

Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change

Annex 24: Information on participating country climate change policies and strategies (supplement to Section D.5 of the Funding Proposal)

INTRODUCTION

Country ownership is pivotal to the design and implementation of the Pacific Island regional tuna adaptation programme. Steps taken by the 14 participating countries which illustrate their commitment to the proposed tuna adaptation programme, and to achieve strengthened processes to adapt to the effects of climate change more broadly, are presented in Section D.5 of the Funding Proposal.

This Annex is presented as a supplement to Section D.5. It provides more detail on the ownership and commitment of the participating countries, as expressed through their policies and planning instruments, to climate change adaptation principles and actions, and notes where the tuna adaptation programme has been included in GCF country programmes.

This Annex is a compilation of notes from information that was gathered from the Nationally Designated Authorities (NDAs) and their representatives, as well as from other in-country sources in the 14 participating countries of the Programme.

MELANESIA

1. FIJI

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

National Climate Finance Strategy (NCFS):

- lays out investment priorities for climate adaptation and mitigation over the short (2022-2025) and medium term (2026-2029), covers twelve sectors in Fiji's economy including the Blue Economy
- anchored to the National Development Plan 2017-2036, -draws from Fiji's existing climate change policies (National Adaptation Plan, Low-Emissions Development Strategy, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Investment Plan and Climate Vulnerability Assessment)
- provides the blueprint for Fiji to channel public climate finance into the 12 priority sectors and identified interventions

The top three blue economy climate-related policies are:

1. Rehabilitate and conserve Fiji's oceans and coastal ecosystems, particularly the coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass and infrastructure
2. Ensure Fiji's coastal fisheries can continue to provide food and nutrition security and local employment

3. Support the growth and sustained economic contributions of the fisheries sector, including offshore fisheries and large- and small-scale inshore fisheries production

Reference: Fiji's National Climate Finance Strategy Policy Brief Posted: 31 May 2023. Climate Change Division (CCD) of the Office of the Prime Minister.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

Since its adoption in 2022, Fiji's National Climate Finance Strategy (NCFS) project pipeline is intended for funding from GCF, multilateral financiers, bilateral development partners, and the private sector; USD 50.6 million grant financing has been secured from the GCF for projects in Fiji.

Two pipeline projects with GCF are:

- Enhancing Direct Access to Climate Finance in Fiji-Phase 2
- Mainstreaming Adaptation Planning at the Local Level in Fiji

NDCs Status (key features)

Fiji's 2015 NDC had three mitigation targets:

- reduction of BAU CO₂
- increase of renewable energy generation
- reduction of CO₂ emissions through energy efficiency improvements.

Under the updated NDC 2020, Fiji committed to an additional 9 targets. Target 12 is to establish 30% of the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) as Marine Protected Areas and work towards 100% management of the EEZ by 2030 through the implementation of the National Ocean Policy.

Also under the updated NDC 2020, Fiji commits to 11 adaptation actions. Under adaptation action 6, Fiji will prioritize the conservation and protection of its marine biodiversity and critical ocean ecosystems. This includes measures for promoting sustainable fishing practices, coastal protection, preservation, and enhancement of its mangroves, and engaging with coastal communities to promote sustainable practices and livelihoods.

Reference: Fiji's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2020; Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Roadmap 2017–2030.

NAP Status

The National Adaptation Plan was prepared by the Government of the Republic of Fiji, in consultation with National and Sub-national stakeholders with the support of the NAP Global Network and published in 2018.

Under the NAP's Adaptation Measures for Fisheries:

- 12.F.2 Promote sustainable fisheries management and the replenishment of fish stocks through management tools such as establishment and better management of inshore and deep water marine protected and locally managed areas, seasonal closures, size limits and quotas, gear restrictions, and a review of the offshore fish license cap and fishing aggregating devices.
- 12.F.3 Intensify collaboration with development partners (land and marine) to strengthen community-based fisheries management, integrated sustainable resource management and development initiatives through ongoing fisheries programmes.
- 12.F.4 Upgrade existing database to capture data on the status of inshore/coastal and offshore marine resources (including regeneration and harvesting levels) for planning and informed decision making and improve accessibility to all fisheries stakeholders.

Implementation considerations: Gender considerations are critical to fisheries. Consequently, it is vital that the context-specific needs of women are recognised, their potential be utilised, and they obtain equitable access to opportunities and mobilised resources within all stages of the project life cycle.

Reference: Fiji's National Adaptation Plan 2018

Readiness Projects

With the approval of the second readiness funding as well as Fiji's presence on the GCF board, Fiji is actively engaging with the Secretariat in mobilising large scale climate finance in particular through the recently launched National Climate Finance Strategy.

Recognizing the Government of Fiji's efforts to address the impacts of climate change, the CFRP project supported the Government by identifying key areas within the Public Financial Management system needing strengthening, in order to access global climate finance sources. By 2017, its national development bank gained Direct Access entity (DAE) accreditation with the Green Climate Fund. The Government is presently in the process of seeking accreditation as a NIE for the Adaptation Fund.

2. PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG)

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

PNG's National Strategy for Climate-Compatible Development will capture the opportunities of carbon mitigation and protect PNG against climate-driven hazards while fostering sustainable economic growth. The goal is to halve projected emissions by 2030 and become carbon neutral by 2050, to reduce vulnerability to climate change-associated risks while tripling GDP per capita by 2030. PNG is forecast to double between 2015 and 2030 to USD 280–370 million.

In addition, PNG has identified the following priority areas that need to be addressed to adapt to climate change: (i) control of malaria (through the National Malaria Control Programme); (ii) coastal and inland flooding (including implementation of flood protection measures for Lae (PNG's largest cargo port and second largest city), set-up of both coastal and inland early warning systems in partnership with the private sector, community-based planting of mangrove and coastal engineering protection; (iii) changes in agricultural yield due to changing weather patterns; and (iv) bleaching of coral due to higher water temperatures.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

The tuna programme is mentioned as part of PNG's GCF country programme.

NDCs Status (key features)

In PNG's second enhanced national determined contribution, they have highlighted nine adaptational priority areas - #6 is "Damage to Coastal Reefs from ocean acidification". The importance of coral reefs is recognized in contributing to livelihoods and protecting the coastline from climate change related events. Fisheries is an additional priority area.

NAP Status

The NAP for PNG was published in April 2023. The NAP 2022-2030 forms a comprehensive, continuous, gender-sensitive and iterative climate change adaptation planning process for Papua New Guinea that builds on past experiences, current observations, and scientific projections to inform robust climate change adaptation plans, strategies, and measures.

Readiness Projects

Work has been done in PNG under the USAID's Climate Ready Project to achieve their climate change adaptation goals and become more climate resilient in ways that are country-driven, coordinated, inclusive, and equitable.

3. SOLOMON ISLANDS

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The first National Climate Change Policy was developed in 2012 covering the period 2012-2017. It recognizes climate change as a sustainable development issue with opportunities and challenges. Building upon this idea, the government, through this policy, aims to enhance the country's adaptive capacity while pursuing a path of low-carbon development. Based on nine guiding principles [Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy 2012-2017, pg15], the climate change response actions have been grouped under categories covering finance, technology, vulnerability and adaptation, and mitigation, among others.

A new Climate Change policy is being drafted. Consultation and review of the policy are ongoing. The Ministry of Environment plans to have the draft policy to the cabinet in their next meeting.

The draft Policy in clause 7.2.9 mentioned support of Solomon Islands Meteorological Services (SIMS) to develop and implement a national framework for climate and ocean services that are aligned with the World Meteorological Organization's Global Framework on Climate Services (GFCS) in sectors such as Agriculture; Fisheries, Health, Water, Disaster Risk Reduction, Infrastructure, and Energy. Furthermore, Clause 7.3.14 cites the following objective: to Strengthen, build capacity and support climate-smart agriculture and fisheries.

Reference: Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy 2012-2017

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

In June 2023, the Government of the Solomon Islands and the SPREP PCCC launched the GCF Country Programme (CP). The CP includes the Solomon Islands GCF No Objection Procedure, Solomon Islands GCF Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, Solomon Islands GCF Communications Plan, Private Sector Mapping and Analysis Report, and the Gap Analysis, Training Needs Assessment and Training Implementation Plan.

GCF recently approved Save the Children's Solomon Islands Knowledge-Action-Sustainability for Resilient Villages (SOLSKAS) Project (USD 30 M) in July 2023.

One of the potential baseline projects is the Regional Tuna Adaptation Project.

NDCs Status (key features)

Solomon Islands' Nationally Determined Contribution 2021 is a roadmap for reducing national emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change. Solomon Islands ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 with the goal of limiting the global average temperature rise to

1.5 degrees Celsius over the pre-industrial level in order to mitigate climate change's risks and impacts. The Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2021 aspires to take more ambitious efforts in reducing GHG emissions by 12 percent below 2015 level by 2025 and 30 percent below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a Business-as-Usual (BaU) projection. Solomon Islands has also committed to reduce emissions by 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection. However, with international assistance the Solomon Islands can further reduce its emissions by 27% by 2025; and 45% by 2030. This would make the overall reduction by the Solomon Islands more than 50% by 2050.

