



Arab CC Action plan : A framework for the regional needs

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Outline

- Introduction : Why capacities matter and what capacities matter for access to climate finance
- Drivers, challenges in needs assessments
- Coherence regional versus national
- Concluding remarks

IN COUNTRIES

Issues on Why capacities? and what capacities matter?

- **A regional analysis should factor for capacities in countries : LDCs, middle income high income (Somalia and UAE). Adjust and disaggregate the design of responses to the capacity needs**
- **In multilateral processes we are essentially referring to public institutions: Issues of overall performance/competencies, transparency and accountability, are not specific to CC and access to CF: This is why NDCs and communications are in many cases drafted by consultants (who builds their capacities?) or by support from Int'l organizations**
- **Capacities of private sector, NGOs and CSOs are missing while their role is recognized to be critical**
- **Capacities in setting the policies, implementing the policies, review/verification and evaluating, reporting**
- **Local capacities in costing for of adaptation and mitigation**
- **Capacities in resource mobilization in a competitive world, knowledge of the existing sources, projects identifications, project proposal development**
- **Capacity development should be considered as a strategy, cumulative and not ad- hoc workshops with a turn over in the beneficiaries**

Drivers of needs assessment

- Sustainable development: CC is one but Not the only one
- Macro-economic, social and environment policies and natural resources endowment (: Weight of External debt)
- Sector prioritization and sectoral development strategy
- The trend in global finance: often supply driven
- Developing NDCs; national communications progress in SDGs implementation
- Inclusiveness of the needs assessment processes: National **Climate governance issue**

Challenges in needs assessment

- Coordination and coherence: Institutions leading and coordinating the needs assessment: Gaps and overlaps with limited decision making power
- Clear earmarked sustained national budgets dedicated to capacity needs assessment
- Technical competencies are world class, policy and institutional assessment capacities are often the missing link

Glimpses of hope here and there

- Climate finance is not predictable (or not enough, more credible and predictable in bilateral. A concrete example. Example from Morocco Ministry of agriculture referring to the GCF, AF German Cooperation and Belgian Cooperation

Sectoral priorities

- Agriculture, Water, Energy , Industry, Transport, Urban Development.
- Driven by natural resources endowment scarcity, SD policies
- Market drivers
- Trends in Economic diversification: Tourism and hospitality industry, SMEs and new technologies, export oriented agriculture
- Untapped sectors : Blue economy, new energy jobs, innovation

Processes behind priorities

- Sectoral development strategies and plans
- CC and SDGs have triggered inclusive processes
- National multi-stakeholders consultations (NDCs and national communications preparations)

Opportunities for countries with a vision on needs

- To ground the technologies : capacities and enabling environment. Conditional to the commitment of DC: Technology transfer vs Expanding market for patented technologies : Desalination is a an eloquent example, Solar powered irrigation for food security
- Access to global finance will boost countries capacity to innovate in financial mechanisms that will serve the overall development and not only to fund climate incremental investments programmes : Egypt Green Bonds, Green loans by national commercial banks

