

Presentation outline



- I. UN coordination on climate change at the global level
- II. Regional coordination on climate change
- III. Technology transfer under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- IV. UNFCCC COP-15 draft decision on "Enhanced action on technology development and transfer"

I. UN Coordination at the Global Level



- > The United Nations coordinates its work under the framework of the Chief Executives Board (CEB).
 - CEB decisions are supported through the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and its Working Group on Climate Change.
- ➤ Per the CEB Report "Acting on Climate Change: The UN System Delivering As One" (Nov 2008):
 - The CEB mandated Regional Commissions, including ESCWA, to serve as "The Designated Convener for cross-cutting areas of UN activities supporting global, regional and national actions".
- The CEB presented a strategic framework detailing UN system activities on climate change at the UNFCCC COP-15 in Copenhagen (Dec 2009).

UN Coordination at the Global Level

UN coordination on Climate Change focuses on a number of major issues in response to the negotiation process and the broader mandates of the UN system.

Current work focuses on:

- ✓ Adaptation
- ✓ Mitigation and Finance
- ✓ Technology Transfer
- ✓ Capacity Building
- ✓ Reducing Emissions from **Deforestation & Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD)**

II. Regional Coordination



Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM)

- * ESCWA leads RCM, which was established to coordinate programs, projects and initiatives among the UN system organizations in the ESCWA and Arab regions on various topics.
- * While fundamentally a UN regional coordination mechanism, the LAS was invited to serve on the RCM.

The **RCM Thematic Working Group on Climate Change** is led by UNEP/ROWA; ESCWA, LAS, etc. are members. Its tasks include:

- ✓ Monitoring climate change impacts and vulnerability
- ✓ Supporting national planning for adaptation
- ✓ Enhancing knowledge sharing
- ✓ Streamlining financial and technical support
- ✓ Building capacity in adaptation
- Supporting efforts to leverage finance for energy efficiency and renewable energy

LAS Ministerial Councils



League of Arab States Ministerial Councils

- Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE)
- Council of Arab Water Ministers
- Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Electricity
- Others on youth, etc.
- ESCWA, UNEP/ROWA and the LAS Technical Secretariat comprise the Joint Secretariat that advises CAMRE on Sustainable Development, including climate change.
- > ESCWA is member of the Technical Committees that advise the:
 - Council of Arab Water Ministers
 - Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Electricity

ESCWA Support to LAS on CC



CAMRE

- > The Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change in 2007 which expresses Arab commitment to join the international community in its move towards adaptation to and mitigation of Climate Change
- ➤ The Arab Framework Action Plan on Climate Change for 2010-2020 (AFAPCC), prepared under the auspices of the LAS CAMRE Technical Secretariat, in partnership with ESCWA, UNEP/ROWA and Regional Arab Organizations (pending adoption)

Arab Ministerial Water Council

Arab Water Security Strategy - under finalization and includes need of Arab Governments to consider climate change impacts on water resources and adaptation measures.

Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Electricity

ESCWA advising on preparation of the:

- Arab Strategy on Renewable Energy
- Arab Strategy on Energy Efficiency

Both of which are directly tied to climate change mitigation.

ESCWA-Sponsored Initiatives



- 1. ACWUA: Arab Countries Water Utilities Association
 - Management of Water Resources Working Group responsible for the:
 - o Protection of Water Resources
 - Adaptation to Climate Change
 - o Integrated Water Resources Management
- 2. AWARENET: Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network
 - · Working Group on Climate Change
- Regional Vulnerability Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources, and its associated socio-economic and environmental effects
- 4. Regional Support for Renewable Energy Policies and Applications

Regional Vulnerability Assessment



Mandate to prepare Regional Vulnerability Assessment based on:

- ESCWA resolution 281 (XXV) of ESCWA Ministerial Session (May 2008)
 - Requests the secretariat to prepare an assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of economic and social development in the region, with particular emphasis on fresh water resources;
- RCM Thematic Working Group on Climate Change (Nov 2008)
 - It was agreed that ESCWA, UNEP/ROWA, UNESCO and UNDP would collaborate on the preparation of a "Vulnerability Assessment on Water Resources of the Region".
- Regional collaboration reinforced at the UN-LAS Ninth Sectoral Meeting, which focused on Climate Change (June 2009).
 Meeting was chaired by ESCWA on behalf of the UN Secretary General.
 - The meeting concluded with agreement that UN and LAS specialized organizations would collaborate on the preparation of a vulnerability assessment on the impact of climate change on water and land resources.

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Regional Vulnerability Assessment



- Regional Coordination and consensus to prepare joint vulnerability assessment confirmed at the ESCWA-LAS organized EGM Towards Assessing the Vulnerability of Water Resources to Climate Change in the Arab Region (Beirut, 26-28 October 2009)
- The EGM involved Government Delegates as well as representatives from:

ESCWA * LAS

* UNEP/ROWA * ACSAD

WMO * AOAD

UNISDR * AASTMT

* FAO * ISESCO

* UNDP * Regional & National Orgs

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Regional Vulnerability Assessment



The concept and structure of the project was agreed to during the meeting based on four components:

- (a) Collection of baseline information, including the development of an associated knowledge management system;
- (b) Impact analysis and vulnerability assessment, which includes model identification and downscaling to the regional level based on regional specificities;
- (c) Awareness raising and information dissemination to produce policy-relevant materials, such as a brief on vulnerability hotspots; and
- (d) Capacity building and institutional strengthening on a variety of topics, including climate change modeling and vulnerability assessment.