NDC Adaptation

The main achievement on adaptation is that the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) is able to ensure that all projects funded by external sources support the implementation of NAPA, community adaptation programmes and mitigation measures. However, there are other actions that have not been implemented:

- Adaptation knowledge sharing, coordination and collaboration among Ministries, NGOs, private sector, faith based organisations and development partners is lacking
- Development of knowledge and skills to address capacity gaps relating to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.
- Cost \$126,6560,000 for adaptation (NAPA, National Communication Process)
- Community based vulnerability mapping, adaptation planning and management approaches to community based adaptation projects on a whole of island basis.
- Establishment of institutional structures and strengthen capacities at the community level to support country wide implementation of community-based vulnerability mapping and adaptation planning
- Setting aside value added tax charged for fuel
- Charging carbon levies,
- Charging fees for climate change research in the country
- Funding of national climate change trust fund for priority climate change measures
- Assistance from GCF Readiness programme to establish the necessary legal, institutional and fiduciary management framework and accredit the national implementing entity.

- Improving donor coordination on climate change adaptation and mitigation programming and improved coordination between relevant government agencies
- Effective implementation is conditional on and will depend on accessibility, availability and timely provision of financial resources, technology and capacity building support.
- Intent of the government to increase use of RETs, improving energy security and reducing GHG emissions
- The main focus still remains achieving adequate adaption to climate change and sustainable development goals

Reference: Solomon Islands Nationally Determined Contribution 2021.

NAP Status

Based on the NAPA 2018, SPC is supporting the Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Disaster management (MECDM) to develop NAP through the GCF Readiness support programme and is scheduled for completion in 2023.

Reference: NAPA 2018

Readiness Projects

The Solomon Island Readiness 1 project has been implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and SPREP since 2021 and is now completed (as of August 2023).

The Solomon Islands' MECDM, as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the GCF, is collaborating with the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) as the delivery partner to implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project on "Strengthening the NDA capacity and Strategic Engagement of Solomon Islands with the Green Climate Fund."

The overall aim of the GCF Readiness project is to strengthen the capacity of the NDA to fulfil its GCF roles and responsibility to engage with GCF and to support the internal government and external non-government stakeholders to access and deploy climate finance.

4. VANUATU

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

Vanuatu's national climate strategy, the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030, was published in 2015 (Final Version [Edition 2]). The vision for the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy is: 'Vanuatu is a resilient community, environment and economy'.

References to Fisheries in the strategy:

- 1.0 [pg.15/16]: Potential impacts of climate change on Vanuatu's agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, health, transport and infrastructure sectors were considered.
- 2.0 [pg.43]: Recognizes a broad range of national government agencies are represented on the NAB and play key roles in developing and implementing climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, plans and initiatives. In view of the cross-cutting nature of climate change and disaster risk reduction, other government agencies lead relevant activities within their own portfolios, including fisheries.
- 3.0 [pg.44]: Private sector: The private sector plays a vital role in the development of Vanuatu. Public–private partnerships have been entered into and implemented across a range of sectors and increase opportunities in these sectors including fisheries.

Reference: Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

A GCF country program exists. It is available at country-programme-vanuatu.pdf (greenclimate.fund). Date of Publication: 2018

Country Climate Change Priorities:

- Livelihood of People and Communities
- Health, Food and Water Security
- Infrastructure and Built Environment
- Energy Generation and Access
- Transport
- Building Cities, Industries and Appliances
- Forest and Land Use

The tuna adaptation programme is among the pipeline of Projects that the country would like to develop with GCF support (page 96 of the country program [AA8]).

NDCs Status (key features)

Vanuatu has submitted “Enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions” which was made available online in 2022.

NDC Commitments Related to Fisheries and Ocean Resources: Fisheries is mentioned 21 times in the Enhanced NDC document.

Adaptation Priority Area—Fisheries [A20 on page 10]: Vanuatu commits to strengthen community based fisheries management and climate adaptation, including preserving traditional resource management and fishing practices (National Fisheries Policy SA 25),

ensuring that 40 integrated coastal management plans developed and implemented by 2030 (NSDP SMART Indicator ENV 4.4.2). Finance Required for A20: USD 3,000,000

Adaptation Priority Area—fisheries [A21/pg10]: Vanuatu commits to improve access to appropriate adaptation technology, knowledge and skills in fisheries food production (NSDP ENV 1.4), and ensuring that by 2030, there are 100 FADs distributed throughout Vanuatu (NSDP SMART Indicator ENV 1.4.1). Finance required for A21: USD 2,500,000

Adaptation Priority Area—Fisheries: Vanuatu commits to regularly monitor and evaluate the state of coastal fisheries including to develop and implement procedures for climate change monitoring and impact assessment protocols. Finance required for A22: USD 1,200,000.

Reference: Enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions

NAP Status

Vanuatu is in the initial stages of developing a NAP so currently, apart from NDC, CCDRR Policy and other relevant CCDRR documents, there is no significantly related document.

Readiness Projects

Objective: To put Vanuatu and its National Designated Authority (NDA) on a path towards enhanced engagement with the Green Climate fund (GCF) and to improve its ownership and governance of climate finance in order to better address the real impacts of those most vulnerable to climate change.

Climate Change Finance Readiness for the Pacific

Description:

The Australian-funded, German-implemented CFRP project (a component of SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR) programme) utilizes the opportunity of existing public financial management strengthening to also build capacity for access to climate change finance.

Additional Comments

The Tuna Adaptation program provides an avenue for Vanuatu to increase resilience within the fisheries sector and ultimately contribute to achieving resilience at the National level.

The Department of Fisheries has a Tuna Management Plan in Vanuatu which guides and ensures that the largest fishing stock in the country is sustainably managed, which highlights Vanuatu's ownership in relation to the Tuna Adaptation Programme.

The Country has a dedicated Fisheries Department with a unit that regulates Officers within this program therefore highlighting the ownership aspect of this.

MICRONESIA

5. FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (FSM)

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The national climate strategy document is the FSM Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy - 2015.

The Goal of the strategy is to promote development that proactively integrates the management of disaster and climate related hazards by investing in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and greenhouse gas emissions reduction in pursuit of a safe, resilient and sustainable future for our country.

FSM has four Joint State Action Plans (one for each state) that have been developed and finalized from 2015-2017. JSAPs identify prioritized projects across all states in order to create consistent climate change and disaster risk management actions and objectives.

Reference: FSM Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy -2015.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

The Country Programme (CP), developed by FSM for the GCF in 2017, represents the strategic and operational framework for engaging with the GCF and serves to ensure that national priorities are integrated with development that is climate smart. The CP integrates work across sectors and policies such as FSM's Joint State Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change (JSAPs), the FSM Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP), and the FSM Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) Priorities List. There are 13 large-scale, multi-year, and cross-sectoral priority projects in the CP. These projects are based on previously endorsed priority projects outlined under the JSAPs, IDP, and ODA and are consolidated to enable early alignment of work with GCF impact results areas as well as FSM's nation-wide development. FSM will be updating this work on an annual basis.

Key projects of the FSM Country Programme, 2017, Dept of Finance and Administration (NDA):

Priority nationwide projects in the CP:

- FSM Food and Water Security Program
- FSM Renewable Energy Investment Program
- FSM National College Resilient Infrastructure Development Program
- Nation-wide Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Coordination and Communications Program

Priority Yap projects in the CP:

- Resilient Transport and Private Sector Development in the main and outer-islands of Yap Program
- Yap Renewable Energy Investment Program Phase 3
- Resilient Infrastructure for Health and Education Delivery Program

Priority Chuuk projects in the CP:

- Chuuk State Resilient Critical Infrastructure Program

Priority Pohnpei projects in the CP:

- Pohnpei State Resilient Critical Infrastructure Program
- Pohnpei State Resilient Social Protection Program
- Pohnpei State Resilient Tourism Development Program

Priority Kosrae projects in the CP:

- Kosrae State Inland Road Completion Project
- Building Resilient Communities in Kosrae State Program

Reference: Readiness Proposal - National Adaptation Planning in FSM, 19 April 2023, v3

NDCs Status (key features)

FSM NDC for 2030: Energy security, Short-lived climate pollutants, Food security, Water security, Ecosystems Management: Marine, Terrestrial and Coastal, Resilient Transport Systems, Public Health, Emergency Management & Response.

NAP Status

V3 of the NAP for FSM was submitted on 19 April 2023. The development of the NAP for FSM (the project) will support state and national level climate change staff, private sector participation, as well as urban and rural communities through strengthened governance mechanisms, an enhanced evidence base for climate change adaptation planning, and increased support to access

climate finance. The project outcomes provide FSM with an institutional and policy foundation and a NAP to guide its adaptation planning going forward at state and national level, with guidelines for planning, monitoring, and implementation.

Readiness Projects

National Adaptation Planning in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM):

FSM has completed the implementation of its first NDA Readiness Support Programme (US\$ 300,000), which led to the development of FSM's Country Programme. FSM is implementing its second NDA Readiness Support Programme (US\$ 992,452). The main objective for the Readiness 2 programme is to implement the Country Programme. This will be achieved by establishing and supporting the Climate Change and Sustainability Development Council, which is the mechanism responsible for the implementation of the Country Programme. Additionally, the Readiness 2 project will finalise the no objection processes, operationalize the M&E system and support accreditation for three national direct entities.

Reference: Readiness Proposal - National Adaptation Planning in FSM, 19 April 2023, v3

6. KIRIBATI

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

Title: Kiribati Climate Change Policy Date of Publication: April 2019

Goal/Objective:

- Objective 1: Strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of various key sectors for a coordinated whole-of-government approach to improve local food production and address issues with imported food commodities.
- Objective 2: Strengthen the capability of communities to take practical and sustainable measures to address food and nutrition security.
- Objective 3: Increase understanding and community ownership of assets and practices related to food and nutrition security (behavioural change).
- Objective 4: Improve food preservation and storage techniques to avoid food shortages and increase food availability through use of both modern and traditional skills and knowledge.

