

# 2023

Annual report



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# Foreword

2023, for a number of reasons, has been heralded as a turning point for the energy transition, and the beginning of the end of fossil fuels.

The fossil fuel phase out was a major focus of COP28 in Dubai, culminating in its first explicit mention in a decision text in which all countries agreed to a transition away from all fossil fuels. This is a huge moment and a major win for vulnerable countries and communities around the world.

It's possible that we're even further ahead in this shift than we think – our analysis shows that we may be on track to meet the IPCC's deadline of peaking global greenhouse gas emissions ahead of 2025.

But this optimism must be tempered by the escalating impacts of climate change felt by people all around the world. 2023 was the hottest year ever recorded, and already we are seeing our home change beyond recognition by heat, fires, storms and flooding.

As an organisation we are working hard to press on, pushing to accelerate climate action wherever we can make a difference. Whether it be through new analysis on solutions, our science, or the work that we are doing in vulnerable countries to finance and implement national climate action.

It's not always easy to illustrate what can be done; inertia in the system means we often don't see the fruits right away. But we at Climate Analytics share a common feeling of responsibility, and urgency. I'm incredibly proud of our amazing team and the work that they've done this year. We have a reputation as a responsive, progressive, science-based thought leader and that is down to them.

As ever, I'd like to thank everyone who read, engaged with and supported our work in 2023. What we do would not be possible without you.

See you in 2024,

**Bill Hare**  
CEO, *Climate Analytics*



# Our mission

Climate Analytics is a global climate science and policy institute engaged around the world in driving and supporting climate action aligned to the 1.5°C warming limit.

We connect science and policy to empower vulnerable countries in international climate negotiations and inform national planning with targeted research, analysis and support.

Our international team of 130 experts and support staff work from our headquarters in Berlin and our regional offices in Africa, Australia and the Pacific, the Caribbean, North America and South Asia.



## Our vision

We want a climate-safe, sustainable and just future for all.

## Our mission

We deliver cutting-edge science, analysis and support to accelerate climate action to limit warming below 1.5°C. Our work empowers countries, communities and peoples on the frontlines of the climate crisis.



# Our expertise



## Climate impacts and risks

We research how climate impacts – from storms and droughts to fires and water scarcity – affect peoples and ecosystems around the world, and what could happen at higher levels of warming.



## Adaptation

We innovate and advise on science-based adaptation planning with a special focus on transformational change to address long-term challenges.



## Loss and damage

For over a decade we have been both building the scientific evidence base for loss and damage, and following and supporting the negotiations on this issue in the UN climate negotiations.



## Decarbonisation targets and 1.5°C pathways

We develop new methods to calculate the emission reductions needed to decarbonise in line with 1.5°C at the global, regional and national levels based on the latest science.



## Climate finance

Our team supports developing countries to access climate finance and deliver on their climate mitigation and adaptation objectives.



## Climate diplomacy

We provide strategic, technical and real-time negotiations support and capacity building to countries on the frontlines of the climate crisis, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in international climate forums including the UNFCCC, IPCC and the GCF.



## Climate justice

We support the development of inclusive climate policies, conduct scientific research on equitable and fair climate action, support for just transition and provide thought leadership on climate justice.



## The 1.5°C limit

We have pioneered science detailing the impacts of warming at 1.5°C compared to higher levels of warming to illustrate the relevance and urgency of climate action.

# Impact



# The hottest year on record

It's now confirmed that 2023 is the hottest year ever recorded. Over the summer seasons we saw unprecedented wet bulb temperatures (numbers that take humidity into account) in Asia. Fires ripped through Southern Europe and North America. Coastal communities in Asia, Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean faced intense tropical storms.



A key driver of the uptick of heat was the El Niño cycle, which is interacting with, and on top of, warming from greenhouse gases. We [unpicked this phenomenon](#) in a blog, explaining what this shorter-term cycle means for the long term temperature target of 1.5°C. Dr Winnie Asiti and Dr Shruti Nath [co-wrote a piece](#) on how in East Africa, El Niño actually means more rain and flooding, raising water security issues for a region that for the past few years has been going through its worst drought in decades.

