

TUVALU IN 10 YEARS TIME

DEVELOPMENT IN TUVALU IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS.

People from Outer islands migrate to Funafuti for better education, health system and to find better job.



From NAP "My Future Tuvalu" consultation with school children in Funafuti | May 2014

Outline

- Climate Change Policy
- NAP Process



CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY BACKGROUND

- Developed in 2012.
- In collaboration with:
 - ▣ PACC
 - ▣ IWARM
 - ▣ NAPA
 - ▣ SNC
 - ▣ TNDRMP
- Technical Assistance by:
 - ▣ SPREP
 - ▣ SOPAC of SPC
 - ▣ UNDP

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

BACKGROUND

- *Te Kaniva (Tuvalu Climate Change Policy)* prescribes the Government and the people of Tuvalu's strategic policies for responding to climate change impacts and related disaster risks over the next 10 years (2012–2021).
- Seven thematic goals, strategies and desired outcomes.
- Directly linked to the National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (NSAP).
- It is 'cross cutting' meaning that climate change impacts affect every development sector and Tuvaluans way of life.
- Its implementation (refer NSAP) should be integrated into all the sectors and thematic areas of *Te Kakeega II* and all community and islands' development.

BACKGROUND - contd

□ Vision:

- ▣ To protect Tuvalu's status as a nation and its cultural identity and to build its capacity to ensure a safe, resilient and prosperous future.



Goal 1: Strengthening Adaptation Actions to Address Current and Future Vulnerabilities.

□ Key Issues:

- Health and socio-economic cost and implications of climate change
- Narrow resource base/narrow opportunities for livelihood diversity
- Lack of awareness
- Food crops affected by storms and salt water intrusion
- Water mgt issues and droughts
- Lack of support from big greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters to the cost of rebuilding due climate change impacts



Goal 2: : Improving Understanding and Application of Climate Change Data, Information and Site Specific Impacts Assessment to Inform Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes.

□ Key issues:

- Lack of capacity (climate services) and enabling policy and legislation within the Tuvalu NMS
- Old equipment and poor adaptation and mitigation initiatives
- Lack of capacity and resources to translate weather and climate information for end users
- Lack of public and school awareness of weather and climate information



Goal 3: Enhancing Tuvalu's Governance Arrangements and Capacity to Access and Manage Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Finances

- Key issues:
 - Lack of capacity in each ministry/department to mainstream climate change
 - Lack of capacity in the Island (Kaupule) Governance
 - ISP short of climate change and disaster risk management considerations
 - Lack of enforcement and practice of good financial management
 - Weak drivers in coordination committees
 - Lack of enforcement and coordination
 - Lack of a known process to inform public about climate change finances

Goal 4: Developing and Maintaining Tuvalu's Infrastructures to Withstand Climate Change Impacts, Climate Variability, Disaster Risks and Climate Change Projection

□ Key issues:

- Infrastructures are not built to the code provided and specifically do not consider future projection
- Lack of land use planning
- Building code is difficult to enforce
- ISP need to include land use planning
- Lack of awareness



Goal 5: Ensuring Energy Security and a Low Carbon Future for Tuvalu

□ Key issues:

- Heavy reliance on fossil fuels
- Continuous awareness on energy efficiency (EE)
- Lack of appropriate legislation
- Renewable energy (RE) technology expensive
- Emissions from the land fill and pig farms



Goal 6: Planning for Effective Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery

□ Key issues:

- Highly vulnerable to extreme events and climate change impacts
- Lack of drills and exercises
- Lack of advance preparedness, capacity and awareness
- Lack of targeted (to most vulnerable groups) preparedness, response and recovery



Goal 7: Guaranteeing the Security of the People of Tuvalu from the Impacts of Climate Change and the Maintenance of National Sovereignty

□ Key issues:

- Uncertainty on global commitments to reduce GHG emissions
- Signs of climate change impacts already evident in Tuvalu – droughts
- Need to protect EEZ
- Lack of international policy for forced migration due to climate change
- Cost of any relocation due to climate change
- Fear of losing Tuvalu's identity and culture

Policy Implementation

- *Te Kaniva* is formulated with the understanding that Tuvalu's development partners and the international community will help support its' financing and implementation.
- The *Te Kaniva* implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements are presented in detail in the National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (2012–2016), (NSAP).
- A mid-term review of the policy should be carried out in 2016.



NATIONAL ADPATATION PROCESS

Ongoing Efforts Related to NAP

- Policy and Institutional Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation
 - Policies & Frameworks
 - National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
 - Te Kakeenga II 2006 - 2015
 - Te Kaniva – Tuvalu Climate Change Policy 2012
 - Tuvalu National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2012–2016 (NSAP)
 - National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP)
 - National Action Programme (NAP) under Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)
 - Second National Communication (SNC)
 - Institutions
 - National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC)

Ongoing Efforts Related to NAP

- Information on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation
 - Pacific Climate Change Science Program – Sponsored by Australian Government and implemented by Tuvalu Meteorological Service, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
 - Climate Change Central Database System – being established by GLZ supported initiatives, and planned to be fed in by ongoing and future projects (NAPA and R2R)
- Strengthening Capacity for Planning and Budgeting
 - Tuvalu Budget Guidelines Developed

Further Efforts through NAP

- Policy and Institutional Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation
 - Further mainstreaming and coordination of CC policies into National Development Frameworks and Sector Policies and local-level policies
- Information on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation
 - Further coordination and enhancing access/communication of information
 - Further assessments on risks, vulnerability, costs, environmental impacts, gender-differentiated impacts, etc. to make policy decisions and projects more evidence-based
- Strengthening Capacity for Planning and Budgeting
 - Development of data (on costs and benefits) and tools (checklists, etc) to integrate cost of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting process

Further Efforts through NAP

- Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Development of monitoring and evaluation approaches and tools
 - Better impacts and indicators to understand and promote integration of gender considerations
- Capacity Development
 - For variety of stakeholders including:
 - Policy makers
 - Technical experts in government
 - Local government (including outer island Kaupules/Falekaupules)
 - Community leaders
 - Women
 - Children, etc...

Planned Next Steps

- Initial discussion on NAP Process initiated (May 2014)
 - Consultation in Funafuti:
 - Government and Island Representatives
 - School children – the leaders of the “long-term future” we must plan through the NAP process
- Planned request to GEF/LDCF for project supporting NAP Process in Tuvalu (*Planned in 2015*)
 - Working with UNDP
 - Combining it with further coastal adaptation efforts in the outer islands





Thank You