HEADS OF FISHERIES MEETING 2024 hof16

Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique

Climate Change Flagship Programme (CCFP)

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SPC's Support through OneCROP

- **Support to PSIDS, AOSIS negotiators through OneCROP**
- SPC support focus's on:
  - Lead on **Ocean Climate Nexus**
  - Lead on **Koronivia Work Plan (Agriculture & Land use)**
  - Support on:
    - Climate Finance;
    - Loss and Damage;
    - Mitigation;
    - Transparency and MRV.
  - Communications and raising Pacific profile
  - Important role of science and information (including traditional knowledge)

Building practical understanding and partnership for implementation – Side Events and commitments

Macro level view of climate finance in the Pacific

Global climate finance promises

- USD 100b p/a (2009) by 2020
- USD 100b p/a shifted to 2023 (COP26)
- Double adaptation funding 2022 (COP 27)
- Loss and Damage Fund 2022 (COP27)

Latest situation AR6

- Already at 1.1°C
- On track 3.2°C by 2100
- Action this decade will last 1000s of years
- Investment in fossil fuels still outweighs Mit & Apt
- $ falls far short of 2°C limit

What the Pacific needs?

- USD 1 billion p/a for resilience and adaptation (IMF)
- ~USD 650m p/a until 2030 for renewable energy targets in NDCs (IRENA)
- **Less than 2% of global promise**

What are we receiving?

- Only receiving USD 220m p/a
- **Less than 0.22% of the global promise**
- **Less than 7% of what we need**
- Sporadic, short term and unsustainable projects
- ODA restrictions – human capacity, ODA graduates can't access CF

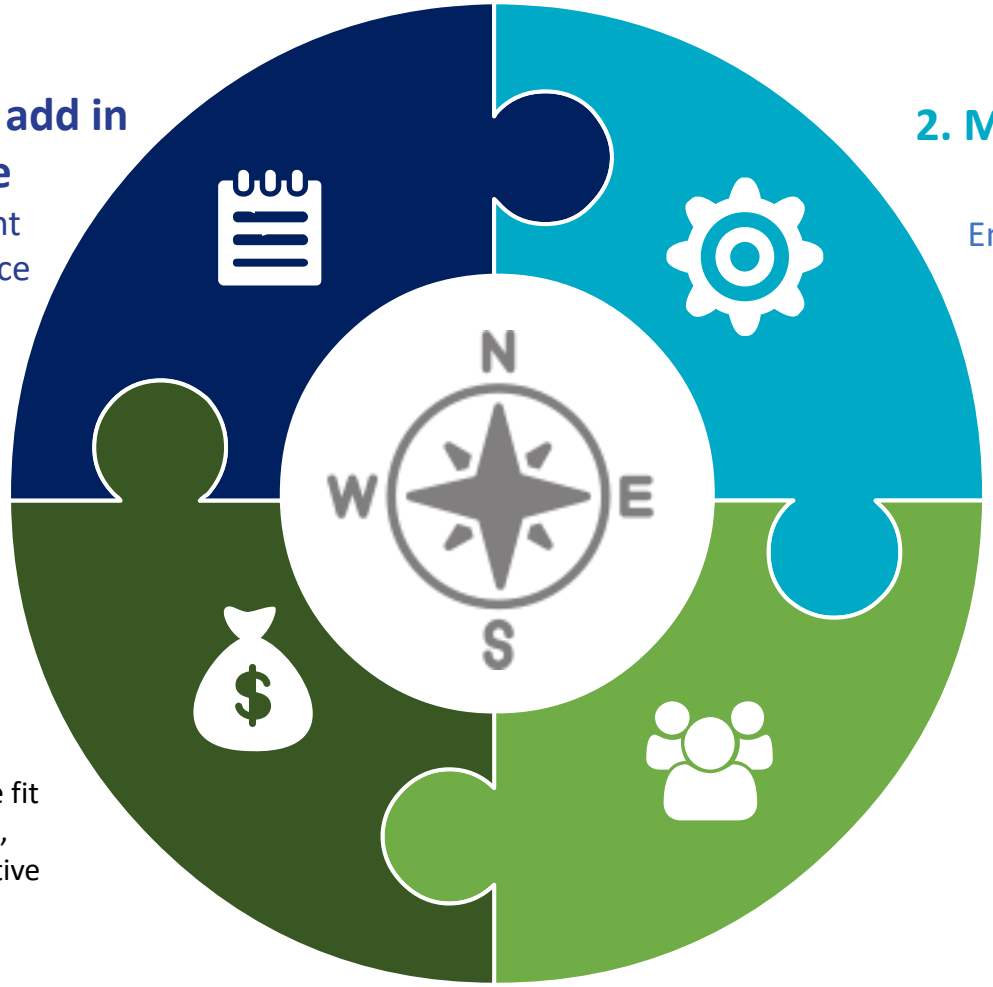
Climate Change Flagship Programme Objectives

