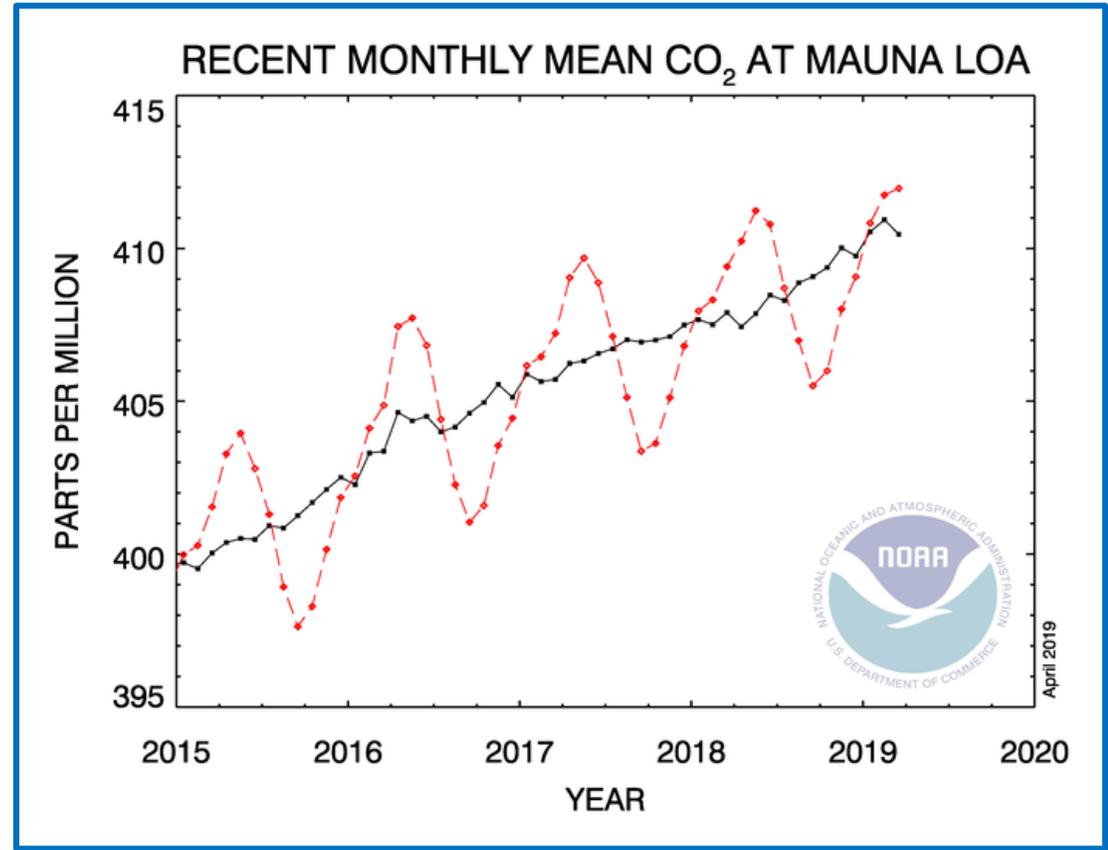
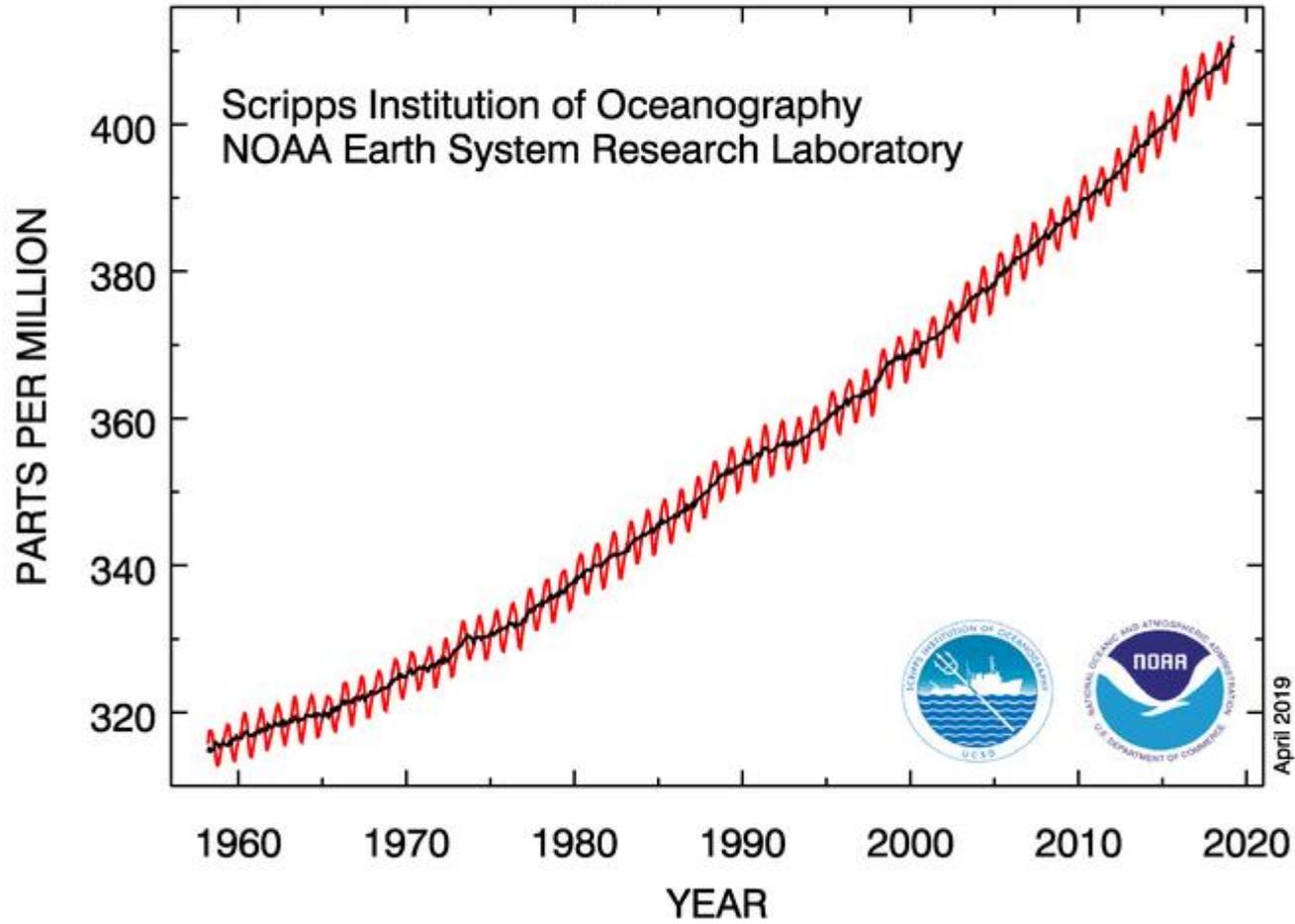


