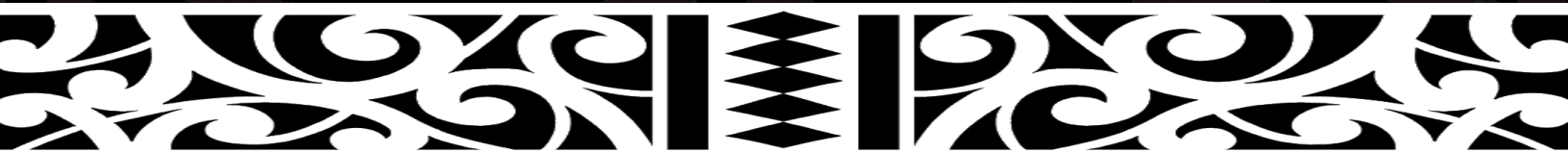




Pacific Islands Development Forum

DRAFT

ROADMAP FOR CLIMATE CHANGE



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INTRODUCTION

Climate Change is without a doubt one of the major developmental threats for Pacific Island Countries. The impact of Climate Change is already being felt in a number of developmental sectors and is even threatening the continued existence of the atoll nations of the Pacific particularly Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tokelau and Tuvalu. The Pacific, particularly through the P-SIDS grouping and the PIDF, has actively championed higher ambition in climate change negotiations. This spirit is captured in the Suva Declaration on Climate Change behind which Pacific Leaders rallied in the climate negotiations that led to the Paris Agreement in November 2015.

The Paris Agreement came into force on 4th November 2016.

Climate change policy documents have become developmental road maps. A possible roadmap for PIDF's potential role is incumbent upon many related issues. These include PIDF's mandate and mission, including the initial impetus for setting up the organization; and its priorities as set out in various summit outcomes and its Strategic Plan (currently in draft form).

We should also not lose sight of the fact that in 2015, apart from Paris Agreement, the other major decision was the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Climate change and sustainable development are intrinsically linked. The inclusion of stand-alone climate change goal (SDG 13) and the many inter-linkages to the other SDGs are significant. Both documents underscore core issues, reinforce fundamental principles such as the need to change patterns of consumption and production, energy use and economic growth; the need to build resilience to disasters and climate change impacts.

The adoption of the two major policy documents provides a key opportunity to tackle the interlinked challenges of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and climate change. The imperative for the setting up of PIDF, as shown in its mission, goals etc. provides a great opportunity for a fresh approach at these development issues which are not new but seem to have had limited traction, notwithstanding the huge development assistance that has been provided in the name of the region.

PIDF'S ROLE IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION AGENDA

The PIDF was set up as an inclusive organization with ultimate objective of helping realize the sustainable development agenda of the region through the meaningful partnership of governmental and non-governmental sectors, including the private sector.

It was hoped that some of the lessons learnt from other regional agencies in terms of governance, focus and relevance will be brought to bear on the arrangements of the PIDF, which provided an opportunity for a fresh approach given the regional dynamics.

The PIDF Charter recognises climate action as one of its purposes.

Its charter directs PIDF to drive, through national, regional and international frameworks, transformative changes by focusing on the sustainable and inclusive development of Pacific Islands by:

- advocating the very real and pressing significance of climate change for the lives and livelihoods of Pacific Islands and Pacific Islanders;
- implementing policies for sustainable development and especially poverty eradication that respond to the challenges posed by climate change and globalisation;
- accelerating the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development namely environment, social, and economic, to harmonise the pursuit of economic growth with the needs of societies and the sustainability of the environment; and
- facilitating the use of tools, approaches and innovations, such as Green-Blue Pacific economies, leadership and genuine partnerships to stimulate robust debate while fostering an inclusive change agenda.



The PIDF shall:

- a. Serve as a dynamic regional partnership platform that recognizes, celebrates, promotes and preserves the diversity of Pacific cultures, their history and the challenges they face from climate change, globalisation and development;
- b. Provide an inclusive regional multi-stakeholder forum to enable collaboration between leaders and representatives of Pacific governments, civil society and private sector to take ownership of their decisions and actions to address their special development needs;
- c. Provide an inclusive regional multi-stakeholder forum for leaders of the public sector, civil societies and private sectors;
- d. Serve as the Pacific regional counterpart for the south-south groupings and other regional and international arrangements that focus on sustainable development and especially poverty eradication in Pacific Islands to ensure policy coherence at all levels;
- e. Advocate for a robust, effective, inclusive and transparent follow up and review process to connect activity at national, regional and international levels;
- f. Secure the support of development partners through formal agreements for technical assistance and financial resources to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication outcomes.
- g. Promote innovation through the adoption of robust policy designs, good governance practices, and scalable and adaptable technology choices to deliver transformational changes.
- h. Support the development of national infrastructure of development to connect with regional and international institutions.
- i. Develop an information hub for the dissemination of information on Green-Blue growth, sustainable development and especially poverty eradication.

