

Means of Implementation of the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Agendas

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia



UNITED NATIONS

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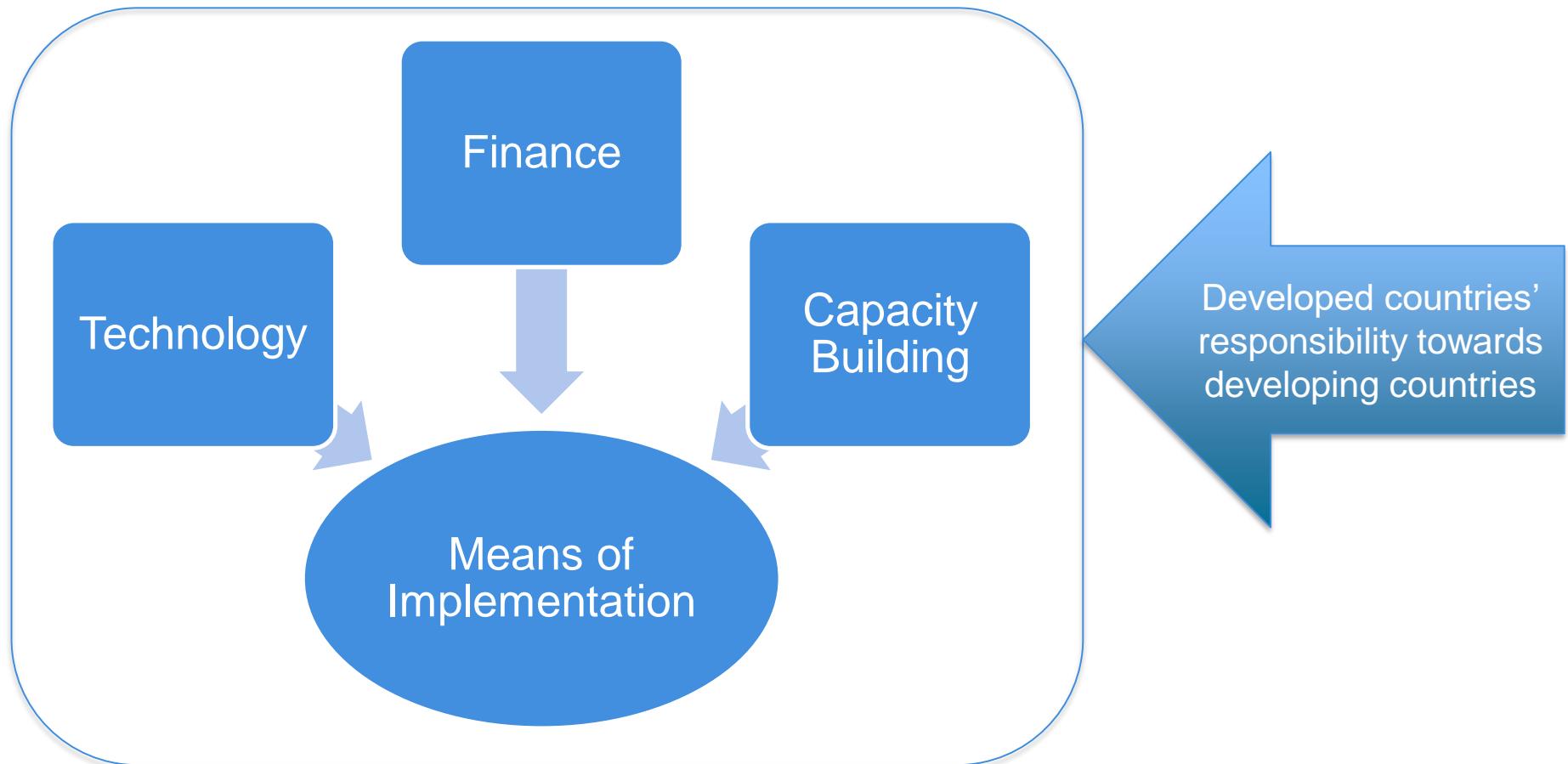
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Background

- There are clear linkages between different global processes;
- International, regional and sub-regional cooperation is essential in supporting the efforts of governments, local authorities as well as communities and businesses to reduce risks of disaster and adapt to climate change.