Preparations for the third Climate Action Pacific Partnership (CAPP) Conference

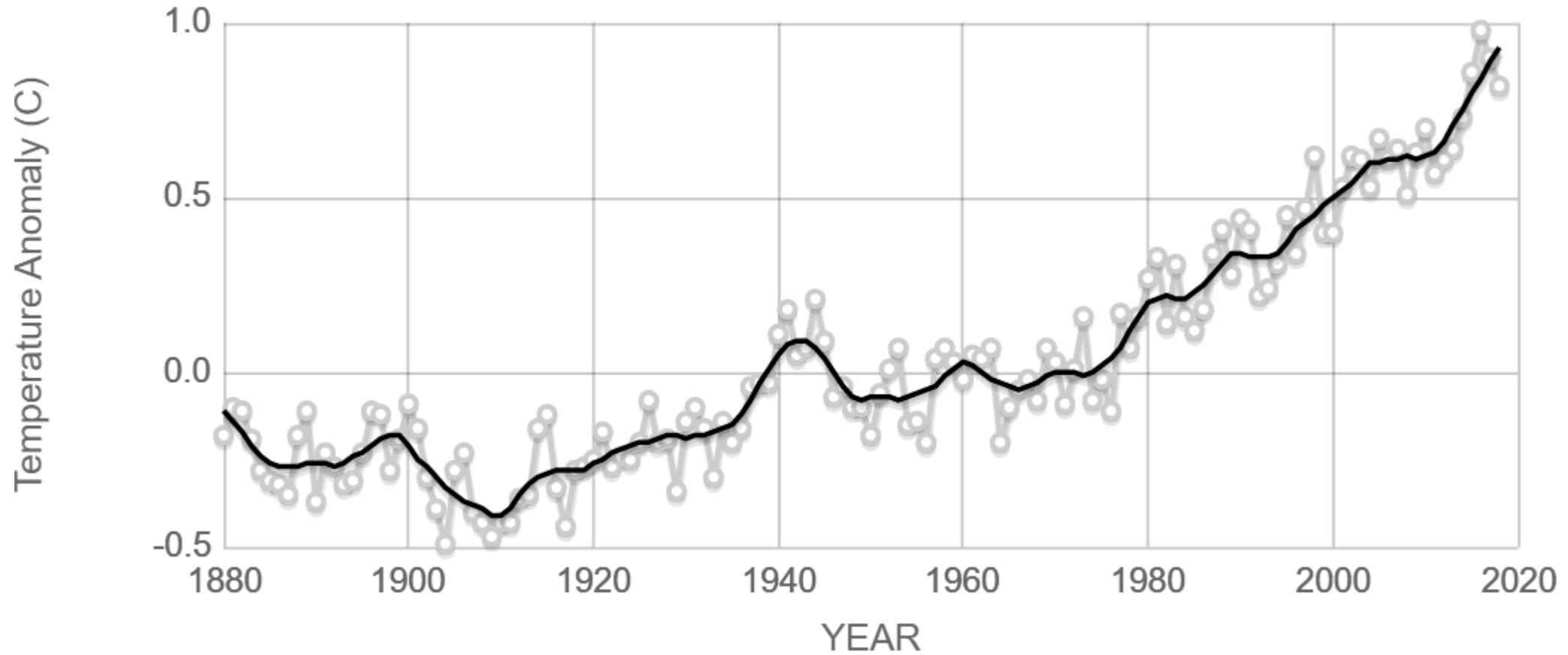
Christine Fung
Special Adviser
Fiji COP23 Presidency Secretariat

Senior Technical Adviser
GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Programme

Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



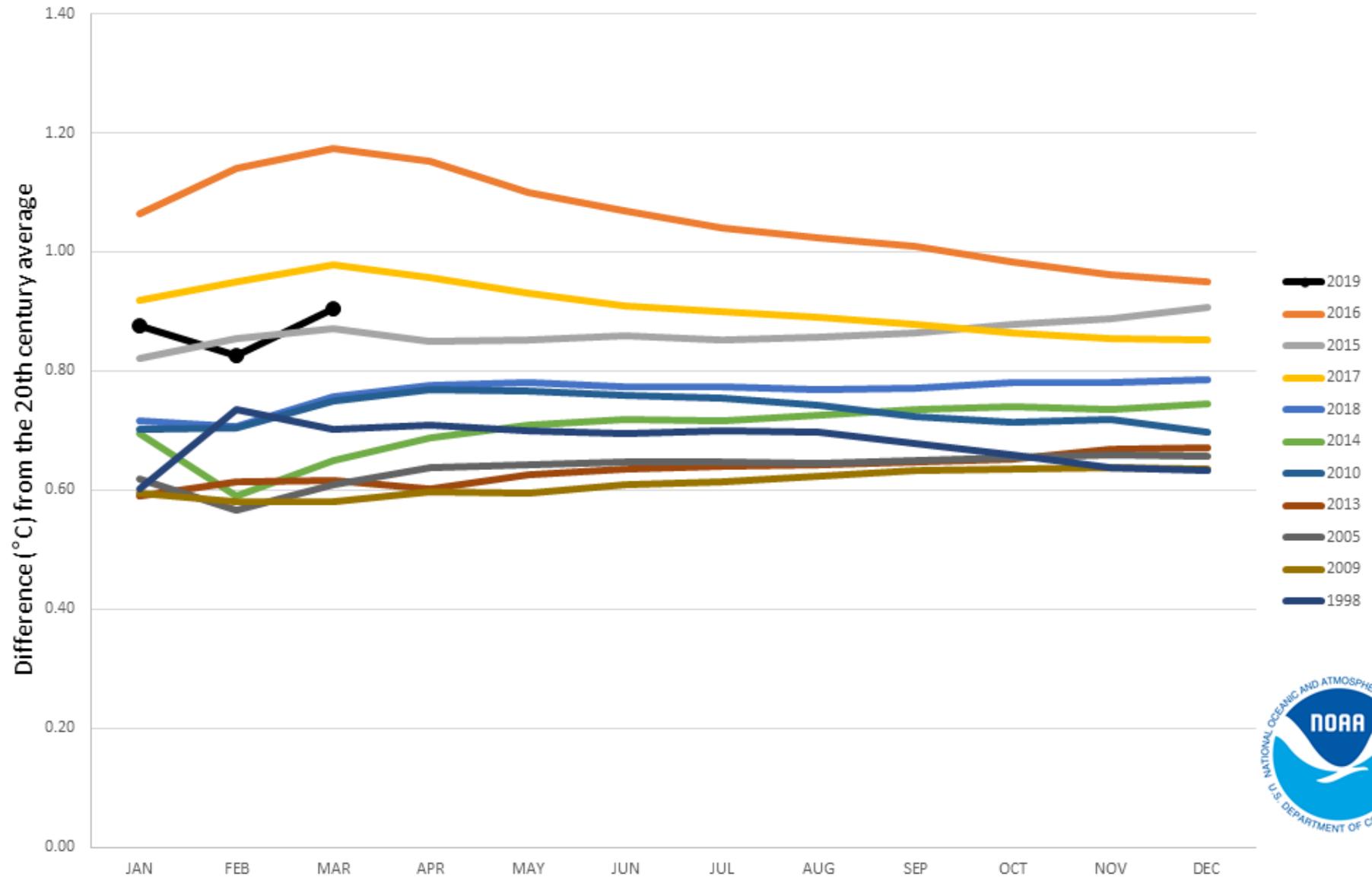
GLOBAL TEMPERATURE TREND



Source: climate.nasa.gov

Year-to-Date Global Temperatures

for 2019 and the ten warmest years on record



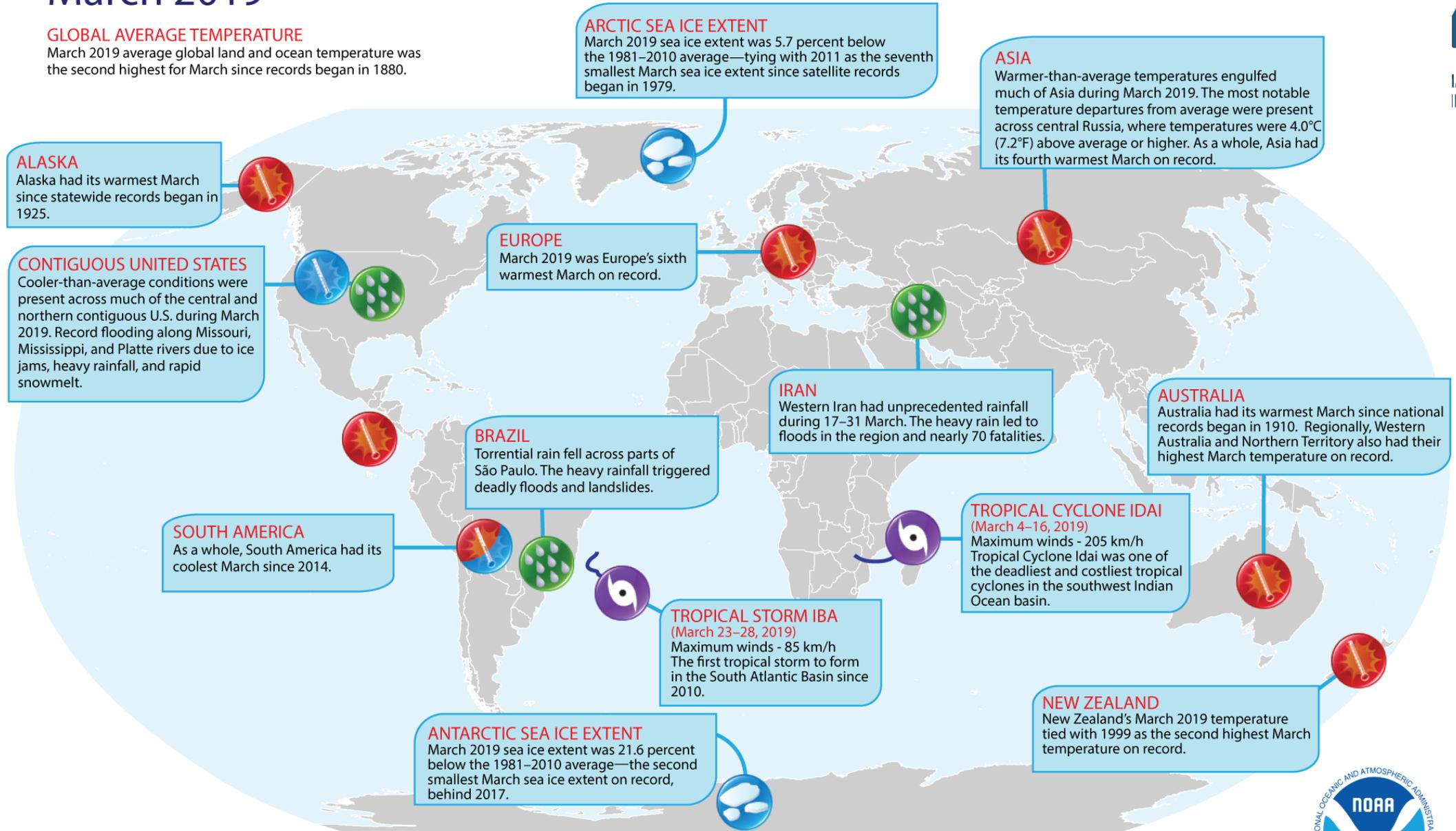
Selected Significant Climate Anomalies and Events

