



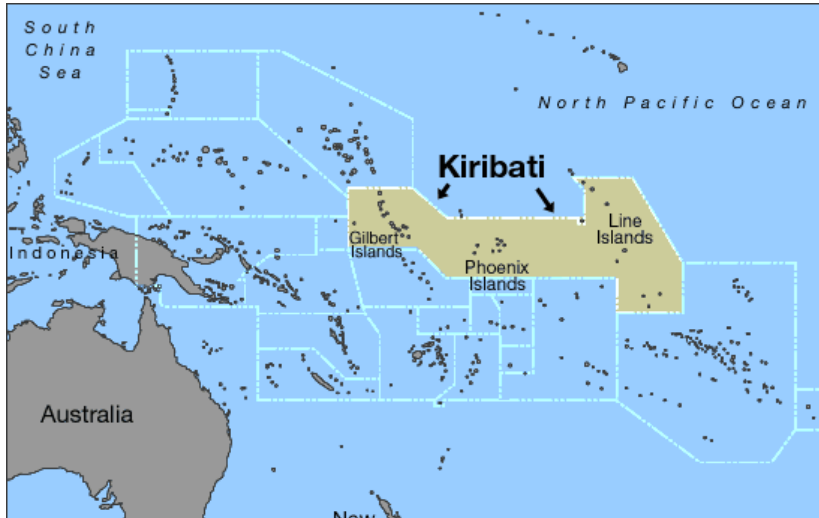
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Example of Kiribati

How can the example of solar desalination
in Kiribati brought forward?

Kiribati is the world's lowest-lying nation whose 33 small islands are highly vulnerable to rising sea levels



- Comprised 33 atolls
- **Least Developed Country** (LDC) which ranked 170th of 186 countries on per capita GDP
- Emissions per capita: 0.6 tCO₂e
 - energy (including transport),
 - slight contributions from agriculture and forestry
- **Vulnerable** to climate change impact
 - Drought
 - Sea-level rise
 - Coastal erosion and flooding during spring tides, storm flood and strong winds

Source: Kiribati Climate Change, see: http://www.climate.gov.ki/about-kiribati/map_kiribati/; Picture <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2013-11-21/kiribati-climate-change-destroys-pacific-island-nation>; picture title page: 350.org;

Challenges in Kiribati

- Low atolls, isolated location, small land area separated by vast oceans
 - In many places **no more than 2m above mean sea level** and only a few hundred meters wide
- High **population concentration**
 - entire population and most infrastructure is concentrated along the coast making it directly exposed
- Insufficient service such as health system, **basic food commodities and infrastructure** (e.g. water)
- Lack of capacity at all level



Source: the guardian, see: <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/sep/22/kiribati-climate-change-refugee-told-he-must-leave-new-zealand>

Kiribati's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

GHG target and its conditionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Kiribati will commit to reduce emission by 13.7% by 2025 and 12.8% by 2030 compared to a BAU projection– With international assistance, Kiribati can contribute further: 48.8% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025; and 49% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to the BAU projection.– With appropriate international assistance, Kiribati can reduce its emissions by more than 60% (61.8%) by 2030."
Non-GHG target	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Kiribati has identified targets focused renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE and EE) in different sectors and geographical areas to decrease fossil fuel usage by 2025
Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Energy sector: power and transport;– Maritime and coastal sector including mangrove, costal vegetation and seagrass beds
Adaptation	Adaptation chapter includes descriptions of Kiribati's vulnerability to climate change, adaptation programs and actions, means of implementation for adaptation.

Source: Republic of Kiribati (2015), Intended Nationally Determined Contribution. CAIT Climate Data Explorer, see: <http://cait.wri.org/indc/#/profile/Kiribati>

Means of implementation and international support - Mitigation

Mitigation options using Kiribati and current international assistance		Mitigation options requiring new and additional climate finance and technical assistance	
Sector	Mitigation option	Sector	Mitigation option
Energy	1.3 MW PV on- grid in South Tarawa	Energy	Maximum use of RE & EE
Energy	Outer Island and rural electrification (off-grid solar)	Energy	Use of coconut oil as biodiesel for electricity generation
Ocean	Mangrove forest enhancement	Energy	Use of coconut oil as biodiesel for transport

- “To be realized, the conditional mitigation actions require a timely combination of **capacity building**, **technology transfer**, and **financial support**, primarily in the form of **grants**”
- Activity proposed for off-grid electricity production:
 - **Desalination Plant for vulnerable rural community** – 19 systems for 12 community systems for solar water desalination plant will be procured and installed on 9 selected Islands (not yet fully funded)

Source: Republic of Kiribati (2015), Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

Means of implementation and international support - Adaptation

The Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) (2014)

- Reduce the **vulnerabilities** to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks and to coordinate priorities
- Approximately cost US\$75 million to implement over the period 2013–2023
- Identified 12 major strategies:
 - Increasing **water and food security** with integrated and sector-specific approaches and promoting healthy and resilient ecosystems;
- Exploring financing sources for implementation such as **multilateral and bilateral donors** and **regional and national funding mechanisms**
 - Facilitating direct access to international climate change financing including the **Green Climate Fund**



Many thanks

Please contact us at
info@thegreenwerk.net or visit our
webpage www.thegreenwerk.net

For direct contact:

Stefan Wehner: sw@thegreenwerk.net