



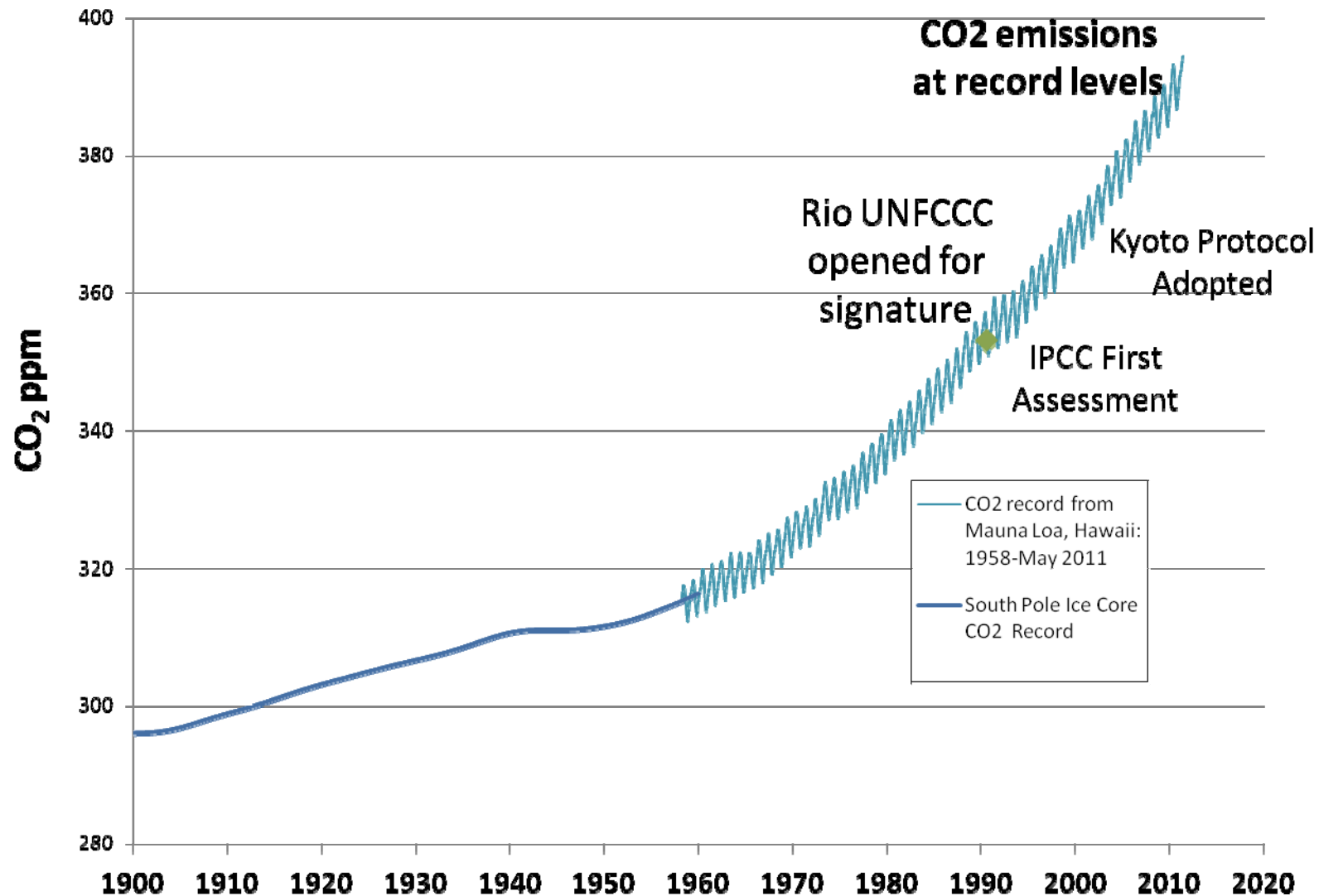
**AOSIS Presentation**  
**Nationally-Appropriate Mitigation**  
**Actions: the importance of common**  
**accounting rules**