1. Clarify SPCs value add in climate change

Clarity about current capability and service

2. Match capability with Demand

Ensure we have the right capability to deliver



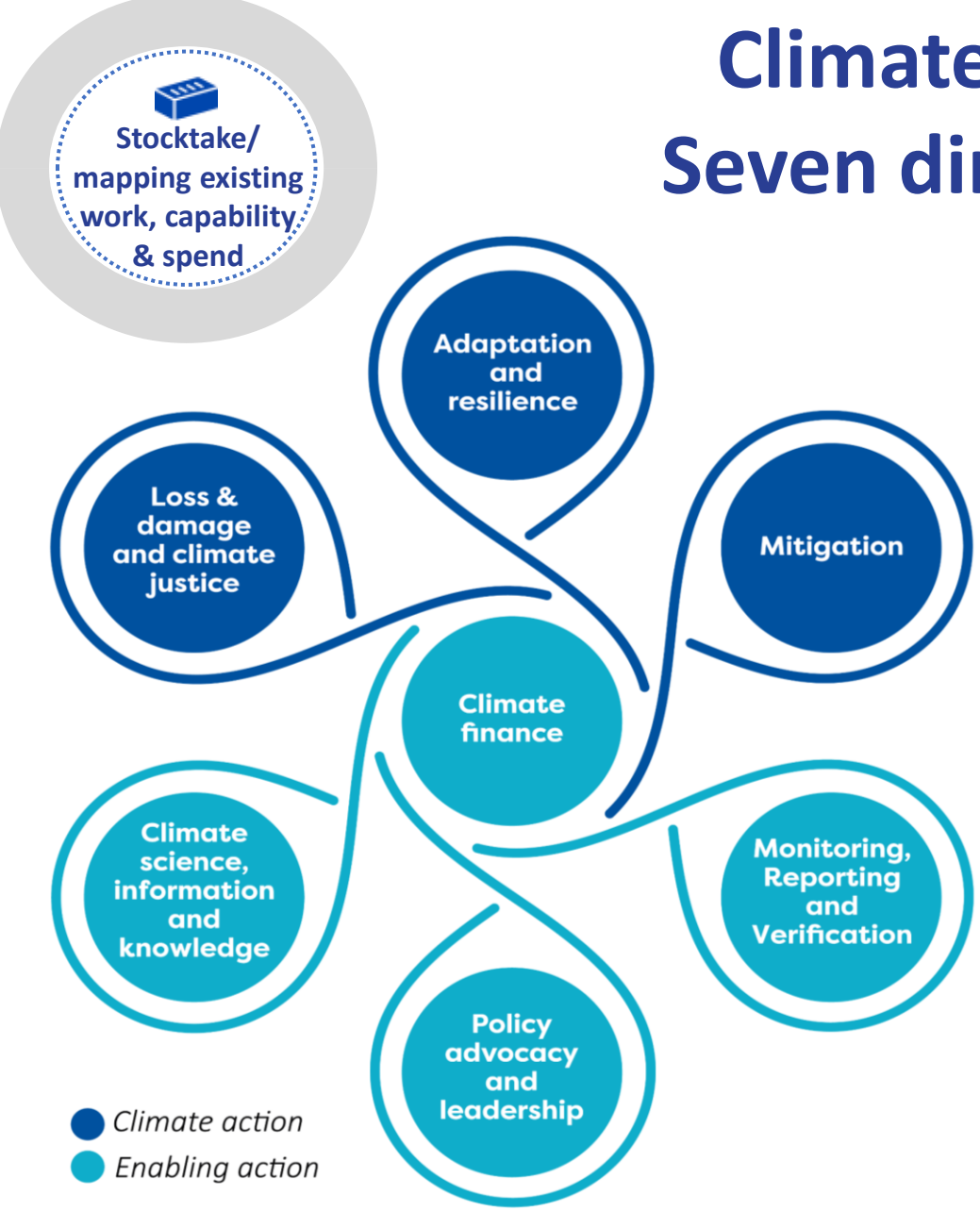
4. Scale effective climate finance

Move to flexible funding and more fit for purpose modalities for PICTs, programmatic investment, innovative financing

3. Enhance Collaboration for impact

Members, CROP, donors and others, and internally

Climate Change lens and Seven dimensions rationale



7 Dimensions of climate action and enabling services

SPC's key areas of work to enhance climate action can be viewed across 7 dimensions.

These generally cover both direct **climate action (what) and enabling activities (how)**:

i. **Climate adaptation & resilience** (adapting human activity and the natural world to life in a changing climate)
ii. **Climate mitigation** (reducing emissions driving climate change)
iii. **Loss and Damage & Climate security** (equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of climate change)
iv. **Facilitating policy, advocacy and leadership**
v. Leveraging **climate finance**
vi. Developing **climate science and information**
vii. **Supporting monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)**

•MFAT anchor investment NZD 30m (2023 – 2026) supporting flagship build and early implementation across SPC.
•Denmark Loss & Damage investment Euro 2.8m (2024-) – Focused in on one dimension of Flagship but will involve a range of divisions.

SPC's CAPABILITY AND SERVICES STOCKTAKE ACROSS SEVEN DIMENSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE (CLIMATE ACTIONS)

DRAFT

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

-Resilient coastal communities and economies
-Resilient aquaculture and aquatic biosecurity
-Sustainable management of fish stocks
-Early warning systems
-Investigation of new aquatic industries
-Development of food security options
-Biosecurity management
-Increased awareness of climate impacts

-Coastal resilience and adaptation
-Disaster Risk Management and recovery
