



ITU-CITET Regional Training Workshop on ICT and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Arab Region

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# Session 3: Roles of Stakeholders

Dr Dave Faulkner and Dr Keith Dickerson





# Objectives



To identify the stakeholders in ICT&CC. To raise awareness of the need for a multi-stakeholder participation to implement international agreements on combating climate change. The roles of these stakeholders are covered:

- CITET-Tunis
- UNFCCC and COP
- UNEP
- WSIS
- UNDP
- ITU Smart Sustainable Development Model (SSDM)



STUDENTS





# ICTs & Climate Change: Who should care?



**ITUW TDC**  
BUENOS AIRES 2017  
9-20 October



carbonnavigator



Review





# Full range of Stakeholders in ICT & Climate Change



- Energy Policy Makers and Regulators
- Telecoms Policy Makers and Regulators
- IT Policy Makers and Regulators
- Transport Policy Makers and Regulators
- Environmental Policy Makers and Regulators
- Telecoms Service Providers
- IT Service Providers
- City Planners/Administrations
- Many others...





# ***CITET: Tunis International Center for Environmental Technologies***





# CITET “What is it?”



- A public institution and part of the Ministry of Environment, created in June 1996
- Committed to develop Tunisian qualifications for a better mastery of environmental technologies in order to ensure a sustainable development in Tunisia and in the Arab and Mediterranean region.
- It plays a fundamental role in environmental upgrading of enterprises to fulfil national and international standards and enhance their competitiveness.



# CITET's core missions and activities



- Providing technical assistance to enterprises in setting up environmental management systems and ensuring an improved management of their wastes.
- Training and building human and institutional capacities in the field of environmental protection.
- Environmental evaluation and analysis in accordance with national and international standards.
- Streamlining, transfer and innovation of eco-technologies and promotion of clean technologies.
- Collection and dissemination of environmental information through a wide range of products.
- Promotion of regional and international cooperation.





# CITET's Goal and Partners



- CITET's goal is boosting cooperation at the regional and international levels through the implementation of joint research projects and collaborative projects with similar centres, concluding memorandums of understanding, building cooperative networks, etc.
  - National partners: Public and Private Organizations, Universities, Research Centres, Industrial companies, NGOs and all users of eco-technologies.
  - International partners: GTZ, WB, EU, UNIDO, UNEP, JICA, AFD, SOUTH KOREA, Inwent, Arab and African Countries, among others.





# CITET's Strategy on Climate Change #1



- In spite of contributing little to global emissions of greenhouse gases, Tunisia is expected to participate in the international efforts to attenuate, within a collective perspective, global warming to 2°C by 2030.
- Tunisia to opt for a proactive policy of controlling energy (and emissions) without compromising its development objectives.
- Recognizing these challenges, Tunisia was among the first countries to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002.
- Many initiatives have been undertaken by the Tunisian authorities supported by international cooperation
  - These now require coherence and as a consequence the establishment of a National Strategy on Climate Change (NSCC), which takes into account the new challenges and directions of the post-revolutionary Tunisia.





## CITET's Strategy on Climate Change #2



- A reduction target of approximately 60% of carbon intensity by 2030 compared to 2012 and 2050.
- It is a voluntary policy to achieve the stabilization of emissions.





***NEXT***  
***UNFCCC: United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change***





# The RIO Convention and the UNFCCC



At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) - better known as "Earth Summit of Rio" - three international treaties were announced:

- **The Nations Framework Convention Climate Change, UNFCCC**
- **The Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCBD**
- **The Convention to Combat Desertification UNCCD.**

Together, they have been known since then as the Rio Convention.





# United Nations Convention on Climate Change



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

- With 196 Parties, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has near universal membership and is the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which has been ratified by 192 of the UNFCCC Parties.
- It was created at UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.
- The ultimate objective of both treaties is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.
- The Convention provides a framework within which governments can work together to carry out new policies and programs that will have broad implications for the way people live and work.
- One of first tasks was to establish national inventories of GHG emissions and removals, used to create 1990 benchmark levels for Annex I countries and for their commitment to GHG reductions.



