GCCA Intra-ACP Programme

Special meeting of the Sub-committee on Sustainable Development on COP22 Outcomes

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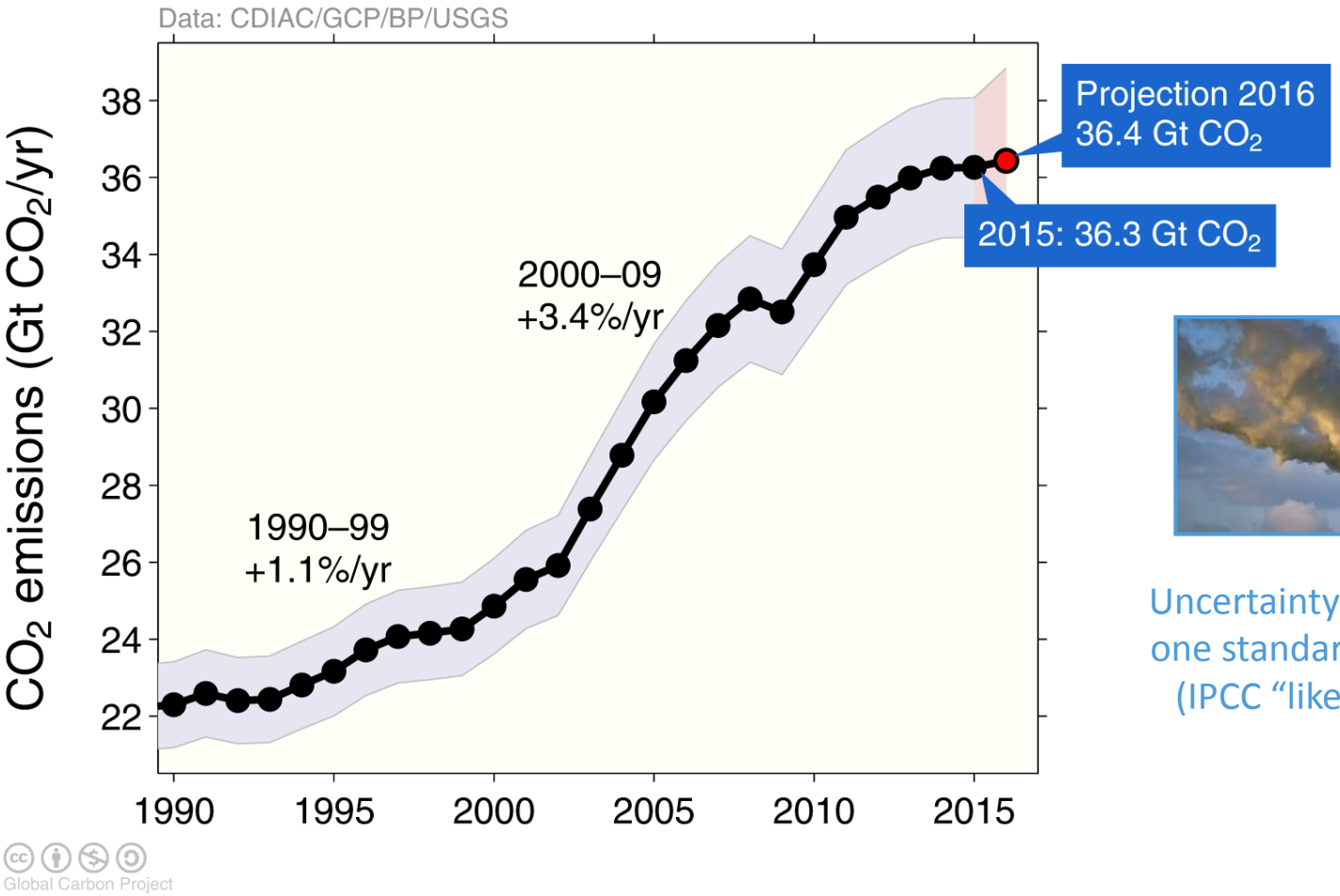
With SPREP, SPC, PIFS

An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union

Emissions from fossil fuel use and industry

Global emissions from fossil fuel and industry: 36.3 ± 1.8 $GtCO_2$ in 2015, 63% over 1990