-Natural resources management
-Water and sanitation access
-Early warning systems
-Climate resilient infrastructure
-Integrating traditional ecological knowledge
-Support to adaptation policy
-Capacity building programs on adaptation

-Resilient food crop production, distribution systems, and technology
-Conserve genetic agrobiodiversity
-Gender equality in resilient agricultural programming
-Adaptive market systems
-Capacity building programs on adaptation

-Nature-based solutions
-Piloting innovative adaptation measures
-Multidisciplinary climate change projects
-National adaptation plans
-Economic resilience
-Adaptation solutions across sectors
-Sustainable natural resource management
-NDC enhancement (inclusion of adaptation targets)
-Resilient food systems

-Climate conscious NCD and nutrition advisory services
-WASH in health care facilities for climate-resilient systems
- Early warning systems
-Climate related outbreak-prone diseases

-Education on climate change
-Education on emergencies

-Social safeguarding in climate adaptation
-Early warning systems (communication)

-Accelerated climate action
-Alignment of adaptation programming intervention with SPC, member country, and regional priorities
-Gender assessment
-National adaptation communities of practice

-Support contracting process related to adaptation
-Promote local food consumption to reduce environmental impact

-Resilient Marine Spatial Planning

-Resilient Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems
-Climate change and disaster impact (Socioeconomic)
-Risk to natural disasters

CLIMATE MITIGATION

-Carbon sequestration through aquaculture

-Energy efficient waste to energy
-Decarbonization of ports and land transport
-Renewable energy and energy efficiency in maritime transport
-Clean energy cooperation (GN-SEC)
-Women in energy
-Utilisation of green construction products

-Reduction of synthetic fertiliser use
-Forestry management systems, reforestation and afforestation
-Carbon sequestration through agriculture
-Waste management in agriculture
-Energy efficiency