# UNFCCC Implementation Path #1



1988

Establishment of **The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ( IPCC )**

1990

First IPCC assessment report is published, with a request for a global treaty.

1992

Rio Conventions are signed at the Earth Summit in Rio

1995

First Conference of the Parties ( COP 1 ) is held in Berlin

1996

The Secretariat of the Convention starts to monitor and support actions

1997

The Kyoto Protocol is officially adopted at COP 3



# UNFCCC Implementation Path #2



2001	At COP 7, detailed rules to implement the Kyoto Protocol are adopted
2004	Buenos Aires Work Program on adaptation and response is agreed.
2005	The <u>Kyoto Protocol</u> comes into force
2006	The <u>Nairobi Work Program</u> is adopted
2007	IPCC release <u>Fourth Assessment Report</u> ; <u>Bali Roadmap</u> agreed at COP 13.
2010	At COP16, <u>Cancun Agreements</u> , with formalized commitments are adopted





# The Kyoto Protocol



- The Kyoto Protocol (KP) is an international agreement administered by the UNFCCC.
- The Protocol was adopted at the third Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP-3), held in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997.
- Although the Protocol shares the objective and institutions of the Convention the major distinction between the two is that while the Convention encourages industrialized countries to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Protocol commits them to do so, establishing legally binding targets and defining three innovative market-based “flexible mechanisms” (emissions trading, clean development mechanism and joint implementation) to stimulate green investments and help reduce emissions in a cost-effective way.







# Nairobi Work Plan #1



In 2006 (at COP-12), parties concluded the initial list of activities to be undertaken under the program, which was then referred as the “*Nairobi Work Program on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change*” (NWP)





# Nairobi Work Plan #2



- The NWP was established as a five-year work Program under the UNFCCC **Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice** (SBSTA) to assist all parties, especially least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS),
  - to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and
  - to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.
- The NWP provides a structured framework for knowledge sharing and collaboration among Parties and organizations.
- ITU is a partner of the NWP.





# Conference of the Parties (COP)



- The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.
- Next: “COP 23” is in Bonn in 2017. It is the UN climate change conference (6 - 17 November 2017) where governments will convene to discuss next steps after the 2015 Paris agreement
  - There is a regular calendar of events leading up to COP23 mostly in Bonn, Germany. See
  - [http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc\\_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2017](http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2017)





# Conference of the Parties (COP)



1995	COP 1, Berlin Germany	The Berlin Mandate: establish a process to negotiate strengthened commitments for developed countries
1996	COP 2, Geneva, Switzerland	Geneva Ministerial Declaration - noted, but not adopted.
1997	COP 3, Kyoto, Japan	The Kyoto Protocol was adopted
1998	COP 4, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Buenos Aires Plan of Action, focusing on strengthening the financial mechanism was adopted
1999	COP 5, Bonn, Germany	Bonn Agreements to help developing countries tabled but not adopted
2000	COP 6, The Hague, Netherlands	Bonn Agreements agreed, including capacity-building for developing countries and technology transfer
2001	COP 6, Bonn, Germany (resumed)	
2001	COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco	Package deal, including rules for ensuring compliance with commitments





# COP/CMP\*



2002	COP 8, New Delhi, India	Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development - reiterated need
2003	COP 9, Milan, Italy	Decisions on institutions and procedures of the Kyoto Protocol; strengthen financial mechanisms
2004	COP 10, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Decisions on technology transfer/development, land use, financial mechanism
2005	COP 11/CMP 1, Montreal, Canada	Capacity building, technology development /transfer, impact on LDCs, financial issues
2006	COP 12/CMP 2, Nairobi, Kenya	Nairobi Work Program on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation
2007	COP 13/CMP 3, Bali, Indonesia	Bali Roadmap, including Bali Action Plan, as a two-year process for an ambitious CC agreement
2008	COP 14/CMP 4, Poznań, Poland	launched Adaptation Fund thru a 2% levy on CDM projects

\* Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol





# COP/CMP\*



2009	COP 15/CMP 5, Copenhagen, DK	Copenhagen Accord; goal of limiting max global average temp increase to less than 2 degrees
2010	COP 16/CMP 6, Cancún, Mexico	Cancun Agreements; mechanism to boost climate-friendly technology; establish Green Climate Fund
2011	COP 17/CMP 7, Durban, S. Africa	Commit to adopt a universal agreement by 2015. Agreed 2 <sup>nd</sup> commitment period of Kyoto Protocol
2012	COP 18/CMP 8, Doha, Qatar	Set out timetable for new agreement; concluded Bali Action Plan
2013	COP 19/CMP 9, Warsaw, Poland	Decisions to advance the Durban Platform, the Green Climate Fund and Long-Term Finance
2014	COP 20/CMP 10, Lima, Peru	
2015	COP 21/CMP 11, Paris, France	Agreement on global climate agreement, committing to max 2 C; national commitments

\* Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol





# UNFCCC Recent Headlines



- Xi Jinping Is Set for a Big Gamble With China's Carbon Trading Market(23<sup>rd</sup> June 2017)
  - As other countries look to China to take the lead in fighting global warming after President Trump's rejection of the Paris climate agreement, President Xi Jinping is pushing ahead with an ambitious plan to build the world's largest market for carbon emissions permits
- China-California Pacts Show How States And Nations Can Win On Climate Under Trump (22<sup>nd</sup> June 2017)
  - The Paris Agreement is an overwhelming global consensus to fight climate change—with only Syria and Nicaragua failing to sign on—but Donald Trump's announcement he intends to withdraw America from the accord threatens climate action.





# Example of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) - Tunisia



- Vulnerabilities
  - temperature increases,
  - reduced precipitation,
  - rising sea levels
  - floods and droughts
- Mitigation targets (Energy Sector is emphasised)
  - reduction in primary energy demand of 30 per cent by 2030 compared to the baseline scenario
  - penetration rate of 30 per cent for renewable energies in electricity production







# United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)



- UNEP is the UN agency that assists developing countries to implement environmentally sound policies and practice.
- Set up in June 1972, headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Covers a wide range of issues regarding the atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, environmental governance and green economy.
- Played a significant role in developing international environmental conventions, promoting environmental science and information and illustrating the way those can be implemented in conjunction with policy.
- WMO and UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988.





## UNEP Press Release



African governments commit to investing in green innovation to boost continent's development (June 19, 2017) promoting external cooperation on:

- Climate change, healthy oceans, pollution and drought on the agenda of African environment ministers' meeting
- African governments to invest heavily in innovative solutions to continent's environmental woes
- Investment in fighting pollution could bring Africa significant savings for development





# World Summit on the Information Society

UN General Assembly Resolution 56/183 endorsed holding of a World Summit on the Information Society.

## Rationale:

Recognizing the importance of the revolution in ICTs as a means of shaping the future of the world and in achieving the development goals outlined in the Millennium Declaration, world leaders decided that a global vision and a global dialogue were needed to build the framework of an all-inclusive and equitable Information Society.



Source: [https://www.itu.int/net/wsis/basic/faqs\\_answer.asp?lang=en&faq\\_id=65](https://www.itu.int/net/wsis/basic/faqs_answer.asp?lang=en&faq_id=65)





# WSIS



## Geneva Phase: 10-12 December 2003

- The objective is to develop and foster clear statements of political will and take concrete steps to establish the foundations for an Information Society for all, reflecting all the different interests at stake.
- Geneva Declaration of Principles and Action Plan adopted in December 2003.

## Tunis Phase: 16-18 November 2005

- Objective to implement Geneva's Plan of Action and find solutions and reach agreements in on Internet governance and financing mechanisms.
- Tunis Commitment and Agenda adopted on 18 November 2005.