- Projection for 2016: 36.4 ± 2.3 $GtCO_2$, 0.2% higher than 2015



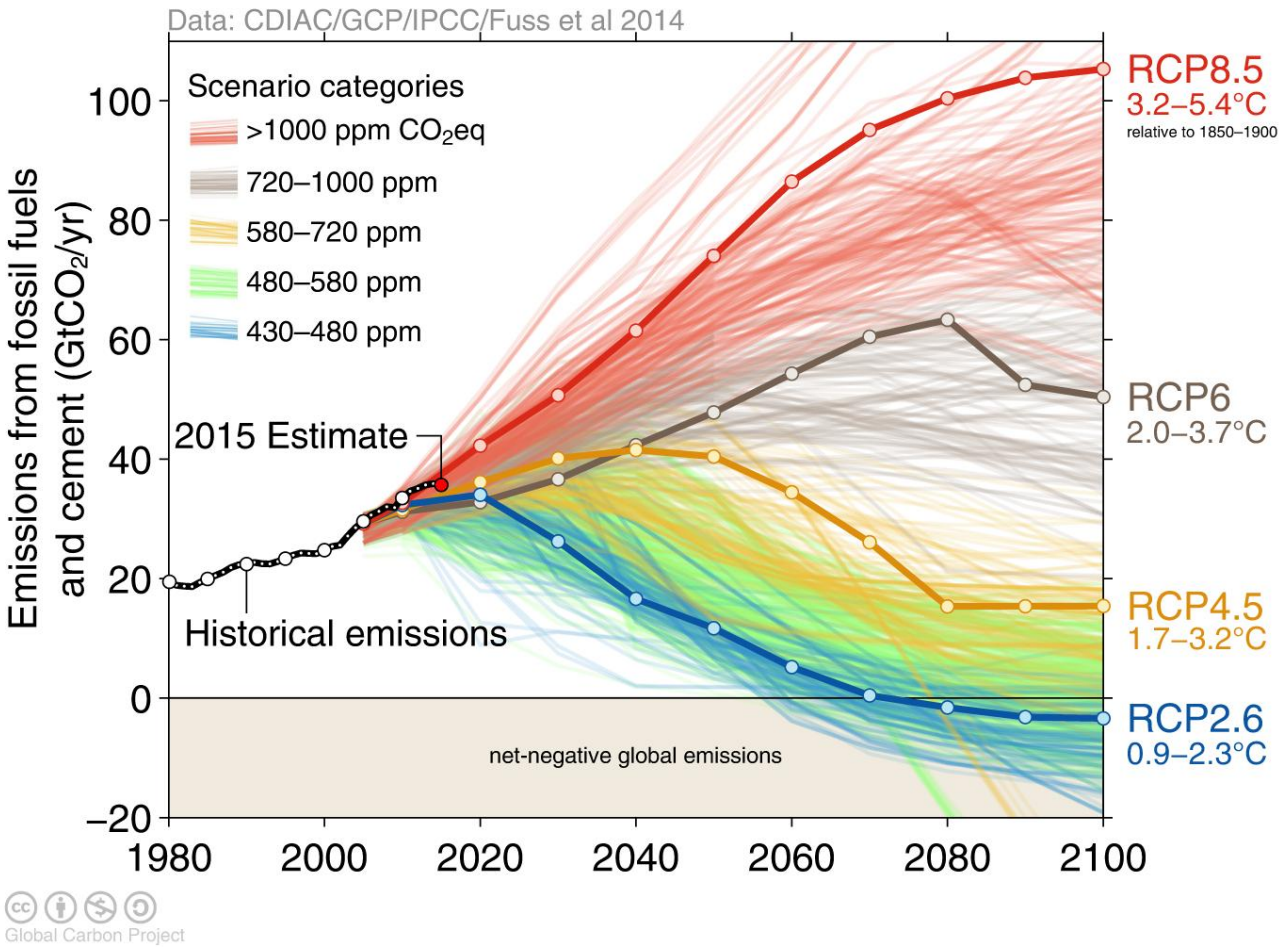
Uncertainty is ±5% for one standard deviation (IPCC "likely" range)

Estimates for 2014 and 2015 are preliminary. Growth rate is adjusted for the leap year in 2016.

Source: CDIAC; Le Quéré et al 2016; Global Carbon Budget 2016

Observed emissions and emissions scenarios

The emission pledges submitted to the Paris climate summit avoid the worst effects of climate change (red), most studies suggest a likely temperature increase of about 3˚ C (grey/brown)

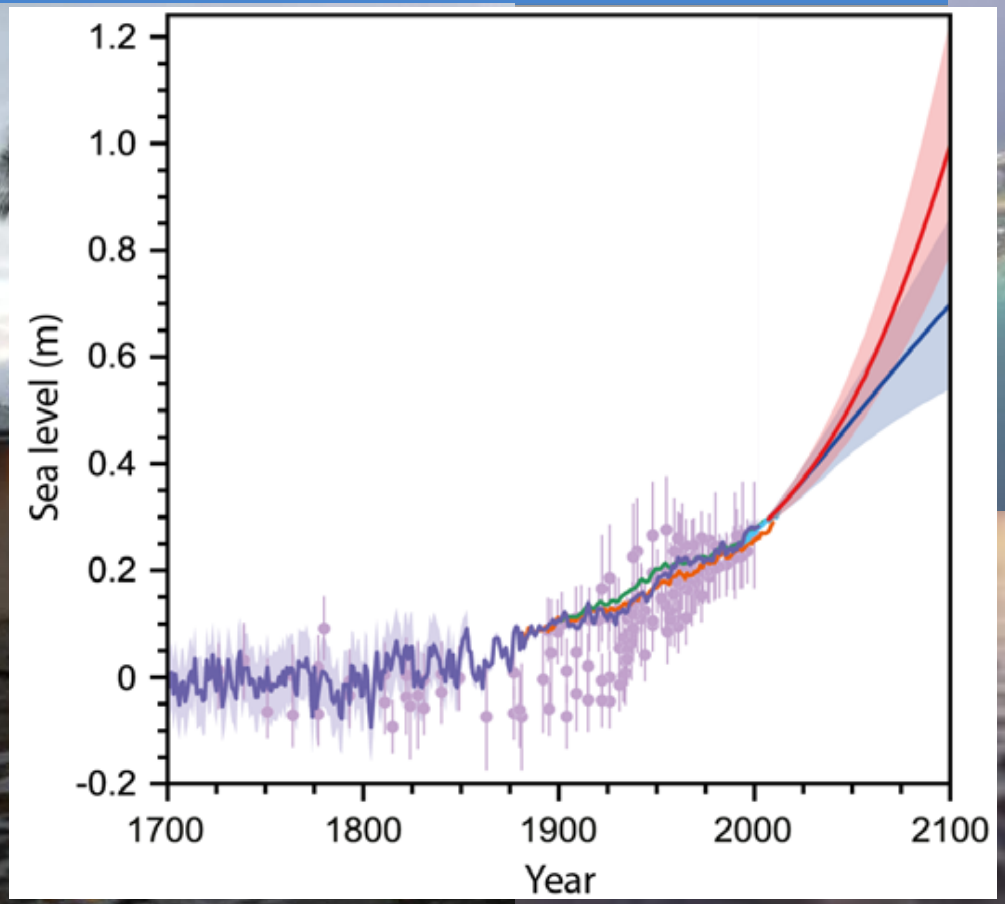


Over 1000 scenarios from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report are shown

