

Regional Pacific NDC Hub: *what it means for climate action?*

Christine Fung
Senior Technical Adviser / Regional Pacific NDC Hub Coordinator (*Interim*)
SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Programme
July 2019



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- the What and the Why

Aim of the Paris Agreement (Article 2)

1. ... to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of **sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty**, including by:

(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to **limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C** above pre-industrial levels,[...];

(b) Increasing the ability to **adapt** to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster **climate resilience** and **low greenhouse gas emissions development**, in a manner that **does not threaten food production**; and

(c) Making **finance flows** consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Nationally Determined Contributions

Efforts by countries to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change – national climate action plans including climate related targets, policies and measures

45% reduced emissions
(from 2010 levels) by 2030

NDC
EXPRESS

Net-zero
GHG
emissions by
2050 and
Climate
Resilience

... on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty

Paris Agreement (Article 2)

1. ... to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of **sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty**, including by:

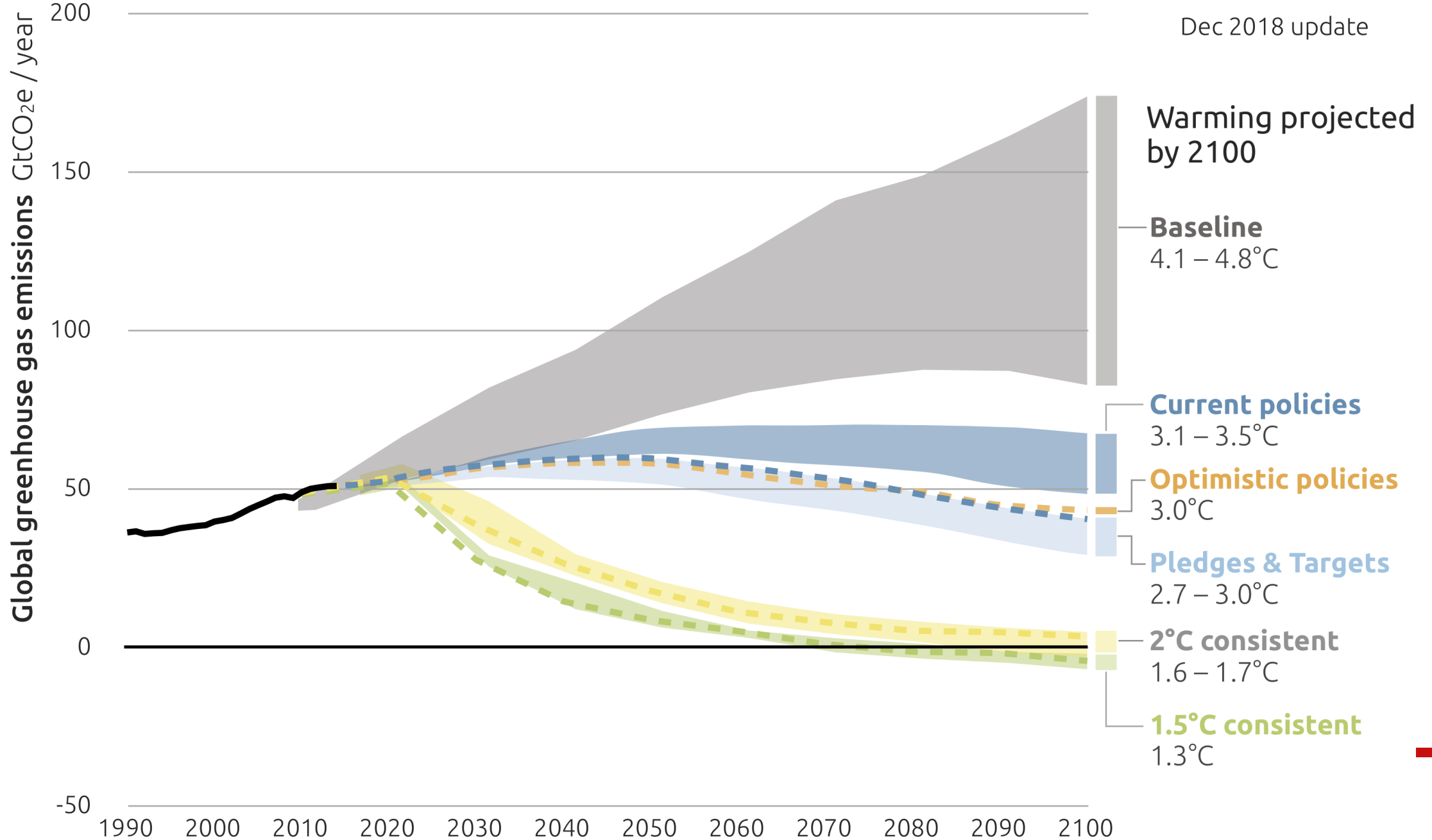
- (a) ..**limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C** above pre-industrial levels, [...];
- (b) Increasing the ability to **adapt ...** foster **climate resilience ...low greenhouse gas emissions development, not threaten food production;**
- (c) **finance flows**