March 2019



GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

March 2019 average global land and ocean temperature was the second highest for March since records began in 1880.



Please Note: Material provided in this map was compiled from NOAA's State of the Climate Reports. For more information please visit: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc>



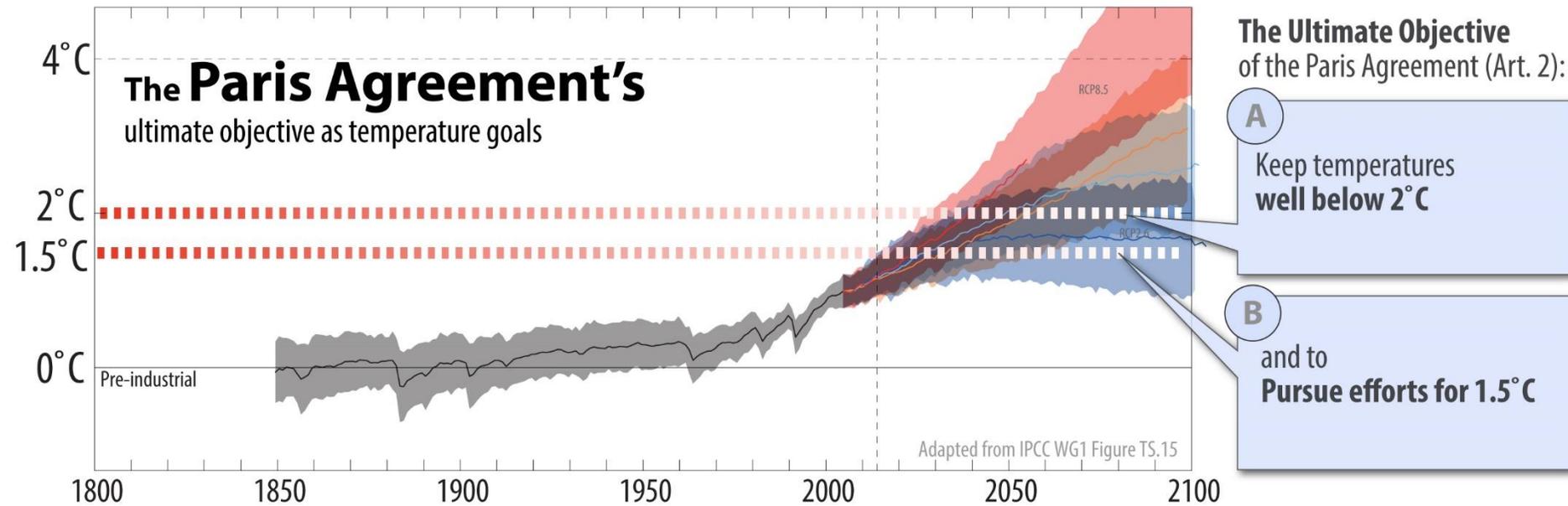
The Paris Agreement



- Adopted by all UNFCCC Parties in December 2015
- First-ever universal, legally binding global climate agreement
- Entered into force on 04 November 2016 - compulsory elements of the agreement become binding on the parties who have joined.
- Countries should submit the climate actions that they plan to pursue - nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and start taking action to achieve their NDC objectives.