Source: Fuss et al 2014; CDIAC; Global Carbon Budget 2015

Sea Level Rise

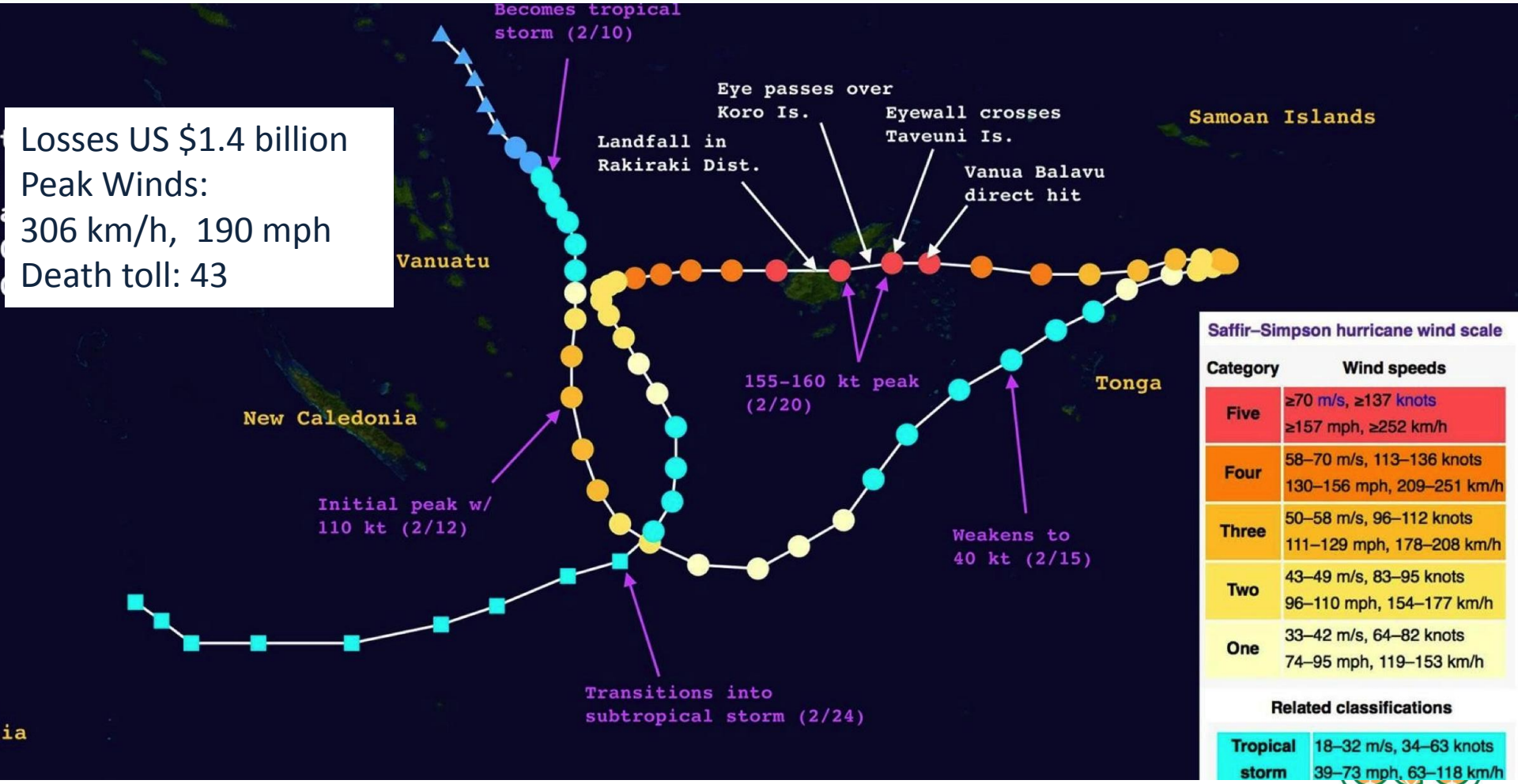
IPCC AR5 WG 1, The Physical Science Basis, Summary for Policy Makers , http://www.climatechange2013.org



Tropical Cyclone Winston:

43 dead, 350,000 people affected, at peak 65,000 in evacuation centers

Losses US $1.4 billion
Peak Winds:
306 km/h, 190 mph
Death toll: 43



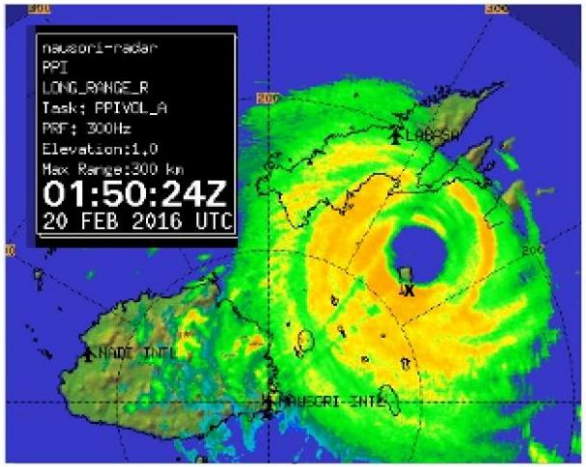
Saffir–Simpson hurricane wind scale

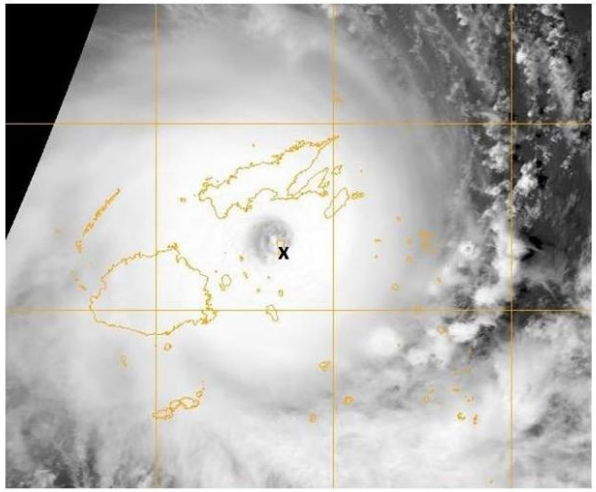
Category	Wind speeds
Five	≥70 m/s, ≥137 knots ≥157 mph, ≥252 km/h
Four	58–70 m/s, 113–136 knots 130–156 mph, 209–251 km/h
Three	50–58 m/s, 96–112 knots 111–129 mph, 178–208 km/h
Two	43–49 m/s, 83–95 knots 96–110 mph, 154–177 km/h
One	33–42 m/s, 64–82 knots 74–95 mph, 119–153 km/h