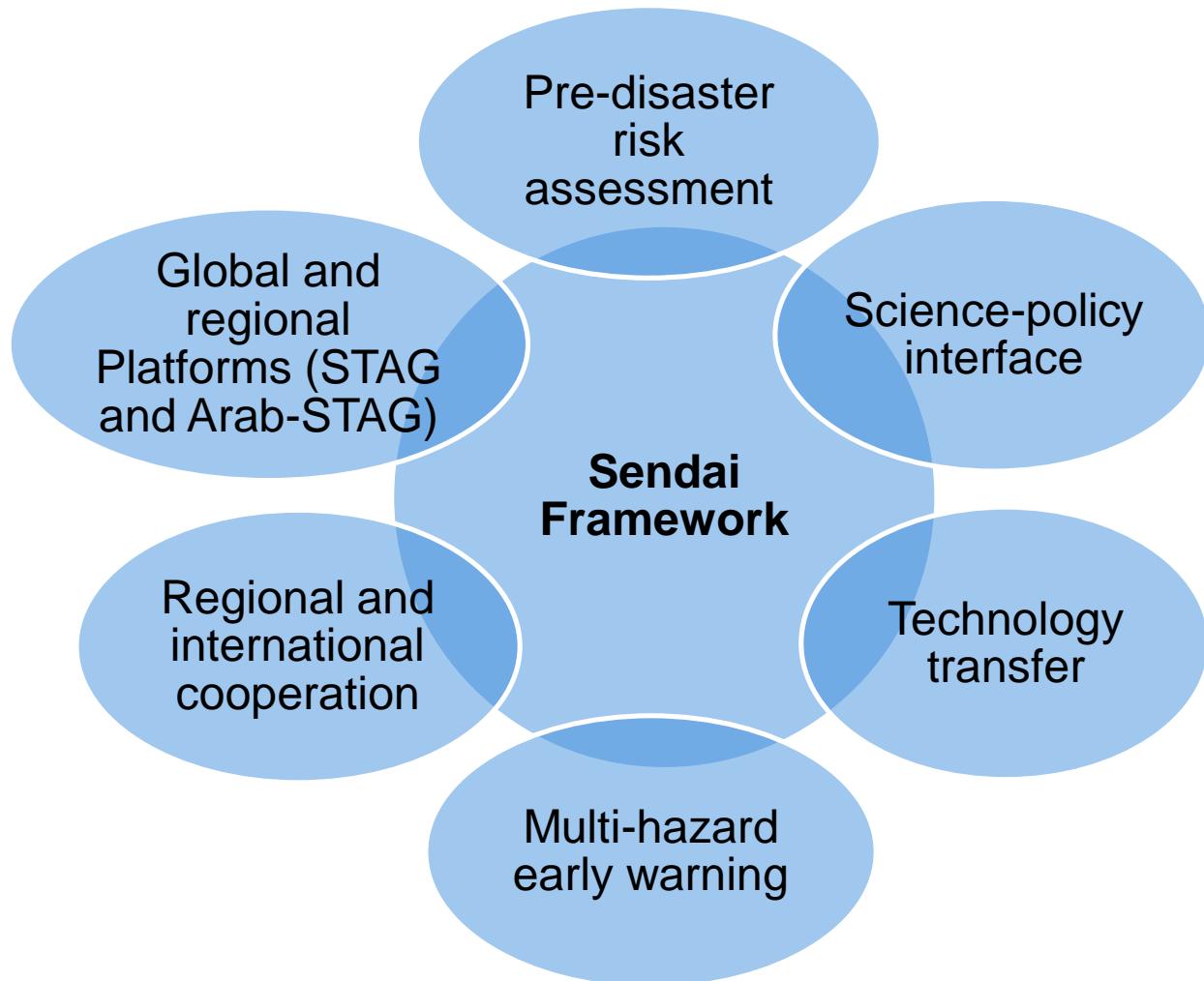
Means of Implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement



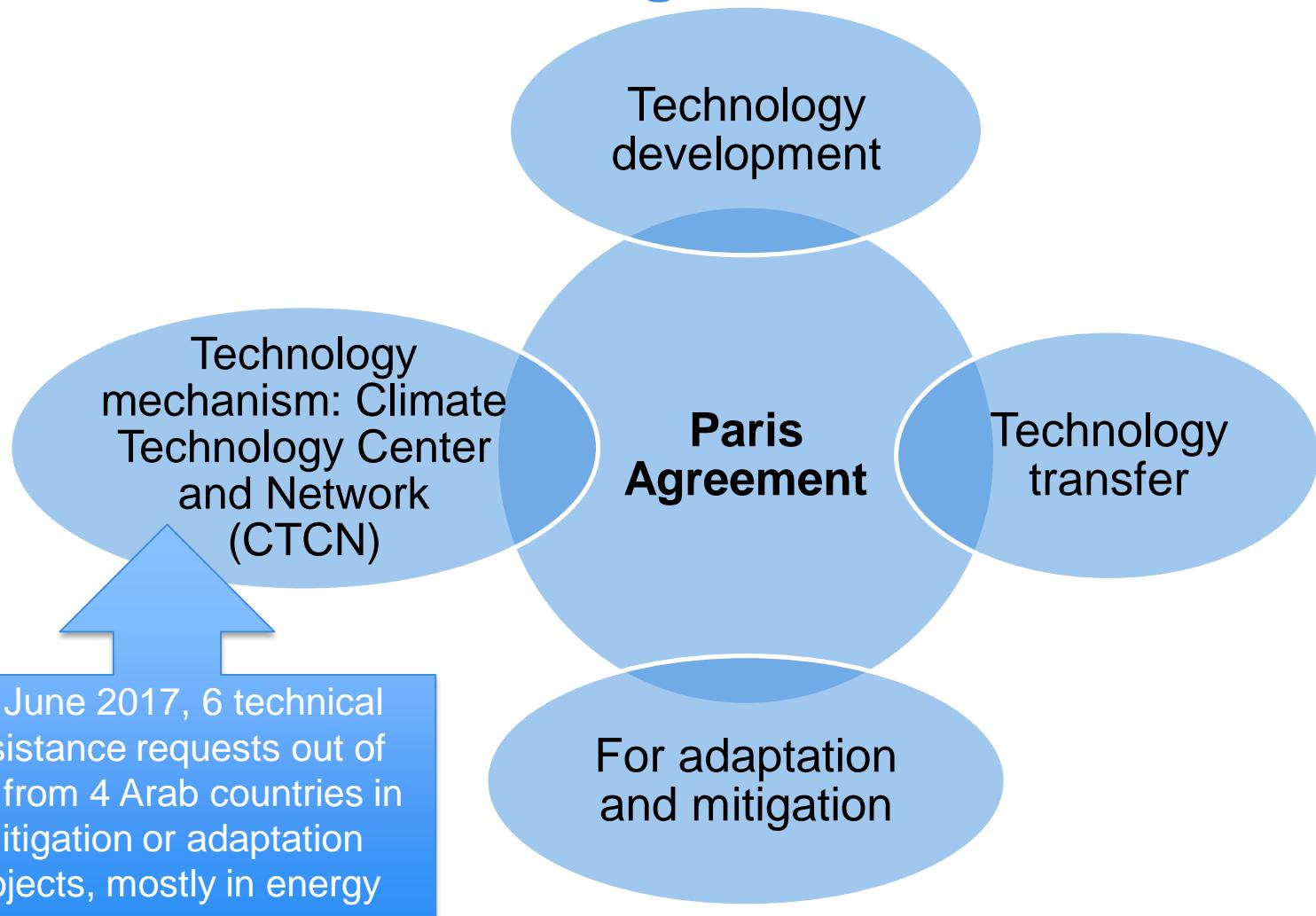
Means of Implementation – Sendai Framework & Paris Agreement

