2016
Annual Report
Message from the CEO

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NDC IMPLEMENTATION

FOCUS ON THE EUROPEAN UNION

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The swift entry into force of the Paris Agreement in November 2016 symbolised the collective realisation that rapid, transformative action is required to decarbonise the global economy by 2050 and hold the temperature increase to 1.5°C. It also was a great illustration of the political momentum leading into the implementation of this historic global treaty.

For Climate Analytics this has meant sharpening our focus to concentrate on four key areas:
- analysing what governments need to do to meet the Paris Agreement long-term temperature goal and identifying concrete steps towards rapid decarbonisation that are needed now;
- advancing scientific knowledge around the 1.5°C temperature limit;
- working with vulnerable countries on implementing ambitious climate plans priorities (Nationally Determined Contributions) with strong synergies with sustainable development domestically;
- supporting Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in designing the rules for implementing the agreement at the UNFCCC negotiations.

We have launched a number of major crosscutting, multidisciplinary projects to advance work in some of these areas.

Two Horizon 2020 projects, RIPPLES and MAGIC, carried out with a number of European institutions, focus on the implications of the Paris Agreement on European societies and take a fresh approach to the integration of policies involving the nexus between water, food, energy and climate change.

IMPACT is a three-year project that aims to strengthen the connections between the scientific assessments of climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to help enable access to finance and help SIDS and LDCs implement concrete projects.

Two other significant projects focus on Africa - one supports science-based national adaptation plan-
ning in Sub-Saharan Africa; another supports five countries in developing and implementing plans and investments for managing climate and disaster risks.

Our policy team has looked into the benefits and opportunities of limiting warming to 1.5°C in terms of employment, energy security, access, imports and health. But the key focus was on quantitative analysis of how to peak global emissions by 2020, and achieve deeper reductions in the following decades. Our experts looked at the implications of the 1.5°C limit on coal in the electricity sector at the global and regional levels, including a detailed phase out schedule for all of the European Union’s power plants. In the coming years we would like to extend this methodology to other regions.

As part of our work on the highly successful Climate Action Tracker, which quantifies and tracks the implication of climate policies and pledges on global warming, our analysts examined the most carbon intensive sectors and proposed concrete short-term steps needed to help the world achieve the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C limit.

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, climate scientists from around the world are preparing a comprehensive assessment of the impacts of climate change under 1.5°C warming of global average temperature. Our scientists published in major journals work on presently available low emissions pathways that could achieve 1.5°C and developed new models which could inform the IPCC special report on the 1.5°C limit.

Another key focus of our science team has been co-developing innovative, science-based models, tools and approaches with key institutions in the Caribbean, West African and Pacific regions to evaluate adaptation needs and costs and to assist in securing climate finance.

Our implementation team and our office in Lomé, Togo has grown significantly in 2016, with additions of experienced African scientists and analysts, and is becoming an important focal point for supporting LDCs in Paris Agreement implementation. Our expertise includes regional climate change impact assessment and adaptation measures, projecting NDC costs, mapping how to access climate to finance, and in-country capacity building and training of stakeholders.

Building on the Paris outcomes and in anticipation of an early entry into force of the Agreement, SIDS and LDCs set to work on designing the rules for implementing it at the UNFCCC negotiations. Our climate diplomacy team assisted with technical, legal and strategic advice during UNFCCC sessions and at regional meetings involving environment ministers and high-level officials. Our New York office was a port of call for UN permanent representatives of vulnerable countries for technical, strategic and legal support relating to climate negotiations and the sustainable development agenda.

Our international climate finance advisors have worked with negotiators and SIDS and LDC Green Climate Fund board members to progress the work to ensure vulnerable countries can access climate finance more easily, and that projects proposed to receive GCF funding fulfil the necessary criteria.

Reflecting on 2016 and the years ahead, it is clear that the momentum towards implementation has not diminished, despite the political uncertainties stemming from the adverse changes the Trump administration is making to US federal climate policy. The rapidly declining costs of renewable technologies and the rise of electric vehicles in many major markets could become unstoppable drivers of transition to a zero-carbon world.

Dr. h.c. Bill Hare
CEO and Managing Director of Climate Analytics
2016 HIGHLIGHTS

Updates on 1.5°C

After delivering crucial scientific input into the Paris process and key contributions to have the 1.5°C temperature limit enshrined in the Paris Agreement, Climate Analytics has further strengthened its position as a leading research institute on this topic. Using an innovative approach and methodology, our multidisciplinary scientists provided up-to-date scientific analyses on the environmental, residual, socio-economic and macroeconomic impacts of a 1.5°C warming above pre-industrial levels, specifically its implications for stakeholders from SIDS and LDCs. The groundbreaking research has been covered widely by the media and has played a highly relevant role in the international science community, as shown at the International Conference on 1.5°C in Oxford.

Work in the EU

As a strong scientific EU partner, we have embarked on major Horizon 2020 projects and published innovative reports on the EU’s energy and coal sector. Based on our climate models, our policy experts provide scenarios, calculate emissions reduction targets and analyse mitigation pathways for EU member states to meet the Paris Agreement long-term temperature goal. Results provide highly relevant input for policy makers in the European climate and energy policy debates.