Related classifications

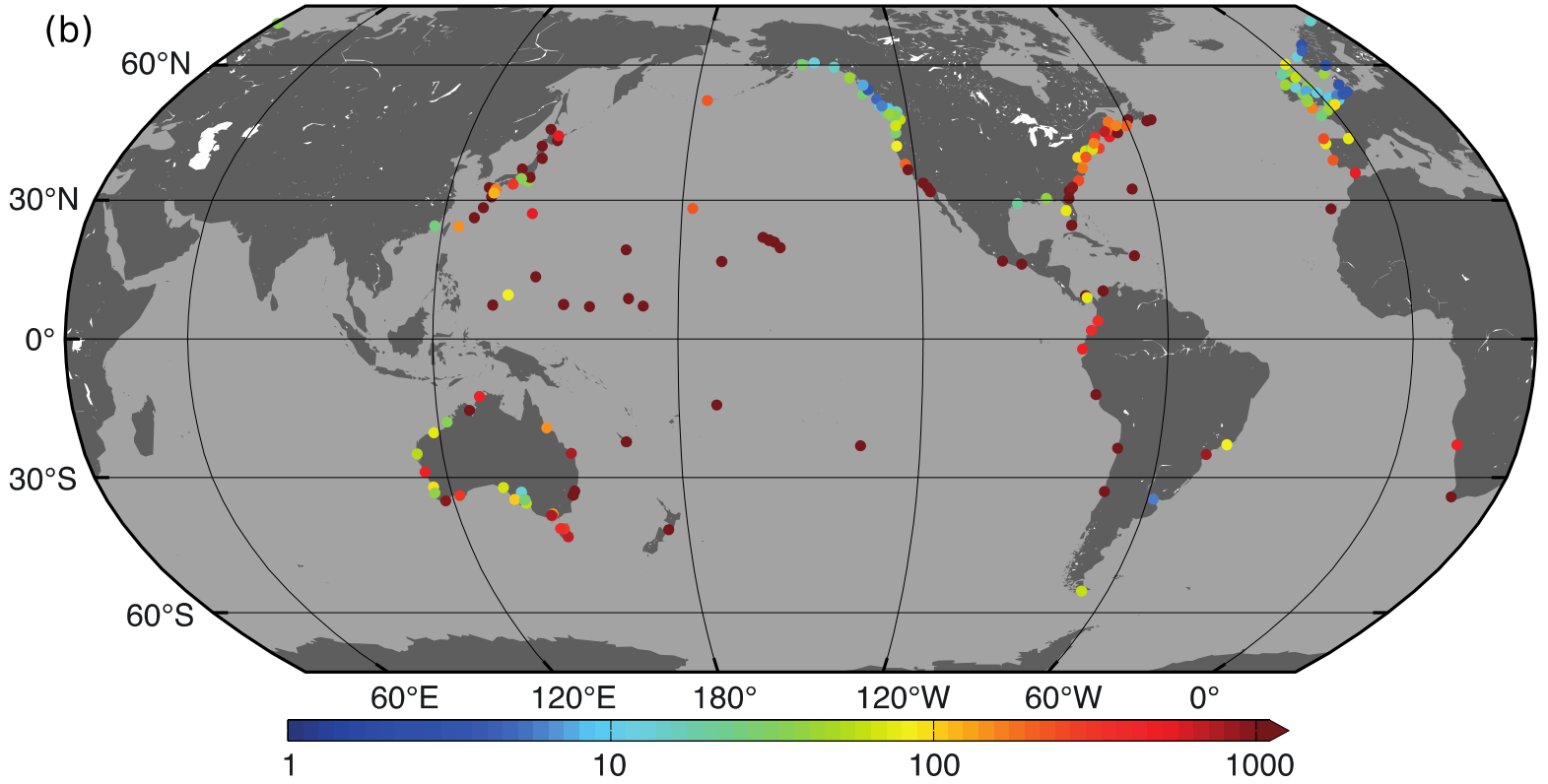
Tropical storm	18–32 m/s, 34–63 knots 39–73 mph, 63–118 km/h

Tropical Cyclone Winston





How will storm surge change?

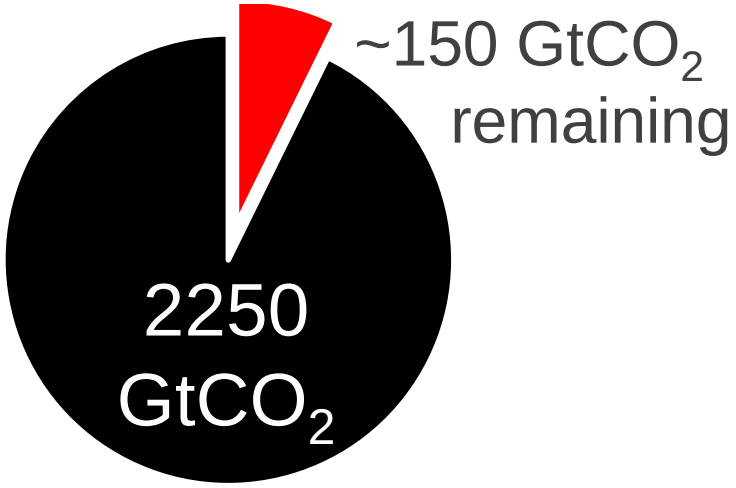


.25 | The estimated multiplication factor (shown at tide gauge locations by colored dots), by which the frequency of flooding events of a given height increa
level (MSL) rise of 0.5 m (b) using regional projections of MSL for the RCP4.5 scenario, shown in Figure13.19a.