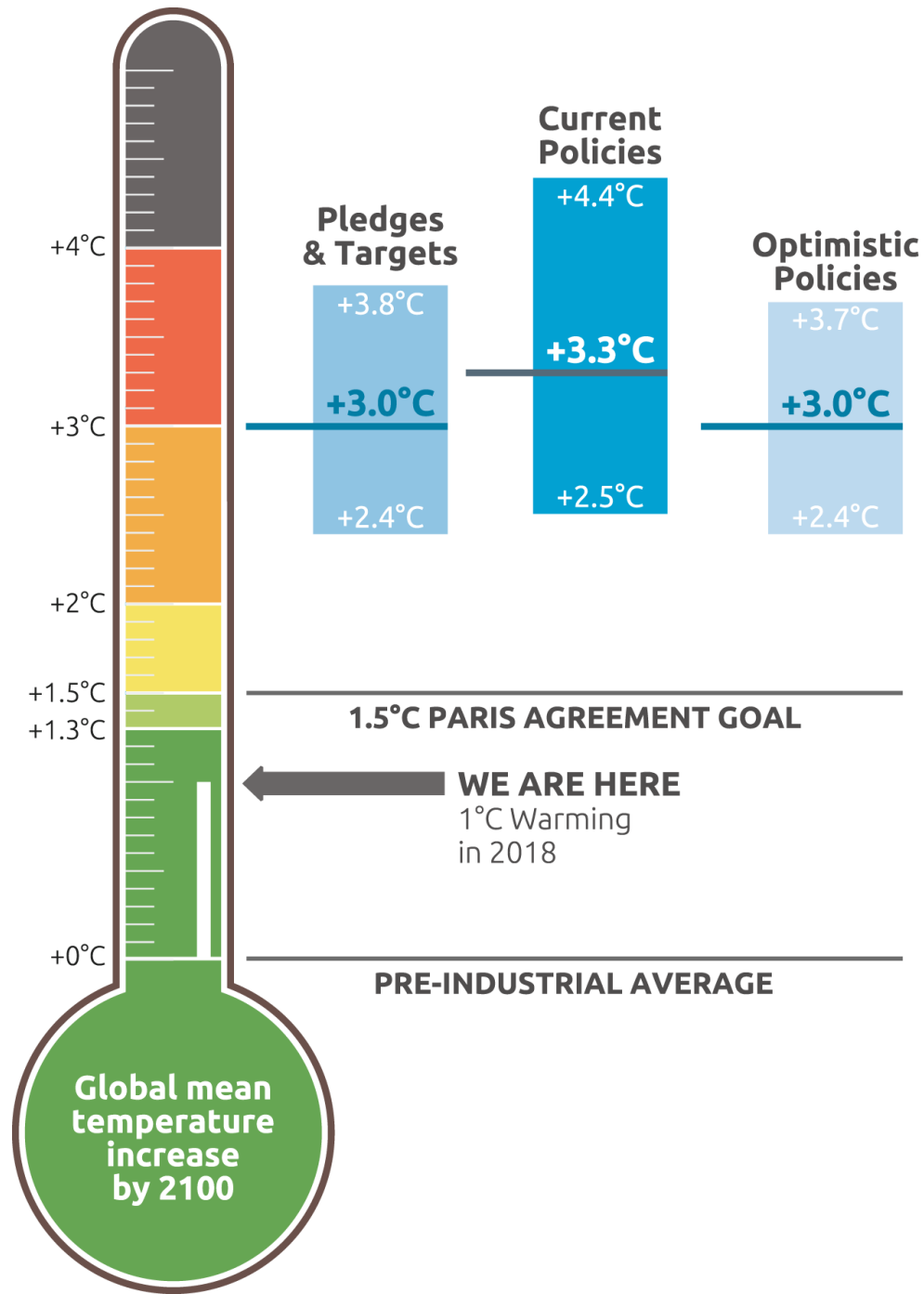
2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies



Dec 2018 update





CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100

December 2018 Update

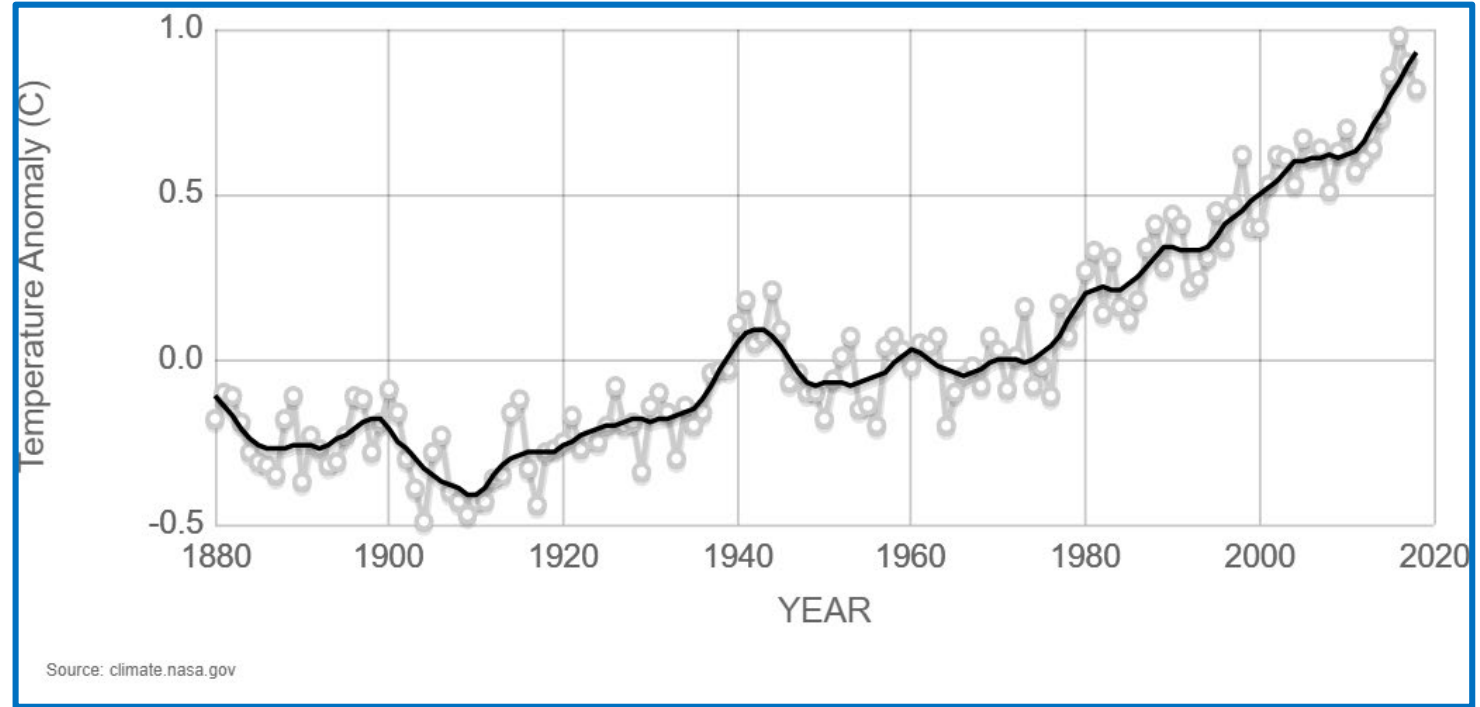
“We have one ultimate goal as a civilization if we are to avoid the worst impacts of climate change: **to limit global temperatures to 1.5 degrees.**”

WE ARE DREADFULLY OFF COURSE.”

*Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC
June 2019*

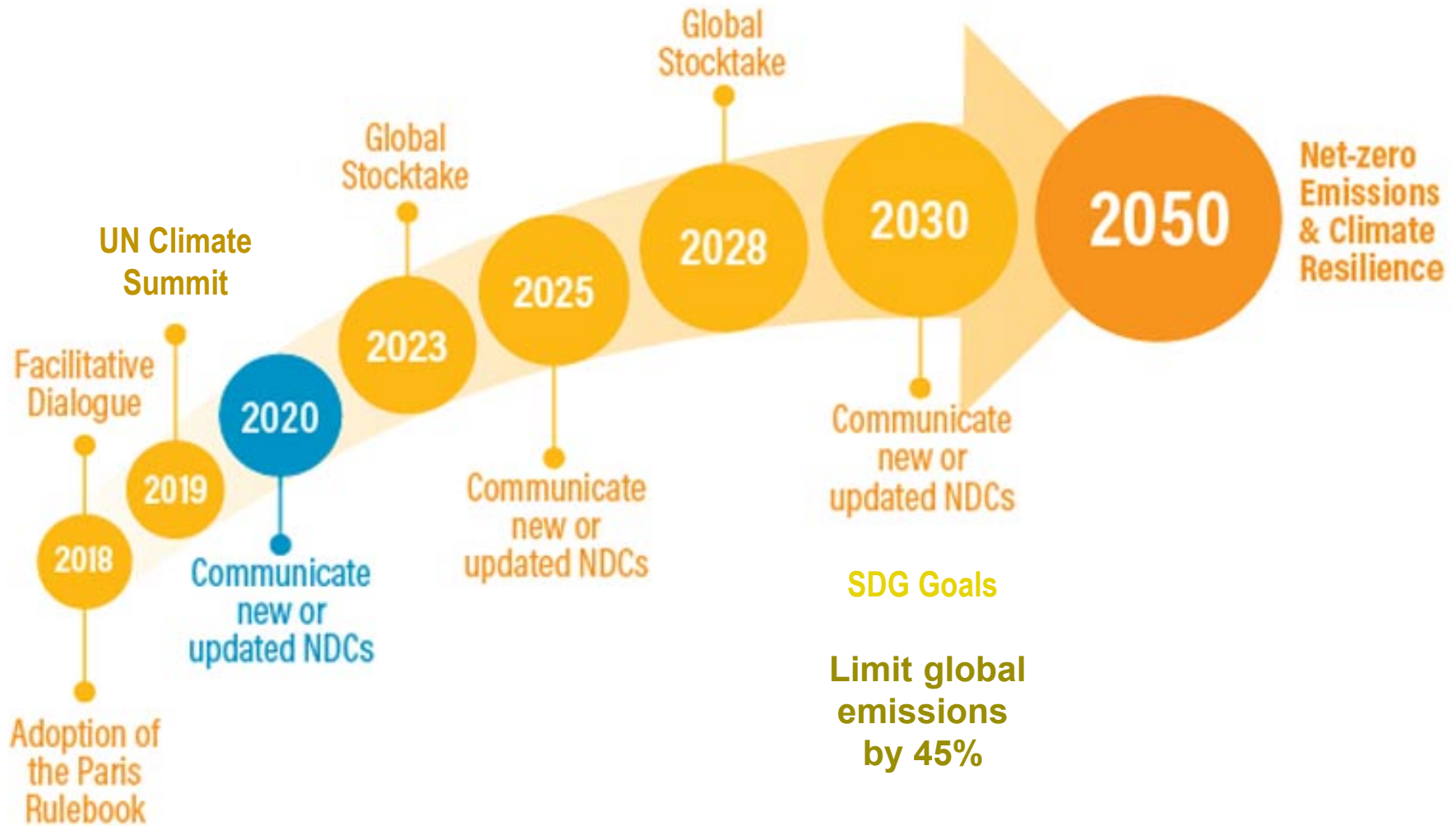
TEMPERATURES CONTINUE TO RISE!