Launch of IMPACT

Climate change poses an existential threat to SIDS and LDCs and undermines sustainable development prospects for most. These vulnerable countries often lack capacity to develop and implement science-based adaptation and mitigation strategies, access climate finance and fully represent their interests at the international level. Implementing the Paris Agreement domestically requires science-based tools and strategies for SIDS and LDCs to effectively access climate finance to support mitigation, low-carbon development strategies and adaptation. IMPACT is a cross-cutting project that strengthens the connections between the scientific assessments of climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to enable access to finance and the implementation of concrete projects in the regions.

From top left to top right:
Cars form giant “1.5C” to support the goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement as part of the 2016 World Advanced Vehicle Expedition (WAVE) rally at the gates of the UN European headquarters in Geneva. Photo: CVF / UNDP
Flag of the European Union
Representatives of different Ministries in Benin attending the PAS-PNA project launch workshop (Projet d’Appui Scientifique aux processus de Plans Nationaux d’Adaptation dans les pays francophones les moins avancés d’Afrique subsaharienne / Science-based support for National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes in francophone Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of sub-Saharan Africa)
IMPACT project logo
Representatives from Benin government, scientific institutions and NGOs attending the launch workshop of the PAS-PNA project
Science-based Adaptation in Africa

In 2016 we launched an innovative project that supports francophone Sub-Saharan African Least Developed Countries in their National Adaptation Plan process. In focus are Benin and Senegal, with plans to include more countries in the coming years. Our work focuses on improving the science base for the preparation and implementation of the NAP process and on the realisation of in-depth vulnerability studies for the identification of adaptation measures and priorities. Aiming to strengthen national science-policy interfaces, we engage with actors across government, the scientific community, civil society, and the private sector.

Ratification Tracker

This tool created to track ratification worldwide highlighted the momentum towards early ratification and entry into force of the Paris Agreement. Based on official government statements and internal sources, our regular updates and iconic bubble graphic showed that the double threshold of 55 countries and 55% of global emissions would be crossed in time for an early entry into force by the end of 2016. The Ratification Tracker gained much social media attention and was frequently covered by major news outlets.

NDC Support

Our growing NDC Implementation Team supports countries and stakeholders in implementing ambitious climate plans. Our experience builds on our work with SIDS and LDC governments on formulating climate plans (NDCs and other mitigation and adaptation policies). We have established trustful work relationships and robust reputation for our work with technical and scientific partners and networks. Our expertise encompasses support in formulating, updating and revising NDCs, mitigation and adaptation project concept development, climate Finance readiness, National Adaptation Plans preparation, Monitoring and Reporting and Transparency Systems, national and regional tailored capacity building, policy and strategy development as well as synergies with the SDGs and development co-benefits.
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

Africa
- NAP implementation
- NAP process financing strategy
- Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)
- Multi-Sectoral Investment Plans for Climate and DRM
- Economic impacts of climate variability
- Francophone reports on Climate Negotiations, the Paris Agreement and its implications
**Global Analysis**

1.5°C science: global impacts, risks and action needed

Decarbonisation

Low Carbon Monitor: benefits and opportunities of limiting warming to 1.5°C

Coal phase-out to meet the Paris Agreement temperature limit

The 10 most important steps for the world to limit warming to 1.5°C

**European Union**

Energy and phase-out of coal

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

**Support to LDCs**

Climate Diplomacy (UNFCCC)

NDC formulation, update, revision

NAP implementation

NAP process financing strategy

GCF and climate finance readiness

**Support to SIDS**

Climate Diplomacy (UNFCCC)

NDC formulation, update, revision

NAP implementation

NAP process financing strategy

GCF and climate finance readiness

**Implementations**

- **Indian Ocean Islands**
- **Pacific Islands**
  - Cook Islands & French Polynesia
- **Climate Action Tracker Countries**
- **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**
- **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**
- **European Union**
The 1.5°C Temperature Limit

Since Climate Analytics was founded, we have undertaken extensive research on how to limit global temperature increase to 1.5°C and have published key papers on the topic. 1.5°C has always been on the agenda of the group of countries we support: Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Since 2016, it is now on the global agenda as part of the Paris Agreement, with the goal of holding the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit this to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Climate Analytics: leading research institute on the 1.5°C temperature limit

The demand for scientific research on 1.5°C in the UNFCCC negotiations, the IPCC process, and from countries and stakeholders has increased substantially. In 2016, Climate Analytics researchers published the first comprehensive analysis on the impacts of 1.5°C warming and the difference compared to 2°C. In this publication, an innovative methodology focused on discriminating climate impacts at the regional level, using a multi ensemble simulation with low warming targets, was applied. This pioneering research was picked-up widely by the research community as well as media outlets. Our scientists have presented their work on 1.5°C at a series of scientific events: to Norwegian government officials of the Environmental Agency, at the Climate week in New York, the EGU in Vienna, the Climate Action Summit 2016 in Washington, the Oxford conference on 1.5°C, the IPCC scoping meeting for the 1.5°C Special Report, and in the UNFCCC process to inform our constituencies (SIDS and LDCs); their research has also been used by the IPCC co-chairs.