Regional standpoint

Drafted in 2012
Revised in 2017



خطة العمل العربية للتعامل مع قضايا تغير المناخ

ديسمبر / كانون أول 2012

الأسبوع

مجلس التعاون رقم 39430-ع.ج.24 - 2012/12/25 الصادر عن

مجلس التعاون العربي المستقلين من قِبل القمة

زعماء الزراعة والعشيرة

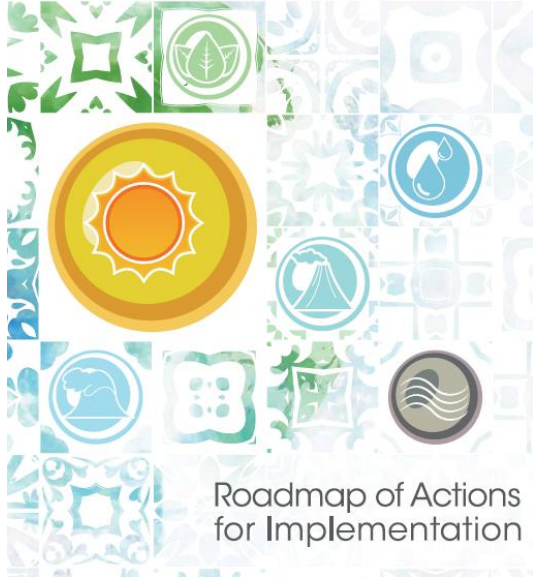
تعداد: 24-2012/12/25

نسخة محدثة سبتمبر 2017





Pan-Arab Renewable Energy Strategy 2030



Roadmap of Actions for Implementation



League of Arab States
Arab Organization for Agricultural Development



Climate change is mainstreamed in all regional strategies and in action plans



General Secretariat
Economic Department
Technical Secretariat of the Arab Ministerial Water Council



League of Arab States



Arab Strategy For Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2030



Arab Regional Strategic Plan

**Arab Strategy for Water Security
in the Arab Region**

**to Meet the Challenges and Future Needs
for Sustainable Development**

2010-2030

Communalities and contingencies in strategies and action plans

- **Recognition of CC impacts as a key challenge to sustainable development: Development under tougher conditions.**
- **Adaptation and mitigation.**
- **Adaptation is clearly set as a priority for the region. Mitigation mostly conditional to CF- Flow.**
- **Differential progress in mainstreaming CC. Nuancing the country needs while taking a regional stand.**
- **Dedicated institutions **to coordinate climate action** in most countries, LAS at the regional level with partners**
- **Faster progress in assessment of impact compared to implementing CC policies.**

Arab Climate Change Action plan

- A master document for climate action in the region under the CAMRE 2012 revised in 2017
- Timeframe : 10 years
- Drafted based on countries demands and international guiding documents
- Sets strategic choices, priorities, targets and needs.
- Taking into considerations all sectors priorities
- Inclusive, as .gov .com and .org took part in the preparation process and are committed to partake the implementation
- A compilation of 18 priority projects outlines covering all sectors, pending on funding. Some are already in implementation

Objectives

- **General** : To take adequate measures to address CC impact and limit its impacts: Political, social, economic and environmental
- **Strategic:**
 - 1. preparedness through adaptation
 - 2. Voluntary contribution to mitigation in line with International efforts to reduce emissions within the Int'l convention and agreement. Conditional to commitments of DC to provide CF CD and TT.
 - 3. Protection of the natural resources and livelihoods from CC impacts
 - 4. Enhance the pace of SD implementation
 - 5. Strengthen the capacities of national and regional institutions to address CC impacts
 - 6. Creating the enabling environment to enhance regional and Int'l cooperation to support and serve the national programs

Implementation programmes

I. Adaptation

- Modeling and Impact assessment
- DRR plans
- CD
- Sectoral Adaptation programs
 - Land use and biodiversity
 - Agriculture and Forests
 - Economic Diversification
 - Housing and Construction
 - Tourism
 - Population and human settlements
 - Oceans

Implementation programmes

I. Mitigation

- **Voluntary and aligned with countries development objectives and priorities (and rights)**
- **Assess and monitor the GHG emissions across sectors**
- **Identify mitigation scenarios and policy choices accordingly**
- **Alignment of national and regional objectives**
- **CD**
 - **Land use and biodiversity**
 - **Forests and agriculture**
 - **Sustainable industries**
 - **Energy**
 - **Transport**
 - **Housing and construction**
 - **Mines**

Implementation programmes

III. Cross cutting actions

- **Awareness**
- **Gender mainstreaming in CC policies and strategies**

Finance

- Int'l Climate Finance mechanisms
- Development Banks
- National Budget, National Banks and Equities
- Regional Development Funds, Pan Arab
Specialized agencies
- Private Sector