PIDF’s draft strategic plan 2017-2020 identifies two important SDGs for PIDF in the upcoming period,

i.e. SDG 13 “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” and SDG 14 “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”, of course together with SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”.

In so doing, the draft Strategic Plan organises the identified objectives into three programmatic clusters, all of which are climate related:

- (i) Mainstreaming Blue-Green Economy,
- (ii) Decarbonisation by 2030 and (iii) Adaptive Solutions for Island Resilience.

SDGs 13 & 14

SDG 13 is related to climate change and its impact and the PIDF roadmap will attempt to address this particular goal by addressing its targets.

SDG 13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS	
TARGETS	
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

It also takes guidance from targets related to climate change and the Ocean in SDG14, specifically targets 14.1, 14.3 and 14.a.



SDG 14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TARGETS

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Targets 14.3 and 14.a require scientific research in areas that impact the ocean; particularly relevant to this roadmap would be the impacts brought about by climate change. In order to do so PIDF would need to partner with tertiary and research institutions from the region, as well as from other continents that have research interest in the Pacific. Some potential partnerships will be discussed in the Partnerships section of this roadmap.

Together with the Strategic Plan, this Climate roadmap is meant to provide a pathway for PIDF's engagement in the Climate Change area, as well as identify the existing gaps and the activities and partnerships required to address those gaps, while strengthening and building on already existing partnerships.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE SUVA DECLARATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is an issue on which the Pacific Island nations remain united in terms of its significance and the challenges it poses to development.

Many analyses have shown that climate change, if unchecked, has the potential to wipe out the hard earned development gains of the region generally and even the very existence of the mainly small atoll nations such as Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu.

This roadmap also takes its guidance from the Suva Declaration on Climate Change (2015) endorsed at the PIDF Leaders' Summit in September 2015.

The Suva Declaration for Climate Change was a result of an inclusive consultative process that saw the civil society, private sector and governments converge on core issues. It was a unique opportunity for governments to discuss a major issue without the undue influence of the metropolitan powers from the developed world. It was therefore able to capture a majority of the priorities the region had been advocating.

It also paved the way for more robust discussions and outcomes at other regional and international platforms that reinforced the region's priorities and instilled a greater sense of togetherness in terms of some of the core issues that required an integrated approach.

Of particular relevance to this roadmap are the following issues highlighted in the Suva Declaration (in the right column PIDF's proposed action to address them):



SUVA DECLARATION CLAUSE	PIDF PROPOSED ACTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Pacific Small Islands Developing States regional task force on climate financing to ensure adequate funding for adaptation and mitigation actions; 	<p>Engage with PIFS and SPREP to ensure the task force functions are addressed. Otherwise move to establish such a task force.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urge all parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol; Agreement but not yet the Doha Amendment. 	<p>PIDF has written to PIDF members, SIDS and ACP countries to ratify. It has also written to countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement but not yet the Doha Amendment.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to limit global average temperature increase to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in order to transition towards deep-decarbonisation; 	<p>The Paris Agreement does mention a preferred 1.5°C limit to temperature increase. PIDF needs to continue advocacy work for this to be seen as the only target for Climate action eventually dropping reference to 2°C completely from the narrative.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to be legally binding; 	<p>Paris Agreement is now in force. The Paris Agreement is not legally binding. The Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol however is.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to establish explicit provisions that ensure the strongest possible efforts will be made to achieve and continuously enhance national and global mitigation action, including review of mitigation efforts every 5 years, with opportunities to recommit to stronger action as informed by science; 	<p>Paris Agreement is now in force.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss and damage to be anchored as a stand alone element that is separate and distinct from adaptation in the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement; 	<p>Paris Agreement is now in force. Loss and damage is incorporated in the Agreement.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A special provision in the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to fast-track urgent action required to assist the most vulnerable countries that are already experiencing existential threats from climate change; 	<p>Paris Agreement is now in force.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated approach to transitioning Pacific countries to low carbon transport futures, in particular sea transport given its central role in providing connectivity for Pacific Small Island Developing States, including a regional strategy to advocate for and monitor implementation of sector targets through relevant UN agencies commensurate with the 1.5°C threshold; 	<p>PIDF is emphasising sustainable transport in its work, however transport is not reflected in most PIC NDCs as a target (except RMI which has transport targets). Proposed review of NDCs should include transport targets for all PICs. PIDF to continue support to member countries on negotiations within IMO and ICAO. PIDF could develop projects with other partners in areas of land and sea transport, and possibly aviation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new global dialogue on the implementation of an international moratorium on the development and expansion of fossil fuel extracting industries, particularly the construction of new coal mines, as an urgent step towards de-carbonising the global economy; 	<p>Being proposed that this issue be dealt with through a Pacific Climate Treaty together with other important issues that have not been reflected or not reflected strongly enough in the Paris Agreement.</p>

