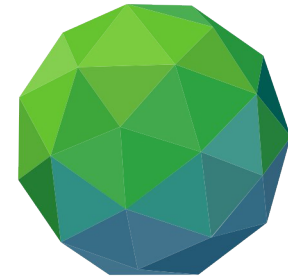


CLOSING REMARKS



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Kevin Horsburgh – Head of Climate Science, GCF

24 April 2024

GEOGRAPHY/FOCUS

There is a role for an expert communities of practice? (and guidance – but don't re-invent)

Local context/partnerships essential: true multidisciplinary. Local ownership of knowledge brokerage is more likely to succeed

Tools for decision making are country specific. Who makes those tools?

What is the relationship with more global communities of practice

How do we comm/reach between communities. How do we coordinated?

OTHER

Don't re-invent/Don't forget costs

Glossary/terminology (robust! Decision-makers, etc.)

Quality assurance/standardization of climate services

Ethical considerations around how info is used

Reflections

Reflections

EQUITY/VALUES/TRUST

Climate services must understand the decision-makers context, and then provide the information that is robust and useable (in that context)

Humility from the science community. Lose the egos

Local focus/concern is often NOT based on scientific information but local information being echoed on the ground (IPTK)

Adaptation service providers (and/or climate services) have to build trust with their stakeholders

Climate literacy (of whom?) is an important parallel driver (wider literacy around climate science; also, scientists need to learn to speak policy-literacy)

3 FACETS FOR ADAPTATION SERVICES

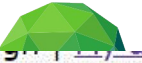


1. Access to all relevant information and ease of location

THE CLIMATE INFORMATION WIKI



- The wiki-style resource that supports easy location of and access to diverse climate change and vulnerability information including:
 - open-source information platforms and tools (e.g. for climate projections, global observational data, crop-modelling, water resources, etc., etc.)
 - climate change risk analyses by country and by sector
 - online training materials and capacity support for interpreting and using climate change information
 - practical guidance for writing proposals for climate finance
- It would:
 - expand and evolve in response to feedback from all users
 - give opportunity to comment on and debate the usage of information sources
 - provide guidance specific to those seeking climate finance (e.g. GCF) but could easily expand to serve other climate finance organizations (World Bank, GEF, AF)



Climate Information Gateway

Welcome to the Climate Information Gateway. This resource is being developed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with a range of partners on behalf of the climate action community to improve access to climate change and vulnerability information that is needed for planning, policy, and funding proposals. By assembling all information relevant to climate hazards and potential responses in a free Wiki-style resource, the Climate Information Gateway seeks to reduce barriers to the incorporation of climate change information into national policies, plans and investments.

Contributors to this site include international climate change experts, multilateral climate funds, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS), and various other technical partners.

The Gateway is a Wiki-style resource offering:

- online training materials and capacity support
- practical detailed guidance for writing proposals for climate finance
- open-source information platforms and tools (e.g. for climate model projections, or sector-specific modeling tools)
- country and sector level risk and vulnerability analyses
- TBD
-

This beta version of the Gateway was launched at the Second Global Forum on Climate Science Information (10-12 October 2023 in Abu Dhabi) and will evolve rapidly as the editor community increases

Answers to [FAQ](#) can be found here

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Platforms for accessing climate projections and observational climate data



When developing proposals (e.g. to a funding agency such as the GCF) developers should make use of the best available data, which may come from a variety of sources, and be adapted to data availability, context and capacities for a specific country or region. Recognizing the significant variation in data availability across countries and contexts, it is clear that funding bodies should not be prescriptive regarding the use of any specific data source.

For modelled future climate, a number of community tools and information platforms exist to assist in the retrieval and analysis of climate model projections. Planners and proposal developers should use the information platforms and future climate data specific to the risk and hazard of their proposal, and should seek consensus amongst different data sources where possible. The IPCC stresses the value of developing an analysis using multiple lines of evidence and this approach ("distillation") is strongly endorsed here, including the use of local, traditional, and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in the articulation of the climate risks.

The [IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas](#) is a novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report. The Interactive Atlas has two components. The first (regional information) includes the ability to generate global maps and a number of regionally aggregated products for observed and projected climate change for time periods, emissions scenarios or global warming levels of interest. The second component (regional synthesis) provides qualitative information about changes in climatic impact-drivers (CIDs) in several categories such as heat and cold, wet and dry, or coastal and oceanic.

The [Climate Information Portal](#) is a user-friendly resource developed by the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), on behalf of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This platform provides easy access to many pre-calculated climate indicators (both weather and water variables), derived from CMIP6 and CORDEX climate models. The platform also provides a good [introduction to climate models and methods](#) for non-specialists.

The [Copernicus Climate Change Service \(C3S\)](#) supports society by providing authoritative information about the past, present and future climate in Europe and the rest of the World. It offers free and open access to climate data and tools based on the best available science. C3S provides climate data and information on impacts on a range of topics and sectoral areas through its Climate Data Store (CDS). The CDS is designed to enable users to tailor services to more specific public or commercial needs.