*...we are on track for 2015-2019 to
be the warmest five years on record
(WMO, June 2019)*



- Call for increased climate action
 - Urgently need more ambitious NDCs aligned to the 1.5degC goal
 - More support to vulnerable regions and nations
 - Need for increased climate financing
- ... All in the context of sustainable development and a Just Transition

Ambition Mechanism in the Paris Agreement



Source: wri.org/publication/NDC-enhancement-by-2020

Pacific Island Countries NDC

- First submission in 2015
- Next round of submissions in 2020
- Marshall Islands first country in the world to submit second NDC (November 2018)
- Most Pacific Island Countries currently reviewing NDCs for more ambitious targets, including inclusion of other sectors

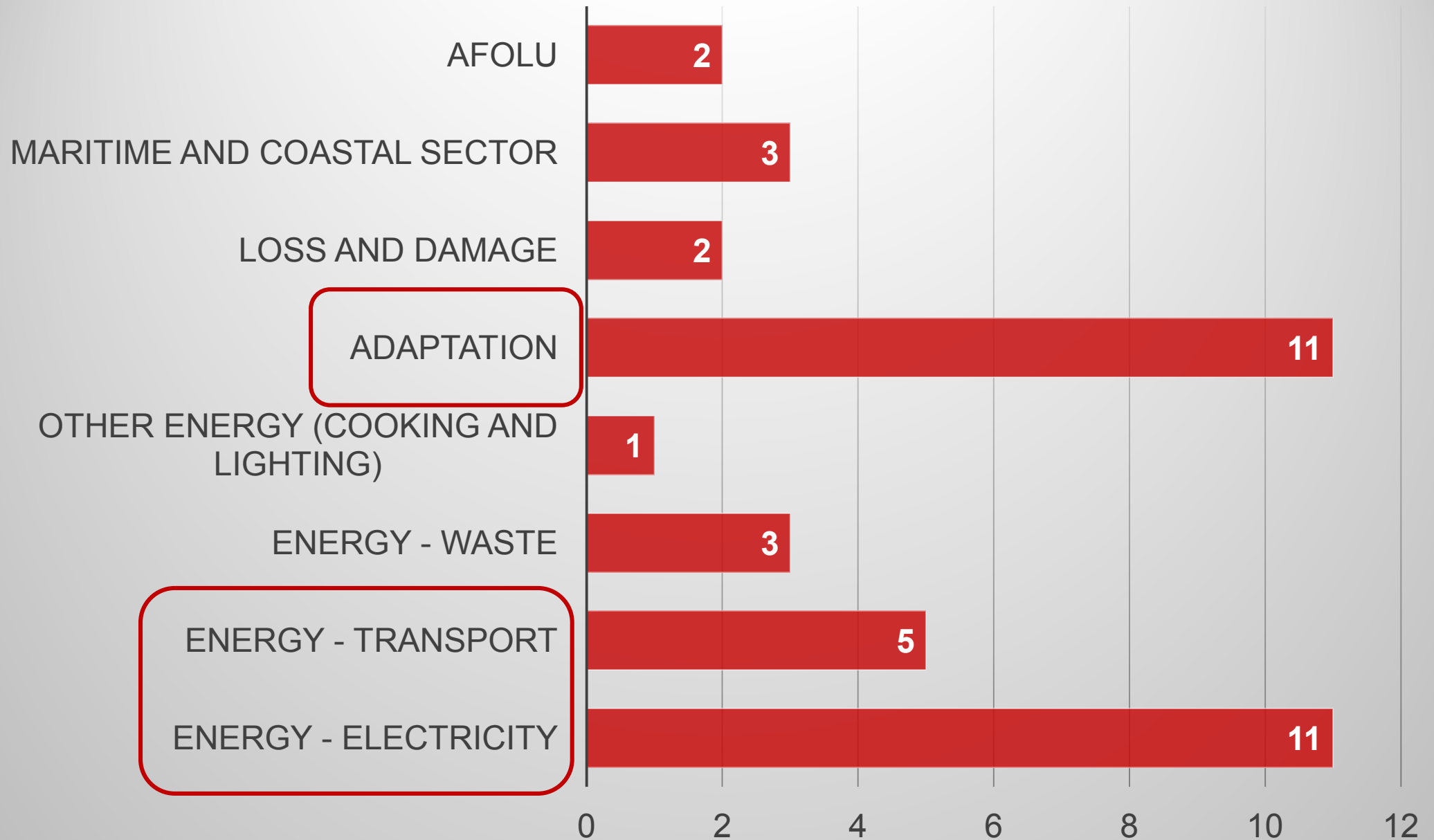
Pacific Island Countries current NDCs - Overview

