

GCCA Intra-ACP Programme

Special meeting of the Sub-committee on Sustainable Development on COP21 Outcomes

22nd and 23rd March 2016

ACP Secretariat, Brussels



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With SPREP, SPC, PIFS

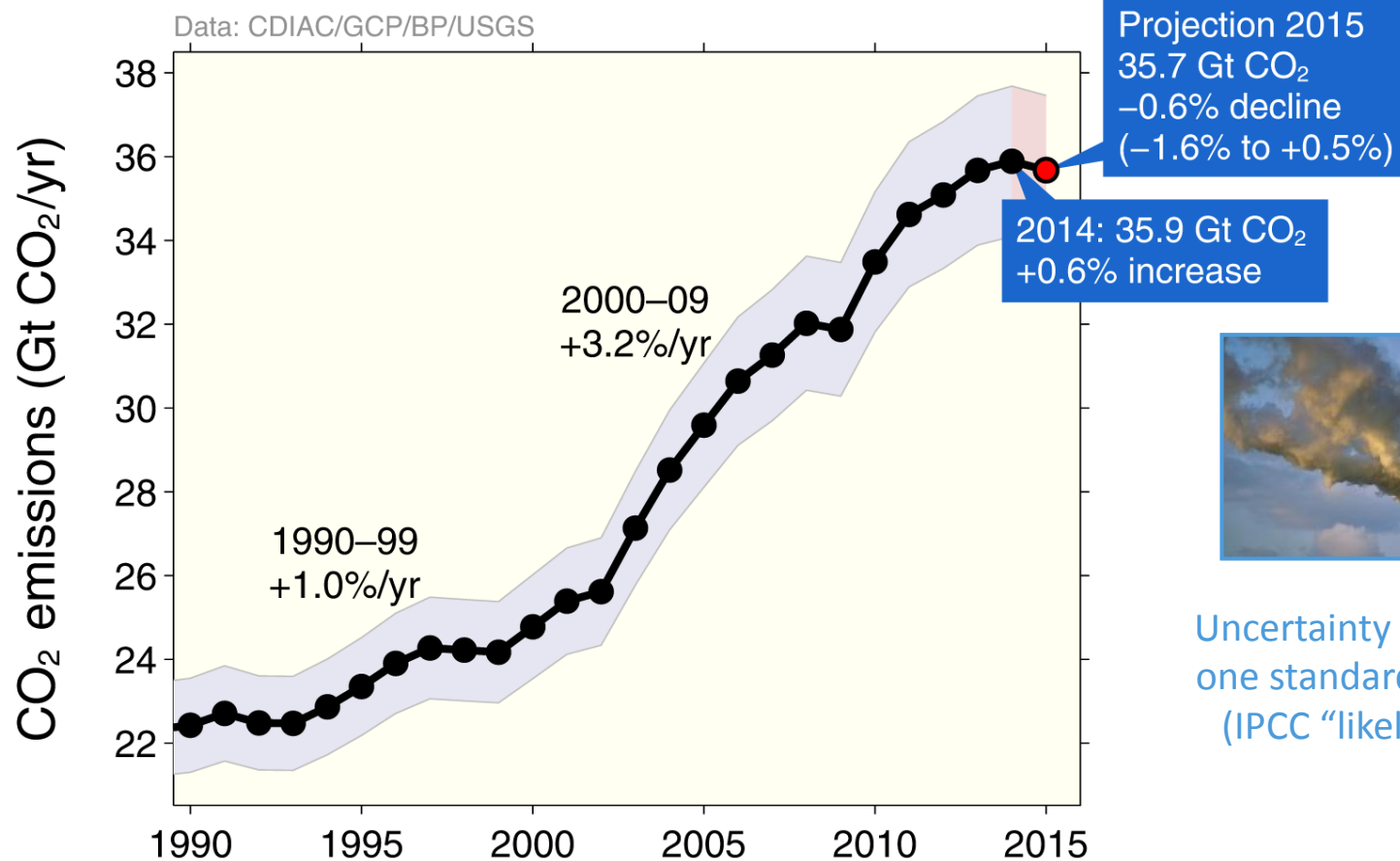


An initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union

Emissions from fossil fuel use and industry

Global emissions from fossil fuel and industry: 35.9 ± 1.8 GtCO₂ in 2014, 60% over 1990