The [Climate Data Guide](#) from the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) provides concise and reliable information on the strengths and limitations of the key observational data sets, tools and methods used to evaluate (or initialize or force) Earth system models and to understand the climate system. Citable expert commentaries are authored by experienced data users and developers, enabling a diverse user community to access and understand the data that underpin climate science.

The [NASA Sea Level Projection Tool](#) allows users to visualize and download the sea level projection data from the IPCC 6th Assessment Report (AR6). The goal of this tool is to provide easy and improved access and visualization to the consensus projections found in the report. The target audience is intended to be broad, allowing a general audience and scientists alike to interact with the information contained in the AR6. The tool allows users to view both global and regional sea level projections from 2020 to 2150, along with how these projections differ depending on future scenario. Users can click on a point anywhere in the ocean to obtain the IPCC projection of sea level for that individual location.

Here are some expert commentaries (left) and recent applications (right)

Expert views on the climate model projection resources

This section can act as a blog or a Q&A section for the resources

Here are some recent applications of the materials (e.g. in funding proposals or in national plans and strategies such as NAPs)

3 FACETS FOR ADAPTATION SERVICES



1. Access to all relevant information and ease of location

2. Advice and guidance on the distillation/integration/co-production process

Figure 4. Seven steps of climate impact assessment

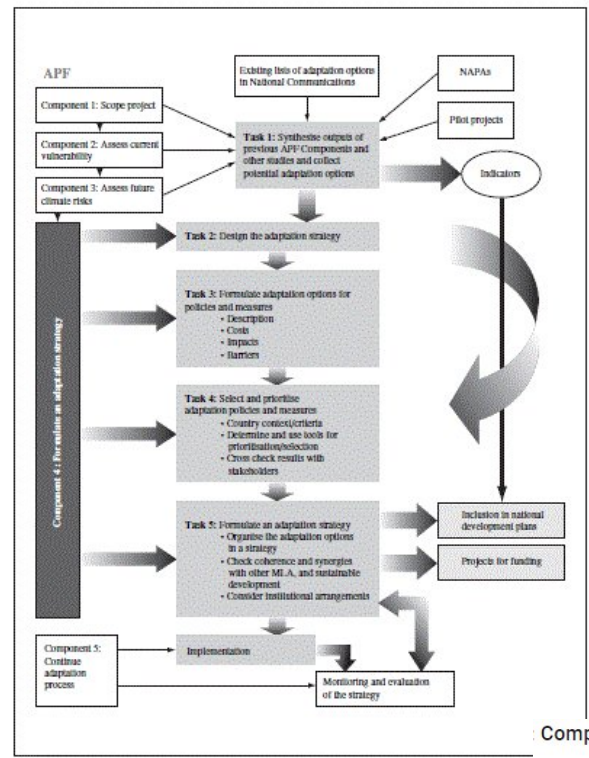
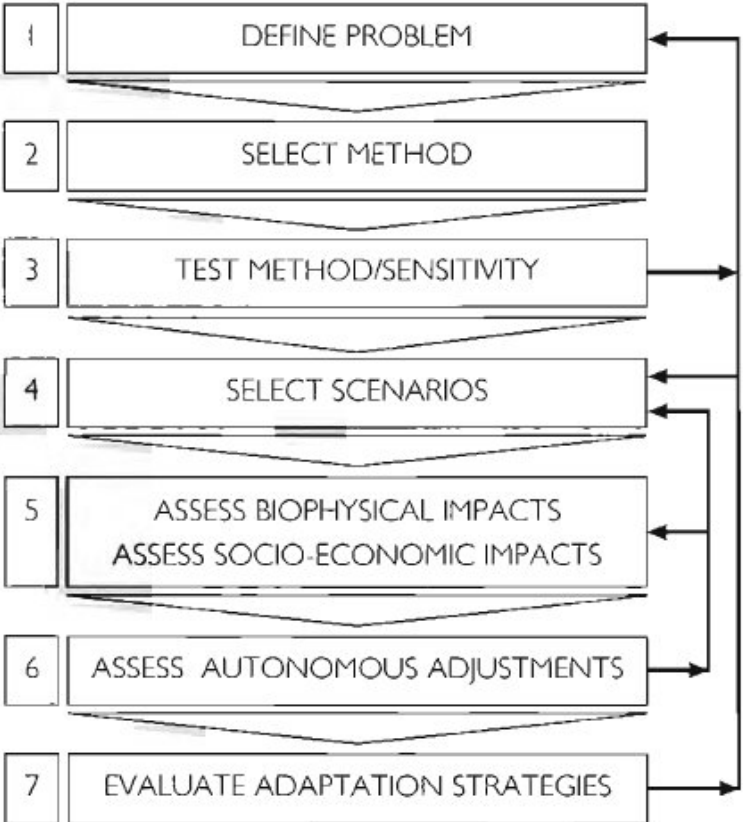
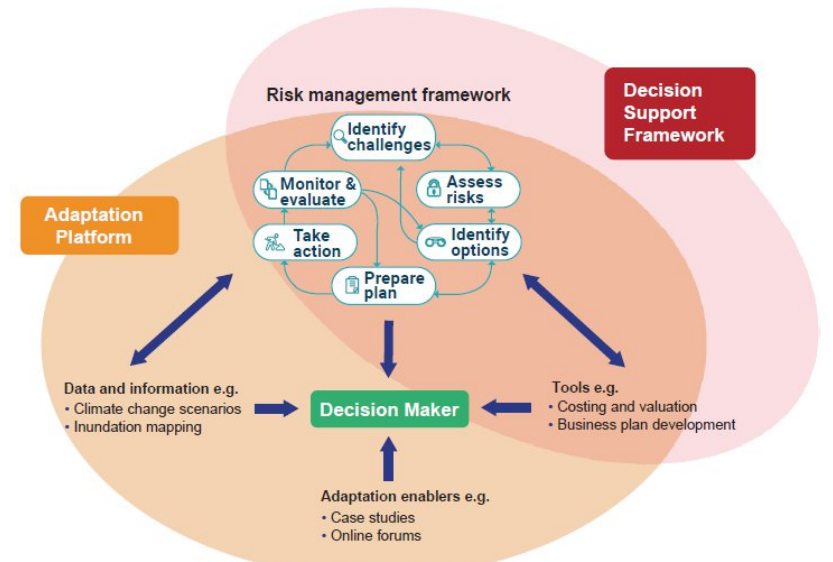


Figure 8-2: Component four in the Adaptation Policy Framework context

Components of a typical adaptation platform and decision-support framework. After: Palutikof Street and Gardiner (2019).

IPCC Technical Guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptations(1994)

UNDP Adaptation Policy Frameworks for Climate ChangeF (2004)



Climate Risk Profile Wajir County

Highlights

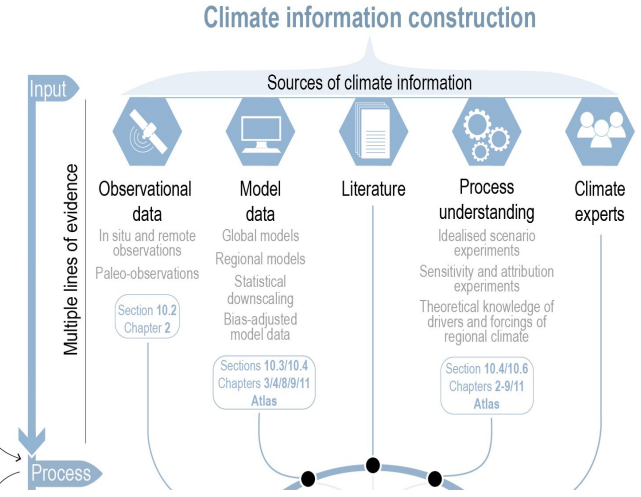
Adaptation Decision Making

Climate Adaptation Options Explorer (ADX)

The ADx tool is designed to operate as a meta-tool in which several promising decision methods can be compared to provide support to adaptation planning.

Brainstorm to Identify Factors

- Create
- Lists
 - Tables
 - Categories
 - Visualisations
 - Mind map



The Mission Solutions Knowledge and Data N

Regional Adaptation Support Tool

3 FACETS FOR ADAPTATION SERVICES



1. Access to all relevant information and ease of location

2. Advice and guidance on the distillation and co-production process

3. A trusted expert community who can do this

1 Strengthen climate service capacity and capability, particularly in NMHSs

- Improve availability of, access to, and use of, climate information, providing scientific and technical support
- Establish National Frameworks for Climate Services, and National Climate Fora, and link to regional structures

2 Support climate policy and finance with authoritative information

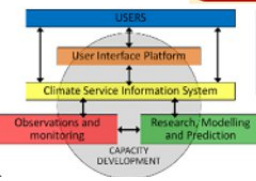
- Produce regular reports and advice to support adaptation and mitigation (e.g., State of Climate Services; ENSO Bulletins; Climate Updates. Build on IPCC knowledge)
- Provide tools and expertise to help incorporate climate science into action

3 Develop Standards, Quality Management and Capacity Development

- Assess and develop Climate Service capacities (basic to essential)
- Produce guidance on standards and competencies (through training and education)

4 Develop the climate services value chain

- Scientific capability (including Obs., data, WCRP)



TikTok
<https://www.tiktok.com/tag/climatechange>

climatechange

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FINAL REMARKS



- 'Climate services' is not a new idea. But a refresh with a clear, improved connection with users is timely
- Products are not sufficient. Success is seeing them contribute to decisions
- Huge literature on adaptation support/decision support? Has it informed, or why has it not? What are we doing / going to do that it hasn't done?
- Climate finance community can provide a 'demand' for the goals we are talking about (if we can arrive at clear 'good practices' that countries choose to adopt/use)