Fisheries is highlighted under the food security category, which falls under all objectives. These mainly focus on the need to increase awareness of the public on the impact climate change will have on fisheries resources and to suggest ways in which food preservation and storage techniques may assist in facing such impact.

Reference: Kiribati Climate Change Policy 2018

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

A Strategic Framework and Country Programme was developed in 2022 under the Readiness 1 Grant, covering the period 2022 – 2024 in the first instance. The document has recently been approved by cabinet but not yet approved for public dissemination. The scope of the SFCP aligns with existing climate change planning processes, policies and plans and therefore the priorities are aligned with the following documents: Kiribati Climate Change Policy, Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on CC and DRM and the NDC, the Kiribati Development Plan and KV20. The SFCP targets climate finance from the GCF, AF and CIF, and seeks to coordinate with MELAD for the GEF. The pipeline in the SFCP includes the Regional Programme 'Adapting Tuna-dependent Pacific Island Communities and Economies to Climate Change'. In addition to the pipeline the SFCP includes the following programme summaries (identifying climate priorities, needs, gaps, and potential areas for further project ideas) covering priority areas drawn from the KCCP/KJIP and consulted with stakeholders through the KNEG:

- Coastal protection and infrastructure
- Food security
- Water security
- Energy security
- Environmental sustainability and resilience
- Health security
- Disaster risk management

NDCs Status (key features)

Kiribati's (intended) NDC sets an economic-wide conditional target of an overall 62.5 per cent and 61.8 per cent reduction below BAU by 2025 and 2030 respectively, with: (a) a 13.7 per cent reduction by 2025 and 12.8 per cent reduction by 2030 using the country's own resources (known as unconditional target); and (b) an additional 48.8 per cent by 2025 and 49 per cent by 2030 subject to international financial support (known as conditional target).

Under the INDC a proposed Activity on Fisheries (that requires funding) is Activity 7 – Outer Island Fish Centres (\$610,000.00) - design, procure and install off-grid PV systems for the Fish Centres (3.75kWp each) in all the Islands to a level to support fully equipped centres (lighting, refrigeration and other equipment; not yet fully funded).

Reference: Kiribati's (intended) NDC 2015; Kiribati NDC (Revised) 2022

NAP Status

The Kiribati National Adaptation Plan was released on the 23rd of September 2021.

The NAP highlights strengthening the capability of communities to take practical and sustainable measures to address food and nutrition security. It also focuses on increasing understanding and community ownership of assets and practices related to food and nutrition security (behavioural change).

Under the NAP fisheries is reflected under the Government's effort to address food security. This include improving food preservation and storage techniques to avoid food shortages and increase food availability through use of both modern and traditional skills and knowledge. Communities are also encouraged to manage coastal fisheries, taking into consideration sustainability of marine resources as well as climate change and disaster risks.

Reference: Kiribati National Adaptation Plan 2021

Readiness Projects

The Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) (2014) has been developed to reduce the vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks and to coordinate priorities so that investments will derive maximum value. Readiness projects are:

- Kiribati Whole of Island Approach
- Kiribati 20 Year Vision

Additional Comments

Kiribati has been very receptive of the regional tuna adaptation programme. In fact, similar programmes have been implemented on FADs and transshipment. The proposed tuna adaptation programme will complement these existing programmes.

7. MARSHALL ISLANDS - RMI

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The "Til Eo, 2050 Climate Strategy "Lighting the way" was produced in September 2018. The purpose of the Strategy – which is RMI's long-term low greenhouse gas emission climate-resilient development strategy under the Paris Agreement - is to outline a long-term pathway for RMI to achieve its objectives for net zero emissions and 100% renewable energy, as well as to facilitate adaptation and climate resilience. The strategy recognizes the following climate-related threats as key issues to be addressed with

regard to improving resiliency: rising temperatures, ocean acidification, sea level rise, rainfall and droughts, flooding, and tropical cyclones.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

The Tuna programme was not mentioned in the GCF CP.

GCF has provided support for FP066: Pacific Resilience Project Phase II for RMI. The project focus is on enhancing the resilience of coastal infrastructure in the densely populated areas of the capital Majuro and the island of Ebeye.

NDCs Status (key features)

RMI's updated NDC was developed as part of the process to produce and adopt RMI's Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy, September 2018. Under Section 3 – Adaptation and Climate Resilience, RMI recognises the importance of focusing their adaptations that will sustainably address the impacts of climate change.

NAP Status

RMI's NAP was launched recently at the COP28 in December 2023.

Readiness Projects

RMI has received GCF assistance to strengthen climate readiness, which focuses primarily on addressing the climate induced risks enumerated above.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have launched a [Climate Security Risk Assessment for RMI, which](#) highlights climate-change-induced risks to the livelihoods and human mobility, as well as Government's coping capacity and the territorial integrity of RMI.

8. NAURU

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The Nauru Climate Change Policy 2020 (NCCP) provides an overarching policy framework that supports the integration of climate change responses into key aspects of Nauru life, including the natural environment, energy generation and infrastructure. The Policy was finalized and endorsed by Cabinet in 2020. Proposal to develop an NCCP Roadmap is in process.

Fisheries is outlined in the Policy in the Adaptation section regarding Food Security and Infrastructure.

Food security: To increase food security for Nauru through improved management of fisheries and marine resources and increased smart agricultural practices.

Goals:

- Support a community based ecosystem approach to fisheries management.
- Implement the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act.
- Collect and analyse data on climate change impacts on fisheries and marine resources.

Reference: Nauru Climate Change Policy 2020 (NCCP); NDC (Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 2020-2025).

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

The GCF country programme includes the following:

- Sustainable and Climate Resilient Connectivity for Nauru (Ongoing – National program)
- Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program (Ongoing – Regional program)
- Nauru Readiness II: Strengthening NDA capacities and DAE access (Effective from March 2023)
- National Adaptation Planning; phase one (Effective from March 2023)
- Readiness Grant Agreement with Nauru (Concluded)
- NDA Strengthening and Country Programming support for Nauru through PIFs (Concluded)

The following activities are in the pipeline:

- Climate information and EWS: One Pacific Program
- Adapting Pacific Island Tuna Fisheries to Climate Change

NDCs Status (key features)

Two NDCs have been published to UNFCCC, the most recent “Updated NDC” is from 2020. Fisheries is mentioned and addressed throughout the Document.

NAP Status

RONAdapt 2015: An update for RONAdapt will be addressed through the GCF project, “National Adaptation Planning; Phase One.” Fisheries and Marine Resources is identified as a significant area of concern (Annex A2.4 of the national document).

Readiness Projects

Readiness I was concluded in 2021. Readiness II has commenced in March 2023.

Document: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/nauru-readiness-ii-strengthening-nda-capacities-and-dae-access>

Additional Comments

Nauru is a member of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Nauru has WCPFC recognized rights-based fisheries allocation under the PNA's Purse Seine (PS) Vessel Days Scheme (VDS) and the Longline (LL) VDS (both input based allocations).

9. PALAU

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development (2015).

The vision of this Policy is “Happy, healthy, sustainable and resilient Palauan communities in a changing world,” or “A Belau a kldmokl, mesisiich, moduades, e klekar.” To make this vision a reality, this Policy lays out objectives to

- 1) enhance adaptation and resilience,
- 2) manage disasters and minimize disaster risk, and
- 3) mitigate global climate change by working towards low emission development.

This Policy establishes a single integrated Government Policy with intervention and financing priorities. This Policy was developed through a 2-year participatory process. It addresses ten sectors (Agriculture and Fisheries, Health, Finance/Commerce/ Economic

Development, Biodiversity/ Conservation/Natural Resources, Critical Infrastructure, Utilities, Society and Culture; Good Governance, Education, and Tourism) and advises on both government and nongovernment action. In Palau, direct impacts from climate change are expected to include sea level rise, more extreme weather events, changes in seasonal rainfall, temperature regime changes, and increasing ocean acidification. These direct impacts will have indirect and cumulative impacts on natural and human systems (including human health), and on Palau's economy. Each sector is at risk of indirect and exacerbated impacts from climate change.

The goal of these priority interventions is to build climate resilience within ecosystems, the economy, and society.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Gender action plan for SAP029: Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

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NDCs Status (key features)

NDC Target

Palau submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 28 November 2015. Palau is committed to an absolute energy sector emissions reduction target with additional reductions coming from the waste and transport sectors.

Palau's NDC targets are as follows:

- 45% renewable energy target by 2025
- 35% energy efficiency target by 2025
- 22% energy sector emissions reductions below 2005 levels by 2025 (Reference/base year is 2005, emissions were approximated at 88 thousand tCO₂e)

No Adaptation measures were mentioned.

NAP Status

A Palau NAP GCF readiness project is currently in preparation. This will advance a whole-of-society approach to climate change adaptation planning and implementation through a vertically and horizontally comprehensive NAP process. The immediate objective of the project is to improve planning and implementation for climate change adaptation at national and subnational levels. The NAP that is developed through this project will serve as the implementation instrument for the Palau Climate Change Policy, which is currently under development with support from a different GCF Readiness project.