Our scientists were out in the media, working hard to frame these extreme events in the context of climate change for the wider public. Throughout the summer, Dr Fahad Saeed spoke to outlets such as [The Guardian](#), [the BBC](#) and [Grist](#) about his work on heat extremes and population vulnerabilities to highlight its impacts on the poor and on people's abilities to safely work.



When Cyclone Mocha [intensified extremely quickly](#) before it hit Bangladesh and Myanmar, Dr Peter Pfliegerer ran a bespoke analysis using his groundbreaking research on high sea surface temperatures – a clear indicator linked to climate change – and tropical cyclones. He was able to quickly show how climate change influenced these kinds of storms. His analysis was covered by 150 media outlets.

We also published new peer-reviewed work on compound extreme events, showing how climate impacts, like concurrent heatwaves, are a [serious threat](#) to global food production.

Finally, we worked with our experts to frame these escalating climate impacts and rising temperatures in context with the rapidly expanding energy transition to demonstrate that rapid change is taking place. Too often we see doomism creep into the narrative on the 1.5°C warming limit, exactly when we should be redoubling our efforts to keep below it. As climate impacts worsen, we must stand firm on what the path forward can still be, if our leaders are able and willing to tackle emissions head on.



# Taking stock of climate action



2023 saw the conclusion of the first Global Stocktake (GST), which was lauded by many as the first test of the Paris Agreement. Taking place over two years, the GST measures progress against the goals set out in Paris, identifying gaps where progress still to be made. This is intended to inform the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions.

Our diplomacy team provided real time technical support to small islands and least developed countries throughout the entirety of the GST process. Once the decision text was out, our experts and scientists [published an explainer](#) of the outcome, highlighting the ambitious aspects as well as areas that could be misinterpreted.



Early on in the year, the IPCC published its Synthesis Report for the Sixth Assessment cycle. Our experts dug through the report to highlight the key messages from the cycle relevant to policymakers in a [comment piece](#), including that the first milestone on the path to limiting warming to 1.5°C is peaking global emissions by 2025.



Against the backdrop of tracking progress on climate action, our flagship project with partners at NewClimate Institute, the Climate Action Tracker, provided its two key updates on how climate action is projected to bend the temperature curve down: one at the [Bonn sessions](#) in June, and one [during COP28](#). Both pointed to stalled climate ambition and insufficient action, while also drawing focus to fossil fuel expansion plans that are incompatible with limiting warming to 1.5°C.



Our experts also coauthored the [State of Climate Action 2023](#), highlighting where progress on climate action has stalled or even gone backward, and showing that only electric vehicle sales are moving at the pace needed for 1.5°C.

We were also coauthors on the [2023 Production Gap Report](#), drawing attention to the supply side of the fossil fuel phase out equation, and showing how governments are still planning to produce more than double the amount of fossil fuels in 2030 than would be consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C.

# Debunking false solutions



As the energy transition gathers pace, new and incumbent technologies are competing for their place in the new paradigm. The necessary pace of change raises the stakes, and the risk that precious time, money and resources might be attracted by technologies that don't deliver on their professed mitigation potential is very, very real. Throughout the year we did our best to sense check these claims with established science.



The steady increase in corporate and national net zero targets in recent years raises critically important questions as to what role, if any, offsets can play as legitimate substitutes for direct emission reductions. Our [report on offsets](#) showed how their shortcomings mean that any reliance on offsets to achieve climate goals would endanger them, with a particular focus on the Australian context.

Solar Radiation Modification, or solar geoengineering, where higher amounts of sunlight are reflected back into space by altering either the Earth's surface or atmosphere, continues to be pushed by advocates in multiple international fora, despite scientific concerns about its deployment.

We published [new peer-reviewed work](#) adding concerns about deployment length: [showing that](#) in more than 350 emission scenarios out to 2500, no scenario consistent with current climate targets sees it deployed for less than 100 years and most scenarios see solar radiation management deployed between 150-300 years – a multigenerational commitment. We also produced [a brief](#) on the latest scientific work on the risks of geoengineering for policymakers.



