

Trinidad and Tobago talking points
RT 4 – TD 1.3

- International cooperation elements missing from this section.
- From a SIDS perspective no choice but to take integrated approach. For mainstreaming climate very good practices in the Pacific for ensuring everyone is at the table from the community level upward. However there is a mismatch with finance to support these approaches. This needs to be realigned. Timeframes for access are too lengthy. Egs from Vanuatu, Samoa, Kiribati, Solomon Islands
- Lack of data and technology also constraining
- Disaster response and recovery has been the focus and this has constrained fiscal space for resilience planning and holistic approaches. This is how loss and damage financing becomes important.
- GCF supposed to be risk taker but they have not acted in this way. Are not considering funding for technologies that might work for SIDS if they haven't been proven elsewhere. No opportunity or funding to prove tech in a SIDS context.
- **The framing of overshoot and “planning for overshoot”**. The main message should be to pursue stringent mitigation to limit warming to 1.5°C and try to limit or avoid overshoot. Overshoot pathways exceed 1.5°C and then return to that level or below *after several decades*. **An individual year above 1.5°C does not yet constitute an overshoot. Overshoot would pose additional severe risks to human and natural systems compared to remaining below 1.5°C.** (Source: IPCC AR6 WGII SPM section B.6)
- C.6 Effective climate action is enabled by political commitment, well-aligned multilevel governance, institutional frameworks, laws, policies and strategies and enhanced access to finance and technology. Clear goals, coordination across multiple policy domains, and inclusive governance processes facilitate effective climate action. Regulatory and economic instruments can support deep emissions reductions and climate resilience if scaled up and applied widely. Climate resilient development benefits from drawing on diverse knowledge. (*high confidence*) {2.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7}
- Role of non party stakeholders key for integrated and holistic approach. Supports limited capacity
- Examples of countries taking integrated holistic approach; mitigation co benefits from adaptation actions. Mangrove re-planting funding available for small communities but not for nation-wide approaches. Smaller projects are lower risk - easier to obtain funding. Bio-mass to energy and RE projects \$ per tonne - SIDS at a disadvantage. Eg Vanuatu, lack of capacity in water, agriculture for mainstreaming. Eg Tonga Ministry of Everything (Mayday) finance constraining because of different funding sources required different criteria

- Systemic transformations linked to just transition ideas of transformational adaptation; relevant to SIDS. To be treated in terms of what comes out of the GS
- Need for broader approaches on implementation at the national level. Need for programmatic and not project based approaches. Implications for funding; access and management