### **Regional Cooperation for Climate Change Adaptation in the Arab Region**

6<sup>th</sup> Beirut Water Week, Beirut 27- 29 March 2017

Economic And Social Commission For Western Asia



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UNITED NATIONS

### Outline

- Climate Change Impact and Vulnerability Assessment
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Supporting Arab States in Climate Change Negotiations
- Governance for Climate Change Adaptation

### UN & LAS Inter-Governmental Resolutions calling for Climate Change Assessment in the Arab Region

Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change CAMRE 2007

ESCWA Ministerial Session Resolutions on Climate Change, Rio+20 follow-up 2008, 2012, 2014

Arab Economic and Social Summit Resolution on Water & Climate Change Project 2009

Arab Ministerial Water Council Resolutions 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016

Arab Permanent Committee for Meteorology Resolutions 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015,

2016

ACSAD Agricultural Board of Directors Resolution 2013, 2014, 2015

Environment

Foreign Affairs & Planning

Water

Met

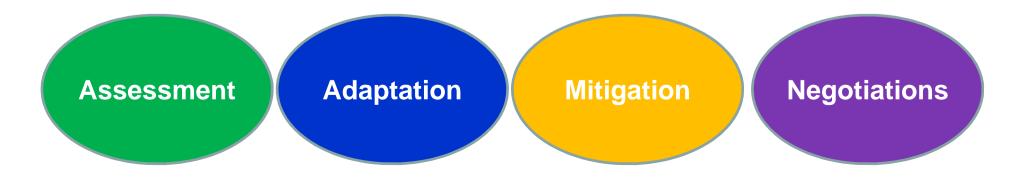
Agriculture

DRR

# Climate Change Assessment

Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR)

To assess the impact of climate change on freshwater resources in the Arab Region through a consultative and integrated regional initiative that seeks to identify the socio-economic and environmental vulnerability caused by climate change impacts on water resources based on regional specificities.



## **RICCAR Partnerships**

#### **Implementing Partners**



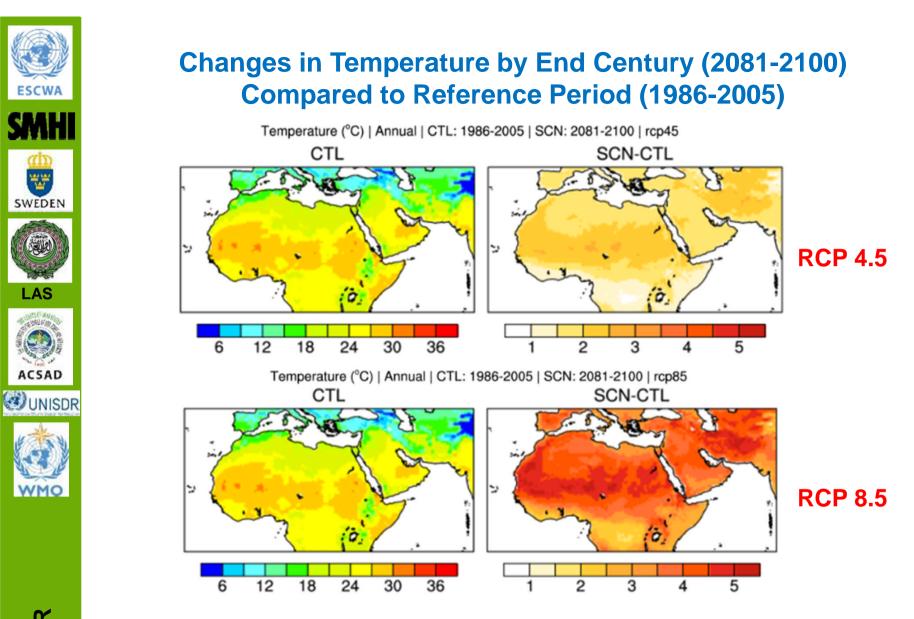
- King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) - KSA
- Climate Services Center (CSC) Germany

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

SWEDEN

cooperation

DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



- The general change of temperature towards the end of the century shows an increase between 1 to 3°C in RCP 4.5 and 2 to 5°C with RCP 8.5.
- The areas showing higher increase are in the Sahara area in North Africa and East Africa, including Morocco and Mauritania.