The Oxford Conference was the first of its kind to communicate science on the 1.5°C temperature goal and the option available to meet it. Our experts presented their research on mitigation pathways, impacts and the legal interpretation of the Paris Agreement temperature goal.
Before the Flood

Our scientific experts contributed background information about regional climate impacts on the most vulnerable regions and populations for the website of Leonardo di Caprio’s climate change documentary “Before the Flood.” This information provides details on impacts such as heat waves, sea level rise, coral bleaching, crop losses and water scarcity in North America, Europe and Russia, Small Islands, Asia, Australasia, Africa and Central and South America. Over 60 million people around the world viewed the film, which premiered in October 2016 on National Geographic.

Science and policy characteristics of the Paris Agreement temperature goal

Our scientists have led the first comprehensive scientific analysis of the Paris Agreement in the high-profile journal Nature Climate Change: “Science and policy characteristics of the Paris Agreement temperature goal.” The analysis includes a review of impact differences between 1.5°C and 2°C, as well as key characteristics of mitigation pathways in line with the Paris Agreement’s requirements.

HAPPI

Half a degree additional warming, prognosis and projected impacts

An international scientific effort by leading scientific institutions, HAPPI aims to deliver on science 1.5°C for the IPCC special report. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Schleussner is a member of the HAPPI consortium and Steering Committee. Climate Analytics is a lead partner in the German research consortium HAPPI-DE funded by the German Research Ministry.
The Paris Agreement

With a strong momentum towards an early entry into force of the Paris Agreement, our policy work focused on ways to track decarbonisation and measure action as well as proposing concrete, practical steps to get there. Our climate policy experts translated the temperature and emissions goals of the Paris Agreement into implications for stakeholders and decision makers worldwide, paving the way for feasible climate action in line with the 1.5°C temperature limit, both at national and international level.

Our 2016 reports, both global and national in scope, looked into the benefits and opportunities the 1.5°C limit can bring to society, and what this limit means in terms of required emissions cuts for specific regions and countries. A major focus was on one of the key elements of rapid decarbonisation: phasing out coal.

Implications of the Paris Agreement for Coal Use in the Power Sector

Released in November, the report shows that the Paris Agreement 1.5°C temperature limit requires a quick phase-out of coal used for electric power generation. The study analysed a range of energy-system models and found OECD countries must stop burning coal for electricity by 2030, China by 2040 and the rest of the world by mid-century in order to meet commitments made in Paris in the most cost effective manner.
Implications of the 1.5°C limit for the European Union and Finland

This study was among the very first looking into the implications of the Paris Agreement 1.5°C limit for a country or region. Based on integrated assessment modelling results and fairness indicators, such as historical responsibility for global climate change, or capability to contribute to global emissions reduction efforts, the report outlined the mitigation needed and expected from Finland and the EU domestically and with overseas investments.

Graphs from the Implications of the Paris Agreement for Coal Use in the Power Sector report showing least-cost emissions reductions pathways (lines) with comparison to likely emissions from current, planned and announced coal power plants for different regions around the world.
Paris Agreement Ratification Tracker
To highlight the momentum towards the early ratification of the Paris Agreement and its early entry into force, we have created a tool to track the progress of ratification. We launched our Ratification Tracker to coincide with the High Level Paris Agreement signing ceremony held at the UN headquarters in New York on 21 April.

Based on official government statements and internal sources, we also projected that the required double threshold of 55 countries and 55% of global emissions would be crossed in time for the agreement to enter into force by the end of 2016.

The webpage containing the Ratification Tracker and our projections received thousands of visitors throughout the year. Our regular updates with the iconic bubble graphic were extremely successful on social media and were frequently quoted in news articles in major media outlets.

Implications of oil extraction from the Great Australian Bight for Paris Agreement long-term goal
This report analysed BP’s planned oil venture in the Great Australian Bight in the light of Australia’s climate commitments under the Paris Agreement. The report found that oil from this proposed deep sea oil venture off the South Australian coast could produce the equivalent of nearly eight times Australia’s 2013 carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels, and blow the country’s remaining CO2 emissions budget to 2050.

Why the 1.5°C temperature limit is in Australia’s interest
The report Implications of the 1.5°C limit in the Paris Agreement for climate policy and decarbonisation, commissioned by The Climate Institute, emphasises the urgency of ramping up climate action in the light of the severe environmental impacts Australia faces. It provides an overview of the benefits of the 1.5°C limit in terms of avoided global and national climate impacts and risks, the global emissions pathways needed to meet the Paris Agreement’s long-term temperature goal, including the required timing of peak global emissions and of zero global emissions, and the remaining carbon budget consistent with the 1.5°C limit.
The Low Carbon Monitor, a major report commissioned by the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF), offers a change of narrative and focuses on the benefits and development opportunities society can derive from limiting warming to 1.5°C, in terms of economic growth, employment, avoided climate impacts, energy security, access, imports and health.

