. We are motivated by the desire to empower those most vulnerable – Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries – to use the best science and analysis available in the international climate negotiations, as well as developing policies and institutional capacity to adapt to climate change. In line with this goal, we undertake extensive research on the 1.5°C temperature limit in the Paris Agreement, and the risks and vulnerabilities these countries face.

Launch of PREVENT

First of its kind, this project combined latest climate science and policy support to underpin the push by SIDS and LDCs for ambitious outcomes in the international climate negotiations.

Launch of SURVIVE

This project delivered science and policy support, which helped SIDS and LDCs secure key elements to protect their interests in the Paris Agreement, including the 1.5°C limit.

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Support

The Green Climate Fund was Green Climate Fund (GCF) Support The Green Climate Fund was set up for financing climate resilient and low emissions development in developing countries. In 2011, Climate Analytics started supporting SIDS and LDC Transitional Committee members's and from 2012 supporting GCF board members.

Launch of AMPERE

A major European project focused on analysing mitigation pathways and the associated mitigation costs in a series of multi-model comparisons.

Founding

Three concerned scientists - Dr. (h.c.) Bill Hare, Dr. Malte Meinshausen and Dr. Michiel Schaeffer - founded Climate Analytics with the aim of providing scientific and policy analysis to SIDS and LDCs.

2008
Poznan

2009
Copenhagen

2010
Cancún

2011
Durban

2012
Doha

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2010

First in a series of reports – co-authored by Climate Analytics' scientists – assessing compatibility of climate action with the 2°C and 1.5°C temperature goals.

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2011

Stating that enough technical potential existed to close the emissions gap in 2020, but that fast action by countries was needed.

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2012

Providing a sobering assessment of the gulf between ambition and reality in respect to keeping a global average temperature rise this century under 2 degrees Celsius.

1st World Bank Turn Down the Heat

Why a 4°C warmer world must be avoided First in the series of influential reports, produced by Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics.

Key:
Climate Analytics major reports
Flagship projects / milestones

Launch of IMPACT

A cross-cutting, multi-faceted project that aims to strengthen the connections between the scientific assessments of climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to help SIDS and LDCs access finance and implement concrete projects.

Launch of Horizon 2020 projects:

RIPPLES analyses the implications of COP21 outcomes for EU climate policy.

MAGIC looks at how the EU 2020 Strategy can achieve its goal of smart, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, taking into account the nexus between water, food, energy, land use and climate change.

COACCH develops an innovative science-practice and integrated approach to co-design and co-deliver an improved downscaled assessment of the risks and costs of climate change in Europe. Launched in 2017.

Launch of ISIPEDIA

A collaborative project to develop an online platform with climate change impacts information relevant for stakeholders in vulnerable countries

Paris Agreement

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

Final AMPERE conference

This conference on Europe's role in future global climate policy was an opportunity for stakeholders to share their insights on climate change mitigation pathways.

Launch of High Level Support Mechanism (HLSM) for SIDS and LDCs

Provision of tools and materials to meet ministerial needs in climate negotiations, including workshops for high-level officials and negotiators.

Opening of offices in Lomé and New York

Our office in Lomé, Togo focuses on Paris Agreement implementation and issues relating to LDCs. Climate Analytics Inc. in New York focuses on implementation with emphasis on climate finance, and supports our stakeholders on climate and development related issues.

Opening of office in Australia

Our Australian office has been established to expand our work on climate policy in the Asia Pacific region.

2013
Warsaw

2014
Lima

2015
Paris

2016
Marrakech

2017
Bonn

UNEP Africa's Adaptation Gap Report

Climate change impacts, adaptation challenges and costs in Africa

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2013

Discusses options to narrow and potentially bridge the emissions gap in 2020

2nd World Bank Turn Down the Heat

Climate extremes, regional impacts and the case for resilience

UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2014

First in a series focusing on finance, technology and knowledge gaps in climate change adaptation

IPCC AR5 climate change 2014: synthesis

The Synthesis Report provides an integrated view of climate change as the final part of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)

3rd World Bank Turn Down the Heat

Confronting the new climate normal

UNEP Africa's Adaptation Gap Report

Bridging the gap/mobilising sources

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2015

A scientific assessment of the impacts of the submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) on anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases

UNEP Adaptation Finance Gap Report 2015

Bringing together key findings on adaptation costs and finance from AGR 2014 and preliminary findings from the 2016 assessment and drawing on insights related to adaptation costs and related finance needs as stated in the INDCs

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2016

The Low Carbon Monitor

A Climate Vulnerable Forum commissioned report assessing the benefits of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Launch of PAS-PNA

A project to provide francophone Least Developed Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with science-based support when formulating their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

A stress test for coal in Europe under the Paris Agreement

Report elaborating a strategy for phasing out coal in the European Union and providing a science-based shut-down schedule of coal power plants at the individual unit level

UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2017

Assessing current national mitigation efforts and the ambitions countries have presented in their Nationally Determined Contributions, which form the foundation of the Paris Agreement.

