

Regional Pacific NDC Hub

Purposes and objectives based on outcomes of consultations to date

March 13th, 2018





Background

- Called for Pacific Island Countries and stakeholders at the CAPP meeting in July 2017
- Discussed at partnership days pre-COP in Nadi and side-events at COP23 in Bonn
- Launched at the NDC Partnership high-level event on November 14, 2017, by the Hon PM of Fiji and President of COP 23

Objectives

- Provide advisory and technical support to Pacific Island Countries to enhance and implement their NDCs and integrate these climate actions into their development plans
- Support PICs with the required systematic review of the implementation of their NDCs and the acceleration of climate actions to contribute towards global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to increasingly strengthen national and local resilience, as outlined in the Paris Agreement.
- Strengthen the monitoring and reporting of NDCs in the region and align this to the regional reporting on the progress of the implementation of Goal 2 of the FRDP to Pacific Island Leaders, SDGs and other national and regional reporting mechanisms.

The Pacific Hub is a tool that will use the valuable help of willing partners to energise our NDCs and produce more ambitious, concrete, coordinated actions. Sharing experiences, mobilising resources and raising political support for ambitious action: That's what we will need if we are to go further, to 1.5 degrees. That's how we will get the job done.

This is our opportunity. Let us discover what we can achieve when we come together in genuine partnership. And then let's do it. Let's get this job done. (Fiji Prime Minister)

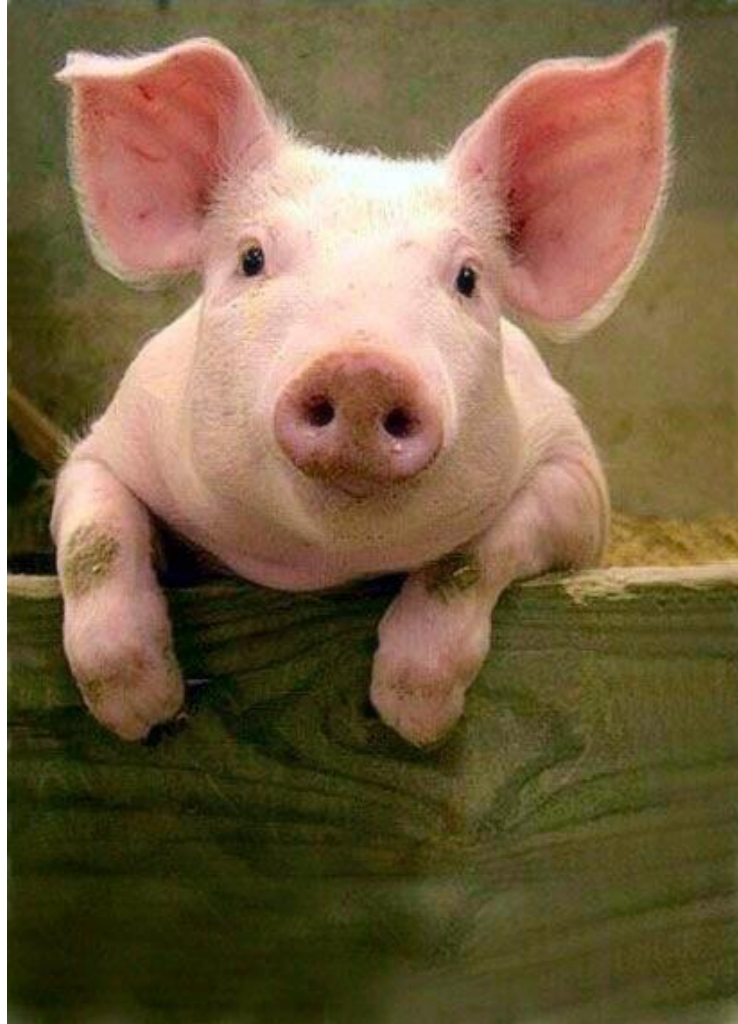
Regional arm of the NDC Partnership

- Aligns to principles and frameworks of the NDC Partnership
- Leverages support, expertise and knowledge sharing from the wider NDC Partnership
- Accessible to all PICs, irrespective of their membership of the NDC Partnership
- A multi-partner, multi-donor initiative
- Inclusive of and accessible to governments, private sector and civil society organisations

Guiding principles

✓ Support country-driven processes	✓ Enhance integration into national planning
✓ Promote long-term climate action	✓ Advance adaptation and mitigation
✓ Enhance efficiency and responsiveness	✓ Align development and climate change
✓ Build in-country capacity	✓ Support multi-stakeholder engagement
✓ Improve coordination	✓ Promote gender parity

We're all ears! And here to listen to you!



Consultation questions

The WHAT

- What is needed? Where are the gaps? What services should be delivered? Should adaptation be included?

The HOW

- What mechanisms should be used to deliver services and support to PICs? (What lessons can be learn from other mechanisms, what works and what doesn't)

The HOW continued

- Governance and steering – links to the FRDP and PRP

Consultation methods

- Letter to all 14 countries with consultation questions (5 formal responses, others to be gathered this week)
- Survey monkey (10 respondents)
- Interviews / Skype calls with 20+ partners
- Survey with private sector reps (20+)
- Pacific Solution Exchange query (8 respondents)
- Newsletter
- This meeting!

Emphasis given to respondents from countries as the Hub is there to respond to your needs and priorities

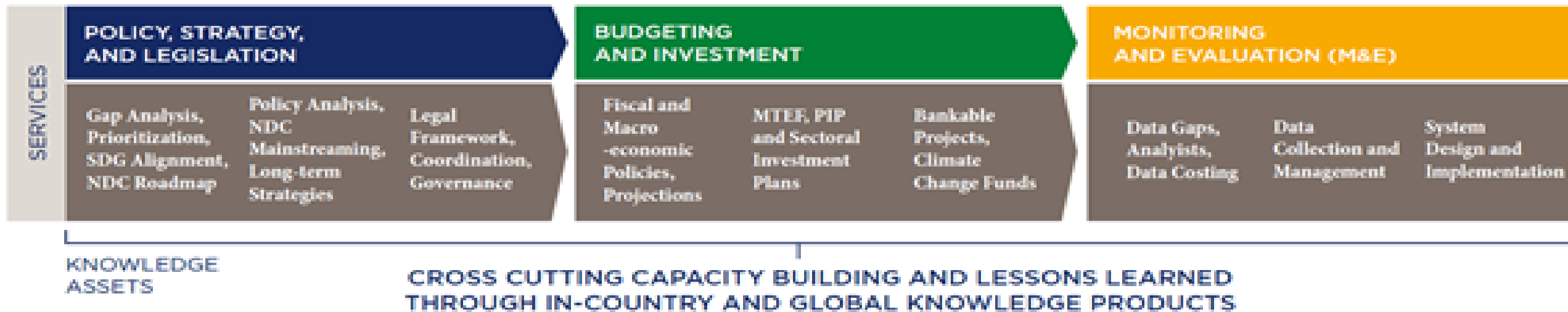
Some consistent messages....

- **Resilience** the priority in the region – all NDC actions should promote resilience
- Focus is on meeting **development goals**
- NDCs are not a planning tool – communication and reporting tool that needs to **link and reflect national planning** processes
- Focus initially on **implementing NDCs** as they currently are – whilst also sharing knowledge on best practices information about review and expansion
- Many different existing initiatives – Hub needs to **add value**

We're not doing this because the world is telling us to – we're doing it because it makes sense

The What

THE NDC PARTNERSHIP VALUE CHAIN OF SERVICES



Policy, strategy and legislation

Investment plans (public, private and sectoral) than need to be attached to the next line of NDCs to implement priority bankable projects. Support is then needed to develop project proposals to access funds for implementation. (Solomon Islands)

- Gap and policy analysis and prioritisation exercises and tools to determine which opportunities should be addressed first in meeting country commitments as part of their NDCs.
- Social and gender analysis
- Legislation, regulations and standards where this is relevant to the achievement of NDCs.

Financing

Our main hurdle is that we do not have the resources to implement the NDC without donor support. (Tuvalu)

There is a lack of funding for technical works in areas such a grid stability to increase the penetration threshold for renewable energy and energy efficiency measures. Funding is usually directed towards Solar PV Installation. (RMI)

One of the primary barriers is financing for the implementation of actions? Another is creating an enabling environment for the Private sector to be fully engaged –this will assist in the financing barrier (Fiji)

Financing

- Support to develop investment plans for NDC implementation.
- Facilitate access to climate finance through coordination with existing (and explore new) funding bodies and explore various innovative mechanisms and modalities for accessing finance.
- Facilitate dialogue and partnerships with the private sector to strengthen their participation in climate action
- Support to develop project proposals for accessing finance for implementation.

Private sector engagement

Another is creating an enabling environment for the Private sector to be fully engaged –this will assist in the financing barrier (Fiji)

Other areas where work is needed is institutional arrangements and data collection –data collection can be addressed by better institutional partnerships and transparency (Fiji)

Private sector - Opportunities

Enabling environment critical

- Incentives and concessional finance for capital investments
- Request that government factor in the long term environmental and resilience benefits of a particular project when tenders are assessed. Often higher expenditure = greater overall benefits in the long term. Expanded use of tools such as cost benefit analysis may assist.
- Strengthen private sector engagement and partnership by promoting information sharing and dialogue between governments, civil society and the private sector to identify key partnership opportunities.

The private sector as your partner!



Private sector - Opportunities

Crowd sourcing data?

- Rainfall data, fuel usage, electricity usage, monitoring funding for infrastructure on resilience strengthening and the ability to use SMS platforms to source data and information where relevant.
- Provide regular training (including via webinars), information and knowledge to support private sector organisations to better understand opportunities to support low carbon resilient development in particular, understanding the opportunities and requirements of tenders relating to climate change technical assistance.

Civil Society

- Language inaccessible
- Time and resource constraints to participate
- Emphasised social and gender responsiveness – need to ensure that women don't get left behind in the RE revolution!
- Want to be at the table -institutional
- Mechanisms should enable participation
- Transparency and regular communication critical



Data, information management, monitoring and reporting

Energy data is limited and hence we have difficulty in monitoring or evaluating progress towards achieving our NDCs' (RMI)

Challenges include inadequate monitoring and evaluation processes and data and knowledge management systems to provide information necessary for reporting on our NDC. Tuvalu's GHG Inventory has not been properly established and needs a proper institutional arrangement. (Tuvalu)

Relatedly, we need technical assistance to support to national reporting requirements to the UNFCCC Secretariat including enhancing our information and knowledge management processes. As well as, sector-specific advice on tracking NDC achievements and monitoring, reporting and verification mechanisms and tools. (Tuvalu)

“If we have data, let’s look at data. If all we have are opinions, let’s go with mine.”

Data, information management, monitoring and reporting

Other areas where work is needed is institutional arrangements and data collection –data collection can be addressed by better institutional partnerships and transparency (Fiji)

- Strengthen underlying national and sector planning, budgeting and reporting processes to ensure they are fit-for-purpose for reporting on NDCs.
- Identify opportunities to streamline reporting methodologies with other relevant processes (SDGs, UNFFP etc).
- Strengthen existing information and knowledge management tools and platforms (e.g. PCCP, PDRDSE)

Knowledge exchange and capacity building

- Strengthening information and knowledge tools (portals, e-discussion forum, webinars etc) to facilitate learning and coordination
- Peer to peer learning between PICs and with countries outside the region
- Showcase best practices & technology



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Country Profiles

Detailed Pacific region data and profiles.





[BROWSE PROFILES](#)




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Find out more about donors in the area.

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 Publication	 Data	 Event	 Project	 Statistics
1,313 Click to search for energy related reports and publications from the region.	176 Click to search for energy data sourced directly from data providers in the region....	69 Click to access past and recent workshops, trainings, meetings and conferences in the region on...	78 Click to access past and current regional and national energy projects.	3 Click to access the energy indicators compiled by SPC.

Quick Links

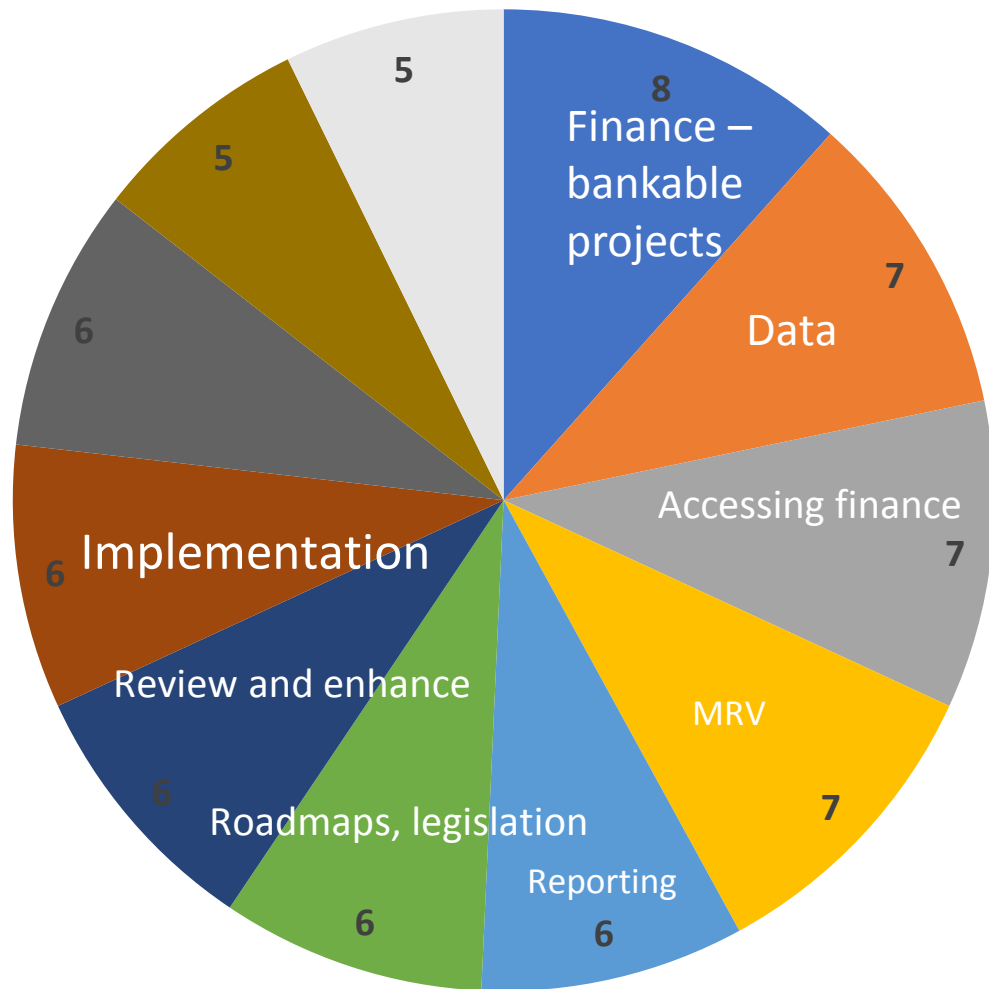


Adaptation?

- All NDC initiatives should contribute to resilience
- *RMI NDC is lacking in targets for Adaptation measures (RMI)*
- *The CVA will form a key adaptation component of Fiji's enhanced NDC (Fiji).*

Key outstanding question – what should the role of the Hub be in relation to adaptation?

Survey Monkey results - services



- Support development of medium-term expenditure frameworks, public investment plans, sectoral investment plans, bankable projects, climate change funds
- Support needed in the area of data gaps analysis, data costing, data collection and management, system design and implementation
- Accessing various funding sources and mechanisms
- Sector-specific advice on measuring, reporting and verification mechanisms and tools
- Support to national reporting requirements to the UNFCCC Secretariat
- Gap analysis, prioritization, SDG alignment, NDC roadmap, policy analysis, NDC mainstreaming, long-term strategies, legal framework, coordination, governance
- Support to review and enhance NDCs
- Support to implement NDCs in specific sectors
- Other (Please specify)
- Support the evaluation of financial and technical needs for the implementation of NDCs
- Support to link NDCs to other national planning frameworks

Coordination and connections

- *The NDC covers various sectors, hence, the hub should connect to other regional programmes addressing these sectors. (Solomon Islands)*
- *Barriers to implementation of NDC's include poor coordination among donors in the area of energy which causes a ripple effect in consolidating energy projects at the national level. (RMI)*

The How - Possible mechanisms

- Peer to peer exchange between countries
- Training courses / workshops
- Short term consultants providing advice / assistance remotely
- Short term consultants providing advice / assistance in-country
- Short term attachments of Hub staff to (your) country(ies)
- Short term staff positions to deliver key NDC related activities
- Remote assistance provided by Hub staff (e.g. policy document review)
- Communication platform providing regular up-to- date information and advice on NDC related activities and developments including funding opportunities and COP negotiations relating to NDCs
- Advice on NDC related activities and developments including funding
- Access to NDC Partnership tools, services, and global network

The HOW - mechanisms

- All mechanisms relevant
- Address capacity gaps and needs as appropriate
- Based on simple country request process
- Inclusive – open to CSOs and private sector as providers and recipient of technical assistance

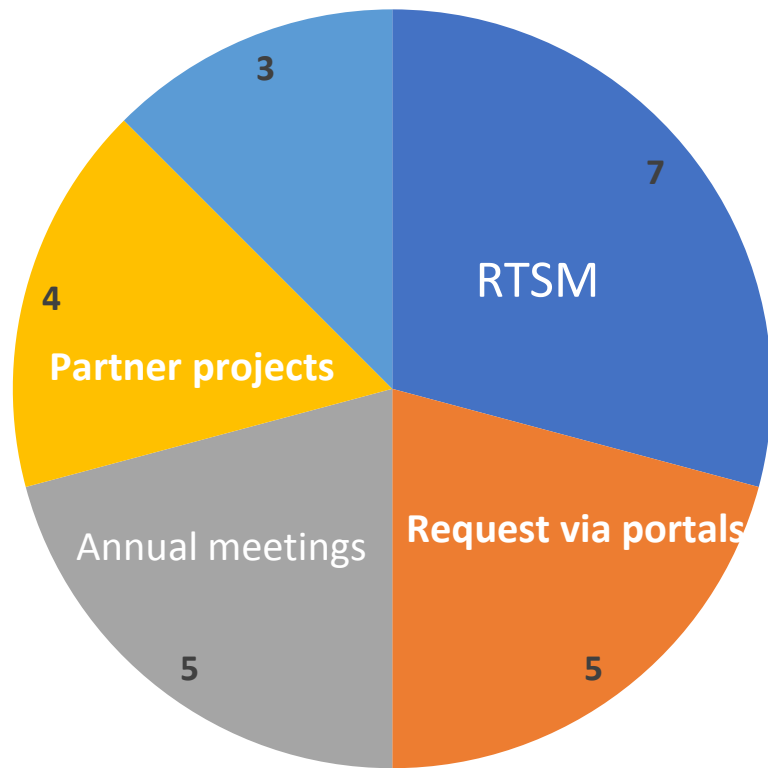
In this project (North Rep), RMI took the lead with SPC assisting in areas where capacity was lacking. Allowing and encouraging the countries to lead based on their national policies will encourage ownership and success of the project.

Lessons

PFTAC, SPC Stats, PRIF, CTCN, RTSM...

- Addressing commonalities and standardised responses through pooled regional capacity
- Providing a management/back up function for data and information
- Embedded technical assistance
- Flexibility
- Ongoing long term relationship
- High level of political will

Preferred mechanisms



■ Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM)

■ Simple email / enquiry form process on an appropriate website (Climate Change Portal / PRDRSE)

■ Technical support identified during annual planning meetings

■ Technical support identified via partner/linked projects

■ Other (please specify)

Regional Technical Support Mechanism

Technical support from the Hub can be delivered through the Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM). Tuvalu has engaged with the RTSM before, and even though there were some aspects that need to be upgraded, it was a success. The reason it was a success was that it was an efficient process that did not take long to get technical support, and the support staff that came in was from the region so the person had some knowledge on Tuvalu beforehand. (Tuvalu)

The Regional Technical Support Mechanism (RTSM) established by SPREP has served the Pacific Island Countries well. A number of projects have been developed through this support mechanism. (Vanuatu)

General Principles for Technical Services

- Utilise wherever possible **experts from the region** to deliver technical assistance.
- **Peer to peer exchange** used wherever possible to facilitate learning between countries.
- **Engagement with existing providers** of technical expertise – such as those already provided within CROP and other agencies, the Micronesian Centre for Sustainable Transport, the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, the Regional Maritime Centre of Excellence, the Pacific Green Business Centre, the Pacific Business Resilience Council is critical to accessing the most relevant expertise.
- **Minimise wherever possible large regional meetings** and trainings that are recognised as having limited lasting impact on capacity development, are expensive and generate significant emissions.

Principles cont...

- **Strengthen existing information and knowledge management systems** (the Pacific Climate Change Portal, the Pacific Regional Data Repository for Sustainable Energy) to ensure regular and ongoing communication of activities.
- Utilise **facilitated email exchanges** (such as the Pacific Solution Exchange), newsletters, webinars, social media, existing communities of practice and other virtual methods to share information and promote engagement in key topics of interest.
- Provide a **simple, flexible and responsive mechanism** for requesting support.
- Key role in **coordinating** technical assistance relevant to NDCs.
- **Leverage access to expertise** through its partners including the NDC partnership.

RTSM reimagined?



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So what is this Hub??

Hub as both a physical and virtual entity

- **Core team** at SPC and SPREP based on needs and priorities (4-6 positions)
- **Leverage existing partnerships** – encourage new partners to come onboard
- Based on **country request** - leveraging existing partners' support initially
- Use **RTSM** to source additional technical assistance where needed
- Significant focus on **knowledge sharing**, sharing best practices across all sectors, **improving information and accessibility** for all partners

Proposed core team

- Team Leader (Suva)
- Energy/transport specialist (Suva)
- Data and information management specialist (Suva)
- Financing / investment / private sector engagement specialist (Suva)
- Administrative and finance officer (Suva)
- RTSM manager (Apia)
- RTSM procurement officer (Apia)

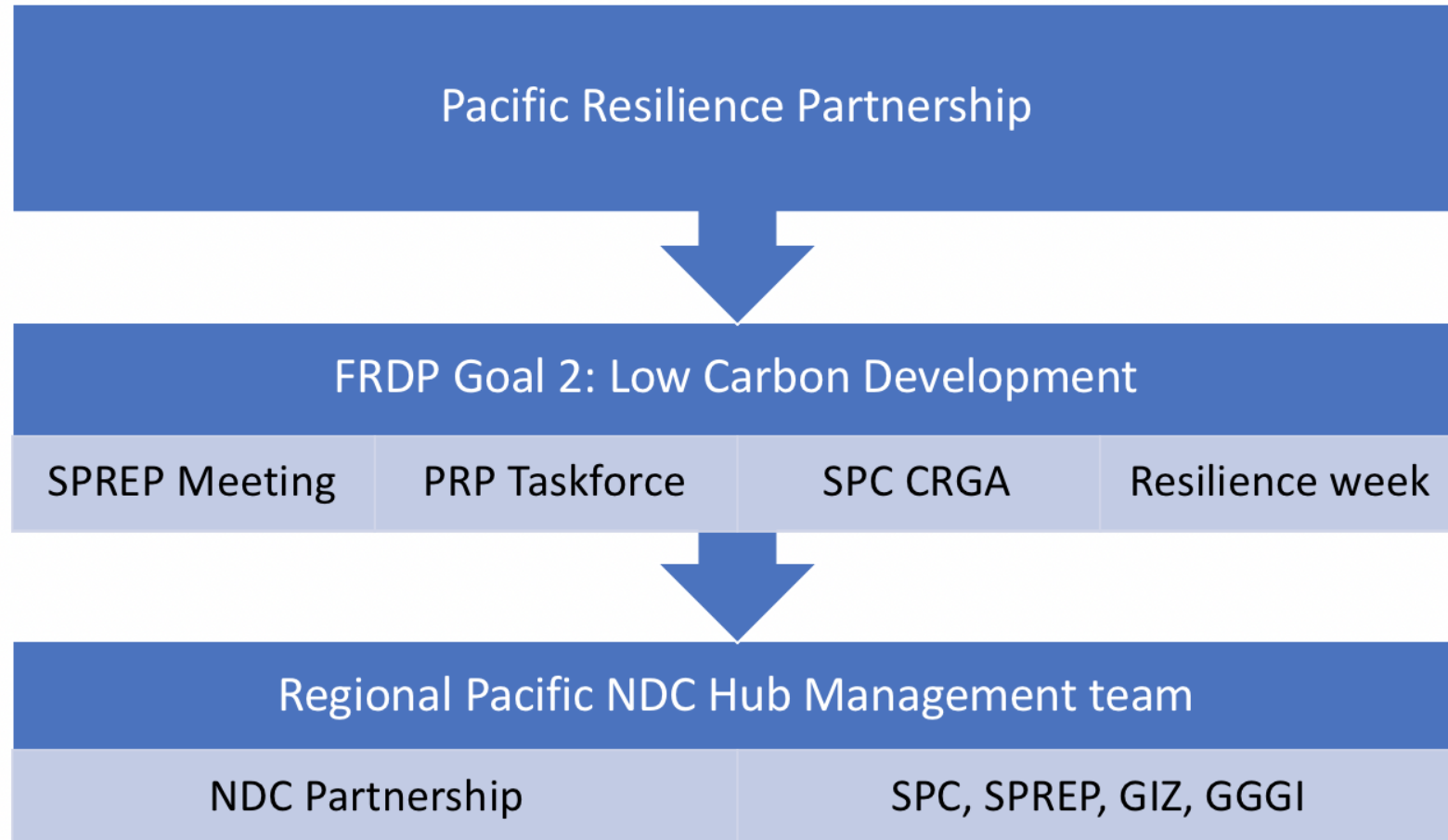
GGGI commitment to second a staff member for one year.

NDC Partnership Support Unit to second a staff member during establishment phase

The HOW – Governance and Steering

- *In terms of adding value to on-going initiatives, the regional Hub should assist in the development or building bridges of country NDCs to the FRDP and PRP. (RMI)*
- *Regional Hub and PRP should be linked (Vanuatu)*

