

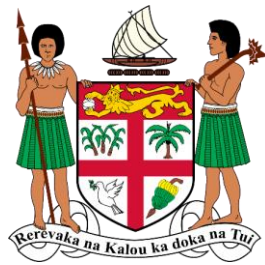


Climate Change & International Cooperation Division

Name: Mr Kushaal Raj

Date: 12 October 2022

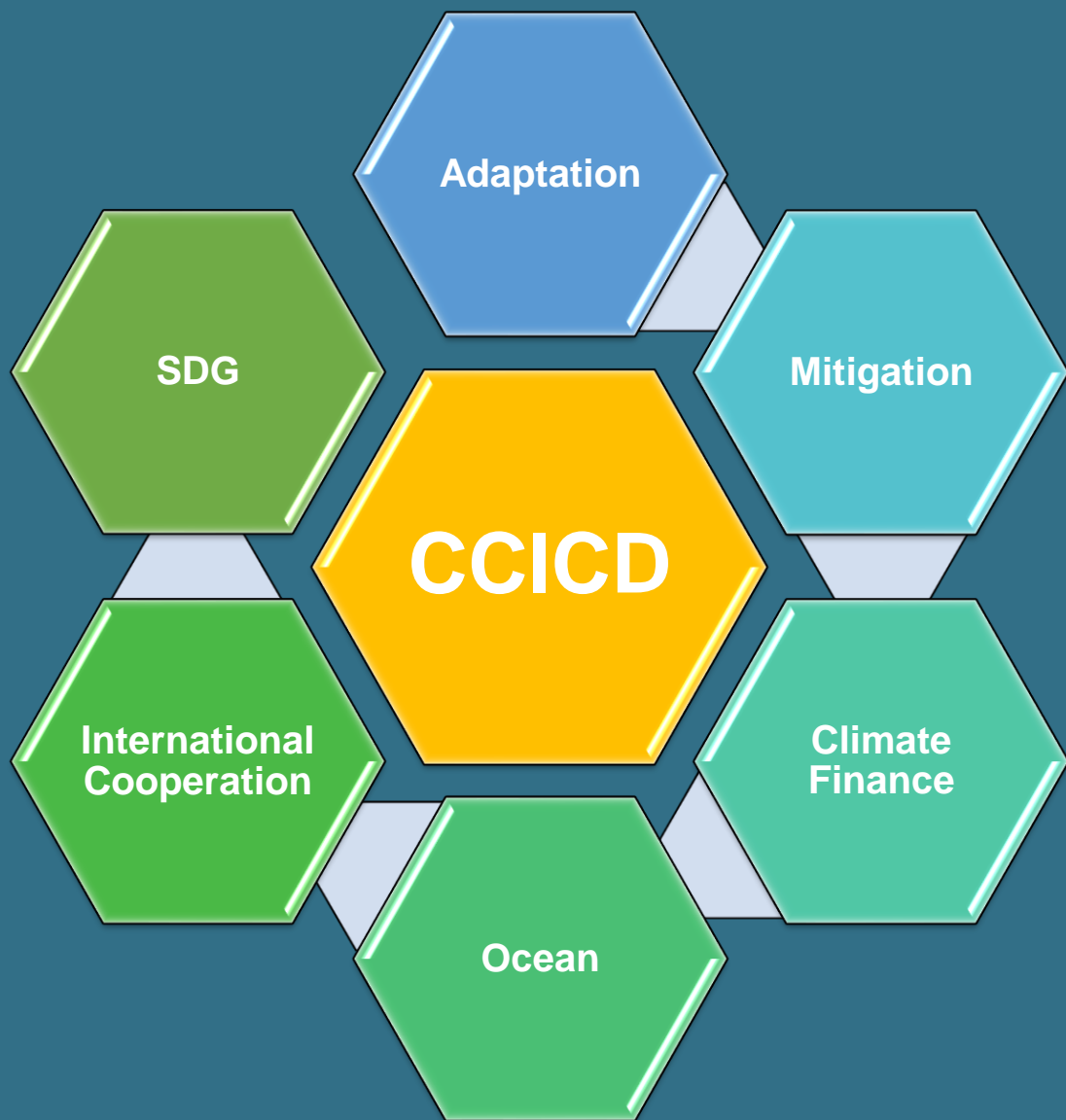




Climate Change and International Cooperation
Division

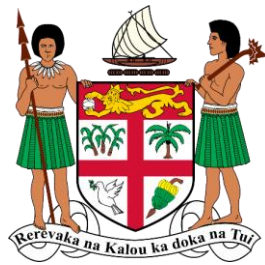
Introduction CCICD





What is the role of CCICD?

- The Climate Change and International Cooperation Division (CCICD) of the Ministry of Economy is the responsible national agency for addressing climate change policy issues in Fiji.
- The CCICD is guided by the Climate Change Act 2021 and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and works in collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, regional and international agencies and development partners.



Adaptation, Mitigation,
Oceans, Finance and
International Cooperation

STREAMS OF WORK





ADAPTATION STREAM

The Adaptation Section of the CCICD supports the inter-ministerial process relating to adaptation.

This process includes activities relating to national climate change adaptation plans, adaptation registry, international reporting, climate mobility, communication & awareness, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

- Coordinators of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
 - Tasked to mainstream adaptation into all sectors of development
 - NAP M&E and NAP Costing Tool
- Coordinators of Climate Induced Human Mobility Efforts
 - Planned Relocation Guidelines (PRG), PRG SOPs and Climate Vulnerability Risk Assessment Framework
 - Displacement Guidelines
- National Focal Point for the Adaptation Fund
 - Currently coordinating US \$4.5 million Urban Informal Settlement with UN Habitat





MITIGATION STREAM

The Mitigation stream work focusses on the development, review and tracking of effective strategies for managing and reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions. The team also works to support the consistent and transparent public reporting and tracking of emissions and policy effectiveness.

- Coordinators of the NDC and Low Emissions Development Strategy
 - Tasked to mainstream economy wide low carbon development and help transition to a net-zero economy by 2050
 - Working on developing National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory
- Developing Sectorial Monitoring and Reporting Systems
 - Mainstream GHG accounting across Government and at the sub-national level
 - Currently working in the Agriculture sector through the ICAT Project
- Fiji's Representative to the UNFCCC and other Similar Global Commitments on Climate Mitigation and Carbon Markets
 - Develop Biennial Update Report, National Communications and Biennial Transparency Report





OCEANS STREAM

The Oceans Section of the CCICD works with multiple stakeholders across the Government, Non-Government, and private sector agencies working in the marine space.

The team targets that Fiji's marine resources are sustainably managed and preserved against unmanageable practices.

- Coordinators of the National Ocean Policy (NOP)
 - Operationalise the NOP Implementation Plan
 - Mainstream ocean agenda across Government operations and catalyse private sector involvement
 - Facilitate 100% sustainable management of Fiji's EEZ and 30% of which to be Marine Protected Areas by 2030
- Key work areas include: blue economy, international reporting, ocean-climate nexus, [UN Decade of Ocean Science](#), Marine Protected Areas, ocean accounts, ban on single-use plastics, ocean literacy and advocacy and ocean governance.



FINANCE STREAM

The Climate Finance Stream is a cross cutting section responsible for strategizing existing and new mechanisms to mobilise innovative climate finance.