The report shows that 1.5°C is feasible, requiring zero global CO₂ emissions by mid-century, with investment share of renewable power reaching close to 100% of the energy mix. The report’s key findings on the benefits of limiting warming to 1.5°C include:

- World GDP would be 10% higher by 2050, while world GDP growth would be four times stronger by 2040 due to significantly lower climate change damages
- The rapid transition to renewables required for 1.5°C would create 68% more energy-related jobs in 2030
- A chance to save some of the world’s coral reefs
- Reduction in duration and intensity of heat waves compared with 2°C warming
- Reduced losses to key crops
- Virtually every country has renewable energy potential 20 to 80 times greater than current energy consumption levels require
- Increased energy security and access, lower reliance on energy imports
- Significant contribution to reducing air pollution, with enormous positive effect on public health

The report was launched by the United Nations Development Programme at the COP23 climate summit in Marrakech and received broad media coverage. Our experts presented the preliminary results to ministers and high-level officials attending a CVF meeting on 15 August.

The CVF is an international partnership of countries highly vulnerable to a warming planet. The Forum serves as a South-South cooperation platform for over 40 governments to act together to deal with climate change. In 2016, the CVF was chaired by the Philippines.
Climate change is no longer understood as a purely environmental issue and researchers and policymakers increasingly recognise the wider implications of its potentially harmful consequences, particularly on economic development and poverty eradication. Tackling the detrimental effects climate change has on development and poverty calls for new types of scientific analysis of these effects at national and regional levels, enabling decision makers to work towards sustainable development.

In 2016, our growing economics team, lead by Florent Baarsch, continued its work with the World Bank, which consists of supporting African governments in developing investment plans for adaptation and disaster risk management. This collaboration aims to provide economic decision-makers with evidence-based knowledge, based on the latest scientific insights, enabling them to make informed decisions in the areas of economics and development.

Our experts have been working with the governments of Ghana, Senegal, Cameroon, Mali and Malawi to help design evidence-based policies and investment plans to increase resilience to climate change. This work is a vital link between research and its implementation, with tangible benefits on people’s and communities’ livelihoods.

By incorporating socioeconomic and climate data from local institutions, ministries, statistical services, international organization into our innovative econometric-based models, and drawing from our solid foundation of comprehensive research, the team was able to provide relevant information on future climate change induced costs at both regional and national levels. During more than 20 national workshops in 2016, our experts discussed relevant findings with representatives from economic, environmental and development ministries.

By providing economically relevant information, we make climate change a development issue and carry it into development, finance and economy ministries. Our support therefore contributes mainstreaming climate change risks to support government’s policy objectives of economic development and poverty eradication.
Our organisation has enjoyed a trusted working relationship with the Least Developed Country (LDC) Group since 2008. In early 2016, our implementation team focused on ensuring a swift start to the Group’s work so that the most pressing points on their agenda could be approached with accuracy, maintaining the transition in the chairmanship of the LDC Group and keeping alive the implementing momentum after Paris.

**LDC Viewpoint**

We organised two successful ministerial meetings in March and September in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, which brought together LDC ministers and officials. Both meetings were attended by up to 15 ministers and senior advisors who had an opportunity to analyse the Paris Agreement and devise a joint plan for its implementation.

2016 was the year of ratification and of setting the stage for implementation; after the success of the Paris Agreement it was time to devise strategies for its implementation and advance the work on the rule-making process. Our advisors supported the coordination of the LDC group, leading to an efficiently organised and coordinated workflow at the political level.

The launch of the support initiative the *LDC Renewable energy and energy efficiency initiative (REEEI) for Sustainable Development* at COP22 in Marrakesh was a key achievement of this work. The initiative aims to boost renewable energy in LDCs while promoting energy efficiency, recognising the crucial role that energy plays in rural development, industrialisation and the provision of services.
Implementing ambitious climate plans in developing countries

Building on our experience in formulating ambitious climate plans (NDCs, and other adaptation and mitigation plans) in SIDS and LDCs, and having developed trusted working relationships and networks in this process, our Implementation Team has now established itself as a key support organisation for implementing such climate plans. We support countries in NDC implementation in many ways, tailored to the needs and demands of individual countries and stakeholders:

- determining baselines and projecting country emissions (using scientific modeling)
- assessing mitigation options, projecting costs and economic impacts of various options and scenarios
- regional climate change impact assessment and adaptation measures
- facilitating access to climate finance (readiness) and developing high-quality project concepts
- mechanism for coordination of stakeholder engagement and capacity building coordinating stakeholder engagement
- in-country capacity building, including specific technical and scientific aspects such as MRV and GHG inventories

“The least developed countries do not enjoy the luxury of boundless time to continue negotiations and implementation at a slow pace.” said the LDC Chair Mr, Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu and Climate Analytics LDC chief advisor after Marrakesh.