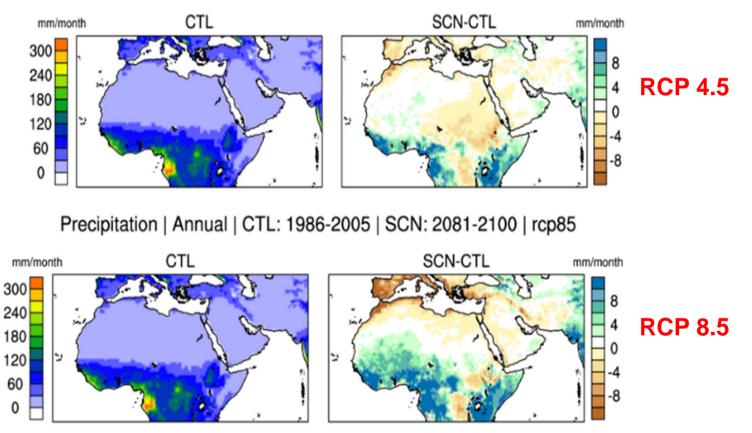
RICCAR

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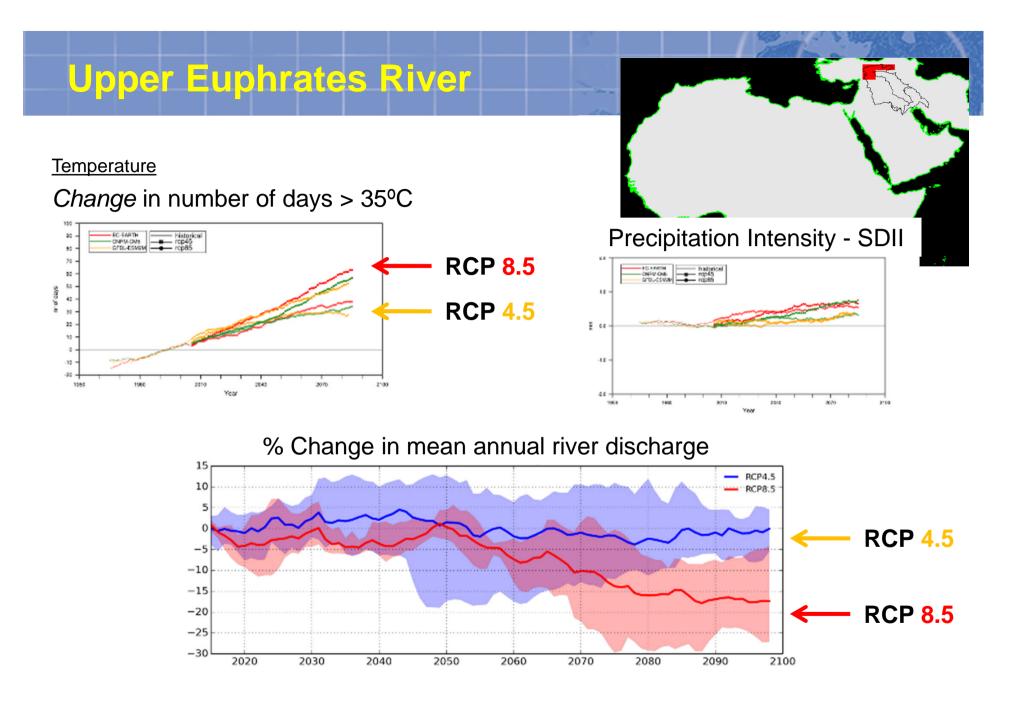


#### Changes in Precipitation by End Century (2081-2100) Compared to Reference Period (1986-2005)

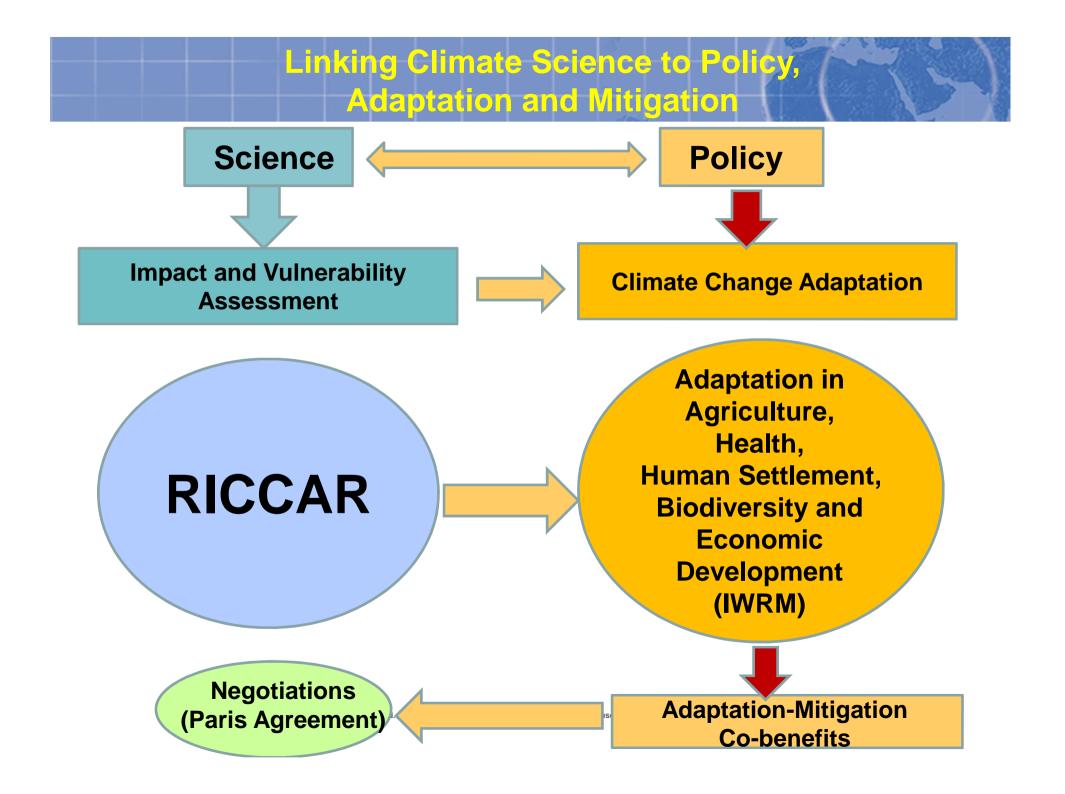
Precipitation | Annual | CTL: 1986-2005 | SCN: 2081-2100 | rcp45