Other means of implementation

- Technology transfer
- Institutional and regulatory frameworks
- National CC committees
- Regional CC working group
- Clear definition of stakeholders: gov com org

M & E

- The Technical Secretariat of the CAMRE tasked to report to ministerial council on progress in the AP implementation



Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

Comprehensive Analysis on the
Energy Sector for Arab Countries

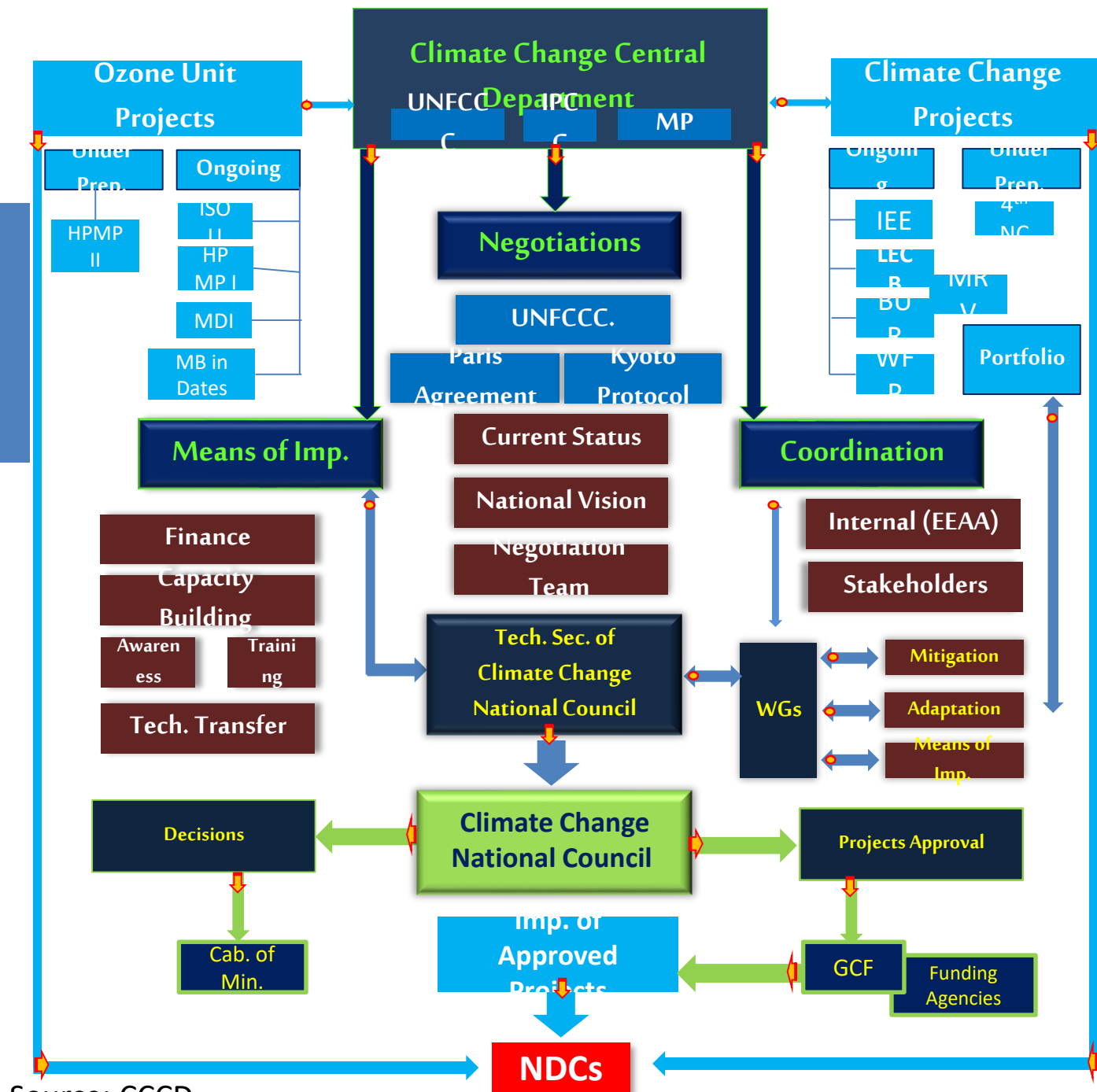
First Edition

Regional Vs National scales

- **Regional processes and documents are guiding not binding**
- **The processes in addressing CC at regional and national levels are complementary and not competing or mutually exclusive: CC impacts are regional/global by nature and shall be addressed better/effectively in a regional framework**
- **Regional approach is enhancing elements in the regional integration (Economic and political)**
- **Regional coordination is key to global climate negotiations : Arab Negotiators Group achievement in Paris agreement and beyond: A lab case with excellent leadership and consistent support from countries and partners.**

Egypt

NDC Process: Institutional structure



Source: CCCD

Arab Centre for Climate Change Policies (ACCCP)



The Arab Centre for Climate Change Policies was established pursuant to resolution 329 (XXX) adopted at the 30th ESCWA Ministerial Session (Beirut, 28 June 2018)

The ACCCP aims to strengthen the capacity of Arab States to better understand and address the implications of climate change for sustainable development in the Arab region