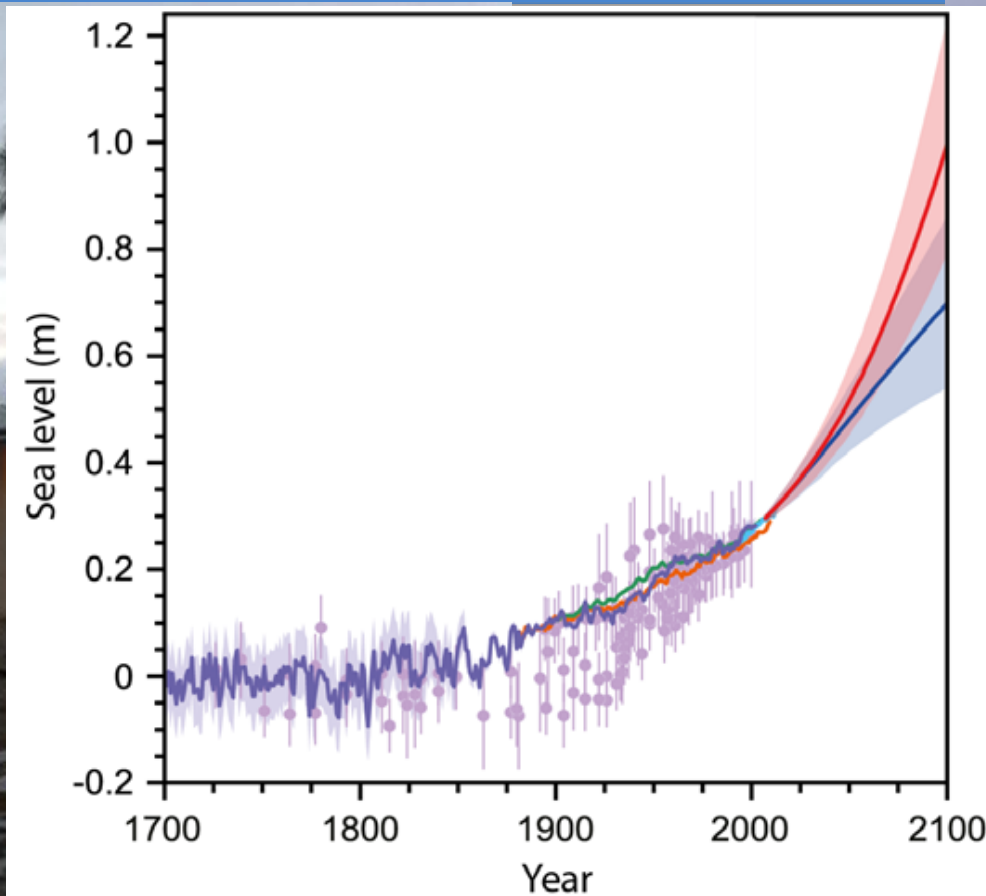
● Projection for 2015: 35.7 ± 1.8 GtCO₂, 59% over 1990



Uncertainty is $\pm 5\%$ for one standard deviation (IPCC “likely” range)

Sea Level Rise

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



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 discussed, does not provide safety.”