- National Designated Authority (NDA) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
 - Tasked to coordinate all NDA efforts – project appraisal, Letter of Support, No Objection Letter, providing GCF guidance to FDB
 - Enticing greater non-government involvement financing climate centric projects
- Coordination of Domestic Climate Finance
 - Conceptualise and facilitate private sector climate finance via capital markets – green bond, blue bonds, green guarantees, etc
- Administer the Drua Incubator
 - Develop and pilot innovative climate and disaster risk financing solutions for the Fijian Government
 - Developing first ever parametric climate and disaster micro-insurance products
- Fiji Rural Electrification Fund (FREF)
 - Administrators of FREF



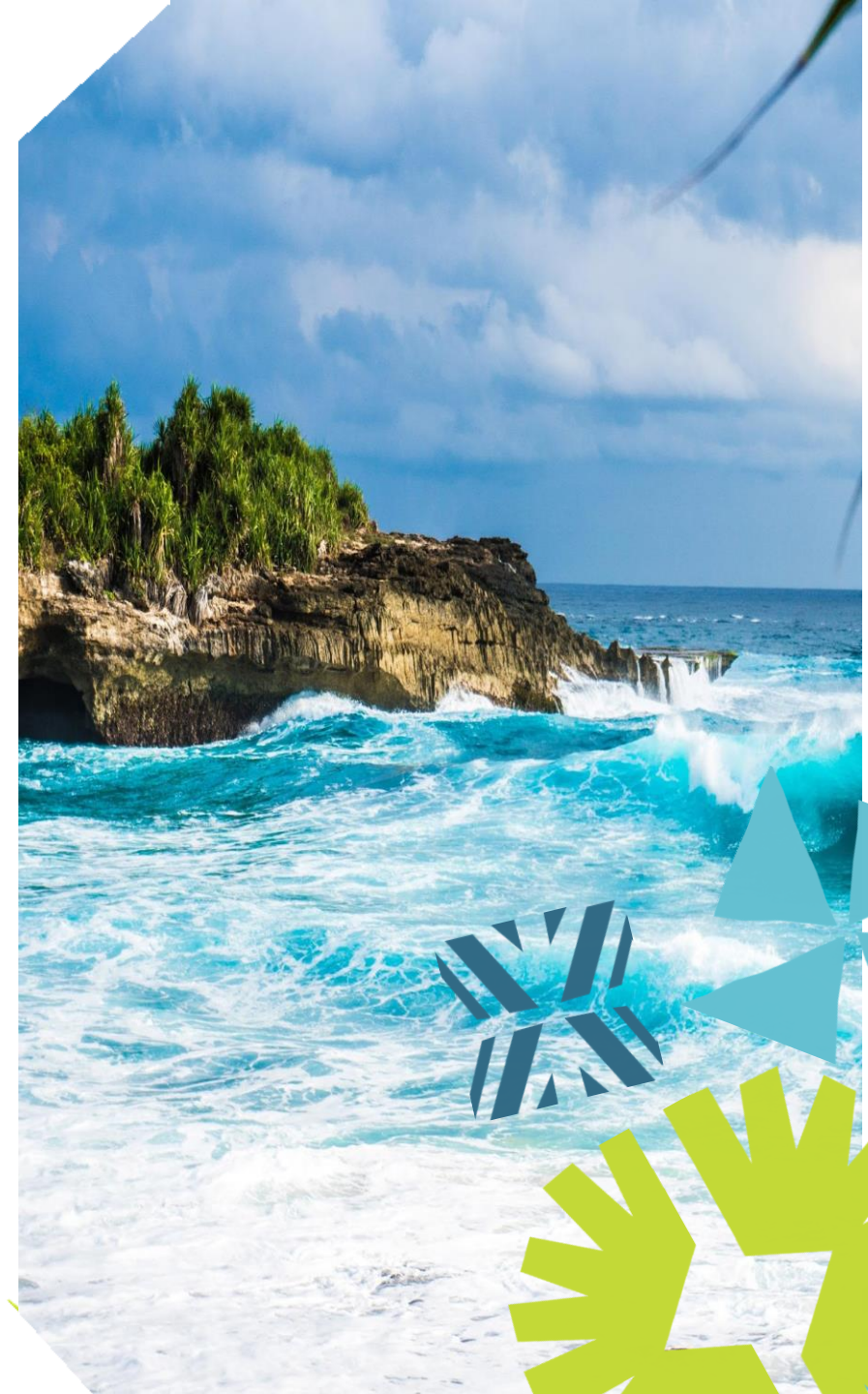
International Cooperation

- The International Cooperation Division (ICD) of the Ministry of Economy is responsible for the coordination and administration of all Government received aid.
- This includes cash grants and aid-in-kind. The ICD work is largely composed of operational aid management and coordination including monitoring and evaluation. The Division is also responsible for designing policy measures to facilitate effective aid delivery to the Fijian Government and other recipient agencies.
- Request for Release of Ad-hoc Grant
- Value Added Tax refund,
- iWork Permit Applications for Expatriate Staff
- Development of National Grant Agreements
- Design List for the Budget Process,
- Budget Support
- Strategic priorities for donor support / Donor relations management
- Aid monitoring
- **SDGS**

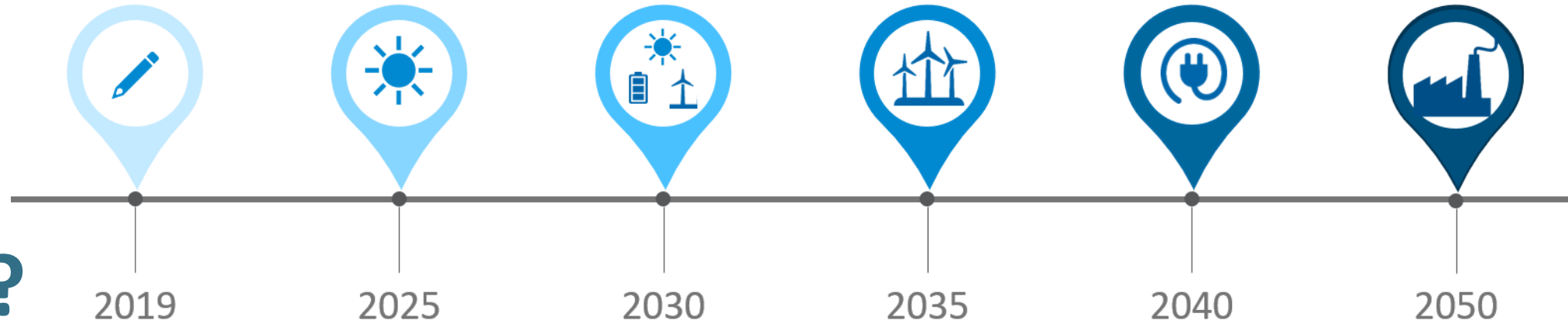


What is the Climate Change Act – Act 43 of 2021

- An Act
 - to establish a comprehensive response to climate change,
 - to provide for the regulation and governance of the national response to climate change,
 - to introduce a system for the measurement, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and for related matters.



What is it?



- Creates a legal basis to support our sustainable development objectives, long-term climate ambition, net-zero emissions target, and commitment to protecting Fiji's environment.
- Creates new requirements for the government, businesses, and decision-makers to ensure that climate risks will be assessed, considered, and addressed when investments are planned, and policies designed.



What does it do?

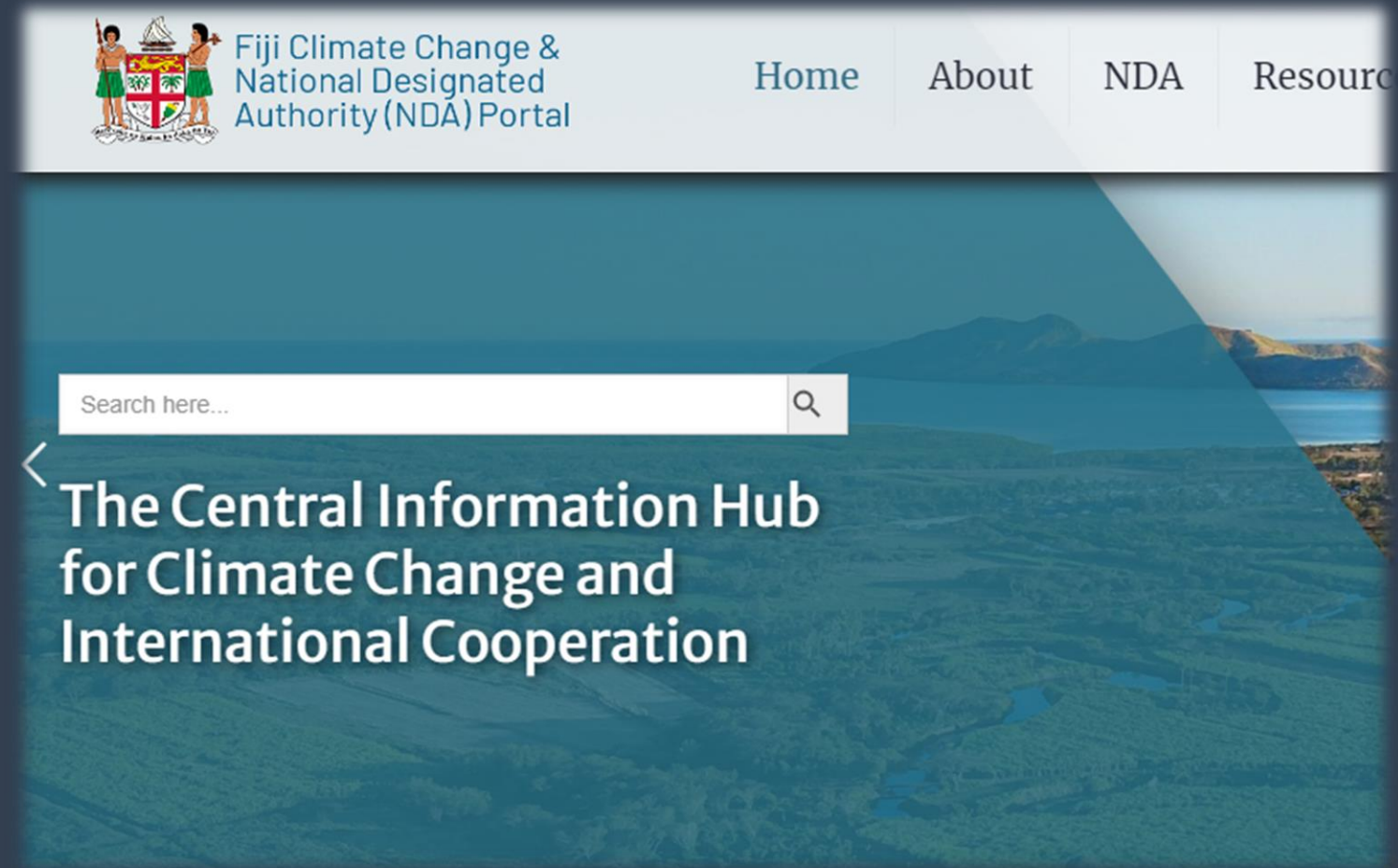
- The Act consists of 112 clauses/sections and 2 schedules. The 112 clauses are divided into 17 Parts and its format reflects both Fiji's current National Climate Change Policy and the Paris Agreement.
- Part 2 of the Act **declares a 'climate emergency'** recognising the urgent need for a rapid and ambitious global action.
- Fiji will contribute towards mitigating climate change by achieving net zero emissions by 2050.
- This provides the framing for the ensuing parts / clauses of the Act



Fiji Climate Change Portal (FCCP)

The Climate Change Division has revamped its website which is now more robust.

This site is intended to be a central hub of information, data and reports about climate change in Fiji at large.



For more information, please visit the Fiji Climate Change Portal



Fiji Climate Change &
National Designated
Authority (NDA) Portal

[Home](#)

[About](#)

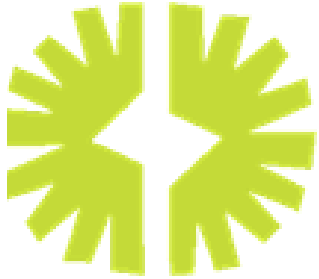
[NDA](#)

[Resources](#)

[News & Events](#)

[Contact Us](#)





Thank You



Session 1. Introduction to the GCF, the role of the NDA, and SWG and outcomes from 2020-2022

12th October 2022

Nathalie ANDRE, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)



GCF and Ministry of Economy



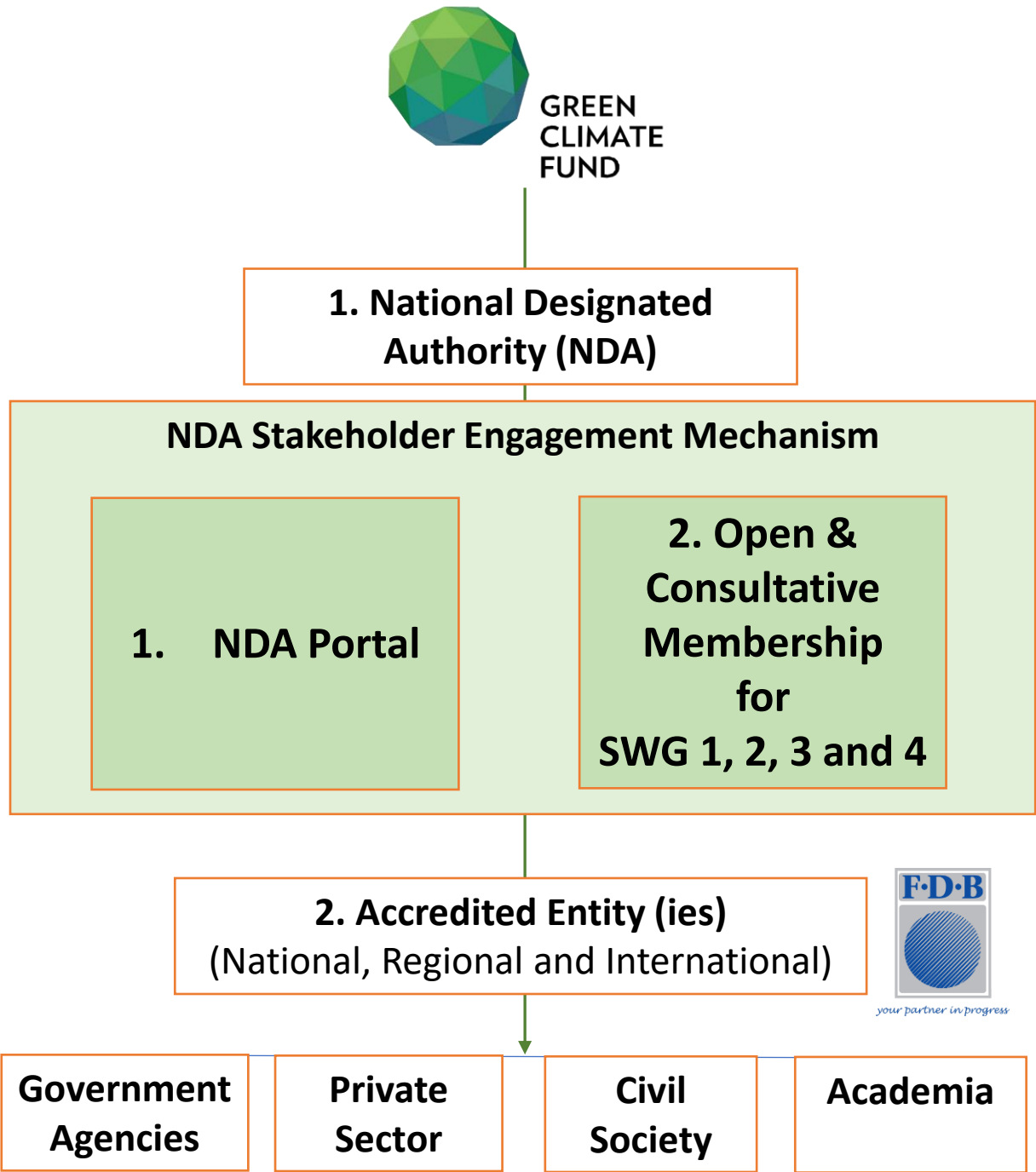
Official Nationally
Determined Authority
(NDA) letter for Fiji
received from MoE in 2016

Total of 50.6
Million USD for
Fiji

Five projects have
been approved

Green Climate Fund (GCF) “a critical element of the historic Paris Agreement - is the world’s largest climate fund, mandated to support developing countries raise and realize their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) ambitions towards low-emissions, climate-resilient pathways.”

Role of the NDA



Role of the NDA:

- i. Convene stakeholder consultation
- ii. Ensure proposals align with national priorities
- iii. No-objection letter
- iv. Nomination letter
- v. Approve GCF readiness proposals

3. Executive Entities

Principles of Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism

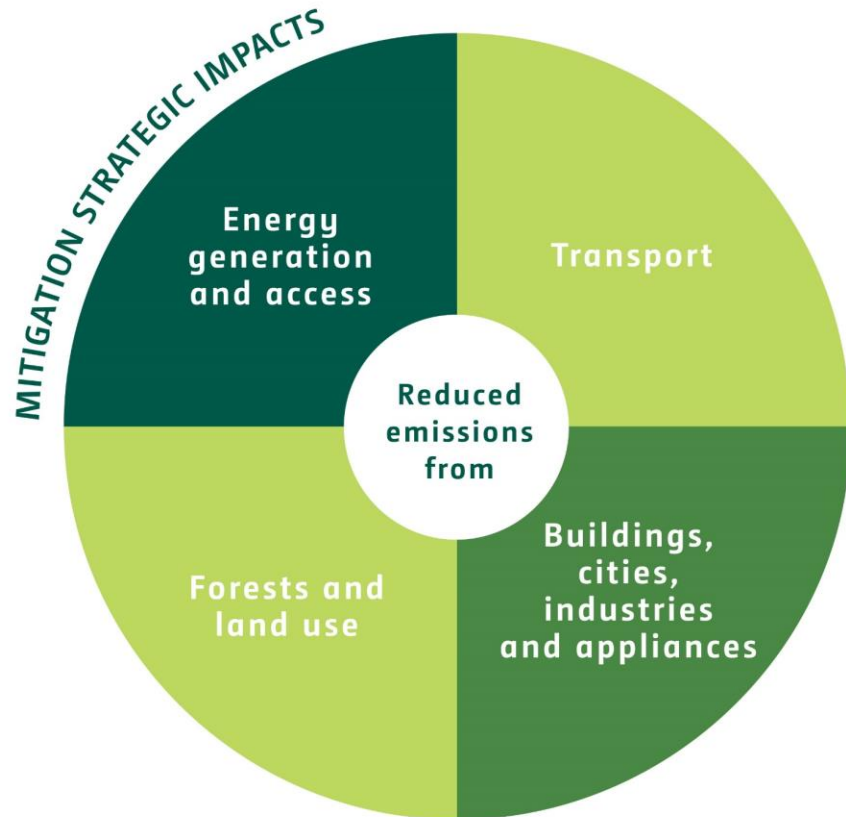
- **Ensure a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and participatory approach**
Generate buy in, country ownership and demand driven solutions align with national development and climate priorities
- **Programmatic and proactive approach**
Ensure project sustainability and long term impact, national lead
An ongoing and iterative process and not a one-off event
- **Promote gender and social inclusion in the climate change and finance sector**
Ensure environmental and social safeguards

Objective of the Sector Working Groups (SWG)

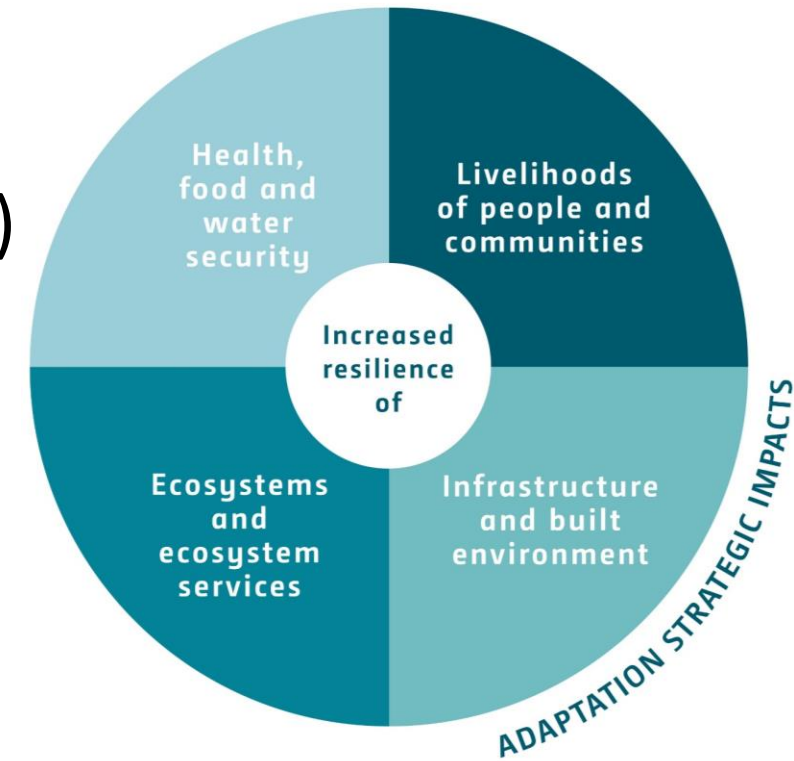
- Engage with internal and external stakeholders sharing and co-creating knowledge (Community of Practice)
- Identify opportunities and gaps to access and utilize climate finance to scale up adaptation and mitigation solutions in Fiji
- Support the development of project pipeline aligned to national development and climate change priorities
- Promote transparency and mutual accountability
- Systematize practices and technologies to make them available to a wider audience through the NDA Portal and the SWG
- Lead to a permanent engagement mechanism

Composition of the SWG

- SWG 1: Sustainable Livelihoods and Healthy Communities (health/food/nutrition/water security)
- SWG 2: Ecosystems and ecosystem services & Sustainable land management



GCF 8 Strategic Results Areas



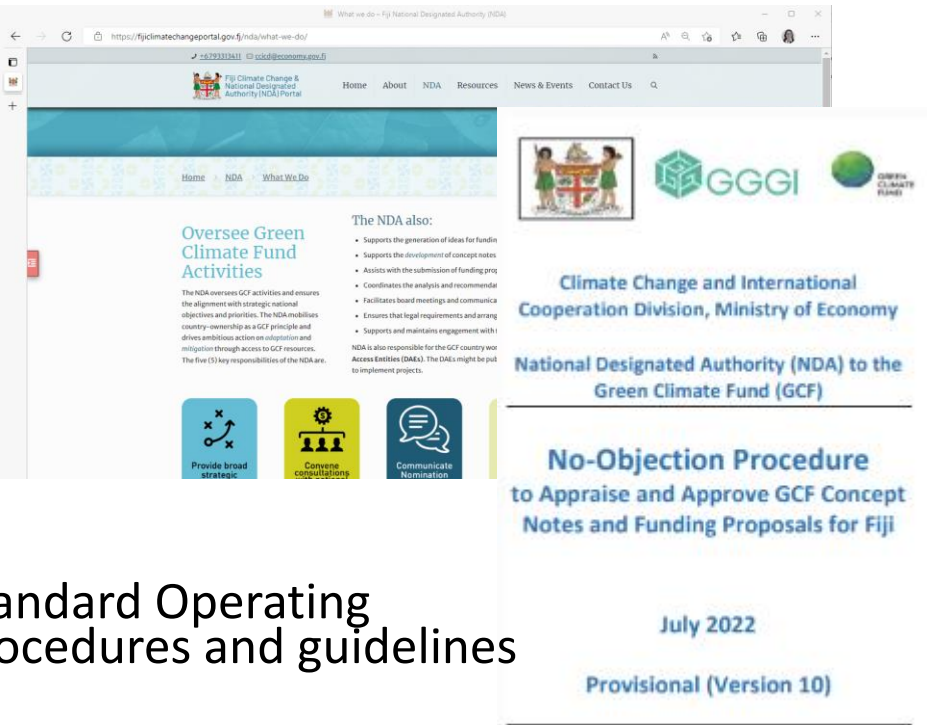
- SWG 3: Climate resilient infrastructure, sustainable energy and built environment
- SWG 4: Sustainable Transport

Achievements of the SWGs and NDA secretariat 2020-2022

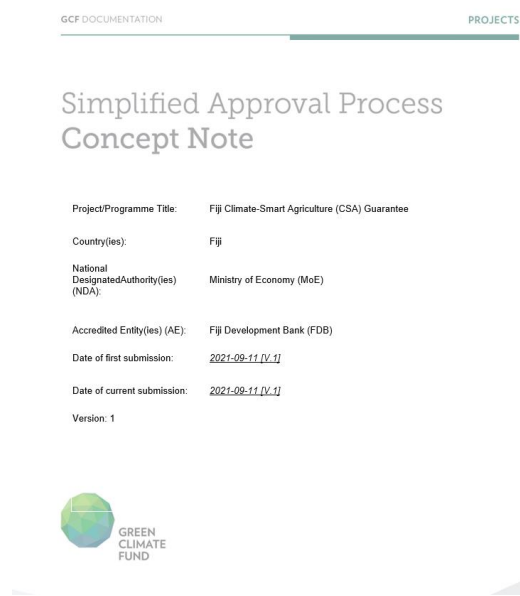
Despite COVID several milestones have been achieved !

Trainings on CN development and assessment. Training needs assessment for MoE and the AE - FDB

NDA Portal



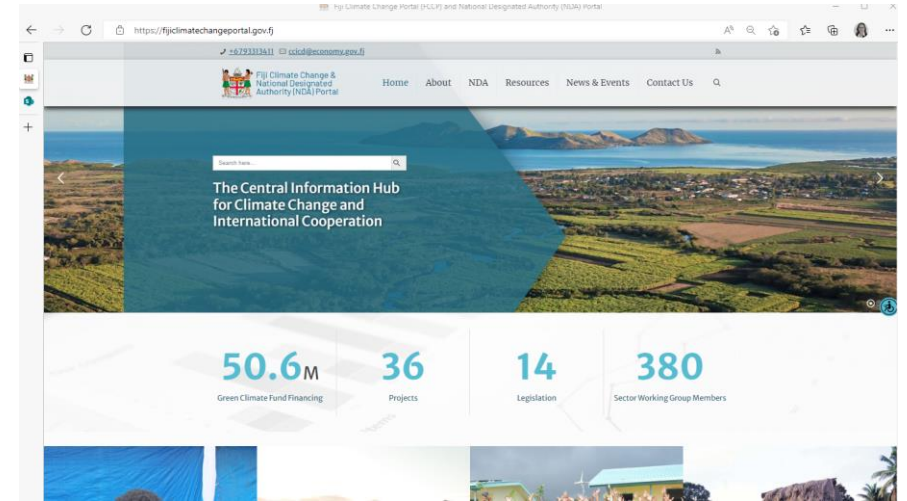
Two GCF Concept Notes developed



Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines

Functions of the NDA Portal

- Support coordination, communication and raise awareness on climate action and finance
- Enable regular 2-way information flows between the NDA and relevant national, regional and international partners and project developers
- Enable feedback loops between the NDA and all stakeholders
- Build capacity to design, develop and submit high quality climate change and development project proposals
- Disseminate information on events, training sessions and funding opportunities





GCF Readiness support - outputs 2022-2024

- **Capacity Building** Ensure that the NDA staff are trained and the policies, procedures and stakeholder mechanism necessary
- **Strategic Frameworks.** Support MoE to submit its Stage 2 application for accreditation to the GCF
- Institutional and capacity building support to the FDB, including training to staff and development of new procedures to enable FDB to move towards accreditation upgrade application.
- Development of a project pipeline by prioritization of projects, development of concept notes and completion of pre-feasibility studies and PPF applications for both MoE and FDB.

GCF Readiness support activities involving SWGs 2022-2024

- Consultative Sectoral Working Group meetings supported that appraise concept notes and provide recommendations to the NDA and serve as coordination mechanism
- Four Open SWG meeting reports completed
- At least 6 thematic/policy brochures/short videos developed
- At least 6 training sessions on Climate change priorities/CP, project design (ToC, LF), project management, gender, ESS, monitoring, reporting and evaluation completed with broad representation from different groups



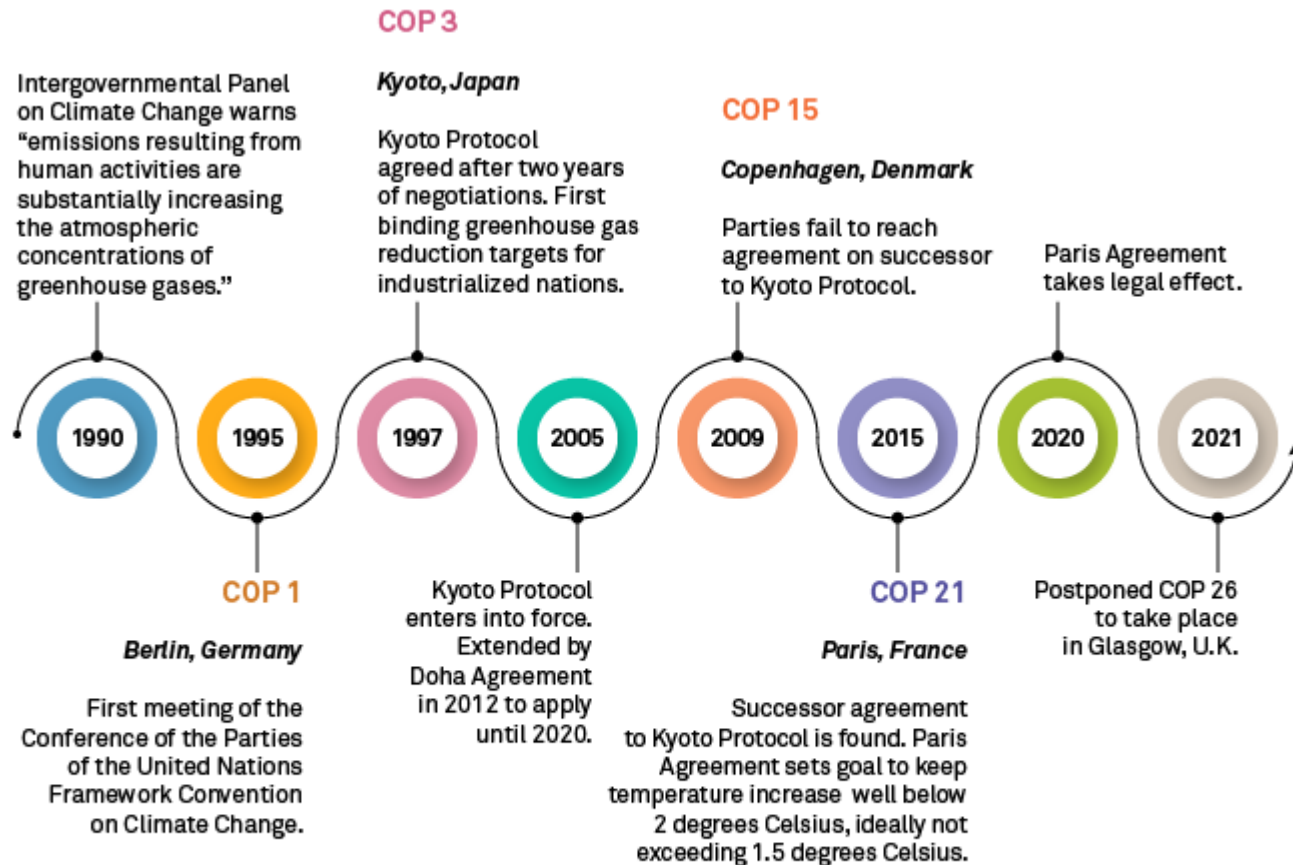
Session 3: Setting the stage for COP26



Video: What is COP



What is the Conference of the Parties (COP)



The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

As of Oct. 11 2021.

COP = Conference of the Parties/United Nations Climate Change Conference

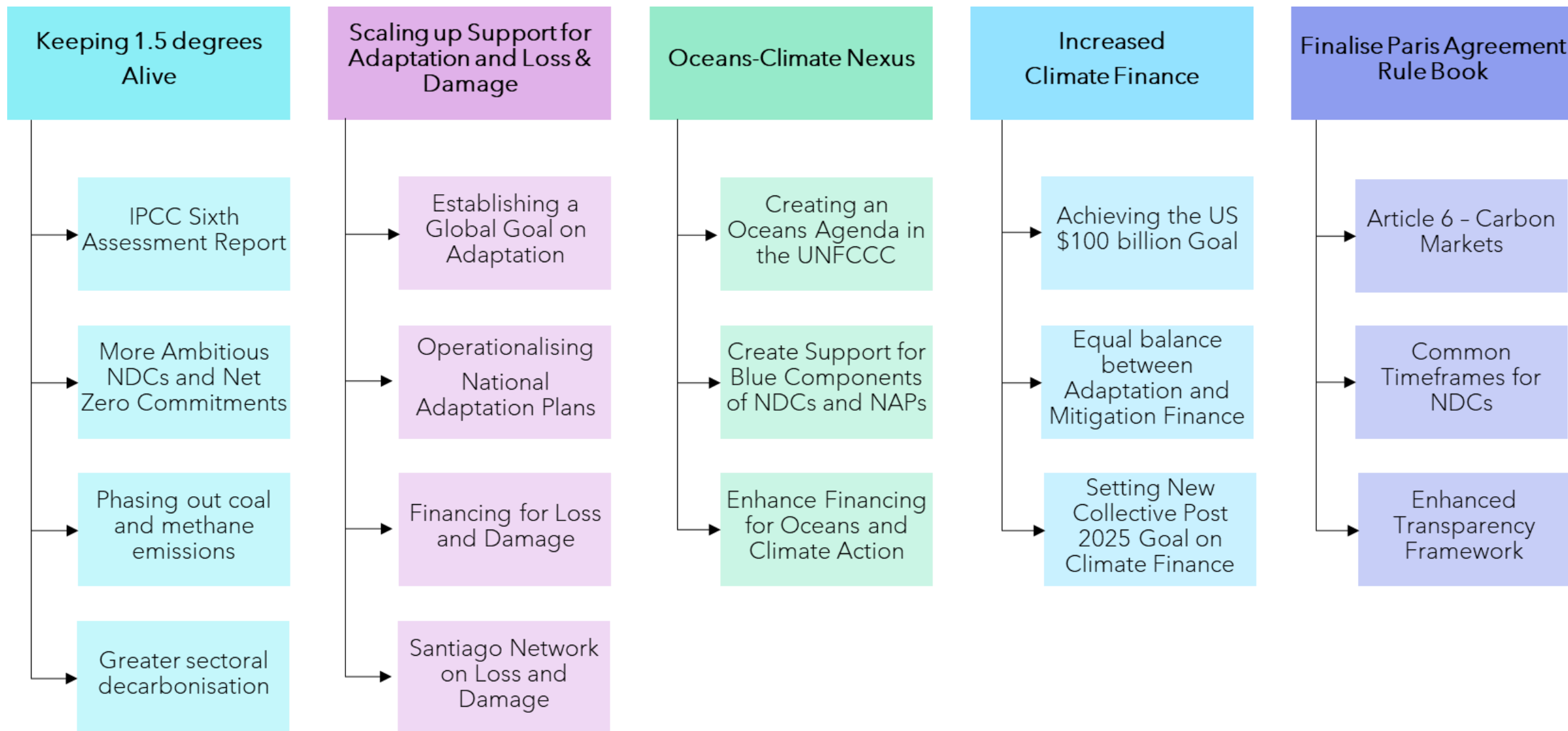
Credit: Arleigh Andes

Sources: UK Parliament Commons Library; S&P Global Market Intelligence

“The science is clear, no city, no community and no ecosystem will be spared from the reckoning that lies beyond 1.5 degrees of warming, including our oceans the lungs of the planet...”



Priorities of COP 26





Adaptation



Adaptation

- Countries aimed to create a clear plan to develop guidance on the collective assessment of progress toward the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), a key component of the Paris Agreement that aims to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate impacts. COP26 adopted the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme for the GGA to guide work setting the GGA.
- Operationalising National Adaptation Plans: The national adaptation plan ('NAP') process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework ('CAF'). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs). Sadly, accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs continues to prove challenging for small island developing States.
- The Glasgow pact urged developed countries to "urgently and significantly scale up" their adaptation finance and to at least double it from 2019 levels by 2025, en route to meeting a Paris Agreement goal to fund emissions cuts and adaptation equally.



Loss and Damage

A divisive issue within UNFCCC negotiations for over 30 years.

COP1 – COP25

- Loss and damage was referenced in the 2007 Bali Action Plan and gained further footing in negotiations through the work program on loss and damage which was established at COP16 (2010), and the later agreement to establish institutional arrangements for loss and damage at COP18.
- In 2013, at COP19, the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage was established and its ExCom produced the first WIM workplan in 2014.
- Loss and damage included under Article 8 of the Paris Agreement in 2015.



Paris Agreement (2015)

- **Article 8**

1. Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.
2. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and may be enhanced and strengthened, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

- **Averting** loss and damage: Mitigation Action
- **Minimising** loss and damage: Adaptation Action
- **Addressing** loss and damage: actions to create alternatives and provide support when loss and damage has occurred.



RISK PREMPTIVE and RESPONSIVE

LOSS REACTIVE

A) Climate Finance

Finance purposed for addressing current and future impact of climate change.

Wide scope: financing broadly supports mid to long term interventions to reduce climate risk and manage residual risk.

Inclusive of Financing for emissions reduction efforts, adaptation measures, normative change.

Modes: Bilateral aid, MDB financing, GCF, GEF, AF

B) Climate and Disaster Risk Finance

Averting and Minimising Loss and Damage

Narrow in scope.
Seeks to enable short term measures to avert or minimise risk.

Typologies:
Risk Reduction
Anticipatory Action
Risk Retention
Risk Transfer

Examples:
CAT-DDO,
Parametric Insurance

C) Finance for Loss and Damage

Addressing Loss and Damage

Specific in Scope:
addresses permanent and irreversible loss and damage that **has occurred** inclusive of economic and non-economic losses.

Example Losses:
Loss of Land
Ecosystems loss
Livelihood
Loss of Cultural Assets

Examples: Finance for relocation operations, financing for establishing alternative livelihoods



- Despite Article 8 treatment of loss and damage remained limited to the scope and capacity of the WIM.
- The WIM review conducted in 2016 illustrated the limitation of this mechanism and disjunction between its mandate and its capacity to deliver meaningful support.
- In 2018, following decisions made during COP23, the Suva Expert Dialogue on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts was convened. 14 June 2019 – UNFCCC Secretariat released a technical paper entitled ‘Elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage’. The report concluded that

‘currently no financial instrument that explicitly aims at supporting transformational approaches has been reported in the context of addressing loss and damage’

- IPCC reports – confirm scale of potential loss and linkage between failed mitigation action and insufficient finance mobilisation
- COP25 (2019) – Agreement to establish the ‘Santiago Network’ on Loss and Damage

The vision of the Santiago Network is to *catalyze the technical assistance* of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimize and addressing L&D at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change ([Decision 2/CMA.2, para 43](#)).