Aim of the Paris Agreement (Article 2)

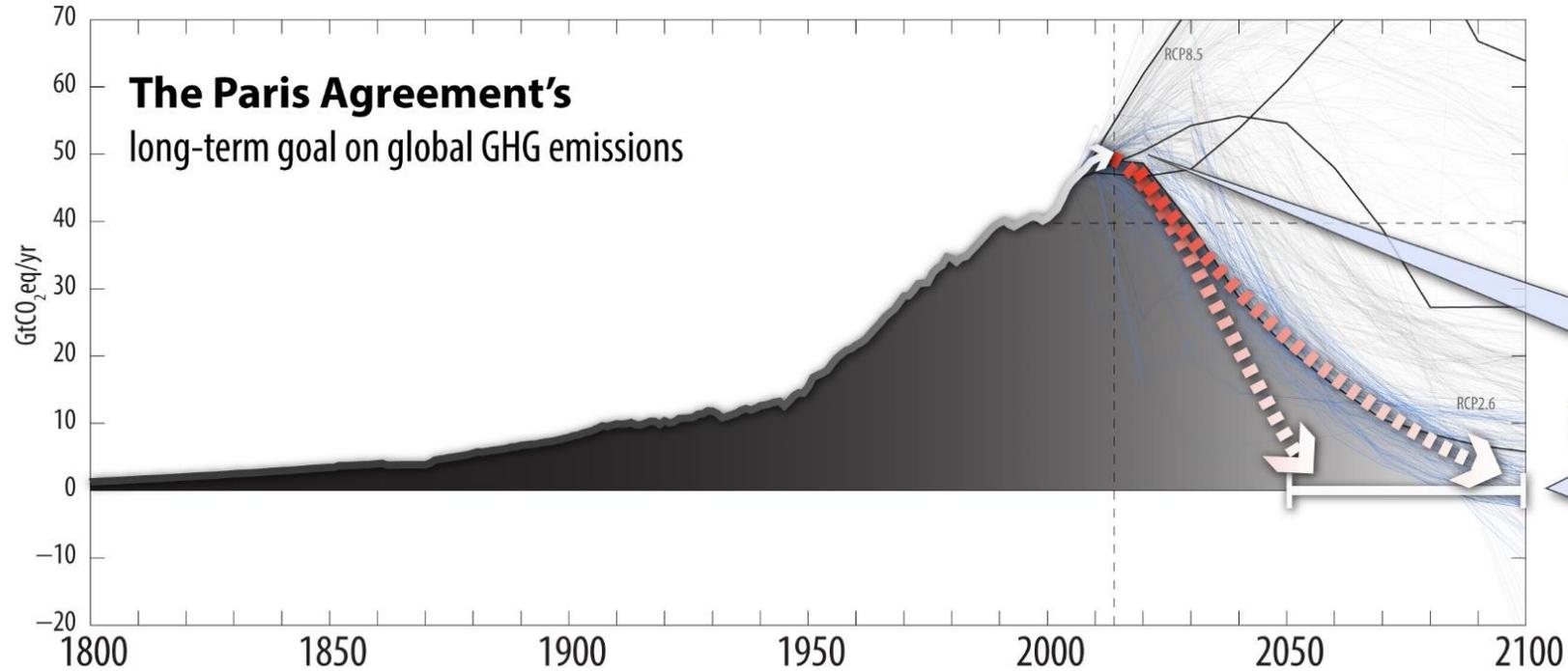
1. ... to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, **in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty**, including by:
 - (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to **limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels**, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
 - (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.



Source: M. Meinshausen, Australian-German Climate & Energy College, The University of Melbourne, climatecollege.unimelb.edu.au

ARTICLE 4; Para 1.

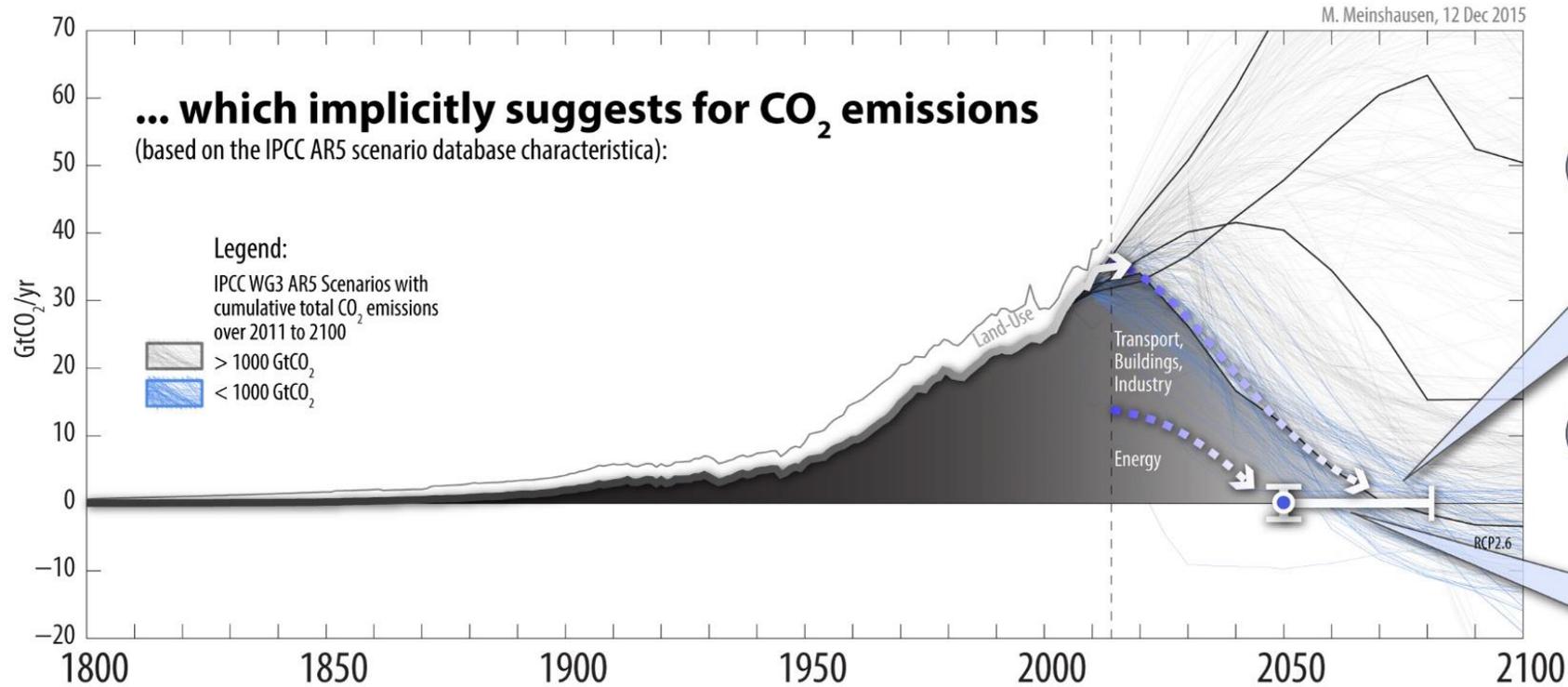
In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim **to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible,** recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as **to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century,** **on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.**