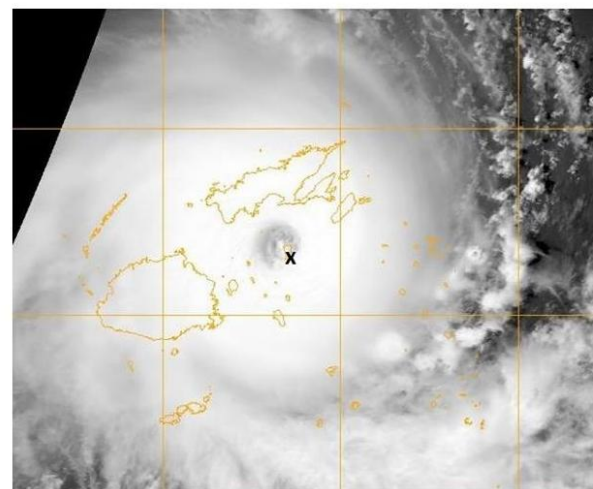
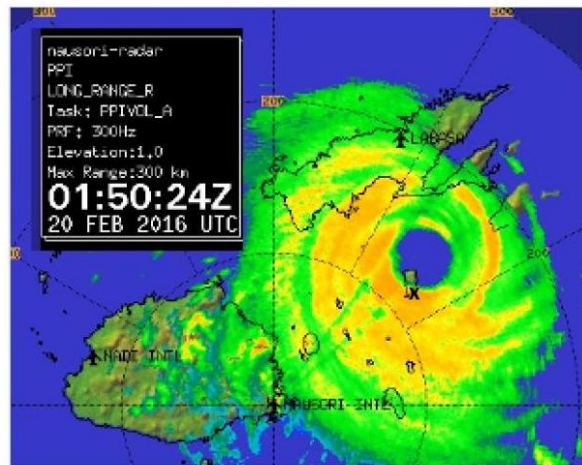
“We conclude that, in the common meaning of the word danger, 2°C global warming is dangerous. “

“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. “



Tropical Cyclone Winston:

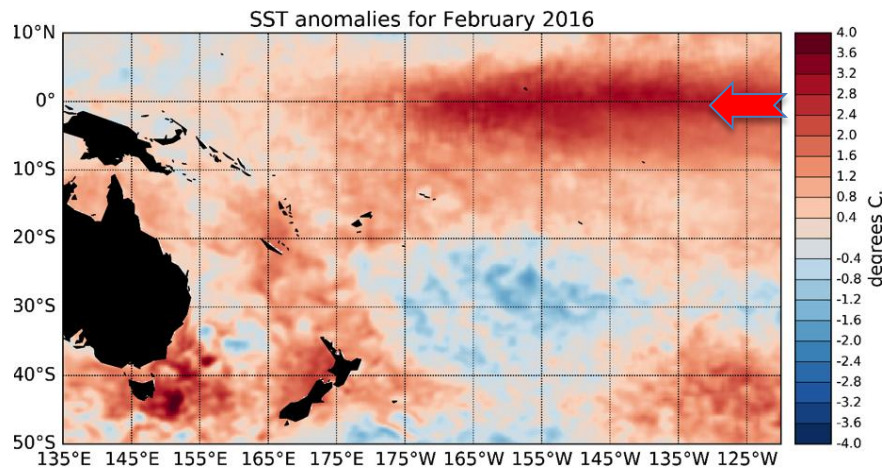
45 dead, 350,000 people affected,
at peak 65,000 in evacuation centers