- The Sendai Framework calls for **empowering** local communities, **raising awareness** on disaster risks, developing **partnerships** at all levels, and providing **financing**, **technology transfer** and **capacity building** support to reduce risks of disaster and the number of lives and livelihoods lost to hazards.
- The Paris Agreement recognizes that developed and developing countries share common climate-related challenges, but have different abilities to adapt to climate change. Thus the Agreement calls for **technology development and transfer**, **mobilizing resources** for adaptation and mitigation and **capacity building** to enhance the capacity and ability of developing and least developed countries.

Technology in the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction



Technology in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change



Financing instruments in the Sendai Framework

Official Development Assistance

- Loans
- Grants

Resources

- Public
- Private

Mechanisms

- Disaster risk transfer and Insurance
- Risk-sharing and retention
- Financial protection

Paris Agreement: Climate Financing Instruments

Mobilization of financial resources from all sources: public, private and innovative sources

Developed countries' responsibility to provide finance

Reporting on climate financing contributions every two years

Voluntary contributions from developing countries

Financial mechanisms of the agreement

Available climate financing funds

Under UNFCCC

- Global Environment Facility (GEF):
 - Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
 - Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)

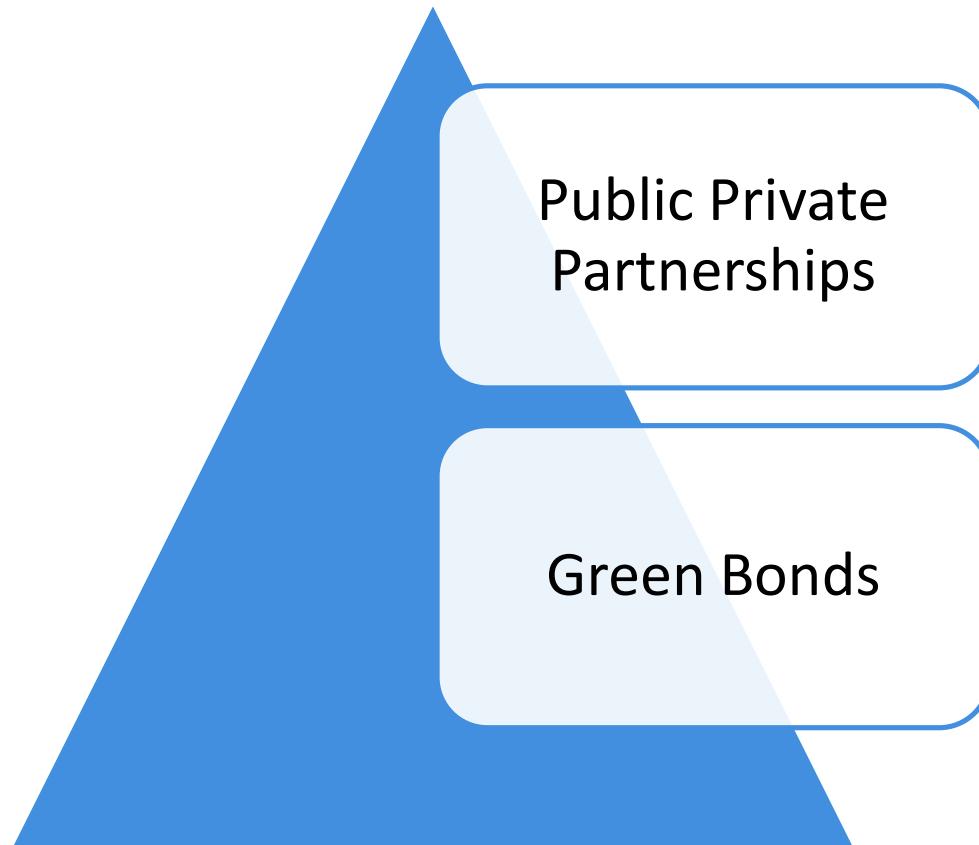
Under Kyoto Protocol

- Adaption Fund (AF)