The Long-Term Goal
in the Paris Agreement (Art. 4):

C
Global peaking
(as soon as possible) &
"rapid reductions thereafter"

D
Net-Zero between 2050
and 2100, expressed as
"balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources
and removals by sinks in the second half of this century"



What implicitly follows
from the Paris Agreement:

E

Full decarbonisation:
earlier than net zero GHG

F

Energy:
Zero net around 2050

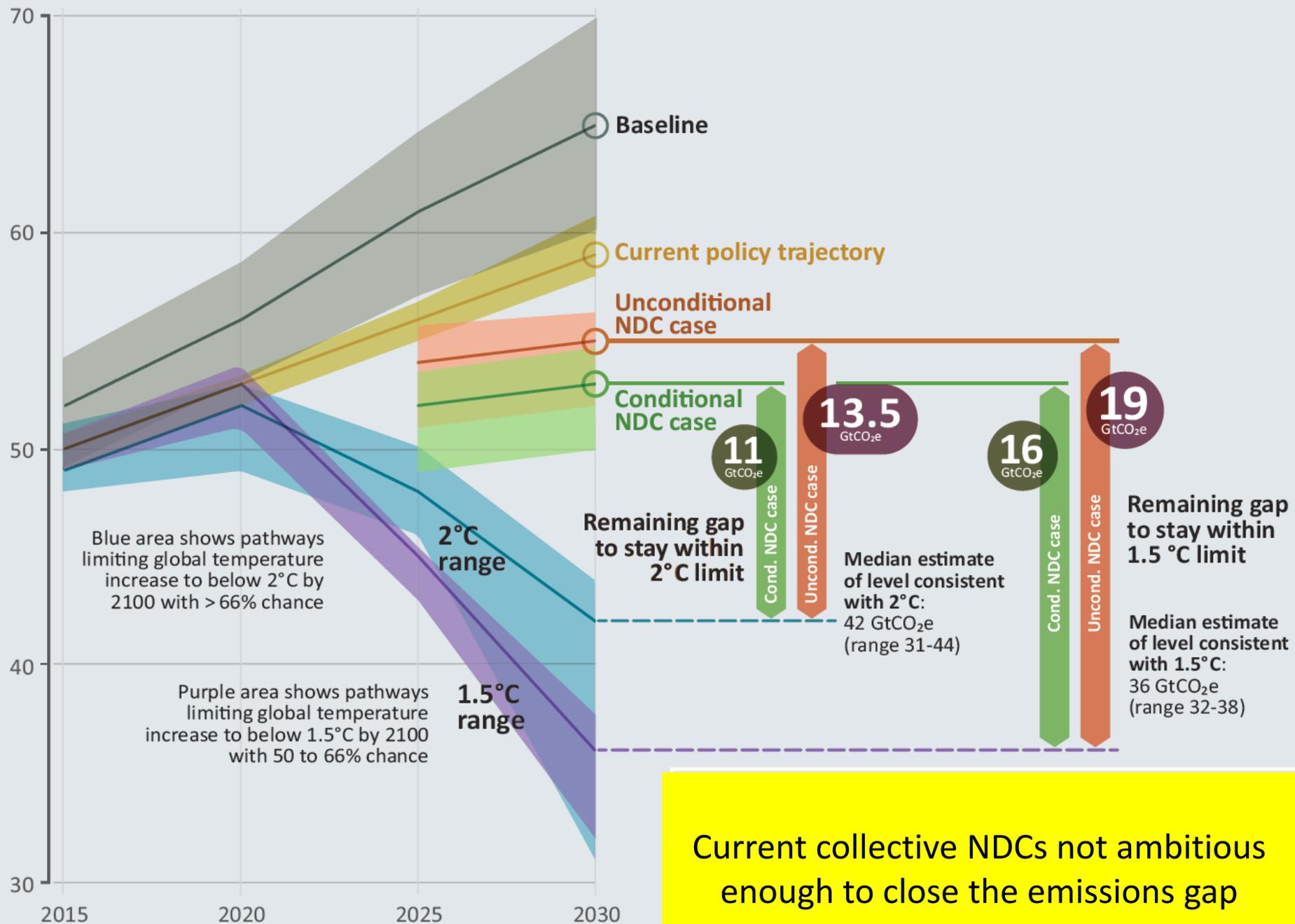
see IPCC WG3 Figure SPM.7 on 450ppm scenarios with CCS

