



Project GHG Tokelau: if we can, you can?



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Where in the world is Tokelau?



- Tokelau is a non-self-governing territory of NZ
- 3 villages with their own public service:
Atafu, Nukunono, Fakaofu
- 2-5 m above sea level
- c. 500 km (24 h sailing one-way) north of Apia, Samoa




Pacific Island Countries
(including EEZs)

Tokelau today: at a glance



Three coral atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu; their total area is 10-12 km².

Approx. 1,500 people live in Tokelau today



Tokelau is nearly 100 per cent solar power.

All energy is used by domestic activities, fishing, and community-government activities



The only means of transport to and from Tokelau is by sea.

There is no significant industry in Tokelau



There are no farms in Tokelau.

Domestic farm animals kept are pigs (in community pens) and chickens (free range)

The story of the project: step-by-step



Setting goals



Researching solutions



Building framework for working together



Where we are at



Where to from now



Why we are doing it



14 November 2017: the extension of New Zealand's ratification of the UNFCCC and of the Paris Agreement to Tokelau was formally granted

The extension requires New Zealand to include Tokelau in the obligatory climate change reporting

This effort involves developing and establishing relationships and systems and ongoing operational activity

Project GHG Tokelau commenced

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What we are trying to achieve:

Project Greenhouse Gas Tokelau (*Project GHG-Tokelau*) is a joint governments' initiative of New Zealand and Tokelau, a non-self-governing and most northern territorial boundary of New Zealand

The purpose of the project is to investigate how New Zealand could incorporate reporting for Tokelau GHG emissions and removal by sinks, into the GHG National Inventory report and produce the integrated GHG inventory that would include both New Zealand and Tokelau.

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Key project parameters



Timing and duration

- MOU sign-off – February 2018
- Aiming first inventory completion in 2019
- Further developments in subsequent years



Key contributors

- Tokelau: Climate change program, Tokelau National Statistics Office
- New Zealand: Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Key deliverables

- Customised inventory guidance and upper level estimates
- Implemented NIR and CRF solution
- NZ + Tokelau Integrated inventory

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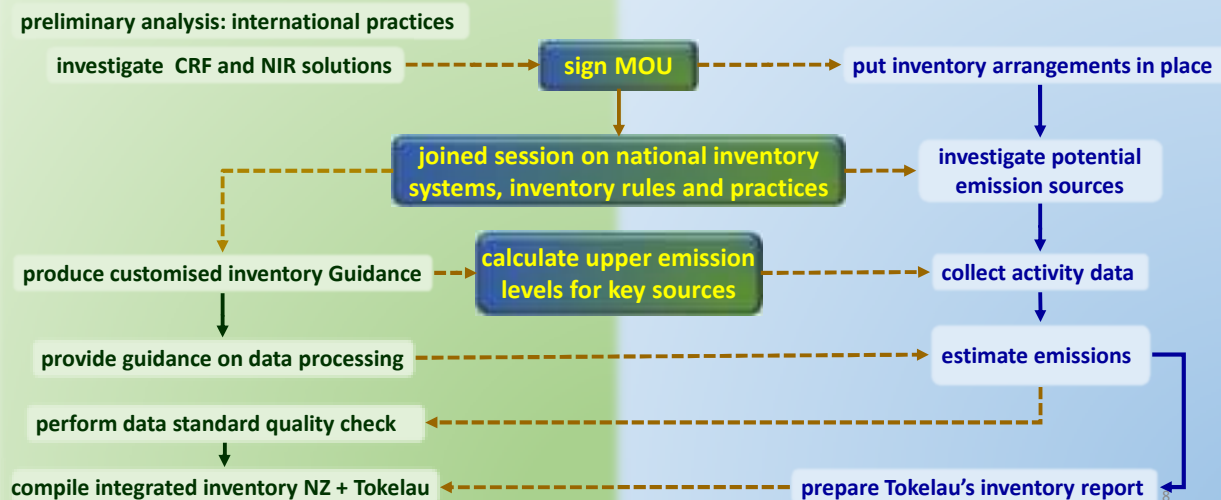
Project path

New Zealand

MFAT: general guidance and funding
MfE: technical guidance and support

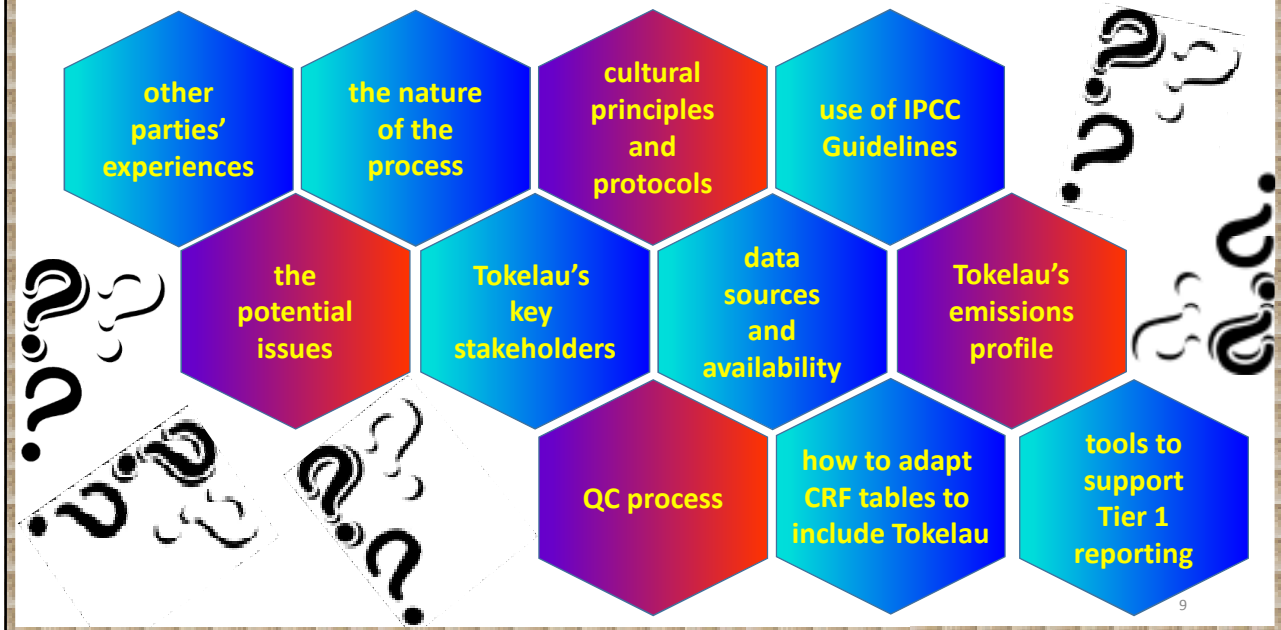
Tokelau

Tokelau Climate Change Programme
Tokelau National Statistics Office



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Researching solutions: what we were looking for



Key research findings & recommendations

The process is evolutionary in nature

- it will take time for OT inventories become fully formed and the relevant systems and processes well established
- use iterative approach to planning

Have a clear mandate for the inventory production

- create a **memorandum of understanding** or a similar document accepted and signed by both sides
- clearly identify roles and responsibilities for the inventory

The process is culturally sensitive

- understand cultural specifics of the OT, their traditions, protocols, and governance hierarchies
- develop good relationship between the OT's inventory experts and officials and the mainland inventory team

Plan realistically

- identify milestones and agree on timeline
- establish communication plan
- identify who needs to be informed about the inventory progress at each project phase
- build capacity of local experts and keep in touch!