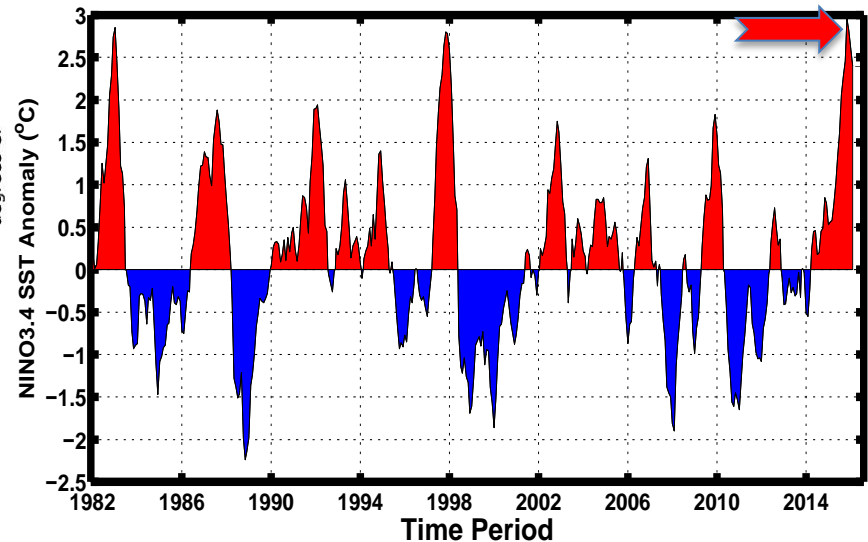
Storm Surge swamps Marshall Islands



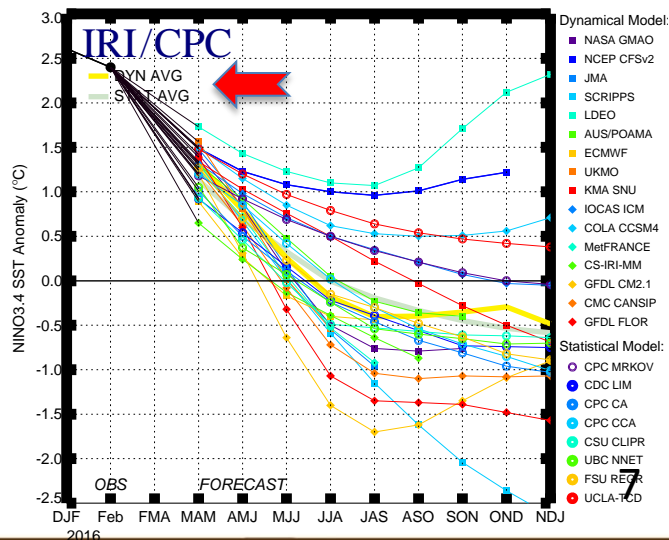
2015-2016 ENSO event



Historical NINO3.4 SST Anomaly



Mid-Mar 2016 Plume of Model ENSO Predictions

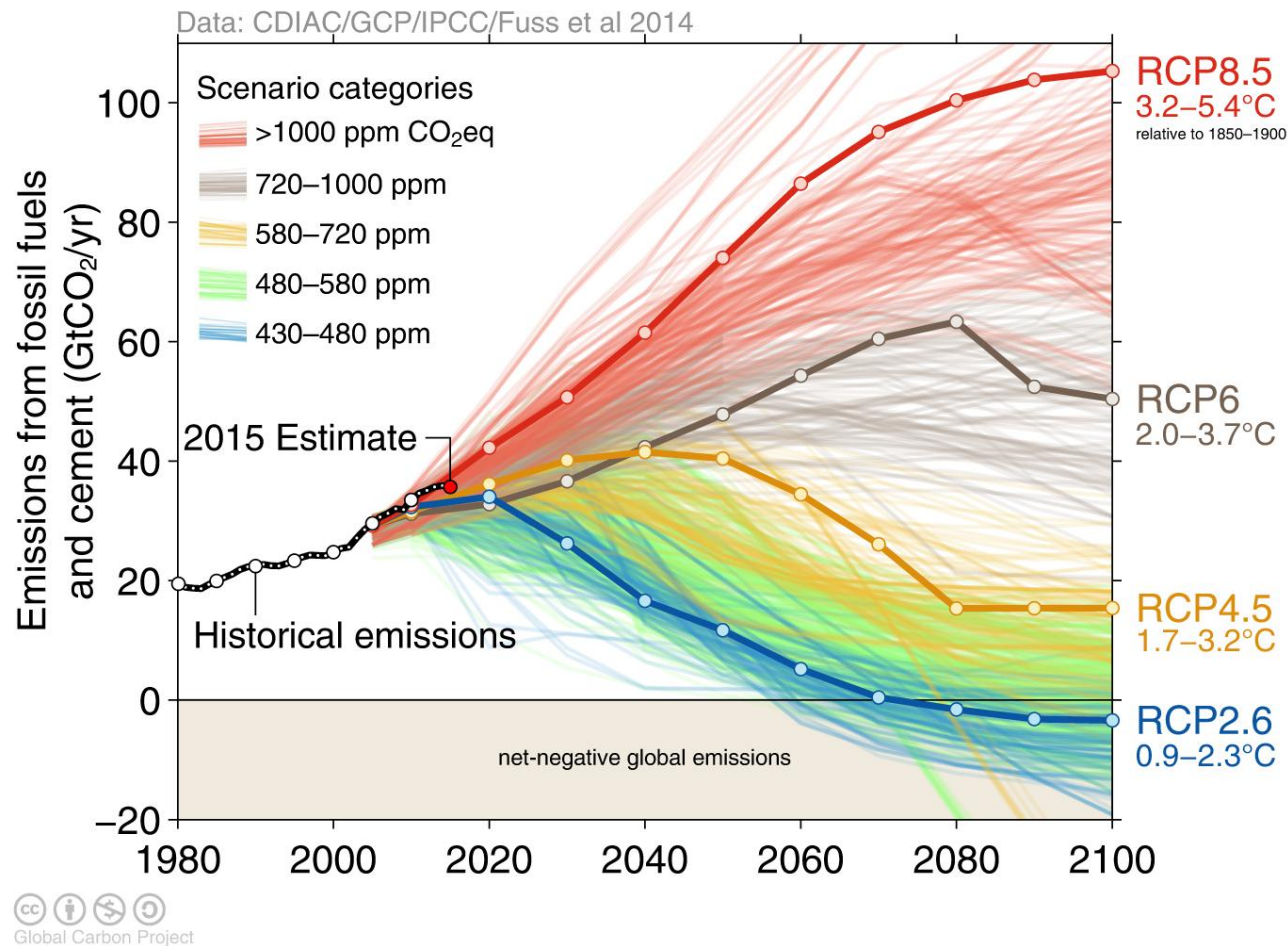


- Impacts are felt worldwide
- Record setting tropical cyclones: Evan, Ian, Eta, Pam, Winston; ENSO= more cyclones
- States of emergencies throughout Pacific.. Droughts in FSM and RMI, TC recovery ongoing in Tonga, Vanuatu and Fiji as well as through North Pacific,
- La Nina, droughts like those experienced in 2011 for Kiribati and Tuvalu are likely in future
- droughts in Southern Africa creating food security issues



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](#)



Key asks from the Pacific

- a legally binding agreement
- Recognition of the Special circumstances and consideration of SIDS
- Long Term Temperature Goal of 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels
- Finance for SIDS - to be accessible (recognize SIDS capacity constraints)
- Mitigation architecture and ambition to meet long term temperature goal (noting that current INDCs pledged could lead to a temperature change of 2.7 degrees Celsius)
- **Balance of mitigation and adaptation / adaptation is key for SIDS**
- Loss and damage to be embedded into the legal agreement



=> **Pacific Asks largely met**



Implications for the Pacific

- Reduce emissions to meet the global temperature targets (2 degrees – 1.5 degrees)
 - ⇒ Implement ambitious **emission reduction** programmes
- Develop NDC every 5 years and report on progress against the above goal.
 - ⇒ Promote climate **resilient dev.**
- Take actions towards climate resilient development.
 - ⇒ Implement effective **adaptation** measures
- Meet all reporting obligations
 - ⇒ Develop **capacity** to meet PA obligations
- Capture finance and TA support