Carbon quota for a >66% chance to keep below 2° C

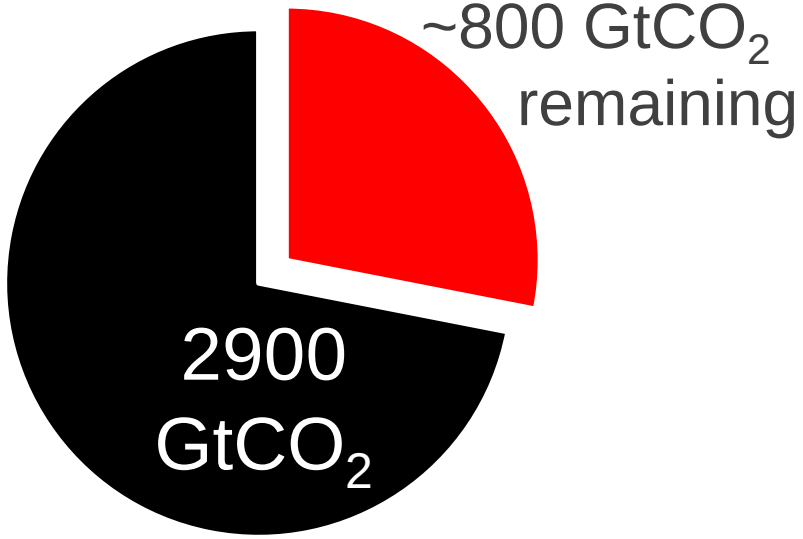
The carbon budget from 2017 for a 66% change are:
2250 billion tonnes CO_2 for 1.5°C and 2900 billion tonnes CO_2 for 2°C

<1.5°C



Large uncertainty, incomplete assessment

<2.0°C



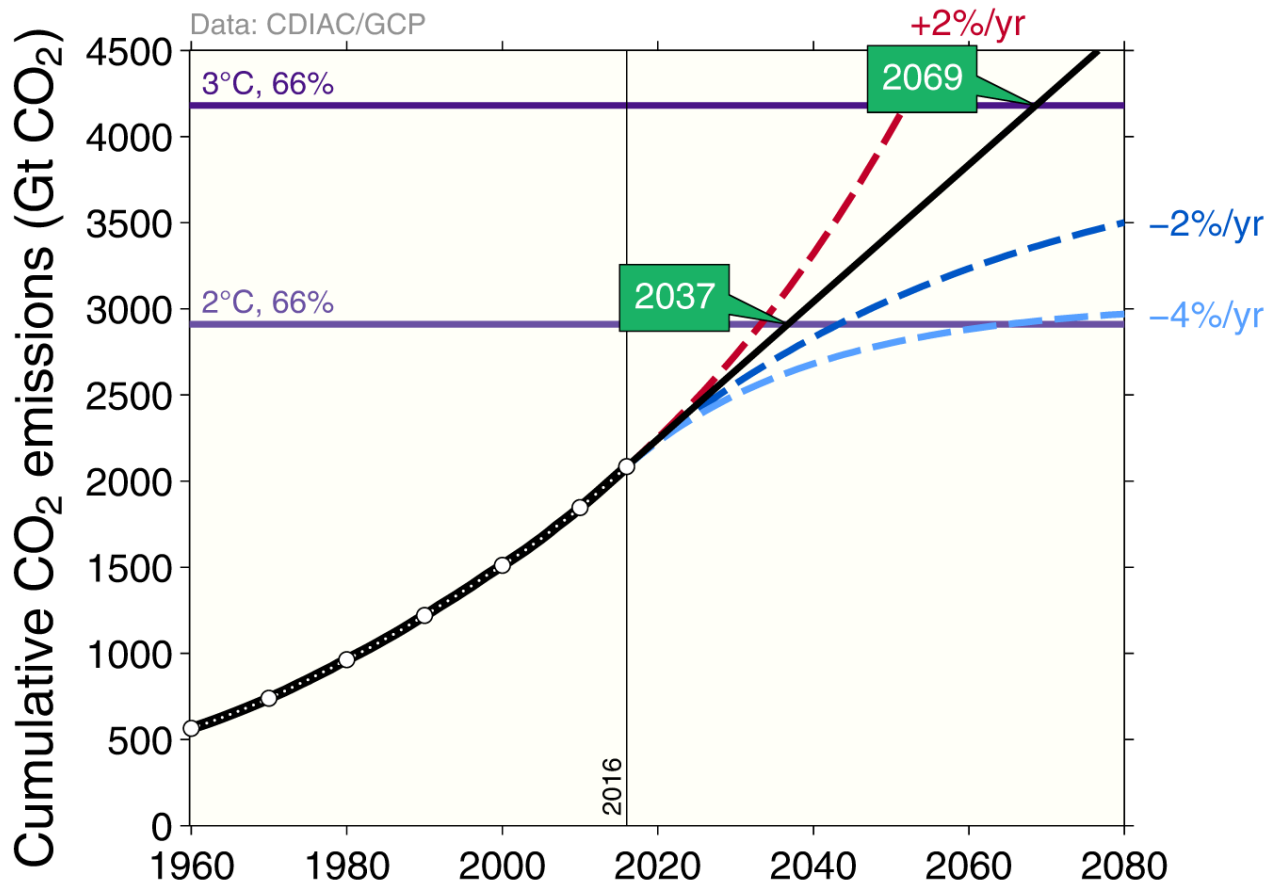
Historical emissions 1870-2016: 2100$GtCO_2$. All values rounded to the nearest 50 $GtCO_2$

The remaining quotas are indicative and vary depending on definition and methodology (Rogelj et al 2016)

Source: IPCC AR5 SYR (Table 2.2); Le Quéré et al 2016; Global Carbon Budget 2016

Cumulative global CO_2 emissions and temperature

Cumulative global CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels, industry, and land use change and four simplified future pathways compared to probability of exceeding different temperatures



The green boxes show the year that the exceedance budgets are exceeded assuming constant 2016 emission levels

The years are indicative and vary depending on definition and methodology

Source: Jackson et al 2015b; Global Carbon Budget 2016

GCCA: **Pacific Small Island States**

Cook Islands applies for direct access to multi-million dollar Adaptation Fund

Funding: € 11.4 million, July 2011 – November 2016

Overall Objective: to support **9 PIC** in their efforts **to tackle adverse effects of CC.**

Outcomes:

- on-the-ground climate change **adaptation interventions** (€ 0.5 M /country) in water, agriculture, marine resources, coastal protection and health sectors;
- **Mainstreaming** support – incorporating climate change into policies, plans and budgets in each of the sectors;
- **Strengthened financial management systems** (in readiness for national climate change funds, and multilateral funds e.g. AF, GCF)

=> Has placed the 9 countries in a position to plan and upscale these demonstration projects to cover an entire sector or an entire island, with funding and TA support.