At the COP in Dubai, carbon capture and storage (CCS) became an incredibly important subject as the word “unabated” was proposed as a way to soften language on the fossil fuel phase out, implying that fossil fuels still have a future if they are ‘abated’. We published [an analysis](#) of a future in which we limited warming to 1.5°C through a very high reliance on CCS. The results were stark – CCS could unleash a carbon bomb of 86 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2050 if capture rates only reach the 50% reported by some existing projects. Our work was covered in [the Guardian](#) and [AFP](#).

Finally, the Climate Action Tracker [did an analysis](#) of the dozens of sectoral initiatives announced on the sidelines of the COP, showing that many of them lack either the ambition, clarity, coverage or accountability needed to really make a difference. Of the total emissions savings that could be achieved by the pledges, around a quarter had already been included in government NDCs, around a quarter is additional and achievable, and around half is unlikely to be achieved without further action to improve the initiatives.

A key highlight within the pledges is the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Pledge (the tripling goal), which could close about a third of the gap between current policies and 1.5°C in 2030, if fully implemented.



# Peaking emissions: a key first step towards 1.5°C

Reaching peak global greenhouse gas emissions – the point at which emissions stop growing and start falling – will be a crucial inflection point for the world. Instead of speeding in the wrong direction, we could finally say we’re making the turn towards our collective climate goals.

The IPCC says peaking before 2025 is a critical step to keep the 1.5°C limit within reach. With emissions rising once again between 2022 and 2023, this leaves limited time to act.

To assess if we can meet this milestone, we undertook a project funded by the ClimateWorks Foundation to look at when global emissions might peak, as well as what we can do to get there in time.



Our **major report** finds that there is a 70% chance that emissions start falling in 2024 if current clean technology growth trends continue and some progress is made to cut non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This would make 2023 the year of peak emissions – meeting the IPCC deadline.

The continued explosive growth of wind and solar in particular would push fossil fuels out of the power sector, leading to peak coal in 2023 and peak gas in 2024. Meanwhile, continued growth in electric vehicles could lead to peak oil in 2025.

However, peaking emissions on its own is not enough to limit warming to 1.5°C. In our continued acceleration scenario, where clean energy trends continue to accelerate as they have been in recent years, global emissions only fall 10% by 2030 relative to 2019 levels. This is less than a quarter of the way towards the 43% cuts the IPCC says is needed to keep the Paris Agreement goal within reach. Although a key milestone, a global peak must be followed by a sharp and sustained fall in emissions over the following years.

The peaking analysis was covered in more than 200 media outlets after its launch in late November. The final text from the Global Stocktake also acknowledged the need to peak emissions ahead of 2025, though in a watered down version of a previous commitment to peak emissions ahead of 2025.



# Racing toward renewables



A clear thrust that emerged from the Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue in 2023 was the need for a concrete goal on scaling up renewables as part of an ambitious outcome for the global stocktake: namely tripling renewables.



During the subsidiary body sessions in Bonn in June we launched [a report](#), “2030 targets aligned to 1.5°C: evidence from the latest global pathways” to stress-test the tripling goal and paint a picture of what ambitious science-aligned targets for renewables scale up and fossil fuel phase out would look like.

We showed that at least 1.5 TW of new wind and solar capacity would be needed per year by 2030 – a five-fold increase from 2022 levels of 0.3 TW/yr, roughly in line with the proposed tripling goal. Fossil fuel production needs to be cut by 6% each year from 2022 onwards to reduce fossil fuel use by around 40% over the decade.

We also built on our methods and expertise in downscaling global decarbonisation pathways to the national level to pull out these key benchmarks for climate action.

Looking at South Korea, we collaborated with longtime partners Solutions For Our Climate, and modelled [the path to clean electricity](#), in line with the Paris Agreement. Our analysis debunks the narrative that gas could be a transition fuel in South Korea, showing that gas use for electricity needs to decline by 90% by 2030, to be completely phased out by 2034. There is no room for new plants.