ACCCP - Five pillars of work

Technical Assistance & Advisory Services

Development Planning

Assessment & Adaptation

Mitigation

National Determined Contributions

Disaster Risk Reduction

Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening

Climate Modeling in Key Sectors (Water, Agriculture, Ecosystems, People)

Negotiations

Finance & Technology Transfer

Research & Applied Case Studies

Regional Platforms & Policy Dialogue

Arab Group of Negotiators (under CAMRE)

Regional Preparations for Global Agreements

Arab Climate Outlook Forum

Stakeholder Engagement

Integrated Responses

WEF Security Nexus

Science-Policy Interface

Vulnerable Groups

Means of Implementation

Access to Regional Knowledge

RICCAR Regional Knowledge Hub

Intergovernmental Process & Stakeholders Support

GIS Tools & Applications

Data & Analysis to inform Policy

Concluding remarks

- Capacities to access Finance are key, **yet** capacities are also needed to forge and implement national policies that serve national and regional priorities in sustainable development, (Linking CF to SDGs, Sendai, and Un Habitat 2030)
- Capacities for mitigation and for adaptation are equally important
- Gaps in capacities of relevance to the global negotiation processes are an urgent need for the region: oceans/Blue economy, counting and use of metrics, Review and reporting as an example
- Obligations to preserve the planet and Right to sustainable development are equally important
- LAS is committed to carry on and support countries on the implementation of the Regional Climate Finance strategy beyond the NBF project