Paris Agreement Article 3

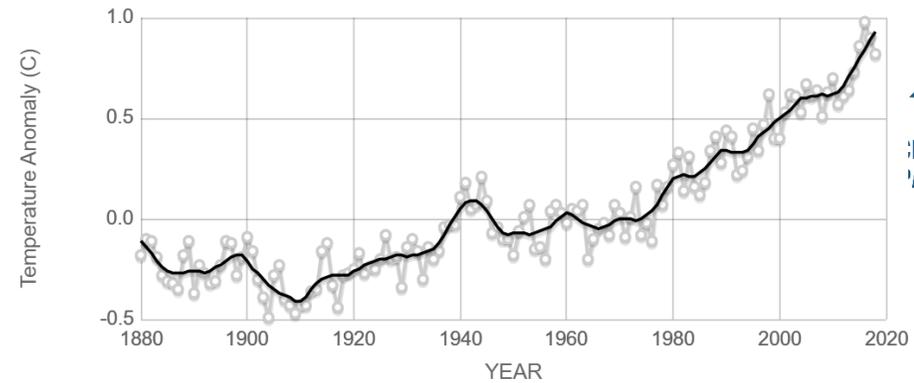
As nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and **communicate ambitious efforts** as defined in *Articles 4 (NDC on mitigation), 7 (adaptation), 9 (financing/support for developing countries), 10 (technology transfer), 11 (capacity building) and 13 (transparency framework)*

with the view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in Article 2.

The efforts of all Parties will represent a **progression over time**, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of this Agreement



TEMPERATURES CONTINUE TO RISE!



Source: climate.nasa.gov



- Call for increased climate action
- Urgently need more ambitious NDCs – country emissions reduction targets and adaptation
- Need for more support to vulnerable regions and nations
- Need for increased climate financing
- All in the context of sustainable development and a Just Transition

UN Climate Summit 2019

New York, 23 September 2019



The UN Climate Summit



The Secretary-General aims to demonstrate a leap in **collective national political ambition** and massive **low-emission movements in the real economy** by:

1. Raising national ambition: Countries are asked to present **concrete, realistic plans, compatible with the latest Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C** by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, to **enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions by 2020**, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45 per cent over the next decade, and to **net zero by 2050**.
2. Prompting **transformative changes** needed to support the implementation of these plans in the areas of energy transition; infrastructure, cities and local action; industry transition; resilience and adaptation; nature-based solutions; climate finance and carbon pricing.
3. Generating political momentum through **enhanced social and political drivers** as well as youth and public engagement.

“Only a significantly higher level of ambition will do. To that end, the Summit will focus on areas that go to the heart of the problem – the sectors that create the most emissions and the areas where building resilience will make the biggest difference”.



1. Raised ambition on climate **mitigation measures**
2. How to manage the **transition to alternative energy sources**
3. Managing **industrial transition**
4. Coming up with solutions through agriculture, oceans, forests and **nature-related environments**
5. Focus on infrastructure, **cities and through local action**
6. Issues of **climate finance**, notably **carbon pricing**
7. Increased **resilience and adaptation**, especially for the most vulnerable
8. A focus on **social and political drivers**
9. **Citizen and political mobilization**

The deliverables and initiatives that will be showcased need to be implementable, scalable and replicable and have the potential to get us in line with the commitments of the Paris Agreement.



Benchmarks for selection criteria include the following:

- **Transformational impact:** Ambition on climate action (mitigation/adaptation) either setting a new precedent in a sector, regionally or internationally or dramatically scaling up an existing initiative;
- **Sustainable development co-benefits:** Addressing political and social issues: Initiatives will need to demonstrate that they are inclusive (ensuring that no-one is left behind), advancing sustainable development and multi-stakeholder (i.e. cutting across sectors and societies at large).
- **Replicable and scalable:** Initiative with the ability to be scaled up or replicated across sectors or regions.
- **Measurable and implementable:** Initiative should be concrete enough to be immediately implemented or already working and with a measurable effect that allows the proponents to demonstrate their contribution and secure accountability. Initiatives will need to be supported by an implementation plan with concrete milestones and the corresponding financial requirements.
- **Innovative and visible:** Development of a competitive, innovative solution that helps raise public awareness.

Tentative timeline and key dates



- **28 March:** President of the United Nations General Assembly event; round table lunch for coalitions: First stock-take on work plan and possible outcomes.
- **30 April:** Presentation of the initial list of Summit outcomes by the Special Envoy and the nine coalitions.
- **15 May:** Presentation of a revised long list of Summit outcomes by the Special Envoy and the nine coalitions.
- **June 15:** Presentation of the refined criteria for ambition that will be used at the Abu Dhabi meeting by the Special Envoy.
- **30 June – 1 July:** Abu Dhabi Preparatory Meeting for the Summit: Presentation of the short list of Summit outcomes.
- **21-22 September:** Summit events in and around the United Nations Headquarters: Presentations of ambitious climate solutions by the nine coalitions and other invited participants and related coalition events.
- **23 September: Summit:** Only the most ambitious coalition outcomes on the stage and Heads of States and Government with ambitious and credible 2020 to 2050 plans.
- **2-13 December: COP25:** First check-in on commitments made at Summit.

28 March: President of the United Nations General Assembly event; round table lunch for coalitions: First stock-take on work plan and possible outcomes.

The themes for the twelve leaders' roundtables will be as follows:

1. Youth and Intergenerational Mobilization
2. Energy transition
3. Industry transition
4. Infrastructure, cities and local action
5. Nature based solutions
6. Mitigation ambition
7. Resilience and Adaptation
8. Climate finance and carbon pricing
9. Social and Political Drivers Coalition
10. Climate-Health Nexus
11. Local communities and indigenous peoples
12. Economic opportunities and the future of work

PACIFIC ENGAGEMENT

- Contact with UNSG Climate Summit Special Envoy
- TEMs
- SOM
- CAPP
- PSIDS Leaders meeting
- UNFCCC Climate meetings
- Role of regional organisations?