Also in Asia, we delved into the [power sector transition in the Philippines](#) and unveiled a ground-breaking roadmap for a 1.5°C future for the country’s power sector, advocating for a bold shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

“With the right international funding and policies in place, the Philippines could transition its power sector to near-100% renewable energy,” our economist and report lead author Dr Nandini Das [told the Philippines Star](#).



# Finance for loss and damage



After the historic agreement to establish a fund for loss and damage at COP27, 2023 saw countries appoint transitional committee representatives to carve out a plan for a fund to be delivered by COP28.

Following hard rounds of negotiations, a last minute agreement was drafted in the weeks leading up to the Dubai COP. The decision text on the fund was then adopted in the opening plenary – another seminal moment for an issue that even four years ago, was considered a non-starter in the negotiations.

Our diplomacy team provided direct support to the Least Developed Countries’ representatives on the transitional committee, while our scientific experts both **followed and produced explainers** on the developments coming out from the committee.

Meanwhile our scientists continued to develop the scientific basis for loss and damage finance, both through **communicating research gaps** to the wider science community and by adding to the scientific basis for the fund with **peer-reviewed research**.

In the weeks leading up to COP, we published **a new analysis** that calculates damage estimates from the 25 biggest emitting oil and gas companies and compares these with their financial gains. The findings, showing that carbon majors could have paid for their historical damages and still made \$10 trillion, were especially salient as oil and gas companies continued to report record profits. At COP28, a taskforce was **set up** led by Kenya and France, to explore fossil fuel international taxation for climate finance.



# Towards metrics for adaptation

Where adaptation is quantified in climate assessments, it is often highly simplistic or constrained to specific options. As a consequence, there is limited global evidence on the costs and ability of adaptation to respond to mounting climate risks, which leads to an under-representation of adaptation when evaluating climate policy costs.

As the negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation progressed in 2023, it became clear that there was a lack of consensus on quantifiable aspects of adaptation progress, especially to any degree that could be useful for policymakers and practitioners. This culminated in the COP28 decision text expressly asking the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to update its technical guidelines for assessing climate impacts and adaptation in its next cycle of work.

Throughout the year, our science team continued their work to spearhead innovative approaches to providing robust adaptation metrics in the [scientific literature](#), as well as contributing [thought leadership](#) on research gaps to key publications like Nature Climate Change.



Key peer-reviewed research also advanced our understanding of [constraints to adaptation](#), how and when they could be overcome under future warming scenarios, and where there are hard limits to what we will be able to achieve through adaptation. We also published research on [what this means for finance provision](#) for adaptation.

Finally, we made significant strides in our Horizon Europe project [PROVIDE](#), which aims to produce high-resolution modelling on a variety of spatial scales. The [Climate Risk Dashboard](#) produced under the project lets users explore climate impacts under different global warming scenarios. The goal of the project is to allow risk thresholds to be the starting point for adaptation planning.



# Climate action on the ground



Adequate finance for climate action is a major missing component for many developing countries, whose fiscal space is constricted by debt, and increasingly, climate-fuelled disasters.

To address this, we worked with the NDC Partnership in 2023 to support the Government of Antigua and Barbuda in developing an NDC financing strategy, investment roadmap and private sector NDC engagement strategy. We spoke to local business leaders, the chamber of commerce and associations to understand barriers to engagement and set out a strategy that speaks to the gaps, needs and entry points for greater private sector involvement in NDC implementation.

In Burkina Faso, our Africa office developed a resource mobilisation plan in consultation with government and local actors to help support its ambition on adaptation. The office also supported Uganda in developing guidelines that will serve as a framework for financial institutions to effectively manage and mitigate climate-related risks by integrating them into their business decisions and operations.