-Enhance ability of PICTs to meet climate targets of Paris Agreement (Pacific Regional NDC Hub)
-Co-develop energy projects with PCREEE

-Gender analysis of energy
-Waste management (planet conscious approach)
-Circular economy (RRR practices for CSOs)

-Renewable energy use in hospitals
-Reduced travel across programmes

-Incorporate mitigation in NSDPs
National communities of practice for mitigation

-carbon mitigation through paperless processes, travel levies, and offset programs
-Support contracting process related to mitigation

-Blue carbon

-Digitising Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system
-Monitoring mitigation actions at household level

LOSS & DAMAGE AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

Comprehensive view of SPC CC contribution

-Projections of tuna migration out of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZs)
-Monitoring loss of marine species
-Assessment of disturbance events e.g., coral bleaching
-Analysis of scientific papers on climate justice
-Supporting post disaster impacts
-Traditional community based fisheries knowledge

-Security of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZs) maritime boundaries
-Climate mobility and Human Rights
-Loss of coastal resources
-Economic loss and damage
-Capacity development for future loss and damage
-Climate induced displacement

-Monitoring food crop and tree species loss
-Disaster rehabilitation
-loss of biodiversity, cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge

-Soil regeneration through agro-forestry
-Monitoring of traditional practices and agro-biodiversity

-Monitoring impacts on culture, traditional knowledge and practice
-Climate mobility and Human Rights
-Awareness raising on loss to livelihoods & food security with GESI lens

-Emergency response for climate-induced natural disasters

-Advocacy on climate security
-Incorporate climate loss and damage mitigation in school curriculum
-Develop micro-qualification on loss, damage, and climate justice

-Advocacy for climate security: briefings to UN Security Council; UNSG Climate Security Mechanism; Climate Security Experts Network
-Climate finance for loss and damage

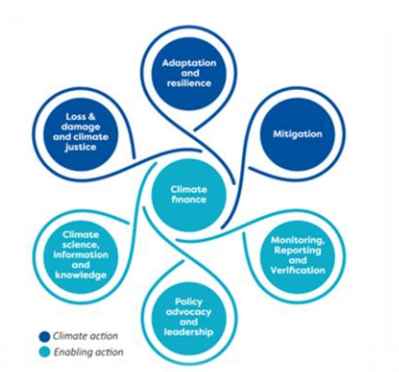
-Support contracting process related to loss, damage and climate justice

-Population data and statistics to support displaced populations
-Monitoring climate impacts at household level

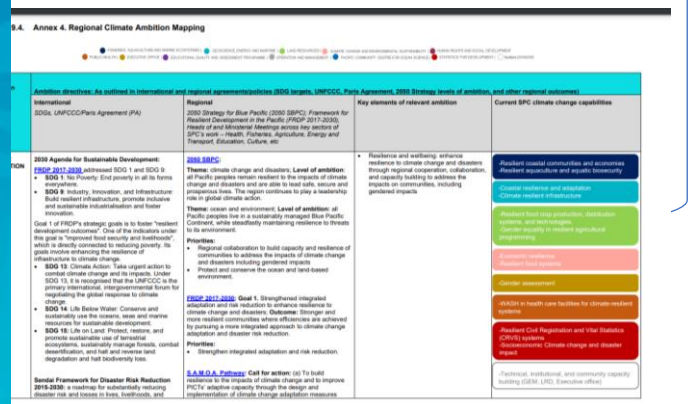
FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS | GEOSCIENCE, ENERGY AND MARITIME | LAND RESOURCES | CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY | HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
PUBLIC HEALTH | EXECUTIVE OFFICE | EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME | OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT | PACIFIC COMMUNITY CENTRE FOR OCEAN SCIENCE | STATISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT | ALL DIVISIONS