The HOW – Governance and Steering



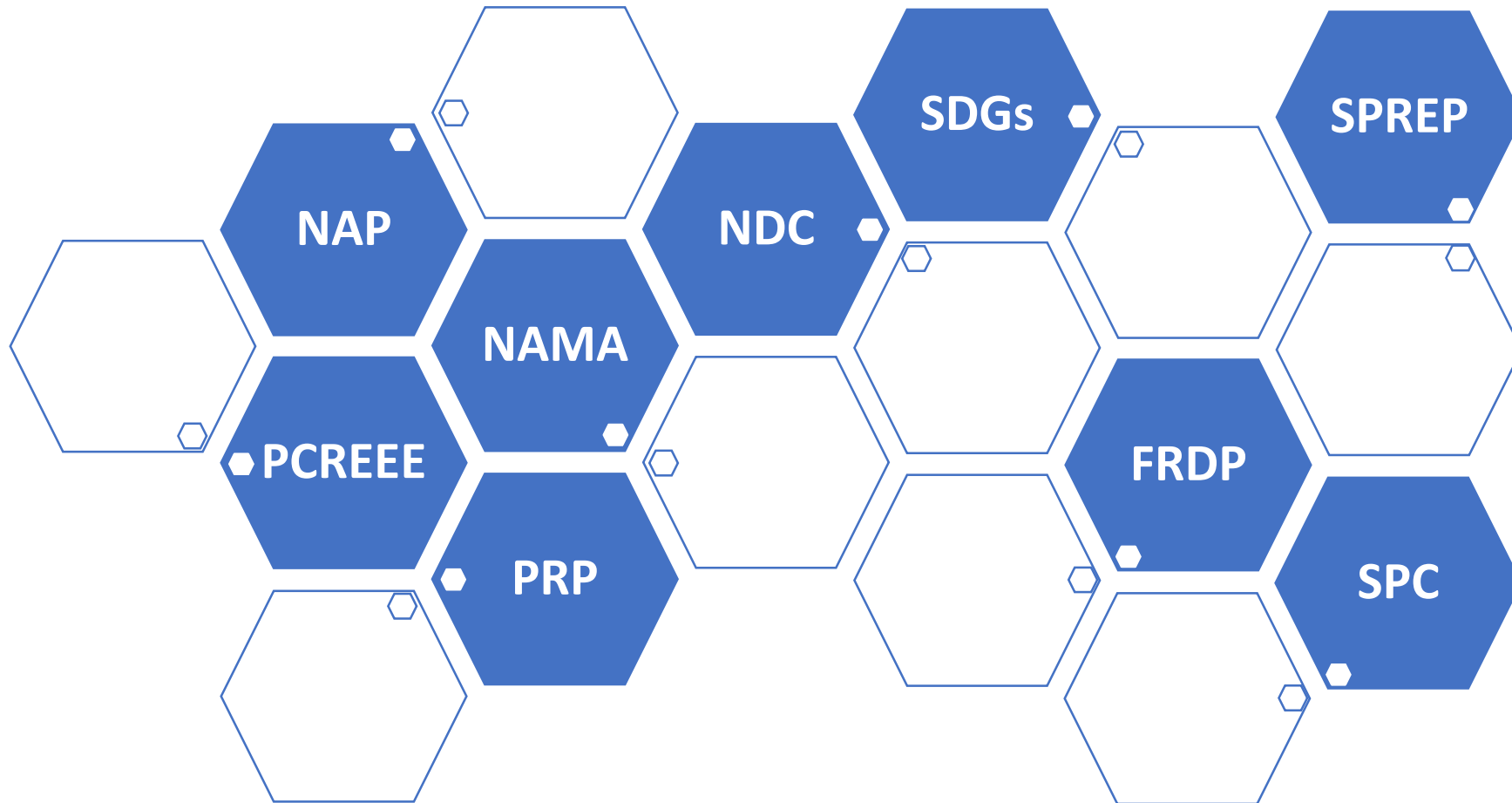
Platforms for bringing all members together

Recognising our commitment to reducing emissions and streamlining regional processes

Steering NDC Hub

- Resilience week
- Annual meeting SPC
- Annual meeting SPREP
- FRDP PRP Taskforce
- NDC Dialogue meetings

How does the Hub add value?



Added value

- Convening power
- NDC process has significant political momentum – ability to elevate discussion to leaders and decision makers
- Enhance coordination
- Support finance mobilisation
- Much work already underway – small gaps that might provide significant benefit (e.g. on data and information management)

Vinaka vakalevu!