A key factor for financing is a stable, long-term direction of travel. In 2023, we helped Jamaica draft its **long-term strategy**, outlining a pathway to low-carbon, climate resilient development over the coming decades. It brings together the goals of Jamaica's first long term strategic development plan and its updated NDC to accelerate climate action out to 2050.

2023 also saw us kick off a new regional project to support Caribbean countries in implementing ambitious action and increasing the ambition of their climate targets alongside other key regional organisations. Six countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia) will receive tailor-made technical assistance to develop their NDCs due in 2025 and fast track implementation on the ground.



# Africa



At least 15,700 people lost their lives to extreme weather disasters in Africa last year, while 34 million others were affected. The outcome of the Africa Climate Summit, the [Nairobi Declaration](#), shows the ongoing commitment from African governments to reconcile economic development with strong climate action. However, access to finance remains the major challenge to implementing adaptation and mitigation actions, and for coping with the loss and damage associated with climate change.

Climate Analytics Africa supports African countries in mobilising financial resources for climate action and in implementing their NDCs and long term strategies.

In 2023, we conducted a [landscape analysis](#) of long-term low emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) in Africa. This analysis presents the state of LT-LEDS and identifies challenges and opportunities. We have supported a number of countries, notably Cote d'Ivoire and Togo, in the first phase of LT-LEDS development, which consists of defining a long-term national vision. We are in the process of drawing up a guide that will enable other African countries to embark on the development of their LT-LEDS.



As for NDCs, our [comparative analysis](#) of the first and second NDCs of West Africa's eleven Least Developed Countries reveals that each has improved on their first NDCs. Obtaining resources to implement these actions now remains the major challenge.

In 2023, we supported Niger, Senegal, Mali, Benin and Burkina Faso in their efforts to mobilise climate finance through capacity-building sessions on developing bankable project proposals for the Green Climate Fund. In Burkina-Faso, we assisted policymakers by drafting a training manual for members of the technical and scientific committee responsible for evaluating and approving concept notes and full project financing proposals for submission to the GCF, together with a digital tool to facilitate the evaluation process.

In Senegal, we created a tool for monitoring and verifying climate-related financial flows and developed a portfolio of low-carbon, climate-resilient projects with strong private sector involvement.

We are also in the process of supporting Uganda in developing guidelines for mainstreaming climate action in the financial sector and in building capacity to implement the guidelines.

To support adaptation action on the African continent, we ran capacity training workshops with members of the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC) on mobilising funding for climate change adaptation. And at the local level, we supported four communes in Togo in the development of their climate action plans.



# Australia and Pacific

The future of the gas industry was a major discussion point in Australia and Asia in 2023. Getting fossil gas out of the global energy system is a crucial step toward bringing emissions down to a 1.5°C pathway. The International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions scenario's latest release again made it clear that gas is not a transition fuel, and that no new gas fields can be developed if we are to limit warming to 1.5°C.



In 2023, Australia continued its dash for gas, bringing in **new legislation** undermining the targets of the Paris Agreement, as gas companies continued to push ahead with rapid expansion plans.

Our CEO Bill Hare **pointed out** to The Guardian that “There’s a really big democratic deficit between what the science and energy agencies... are saying needs to happen – which is no new fossil fuel development – and what governments are doing, which is facilitating and enabling expansion and development of fossil fuel resources.”

Our analysis revealed **loopholes** in the new Safeguard Mechanism Bill, primarily allowing unlimited offsets for gas and coal mining projects, which we detailed in another report highlighting **flaws in Australia's offsetting schemes**.

We also **mapped out** the many new coal and gas projects that would be addressed by the new legislation, arguing the government had **"significantly underestimated"** the likely emissions from new gas and coal projects by 2030.

Despite hopes that the legislation would halt major projects like the Beetaloo and Middle Arm expansion, it doesn't appear to have done so. Our team, led by Thomas Houlie, **uncovered** that the modelling done for the government was **"flat out wrong"** and highlighted the risk of skyrocketing emissions if such projects proceed unchecked.



Our journey through Asia's energy landscape reveals that with existing coal dominance in South and Southeast Asia, the region is also experiencing a gradual switch towards fossil gas. We identified the **key drivers needed** to align the region's coal phaseout with the Paris Agreement.