Forward-looking dimensions of the Climate change flagship

Stock-take



Needs/Directives



9.4. Annex 4. Regional Climate Ambition Mapping

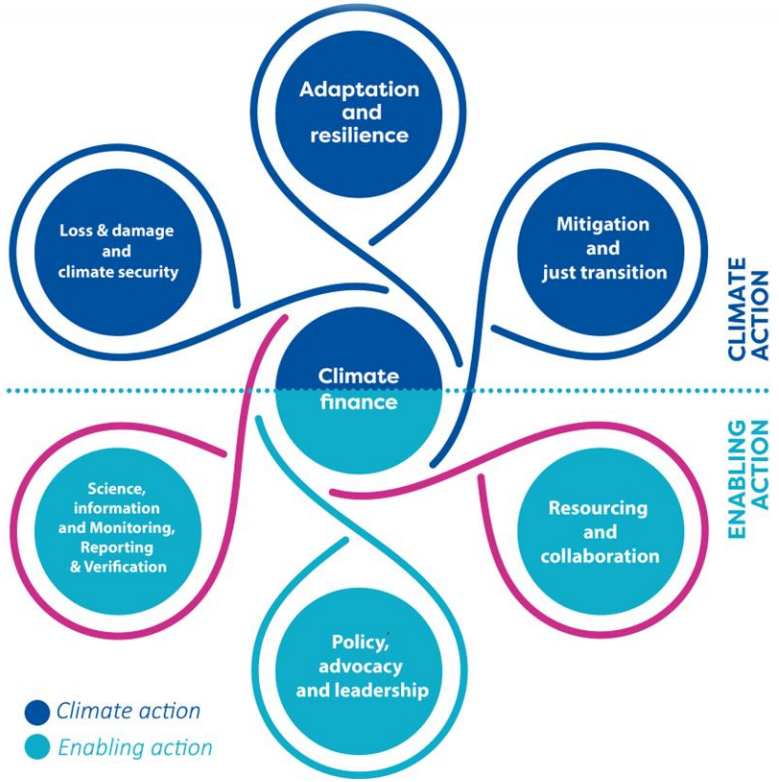
Ambition directives: As outlined in international and regional agreements/policies (SDG targets, UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, 2050 Strategy levels of ambition, and other regional outcomes)

International *SDGs, UNFCCC/Paris Agreement (PA)*	Regional *2050 Strategy for Blue Pacific (2050 SBPC); Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP 2017-2030); Heads of and Ministerial Meetings across key sectors of SPC's work – Health, Fisheries, Agriculture, Energy and Transport, Education, Culture, etc*	Key elements of relevant ambition	Current SPC climate change capabilities
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: FRDP 2017-2030 addressed SDG 1 and SDG 9: • **SDG 1**: No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. • **SDG 9**: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation. Goal 1 of FRDP's strategic goals is to foster "resilient development outcomes". One of the indicators under this goal is "improved food security and livelihoods", which is directly connected to reducing poverty. Its goals involve enhancing the resilience of infrastructure to climate change. • **SDG 13**: Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Under SDG 13, it is recognised that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. • **SDG 14**: Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. • **SDG 15**: Life on Land: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**: a roadmap for substantially reducing disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and	2050 SBPC: **Theme:** climate change and disasters; **Level of ambition:** all Pacific peoples remain resilient to the impacts of climate change and disasters and are able to lead safe, secure and prosperous lives. The region continues to play a leadership role in global climate action. **Theme:** ocean and environment; **Level of ambition:** all Pacific peoples live in a sustainably managed Blue Pacific Continent, while steadfastly maintaining resilience to threats to its environment. **Priorities:** • Regional collaboration to build capacity and resilience of communities to address the impacts of climate change and disasters including gendered impacts • Protect and conserve the ocean and land-based environment. FRDP 2017-2030: **Goal 1**. Strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters. **Outcome**: Stronger and more resilient communities where efficiencies are achieved by pursuing a more integrated approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. **Priorities:** • Strengthen integrated adaptation and risk reduction. S.A.M.O.A. Pathway: **Call for action:** (a) To build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to improve PICTs' adaptive capacity through the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures	• Resilience and wellbeing: enhance resilience to climate change and disasters through regional cooperation, collaboration, and capacity building to address the impacts on communities, including gendered impacts	-Resilient coastal communities and economies -Resilient aquaculture and aquatic biosecurity -Coastal resilience and adaptation -Climate resilient infrastructure -Resilient food crop production, distribution systems, and technologies -Gender equality in resilient agricultural programming -Economic resilience -Ecosystem base systems -Gender assessment -WASH in health care facilities for climate-resilient systems -Resilient Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems -Socioeconomic Climate change and disaster impact -Technical, institutional, and community capacity building (GEM, LRD, Executive office)