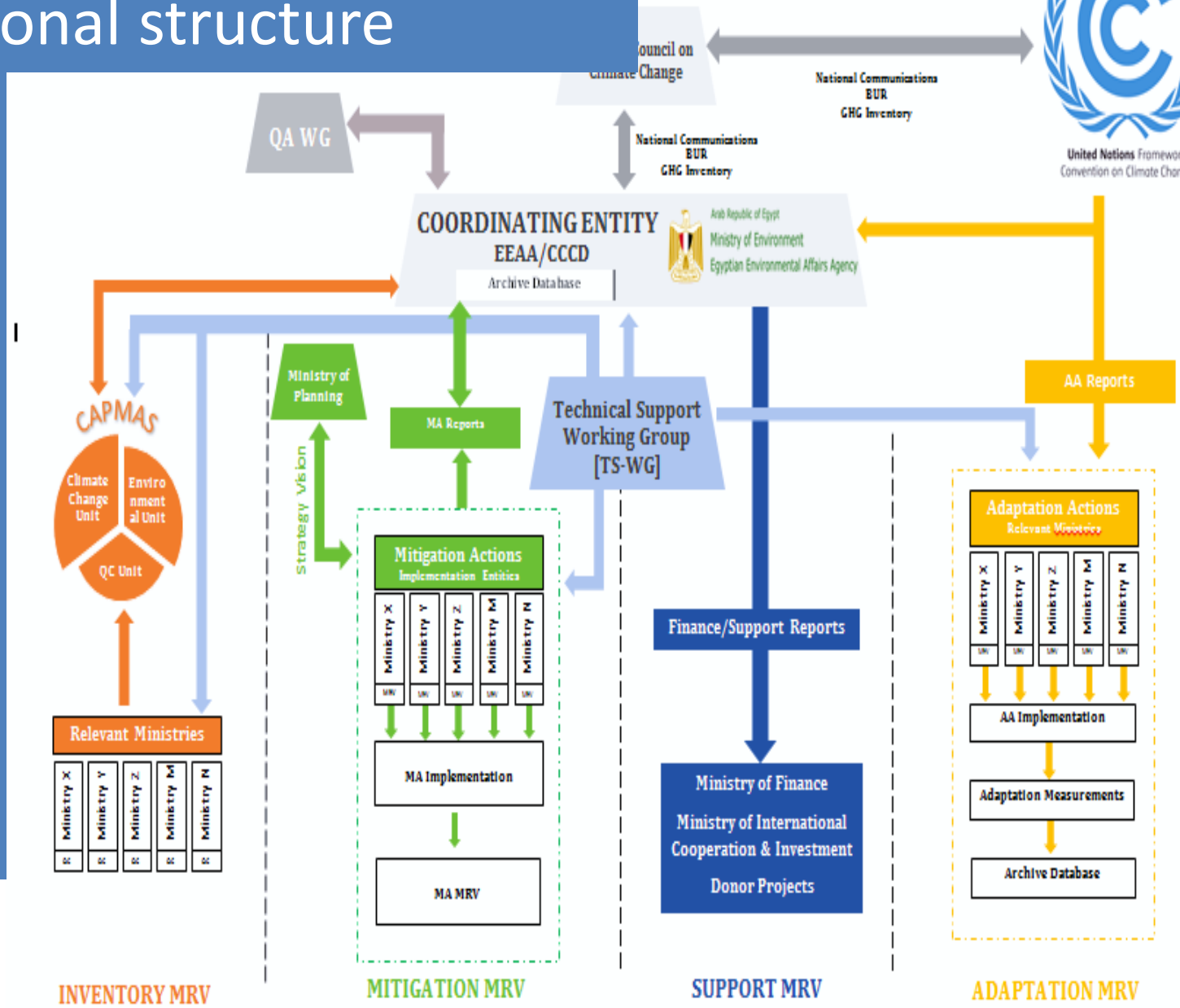
Algeria: Institutional structure in charge of CC governance

- **The Climate Change Directory (DCC)** of the Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Energies, placed under the supervision of the DGEDD,
- **The National Climate Comitee (NCC)** officially installed in 2015 by the prime minister; composed of representative and experts of High level of 18 ministerial departments , in charge of the monitoring and evaluation of the policies, strategies, programs and national action plans related to the climate change;
- **Scientific and Technical Institutionnal stakeholders:** agencies and/or scientific and technical organisms, of different legal status and departments as national weather Office (ONM), General Directorate of Forest (DGF), National Agency of Water Resources (ANRH), the Algerian Space Agency (ASAL), various Research centers and institutions (CDER, INRAA, INRF, CRSTRA, ITDAS, ITGC... which developed with national and international partners, many projects related to the CC on water harvesting, water use efficiency, no tillage, drain water use, selection of new varieties/crops, solar pumping, land degradation topics, plant and animal health and transboundaries issues etc.