IPCC- Sixth Assessment Report

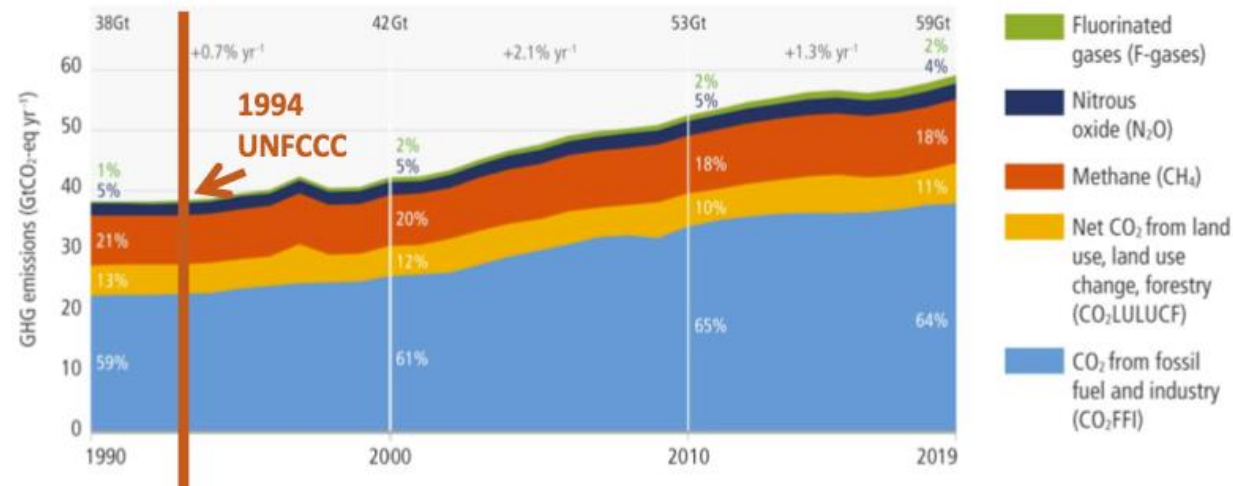


Goal: **to stabilise greenhouse gas emissions to prevent dangerous climate change**, to allow ecosystems to adapt, to protect food production, and to enable sustainable economic development (Article 2)

Sixth Assessment Report
WORKING GROUP III – MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE



We are not on track to limit warming to 1.5 °C.





COP26

Let me put it to you straight – the IMF says the fossil fuel industry benefits from subsidies of \$11m USD every minute. How many minutes have there been since we landed the Paris Agreement? How many millions have gone towards this war on the climate? And how many years until we wake up and recognise we’ve built a system that destroys the planet by design? It shouldn’t take years. We can fix this system now if recognise its flaws.

- Hon. Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum – Minister for Economy, Fiji (COP 26, High Level Panel on Finance)

- Failure to agree functions and governance structure of Santiago Network
- Failure to meet \$100bn USD annual global climate financing goal
- Failure to ramp up ambition to reach 1.5c compliant global mitigation outcome
- G77 and China proposal to develop dedicated financing facility for loss and damage tabled
- 2022-2024 Glasgow Dialogue Outcome

Decides to establish the Glasgow Dialogue between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders **to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities** to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, to take place each year at the first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation until it is concluded at its sixtieth session (June 2024); [Decision 1/CMA.3](#), paragraph 73

SB56 in Bonn – June 2022

- Decision text on operational modalities of the SNLD - Failure to agree outcome
- First Glasgow Dialogue Convened



Fiji's Submission to Glasgow Dialogue

- *The distinction between financing for adaptation and financing for loss and damage is a distinction that countries like Fiji know all too well. When cyclone Winston erased a third of our GDP overnight in 2016, it was immediately evident that we have entered a new stage in climate breakdown. A stage in which loss and damage is ever more prevalent and without targeted support, increasingly overwhelming.*
- *We need to recognise the causal linkages between mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage. Aggregate failures over the last three decades to deliver mitigation outcomes at an impactful scale have increased climate risk. This has increased adaptation needs. Ongoing shortfalls in financing for adaptation have slowed global progress to make the normative and physical changes needed to avert losses.*
- *The confluence of these two recognised shortfalls has brought us to the stage at which loss and damage cannot be ignored and must be addressed formally.*





Oceans



Oceans and Climate Nexus

- COP 26 welcomed the summary report by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on the one-off ocean and climate dialogue to strengthen adaptation and mitigation action held in 2019 following COP25;
- The final outcome document from COP 26 also invited the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes;
- Also invited the Chair of the SBSTA to hold an annual dialogue, starting at the fifty-sixth session of the SBSTA (June 2022), to strengthen ocean-based action and to prepare an informal summary report thereon and make it available to the Conference of the Parties at its subsequent session.
 - ❖ A process to understand the oceans-climate nexus from regional and country perspectives. This will allow better allocation of support from UNFCCC to address ocean based climate commitments in the NDCs and National Adaptation Plans.





Climate Finance



Climate Finance - Background

- **Climate finance** refers to local, national or transnational financing—drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change.
- **The Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement** call for financial assistance from Parties with more financial resources to those that are less endowed and more vulnerable.
- This recognizes that the contribution of countries to climate change and their capacity to prevent it and cope with its consequences vary enormously.
- **Climate finance is needed for mitigation**, because large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions.
- **Climate finance is equally important for adaptation**, as significant financial resources are needed to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of a changing climate.



Financial Mechanism of the Convention

- To facilitate the provision of climate finance, **the Convention established financial mechanisms to provide financial resources to developing country Parties.** The financial mechanism also serves the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



ADAPTATION FUND



COP 26

- For the first-time developed countries have **acknowledged their failure to deliver the USD 100 billion by 2020** and have agreed to correct that before 2023 through the 'Climate Finance Delivery Plan' jointly developed by Germany and Canada.
- Continuation of discussions on **long-term climate finance** under the COP until 2027 including through High Level Ministerial Dialogues on Climate Finance in 2022, 2024 and 2026
- Establishing an **ad hoc work programme from 2022 to 2024 to determine the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)**, post 2025 from the base of USD 100 billion per year.
- First time **for Loss and Damage** to feature prominently in any COP through the 'establishment of the Glasgow Dialogue between Parties to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage.
- The COP decision also called for “**doubling of adaptation finance**”.
- The COP decision also ‘**urges the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to further scale up investments in climate action and calls for a continued increase in the scale and effectiveness of climate finance from all sources globally**’.





Mitigation



Mitigation

- UNFCCC synthesis report found that existing NDCs would increase emissions by 16% by 2030 relative to 2010 levels.
- UK COP Presidency commitment to keeping 1.5c alive in the lead up to COP26 was clear and recognised
- Strong call for countries to “revisit and strengthen” their 2030 targets ahead of COP27
- 1.5c is ‘hanging by a thread’
- Call to phase out coal and fossil fuel subsidies included in final decision text. In the final moments of finalizing the Glasgow Pact, India and China (after a back-room conversation with the US) toned down the language from “phasing out” to “phasing down” unabated coal - indicating a significant reduction in ambition



Article 6

- Completed the last pieces of the Enhanced Transparency Framework and Article 6 (cooperative approaches) finalizing the Paris Rulebook. From the first informal consultations on Article 6 in Glasgow, there was determination to agree on an outcome.
- Establishment of a Supervisory body for Article 6.4
- Article 6.4 and its rules - covers the creation of a centralized market mechanism under UNFCCC. Units traded under the 6.4 mechanism must dedicated a 5% share of proceeds to the Adaptation Fund. To support overall mitigation in global emissions (OMGE) – a mandatory minimum of 2% of emissions reduction units transacted will be cancelled.
- The Kyoto Protocol era under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) comes to an end and will transition to Art 6.4.
- No binding Share of Proceeds for the Adaptation Fund on Art 6.2 transfers but parties are “ strongly encouraged to commit to contribute resources for adaptation
- Integrity issues: Parties ‘allowed’ to carry over some Kyoto-era Clean Development Mechanism units to help meet Paris-era goals.





Final Outcome



Wins



1. Countries reaffirm agreement to limit global heating to 1.5C
2. Agreement says emissions have to fall 45% by 2030
3. Negotiations reach deal on global carbon trading – Article 6
4. China and the US strike a rare climate deal
5. Breakthrough agreement of fossil fuels – phasing down coal
6. Oceans is mentioned in agreement documents for the first time – a big win for Pacific SIDS

Losses



1. Not enough clear pledges for new finance – although some pledges announced for Adaptation Fund

2. Experts warn carbon trading deal has weaknesses

3. No progress on loss and damage - most vulnerable countries like SIDS do not get additional funds to cope with climate change

4. Current national pledges (NDCs) put world on track for 2.4C

5. Language on reducing coal watered down from “phase out” to “phase down”





**Thank
You**



Session 4. Upcoming COP27





Oceans



Oceans - State of Play

- Oceans and Climate Change Dialogue held in Bonn on 11 June 2022 was first mandated oceans event under the UNFCCC;
- PSIDS as large ocean states should make the most of this annual dialogue to influence and strengthen ocean-based action under the UNFCCC;
- Still remains a dialogue and not a decision-making process;
- Impact on Oceans cannot be understated:
 - *Increasing temperatures continue to place stress on marine ecosystems and ecosystem services. Marine based tourism which many PSIDS rely heavily on will be severely affected and fisheries sector will also suffer;*
 - *The decline in warm water coral reefs is projected to greatly compromise the services they provide to society such as coastal protection with Pacific projected to lose 50% – 75% biodiversity of its coral reefs due to increasing temperatures and increasing coral bleaching due to ocean acidification;*
 - *Increase in global ocean heat will likely continue until 2300 even in low emission scenarios and coupled with oxygen loss, acidification and influx of organic carbon from the surface to the deep ocean will harm habitat-forming coral supporting high biodiversity*



COP27 Regional Priorities – PIFS Leaders

- Oceans to be streamlined across all relevant agenda items such as on financing, loss and damage, Global Stock Take, Technology, Capacity building, Adaptation, on Mitigation streams instead of it just being labelled as a Science and Research issue;
- We need to call for a dedicated 3 year work programme under the ocean dialogue to discuss cross cutting themes under newly established technical working groups that report to the chair of the SBI to explore ocean action on fisheries, marine biodiversity, shipping, plastics etc. that can be addressed by the UNFCCC/COP and not unnecessarily crowd up this space with what other fora should be doing;
- A High Level Blue Finance Ministerial event at COP27 to commit finance ministers to pledging ocean action and rapid cuts in emissions from the ocean sector such as on shipping, the banning of deep sea mining, tackling plastic pollution, protection of their ocean EEZ's, and committing to financing SDG 14 and other issues based on the outcome of the report from the first annual dialogue.





Mitigation



Article 6

- Qualitative and quantitative review of Article 6 (Article 6.2 and 6.4).
- Support on Article 6 infrastructure including resources requirements for appropriate infrastructure development in the country (both in forms of software and hardware).
- Guidance and capacity development on addressing corresponding adjustments, reporting, exemption from paying fees and share of proceeds.
- Guidance for registries (national and international registry; bilateral or multilateral registries) in transparent way that countries could track and record Article 6 database for national reporting and avoiding double counting; an interconnected national registry system; and a reporting platform.
- Capacity development on Article 6 taking into consideration of national circumstances.
- Capacity building on mitigation work program under Non-market Approaches (NMA) and architecture taking into consideration of national circumstances.



Mitigation Work Programme

- In COP 27 urgent decision to launch the mitigation work programme must be accomplished to urgently scale up the implementation of mitigation actions.
- The work programme should support and enhance Parties NDC's and mitigation ambitions considering respective national circumstances, and track the progress on mitigation actions relative to Parties goals, targets and pledges as communicated Parties enhanced NDCs.
- The work programme should not result in further obligations and burdens for developing country Parties.
- Strong capacity development needs and inclusiveness to be recognized in enhancing ambitions by all Parties.
- The push for net zero emissions by 2050 is now greater than ever as this is the critical decade of action till 2030 and action must be taken and implemented by all Parties.



Transparency

- At COP 26, Transparency was effectively finalized and adopted with the formats and outlines for reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) to begin in 2024.
- At COP 27, the need to finalise the options for conducting reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, and the respective training courses needed to facilitate these voluntary reviews.
- Ensure that special consideration is given for capacity building to train the reviewers from SIDS and LDCs.
- Fiji requires support in building capacity on-the-ground to be able to review the actions, funding through appropriate financial instruments that are available to support the report preparation and technical reviews.
- Fiji could apply the strategy of holding high emitting countries accountable and criticize these nations for violating their Paris Agreement pledges.





Adaptation



Adaptation

- Adaptation Agenda Items for Negotiations:
 - Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)– Fiji Priorities**
 - Development partners to double adaptation funding
 - Launch of the two year work programme of the GGA
 - Continue push for the 100 billion in climate finance promised to be delivered by Developed countries by 2050
 - **NAP**
 - Negotiation room will go through the Adaptation Committee Reports
 - Review of progress report
 - Adaptation Fund discussions
 - **Nairobi Work Programme**
 - The UNFCCC Knowledge-to-Action Hub for Climate Adaptation and Resilience is an inclusive network of over 400 leading and diverse organizations. We are committed to close knowledge gaps and scale up climate adaptation action in countries.
 - Often not a prioritized an area for Fiji to be covered during negotiations and we get volunteers accredited to the delegation to sit in and observe and take notes and let us know if there is a need



Adaptation

- **Report of the Adaptation Committee** (COP 6a/CMA 6a / SBSTA 3/ SBI 11)
- Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee (COP 6b / CMA 6b)
- **Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme** on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3 (CMA 6a / SBSTA 4/ SBI 14)
- **Case studies in relation to Adaptation for Global Center on Adaptation (GCA)** incl. Nature-based Solutions, Adaptation Survey, NAP-CM
- **Increased access to adaptation finance** – more grant based
- **Accelerate adaptation investment pipelines**
- **Strengthening the evidence-basis** (qualitative and quantitative data) for adaptation by leveraging appropriate technologies, tools and platforms (EO and GIS).
- **Human mobility and security in the context of Climate Change** - Fiji's Planned Relocation SOP



COP27 Priorities = Loss and Damage

- Need to retain provisional COP27 item “matters relating to addressing funding for L&D”
- Work in close coordination with AOSIS and G77 and China noting expected force of leadership from Pakistan
- Discuss priorities with COP26 and COP27 Presidencies through any and all opportunities to help encourage support to broker a favorable outcome on the Agenda Point
- Reassure parties that block the Loss and Damage agenda point based on fear that it creates a ‘blank cheque’ risk that the intention is to seek financing for targeted interventions.



COP27 Priorities = Loss and Damage

- Maintain strong and unified call for the establishment of an L&D finance/ financing facility at COP27.
 - The approach to this should be holistic and flexible taking into account key developed country asks (inclusion of insurance, DRR and humanitarian funding)
 - Approach should be sensitive and responsive to countries facing major unfolding disasters (Somalia and Pakistan).
- AOSIS have produced a proposal prior to COP on the potential structure of an L+D finance facility. It is important to ensure it aligns with PSIDS needs/preferred wording, incl. on implementation (i.e. ability of region to access) before / when socializing.
- Parties failed to operationalise the Santiago Network during efforts in Bonn at SB57. To ensure Santiago Network can be operationalized at COP27 – consensus must be reached on the governance structure and this structure must be designed in a way that meets the needs of PSIDS.





Climate Finance



State of Play since COP26

- So far 3 Technical Expert Dialogues have been conducted for the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance
- The Standing Committee on Finance has prepared technical reports which include the:
 - Fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows
 - Work on definitions of climate finance
 - Work relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement
 - Report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year
- OECD released updated numbers on global public climate finance mobilized from 2016 to 2020 - Pacific SIDS received only around US\$500 million of the US\$83.3 billion



COP27 Climate Finance Priorities

- Ensure easier and faster access to funding mechanisms resulting in new and additional finance at scale for adaptation.
- We seek to ensure that the SCF finalise an operational definition on climate finance.
- We seek to ensure the 2020 \$100B goal is met to give confidence across all finance mechanisms.
- We seek progress on the NCQG, including a regional collective climate finance goal for PSIDS.
- We seek accountability and transparency in the delivery of adaptation finance - which is to be doubled from 2019 levels by 2025 - including via a regional mechanism or structure for equity of funds for SIDS.
- We also seek for a:
 - Continued call for a stronger GCF regional presence in the Pacific.
 - Increased funding to the Adaptation Fund.
 - Increased funding to the new GEF SIDS window.
 - The establishment of an L&D finance facility at COP27.





**Thank
You**