	Energy	Adaptation	Loss & Damage	AFOLU / Maritime/ coastal
Cook Islands	<p>Electricity; Renewable Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of islands transformed from diesel based to renewable sourced electricity by 2015, to 100% coverage by 2020 - Unconditional target of 38% reduction by 2020. - Conditional reduction of 43% by 2030 - total reduction of 81% in the electricity sub sector. - Base year 2006 	<p>Reference to national plans</p> <p>Joint National Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan (JNAP) is a five-year (2011–2015) roadmap that is currently being updated to 2020</p>	Mentioned	
FSM	<p>Electricity and transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unconditional: reduce by 2025 28% of its GHGs emissions below emissions in year 2000. - Conditional: an additional reduction up to 35% by 2025 below emissions in the 2000 base year. - Base year 2000 	<p>Does not see NDC as the vehicle to address its adaptation needs in the post 2020 context.</p> <p>Reference to other plans</p>		
Fiji	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable energy share in electricity generation to approach 100% by 2030 from around 60% in 2013. - Additional indicative reduction of 10% CO₂ emissions for energy efficiency - Target year: 2030 - Start year: 2020; End year: 2030 	<p>Included (adaptation actions defined) – strengthening resilience</p>		

	Energy	Adaptation	Loss & Damage	AFOLU / Maritime/ coastal
Kiribati	Electricity and Transport - reduce emissions by 13.7% by 2025 and 12.8% by 2030 compared to a BAU projection	Included, reference to national plans		Maritime and coastal sector including mangrove, coastal vegetation and seagrass beds
RMI (2nd Nov. 2018)	Electricity Generation, Transport (land and shipping), Other (cooking and lighting), Waste - Quantified economy-wide target to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) to 32% below 2010 levels by 2025. - Indicative - 45% below 2010 levels by 2030 - achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050 or earlier if possible	Included – highly conditional on external support Gender-responsive and human rights-based approach in all NDC related planning		
Nauru	Renewable energy - Implementation of a 0.6 MW solar PV system which is expected to assist in unconditional reduction of CO2 emissions marginal	Main area of focus - reference to national policies and plans	Included	
Niue	- 38% share of renewable energy of total electricity generation by 2020 - 10% reduction in residential, commercial and government electricity demand by 2020. - Conditional upon additional international assistance - increase contribution to 80% share of renewable energy of total electricity generation, or to even higher levels, by 2025	Included		Mentioned – Forest monitoring

	Energy	Adaptation	Loss & Damage	AFOLU / Maritime/ coastal
Palau	Electricity generation, transport and waste sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year 2005 - 45% Renewable Energy target by 2025 - 35% Energy Efficiency target by 2025 	Reference to NAP		
Samoa	Electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base year 2014 - 100% Renewable energy target for electricity generation through to the year 2025 - Conditional - Implementation period 2015 – 2025 	Reference to NAP		
Solomon Islands	Electricity: hydropower, solar, and geothermal plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a BAU projection 	Reference to NAPA, national policies and upcoming projects (GCF)		Included
Tonga	Transport; Agriculture; Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2020. - 70% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2030 	Reference to JNAP, national policies and plans		Agriculture and forestry mentioned. Reference to national plans

OVERVIEW OF SECTORS IN NDC OF 11 PICs



IN THE CONTEXT OF JUST TRANSITION
& DECENT WORK?

Just Transition and Decent Work in NDCs

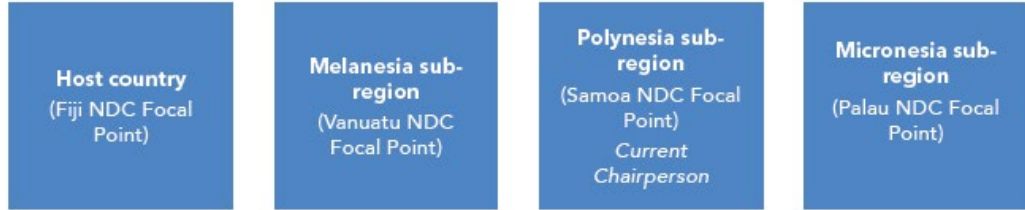
- No specific mention in current NDCs
- Opportune time now when review is taking place
- Countries developing NDC roadmaps and low emissions development strategies... strong implications for the labour sector
- Emphasising the call to “Leave no one behind” (SDG 2030)
- Identifying entry points for ensuring Just Transition and Decent Work...