SUVA DECLARATION CLAUSE	PIDF PROPOSED ACTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased support for adaptation measures that address all vulnerable sectors including health, water and sanitation, energy, agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 	PIDF shall coordinate with national, regional and international bodies to ensure that all these sectors are adequately addressed by one or more of these bodies. PIDF will work with partners to address any that are not currently addressed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation measures for Pacific Small Island Developing States to be 100% grant financed; 	PIDF will work with other regional organisations (PIFS, SPREP, SPC, FFA) to record all adaptation projects implemented in the PICTs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the establishment of mechanisms for the payment of ocean and ecosystem services; 	PIDF will work on separate initiatives to establish mechanisms for the payment of ocean and ecosystem services, possibly through donor-funded projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stronger regulations regarding climate proofing of infrastructure as well as revision or formulation of building and zoning codes. 	PIDF will work with governments and the private sector in developing initiatives for climate proofing of infrastructure and revision/formulation of building and zoning Codes

THE PARIS AGREEMENT

It was a huge vindication for PIDF as the platform for delivering the Suva Declaration on Climate Change in having many of its core demands included in the Paris Agreement. For example, the commitment to keep temperatures within 1.5°C was an exceptional result for the SIDS generally. Moreover, the agreement also underlined the important role of non-governmental actors such as civil society and private sector, and their engagement at all levels. This broad level genuine partnership has also been at the core of the PIDF approach, which is a major point of differentiation from other organisations in the region.

It is widely recognized that the Paris Agreement is a historic agreement and provides a critical turning point in the combat against climate change. It contains the key ingredients to put the world on a path towards zero-carbon and resilient development. There is agreement that the global emissions should peak as soon as possible and then decline rapidly to net-zero emissions within second half of this century. The agreement has established a process to ensure that countries continue to strengthen actions in a regular and timely fashion, every 5 years, in response to science, availability of technology and economic opportunities. It will do this through:

- Global Stocktake of implementation and collective progress every five years;
- Submission of updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs) from each country every five years informed by the Global Stocktake;
- Expectation of progression and highest possible ambition for each successive contribution.

This is necessary to meet the ultimate goal of keeping temperature well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C.



POST-PARIS: ROAD TO IMPLEMENTATION

Whilst the Paris Agreement has provided a historic and one of the most comprehensive agreements in climate change, surpassing all expectations, the actual work in responding to the issues will be measured by countries' ability to implement the decision.

This is no mean challenge and the PIDF, together with other regional and international organisations, can and should play its part in realizing this important role, through high level, strategic policy and technical advice to members.

Another important role for PIDF is to make sure the other countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement are cutting emissions as per their commitments. Considering that with the current commitments in the NDCs/INDCs temperature would not be limited to an increase of 2°C (let alone 1.5°C) PIDF needs to keep working for higher commitments in all countries' future revised NDCs.



Marrakech – COP22

In preparation for COP 22, held in Marrakech in November 2016, PIDF prepared a Guidance Note (with assistance of the P-SIDS mission in New York) for the Pacific Islands negotiators. This Guidance note made the following calls:

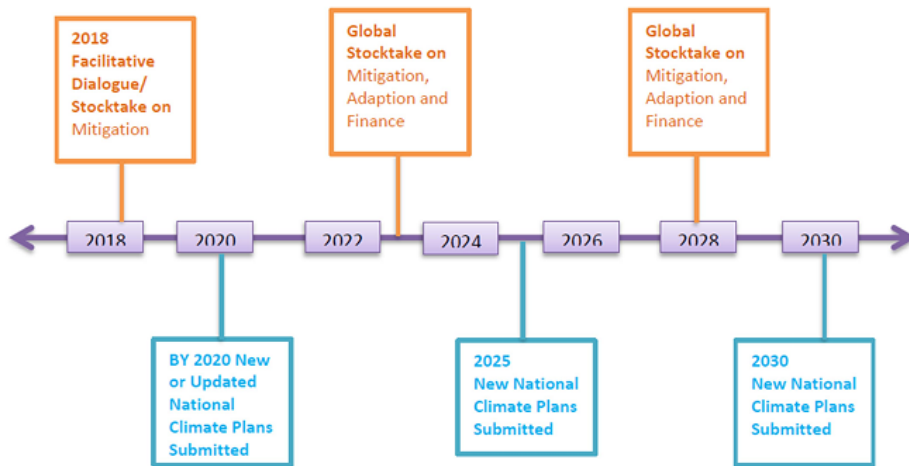
1. Calls for those Parties who have not yet signed the Paris Agreement to do so as soon as possible and those who have yet to ratify the Agreement to do so by COP 23. The call is made in light of recent scientific evidence registering that global average temperature has increased to 1 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and that we are now experiencing impacts of climate change at unacceptable levels, reminding us that without bold and urgent action now, far worse is yet to come;

2. Works with the Moroccan Presidency, recognizing the fact that without closing the ambition gap with concrete pre-2020 actions, the goals of the Paris Agreement will not be met, and therefore strongly urge Parties who have yet to ratify and implement the Doha amendment under the Kyoto Protocol to do so as soon as possible;

3. Supports the Moroccan Presidency's initiative in convening a facilitative dialogue in Marrakech on unlocking the means of implementation for translating NDCs into action;

4. Continues to welcome all climate change initiatives at the international, regional and bilateral levels, both in mitigation and adaptation actions, as these initiatives will translate Pacific Island Countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into actions. Such initiatives that have been proven successful and will further allow Pacific Island Countries to translate their NDCs into actions are the PSIDS-Italy Model, the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund, and the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Programme, amongst others;

In 2018, Parties will engage in a “facilitative dialogue” to review progress towards long term goal to peak emissions. This will catalyse greater mitigation contribution through new contribution (up to 2025) and an update of existing contributions (currently up to 2030). Furthermore Parties will submit plans for long-term de-carbonization by 2020.



In 2023, countries will assess implementation and collective progress, in what is known as the “Global Stocktake”, which will take place every 5 years and provide opportunity to assess implementation and progress towards achieving long-term Paris goal. The stocktake has broad scope and will assess mitigation, as well as adaptation and means of implementation, which includes finance, technology and capacity building.

The assessment will be informed by science and already there are proposals to ensure that the IPCC reports adhere to this cycle.

New NDCs, informed by the global stocktake, will represent a progression in mitigation ambition, based on equity and different national circumstances.

There is also a strong imperative to establish a process, as part of the global stocktake, for greater adaptation actions and means of implementation, especially finance.

The NDCs are expected to give a balanced coverage to mitigation and adaptation, the latter clearly critical for vulnerable countries such as LDCs, SIDS and Africa. In addition, developed countries (and others able to do so) would be required to communicate the levels of support, especially climate financing, they are expected to provide to assist developing countries take action.

5. Welcomes the Green Climate Fund's decision to disburse USD2.5 billion by the end of 2016 and further call on the developed country Parties to take the lead in scaling up their level of financial support to the GCF to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD100 billion annually by 2020;

6. Encourages the COP22 to consider having financial institutions serving the Paris Agreement to establish more simplified application and approval procedures for accessing funds;

7. Supports the Moroccan Presidency in accelerating work on strengthening the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, building on informal consultations carried out in Bonn in May 2016;

8. Calls for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement;

9. Supports the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) in Marrakech in providing guidance, clarity, and understanding on the features of NDCs, and in establishing registration and accounting mechanisms for NDCs that promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency;

10. Welcomes the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue for reviewing progress towards the long-term temperature goal of the Agreement and strongly calls on all Parties to communicate new ambitious NDCs that will put the world on a 1.5 degrees Celsius pathway;

11. Welcomes the IPCC Special Report on the impact of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse emission pathways due in 2018 and calls on all international, regional and Pacific institutions to contribute to the exercise;

12. Welcomes the IPCC Special Report on Oceans and Cryosphere and calls for particular attention to feedbacks in the Ocean and Climate System that impact Pacific Small Island Developing States;

13. Welcomes the IPCC AR6 synthesis report and supporting working group reports due in 2022 call on IPCC AR6 to align more of its scope, objectives and analysis with 1.5 degrees Celsius scenarios to feed into the 2023 Global Stocktake;

14. Calls on the IPCC AR7 to synchronize its reporting cycle with Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;

15. Welcomes the establishment of the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency as this will enable our meaningful participation in the new transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. PIDF therefore calls for the Pacific Small Island Developing States to have priority access to the Initiative;

16. Supports proposals to phase down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol as a critical component of a comprehensive climate change mitigation strategy and urges countries to proceed with increased haste in terminating their use;

17. Encourages states to give ample consideration to the safeguards needed to protect the rights of people affected by climate induced displacement and migration;

18. Calls for the implementation of an international moratorium on the construction of new coal mines;

19. Calls for an increased effort in the control of emissions arising from land, sea and air transport and encourages the creation of a mechanism that would support countries to transition to transport systems based on renewable energy;

20. Calls for greater support to Ocean issues in recognition of the Oceans' climate regulation functions.

These 20 articles capture what the Pacific Island countries consider to be matters of importance in international climate negotiations. The outcome of COP22 also influences PIDF's climate action both in the medium and long term.

PIDF's Climate Road Map

The above sets out the context for possible work for PIDF, post Paris and post Marrakech.

Important timelines for the road map are:

1. Facilitative Dialogue (2018)
2. Global Stocktake (2023)
3. Global Stocktake (2028)

It may be useful to look at possible work under the Paris Agreement according to the different issues as captured in the key Articles.

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (Article 3)
- Mitigation (Article 4)
- Greenhouse Gas sinks and reservoirs and REDD + (Article 4)
- Cooperative Approach (Article 6)
- Adaptation (Article 7)
- Loss and Damage (Article 8)
- Finance (Article 9)
- Technology Development & Transfer (Article 10)
- Capacity Building (Article 11)
- Climate change awareness and education (Article 12)
- Transparency of action and support (Article 13)
- Global Stocktake (Article 14)
- Facilitating implementation and compliance (Article 15)

PIDF could potentially play a role in assisting member countries in all the above areas.

The assistance required would vary depending on the stage of the PA implementation.

The following table captures possible pathways and identifies some of the activities under the various thematic areas

FOCUS	ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	NDCs are the heart of the PA. These permeate other Articles (4-12). Many NDCs could do with revision to enhance ambition through scope, coverage by gases, sectors etc. The PA provides flexibility to revise as appropriate. PICs will need technical support to enhance NDCs and build their capacity. PIDF could look at a regional project in support of NDCs, including converting these into business plans. In the medium term, regional project in partnership with an existing IAs for accessing funds from GCF could be developed with the key objective of implementation of the NDCs. Assistance could be provided to member countries to revise their NDCs, given these will be the reference for future funding for implementation.
Mitigation	Member countries have mitigation targets in their NDCs. The continuing work on clarifying modalities, rules and procedures will be a continued focus for the foreseeable future. PICs have generally not participated on these issues, but there is a new urge to be more influential. PIDF could assist countries in making submissions on issues as requested under the various decisions and conclusions.
Adaptation	Given that NDCs were initially conceived as vehicles for ‘mitigation’ communication, some countries did not include adaptation in their NDCs. It is widely recognized that adaptation communications should be essential part of NDCs, especially for non LDCs which do not have an effective channel for adaptation. This could be part of the PIDF assistance towards the revision of NDCs.
Transparency	This is an important issue that member countries need to be involved with to ensure robust monitoring regime for finance, technology, capacity building and other actions.
Global Stock-take	“Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement: (a) identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and (b) development of the modalities of the global stocktake”, noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice agenda item 6(b), “Matters relating to science and review: advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement”. Assist member countries craft submission and input positions for the wider adoption by AOSIS and G77&China.
Signature & Ratification	With the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the focus has shifted to its implementation. The outcomes of COP22 in Marrakech will indicate the process that will be taken and this would determine the action required to be taken by countries. However it needs to be appreciated that not all countries have signed and ratified the Paris Agreement and it is still important that this is done by all nations. Changes in the political scene may also contribute to some slippage in this regard. PIDF has advocated for the early ratification by all countries, particularly by its members. All Pacific Island countries have ratified the Paris Agreement. PIDF will continue to advocate with those countries that have not yet signed or ratified the Paris Agreement to do so with haste. It will also ensure that it engages with those countries that may be at risk of slippage due to political changes.

FOCUS	ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES
Loss and Damage	<p>The inclusion of a standalone article on loss and damage in the Paris Agreement (Article 8) was a significant achievement for Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the LDCs and the Group of 77 and China (G77). However, a challenge arising from the Agreement is that Article 8 is not expressly integrated with the other parts of the agreement on implementation, finance and compliance. This leaves it unclear, for example, how addressing loss and damage is going to be financed. AOSIS, the LDCs and G77 therefore wished the APA to commence work on loss and damage in order to achieve better integration. The review of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage (WIM), which is scheduled to take place at COP22 in Marrakesh. For the Pacific, it is essential that the review reflects on the work of the WIM undertaken so far while also charting the way forward. Particularly important is making progress on the establishment of a clearinghouse for risk transfer and a task force on climate-induced displacement. There is the related issue of finance for loss and damage, coupled with a range of other issues related to the scope and effectiveness of the loss and damage regime. Pacific Island countries could look out for the informal note (from the Presidency) and, once it is released, work with AOSIS and other relevant groups on submissions that reflect Pacific priorities. In addition, Pacific Island countries could prepare a joint submission and/or make submissions in their national capacity which PIDF could coordinate if so required.</p>
Finance	<p>Access to climate finance is an important priority for PSIDS. All member countries could benefit from assistance towards developing concepts and proposals for bilateral and multi-lateral funding windows. This requires good understanding of the financing modalities as well as ability to develop good proposals according to prescribed guidelines. PIDF needs to partner with entities that have the required experience and prior success in doing so to support member countries in this regard.</p>
Technology	<p>The Secretariat has been requested to prepare an information note on mapping climate technology development and transfer activities and initiatives under and outside the Convention relevant to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including on the implementation status of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Convention Article 4.5 (transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and knowhow from developed country parties to other parties) as adopted by COP 7 and enhanced by COP 13. Parties have been invited to submit their views by 15 September 2016 on the elaboration of the technology framework, including its content, features and characteristics, purpose and themes in order for the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of parties' submissions for consideration at SBSTA 45. PIDF could assist countries with this submission.</p>
Capacity Building	<p>The Paris Agreement establishes a new Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) and Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) (Articles 11 and 13 respectively). The SBI was mandated with developing the terms of reference for the PCCB in the context of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries. The terms of reference of the PCCB were agreed upon during SBI44, and AOSIS and the LDCs were successful in ensuring that the PCCB will have one member from the LDCs and one member from SIDS, in addition to two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups. It is important that Pacific Island countries nominate a strong representative on the PCCB. Two possible windows are as SIDS and as Asia-Pacific representatives. If required, PIDF could help broker support for a PIC representative on this important body, whether this representative comes from a PIDF member country or not.</p>

FOCUS	ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES
Awareness and Education	Advocacy and raising awareness about climate change issues will be an ongoing part of PIDF's work. This could be enhanced through media, organizing conferences/meetings, stakeholder consultations at all levels: community and policy makers. PIDF needs to ensure this is included in its own communications strategy.
Implementation & Compliance	Article 15 of the Paris Agreement establishes 'a mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of this Agreement'. The modalities and procedures for the operation of this mechanism are to be adopted at the first Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1). The Pacific Island delegations present in Bonn highlighted that based on the text of the Paris Agreement, the mechanism should focus not only on reporting obligations but on implementation of and compliance with all provisions of the Agreement. In addition, Pacific delegations advocated for an opportunity for Parties to make submissions on compliance prior to the next meeting of the APA. PIDF needs to keep abreast with developments in these areas and make appropriate recommendations when needed.
Sinks, REDD+	This is an important issue for the larger, mainly Melanesian countries such as PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji. Accounting for carbon flows within forest ecosystems and using the 'mechanism' provisions for carbon trading is potentially huge for these countries with good forestry reserves. GIZ and World Bank are active in this area and there may be opportunities for PIDF to partner in such projects, with the PECX partnership in mind.

ACTION IN THE MEDIUM TERM

The medium term covers the period between the entry into force of the Paris Agreement (4th November 2016) and the start of its implementation in 2020.

The Suva Declaration is not the only document that guides PIDF's work in this area. PIDF's action in this four year period is also guided by countries' commitments reflected in the Majuro declaration, by SDG goals 13 and 14 (identified priorities in PIDF's draft strategic plan) and most importantly by the members' NDCs and their individual needs as they implement their NDCs.

Thus PIDF's focus in the medium term would be to:

- continue the support to member countries and Pacific delegations during COP negotiations and negotiations in other climate change related forums such as at IMO and ICAO;
- continue advocacy work including for the signing and ratification of the Paris Agreement by all states and the ratification of the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol to also bring this into force;
- Support countries with the review of their NDCs where this is required;
- Continue advocacy work for higher ambition on climate with the 1.5°C maximum temperature rise becoming/remaining the target for the world; and
- Test and promote innovative technologies in the region related to energy production, particularly transport and also for island resilience.

PRIORITY ACTIONS UP TO 2018

This time frame is pertinent given that it corresponds to the time for the Facilitative Dialogue under the Paris Agreement and matches the first 3-year Strategic Plan and the term of the new Solomon Islands Chair of PIDF.

Over this period, PIDF could prioritise the following from the potential list of activities identified:

Advocate early ratification of the Paris Agreement by member governments and the global community, through diplomacy.

- Advocate the proposed new Pacific Climate Treaty, which, builds on the moral and political leadership already shown by Pacific island states in their efforts to tackle climate change. This treaty will form a new source of international law, will provide a beacon of inspiration for other states working together to tackle climate change, and help drive the sustainable development of the Pacific through enhanced cooperation among Pacific island states and their development partners. The Pacific Climate Treaty includes treaty-chapters that enhance action across all elements of the Paris Agreement, including: regional cooperation on renewable energy, innovative efforts toward climate change mitigation, cooperation on climate change adaptation, provisions to address permanent loss and damage arising from climate change, and regional solutions for people at risk of cross-border displacement and access to climate finance. There is also a proposal for the possible establishment of a Pacific Climate Change Commissioner or a Pacific Climate Change Commission who would be tasked to oversee the implementation of the treaty.
- Assist countries with the development of climate action plans through refinements and revisions to the current NDCs. It is important that the NDCs have a balanced coverage of all issues critical to the region, and represent a genuine reflection of countries' priorities as these will be used as the reference for future technical and financial support.
- PIDF work with agencies accredited to GEF and GCF, to develop large projects with capacity building as the overarching objective but with specific goals to assist countries in the implementation of their NDCs and help develop institutional arrangements for transparency framework expected under the Paris agreement. This will coincide with the beginning of the next GEF cycle in 2018, when the Pacific can take advantage of the new opportunities being envisaged by GEF.
- Continue to assist countries with the development of human and institutional capacity. These will be at multiple levels, including negotiations, reporting, developing concept/project proposals etc.
- Assistance towards enhanced financial and technological support. Access to climate finance is the number one priority for PSIDS. All member countries advocate more streamlined procedures for GCF access, including the accreditation of National Implementing Entities. Assistance towards developing concepts and proposals, based on national priorities, for bilateral and multilateral funding windows, is essential for countries.
- PIDF should work with specific groups of countries, in partnership with a regional implementing entity, to develop large proposals for funding from GCF, in identified areas of adaptation and mitigation. There are many specific issues such as sustainable transport, climate change induced migration, loss and damage, oceans, etc. where PIDF has shown particular interest and leadership and that are strong contenders for funding.

ACTION IN THE LONG TERM

The long term covers the period 2020 to 2030. The PIDF Strategic Plan aims to bring about de-carbonisation by 2030 and the work to be undertaken in this ten-year period would be crucial in achieving this target. Crucial to the implementation of this roadmap is the support that needs to be given to member countries in achieving their committed targets as documented both in the Majuro declaration and more importantly the individual countries' NDCs. The NDCs, their review, strengthening and implementation, will be PIDF's major input in areas where;

- (i) PIDF has particular strengths to contribute, and
- (ii) they are not being adequately supported by national, regional or international bodies, in which case PIDF would be partnering with entities (possibly even from the CSO or Private sector communities) that can deliver in those areas.

The long-term focus will also be determined by the outcome of future COP meetings, particularly COP23 which will be hosted by Fiji, and for which PIDF will assist in preparations.

PARTNERSHIPS

PIDF has a number of partnerships, many built around climate change issues. The major partners are:

Climate Works (Australia)	ClimateWorks operates under the auspice of the Monash Sustainable Development Institute (MSDI), which brings together the best minds from multiple fields of endeavour in world-leading cross-disciplinary programs and centres of excellence. They pull together scientists, lawyers, economists, psychologists, biologists, engineers, health professionals, training experts and more to nut out the 'wicked' problems. PIDF is in partnership with ClimateWorks in the implementation of Pathways to Low Emissions Development Strategies for the Pacific. http://
Pacific Environment & Climate Exchange (PECX)	PECX is an innovation and finance hub for climate change, biodiversity and sustainable 14 development projects in the Pacific islands, and whose mission is to create environmental, climate change and sustainable development solutions by empowering and connecting people, ideas and projects in Pacific island countries with people, ideas and financing from around the globe. In particular PECX provides a Carbon offsetting tool that will benefit the Pacific. PIDF has entered into a partnership with PECX hosting it during an incubation period until PECX is robust enough to operate without support.
University of the South Pacific (USP)	Since the beginning PIDF has worked closed with the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development particularly in relation to their Climate Change programme. The Centre is the University's answer to the regions need for further research of the environment so as to empower its people with the adequate knowledge to be able to adapt to the impacts of climate change and also pursue sustainable development. PIDF also collaborates closely with USP's Institute of Marine Resources particularly on Sustainable Sea Transport and Ocean issues. Recently PIDF had also worked with the School of Government, Development and International Affairs, particularly on issues related to climate diplomacy and the Pacific Climate Treaty. http://pace.usp.ac.fj/ ; https://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=imr; https://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=piasdg

<p>World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)</p>	<p>WWF's mission is to conserve nature and reduce the most pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth in partnership with foundations, governments, businesses, communities, individuals and more than six million members to protect and restore species and their habitats; strengthen local communities' ability to conserve the natural resources they depend upon; transform markets and policies to reduce the impact of the production and consumption of commodities; ensure that the value of nature is reflected in decisions made by individuals, communities, governments and businesses; and mobilize hundreds of millions of people to support conservation. PIDF has collaborated with WWF's South Pacific Office on a range of issues since its inception, including sustainable transport, but there is scope for greater collaboration on other climate change issues. http://www.worldwildlife.org/</p>
<p>The Pacific Island Climate Action Network (PICAN)</p>	<p>PICAN brings together civil society actors, across the Pacific island countries, advocating for climate justice. PICAN aims to unite civil society under a common voice to increase the influence and impact of their advocacy demands on Pacific island governments, leading governments to respond with more powerful and ambitious policies and action at the national and regional level. PIDF has collaborated with PICAN, most recently in regards to the development of the draft Pacific Climate Treaty. https://pacificclimateactionnetwork.wordpress.com/</p>
<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</p>	<p>IUCN has the ability to convene diverse stakeholders and provide the latest science, objective recommendations and on-the-ground expertise. It provides a neutral forum in which governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples groups, faith-based organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges. Active in the Pacific on Climate Change issues through work on mangroves conservation, deployment of renewable energy solutions and sustainable transport. PIDF works closely with IUCN on sustainable transport issues. There's scope for greater collaboration in other climate change areas. https://www.iucn.org/regions/oceania</p>
<p>Oceania Centre for Sustainable Transport (OCST)</p>	<p>The OCST works with Pacific Island governments to develop national Sustainable Transportation Roadmaps and strategies aimed at greening the transport sector; harnesses and coordinate research opportunities; builds capacity in sustainable transport planning; coordinates expertise in sustainable transport; implements practical demonstration projects, including robust and independent monitoring and evaluation; investigates innovations appropriate to the Pacific region; provides a hub for funding and investment; and investigates possibilities to fast track research and implementation of appropriate technologies, policy and financing solutions. In the past hosted by USP PACE-SD, PIDF has taken a more pro-active role in the management of the Centre and hosts the OCST website as from 2017.</p> <p>http://pace.usp.ac.fj/ocst/HomePage.asp</p>

<p>South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)</p>	<p>SPREP is the major Environmental regional organisation in the region and Climate Change is an important area of support. PIDF and SPREP participate in each other's activities but there is great scope in much more collaboration on climate change issues including through joint projects together with other partners.</p>
<p>Coalition of Low Lying Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC)</p>	<p>CANCC is a grouping of the low lying nations of the Pacific plus Maldives. CANCC currently lacks formal structure but moves are afoot to provide this to the grouping. PIDF participates in CANCC meetings and is seeking a closer relationship to this grouping.</p>
<p>350</p>	<p>350 is a global grassroots climate movement that aims to hold leaders accountable to the realities of science and the principles of justice. PIDF has participated in a number of 350 campaigns particularly around advocacy on climate change. There's scope for greater collaboration in the future. www.350.org</p>
<p>UMAS & University College London</p>	<p>UMAS is a sector focused commercial advisory service that draws upon the world leading shipping expertise of the University College London Energy Institute, combined with the advisory and management system expertise of MATRANS. In combination, UCLC, UCL Energy Institute and MATRANS operate under the branding of the entity UMAS. PIDF works occasionally with UMAS/UCL Energy Institute in the area of sustainable sea transport, mostly through the USP. There's scope for greater collaboration in the future, possibly in land transport and aviation.</p> <p>http://www.u-mas.co.uk/; http://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/energy</p>
<p>International Windship Association (IWSA)</p>	<p>The International Windship Association (IWSA) facilitates and promotes wind propulsion for commercial shipping worldwide and brings together all parties in the development of a wind-ship sector to shape industry and government attitudes and policies. PIDF has partnered with IWSA in a recent wind propulsion survey prior to the IMO MEPC70. There's scope for greater collaboration in the future.</p> <p>http://wind-ship.org/</p>
<p>High Ambition Coalition</p>	<p>Like CANCC, the High Ambition Coalition currently lacks formal structure. As in the case of CANCC, PIDF is seeking closer collaboration with High Ambition Coalition and there is great scope in working together as the HAC shares the same values as PIDF on climate change issues.</p>

This is not an exhaustive list of partnerships. There are other partners PIDF engages with in the delivery of its activities in the Climate Change area. With enough resources, PIDF can mobilise these partnerships to their maximum potential. In the coming months and years there will be even more partnerships built around the need for PIDF to maintain the high ambition required to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C. Also we apologise in advance if any partners have been missed in the list above.

CONCLUSION

The climate change space is fast evolving, and one needs to keep abreast of the changing dynamics, internationally and regionally, to be able to respond meaningfully to new opportunities and realities. With the endorsement of the Strategy for Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP) issues dealing with climate change and disaster reduction in the region will be dealt with in an integrated approach. The proposed Pacific Climate Treaty, if endorsed, would provide opportunities to sustain the climate change leadership in the region.

NOTE: This roadmap is based on a previous document prepared for PIDF by its former Climate Change Advisor Dr Mahendra Kumar.



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