Who we work with

2017 Partners

- Agenzia Nazionale Per Le Nuove Tecnologie l'Energia E Lo Sviluppo Economico Sostenibile (ENEA)
- Bruegel Aisbl
- Carbon Trust
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
- Catalan Institution for Research and Advanced Studies (Institutió Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)
- Charles and Associates Inc.
- Climate Service Center Germany, Helmholtz Zentrum Geesthacht (HZG)
- Climate Strategies
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum GmbH, Hamburg (DKRZ)
- EC-Joint Research Centre (EC-JRC)
- Ecofys – a Navigant Company
- Ecologic
- Energieonderzoek Centrum Nederland - Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands
- Fondazione Centro Euro Mediterraneo Sui Cambiamenti Climatici Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD)
- Fraunhofer Institut
- Fundacao Coordenacao De Projetos Pesquisas Estudos Tecnologicos (COPPETEC)
- Fundacja Instytut Studiow Strukturalnych IBS
- Global Climate Forum
- Goethe Universität Frankfurt (GU)
- Humboldt Universität Berlin
- Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales (IDDRI)
- Institut für Physische Geographie
- Instituto Tecnológico de Canarias (ITC)
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
- Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
- Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement
- NewClimate Institute
- Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
- Renewable Energy Institute Japan (REI)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre
- Sofiski Universitet Sveti Kliment Ohridski
- The James Hutton Institute (JHI)
- Tsinghua University
- Umeå University
- Universidad Pablo de Olavide
- Università Napoli Federico II UNFII
- Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- University College London (UCL)
- University of Bergen (UiB)
- University of Cape Town
- University of East Anglia (UEA)
- University of Oxford
- University of Twente (UT)
- University of Wageningen (WUR)
- Utrecht University, The Netherlands
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)
- Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

2017 Funders

- 350.org
- Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung - German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit - German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
- Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
- Climate Works Foundation (CW)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Europeaid
- European Climate Foundation (ECF)
- European Commission DG Research – Horizon 2020
- FERN
- Foreign and Commonwealth Office FCO Caribbean
- Umweltbundesamt - German Environmental Protection Agency (UBA)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- KR Foundation
- Mission 2020 (New Venture Fund)
- Stanley Foundation
- The World Bank

Financial information

FUNDERS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

350.org

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung - German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit - German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

Climate Works Foundation (CW)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Europeaid

European Climate Foundation (ECF)

European Commission DG Research – Horizon 2020

FERN

Foreign and Commonwealth Office FCO Caribbean

German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

KR Foundation

Mission 2020 (New Venture Fund)

Stanley Foundation

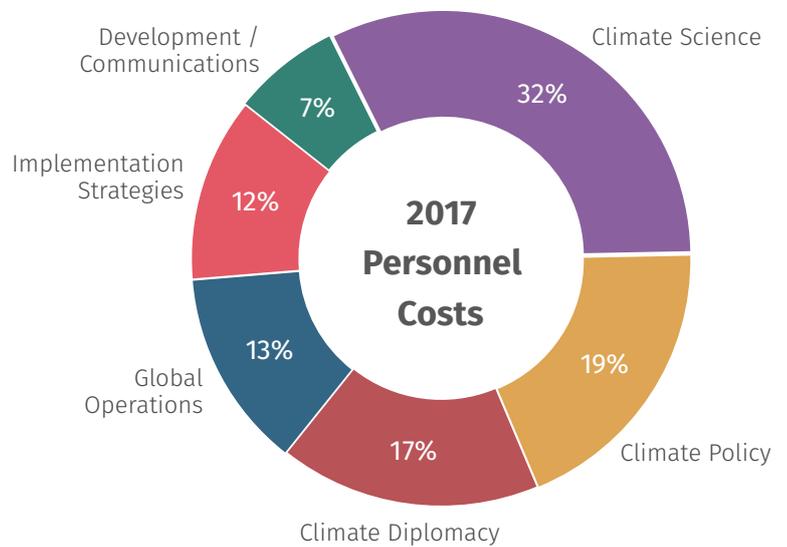
The World Bank

TOTAL € 4 200 000

EXPENDITURE

Personnel Costs	74%	€ 2 930 000
Travel and Workshop Costs	14%	€ 540 000
Partners (including subcontractors)	2%	€ 70 000
Administrative Costs	11%	€ 420 000
Outreach	0.2%	€ 6 000