We examined the risk of stranded assets in the **LNG and oil shipbuilding industry** in South Korea, where the government plans to support the ongoing expansion of its LNG shipping sector. Dr Victor Maxwell, the lead author of the report, emphasised the urgent need for cleaner, resilient energy solutions in the country aligned with global energy transition pathways.



As we headed into COP28, it became clear the host country the UAE was intent on ensuring fossil fuels would be around for the long term. Our Australia and Pacific office supported Pacific Small Island Developing State negotiators, coordinators and ministers in their advocacy for high ambition across mitigation, the Global Stocktake, adaptation, and other key priorities.

# The Caribbean



Record-breaking temperatures in the Caribbean heightened the urgency of implementing effective measures to build resilience in 2023. Yet, the scientific evidence on climate change has not largely been at the forefront of Caribbean conversations. Climate Analytics Caribbean works to elevate public discourse and enhance support for governments to better guide climate policy.

At the launch of our [Islands All In for GST2023](#) project, we presented stark analysis showing that Trinidad and Tobago is warming 2.5 times faster than the global average. We presented the science, showing that without urgent course-correction on climate change and adaptation, the Caribbean will face worsening loss and infrastructural and environmental degradation.

Our opinion piece on [the Global Stocktake](#) and [media reports](#) enhanced awareness in the region of the state of global ambition on climate change and the role of the Caribbean. We commissioned a [film to bring the science of climate change to life](#) and document exceptional climate action taking place in the Caribbean. We felt it was important to bring to life stories focused on resilience in the face of great adversity.

Our Director Rueanna Haynes engaged key stakeholders and the wider public with numerous presentations and [interviews](#), also delivering in depth insights on regionally critical topics such as loss and damage and the just transition.



Projects focused on these topics were also central to our work, and included the development of a Caribbean-specific approach to climate justice – the key tenets of which we published in [a comment piece](#) on climate justice and the just transition for small islands.

A significant highlight was the work done by the Caribbean office to launch the paper [Defining a Regional Goal on Adaptation for the Caribbean](#). This was presented to an international audience at COP28 in Dubai, and received endorsement from leading Caribbean figures. The work continues to secure official adoption from the region's heads of state.

There can be no doubt – the Caribbean cannot thrive if we fail to keep 1.5°C alive. Climate Analytics Caribbean remains committed to facilitating a just transition to benefit all citizens.



# Europe

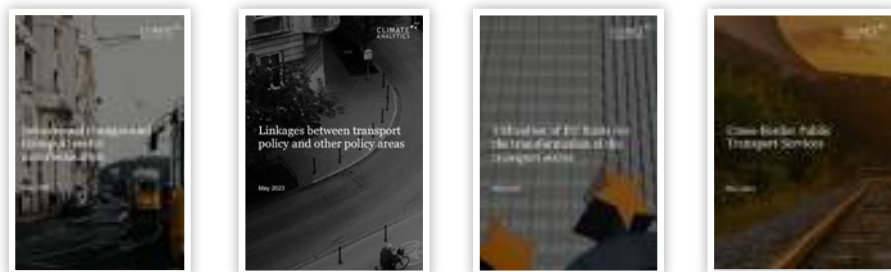


Europe's transport sector is decarbonising at a much slower pace than other sectors. By 2030, transport is projected to make up nearly half of the continent's total emissions.

To present solutions to this challenge, we organised a half-day event at our Berlin offices on passenger transport in Eastern Europe. The hybrid event was opened by the Lithuanian Minister for Transport and featured a presentation of our **TEDiT tool**, which allows users to explore the impact of factors like car occupancy rates on EU transport emissions.

Under the same **project**, we published a paper on **behavioural change**, exploring ideas from financial incentives to education to help change attitudes towards personal travel.

We also published **reports and policy briefs** on the project's four focus countries (Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania); analysed the links between **transport policy** and other policy areas, such as urban development, digitalisation and employment; explored different **sources of funding** to help transform the EU's transport sector; and discussed ways of improving **cross-border public transport** within the EU.