NDC Support Cluster

We are part of the NDC Support Cluster, established by the German Ministry of Environment as part of its International Climate Initiative, which aims to promote coordinated consultations and maximise synergies in the partner countries. Organisations connected with implementing agencies from all regions exchange and cooperate to deliver timely and tailored support to developing countries in the implementation of their NDCs.

Sharing NDC experience & expectations

From the very beginning, we have been active in discussions about the best ways to move NDC implementation forward and what is needed for tailored implementation support. We have identified four guiding principles for efficient implementation support:
“2016 was a big year with a record number of countries signing the Paris Agreement and growing political momentum. After entry into force, robust rules needed to be put into place to guarantee increasing global ambition. The LDC group played a key role in this, with strong representation in negotiations and by continuing to lead by example and setting the course towards a future where mitigation targets are achieved alongside our sustainable development goals.”

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

One size does not fit all
Working closely with local experts and stakeholders at every stage of the process makes all the difference as it allows the building of lasting capacity in relevant national agencies in project development, climate finance and MRV, transparency mechanisms, including greenhouse-gas inventories.

Country systems coordination
Effective implementation requires fostering cooperation and information sharing between all relevant ministries to enable streamlining climate policy with sustainable development priorities. Raising awareness, developing guidelines and procedures as well as training of personnel are critical to effort for strengthening in-country coordination.

Readiness to access international finance
Accessing public climate finance and attracting private investments requires countries to put forward high quality, innovative, financially sound and science-based programs and funding proposals in line with investment criteria and priorities of international financing institutions. Gaining direct access is also of strategic importance in the implementation of NDCs, so institutional capacity-building is another key priority.

Stakeholder engagement and ownership
Meaningful stakeholder engagement processes (including at the regional level and the private sector) constitute the foundation for successful implementation of NDCs and achieve transformative change.
Climate Diplomacy

The adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015 was a historic turning point in global efforts to address climate change and an outcome of critical importance to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Building on its many years of advising SIDS and LDCs, the Climate Diplomacy team played an important role in providing strategic, technical and drafting support during the final phase of the Paris negotiations. This put the team in an excellent position to continue its support to SIDS and LDCs through 2016.

In 2016, the focus shifted to ensuring that the political momentum from Paris continued, building in-country understanding of the Paris outcomes, and starting work to secure and build on the Agreement’s key achievements, including the 1.5°C temperature limit, the five-year mitigation cycles and its separate article on loss and damage.

Just as they demonstrated leadership in pushing for an ambitious climate treaty, SIDS and LDCs continued to show leadership in 2016 by being among the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement during the High Level Signing Ceremony in April in New York. This contributed to the tremendous political momentum that grew through the year, leading to quicker than expected ratification by major emitters including the US, China and the EU, and culminating in the rapid entry into force of the Agreement in November 2016.

Working with ministers and negotiators

In parallel to the diplomatic efforts behind this incredible achievement, SIDS and LDCs started to focus on the implementation phase of the Paris Agreement, including the detailed technical work required for the development of the Paris rule-set. The Climate Diplomacy team drew upon its deep technical, legal and negotiation expertise to provide wide-ranging support on all thematic areas under the Agreement.
The team supported SIDS and LDCs countries in mapping out their priorities and strategies for the year and consolidating their engagement in the lead up to UNFCCC negotiations through a significant number of meetings and workshops for ministers and negotiators. This included two meetings in Kinshasa, DRC; two in the Caribbean (Belize, Grenada); and three in the Pacific (Samoa, Cook Islands). We also provided briefing materials and capacity building support for negotiators as requested by individual countries, and technical support to the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) at high-level meetings in the Philippines.

Our experts advised and provided real-time support to SIDS and LDC negotiators during the two UNFCCC negotiation sessions in 2016, and at many other inter-sessional and technical meetings relating to elements of the Paris Agreement. This included meetings that addressed, for example, NDC guidance, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (markets and non-market approaches), the transparency framework and accounting rules, ambition elements and climate finance issues. The team also supported Saint Lucia and other Caribbean countries at the IPCC 43 meeting in Nairobi in April and worked to ensure that the IPCC 1.5°C special report encompassed research crucial to vulnerable countries.

**International Climate Finance**

A complete transformation of our economies and how they operate will be required to meet the 1.5°C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement. The Agreement acknowledges the important role climate finance has to play in this, both in terms of direct support for climate-related projects, but also in catalysing the systemic change needed in the wider economy. Indeed, an important emerging part of our work is to help support the development and coordination of policy signals to align financial decisions to a 1.5°C outcome.

Another key focus of our Climate Diplomacy team was to directly support government ministries of various LDCs and SIDS in navigating and developing the rules guiding many UNFCCC and GCF processes. We assisted in the preparation work for the many meetings that decide these rules, including four GCF Board meetings and two UNFCCC sessions.

