



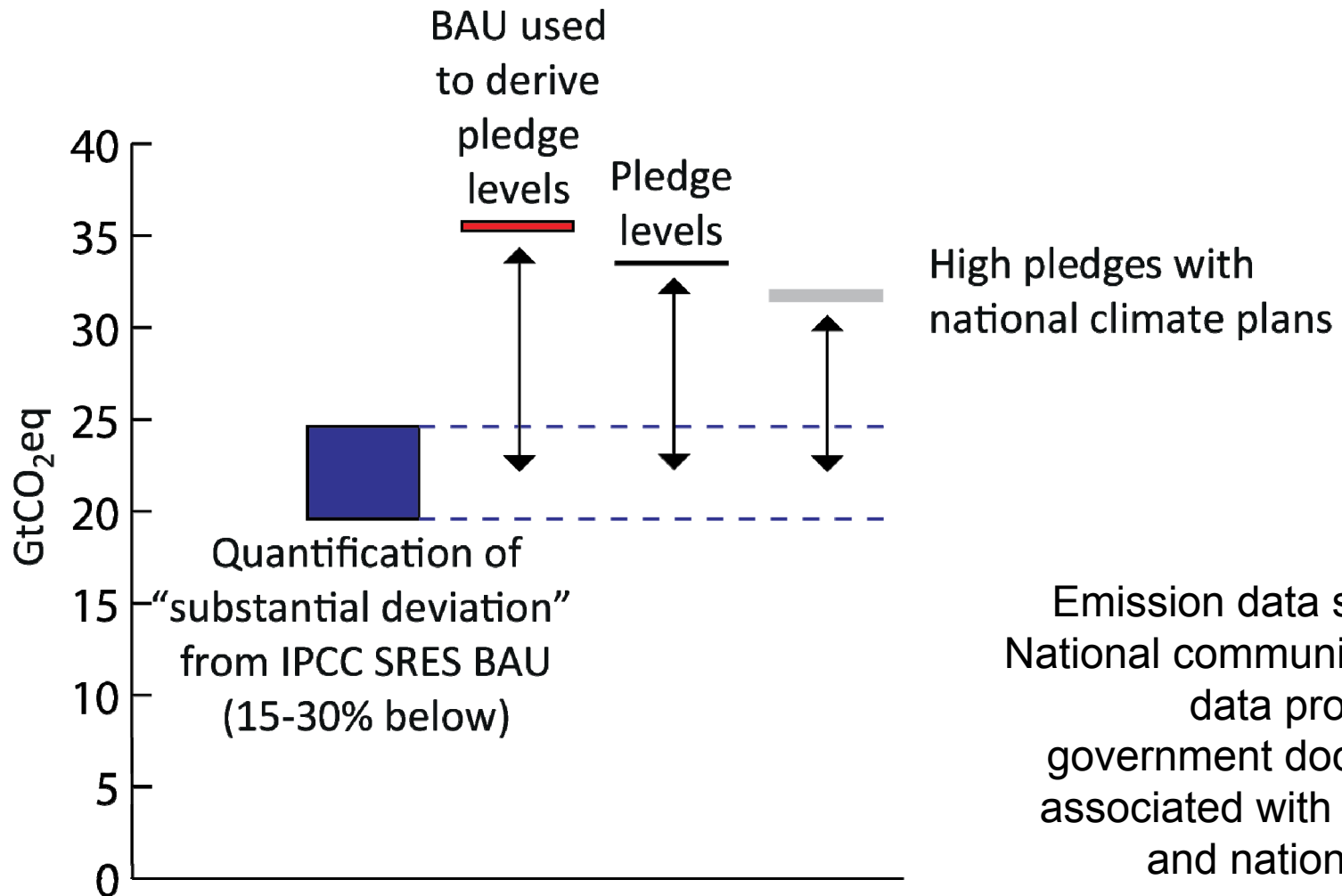
# AOSIS Presentation

AWG-LCA workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions submitted by developing country Parties, underlying assumptions, and any support needed for implementation of these action

10 June 2011  
Bonn, Germany

# Non Annex I Emissions Gap

Absolute non-Annex I emission levels in 2020  
excluding deforestation emissions



# Options and ways to increase mitigation ambition in Non-Annex I countries

- **Enormous mitigation potential exists:**
  - **Efficiency measures** are highly cost-effective and have a huge potential in developing countries
    - ▣▣▣➔ **Barriers for deployment need to be overcome**
  - **Renewable energy** to support sustainable development, achieve low stabilization levels, leapfrog to clean technologies (IPCC SRREN 2011)
    - ▣▣▣➔ **support expedited uptake of renewables**
- **Identify and support EE and RE mitigation potential**
  - tapping this potential will create economies of scale, reducing costs in developing countries and will vary according to national circumstances

# SIDS are prepared to contribute – and expect larger countries to do their part

## SIDS' proposed NAMAs, e.g.,

- Carbon neutrality  
Maldives, Papua New Guinea (2050)
- Reductions below base year  
Antigua and Barbuda, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea (2030)
- Reductions below BAU  
Singapore
- Enhancing existing efforts  
Mauritius
- Other NAMAs in preparation

## Challenges

- Financial, technical support for NAMA preparation; institutional structures
- Local and regional capacity for planning and implementation
- MRV reporting requirements must allow flexibility

# Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency to support sustainable development

## **SIDS Dock**

- mitigation initiative by small island states to reduce emissions, focused on deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy
- 28 countries in all regions participating – Caribbean, African and Pacific
- Resources from some developed countries, including Denmark
- More support is needed
- Global launch in July

# Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)

- 11 countries, aims to reduce GHG emissions by 33% under BAU scenario by 2015
- Examples:
  - **Fiji Electricity Authority** - target of generating at least 90% of its energy requirements from RE by 2011 , expected to save about F\$25m per year at current diesel prices.
  - **Tonga government** - aims for 50% electricity from RE sources by 2013
  - **Samoa** - increasing contribution of RE for energy services and supply by 20% by year 2030
  - **Vanuatu Power Utility** – goal of generating 33% of electricity from RE by 2013
  - **Nauru's National Energy Strategic Action Plan Framework** – goal of 50% RE by 2015
  - **Niue** – planned investment in RE technologies

## Consistent presentation of NAMAs will assist in matching needs with support and in assessing what NAMAs can deliver

- **quantification** of emissions reductions in 2020
  - compared to BAU
  - compared to current emissions
  - clearly divided into domestic and supported actions
- **transparency of assumptions**
  - related to BAU
  - on scale/type of support required
- **transparency of methodologies** used for calculation

# Summary

- Non-annex I Party emissions are increasing
- Developing countries remain challenged in balancing growth with sustainable development
- Significant measures are being taken
- Much potential exists to reduce the rate of emissions growth
- Support is required to tap this potential – this will vary across regions in line with respective capabilities





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