As a follow up to this, we launched a **new project** towards the end of the year on reducing emissions in power-intensive sectors in the Balkans.

Also on transport, we looked at best practice from Japan and Switzerland to help guide EU **rail policy** development, and looked at the global implications of the EU strengthening its **maritime regulations** on shipping emissions. We followed this up with a **comment piece** on the International Maritime Organization's disappointing emissions targets agreed under its climate strategy launched in July 2023.

Our paper on **critical materials** looks at how the EU can avoid bottlenecks in the supply of materials it needs for the energy transition. To help **guide EU policymakers**, we also analysed policy interventions from around the world on topics spanning fuel standards, electric vehicles and grid infrastructure.

Finally, we analysed how EU policy affects other countries. Our brief on the EU's **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism's (CBAM)** looks at the potential adverse impacts of the policy on least developed countries and how these can be minimised.



# North America



With two years until the deadline for submitting new NDCs, 2023 was a year to double down on our support to stakeholders to take the transformative steps needed to reduce emissions and build resilience.

For our North America team, this meant increased attention for our access to finance and implementation work with countries, and engaging with partners at the United Nations to help drive agenda alignment with the UNFCCC, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the upcoming Fourth Small Island Developing States Conference.

The Director of Climate Analytics North America Fran Fuller spoke at the Fourth Global NDC Conference on strengthening synergies between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda as part of the 2023 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, highlighting lessons, best practices and continued challenges from our on-the-ground work. More progress is needed on finance reform and increased access for high-indebted, capacity constrained countries to increase the ambition of their next round of climate targets.

Also in the United Nations space, our experts supported the Alliance of Small Island States Chair and the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to host a roundtable on loss and damage. The roundtable included discussions on finance for Loss and Damage, synergies across the climate and development agendas, and ways to advance progress on the issue out to the fourth Small Island Developing States Conference.



A key milestone in the year was our annual New York Climate Week event. The event **What the Ambition Summit means for COP28** convened thought leaders to deliberate on the implications of the UN Secretary-General's Summit. We emphasised the critical need for phasing out fossil fuels, the necessity for engagement of all finance actors beyond Multilateral Development Bank reform, the importance of private capital for climate action, and the imperative of embedding these critical issues into the outcome of COP28.

# South Asia



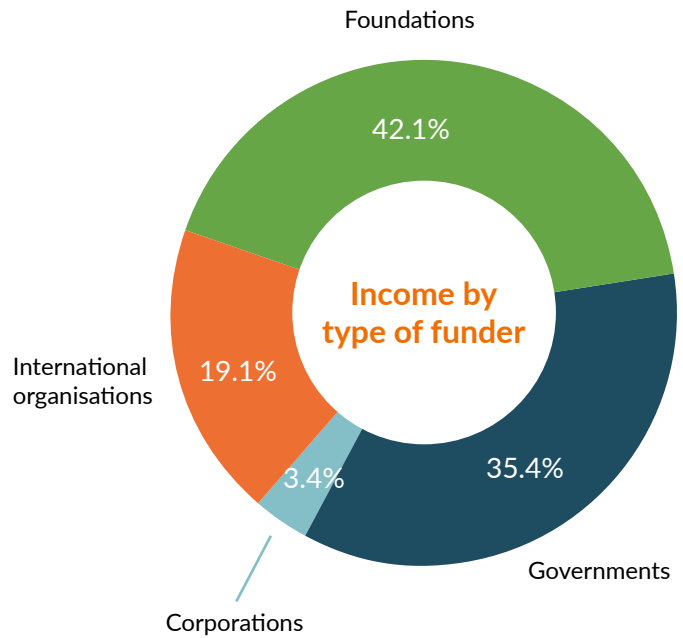
Extreme heat and humidity coalesced in many Asian countries in 2023, with deadly consequences. Seasonal records were broken across the continent in Spring, with all-time records broken in Summer. Our expert on extreme heat, Dr Fahad Saeed, [spoke to media](#) in Pakistan, highlighting climate change's role in pushing up temperatures for longer periods of time, and how vulnerable populations were bearing the brunt of the effects.