The work was worth it. In 2016 the GCF Board approved 27 projects worth $1.3 billion, advanced the integration with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and accredited 28 more entities.
The rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement has created the legal basis for countries to increase their level of action and ambition to meet the 1.5°C warming limit over the next two years in the lead up to 2018. In 2016, the Climate Action Tracker’s work focused on highlighting the urgency of climate action to stay in line with 1.5°C and outlining concrete steps for what needs to be done in key emission-intensive sectors to bend the emissions curve downwards in the next decade.

In addition to its regular temperature updates and pledge and policy assessments, the CAT launched a series of decarbonisation memos and a major briefing, examining the most important energy-intensive sectors, which are key to achieving the deep cuts in emissions required by the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C temperature limit.

**Temperature update**

In 2016, the Climate Action Tracker evaluated the starting point for this process and found there has been little progress on national climate policies in the eleven months since the Paris Agreement was adopted. Government pledges and climate action commitments made under the now-ratified Paris Agreement will lead to a warming of 2.8°C, with a likely chance of holding warming below 3.1°C. The CAT has also assessed current government policies and found little change since Paris. Policies still lead to a warming of 3.6°C, now even further from the globally agreed warming limit of 1.5°C.

**Event: Putting the 1.5 limit into sustainable practice: avoided impacts, benefits, energy transformation**

In light of the inclusion of the 1.5°C limit in the Paris Agreement, our Climate Action Tracker experts contributed to a discussion about the avoided impacts and feasibility of holding warming below 1.5°C, the consequences for energy systems and the benefits of boosting pre-2025/2030 action. This event during the UNFCCC SB44 session in May was co-organised with CARE International, Climate Action Network and the Climate Vulnerable Forum.

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2020 Annual Report

Decarbonisation memos
The first in the series, The Road Ahead: How Do We Move To Cleaner Car Fleets?, focused on transport and found that zero-emissions vehicles need to reach a dominant market share by around 2035 for the world to meet the Paris Agreement’s warming limit of 1.5°C. This transformation of the passenger transport sector would also have to be accompanied by a decarbonisation of the power sector to ensure the electric vehicles are truly emissions free. The second memo, Constructing The Future: Will The Building Sector Use Its Decarbonisation Tools?, looked into the building sector, which accounts for around 20% of greenhouse gas emissions. It found that the sector’s energy demand is likely to double by mid-century without action. While the technologies required to make new buildings zero emissions are all available, the sector is not taking up those technologies as fast as it could and renovation rates are low.

The most important short-term steps to limit warming to 1.5°C
This report, launched at COP22 in Marrakech, outlined ten important, short-term steps that key sectors need to take to help the world achieve the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C limit. It showed that all key sectors—energy generation, road transport, buildings, industry, forestry and land use, and commercial agriculture—have to begin major efforts to cut emissions by, latest, 2020. By 2025 they should have accelerated these efforts in order to reach globally aggregated zero carbon dioxide emissions by mid-century, and zero greenhouse gas emissions overall roughly in the 2060s.
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 2016 we have embarked 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.

Some of the key questions we focused on in 2016 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.

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.

Our analysis shows what the Paris Agreement means for the EU’s mitigation pathways and the consequences for the global carbon budget. An example of our work is the analysis of the impacts the Paris Agreement will have on Finnish energy and climate policy.

**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. The project aims to investigate the adequacy, potential and barriers of international mitigation efforts and their consistency with the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals. It additionally aims to answer these questions: What repercussions does the 1.5°C temperature goal have on policies and challenges of the climate regime complex and what role is envisaged for the UNFCCC and the EU as a whole?

**A Stress Test for Coal in Europe Under the Paris Agreement**
In a first-ever attempt to provide science-based goalposts for the phase out of coal from the EU energy mix, this report informs investors, policy makers and civil society about the implications of the Paris Agreement for Europe’s coal industry. This analysis defines concrete shut down dates for every coal power plant in the European Union to achieve coal-related emissions pathways consistent with the 1.5°C temperature limit.
Implications of the 1.5°C limit for the European Union and Finland

Released in June, the report commissioned by a Finnish public fund Sitra looks at the implications of the Paris Agreement on energy and climate policy in Finland and the European Union. The study applied two complimentary approaches to the calculation: economic cost and fairness. Energy-economic models were applied to both the EU and Finland to derive least-cost emissions pathways. It found that Finland would need to achieve about a 60% reduction below 1990 levels by 2030 and the EU as a whole would need to achieve a reduction of around 50%. The equity or fair share approach attempts to capture different perspectives to fairness such as the countries capability to reduce emissions (wealth) or responsibility for past emissions and result in even greater reductions. Both approaches highlight that current emissions reduction efforts of both the EU and Finland are not sufficient to be in line with the Paris Agreement long term temperature goal and much faster reductions are required.