TOTAL € 3 966 000



As a non-profit organisation, we are grateful to all the donors and financial supporters whose continuous trust and support has 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

Selected publications

Peer-reviewed publications

Linking sea level rise and socioeconomic indicators under the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (2017); Nauels et al., Environmental Research Letters

Management of loss and damage in small island developing states: Implications for a 1.5°C or warmer world (2017); Thomas et al., Regional Environmental Change

Historical land-cover change impacts on climate: comparative assessment of LUCID and CMIP5 multi-model experiments (2017); Lejeune et al., Journal of Climate, 30, 1439–1459

Piecing Together the Adaptation Puzzle for Small Island States (2017); Lissner et al., Climate Change Adaptation in Pacific Countries: Fostering Resilience and Improving the Quality of Life

Ten key short-term sectoral benchmarks to limit warming to 1.5°C (2017); Kuramochi et al., Climate Policy

Self-amplified Amazon forest loss due to vegetation atmosphere feedback (2017); Zemp et al., Nature Communications

Turn down the heat: regional climate change impacts on development (2017); Reyer et al., Regional Environmental Change

Deforestation effects on Amazon Forest Resilience (2017); Zemp et al., Geophysical Research Letters

In the observational record half a degree matters (2017); Schleussner et al., Nature Climate Change

Perceptions of climate change risk in The Bahamas (2017); Thomas et al., Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences

Getting it right matters – temperature goal interpretations in geoscience research (2017); Rogelj et al., Geophysical Research Letters

Non-economic losses from climate change: opportunities for policy-oriented research (2017); Serdeczny et al., Climate and Development

Half a degree additional warming, prognosis and projected impacts (HAPPI): background and experimental design (2017); Mitchell et al., Geoscientific Model Development

Social vulnerability to climate change: a review of concepts and evidence (2017); Otto et al., Regional Environmental Change

Characterizing half-a-degree difference: a review of methods for identifying regional climate responses to global warming targets (2017); James et al., Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change

Policies and mechanisms to address climate induced migration and displacement in SIDS (2017); Thomas et al., International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management

Selected briefings

Tropical Cyclones: Impacts, the link to Climate Change and Adaptation	The dangers of Blue Carbon offsets: from hot air to hot water?
Why using 20-year Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) for emission targets are a very bad idea for climate policy	Facilitating Global Transition: The Role of Nationally Determined Contributions in Meeting the Long-Term Temperature Goal of the Paris Agreement
About 80% of EU and German, virtually all Polish coal plants non-compliant with new EU 2021 air pollution regulations	The Finkel Review and scientific consistency with the Paris Agreement
Limiting warming to 1.5°C crucial to protect oceans	FACT CHECK: President Trump's speech on intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement Climate Analytics (2017)

Commentaries and Blogs

What's on the science agenda for the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C in agriculture , 16 January 2017	Declining Cost of Renewables and Best Practices Can Enable Nations to Expand Their NDC Ambitions , 19 June 2017
In China and Pakistan's coal romance - where is the love for the climate? , 30 March 2017	Half a degree could make a world of difference, 30 June 2017
It only takes a few countries to kickstart a decarbonisation revolution, Markus Hagemann (New Climate Institute) and Andrzej Ancygier, 01 May 2017	Island states need better data to manage climate losses , 23 August 2017
IPCC special reports on land, oceans and ice , 07 May 2017	A year of climate extremes: a case for Loss & Damage at COP23 , 01 November 2017
Reports of breaching 1.5°C warming soon are exaggerated , 10 May 2017	Big change after the big storm: Post-disaster transformative adaptation in Small Island Developing States , 02 November 2017
"It's complicated" – loss and damage in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report , 16 May 2017	Loss and Damage at COP23 – goals, roadblocks and detours , 20 November 2017
Will the Paris Agreement still be able to deliver after the US withdrawal , 01 June 2017	



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.



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

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