## Outcome



WSIS has proven to be an efficient mechanism for coordination of multi-stakeholder implementation activities, information exchange, creation of knowledge, sharing of best practices and continues to provide assistance in developing multi-stakeholder and public/private partnerships to advance development goals. This forum provided structured opportunities to network, learn and participate in multi-stakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation

Source: <https://www.itu.int/net/wsis/>





# Follow-Up



- Since 2005, there have been a number of events and gatherings to monitor developments and implementation of key agreements, notably the yearly WSIS Forums.
- The WSIS Forum 2017 was held from the 12-16 June 2017 at the ITU Headquarters in Geneva. This year the Forum attracted more than 2000 WSIS Stakeholders from more than 163 (up by 23 since 2015) countries.
- Participants came together to share experiences, knowledge and perspectives; and to announce new tools and initiatives to use ICTs to advance the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in such critical areas as ICT-centric innovation, accessibility, gender equality, youth empowerment, e-health and cyber security among many others
- 345 projects nominated for WSIS Prizes 2017...



Source: <https://www.itu.int/net/wsis/>





## WSIS Example: 3 Prize Winners from the Arab Region



### Categories and winners

- The role of government and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development
  - *Winner: Adqar's e-safe school online safety, Kalifa Empowerment Program for Students, UAE*
- Enabling environment
  - *Winner: Egypt's National Program for ICT Accessibility in Education for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Egypt*
- E-learning
  - *Winner: E-learning and Virtual Classroom System, Kuwait University, Kuwait*

<https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/prizes/2017/>





# ITU Smart Sustainable Development Model (SSDM) Initiative

- The Smart Sustainable Development Model Initiative (SSDM) seeks to ensure that information and communication technologies are used for both development and for disaster management with the aim of improving the lives of millions of people across the globe



Working Groups:

WG on the Volunteers for Emergency Telecommunications (VET)

WG on the Global Emergency Fund for Rapid Response (GEF)

WG on the Regulatory toolkit and guidelines







# ITU Smart Sustainable Development Model (SSDM) Initiative-Actions



## M-POWERING

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**m-Powering Development for a Better Tomorrow** is an innovative and unique ITU initiative. Our goal is to extend the benefits of mobile telephony to all strata of society, in order to build a truly inclusive information society, with special focus on remote rural and underserved areas.

## ITU ACADEMY

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The **ITU Academy** will work with ITU members, stakeholders and partners to shape the human capacity-building agenda and determine priorities. At an operational level, it will provide access to resources and a platform for the transfer of knowledge.

## SMART SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

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The **Smart Sustainable Development Model initiative** aims at linking rural telecommunications development for general communications, business, education health and banking to **disaster risk reduction and disaster management initiatives**, to ensure an optimal use of technology and avoid duplication of efforts and investments.

## CONNECT THE WORLD

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ITU and partners are organizing a series of Regional Summits to mobilize resources and forge partnerships. Learn more about the **Connect the World** series of events and partner with ITU to support its Global Development Initiatives.





## ITU-SSDM Initiative - Example ITU Academy

- Manages the development of a coherent ITU training and development strategy, reflecting the demands of its members and stakeholders
- Manages the design of training resources and coordinate training delivery.
  - As such, it offers a single point of entry to all ITU human capacity-building resources, with an on-line catalogue as a navigation tool for users and interested parties.



### UPCOMING TRAININGS

28 Jun - 30 Jun

#### [Information Security Management and Compliance i...](#)

This course enables participants to develop the expertise needed to support a telecommunication org...

03 Jul - 30 Jul

#### [Mitigacion del cambio Climatico y las TIC \(Basico\)](#)

El objetivo principal de este curso es dar a conocer el uso de las Telecomunicaciones y TIC para re...

03 Jul - 31 Jul

#### [Spectrum Management Training Programme - OM1](#)

The African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI), invites applications for the Spe...