Readiness Projects

Support for Formulation of Palau's First National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

GCF Country Programme and Readiness Needs Assessment for Palau

While Palau has received some support to strengthen institutional capacities to access climate finance, these efforts remain fragmented and the country still has insufficient institutional, technical and financial capacity to adequately plan and identify mitigation and adaptation priorities as well as further readiness needs.

This Readiness grant will address these gaps by enhancing the NDA office capacity, developing Palau's first GCF Country Programme, and undertaking a Readiness Needs Assessment.

The project will also support knowledge sharing with other Pacific NDAs and DAEs for enhanced climate finance programming at national and regional level.

The primary beneficiary of this Readiness grant will be the Ministry of Bureau of Budget and Planning from the Ministry of Finance. Other beneficiaries include the Government of Palau as a whole, and other Pacific NDAs and DAEs benefiting from knowledge exchange on climate finance.

POLYNESIA

10. COOK ISLANDS

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The national climate strategy is the Cook Islands Climate Change Policy 2018-2028 (Final version).

The Climate Change Policy is a part of the Government's efforts to achieve national goals in the climate change area, which are:

1. To contribute to the sustainable development of the Cook Islands. Climate change may be the focus, but the over-arching theme for all our activities is the sustainable development of the country. The National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) is the Cook Islands guiding document at that level and this policy will enable linkages to the NSDP for activities in the climate change area.
2. To strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change through a coordinated, inclusive, culturally appropriate adaptation and mitigation programme. Our national response to the climate change challenge will include activities to increase resilience (Adaptation) and to reduce emissions (Mitigation), although Adaptation activities will predominate. This national goal also expresses that it is not just about what the activities are, but just as importantly, the approach that is used to develop, design and implement the activities.
3. To work collaboratively in climate change activities domestically and internationally. As a country, we continue to develop our ability to meet the challenge of climate change, with the assistance of the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Fund and our other development partners. As well as maintaining the country's commitment to international efforts in the climate change area, we should share our experiences with other Pacific Islands countries and contribute to the regional response to climate change.

'Limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C is projected to reduce increases in ocean temperature as well as associated increases in ocean acidity and decreases in ocean oxygen levels (high confidence). Consequently, limiting global warming to 1.5°C is projected to reduce risks to marine biodiversity, fisheries, and ecosystems, and their functions and services to humans.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

The document which articulates the GCF country programme is the Cook Islands Climate Change Country Programme 2018 – 2030 (Final version). Implicit in the country programme is the desire to align the Cook Islands Country Programme with the Development Agenda through Climate Financing. Although the country programme does not specifically address fisheries concerns or mention the Tuna Adaptation Programme, there is much emphasis on Te Marae Moana and the key role it plays in 'Ocean Management'. Potential work projects that are identified within the document include: Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and ocean monitoring, which will eventually link to the overall management of the Cook Islands tuna fisheries.

The Country Programme was developed as part of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness and Preparatory Support program. The key objective of the Country Programme is to outline the priorities that can be supported by the GCF and other development partners to progress the paradigm shift in the Cook Islands to achieve low emissions and climate resilient development. It serves as a roadmap for coherent engagement with partners in order to maximize financial opportunities and ensure that resources are directed efficiently towards national climate and development priorities. The Country Programme is building upon ongoing climate and development strategies in the Cook Islands including the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2016-2020; JNAP II – Are We Resilient? The Cook Islands 2nd Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) – A sectoral approach to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2016-2020; Cook Islands Renewable Energy Chart 2016-2020; Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015; Second National Communication to the UNFCCC 2011; Cook Islands National Infrastructure Investment Plan 2015 – 2025; Individual Island Community Development Plans; Cook Islands State of the Environment Report 2017; Cook Islands National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 and the draft Cook Islands Climate Change Policy 2018-28. It has been informed by the community, the public and private sectors, and non-government and civil society partners, through participatory approaches, under the guidance of the National Designated Authority, the Climate Change Cook Islands division of the Office of the Prime Minister.

NDCs Status (key features)

The Cook Islands submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in November 2015. The INDC initiatives are summarized below: **

Conditional Mitigation

1. Storage for renewable energy
2. Integration of energy efficiency and new technologies
3. Technology transfer
4. Strengthen capabilities for overall sustainability and co-benefits
5. Reduce emissions from electricity generation by a further 43%, totaling an 81% emissions reduction by 2030 (relative to 2006)
6. Low carbon transport technologies
7. Incentives for transition towards clean energy transportation

Resources required: USD 350 – 550 million

Adaptation

1. Coastal protection
2. water security
3. Agriculture
4. Forestry
5. Marine Conservation
6. Waste Management
7. Tourism
8. Land management
9. Loss and Damage

Resources Required: USD 450 – 700 million

Unconditional

1. Designating EEZ 2 million square kilometers as a marine park (Marae Moana) for building resilience of marine ecosystems
2. Establishing the frameworks and robust systems to support climate change mitigation and adaption measures

Resources Required: USD 200 million

******(Taken from The Cook Islands Climate Change Country Programme 2018 – 2030)

NAP Status

The Cook Islands 2nd Joint National Action Plan, A sectoral approach to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2016-2020 (Final Version): This document ties into the Cook Islands National Sustainable Development Goals and references fisheries under Strategy 2: Water and Food Security, also identifying UNDP as a potential funding partner, with our Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) being the lead agency.

Actions and Sub Actions:

- Strengthen and build resilience in the fisheries sector, ensuring a higher resilience to the impacts of climate change.
 - a. Identify pilot communities for community based fisheries management.

- b. Implement management plans and guidelines for the aquaculture sector.
- c. Promote livelihood options in fisheries where feasible.
- d. Document traditional knowledge on fishing, navigation and preservation techniques.
- e. Review the impact of commercial fishing on subsistence fishing

Outputs:

- Increase in household consumption of oceanic and aquaculture seafood.
- Aquaculture management plans in place and implemented.
- Ra'ui protected areas strengthened and expanded.
- Livelihood options being promoted on all islands.
- Traditional knowledge and preservation techniques published and awareness material distributed to communities

Apart from the above references (which have strong similarities with the Tuna Adaptation project), the focus on fisheries and managing ocean resources in this document, are heavily supported in the foreword from former Prime Minister, (Henry Puna) where he clearly articulates the importance of the Marae Moana as a foundation for managing our Ocean and its resources in two separate sentences: He said, "In the last few decades, we have come to better understand the influence of climate variability throughout the Pacific. In particular, the climate phenomenon known as the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), has been responsible for intense cyclones, extensive coral bleaching, severe droughts and floods, and the migration of pelagic fishes, all of which can negatively impact infrastructure, ecosystems, services, food and water security, economic development, and public health on small island nations such as the Cook Islands. We rolled out the "Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and Communities to the impacts of Climate Change" programme to assist our people in the Pa Enua (outer islands) cope with the unforeseen challenges of tomorrow. We declared our entire Exclusive Economic Zone as a marine park and developed the Marae Moana policy to guide management, thereby safeguarding our marine resources for future generations. Yet, we recognize that more is needed to ensure that efforts across government, non-government, and private sectors are harmonized to enact true conservation principles regarding our declining marine resources in the face of climate change".

Readiness Projects

Readiness projects include:

- NDA Strengthening support for Cook Islands through MFEM (Readiness 1)
- Entity Support for Cook Islands through PwC (Readiness 2)
- NDA Strengthening, Country Programming & Entity Support for Cook Islands through MFEM (Readiness 3)

- Strengthening the Implementation of the Cook Islands Country Programme through MFEM (Readiness 4)
- Green, Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support in the Cook Islands through MFEM (GRR) (Readiness 5)
- Increasing the Resilience of the Cook Islands through Enhancing a National Adaptation Programme (ENAP) through MFEM (Readiness 6)
- PPF - Building Resilient and Healthy Cook Islands Communities through MFEM; caling up green finance practices: A blueprint to break-through into a climate resilient Cook Islands as a catalyst to mobilize private sector investment through BCI (Readiness 7)
- Readiness support for the Implementation of the IRMF for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
- Facilitating the Cook Islands Ability to Strengthen Long-term Low-emission and Climate-resilient Development through MFEM

Search MFEM site for further information - <https://www.greenclimate.fund/ae/mfem#documents>

Additional Comments

The Cook Islands National Sustainable Development Agenda (NSDA) 2020+ also mentions the importance of oceans and management of its resources under the umbrella of UN Sustainable Development Goal #14 (Life below water).

11. NIUE

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The National Climate Change Policy (2009). The Vision of the National Climate Change Policy is for a “Safer, More Resilient Niue to Impacts of Climate Change and Towards Achieving Sustainable Livelihood”. The Policy Goal is “To promote understanding of and formulate appropriate responses to the causes and effects of climate change in support of national sustainable development objectives.”

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change

Gender action plan for FP147: Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean

NDCs Status (key features)

Adaptation

Niue has also referenced the Niue Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in its NDC. This is the key guiding document for building resilience in Niue, aside from the Climate Change Policy 2009.

Through its commitments to building resilience, Niue's JNAP strongly recognises the links between disaster risk management and climate change action. The JNAP has outlined 5 core goals all with the intention of building resilience in Niue:

Goal 1 – Strong and effective institutional basis for disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation;

Goal 2 – Strong public awareness and improved understanding of the causes and effects of climate change, climate variability and disasters;

Goal 3 – Strengthened livelihoods, community resilience, natural resources and assets;

Goal 4 – Strengthened capacity to adapt renewable energy technologies, improve energy efficiency and energy security;

Goal 5 – Strengthened disaster preparedness for effective response.

Achievement of these Goals are through specific objectives and actions associated with these.

Target Year	2030	Activity Implementation Year	2020
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Current Activity

The NDC Hub has received request from Niue for support towards the development of NDC database to enable reporting to UNFCCC.

NAP Status

Niue's Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (2012).

The Vision of the National Climate Change Policy is for a "Safer, More Resilient Niue to Impacts of Climate Change and Towards Achieving Sustainable Livelihood". The Policy Goal is "To promote understanding of and formulate appropriate responses to the causes and effects of climate change in support of national sustainable development objectives.

Readiness Projects

Strengthening of the Niue NDA and Niue's Access to Climate Finance

12. SAMOA

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The strategy document is the Samoa Climate Change Policy, 2020, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Vision: A resilient, safe and prosperous Samoa addressing climate change and associated impacts while achieving sustainable development goals .

Mission: To coordinate and enhance Samoa's response to the impacts of climate change in support of national sustainable development efforts and addressing regional and international obligations.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

The Government of Samoa's (GoS) project on Integrated Flood Management to Enhance Climate Resilience of the Vaisigano River Catchment in Samoa, referred to as the Vaisigano Catchment Project (VCP) funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a 6 year project which started in 2017 and is designed to strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce exposure to climate risks of vulnerable communities, infrastructure and the built environment in the Vaisigano Catchment area (Accredited Entity: UNDP)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has approved funding to support a proposed Asian Development Bank (ADB) program that will assist seven Pacific island countries to transition to a renewable energy future. The proposed Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Investment Program will assist Cook Islands, Tonga, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, and Samoa move away from diesel power generation and towards solar, hydropower, and wind energy. (Accredited Entity: ADB).

Further details on [Samoa | Green Climate Fund](#)

NDCs Status (key features)

- Samoa aims to generate 100 percent of electricity from renewable sources by 2025.
- Samoa aims to reduce overall GHG emissions by 26 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 91 Gg CO₂ e compared to the new reference year⁴ once Samoa's GHG emissions inventory has been updated).⁵ This economy-wide emissions reduction target comprises the following sector-specific mitigation targets:
- Energy - reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector⁶ by 30 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 53 Gg CO₂ e compared to the new reference year once the GHG emissions inventory is updated).
- Waste - reduce GHG emissions in the waste sector by 4 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 1.2 Gg CO₂ e compared to the new reference year once the GHG emissions inventory is updated).
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) - reduce GHG emissions in the AFOLU sector by 26 percent in 2030 compared to 2007 levels (or by 35.2 Gg CO₂ e compared to the new reference year once the GHG emissions inventory is updated).

Further information: [Samoa | Regional NDC Pacific Hub \(pacificndc.org\)](#)

NAP Status

Samoa's National Climate Change Policy 2020 – 2030 provides the framework for both national adaptation and mitigation actions through a whole-of-country approach to build resilience to the impacts of climate change. At the community level, Samoa has developed Community Integrated Management (CIM) Plans which identify prioritized adaptation actions by all of Samoa's 368 villages to enhance their climate resilience. This work builds on Samoa's successful implementation of its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2005.

Building on current adaptation actions, Samoa identifies the following quantitative targets that contribute to adaptation in the marine and AFOLU sectors:

- Marine - expand the area of mangrove forests in Samoa by 5 percent by 2030 relative to 2018.
- AFOLU - expand the area under agroforestry to an additional 5 percent of agricultural land by 2030 relative to 2018.
- AFOLU - manage forests sustainably and increase total forest cover by 2 percent by 2030 relative to 2013.

Readiness Projects

1 Readiness Activity conducted in Samoa

Additional Comments

Samoa recently launched its Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2022-2032 also shows ownership and commitment of Samoa towards tuna adaptation programme (document attached) As well as the Samoa Ocean Strategy 2020-2030.

13. TONGA

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

Tonga's national climate strategy is the Climate Change Policy: "A Resilient Tonga by 2035"

The goal of the policy is to achieve the vision of a Resilient Tonga by 2035. This will be realised through the achievement of specific targets. The policy has 20 targets divided into 3 groups of Environmental, Social, and Economic. The first environmental target is: "Every coastal community has a special management area and protected coastal environment."

Evaluation of the level of achievement of 2006 climate change policy objectives and JNAP goals objectives is partially achieved.

2006 climate change policy objectives: Objective 5:2 Extensive consultation and cooperation amongst government ministries, local communities and all relevant stakeholders in prioritizing adaptation options that can be implemented to reduce vulnerability.

JNAP goals and objectives: Goal 3: Analysis and assessments of vulnerability to climate change impacts and disaster risk - To improve fisheries and coral reef management in view of climate change.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

Tonga's GCF Country Programme has been prepared and published in 2018. The Country Programme includes 3 readiness support activities. It is expected however, at least 1 Readiness Support each year could be requested through direct access. There is also 1 priority intended for the project preparation facility in anticipation of requests from accredited entities through the NDA for advancing the priorities identified in this CP. In addition, there are 25 priority projects/programmes (4 Mitigation, 12 Adaptation and 9 Cross Cutting). The overall total priorities for the CP are 29 projects/programmes. The estimated total amount, including the Readiness Support and the Project Preparation Grant, for Tonga's CP is USD \$ 486.33 million.

NDCs Status (key features)

Targets under the NDCs include maintenance of the existing stocks of fish and other marine species by expanding MPAs and SMAs to 30% of Tonga's EEZ (Government of Tonga, 2020). The target of maintaining Tonga's stocks of fish and other marine species has been derived from the 2018 JNAP 2 target of resilient fisheries and marine and coastal ecosystems.

NAP Status

There is a Joint National Adaptation Plan for climate change and disaster risk management. Sub-objective 4.2 highlights Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) to offer inshore fishers a way to more effectively target pelagic fish such as tunas, which are attracted to such devices. Resources are needed to help fisheries managers expand their understanding of the impact and dynamic interaction of FADs with wild fisheries and ecosystems, and to help managers design more appropriate and effective FADs that are resilient to storm and cyclone impacts (Government of Tonga, 2018).

Readiness Projects

Several readiness projects and activities have been completed, while some are ongoing and not yet completed.

14. TUVALU

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

Tuvalu's national climate strategy is articulated in its National Climate Change Policy 2021-2030. In the Policy, Priority Outcome 2 is Reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts through enhanced resilience. Sub-section 2.3 is about fisheries.

There are four main objectives as follows:

1. To protect marine biodiversity and to sustainably manage ocean resources.
2. Legislate and expand marine conservation areas in all islands of Tuvalu.
3. Strengthen monitoring, surveillance and regulation of ocean and coastal fisheries in accordance with the Marine Resources Act, Maritime Zones Act and other relevant legislation and regulations.
4. Improve the management of inshore fisheries and marine resources on each island.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

The GCF Country Programme launched during the International Climate Change Awareness Week from the 28th week of September 2023. Details of the GCF country programme pipeline of projects are not available.

NDCs Status (key features)

NDCs for Tuvalu focus mainly on the transport sector (emissions) including fishing vessels. However, no documents are currently available. The first NDC submission was in 2015 and the updated NDC was in 2022. Also, a NDC roadmap detailing each sector, including marine and marine transport, was prepared. The roadmap for the marine transport touches on fisheries.

NAP Status

The NAP is currently under formulation. A NAP framework was completed in 2021 to support the USD 3 million project proposal to prepare the NAP. GCF approved the proposal in 2021 but because of COVID-19 it caused a delay.

Readiness Projects

Readiness activities for Tuvalu focus on the recovery of the fisheries sector following COVID-19, including such aspects as livelihoods of subsistence fishermen, and strengthening of the Tuvalu Fisheries Department.

Additional Comments

Further information will be available upon completion of the NAP and publication of the readiness projects.

Appendix 1: Summary of the national flagship climate policies and strategies.

Table A. Contributions of the Regional Tuna Programme to the implementation of the national climate policies and strategies (summary to include in the Funding Proposal)

Country	Contributions of the Regional Tuna Programme to:		
	NDCs	NAP	Other national climate change strategy documents
Melanesia			
Fiji	Adaptation Action 6 of the updated NDC (2020) to promote sustainable fishing practices, coastal protection and preservation.	NAP's Adaptation Measures for Fisheries: i. 12.F.2 Promote sustainable fisheries management and the replenishment of fish stocks through fishing aggregating devices and ii. 12.F.3 Strengthen community-based fisheries management decision	Blue economy climate related policies under the National Climate Change Policy. Tuna was not mentioned in the GCF CP.
Papua New Guinea	In PNG's second enhanced national determined contribution, they have highlighted nine adaptational priority areas - #6 Damage to Coastal Reefs from ocean acidification and recognizes the importance of coral reefs in contributing to livelihoods and protecting the coastline from climate change related events. *Additional priority areas include fisheries.	The NAP 2022-2030 forms a comprehensive, continuous, gender-sensitive and iterative climate change adaptation planning process for Papua New Guinea that builds on past experiences, current observations, and scientific projections to inform robust climate change adaptation plans, strategies, and measures.	The Tuna programme was mentioned in the GCF CP. National Climate Compatible Development Management Policy (NCCDMP) - The policy identifies mitigation actions to be implemented in these key sectors and outlines the roles of national, provincial and local governments. National Oceans Policy (Department of Justice & Attorney General, 2020) Policy is designed to provide a framework to improve ocean governance and management.
Solomon Islands	Adaptation measures prioritized in the NDC (2021).	NAP yet to be developed.	The Tuna programme was mentioned in the GCF CP
Vanuatu	Fisheries Adaptation Priority Area in the NDC (2022) to improve access to appropriate adaptation technology, knowledge and	NAP yet to be developed.	GCF CP has being updated and Tuna programme has been included.

	skills in fisheries food production and ensuring that by 2030, there are 100 FADs distributed throughout Vanuatu		
Micronesia			
Federated States of Micronesia	NDC for 2030 priorities: Food security, Ecosystems Management, Marine, Terrestrial and Coastal, Public Health.	NAP (2023) to support state and national level climate change and fisheries staff, private sector participation, urban and rural communities through climate change adaptation planning and increased support to access climate finance	
Kiribati	Adaptation priorities in the NDC (2022): Increase water and food security to enhance healthy and resilient ecosystems by promoting sustainable community management coastal fisheries to reduce climate and disaster risks.	National Adaptation Plan (2012): i) The NAP fisheries seek to improve food preservation and storage techniques to avoid food shortages and increase food availability through use of both modern and traditional skills and knowledge, ii) Communities are also encouraged to manage coastal fisheries, taking into consideration sustainability of marine resources as well as climate change and disaster risks.	Climate Change Policy (2018): Fisheries sector focuses on the need to increase awareness of the public on the impact climate change will have on fisheries resources and to suggest ways in which food preservation and storage techniques may assist in facing such impact. The Tuna programme was captured in the GCF CP (2022)
Marshall Islands	RMI's updated NDC was developed as part of the process to produce and adopt RMI's Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy, September 2018. Under Section 3 – Adaptation and Climate Resilience, RMI recognises the importance of focusing their adaptations that will	RMI's NAP was launched recently at the COP28 in December 2023.	RMI's Tile Til Eo 2050 Climate Strategy. GoRMI's adaptation and resilience priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal protection • Climate-proofing critical infrastructure • Food and water security • Health The Tuna programme was not mentioned in the GCF CP.

	sustainably address the impacts of climate change.		
Nauru	Building a resilient fisheries and marine sector are prioritised in the Adaptation chapter of the NDC.	A new NAP is being developed to include improving the use of Fisheries and Marine Resources.	Contributes to Nauru Climate Change Policy 2020 (NCCP) to i) improve management of fisheries and marine resources, ii) implement the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Act and iii) Collect and analyse data on climate change impacts on fisheries and marine resources. Tuna will be mentioned in the updated GCF CP.
Palau	One of the goals of the Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development (2015) is to build climate resilience within ecosystems, the economy, and society and in the Agriculture and Fisheries, Health sectors.	The NAP is being developed to improve planning and implementation for climate change adaptation at national and subnational levels and as implementation instrument for the Palau Climate Change Policy.	The Tuna programme was mentioned in the GCF CP.
Polynesia			
Cook Islands	Main adaptation measures and sectors covered in the NDC are: 1. Coastal protection, 2. water security, 3. Agriculture, 4. Forestry, 5. Marine Conservation, 6. Waste Management, 7. Tourism, 8. Land management, 9. Loss and Damage	Contributes to the Cook Islands 2nd Joint National Action Plan (2016-2020) to strengthen and build resilience in the fisheries sector by: i) Identify pilot communities for community based fisheries management, ii) Promote livelihood options in fisheries where feasible, iii) Document traditional knowledge on fishing, navigation and preservation techniques, iv) Review the impact of commercial fishing on subsistence fishing.	Cook Islands Climate Change Policy (2018-2028): To strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change through a coordinated, inclusive, culturally appropriate adaptation and mitigation programme. Tuna programme was not mentioned in the GCF CP.
Niue	Goal 1 – Strong and effective institutional basis for disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation;	The Niue's Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (2012) is	The Tuna programme will be included in the updated GCF CP.

	Goal 3 – Strengthened livelihoods, community resilience, natural resources and assets of the Niue's Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (2012).	being used to inform the development of the new NAP.	
Samoa	Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (2022-2032) which reflected strong ownership and commitment of Samoa towards Tuna Adaptation Programme.		
Tonga	NDC (2020) to improve maintenance of the existing stocks of fish and other marine species and to promote resilient fisheries and marine and coastal ecosystems.	Sub-objective 4.2 of the Joint National Adaptation Plan for climate change and disaster risk management to scale up Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) for inshore fishers, to understand the impact and dynamic interaction of FADs with wild fisheries and ecosystems, to design more appropriate and effective FADs that are resilient to storm and cyclone impacts.	Objectives 5.2 of the Climate Change Policy (2016) to promote cooperation amongst government ministries, local communities and all relevant stakeholders in prioritizing adaptation options that can be implemented to reduce vulnerability.
Tuvalu		A new NAP is being developed to include improving the use of Fisheries and Marine Resources.	Contributes to the objectives of Sub-section 2.3 for the fisheries sector under the National Climate Change Policy (2021-2030) to sustainably manage ocean resources and improve the management of inshore fisheries and marine resources on each island. The Tuna programme was not mentioned.

Appendix 2.

Additional notes on Palau and Niue

PALAU

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

Palau Climate Change Policy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Low Emissions Development 2015.

Palau, in proactively preparing for the expected changes in climate, as well as anticipating the unexpected such as disasters, has developed this Palau Climate Change Policy and Action Plan for Climate & Disaster Resilient Low Emission Development.

This Policy outlines Palau's strategic priorities for adapting to impacts of climate change, preparing for and responding to disasters, and contributing to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Because climate change and disasters – whether directly caused by or exacerbated by climate change – affect all parts of society, this Policy addresses multiple sectors as well.

The vision of this Policy is “Happy, healthy, sustainable and resilient Palauan communities in a changing world,” or “A Belau a kldmokl, mesisiich, moduades, e klekar.” To make this vision a reality, this Policy lays out objectives to

- 1) enhance adaptation and resilience,
- 2) manage disasters and minimize disaster risk, and
- 3) mitigate global climate change by working towards low emission development.

This Policy establishes a single integrated Government Policy with intervention and financing priorities. This Policy was developed through a 2-year participatory process. It addresses ten sectors (Agriculture and Fisheries, Health, Finance/Commerce/ Economic Development, Biodiversity/ Conservation/Natural Resources, Critical Infrastructure, Utilities, Society and Culture; Good Governance, Education, and Tourism) and advises on both government and nongovernment action. In Palau, direct impacts from climate change are expected to include sea level rise, more extreme weather events, changes in seasonal rainfall, temperature regime changes, and increasing ocean acidification. These direct impacts will have indirect and cumulative impacts on natural and human systems (including human health), and on Palau's economy. Each sector is at risk of indirect and exacerbated impacts from climate change.

This Policy identifies the top three risks per sector and then identifies the Government's priority interventions for addressing those top risks. Priorities are based on both need and on the existing adaptation activities already in place in country. The goal of these priority interventions is to build climate resilience within ecosystems, the economy, and society. Beyond the expected impacts of climate change are unexpected events such as disasters. Disasters may be natural or human-induced. As global and local climate regimes change, many disasters are expected to worsen, either caused or exacerbated by climate change. Thus, this Policy takes a proactive approach to preparing for disasters and reducing disaster risk. This Policy identifies the level of risk for possible disasters and then identifies the Government's priority interventions for addressing those risks, both in terms of preparedness and risk reduction. The goal of these priority interventions is to build safe, resilient, and disaster-prepared communities.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

This document presents funding proposal "SAP029: Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)," as approved by the Board of the Green Climate Fund at B.36.

COVER DATE	03 August 2023
DOCUMENT TYPE	Approved funding proposal
ORGANISATION	Micronesia Conservation Trust
COUNTRY	Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Palau

Gender action plan for SAP029: Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

This document outlines the gender action plan for project SAP029: Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Gender action

plans seek to operationalise the constraints and opportunities for women and men identified during the gender analysis towards fully integrating them into the project design.

COVER DATE 13 July 2023

DOCUMENT TYPE Gender action plan

ORGANISATION

Micronesia Conservation Trust

COUNTRY

Marshall Islands

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Palau

PROJECT SAP029: Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Reducing Community Vulnerability to Climate Change in Northern Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change

On behalf of the Governments of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, Conservation International (CI) and partners seek to develop a GCF Funding Proposal based on the Concept Note endorsed by the GCF, to create a paradigm-shifting, regional GCF programme designed to:

- 1) increase the supply of tuna for domestic consumption as an adaption to climate-driven degradation of coral reefs/declining supply of coral reef fish, thereby reducing the food insecurity of vulnerable populations; and
- 2) develop the reforms needed to minimise the risks to citizens of Pacific Island countries with tuna-dependent economies that are highly vulnerable to climate-driven redistribution of tuna.

This PPF grant will enable CI to develop and submit a high-quality Funding Proposal for this regional programme that is informed by rigorous analyses, reflects ownership by stakeholders, and best serves the priorities of the 14 participating countries. Funding from GCF will be used to: gather baseline data and information to ensure that the programme is feasible; engage stakeholders to inform the design of the programme interventions; develop inclusive implementation arrangements; identify ambitious but realistic indicators; analyse the programme's anticipated financial and economic

benefits, including a robust sustainability and exit strategy; and develop environmental, social and gender assessments and management plans to ensure equitable and effective implementation.

Conservation International (Accredited Entity and Executing Entity) will lead the development of the Funding Proposal in close collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC), with inputs also provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the regional office of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP). CI will contribute technical, operational, and field expertise to review and refine technical inputs from these partners and consultants, ensure holistic programme design, and oversee effective engagement with governments and stakeholders.

The Funding Proposal will be developed and submitted to the GCF after 18 months of PPF grant implementation, followed by 6 months for revisions during the GCF review process.

COVER DATE 28 February 2022
DOCUMENT TYPE Approved project preparation funding application
ORGANISATION

Conservation International Foundation

COUNTRY
Cook Islands
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Nauru
Niue
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

NDCs Status (key features)

NDC Target

Palau submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 28 November 2015. Palau is committed to an absolute energy sector emissions reduction target with additional reductions coming from the waste and transport sectors.

Palau's NDC targets are as follows:

- 45% renewable energy target by 2025
- 35% energy efficiency target by 2025
- 22% energy sector emissions reductions below 2005 levels by 2025 (Reference/base year is 2005, emissions were approximated at 88 thousand tCO₂e)

Conditional

Palau is committed to an absolute energy sector emissions reduction target with additional reductions coming from the waste and transport sectors. All the NDC targets of Palau are condition where around 5% is handled by Palau and 95% is subject to external funding sources.

Unconditional

The 5% stipulated is for maintenance and upkeep of the systems that are/will be installed.

No further revisions were undertaken, and the same document was endorsed and submitted as the First Nationally Determined Contribution on 22 April 2016.

The achievement of the emission reduction target specified above will be through conditional means based on available external, adequate and predictable funding.

Target Sector

Mitigation

Palau is targeting its energy sector with a focus on electricity and transport for its mitigation goal. To achieve renewable energy targets, Palau needs considerable additional installed capacity, including the 5MW of solar already planned (two or more solar projects plus additional roof-top solar) plus an additional 10MW to power the water sector. Palau will also have to work to reduce transmission and distribution losses.

Target Year 2025	Activity Implementation Year 2020
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Current Activity

- The Regional Pacific NDC Hub has connected Palau to the United Nations Development Programme to help with the development of the baseline for waste and transportation sector for the enhanced NDC.
- The Palau Public Utilities Corporation is finalizing its RFP to develop the first stage on meeting the renewable energy target of 45%. After the finalization of this, Palau will be able to assess whether this will meet the 20% by 2020 or the 45% by 2020 RE target.

NAP Status

A Palau NAP GCF readiness project is currently in preparation. This will advance a whole-of-society approach to climate change adaptation planning and implementation through a vertically and horizontally comprehensive NAP process. The immediate objective of the project is to improve planning and implementation for climate change adaptation at national and subnational levels. The NAP that is developed through this project will serve as the implementation instrument for the Palau Climate Change Policy, which is currently under development with support from a different GCF Readiness project.

Readiness Projects

Support for Formulation of Palau's First National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

The goal of this NAP Readiness project is to advance a whole-of-society approach to climate change adaptation planning and implementation through a vertically and horizontally comprehensive NAP process. The immediate objective of the project is to improve planning and implementation for climate change adaptation at national and subnational levels. The NAP that is developed through this project will serve as the implementation instrument for the Palau Climate Change Policy, which is currently under development with support from a different GCF Readiness project. Specific barriers that have been identified through background research and stakeholder consultations can be grouped into 4 areas: i) barriers related to adaptation governance and institutional capacities (e.g. lack of an implementation plan for climate change adaptation; lack of sectoral mainstreaming; weak capacities at the subnational level); ii) barriers related to data-information-knowledge management (e.g. lack of data management architecture and protocols; lack of appropriate vulnerability and risk information; lack of accessible public information about climate change); iii) barriers related to private sector engagement; and iv) barriers hindering access to finance (e.g. lack of fundable project concepts; lack of financing plan).

The project consists of 4 key outcomes that are aligned with GCF's NAP investment priorities and which will address the aforementioned barriers. These include:

1. Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened. This outcome includes activities to formulate and validate the NAP, to build sectoral mainstreaming capabilities which will inform the NAP, to strengthen state-level human and institutional capacities for adaptation planning and implementation, and to explore the potential of utilizing legislation to strengthen Palau's adaptation response;
2. Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact. This outcome includes activities to produce decision-support information for government and non- government to improve the effectiveness and representativeness of adaptation planning. It also includes activities to develop necessary tools and methodologies, as well as human capacities;
3. Private sector engagement is catalyzed. This outcome includes activities to overcome the unique challenges that Palau faces as a microstate small island developing state (SIDS) in engaging and catalyzing the private sector in climate change adaptation and resilience-building; and
4. Adaptation finance is increased. This outcome includes activities to develop concept notes for inclusion in the NAP and eventually for a GCF country program to be developed in the near future.

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the Office of Climate Change (OCC), the Office of Project Management (OPM), three priority sector line agencies (tourism, education, and biodiversity/conservation/natural resources, the 16 state governments of Palau, and the legislative assembly of Palau. The indirect beneficiaries will be every person in Palau (approximately 18,000 people).

GCF Country Programme and Readiness Needs Assessment for Palau

While Palau has received some support to strengthen institutional capacities to access climate finance, these efforts remain fragmented and the country still has insufficient institutional, technical and financial capacity to adequately plan and identify mitigation and adaptation priorities as well as further readiness needs.

This Readiness grant will address these gaps by enhancing the NDA office capacity, developing Palau's first GCF Country Programme, and undertaking a Readiness Needs Assessment.

The project will also support knowledge sharing with other Pacific NDAs and DAEs for enhanced climate finance programming at national and regional level.

The primary beneficiary of this Readiness grant will be the Ministry of Bureau of Budget and Planning from the Ministry of Finance. Other beneficiaries include the Government of Palau as a whole, and other Pacific NDAs and DAEs benefiting from knowledge exchange on climate finance.

NIUE

Country National Climate Strategy (key features)

The National Climate Change Policy (2009). The Vision of the National Climate Change Policy is for a “Safer, More Resilient Niue to Impacts of Climate Change and Towards Achieving Sustainable Livelihood”. The Policy Goal is “To promote understanding of and formulate appropriate responses to the causes and effects of climate change in support of national sustainable development objectives.”

The Niue Declaration on Climate Strategy

We, the Leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum, meeting in Niue:

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the serious current impacts of and growing threat posed by climate change to the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being and security of Pacific Island countries; and that current and anticipated changes in the Pacific climate, coupled with the region’s vulnerability, are expected to exacerbate existing challenges and lead to significant impacts on Pacific countries’ environments, their sustainable development and future survival;

RECALLING that despite being amongst the lowest contributors to factors causing climate change, the Pacific Islands region is one of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change including its exacerbation of climate variability, sea level rise and extreme weather events;

RECOGNISING that societies pursuing a path of sustainable development are likely to be more resilient to the impacts of climate change through enhanced adaptive capacity;

NOTING that despite Pacific Island countries’ low greenhouse gas emissions, they are taking significant steps towards reducing their reliance on fossil fuel, with its detrimental economic and environmental consequences;

RECOGNISING the importance of retaining the Pacific’s social and cultural identity, and the desire of Pacific peoples to continue to live in their own countries, where possible;

RECALLING Forum Leaders’ recognition that climate change is a long-term international challenge requiring a resolute and concerted international effort, and stressing the need for urgent action by the world’s major greenhouse gas emitting countries to set targets and make commitments to significantly reduce their emissions, and to support the most vulnerable countries to adapt to and address the impacts of climate change;

WELCOMING in this context the progress made by the international community in the “Bali Road Map” towards a comprehensive global climate change agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, along

with the accompanying Bali Action Plan covering mitigation, adaptation, financing and technology, and a dramatic enhancement of effort under the Kyoto Protocol;

RECALLING the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which calls for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), with the necessary support of the international community, to establish or strengthen and facilitate regional climate change coordination mechanisms, and calls on the international community to facilitate and promote the development, transfer and dissemination to SIDS of appropriate technologies and practices to address climate change;

RECALLING ALSO the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (2006-2015), adopted by Forum Leaders in 2005, which establishes an integrated, programmatic approach to addressing the interlinked causes and effects of climate change- related impacts in the region;

STRESSING the importance of cooperating towards the establishment of an effective post-2012 framework in which all major economies will participate in a responsible manner, underlining the need to achieve both emissions reductions and economic growth in working toward climate stability;

WELCOMING the resources and technical assistance from PFD Partners including new initiatives such as the Japanese Cool Earth Promotion Programme and the European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) that support practical measures to address the impacts of climate change in Pacific Island Countries, while noting that the priority of Pacific SIDS is securing sustainable financing for immediate and effective implementation of concrete adaptation programmes on the ground;

HEREBY:

- COMMIT Forum members to continue to develop Pacific-tailored approaches to combating climate change, consistent with their ability to actively defend and protect their own regional environment, with the appropriate support of the international community;
- FURTHER COMMIT the members of the Pacific Islands Forum to continue to advocate and support the recognition, in all international fora, of the urgent social, economic and security threats caused by the adverse impacts of climate change and sea level rise to our territorial integrity and continued existence as viable dynamic communities, and of the potential for climate change to impact on intranational and international security;
- REQUEST the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) – working in cooperation with other regional and international agencies and bilateral climate change programmes – to continue to meet the individual needs of its member countries through its mandated role of:

(a) strengthening meteorological services,

(b) consolidating and distributing information on climate change,

(c) strengthening adaptation and mitigation measures, and

(d) increasing Pacific Island countries' capacity to manage their engagement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

and to secure new and additional financial and technical resources to do this work;

- ENCOURAGE the Pacific's Development Partners to increase their technical and financial support for climate change action on adaptation, mitigation and, if necessary, relocation, while welcoming the pledged increases in resources to address the climate change challenge; and to ensure their assistance aligns with regional and national priorities and supports existing regional and national delivery mechanisms (in accordance with the Pacific Aid Effectiveness Principles 2007, and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness 2005);
- FURTHER ENCOURAGE development partners to increase investment in and support for Pacific Island Countries' efforts to move towards alternative and renewable energy sources, which reduce the emissions of our region and improve energy efficiency, as well as help to address the growing unaffordability of fuel;
- CALL ON international partners to assist our development by undertaking immediate and effective measures to reduce emissions, use cleaner fuels, and increase use of renewable energy sources;
- AGREE that the high sensitivity and vulnerability of Pacific Island Countries to climate change, including its exacerbation of climate variability, sea level rise and extreme weather events, means that adaptation is a critical response for Pacific governments, and requires urgent support from regional agencies and development partners alike;
- ENCOURAGE all Pacific Island countries to act on the ability and information they have now, with the assistance of development partners, to continue to address the impacts of climate change through 'no regrets' or 'low regrets' actions in affected sectors that are already facing development challenges, including food and water security, health, and the capacity to deal with extreme events such as tropical cyclones, flooding and droughts, thereby simultaneously delivering on sustainable development aims;
- AGREE that the exacerbating effects of climate change in the region will require Pacific Island Countries to incorporate adaptive strategies into their national sectoral planning, and that this integration will require a high degree of whole-of-government coordination and leadership; and
- DIRECT the Forum Secretariat to work with relevant CROP agencies and Forum members to support the implementation of the commitments made in this Declaration, consistent with the Pacific Plan, the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change, and other existing regional and international initiatives, including examining the potential for regional climate change insurance arrangements, and building regional expertise in the development and deployment of adaptation technologies; and to report on progress to the 2009 Forum Leaders' meeting.

GCF Country Programme Status (key projects/ programmes)

Adapting tuna-dependent Pacific Island communities and economies to climate change

On behalf of the Governments of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, Conservation International (CI) and partners seek to develop a GCF Funding Proposal based on the Concept Note endorsed by the GCF, to create a paradigm-shifting, regional GCF programme designed to: 1) increase the supply of tuna for domestic consumption as an adaption to climate-driven degradation of coral reefs/declining supply of coral reef fish, thereby reducing the food insecurity of vulnerable populations; and 2) develop the reforms needed to minimise the risks to citizens of Pacific Island countries with tuna-dependent economies that are highly vulnerable to climate-driven redistribution of tuna.

This PPF grant will enable CI to develop and submit a high-quality Funding Proposal for this regional programme that is informed by rigorous analyses, reflects ownership by stakeholders, and best serves the priorities of the 14 participating countries. Funding from GCF will be used to: gather baseline data and information to ensure that the programme is feasible; engage stakeholders to inform the design of the programme interventions; develop inclusive implementation arrangements; identify ambitious but realistic indicators; analyse the programme's anticipated financial and economic benefits, including a robust sustainability and exit strategy; and develop environmental, social and gender assessments and management plans to ensure equitable and effective implementation.

Conservation International (Accredited Entity and Executing Entity) will lead the development of the Funding Proposal in close collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC), with inputs also provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the regional office of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP). CI will contribute technical, operational, and field expertise to review and refine technical inputs from these partners and consultants, ensure holistic programme design, and oversee effective engagement with governments and stakeholders.

The Funding Proposal will be developed and submitted to the GCF after 18 months of PPF grant implementation, followed by 6 months for revisions during the GCF review process.

COVER DATE

28 February 2022

DOCUMENT TYPE

Approved project preparation funding application

ORGANISATION

Conservation International Foundation

COUNTRY

Cook Islands

Fiji

Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Nauru
Niue
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

Gender action plan for FP147: Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean

This document outlines the gender action plan for FP147: Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries of the Pacific Ocean. Gender action plans seek to operationalise the constraints and opportunities for women and men identified during the gender analysis towards fully integrating them into the project design.

COVER DATE 19 November 2020

DOCUMENT TYPE Gender action plan

ORGANISATION

United Nations Environment Programme

COUNTRY

Cook Islands
Marshall Islands
Niue
Palau
Tuvalu

NDCs Status (key features)

NDC Target

Niue submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 25 November 2015.

Conditional

Niue's conditional target could increase contribution to 80% share of renewable energy of total electricity generation, or to even higher levels, by 2025.

Unconditional

Niue's unconditional target of 38% share of renewable energy of total electricity generation by 2020 is the full unconditional target and is not dependent on external funding.

No further revisions were undertaken, and the same document was endorsed and submitted as the First Nationally Determined Contribution on 28 October 2016.

Niue's NDC target is in line with its resilience approach to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels. In 2014, the renewable energy share was 2%. This will in part be delivered by a 10% reduction in residential, commercial and government electricity demand by 2020.

Target Sector

Mitigation

Niue is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector.

Efforts to reduce GHG emissions in Niue adds value and compliments Niue's focus on its vision to 'build a sustainable future that meets our economic and social needs while preserving environmental integrity, social stability, and the Niue culture'.

Focusing on the energy sector will allow Niue to work towards achieving not only the NDC but also support towards the achievement of the Niue Strategic Energy Roadmap (NiSERM) 2016 – 2026 which highlights Niue's issues, challenges and aspirations in the energy sector. The NiSERM outlines Niue's aspirations to meet the 80% target of its electricity needs from renewable energy by 2025 which would in turn reduce the country's high reliance on imported fossil fuel.

A 38% renewable energy contribution in 2020 would equate to a reduction of 364,000 litres of diesel per annum, or approximately 1.2 Gg CO₂e per annum.

An 80% renewable energy contribution in 2020 would equate to a reduction of 977,000 litres of diesel per annum, or approximately 3.1 Gg CO₂e per annum

The commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving high levels of electricity from renewables (from around 2% of the time the NiSERM and NDC was developed) is very ambitious and will need considerable contributions of financial and capacity support from our partners.

Adaptation

Niue has also referenced the Niue Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in its NDC. This is the key guiding document for building resilience in Niue, aside from the Climate Change Policy 2009.

Through its commitments to building resilience, Niue's JNAP strongly recognises the links between disaster risk management and climate change action. The JNAP has outlined 5 core goals all with the intention of building resilience in Niue:

Goal 1 – Strong and effective institutional basis for disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation;

Goal 2 – Strong public awareness and improved understanding of the causes and effects of climate change, climate variability and disasters;

Goal 3 – Strengthened livelihoods, community resilience, natural resources and assets;

Goal 4 – Strengthened capacity to adapt renewable energy technologies, improve energy efficiency and energy security;

Goal 5 – Strengthened disaster preparedness for effective response.

Achievement of these Goals are through specific objectives and actions associated with these.

Target Year 2030

Activity Implementation Year 2020

Current Activity

The NDC Hub has received request from Niue for support towards the development of NDC database to enable reporting to UNFCCC.

NAP Status

Niue's Joint National Action Plan (JNAP) for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (2012).

The Vision of the National Climate Change Policy is for a "Safer, More Resilient Niue to Impacts of Climate Change and Towards Achieving Sustainable Livelihood". The Policy Goal is "To promote understanding of and formulate appropriate responses to the causes and effects of climate change in support of national sustainable development objectives.

Readiness Projects

Strengthening of the Niue NDA and Niue's Access to Climate Finance

The GCF Readiness will provide support for Niue's National Designated Authority (NDA) to strengthen Niue's institutional mechanisms to fulfil specific climate financing functions, particular to the GCF, and to meet its climate targets and ambitions. To do this the proposed project aims to address four key challenges: (i) human resource capacity, (ii) national institutional capacity, (iii) Niue's access to climate finance with the GCF and (iv) private sector capacity.

This Niue Readiness Support request will build upon outputs achieved from the first Readiness project to:

- a. Focus upon continued strengthening of the NDA capacity to embed its climate financing functions across government through the improvement of internal processes and systems;
- b. Utilise the PricewaterhouseCooper (PWC) gap assessment and action plan to progress work for the accreditation of a national Direct Access Entity;
- c. Strengthen strategic frameworks to guide and inform stakeholders on Niue's priorities and needs to achieve climate change targets;
- d. Strengthen the engagement with, and capacity of, the private sector to support climate finance activities, projects and national priorities;
- e. Commence progression of Niue's Country Programme through the development and submission of concept notes to the GCF;
- f. Document and share best practices and lessons learned from climate financing activities with peers in Pacific Island countries.

Section 2 (Situation Analysis) and Section 3 (Logical Framework) of this proposal provides detailed discussion of the proposed outputs and activities.

The Readiness project is targeting both public and private sector beneficiaries including Government of Niue departments (e.g. Office of the Premier / NDA Office, Project Oversight Steering Team (POST), Department of Finance and Planning, and Sector personnel with project management responsibilities) and private sector stakeholders (e.g. Niue Chamber of Commerce and its business membership, Niue Development Bank).

COVER DATE	31 December 2021
DOCUMENT TYPE	Approved readiness proposal
ORGANISATION	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
COUNTRY	Niue