AWG-LCA In-session workshop

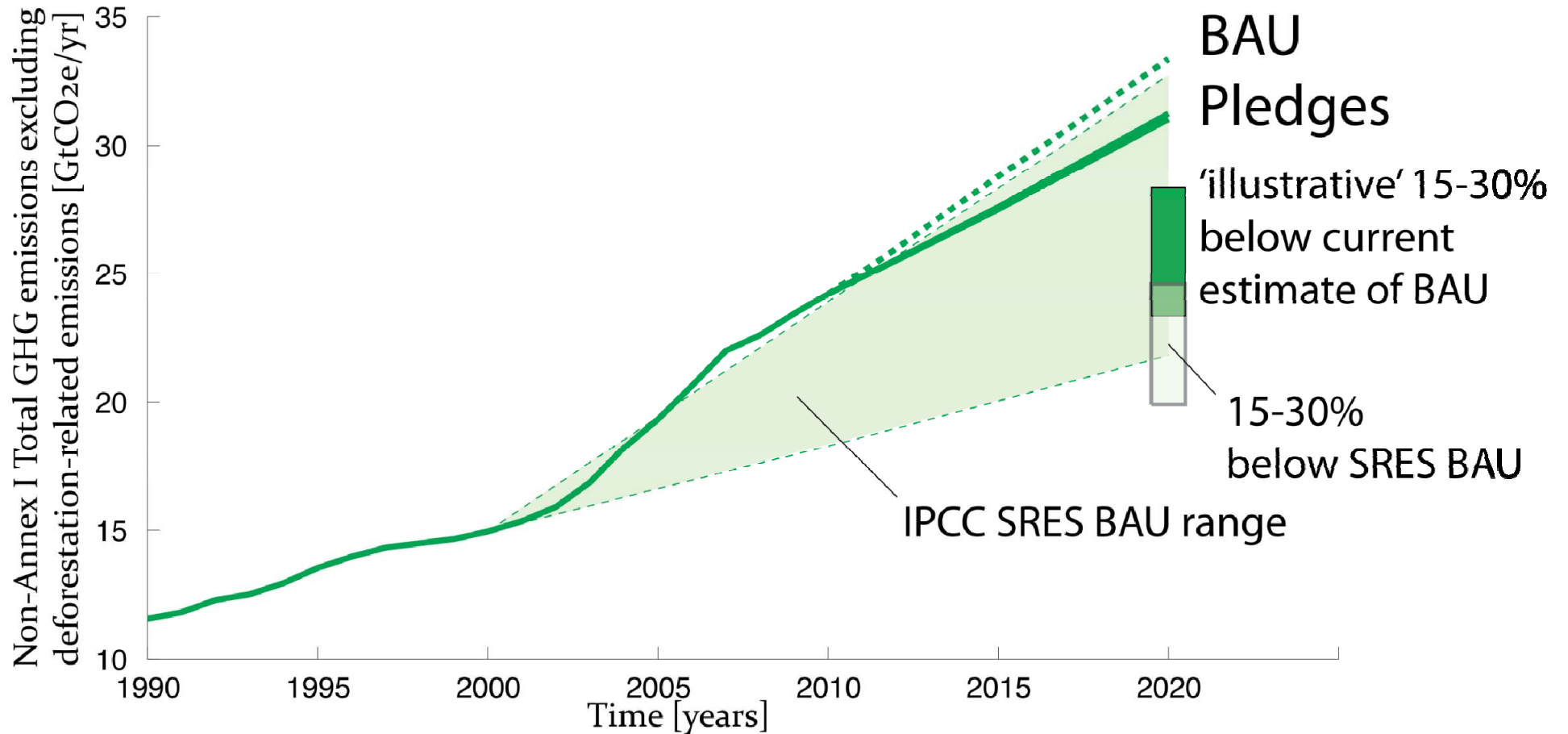
May 18, 2012

Bonn, Germany

# Convention agreed in 1992, but CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations still rising



# Non-Annex I Emissions Gap?



# Climate change impacts are accelerating

- Hotter temperatures
- Sea level rise and permanent land loss
- Coastal erosion
- Food security challenges
- Ocean acidification and coral bleaching
- Loss of biodiversity
- More intense extreme weather events

