Fostering an Enabling Environment to Scale Up the Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies

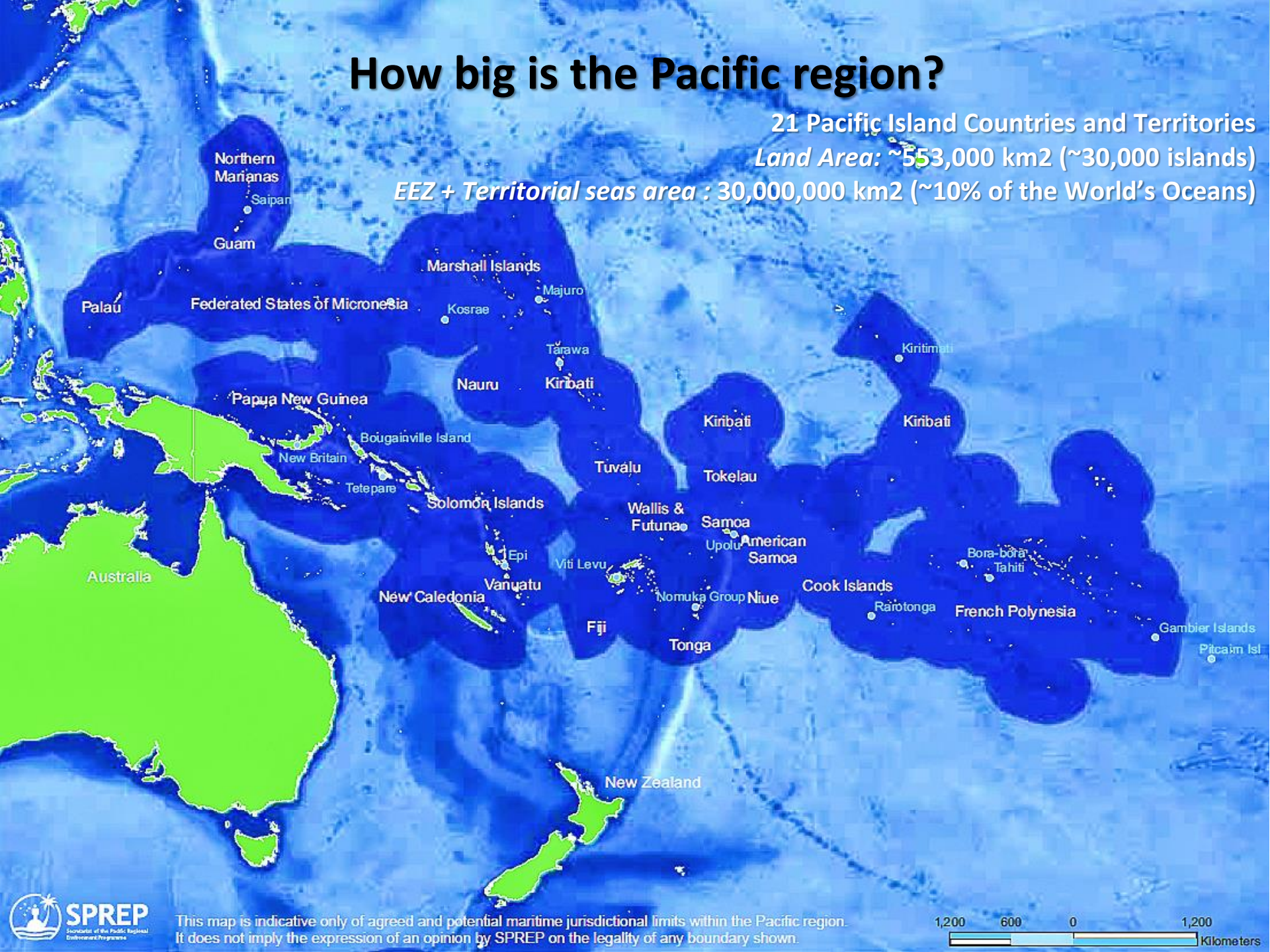
Kosi Latu
Director General
SPREP
sprep@sprep.org
www.sprep.org

How big is the Pacific region?

21 Pacific Island Countries and Territories

Land Area: **~553,000 km2 (~30,000 islands)**

EEZ + Territorial seas area : **30,000,000 km2 (~10% of the World's Oceans)**



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This map is indicative only of agreed and potential maritime jurisdictional limits within the Pacific region. It does not imply the expression of an opinion by SPREP on the legality of any boundary shown.

1,200 600 0 1,200

Kilometers

COVID-19 AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE IN THE PACIFIC

The Pacific is uniquely vulnerable to climate change.

- Four (4) of the most vulnerable atolls and numerous low-lying islands in our archipelagoes.
- Region has observed temperatures and sea-level rise greater than global average
- Countries already disadvantaged in the globalised economy
- COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the enormity of inherent vulnerabilities as Pacific small island states.

CTCN ASSISTANCE TO PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES (PICS)

CTCN is an important mechanism to PICs for advancing on the ground implementation of adaptation and mitigation priorities.

Example of the support provided:

- Assess technology needs
- Develop technology action plans
- Undertake technical and market analysis for energy efficiency technologies

EXISTING GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

- All PICs have national climate change departments/ministries that are operational.
- Some PICs have updated climate change policies (e.g. Samoa, Tuvalu, Nauru), some are under review (e.g. Solomon Islands) while others are drafting climate change legislation (e.g. Cook Islands)
- PICs are in the process of developing their Third National Communication. National communications, enhanced NDCs, NAPs/JNAPs, Renewable Energy Roadmaps should be the foundation for technology priority needs.
- Lessons learnt and best practices from pilot projects have informed scaling up of proven technologies in renewable energy.
- Existing environmental and social safeguards legislation, policies, systems and processes should be used to assess environmental, social and cultural viability of any proposed technology.

ENHANCE EXISTING FRAMEWORKS TO EXPEDITE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

- Focus should be on enhancing the existing enabling environment rather than building from scratch.
- Leveraged as an opportunity to facilitate enhanced access to climate finance for implementation of prioritised technologies.
- PICs could also benefit from knowledge sharing and learning from initiatives that have tested these technologies and have used enhanced frameworks for technology transfer.
- Alignment and streamlining of adaptation planning process, technology assessment and planning processes to ensure NAPs and TAPs are streamlined and complement each other.
- Strengthening collaboration between CTCN and the Pacific region through SPREP as the lead CROP agency on climate change coordination and as host of the Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC).

For more information please contact:
sprep@sprep.org
www.sprep.org