The Pacific Community's Climate Change Flagship Programme

Design Overview 2023–2031

Ambition & Capability



Impact

The What

The How

Table 1. Climate Change Flagship's Theory of Change

We strive towards impact:	We will support ambition of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent: All Pacific peoples remain resilient to the impacts of climate change and disasters and are able to lead safe, secure and prosperous lives. The region continues to play a leadership role in global climate action. Our desired impact is: PICTs are resilient, low-carbon societies capable of effectively managing the impacts of climate change, addressing loss and damage, climate security, ensuring resilient, sustainable, and equitable development for all their inhabitants.			
Working in four climate action dimensions	**Adaptation and resilience**	**Mitigation and just transition**	**Loss and damage, and climate security**	**Climate finance**
Long-term outcomes (8 years – by 2031):	Pacific Island communities are more resilient and are adapting to the impacts of climate across fisheries, health, water and food security, land and agriculture, protection of people, and protection of key infrastructure	PICTs have accelerated their low carbon transition and climate change mitigation priorities including uptake of renewable energy, decarbonisation of maritime sector, enhancement of sinks in forestry and blue carbon, and uptake of low carbon technology	PICTs have addressed loss and damage with effective support of the regional and international community	PICTs have harnessed additional climate finance and are using it effectively for their climate change priorities and capacity
Medium-term outcomes (5 years):	PICTs have accelerated implementation of their NAPs, JNAPs, NAPA, LEDSs and NDCs in equitable and inclusive ways		PICTs have increased understanding of what loss and damage looks like in the Pacific and use this knowledge to inform planning and pre-emptive action for climate security	PICTs have increased and diversified access to simplified country- and region-specific modalities of climate finance for adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage
	Scaled-up and strengthened resilience and adaptation action and shared capability in PICTs across water security, agriculture, fisheries, health, human rights protections, disaster preparedness and mainstreamed into relevant country policies	PICTs have advanced capability to identify carbon sinks, reduce GHG emissions, and influence greater global ambition to limit global warming to 1.5°C		
Short-term outcomes (3 years):	PICTs have access to more capability and support to clear actions in safer, more sustainable and climate resilient resources and infrastructure, including food, water, and transport	PICTs have strengthened mitigation goals in their NDCs and related policies	PICTs have access to increased evidence and a mechanism on loss and damage in the Pacific	Multilateral and bilateral funding pipelines are scaled up with increased project approvals
^ ^ ^				
Through enabling dimensions:	Science and Information and MRV	Advocacy and leadership	Resourcing and collaboration	
Delivered through	Divisional Business Plans	Multi-disciplinary action and innovation	Connected portfolio of climate change projects, capabilities and actions	
That correspond with SPC strategic pathways of:	Policy to action / Data, statistics and knowledge	Innovation and research	Digitalisation and technology	Capability and influence

Recognising that climate change is everybody's business and responsibility, and SPC divisions including FAME already carry out a great deal of climate change response

From joint design process, several intersections in needs between FAME and CCFP

Under Adaptation and resilience dimension:
evidence base on climate change impacts and vulnerabilities affecting coastal fisheries, aquaculture, water resources, and agricultural, forestry, and food systems, and vulnerable communities and groups in the Pacific, & develop actionable strategies to protect these.

Under Mitigation and Just transition Dimension:
advice and support for aquaculture, forestry, and farming systems to sequester carbon, deploy renewable energy, and increase efficiency.

Under Loss & damage and climate security dimension:
Science of Tuna Stock movements and climate impacts

Generate and disseminate improved scientific data, modelling, and knowledge management to strengthen mitigation and just transition decision making and investment in sectors where SPC works (Science, Information, Knowledge, and MRV/ M&E).

