## **Green Climate Fund**

# Climate Finance – A Solution of Adaptation to Sea Level Rise

at the 8th World Ocean Forum

September 17, 2014 Busan, South Korea

# What is the Green Climate Fund?

- A new global climate financing mechanism
- Agreed by 194 Parties to the UNFCCC
- Provide support to developing countries
- Mitigation reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Adaptation adapt to unavoidable impact from climate change



# Paradigm Shift: towards low-emission, climate-resilient growth

- Maximize impact, consistent with national development priorities of recipient countries
- Balance adaptation and mitigation
- Making the best investments viable with minimum concessionality
- Extending reach through a range of agencies and intermediaries
- Mobilizing private sector investment

4

#### Climate Change is threatening the Oceans



#### and the most vulnerable population...



Relative vulnerability of coastal deltas as shown by the population potentially displaced by current sea-level trends to 2050 (Extreme = >1 million people displaced; High = 1 million to 50,000; Medium = 50,000 to 5,000). Source: IPCC

### **Allocation Framework & Portfolio Target**



- At least 50% to adaptation, of which at least half to vulnerable countries (LDCs, SIDs, African States)
- Geographic balance
- Engagement with the private sector, including through a significant allocation to the GCF Private Sector Facility
- Support for readiness and preparatory activities

#### **GCF's Initial Results Management Framework**

	Mitigation	Adaptation
Fund Level	<ol> <li>Reduced emissions through increased low-emission energy access and power generation;</li> <li>Reduced emissions through increased access to low-emission transport;</li> <li>Reduced emissions from buildings, cities, industries and appliances;</li> <li>Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through sustainable forest management and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions;</li> <li>Increased resilience of health and well- being, and food and water security;</li> <li>Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change threats;</li> <li>Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services;</li> </ol>
Project / Program Level	<ol> <li>Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for low-emission planning and development;</li> <li>Increased number of small, medium and large low-emission power suppliers;</li> <li>Lower energy intensity of buildings, cities, industries, and appliances;</li> <li>Increased use of low-carbon transport;</li> <li>Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions;</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for <i>climate-responsive planning and development</i>,</li> <li>Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making;</li> <li>Strengthened <i>adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</i>;</li> <li>Strengthened <i>awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes</i>;</li> </ol>



## Challenges and projections

- Cost of adaptation to climate change is relatively high in SIDS: infrastructural works generally require large up-front overhead costs → need international assistance
- Mal-adaptation should be avoided: resettlement and migration should be regarded as a last resort on islands, as they may actually discourage viable adaptation initiatives, by fostering over-dependence on external support.
- High financing needs and big gaps in adaptation: US\$ 70-100 billion per annum by 2050 (IPCC)
- Linkage and synergies between Adaptation and Mitigation: the absence of Mitigation may make Adaptation more costly
- Global efforts are vital to tackle climate change

# Please engage with us !

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