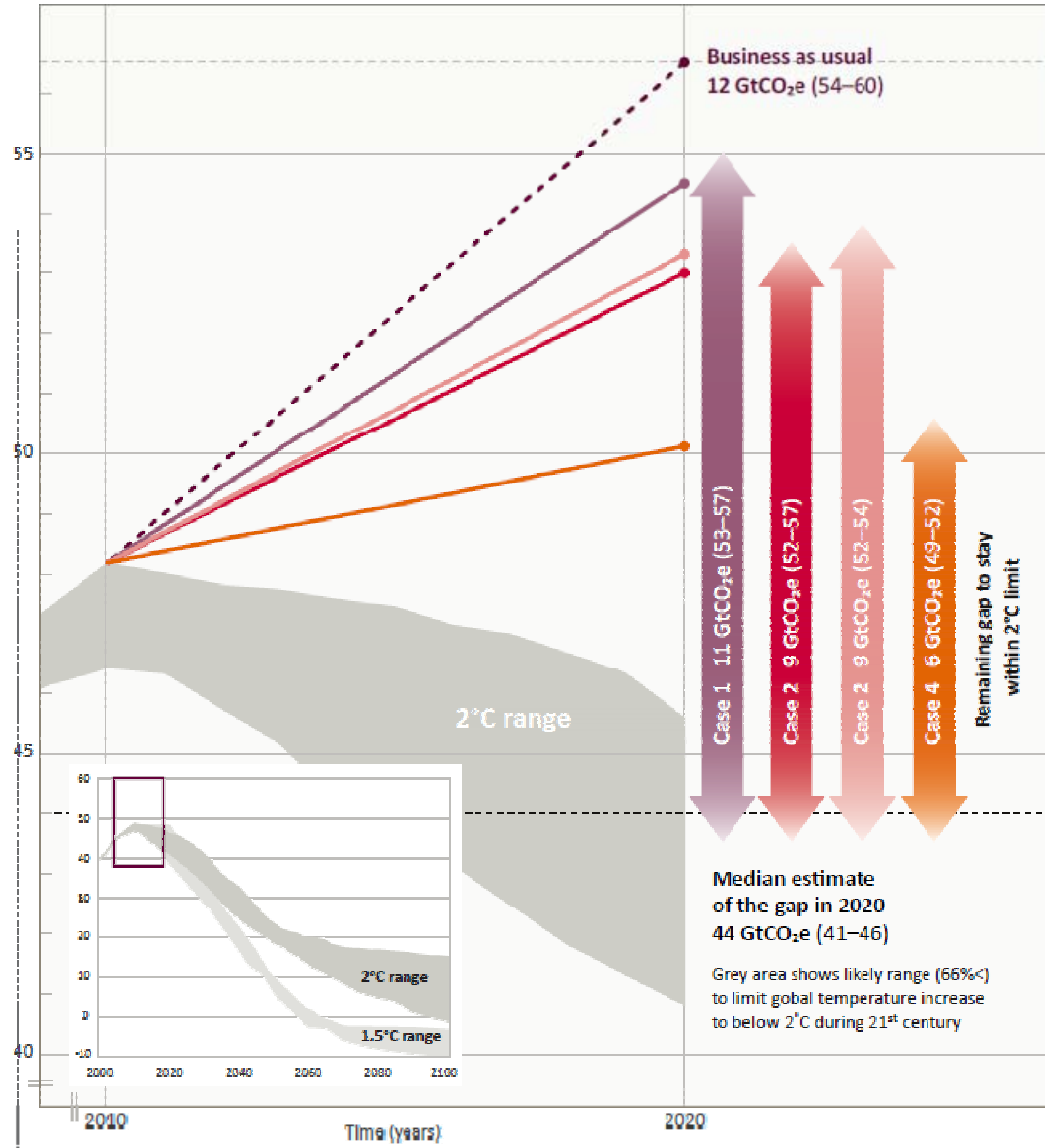


**Bridging the Emissions Gap**  
**A UNEP Synthesis Report**



UNEP

# UNEP Gap Report 2011 – The gap is not closing



# **To understand impact of these and other developing country NAMAs on reaching the 1.5° C global goal, need:**

- **Transparent assumptions**
  - related to BAU
  - data sources
  - GDP, emissions intensity, share of non-fossil fuel, etc.
- **Transparent methodologies**
  - for calculation of BAU
  - calculation of tonnes reduced

# SIDS are finding ways to innovate and develop sustainably

- Replacement of diesel by locally-produced and consumed biofuels
- OTEC being tested in the Pacific
- Geothermal - supply multiple islands in Caribbean
- Pacific SIDS introducing adaptation measures to safeguard installed RE against climate impacts
- Innovative, collaborative, sustainable development of SIDS