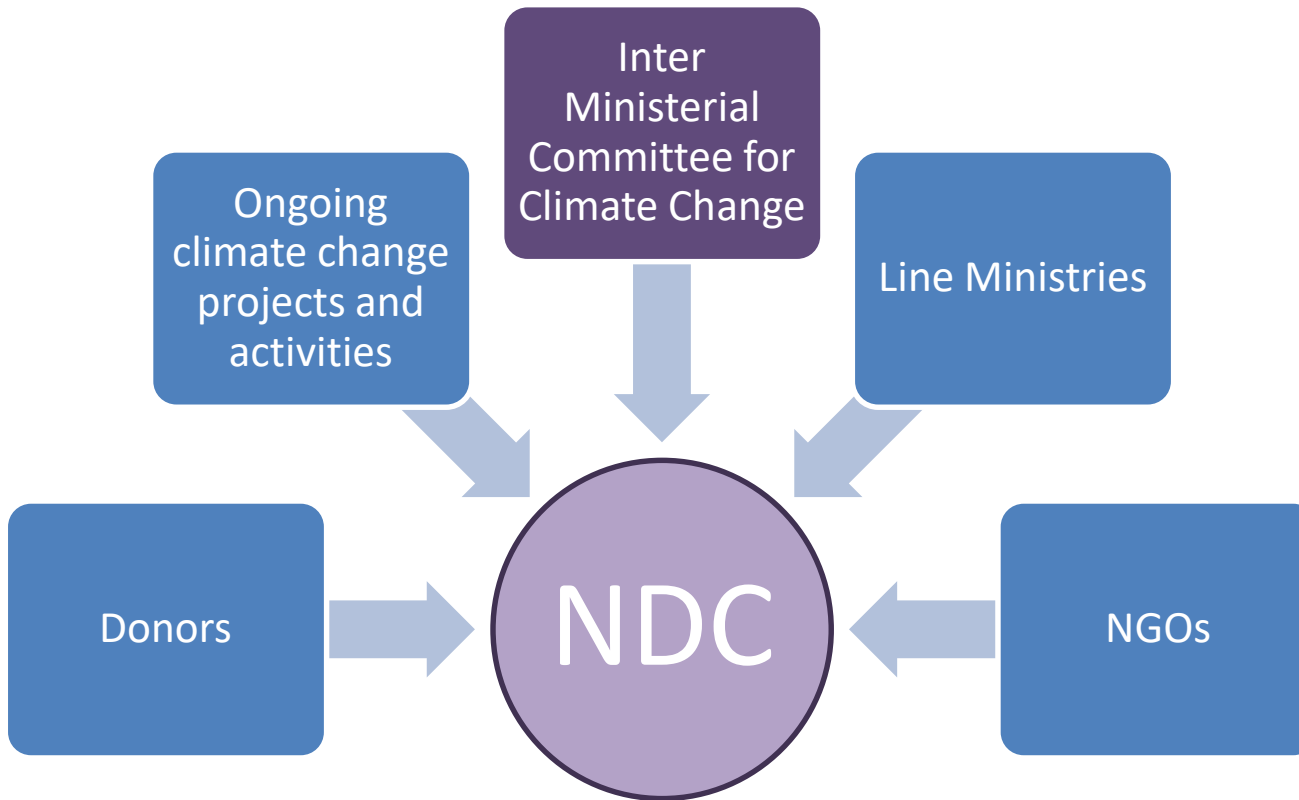
Egypt NDC Process: Institutional structure



MRV
Proposal of Institutional Setup Concept



Yemen : Implementation Partners Roles and responsibilities:



Yemen needs

- Building the technical and functional capacities for implementation and action in the agriculture sectors.
- Tracking the resources that developed countries have committed to provide under the Paris Agreement, including financial, technological and capacity support.
- Mobilizing investment in the development of the agriculture sectors, and support the private investment in sustainable, climate-smart agricultural development.
- Developing the capacity to strengthen technical skills to collect data and estimate emissions in the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use sectors.
- Providing with the new tools and guidelines in analyzing the impacts of climate change, planning appropriate responses to these impacts and meeting new national reporting requirements.
- Supporting for the compliance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.