- Foster mainstreaming of CC across all sectors, shared context e.g. fisheries glossary
- CC Finance leveraging, Accreditation unit within CCS, GCF and other sources, able to do finance match making
- Wherever there is a cross cutting project that does not fit into one division well, can host. Not to develop technical capability within CCES but support it within divisions e.g. Kiwa
- Elevating work that is being done by various divisions and using to help members in international negotiations and national planning

Climate Change Flagship Programme

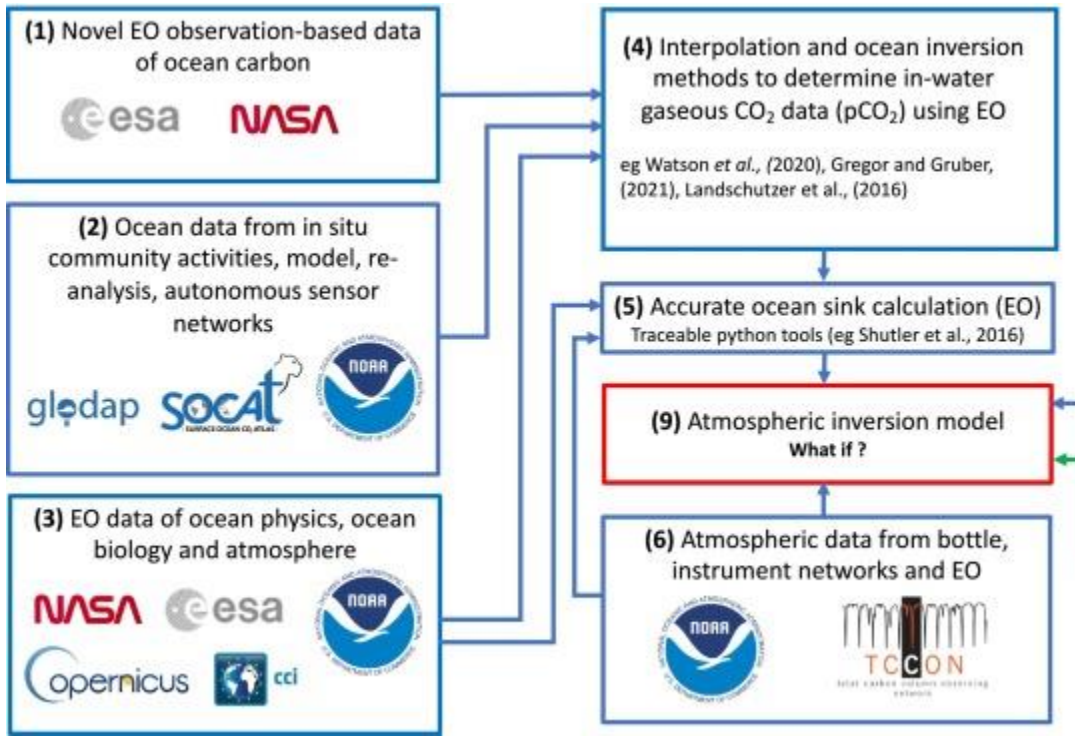
CCFP Progress

- Cross divisional approach to Climate Change has led to a number of key outputs and promising opportunities for the future
- UNFCCC Conference of Parties support from SPC (Loss and damage, Global Stocktake (GST), Monitoring Reporting and Verification of Emissions, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Disaster Risk Management, youth involvement, media)
- International Tribunal for Law of the Sea ITLOS SPC/RMI
- Digital Earth Pacific (DEP), 3D coastal inundation models, more potential to help visualise impacts and changes relevant to fisheries and oceans in collaboration with others like NIWA