# **Categories of NAMAs already formally submitted by SIDS**

- **Carbon neutrality**
  - E.g., Maldives, PNG
- **Reductions below base year**
  - E.g., Antigua and Barbuda, Marshall Islands, PNG
- **Reductions below BAU**
  - E.g., Singapore
- **Renewable energy targets**
  - E.g., Mauritius
- **Energy efficiency targets**



# **The Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**

## **Barbados, Bridgetown, 7-8 May 2012**

- SIDS have inscribed voluntary commitments in an Annex to the Declaration, which aim to promote transformational activities in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy access, and low carbon development
  - Annex is open for addition of further countries and donors to provide support until 25 May 2012
  - Countries have brought forward voluntary commitments since the meeting
- ***Renewable energy is “not an option, but the only way” to ensure green economy and sustainable development in SIDS*** - Henry Puna, Prime Minister, Cook Islands

# Barbados Declaration on Sustainable Energy

Barbados 7-8 May 2012

<b>Country</b>	<b>Economy-wide goals</b>	<b>Timing</b>
Cape Verde	35% reduction in GHGs	2020
Grenada	20% reduction in GHGs below BAU	2020
Marshall Is.	40% reduction in GHGs below 2009	2020
<b>Country</b>	<b>Renewable Energy goals</b>	<b>Timing</b>
Barbados	29% of energy consumption from RE (indicative)	2029
Cook islands	50% of energy from RE (inhabited islands)	2015
Cook islands	100% of energy from RE (inhabited islands)	2020
Dominica	Increase RE (hydro) generation from 30% to 100%	
Guyana	90% of electricity from RE (hydro)	
Marshall Is.	20% of energy from RE	2020
Mauritius	35% share of RE	2025

# Renewable Energy Goals in SIDS (cont)

Barbados Declaration on Sustainable Energy, Barbados 7-8 May 2012

Country	Renewable Energy goals	Timing
Nauru	50% energy demand met by alternative sources	2015
St Lucia	20% increase in share of RE in energy supply	2020
St Vincent and the Grenadines	30% of electricity from RE	2015
St Vincent and the Grenadines	60% of electricity from RE	2020
Samoa	20% of energy from RE	2030
Seychelles	15% of power from RE	2030
Timor Leste	50% of power from RE	2020
Tonga	50% of electricity from RE	2020
Tuvalu	100% power from RE	2020

# Examples of additional quantified goals

- **Fiji Electricity Authority** - target of generating at least 90% of its energy requirements from RE by 2014
- **Palau** – 20% of electricity from RE by end 2020
- **Vanuatu Power Utility** – 33% of electricity from RE by 2013
- **Niue** – planned investment in RE technologies

There is value in bringing all this information together in one place

# What do countries need to present these as NAMAs?

- Technical support is needed for SIDS in determining:
  - quantified emission reductions in tonnes
  - reference year or level
  - impact on national emissions
- Financial support
  - SIDS Dock – Sustainable Energy Initiative for SIDS
  - Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)
  - Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

# Role of common accounting rules in delivering ambition and NAMA support

- Application of a common set of accounting rules at the international level is essential to deliver an assessment of the *scale* of the global mitigation gap, in order to enable *closure* of this gap.
- Common accounting rules will assist NAI in calculating inventories, quantifying reductions from NAMAs, accessing support
- Robust information will facilitate the registry's matching function, showcase country-wide achievements
- CGE could support NAMAs through guidelines for presenting NAMAs and technical support for the preparation of NAMAs.

# Common accounting rules will facilitate market participation

Environmental integrity requires:

- Reliable time-series of sectoral or economy-wide emissions
- Consistent methodologies according to IPCC guidelines
- Technical review of baselines, targets, inscribed amounts at international level by experts.
- Regular reporting on sectoral and national emissions
- Maintain inscribed amounts and/or units in dedicated registry
- Avoid double counting of emission reductions

# Next steps

- **Bangkok session**
  - Assess scale of mitigation ambition gap
  - Identify support needed for implementation
  - Technical paper prepared by the Secretariat on understanding diversity of NAMAs and support needs, for consideration
- **Decision in Doha:**
  - Increase pre-2020 ambition in line with science and gap assessment
  - Mandate to CGE extended to provide support for preparation of NAMAs development of guidelines and guidance for the presentation of NAMAs