- RICCAR
- Both scenarios show a reduction in average precipitation reaching 8-10 mm per month in the coastal areas of the Arab/MENA Domain
- Reduction is mainly observed around the Atlas Mountains in the West and the upper Euphrates and Tigris River Basin in the East.







## Climate Change Adaptation through IWRM

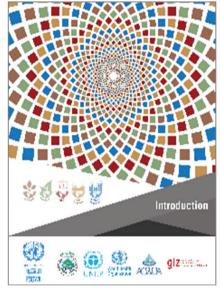
United Nations Development Account Project on

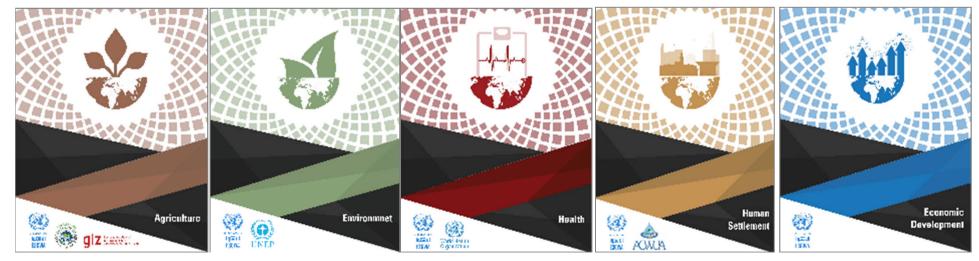
#### Developing the Capacities of the Arab Countries for Climate Change Adaptation by Applying Integrated Water Resources Management Tools

Five sector modules were developed :

- 1. Agriculture module by ACSAD/GIZ;
- 2. Environment module by UNEP/ROWA;
- 3. Health module by WHO;
- 4. Human settlements (water supply and sanitation) by ACWUA;
- 5. Economic module by ESCWA as well as an introductory chapter for the manual.

Five workshops were held with stakeholders from each sector to review respective modules





### **Supporting Arab States in Climate Change Negotiations**

#### Regional Training Workshops on Capacity Development for Climate Change Negotiations for the Arab Countries (since 2013)

Workshop 1: Amman (22-24 October 2013) Workshop 2: Amman (26-28 May 2014) Workshop 3:Kuwait (11-13 November 2014) Workshop 4: Doha (19-21 May 2015) Workshop 5: Cairo (17-19 November 2015) Workshop 6: Cairo (3-6 April 2016) Workshop 7: Rabat (25-29 September 2016) Workshop 8: Beirut (10-13 April 2017)

These workshops examine: (1) the legal implications of the Paris Agreement, (2) enhance understanding of the UNFCCC financial mechanism, (3) discuss how to access finance through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and (4) provide technology assistance through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), with a view to helping States to meet the targets set out in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).



## **Supporting Arab States in Climate Change Negotiations**



Good governance enables adaptation to climate change and relies on formal rules and procedures to:

- (1) Evaluate necessary decisions in light of national needs and vision. This requires:
  - <u>transparency of information</u> (enhanced by formal reporting requirements, and mandated scrutiny by local stakeholders) to help identify hot spots
  - ✓ participatory environment to ensure that adaptation measures apply to local needs and conditions
  - ✓ <u>national strategies</u> that incorporate national priorities, local knowledge and experience.

(2) Implement policy over time, and across the various economic sectors. This needs to be carried out with <u>a long-</u> term outlook, whereby <u>resources are allocated</u> among various sectors, subsequent to <u>consultation with relevant</u> <u>stakeholder groups</u>

(3) Maintain technical, managerial and negotiations competencies of staff, where <u>new skills</u> are needed to understand the <u>impact and vulnerability assessment</u> on national priority sectors as means for ensuring science-based decision-making related to climate change adaptation, mitigation and negotiations.

# Sustainable Development Human Rights

## Climate Change ep g SDG Water **IWRM** SE4ALL Energy Security Security **Sustainable** Agriculture & Trade Food Security

SDG-2

ESCWA Water Development Report 6

## **THANK YOU**

### www.unescwa.org/our-work/climate-change

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