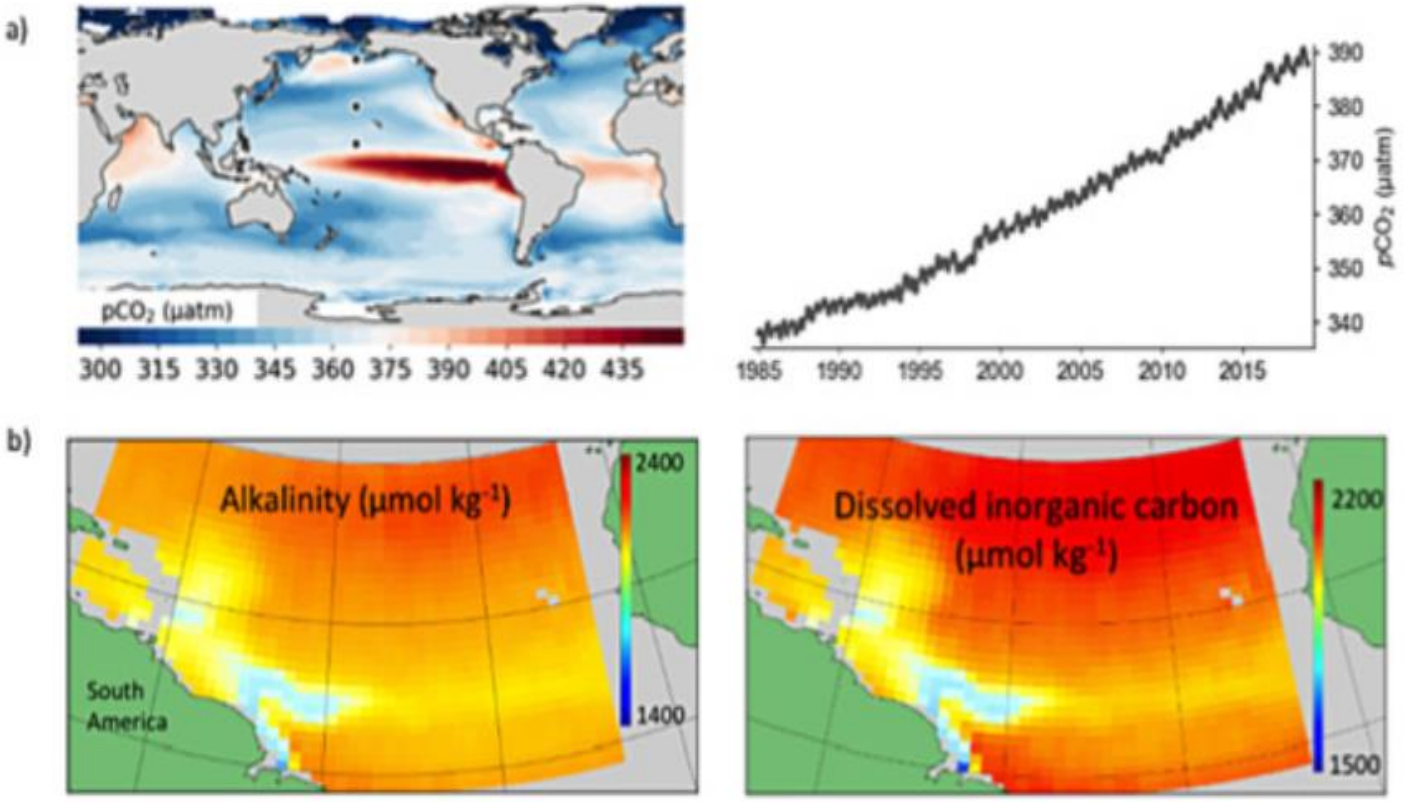
Future needs & links e.g. Digital Earth Pacific

Earth-Science Reviews
Volume 250, March 2024, 104682

The increasing importance of satellite observations to assess the ocean carbon sink and ocean acidification



routine integration of all forms of observations, combining satellite and in situ observations from ships, moorings, and robotic platforms is now possible. And sustained funding and international prioritization mechanisms would enable an integrated global carbon observing network (Shutler et al., 2020) to better inform and support policy decisions and outcomes.



Regional opportunities for the CCFP

- 2050 Strategy and Implementation Plan:
- Forum Fisheries Agency Climate Change Strategy linkages
- Catalogue of climate change actions & climate finance opportunities.
- Support end to end climate finance programming support. CC Project Specialist in FAME, connected with broader CF architecture.
- Use the vulnerability assessment outcome to inform next steps and resource priorities
- Document Pacific examples and case studies of adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage