Planned Mitigation Actions in Tuvalu

1. In order to achieve the above goals, the nine islands of Tuvalu will generate electricity from renewable sources. The outer islands will be prioritized for development as transporting fuel from Funafuti increases generation costs and poses environmental risks associated with potential fuel spills. Also, the Outer Islands generate electricity 18 hours a day (instead of 24 hours) and the power systems are less reliable. On Fogafale, the main island of Funafuti Atoll, available land is scarce due to high population density, and ground mounting of the proposed photovoltaic (PV) modules, which will form the main component of the solar system, is considered unfeasible. In the early stages of the program, detailed studies examined the feasibility of generating wind turbines at Funafuti, as wind generation could offer significant technical and economic benefits.Wind measurements in different parts of Funafuti show good potential for wind power.

According to a World Bank project proposal (described below), wind turbines are to be installed from 2016 onwards.A wind-solar mix optimizes the level of battery storage required and the level of diesel generation required. The system will require standby diesel generation to provide backup power from renewable energy when persistent weather conditions limit renewable energy generation. The final phase of the renewable power program proposed the conversion or replacement of existing diesel generators to run on biodiesel. It is estimated that 5% of annual electricity generation in is covered by biodiesel production. However, this depends on the development of a master plan for the coconut industry.

1. Energy Efficiency

A project proposed by the World Bank aims to provide additional electricity generation from solar photovoltaic and will include investments in modest wind power capacity. While the role of wind power in Tuvalu's future energy mix is likely to be smaller than solar PV for a variety of reasons, it will serve as an important capacity builder in this technology for TEC. Investments in solar photovoltaic will provide sufficient battery storage and a power conditioning system to ensure grid stability as intermittent renewable energy sources

become an increasingly dominant part of Fogafale's energy mix

1. Plans, Policies and Regulations

Under a proposed Energy Efficiency Act, The Government of Tuvalu will introduce regulation to sell strength efficiency, and manipulate the importation, use and sale of inefficient electric home equipment into the country. Under the Energy Efficiency Regulations, 2015, so as to come into impact on 1 January 2016, Minimum Energy and Performance Standards and Labelling (MESPL) will decide importation and use of home equipment and goods. This is in step with GOT’s goal to sell strength efficiency, strength conservation and using renewable reassets of strength as a part of Tuvalu’s responsibilities beneathneath the UNFCCC and associated conventions..

<https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>

Planned Mitigation Actions in St. Helena

Through implementation of the planned set up policies geared toward reducing greenhouse emission (GHG) emissions, the planned set up would serve to implement various methods and mitigation measures aimed at reducing these emissions. However, even accounting for State and federal standards and for policies among the planned set up which will be quantified, the ensuing 2040 per capita emissions are still bigger than the BAAQMD potency target and therefore the CARB Scoping set up target. this implies that, absent further measures at the State level, development beneath the planned set up would conflict with CARB’s 2017 Scoping Plan, AB 32, EO S-03-05, or BAAQMD’s CEQA Guidelines, as town doesn't have direct management over sure aspects of transportation emissions, such vehicle fuel potency standards or regional traffic. more action is critical at the State and federal levels to realize the deep cuts to emissions sources outside the town’s territorial control required to satisfy the GHG emissions reductions targets arranged out by the State. Given that, at this time, there are not any post-2030 State or federal measures that might assist the town in achieving the efficiency target in 2040, the potential exists for the planned attempt to conflict with applicable plans, policies, or rules adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, the impact remains important and unavoidable.

.<https://www.cityofsthelena.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning_resources/page/6501/st._helena_2040_general_plan_update_deir_october_2018.pdf>

Planned Mitigation Actions in Niue

Efforts to lessen GHG emissions are complementary to Niuve’s cognizance on its imaginative and prescient to ‘construct a sustainable destiny that meets our monetary and social desires even as keeping environmental integrity, social stability, and the Niue culture’. The sectoral breakdown of Niue’s GHG emissions from the impending Second National Communication (2009 data, apart from waste) suggests that the tremendous majority of Niue’s emissions come from the electricity area. As proven in Figure 1 below, shipping contributes the majority of electricity area emissions at 57%, and power era the remainder, at 42%. The cognizance of GHG mitigation efforts for Nive is consequently firmly on shipping and power era.

In 2015, Niue has a 100 percent power entrance rate and complete power request is genuinely steady, having recorded simply 3% development from 2008 to 2012. Anyway Niue is 96% ward on imported fuel for power age and 100 percent reliant upon imported fuel for land, ocean and air transportation. Power age Reliable, reasonable, secure and manageable energy supply is vital to accomplishing flourishing for all Niueans. In battle of Niues weakness on imported oil, the Niue Strategic Energy Road Map (NiSERM) 2015 — 2025 was created, with the objective of "a maintainable energy area for a Prosperous Niue". The NiSERM expands On the 2005 Nive Energy Policy (NEP) and the Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP) 2014 — 2019, to seek after five key inspirations distinguished by partners:

1. Decreased reliance on non-renewable energy sources

2. further developed energy productivity

3. More manageable, cleaner energy

4. worked on cost-adequacy of energy administrations

5. Draw in subsidizing for energy area advance

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Niue%20First/Niue%20INDC%20Final.pdf>