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

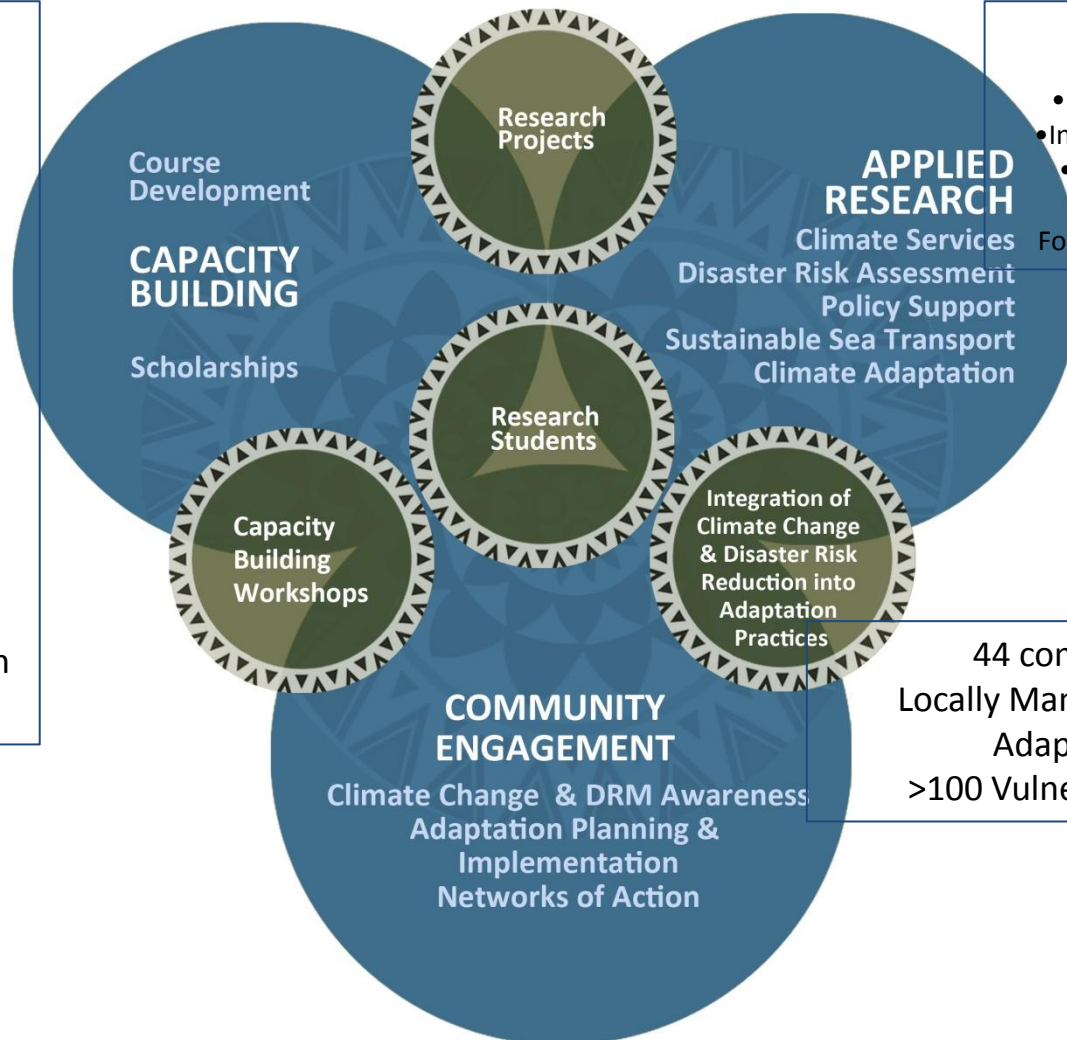
University of South Pacific EU-GCCA project

Graduates

- 144 Postgraduate diplomas
- 25 MSc
- soon 3 PhDs

Alumni

- >30% governments
- >30% work for agencies
- Others NGOs and private sector, and continuing students
- 2685 community climate ambassadors
- 20 students and alumni support Pacific countries in Paris negotiations



4 tools:

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

2 Best Practices Reports:

Food Security and Coastal Protection

44 community projects

Locally Managed Climate Change
Adaptation Network

>100 Vulnerability Assessments



USP EU GCCA Communities & Activities

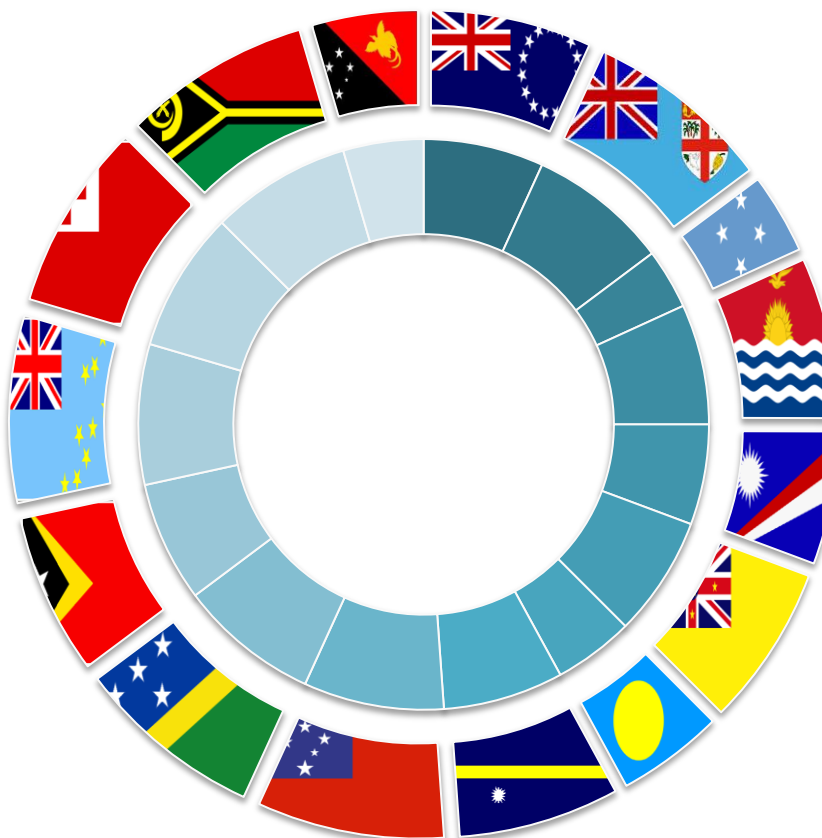
100% = Completion Rate

7 steps:

1. NPAC Formation
2. Rapid Assessment
3. Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment
4. Selection of Pilot Sites
5. Adaptation Plan
6. Implementation
7. M&E Plan

Keys:

Water = W
Food Security = FS
Coastal Erosion = CE



- Cooks 86% = 6/7 1 W + Adaptation CE
- Fiji 100% = 7/7 3 W
- FSM 86% = 6/7 3 W + CE
- Kiribati 86% = 6/7 3 W
- Marshall 86% = 6/7 4 W
- Niue 86% = 6/7 2 W + 1 DRM
- Palau 86% = 6/7 3 W
- Nauru 86% = 6/7 2 W
- Samoa 100% = 7/7 2 W + 3 Health + 1 FS
- Solomon 100% = 7/7 3 W
- Timor Leste 86% = 6/7 3 W
- Tuvalu 100% = 7/7 2 W + 1 Biogas
- Tonga 100% = 7/7 2 W + 1 FS
- Vanuatu 100% = 7/7 1 W + 2 FS
- PNG 57% = 4/7 3 W

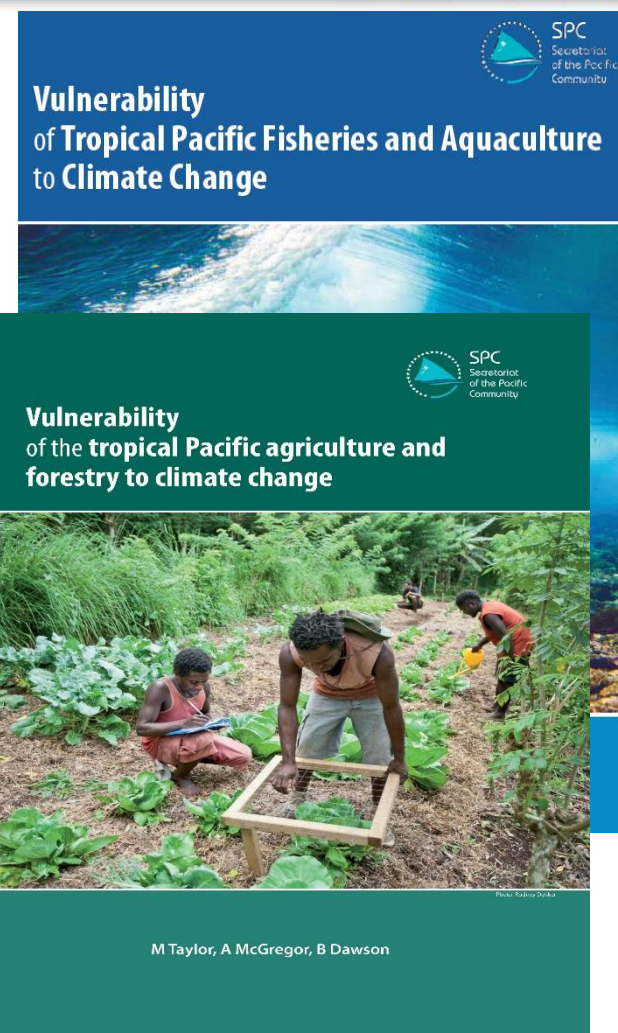


Last Night's USP Graduates



Adaptation priorities

- Food security: based on solid country analysis of CC vulnerability of **Fisheries** and **Agriculture**
=> targeted adaptation measures :crop resilient nursery, sustainable coastal fisheries, agroforestry
- Ecosystem area resilience over Whole of Island/area: Climate-friendly ICZM, restoration of ecosystem services
- Water security: rainwater capture and storage
- Health surveillance and response
- Coastal erosion and SLR engineering and ecosystem solutions
- Monitoring and modelling systems in place
- Formal capacity building and qualifications : in energy planning & audits, in building own capacity to assess needs, in targeted skills sets



Pacific Accomplishments

- INVESTED in climate change adaptation integrated with disaster risk reduction, and technical capacity building
- INVEST IN THE FUTURE, build human capacity for leadership and research, retain our talent in the region
- INSPIRE INNOVATION with transformative collaborative networks like the Locally Managed Climate Change Adaptation Network ecosystem based adaptation and whole of island approaches.



Moving forward

- Continue the engagement of the **One CROP approach and common Pacific voice** to pursue climate resilient development.
- SPREP led HLISM event (April) working with PICS to develop PA implementation plan + CROP agencies to coordinate actions.
- Assess support required by PICS to ratify and then meet all **obligations of the PA**
- Develop a support programme for INDC translation into NDCs and their implementation of effective **emission reduction actions**.



Moving forward

- Pursue engagement with **IPCC for special reports** on 1.5 and on Oceans
- Continue engagement with Pacific members on **GEF, AF and GCF boards**, and UNFCCC bodies to **establish facilitated simplified access**
- Further integration of ecosystem based adaptation 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**





Our vaka has two
hulls:
Cultural and
Scientific Wisdom



Thank You

- Fa'afetai
- Malo
- Tank iu
- Vinaka vaka levu
- Sulang
- Ko rab's
- Obrigado/a
- Tank yiu tumas
- Tenkyu tru
- Fakafetai
- *Fakaaue lahi*
- Kommol tata
- Fakaue lahi.
- Kia monuina.
- Ekamwawir Omo

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Prof. Elisabeth A. Holland, elisabeth.holland@usp.ac.fj



“.”The ocean was given to us by our ancestors to manage so that we could pass it on to our children and future generations. It is our common responsibility and moral obligation for our children

Foua Toloa, Minister, Tokelau, Commissioner, Global Ocean Commission

<https://www.change.org/p/ban-ki-moon-help-secure-a-living-ocean-food-and-prosperity-propose-a-new-agreement-for-high-seas-protection-2>

