

GCF: STRATEGIC IMPACT AREAS



The GCF has eight mitigation and adaptation results areas in which it seeks to have strategic impact towards the reduction of emissions and increase in resilience through its projects and programmes.

Mitigation



Energy generation and access plays an important economic and social role within society. The energy sector is one of the largest sources of carbon emissions. Replacing fuel-powered generators with the use of cleaner energy technology to produce electricity, such as photovoltaic solar panels and/or wind turbines, is becoming more affordable and will help us lower our national green house gas emissions.



Transport is a sector that contributes to high carbon emissions. There are opportunities to replace fuel-operated vehicles with electric or hybrid vehicles with the availability of electrical charging stations as part of the long-term plan. Having the choice of investing in these types of vehicles will also help reduce carbon emissions.



Forest and land use projects have a number of benefits, such as food, tourism, watersheds and erosion control. Reducing emissions from deforestation can be a low-cost intervention. Afforestation and reforestation of clear areas can contribute to the reduction of emissions, and provide shelter for animals and insects. Agriculture can face challenges from droughts or more frequent rainfall and flooding, and increasing forest cover would help the health of watersheds.



Buildings, cities, industries and appliances is an area with a range of innovative opportunities for transport and planning. For example, the design of new buildings or homes could be encouraged to use natural sunlight in order to reduce electricity use during the day. The use of solar panels to generate energy can also reduce costs and emissions.

The official language of the GCF is English. Any translation is provided for information purposes only. In case of discrepancies, the original English version of this document is definitive.



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Adaptation



Health, food and water security is threatened by the impacts of climate change. Research and experimental methods for the planting of resistant foods using adapted farming techniques will help during prolonged drought periods. Water tanks and well-maintained taps and pipelines will ensure we have adequate water. Health may also be affected by extreme weather events, through a rise in vector-borne diseases (e.g. dengue), water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhea) and heatstroke from extreme heatwaves.



Livelihoods of people and communities are sustainable when they can cope with, and recover from, the impacts of climate change. Planning to address vulnerability can help protect community livelihoods. Such planning could include adaptation measures to protect water sources, coastlines, food supply and prevent erosion.



Ecosystems and ecosystem services provide great value and opportunities for our livelihood. For example, fishing to feed families and facilitating development aspirations in our tourism industry. Protecting ecosystems from environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change is more important than ever.



Infrastructure and built environment is an area that could consider designs to reduce emissions, as well as be built to adapt to climate change based on an area's vulnerability. E.g. Increasing road drainage capacity to minimise flood-prone areas during heavy rains and tropical cyclones.

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