Yemen 2: NDC Activities in Agriculture and Water

- Promotion and scale-up the use of solar photovoltaic (PV) water pumping systems for irrigation;
- Plan and implement proper land resources management programs.
- Livelihood approaches for integrating natural resources management and preservation of sensitive ecosystems;
- Promotion and scale-up of rainwater harvesting to reduce climate induced water shortage;
- Promoting agriculture drought management as well as sustainable crop and livestock management;
- Disaster risk management including flood and drought management.

Morocco: Mesures d'atténuation de l'objectif inconditionnel du Département de l'Agriculture réalisées dans le cadre du PMV

| Action | Description |
|---|--|
| Programme oléicole à l'horizon 2020 | Plantation de 447000 hectares d'oliviers dans les zones inadaptées aux cultures annuelles, afin de lutter contre l'érosion des sols et l'amélioration des revenus des petits agriculteurs |
| Programme arboriculture fruitière (hors agrumes et hors olivier) à l'horizon 2020 | Plantation d'arbres fruitiers sur 160 000 hectares afin d'améliorer et de diversifier les revenus des agriculteurs surtout en zones fragiles de montagne |
| Programme de plantation des agrumes à l'horizon 2020 | Plantation d'agrumes sur 45000 hectares afin d'améliorer le revenu des agriculteurs et les recettes à l'export |
| Programme de plantation de cactus à l'horizon 2020 | Végétalisation des terres nues ou érodées par plantation de 128 600 ha de cactus en zones arides, résultant en une amélioration du revenu des petits exploitants agricoles et des coopératives féminines |
| Programme de palmier dattier à l'horizon 2020 | plantation de 3 millions de palmier dattiers afin d'améliorer la productivité des oasis, de lutter contre la désertification et l'exode rural des jeunes |
| Programme national de développement des parcours et des flux de transhumants 1ère tranche à 2020 | Développement des terres de parcours afin de lutter contre la désertification du pays, améliorer le revenu des éleveurs et protéger la biodiversité |

Oman: Implementation barriers

| No. | Barrier (What) | Responsibility (Why and Who) |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | National coordination | MAF, MRMWR, MECA, WPA |
| 2 | Improving agricultural extension services | MAF, Oman Farmers Association, Oman Water Society |
| 3 | Capacity development | MAF, MRMWR, MECA, WPA Oman Farmers Association, Oman Water Society |
| 4 | Continued investment | |

Oman 2: Overcoming the barriers

| NDC commitments/projects | key ways in which FAO can provide support |
|---|---|
| Income per unit of water used in agriculture maximized:- sound land and water use planning | Capacity building |
| Capture, re-use and storage capacity of water for agriculture increased:- <i>Comparative study with policy options for a series of available technologies</i> | Capacity building |
| Improve Soil fertility:- <i>soil and water mapping</i> | Capacity building |

Tunisia

| NDC Commitment | Status of implementation |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water transfers and artificial recharge This measure provides for the reinforcement of infrastructures through the connection of dams, the duplication of transfer lines and the creation of new storage facilities. | <p>The possibility of transferring part of the surplus water from the extreme north, estimated at 400 Mm³ / year, to the center of the country at the level of Kairouan, is currently under study. A national program for the artificial recharge of aquifers is also initiated by considering surface water (which has increased from 66.2 Mm³ in 1996 to 30.52 Mm³ in 2015) or treated wastewater</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agricultural water management on the territory. | <p>The conservation of water and soil has been the subject of a new strategy integrating the impact of climate change. Adaptation measures are also being initiated in the agricultural sector to reduce the demand for water, such as the use of conservation agriculture.</p> |

THANK YOU