...Regional Pacific NDC Hub

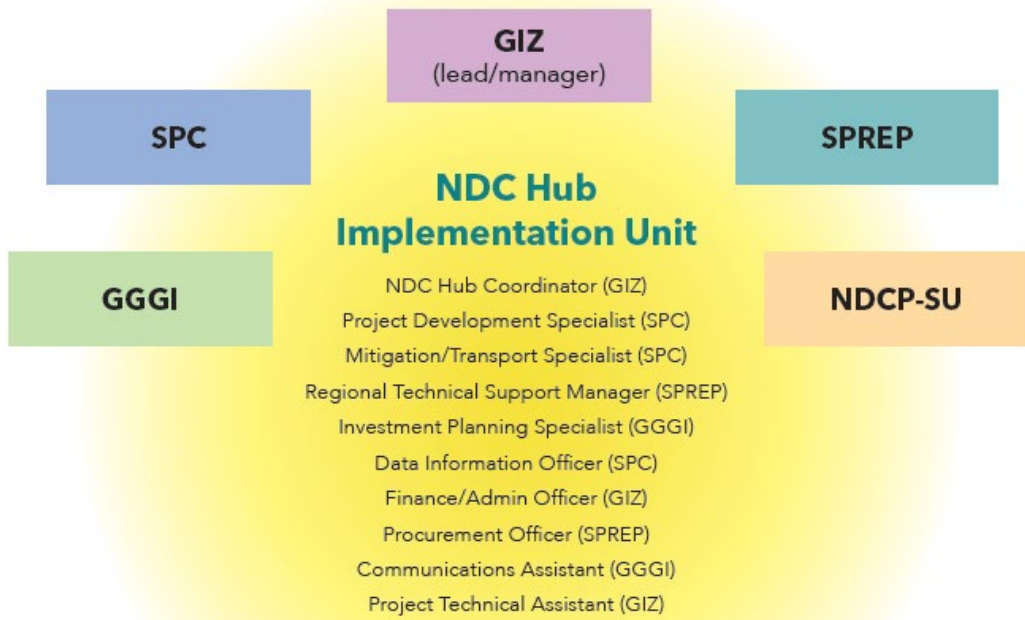
THE REGIONAL PACIFIC NDC HUB



NDC Hub Steering Committee



NDC Hub Coordination Group



Donor agencies:
 Federal Government of Germany,
 the Federal Government of Australia,
 the Government of the United Kingdom
 and the Government of New Zealand

Funded by:

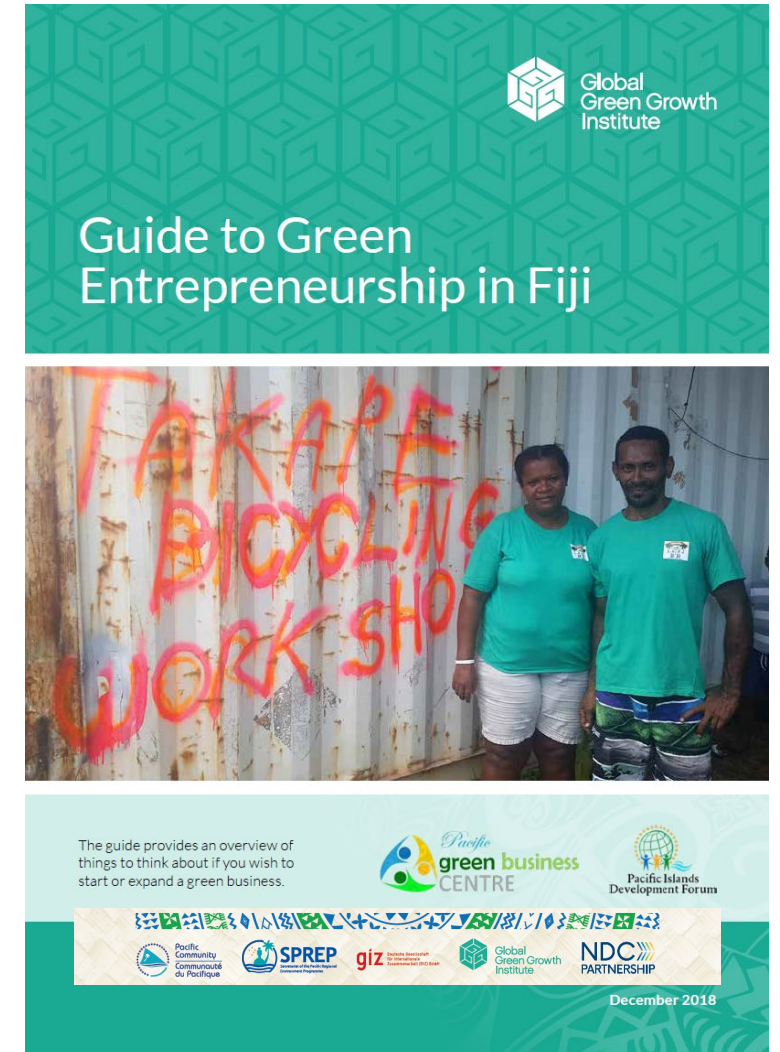


Functions of the Regional Pacific NDC Hub










- Provide country and sector-specific technical assistance
- Facilitate match-making of support to Pacific Island Countries for NDC implementation, enhancement, and financing
- Support improved knowledge sharing and coordination between NDC Hub partners and **other partners to ensure complementarity of support provided by multiple actors.**

Output 5. NDC related information and knowledge, learning and partnership mechanisms enhanced to support NDC enhancement and implementation

- Strengthen participation in achieving the NDCs by promoting engagement and partnerships with public sector, private sector and civil society through dialogue events
 - Networking with the Private Sector to increase support and engagement in NDC development and implementation
 - Multi-stakeholder engagement in the planning and implementation of NDCs (**planned workshop in October**)



Some country support provided by the Hub

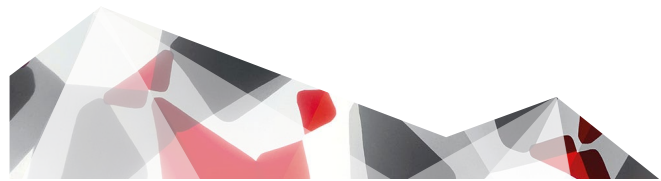
	FSM	Develop FSM's updated NDCs for 2020
	Fiji	Investment planning for energy efficiency/demand side management
	Kiribati	Integrating existing sector strategies into NDC Roadmap
	Niue	Gap Analysis of NDC towards implementation
	Palau	Integrate NDC into legislation and standards by developing a regulation for energy efficiency
	Papua New Guinea	Enhancing PNG's NDC by increasing stringency and broadening scope
	Republic of Marshall Islands	Strengthening data system and reporting process (MRV) from GHG emissions from waste, land-based transport, and electricity sector towards achieving NDC
	Solomon Islands	Support the establishment of a national MRV system to track progress of NDC Implementation
	Tuvalu	Support NDC roadmaps and implementation plans to outline how targets set out in the NDC can be achieved

Entry points - embedding Just Transition in Pacific NDCs

- ❑ Engaging stakeholders in the consultation process of reviewing NDCs and development of NDC roadmaps and plans... *assessing how new ambitions will affect, and can be supported by, employment, labour mobility, investments, industrial development, business models, local livelihoods and gender*
 - Adaptation and resilience important components of future Pacific NDCs... *role of the labour sector and businesses? Impacts on community livelihoods (considering high reliance on natural resources)*
 - Pacific Island Countries aim to upscale efforts in renewable energy and expand to other sectors (agriculture, forestry, marine)... *implications on current and future jobs/employment/skill set? Labour/job Considerations to accelerate these actions*
 - Countries encouraged to develop long-term low emission development plans/strategies... *capacity to embed Just Transition in planning processes? Ensuring short-term plans do not jeopardise goals of long-term goals*
- ❑ Mainstreaming NDC goals and related plans in national planning processes, including labour sectors
- ❑ Monitoring of socio-economic impacts of NDCs at all levels, including social support structures and gender disparities

THANK YOU
Tenkyu tru
Vinaka vakalevu

christine.fung@giz.de



**Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH**

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
T +49 228 44 60 - 0
F +49 228 44 60 - 17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T +49 61 96 79 - 0
F +49 61 96 79 - 11 15

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de