Opportunities to collaborate on components & at national level

III. Technology Transfer in UNFCCC



- The United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) was one of thee three conventions adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.
- It prioritizes work on technology transfer in a manner that is closely tied to making available needed financial resources.

Article 4 (Commitments) Paragraph 5 States:

- √ "The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention.
- ✓ In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties.
- ✓ Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies."

UNFCCC TT Framework



Framework adopted in 2001 established 5 areas of work on TT:

- 1) Technology needs and needs assessments
 - Seeks to identify barriers to technology transfer and propose measures for reducing these barriers at the sector level; could result in portfolio of projects targeting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

2) Technology information

 Which works to define the means (hardware/software and networking) needed to facilitate information flow between stakeholders on the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies

3) Enabling environments

• Focuses on governance and government actions to remove barriers to technology transfer through economic & regulatory policies & transparency.

4) Capacity building

 Country-driven initiatives based on National Sustainable Development Strategies, Priorities and Initiatives to improve scientific & technical skills

5) Mechanisms for technology transfer

 Focuses on fostering coordination among stakeholder groups across countries and regions & fostering partnership (public/public; private/public; private/private)

UNFCCC TT Initiatives



1. Technology Transfer Information Clearing House

The objectives are to:

- Facilitate the flow of information between different stakeholders
- Enhance the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

TTClear website: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/security/Login.jsp

2. Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)

- Provides scientific and technical advice on the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how.
- Bruce Wilson (Australia) was newly elected Chair of EGTT for 2010;
 Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (<u>Sudan</u>) Vice-Chair.
- Fifth Regular Meeting Planned for May 2010.

IV. COP-15 Draft Decision on TT



- A draft decision was issued during the 15th Meeting of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP-15) that was held in Copenhagen in December 2009 on "Enhanced action on technology development and transfer"
- Draft was the Outcome of the Work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
- The draft decision includes recommendations on:
 - Cooperative action on technology
 - Activities to be supported
 - Technology mechanism
 - Institutional arrangements
 - Finance linkages
 - Technology centers and network
 - Capacity building
 - [Intellectual Property Rights]

COP-15 Draft Decision on TT



Cooperative action on technology:

- Promote the establishment and/or strengthening of national technology innovation centers
- Create the enabling environment to facilitate enhanced actions on technology transfer and mobilize private sector investments.
- Develop and strengthen relevant capacities to adapt appropriate and applicable environmentally sound technologies.
- Promote collaborative actions through North-South, South-South and triangular technology partnerships including regional and international technology centers and networks

COP-15 Draft Decision on TT



Activities to be supported:

- Development and enhancement of indigenous capacities and technologies of developing countries.
- Development of soft and hard technologies for implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions.
- Improved climate change observation systems and related information management
- Strengthening of national systems of innovation and technology innovation centres.
- Development and implementation of national technology plans for mitigation and adaptation.

COP-15 Draft Decision on TT



Technology Mechanism:

To establish a **Technology Executive Committee** to:

- Provide analysis on policy issues related to development and transfer of technology for mitigation and adaptation.
- Seek cooperation with relevant technology initiatives.
- Support necessary actions to address the barriers to technology development and transfer identified by developing countries.

COP-15 Draft Decision on TT



Technology Centers and Network:

To establish a **Climate Technology Centre** to:

- Provide advice and support to developing country Parties for identification of technology needs and implementation of environmentally sound technologies.
- Improve and provide access to publicly available information on emerging technologies for mitigation and adaptation.
- Provide training, information and workforce development programs to build/strengthen the regional and of developing countries.
- Facilitate deployment of existing technologies in developing countries
- Establish national and regional technology centers within existing institutions to support work of the Climate Technology Centre
- To establish a Climate Technology Network to support the Climate Technology Centre, including harnessing expertise of national/regional/international technology centers that can be affiliated to Network

Concluding Remarks



- 1. Technology Transfer to support climate change adaptation and mitigation requires:
 - Political commitment by developed & developing countries based on common, but differentiated responsibilities
 - Identification of needs and priorities, based on sustainable development strategies and objectives
 - Access to adequate financial resources
- 2. ESCWA can support Member States and private stakeholders access environmentally sound technologies
 - Adaptation requires focus on water resources
 - Mitigation requires focus on energy efficiency and alternatives
 - SDPD studies and pilot projects on environmentally sound technologies (e.g., second-generation biofuels, renewable energy, drip irrigation, best agricultural practices)
- 3. ESCWA Technology Center could be linked to these global and regional initiatives to support country-based technology transfer by supporting needs assessment, facilitating information exchange and providing capacity building services.



Thank you.

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