KIR New Environmental Health Unit laboratory

Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu

University of South Pacific EU-GCCA project

Graduates

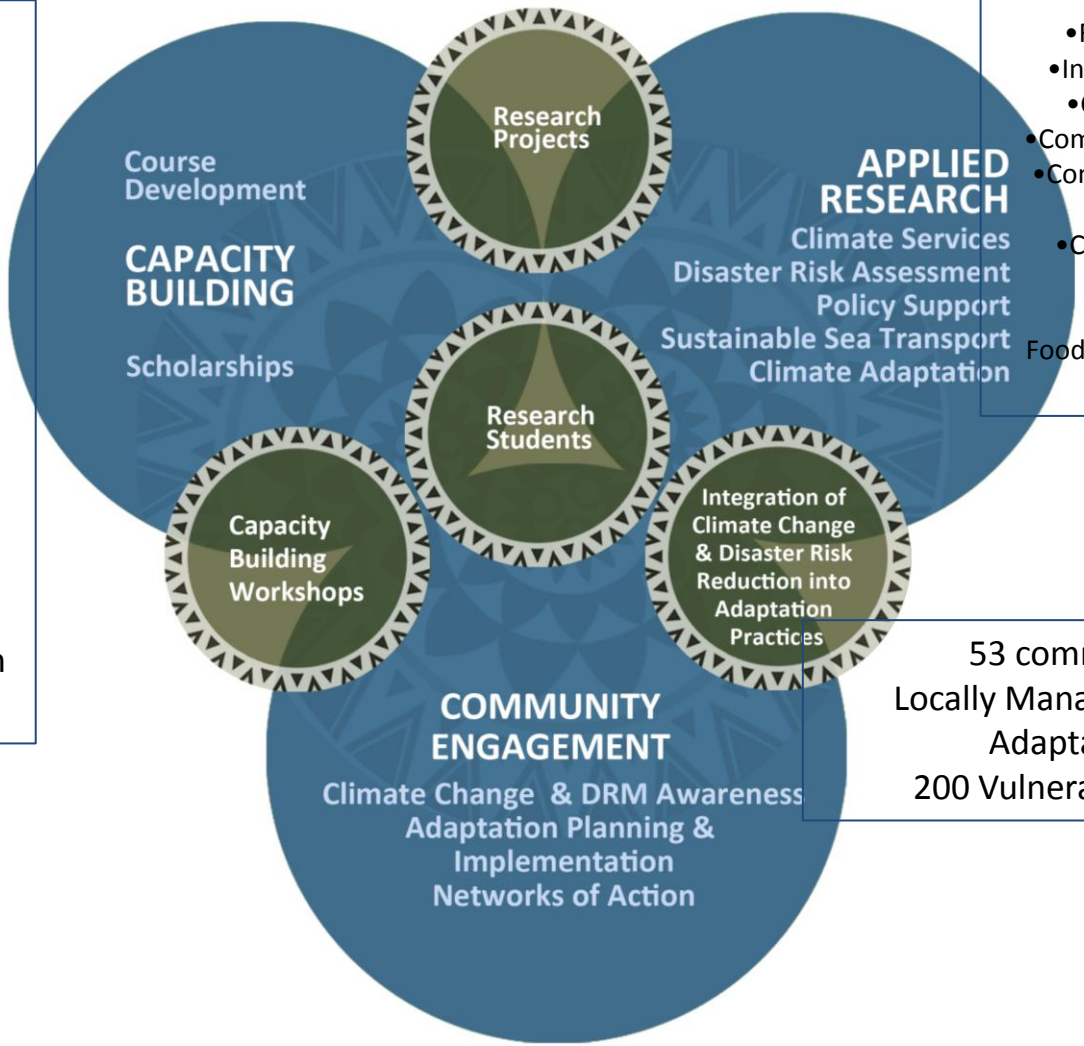
- 178 Postgraduate diplomas
- 28 MSc
- soon 3 PhDs

Alumni

- 20% governments
- 21% work for agencies
- 46% pursued further studies

2685 community climate ambassadors

- 20 students and alumni support Pacific countries in Paris negotiations



6 tools:

- Food security/loss and damage
- Infrastructure Prioritization Index
- Community Rapid Assessment
- Community Vulnerability Assessment
- Community Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
- Community based Risk Mapping

Best Practices Reports:
Food Security, Water Security, Coastal Protection

53 community projects
Locally Managed Climate Change Adaptation Network
200 Vulnerability Assessments

Community Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA)

Provides **baseline** from which:

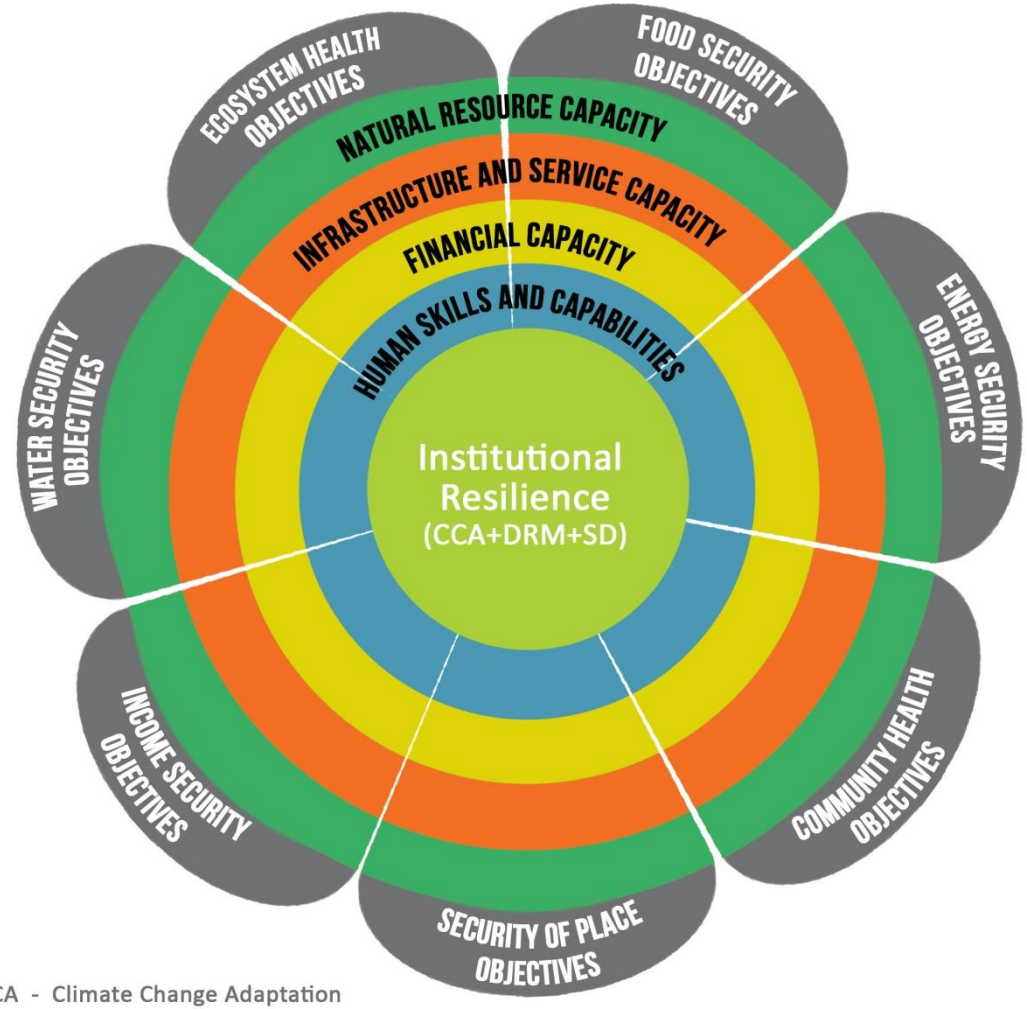
✓the sensitivity of livelihood assets to disasters and climate change and how this affects the ability of communities to meet their environmental, health, settlement, water, food, energy and income security needs.

✓Enables and identification of disaster or climate change impacts

✓Enables monitoring and evaluation of resilience building interventions at community level.

✓Enables community-owned resilience development planning, implementation and adaptive management.

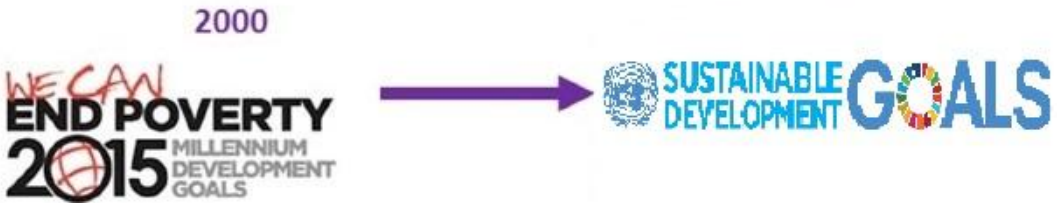
✓Provides a common reference tool that both the community and technical service providers can work from.



CCA - Climate Change Adaptation
DRM - Disaster Risk Management
SD - Sustainable Development

University of South Pacific Graduates

Pacific Regional Federation for Resilience Professionals



Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique
EUROPEAN UNION
USP
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

EU PacTVET

European Union Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation Project

PRFRP objectives

"Professionalising a united and diverse Pacific regional resilience industry and practice for sustainable development"

- collective, collaborative and effective representation in industry and government affairs,
- an industry Certification Scheme for practitioners that sets the benchmark of quality for the Resilience industry (CCA & DRR)
- administering a Resilience Industry Skills Advisory Committee (ISAC) to facilitate developments for curriculum and practices, and
- enhance quality assurance
- establish a Pacific relevant recognition of previous learning scheme so non-formal education and work experience are acknowledged and credited

Pacific Climate Treaty Background

- A regional response to the Paris Agreement, building on Suva Declaration on Climate Change and similar regional statements.
- Proposed by Pacific Climate Action Network, a network of hundreds of civil society organisations from across the Pacific, as manifestation of continued Pacific leadership that could inspire similar regulatory action elsewhere

- Concept and Model Treaty developed by University of the South Pacific School of Law
- 2016 Annual Leaders' Summit of Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) mandated PIDF Secretariat to facilitate consultations on concept and Model Treaty

Pacfic Climate Treaty-Content

- Anchors 1.5° C limit unambiguously in legally binding instrument
- Imposes ban on new coal mines and fossil fuel subsidies
- Commits to ensuring universal access to clean and affordable energy by 2030
- Establishes a Pacific Climate Change Commission to facilitate cooperation on mitigation and adaptation
- ... and rights-based framework on climate-induced displacement
- ... and Climate Compensation Fund for financing loss and damage
- Asserts perpetual sovereignty and rights of Pacific Island peoples and territories.