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

MAGIC is a multidisciplinary Horizon 2020 project which investigates how scientists and decision makers can work together to develop strategies needed for a successful implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. MAGIC’s innovative approach focuses on key components of the Europe 2020 sustainability strategy: the water, food, energy and land use nexus. A successful implementation of the strategy needs to identify feasible, viable and desirable policies at multiple levels of aggregation and spatial scales (EU and individual states). Through implementing a nexus dialogue space, supported by a Nexus knowledge hub, the project will disseminate results and thus enable a successful implementation of the Europe 2020 strategy. The project is a collaboration of ten European universities and research institutes.
Climate Analytics at a Glance

55 Staff

46% Female

54% Male

35 Research Staff

23 Nationalities

Australia  Belgium  Benin  Brazil  Canada  Colombia  Ethiopia  France

Germany  India  Italy  Ireland  Jamaica  Lithuania  Nepal  The Netherlands

Pakistan  Philippines  Poland  Togo  Trinidad & Tobago  Turkey  United Kingdom
Vision
Supporting science-based policy to prevent dangerous climate change, enabling sustainable development.

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

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

6
Major Reports

36
Events and Workshops

40
Partner Organisations

3000+
Twitter followers

1500+
Facebook followers
In 2008, 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. In the following years, a number of projects were launched that would shape the organisation’s work and mission. These projects centred around providing scientific, political and policy analyses and support in UNFCCC and related negotiations to SIDS and LDCs as well as tracking global emissions commitments. Our science and policy experts also made major contributions to the UNEP Emissions Gap Report, the first in a series of reports which assess the compatibility of climate action with the 2°C and 1.5°C temperature goals and the gap between them.

**Milestone Reports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>UNEP EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>UNEP BRIDGING THE EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>WORLD BANK TURN DOWN THE HEAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Why a 4°C warmer world must be avoided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UNEP EMISSIONS GAP REPORT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARIS AGREEMENT
For the first time, world leaders agree 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.

LAUNCH OF IMPACT
Building on the successes and lessons learned from the flagship project SURVIVE, IMPACT was launched in 2016. It is a cross-cutting, multi-faceted project that aims to strengthen the connections between the scientific assessments of climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to help enable access to finance and help SIDS and LDCs implement concrete projects.

LAUNCH OF MAGIC AND RIPPLES
The COP21 outcome presents an important new strategic context for EU climate policy. RIPPLES aims to provide an analysis of NDCs and mitigation pathways. MAGIC looks at how the EU 2020 Strategy can achieve its goal of smart, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, taking into account the complex nexus between water, food, energy, land use and climate change.

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

FIRST UNEP ADAPTATION GAP REPORT
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)

WORLD BANK TURN DOWN THE HEAT
Confronting the new climate normal

UNEP AFRICA’S ADAPTATION GAP REPORT
Climate change impacts, adaptation challenges and costs in Africa

UNEP EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2013

WORLD BANK TURN DOWN THE HEAT
Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts and the Case for Resilience

UNEP AFRICA’S ADAPTATION GAP REPORT

UNEP EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2015

UNEP ADAPTATION FINANCE GAP REPORT 2015

UNEP EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2016

UNEP EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2016

THE LOW CARBON MONITOR
Introducing the Team

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:**
- michiel.schaeffer@climateanalytics.org
- bill.hare@climateanalytics.org

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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 greenhouse gas 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 three other research institutes. The analyses are made publicly available, thereby increasing transparency and encouraging countries to make 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:**
- marcia.rocha@climateanalytics.org
- andrzej.ancygier@climateanalytics.org

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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

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2016 Annual Report
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 and 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
- Transformational climate finance
- IPCC processes
- Capacity building and training

| Contact: | damon.jones@climateanalytics.org |

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

| Contact: | claudia.dietrich@climateanalytics.org |

DEVELOPMENT / COMMUNICATIONS

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

| Contact: | lorraine.brindel@climateanalytics.org |

2016 Annual Report
Africa is one of the regions projected to be most affected by the adverse effects of climate change. Since founding Climate Analytics Lomé in 2014, we have been able to build a considerable network of key regional partners and stakeholders, enabling us to accommodate the particular vulnerability of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Africa. We have expanded our work continuously on the African continent to meet the growing demand of issues relating to African LDC participation in international climate negotiations. In 2016, our Lomé office led three successful projects focusing on francophone African countries.

One key element in the successful engagement of francophone LDCs in international climate negotiations is a comprehensive understanding of findings and agreements made during past UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties. Thus our Lomé team collaborated with the IFDD (Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable) to create relevant tools in order to facilitate this important aspect: on the one hand, the 2016 edition of the negotiators’ guide which aims at helping francophone negotiators and participants better understand the challenges of COP 22; on the other hand, the LEF article, No 104, on the Paris Agreement.

The negotiators guide not only analyses the COP 21 outcomes in detail, but also deciphers the Paris
Agreement on issues regarding the permanent subsidiary bodies. It also presents major subjects of debate which were central to COP 22.

The LEF Article No 104 contains a detailed analysis of the Paris Agreement and its legal implications in French. It also focuses on the challenges of implementing the Paris Agreement, namely financing, transparency and capacity building.