In Nepal, our South Asia team led a capacity-building training for experts, planners, and policymakers on analysing, projecting, and plotting climate variables and extreme indicators. This training used the High Resolution Online Climate Data Tool for Nepal, developed by the Climate Analytics in 2022, which is now fully hosted and owned by Nepal's Department of Hydrology and Meteorology. The tool, based on state-of-the-art models, aimed to assist decision-makers in setting targets aligned with the 1.5°C degree pathway.

Our South Asia team also looked to build awareness of issues in the climate negotiations ahead of COP28, and how they could be informed by regional priorities. We ran a pair of webinars, both with over 200 attendees on [the road to COP](#) and [the loss and damage fund negotiations](#).

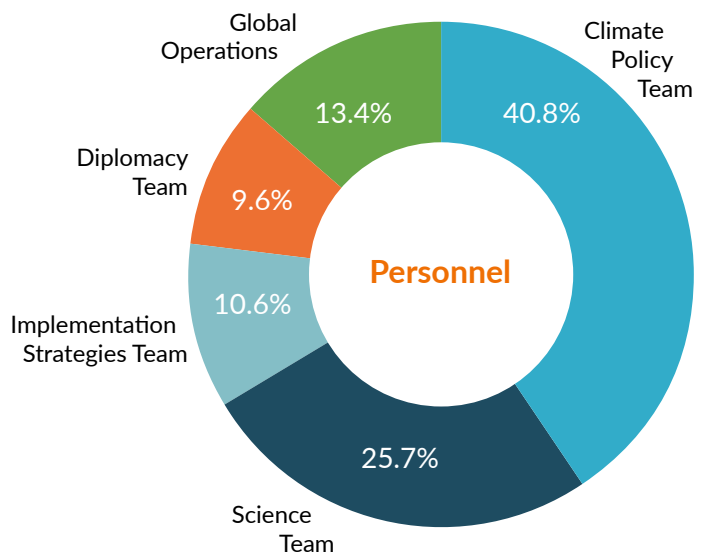


# Financials



## Expenditure

Personnel	€5,183,227
Travel and workshops	€914,185
External partners	€2,419,489
Facilities and operations	€1,102,839
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€9,619,741</b>



# Thank you

We achieved a great deal in 2023, but we couldn't have done it alone. We would like to thank all our partners for their guidance, expertise and support in delivering impactful work throughout the year.

The UK Government and the Climate Ambition Support Alliance (CASA) supported us in working with climate-vulnerable countries to build their capacity to engage in international climate negotiations.

We worked with the German Government on a range of impactful initiatives, from enhancing our flagship tool the Climate Action Tracker to supporting Caribbean countries to implement their NDCs.

In partnership with the European Union, we updated the PROVIDE Climate Risk Dashboard, developed recommendations for EU policymakers, and assessed the economic risks climate change poses to Europe.

The ClimateWorks Foundation enabled us to publish some highly influential and timely research on when global greenhouse gas emissions might peak, helping build momentum for climate action in the lead up to COP28.

The IKEA Foundation played a key role in strengthening our organisation overall, and in particular supported us in updating and refreshing the 1.5°C National pathway explorer – a key resource for countries looking to update their NDC targets.

We also enjoyed fruitful collaborations with the Climate Emergency Collaboration Group, the Open Society Foundations, the Government of Singapore, the European Climate Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Center for Earth Energy and Democracy, the Green Climate Fund and the Climate Change Center Berlin-Brandenburg.

Thank you for accompanying us on our mission to accelerate climate action in line with the latest science. We hope to continue developing and deepening our partnerships with you over the coming years.



[www.climateanalytics.org](http://www.climateanalytics.org)

Delivering cutting-edge science,  
analysis and support to accelerate climate action  
and keep warming below 1.5°C

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