Moving forward

- Much will depend on outcomes and process at the SB 46 meetings
- **Increased Climate Finance access including mechanism for financing Loss and Damage.**
- Review of finance mechanism – balance between mitigation and adaptation, disaggregated data on flows to LDCs/SIDS, and predictability of the systems
- Keeping up momentum at UNFCCC level requires making good progress at national level through PA implementation linked work. Opportunity for coordinated submission.
- Regional projects will assist
- Negotiations preparations in region will be very important, as will regional statements

Moving forward

- Continued engagement with **IPCC** for special reports on 1.5 ° C, Oceans and Cryosphere, and AR6 to support Global Stocktake and beyond.
- Continue engagement with Pacific members on **GEF, GCF and Adaptation Fund boards**, and UNFCCC bodies to **establish facilitated simplified access**
- Further integration of ecosystem based adapation into climate and disaster resilient strategies
- Focus on long term capacity building.
- Assist Pacific countries to **develop and implement their programme of Climate Change Adaptation: further the GCCA support to Pacific**

Pacific Accomplishments

- LEADING by EXAMPLE:
  - Fiji COP23 presidency and UN presidency
  - Pacific countries have committed to low carbon development and net zero carbon emissions in the near future.
  - **F**ramework for Climate and Disaster **R**esilient **D**evelopment in the **P**acific**, FRDP**, http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/
- INVEST in the FUTURE
  - in climate change adaptation integrated with disaster risk reduction, and technical capacity building
  - build human capacity for leadership and research, focus on talent retention, PRFRP partner in adaption and adaptation
- INSPIRE INNOVATION
  - Transformative collaborative networks based on local management, LMCCA and LMMA ecosystem based adaptation and whole of island approaches
  - Transformative CSO and private sector engagement

Vinaka vakalevu
Tank yu tumas
Fakafetai
Fa'afetai

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Scott Hook, PIFS
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An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union

Ice melt, sea level rise and superstorms: evidence from paleoclimate data, climate modeling, and modern observations that 2 ◦C global warming could be dangerous

Hansen et al. published 22 March, 2016 in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

"Our analysis paints a very different picture than IPCC (2013)…. if GHG emissions continue to grow…we conclude that multi-meter sea level rise would become practically unavoidable, probably within 50–150 years. "

"First, our conclusions suggest that a target of limiting global warming to 2° C, which has sometimes been dis cussed, does not provide safety."

"We conclude that, in the common meaning of the word danger, 2°C global warming is dangerous. "

"We conclude that the message our climate science delivers to society, policymakers, and the public alike is this: we have a global emergency. Fossil fuel CO2 emissions should be reduced as rapidly as practical. "

Pacific Views

The following slides describe the Pacific negotiation approach in more details with many thanks to SPREP

and

their Leadership

COP 22 Preparation

- Pacific benefitted from 2 High Level Support Mechanism (HLSM) meetings, as well as other regional meetings to prepare
- High level meetings provided valuable inputs to the regional position
- Attendance at AOSIS prep meeting in Marrakech was extensive
- Again a One CROP+ team in support

COP 22 outcomes

- Overall it was reassuring that CMA convened, adopted its agenda, but adjourned until 2017
- APA will continue as APA 1-3 and continue work as per its mandate at SB 46 and COP 23
- *"Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action" was launched by the two high-level* champions, which calls for enhanced action prior to 2020, eg. ratification of the Doha Amendment – unclear where this is heading

COP 22 Mitigation

- 2018 Facilitative dialogue – consultations on issues to continue in May/COP 23 by both Presidencies
- Annex 1 Communications – guidelines to be reviewed to ensure greater consistency and transparency
- NDCs – flexible for SIDS/LDCs, but need to elaborate guidance for accounting - registry

COP 22 Adaptation

- National Adaptation Plans – guidance to GCF to continue funds for planning, but not also for implementation of adaptation action
- Review of Adaptation Committee – satisfactory, continue completing workplan before next review COP27.
- Nairobi Work Programme – synthesis report on climate change & health by SB 46

COP 22 Adaptation

- Adaptation registry – no agreement to separate from NDCs
- Adaptation Communication – progress, but need to agree how to include in transparency framework and GST, a table produced. Submissions were requested and a workshop will be convened at SB 46 – format, part of NDC, other reporting streams to be used

COP 22 Loss and damage

- Warsaw International Mechanism – continues with enhanced work plan recommended to include capacity building for L&D, finance flows, interaction with tech/science, establish national focal points for L&D/WIM.
- Review of WIM – further guidance for the 2019 review, with improved timelines

COP 22 Transparency/GST

- Transparency workplan to be developed through submissions and workshops (3/17)
- Global stocktake to cover mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation
- Will first identify sources of inputs to GST, and what the outcome of GST should be
- Work to continue based on facilitator's text

COP 22 Technology

- Good progress made on making linkages between TEC, CTCN and GCF
- Needs to improve links with readiness and project preparation facility
- TNA implementation still a concern – use of STAR GEF allocations suggested
- Technology Framework progressing – innovation, implementation, enabling etc.

COP 22 Capacity Building

- Paris Committee on Capacity Building established – 1 member each LDCs/SIDS
- Will also have members from constituent bodies and from the financial mechanism entities
- Work will begin at the May sessions

COP 22 Finance

- Adaptation Fund – will serve the PA, but final decision to be taken at COP 23 – mechanics
- Long term finance – adaptation finance to be more prominent – continue in-session wkshps
- Standing Committee on Finance – TOR for its review to focus on efficiency and effectiveness and linkages to other bodies of UNFCCC
- GCF – meet timelines, conclude accreditation framework, action on disbursements

COP 22 Finance

- GEF – ensure LDCs/SIDS can access transparency funding – CBIT, further streamline procedures in GEF-7, enhanced support in line with PA
- Review of finance mechanism – balance between mitigation and adaptation, disaggregated data on flows to LDCs/SIDS, and predictability of the systems

Preparing for COP 23

- In session workshop on CC$ - important to collect and articulate Pacific experiences with the various funds, recommend actions
- Assess progress by GCF and GEF on simplified procedures, and any alternative approaches
- WIM workplan – assess uptake of COP recs.
- Global stocktake – ensure inclusiveness of process preparation

Perspectives on COP 23

- This will be a Pacific COP under Fiji's Presidency – important to properly highlight Pacific issues, concerns and needs
- Important to show more substantive progress on technical and mechanics issues for the actual implementation of PA
- Ensuring that the financial mechanism is more responsive to SIDS needs, while understanding process, find solutions that will work