Another focus in 2016 was the effective implementation of ambitious regional climate action. The formulation of national climate change adaptation plans (NAP) is a direct outcome of this. Since NAPs are seen as an important driver for comprehensive climate action up to and particularly beyond 2020, LDCs in particular are invited to formulate and implement their own plan. As part of that, Climate Analytics Lomé, in collaboration with GIZ, elaborated the funding strategy of the NAP process in Togo. The next step in enabling the completion of the inventory of adaptation funding nationally and developing strategic options for financing the NAP process includes the identification of necessary prerequisites. Here, we were able to provide profound knowledge and deep insights into the regional and national needs of African LDCs.
In 2016, the climate community faced a critical challenge: how to maximise the synergies between the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement in the implementation of these two global frameworks. Showing their continued leadership, many small island states and least developed countries were among the first to ratify the Agreement, contributing to the momentum that led to its early entry into force.

Our New York office, Climate Analytics Inc., provides scientific, policy and legal support to our stakeholders – Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - at the epicenter of world diplomacy by anchoring the 1.5°C Paris Agreement limit on the UN agenda and providing opportunities to amplify voices of the vulnerable countries.

Our presence in New York contributed to provide a platform for debating vulnerable countries’ concerns, the strong linkages between reaching the Paris Agreement goals and avoiding development roll-back. At two events, we brought together scientists, policy analysts, vulnerable country diplomats, civil society and financial institution representatives to look at the big picture of this complex puzzle.

**Meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement - update on the science and urgency of entry into force**

Our April event on the eve of the high-level Paris Agreement Signing Ceremony focused on various scenarios for the early entry into force of the Agreement, the next steps in its implementation and key milestones to put the world on the right track to limit warming to 1.5°C. Our experts were joined by
prominent panelists, including SIDS UN ambassadors and the chair of the LDC group.

Our panelists included Marshall Islands Climate Change Ambassador Tony De Brum, Palau's UN Ambassador Caleb Otto, Solomon Islands’ Ambassador Colin Beck, LDC Group Chair Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu and Mafalda Duarte, Manager of the Climate Investment Funds.

**The 1.5°C temperature limit – a better climate for growth, development and food security**

Another event organised by our New York office, on the margins of the UN General Assembly, during the Climate Week NYC was another opportunity to strengthen the case for the 1.5°C limit. Our event focused on showing how delivering on the 1.5°C temperature limit of the Paris Agreement will not only avoid severe risks and damages, especially to the most vulnerable, but will strongly contribute to global prosperity through enhanced food security, energy independence, health and wellbeing, livelihoods and resilience, in other words, to meeting the SDGs.

To debate these intricate issues, we convened a panel of prominent experts including Ban Ki-moon’s principal climate change advisor, Selwin Hart, respected physicist Dr. Michael Oppenheimer, Saint Lucia’s climate champion and former minister, Dr. James Fletcher and National Resources Defense Council’s renewable energy director Nathanael Greene. They not only provided deep insights into the scientific and political aspects of achieving this temperature goal, but also a private sector renewable energy perspective.
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.

### FUNDERS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit, Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative (BMUB IKI)
- Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
- Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI)
- Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
- ClimateWorks Foundation (CW)
- Commission des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC)
- European Climate Foundation (ECF)
- Energies 2050
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Hewlett Foundation
- Horizon 2020 EU
- International Policy and Politics Initiative (IPPI)
- Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD)
- KR Foundation
- Norwegian Environment Agency
- SITRA - Finnish Innovation Fund
- The Climate Institute
- UNICEF
- Umwelt Bundesamt (UBA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- The Wilderness Society
- World Bank

**TOTAL** €3,820,000

### EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Costs</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>€2,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and Workshop Costs</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>€930,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners (including subcontractors)</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>€390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Costs</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>€370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>€10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** €3,940,000

### PERSONNEL COSTS

- **Climate Science**: 26%
- **Climate Diplomacy & Finance**: 22%
- **Climate Policy**: 17%
- **Implementation Strategies**: 14%
- **Management and Operations**: 13%
- **Communications**: 8%
2016 Partners

- The James Hutton Institute JHI
- University of Wageningen WUR
- University of Twente UT
- University of Bergen UiB
- EC-Joint Research Centre EC-JRC
- Università Napoli Federico II UNFII
- Instituto Tecnológico de Canarias ITC
- Fondazione Centro Euro Mediterraneo Sui Cambiamenti Climatici
- Fundacja Instytut Studiow Strukturalnych IBS
- Agenzia Nazionale Per Le Nuove Tecnologie l'Energia E Lo Sviluppo Economico Sostenibile ENEA
- Bruegel Asbl
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique CNRS
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel VUB
- University College London UCL

2016 Financial Supporters

- Fundacao Coordenacao De Projetos Pesquisas Estudos Tecnologicos COPPETEC
- Climate Strategies
- University of East Anglia UEA
- Sofiski Universitet Sveti Kliment Ohridski
- Tsinghua University
- University of Oxford
- University of Cape Town
- University of Addis Ababa
- University of Nigeria
- Institut National de Recherche en Agronomie
- University of Makerere
- University of Nigeria, Nsukka
- Eduardo Mondlane University
- IIASA
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.