Under UNFCCC

- Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Innovative sources of finance



Finance

- Both processes call for mobilization of financial resources from all sources including public and private sources, domestic and international sources, promote alternative sources of finance and call for the mobilization of official development assistance (ODA) from regional and international sources, including development partners, multilateral development banks, and bilateral funding institutions
- ODA takes the form of loans and grants made on a concessional basis by countries and multilateral institutions to promote economic development and welfare.

Official Development Assistance

- Donors have committed since 2002 to provide annually 0.7 per cent of their national income to aid. However, ODA from donors has almost never met the international target.
- ODA increased from US\$55 billion in 2002 to US\$174 billion in 2015.
- Funds allocated to energy generation from renewable sources received between 16 and 36 per cent of funds allocated to energy sector during this period.
- The amounts allocated to disaster prevention and preparedness are still very low, US\$1.6 million in 2002 and US\$1.2 billion in 2015.
- ODA to Arab countries from all sources witnessed an increase between 2008 and 2013 from 813 million to 1320 million respectively.
- ODA from Arab donors decreased from US\$389 million to US\$295 million between 2008 and 2013 respectively.

Capacity Building

Paris
Agreement

- Adaptive Capacity

Sendai
Framework

- Anticipatory Capacity
- Absorptive Capacity

Capacity Building in the Sendai Framework

Risk Assessment

Protection of assets

Planning processes and practices like infrastructure development, coastal zone development and settlements

Vulnerability risks

For women empowerment for preparedness

Local authorities to deal with disasters

Capacity Building in the Paris Agreement

Risk Assessment

Climate Change and hydrological Modeling

To implement adaptation and mitigation actions

To develop in-depth understanding of the agreement (binding vs non-binding clauses)

Conclusion

- The role of science and technology, finance, and capacity building is increasingly recognized as a tool to achieve effective linkages between CCA and DRR communities.
- Technological mechanisms are needed to undertake pre-disaster risk assessment, formulate decisive actions before, during, and after a disaster to save lives, reduce losses, and support recovery. Technology development and transfer are also important for strengthening climate change resilience, establishing early warning systems for different hazards and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- In terms of financial resources, both processes call for mobilization of financial resources from all sources including public and private sources, domestic and international sources, and promote alternative sources of finance, blended finance in particular.

Conclusion

- Furthermore, both frameworks stress on the importance of capacity building in dealing with climate change issues and disasters. For instance, the Paris Agreement focuses on enhancing adaptive capacity, while the Sendai Framework focuses more on building anticipatory and absorptive capacities. Capacity building is a cross-cutting issue between DRR, CCA and sustainable development processes at large.
- Regional and international coordination is particularly valuable, owing to available pool of expertise, financial and technical resources. Collaboration and partnerships are essential in order to build capacities of developing countries and to establish a reliable routine to proper measurements at the regional, national and local levels.

Recommendations

In order to support the implementation and the integration of the two agendas, Arab countries need to:

- **Receive technical support to adopt advanced tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing techniques** in developing hazard maps and developing early warning system at large;
- **Mobilize financial resources from all sources** including public and private sources, domestic and international sources, and promote alternative sources of finance to implement these agendas;
- **Call upon international and regional support** and mobilize resources to help national and local governments develop tailored financing mechanisms that can respond to national needs and specificities;
- **Explore the full potential of blended finance**, and **Mobilizing official development assistance (ODA)** from regional and international sources;
- **Enhance public awareness** on disaster risks and ways to reduce vulnerability and risks at all levels to build resilience;
- **Develop capacities** to dealing with climate change issues and disasters.

Thank you



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