Accelerated climate solutions can strengthen our economies and create jobs, while bringing cleaner air, preserving natural habitats and biodiversity, and protecting our environment.

The Climate Action Pacific Partnership



- Established under the COP23 Presidency in July 2017
- Coalition of Pacific stakeholders from various agencies and sectors
- Promote the exchange of ideas, innovations, and solutions to drive impactful and transformative outcomes and initiatives that will boost climate action in the Pacific
- Strengthen partnerships and effective collaboration between Government and Non-Party stakeholders
- Contribute to the UNFCCC [Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action](#)
- Provide inputs into UNFCCC processes, and other global climate events, to strengthen Pacific issues and amplify Pacific Island voices

The CAPP technical expert groups

1. Agriculture, Forests and Land Use
2. Ocean
3. Water
4. Health
5. Gender and climate justice
6. Climate financing
7. Low carbon development
8. Integrating disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development
- 9. Decent Work and Just Transition**

Climate change mitigation and adaptation policies will have an impact on the workforce.

- As efforts are increased for a cleaner energy society - new technologies, new job skills, change in building codes, reduced mineral extraction, etc. – how will the Pacific workforce be affected?
- What are Pacific businesses and industries doing to monitor their carbon emissions and engage in the transition towards net-zero emissions?
- As natural resources are increasingly affected by climate change, how will the workforce in the primary sectors, especially agriculture and fisheries, cope?
- How do employers safeguard their employees and businesses against projected increasing frequency of disasters and extreme climate events
- Will extreme events and disaster result in any workforce mobility (both skilled and unskilled)?

OVERVIEW OF THE 3RD CAPP CONFERENCE

- 13 – 14 May at Grand Pacific Hotel, Suva
- Around 300 participants from around the region and internationally
- Host PSIDS Leaders' meeting
- Senior Officials Meeting on 10 - 11 May at PIFS
- Held to coincide with the visit of the UN Secretary General

FOCUS OF THE 3RD CAPP CONFERENCE



- Overall - help mobilise the partnerships and investment needed to accelerate climate action in the Pacific.
- Framed around the Talanoa Call for Action
- Support a strong Pacific voice at the UN Climate Summit, September 2019
- Advance the Ocean Pathway
- Identify instruments and strategies to support the enhancement and implementation of NDCs – **involvement of the private sector?**
- Approaches to access and mobilise climate financing and investments in the Pacific – **PPP?**
- Mechanisms to address climate risks and loss and damage and the emerging issue of climate security
- Overview of climate action plans developed in the thematic areas of the CAPP

CAPPIII Session 5



	<p><u>Talanoa Call for Action: We must act together</u></p> <p>SESSION 5</p> <p>We ARE taking Action in the Pacific! We ARE building resilience!</p> <p>Communities, civil society organisations, the private sector, governments and development organisations are taking climate action to build resilient Pacific Island communities. This session will present some climate action plans to 2020, and how different partners are providing inputs towards enhancing NDCs and building resilience, including the implementation of priority actions identified in the FRDP and develop inputs to the Pacific Resilience Meeting to follow the CAPP Conference.</p>	
09.00	<p>Presentation by CAPP technical working groups on climate action plans towards resilience</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Decent work and just transition2. Gender and climate justice3. Health4. Water <p>Q & A</p>	<p><u>Moderator</u></p>
10.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Low emissions development and NDC enhancement6. Climate financing including financing for NDC implementation7. Ocean8. Agriculture, Forests and Land Use <p>Q & A</p>	<p><u>Moderator</u></p>

CAPPIII Session 6



11.30	<p>SESSION 6</p> <p>A strong Pacific voice in the UN Climate Summit 2019 – working session</p> <p>To support efforts to implement the Paris Agreement and to increase ambition and climate action, UN Secretary-General António Guterres will bring world leaders, from government, finance, business, and civil society to the <u>Climate Summit</u> on 23 September 2019. The Summit will come exactly one year before countries will have to enhance their national climate pledges under the Paris Agreement. In order to ensure that the transformative actions in the real economy are as impactful as possible, the Secretary-General has prioritized action portfolios, which are recognised as having high potential to curb greenhouse gas emissions and increased global action on adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>UNFCCC COP24 decision 1/CP.24 calls on Parties to participate in the Summit and to demonstrate, through such participation, their enhanced ambition in addressing climate change</p>	
	<p>This important working session will have self-identified roundtables focus on developing impactful Pacific messages, including on commitments and ambitions, on selected key areas of the Climate Summit 2019.</p> <p>There will also be a working session to discuss issues relating to the topic - “Oceans and sustainable maritime transport”</p>	Working groups

CAPPIII Session 8



14.15	<p>SESSION 8</p> <p>Roadmap to 2020 – UN Climate Summit; COP25; CAPP4; COP26</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Messages to take to the UN Climate Summit - from working sessions2. What can the Pacific contribute in the UN Climate Summit - UNSG Climate Envoy (tbc)3. Reflections on COP23 Presidency and COP24 outcomes – HE Luke Daunivalu, Chief Negotiator, COP23 Presidency representative4. Messages from PSIDS meeting – Hon. Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum<ul style="list-style-type: none">• COP25 preparations and priorities• Pacific priorities for the UNSG summit• Driving ambitious action towards 2020 COP26• Next CAPP conference <p>Response from the floor</p>	<p><u>Chairperson</u></p> <p>PSIDS Chair</p>
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CLIMATE ACTION
PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

VINAKA