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BACKGROUND BRIEF AND AGENDA

COP22 SIDE EVENT: “CLIMATE CHANGE, PEACE AND SECURITY”

BACKGROUND

The year 2015 was a historic year for efforts to combat climate change, with passage of the new Paris Climate Change Agreement, and passage of the Sustainable Development Goals including SDG 13 on climate change action. The Paris Climate Change Agreement has a strong focus on national actions and solutions, with COP22 in Morocco to focus on the implementation agenda. While much attention has been placed on the needs for scaled-up finance and technology, less attention has been placed on the critical nexus between issues of climate change, peace and security. This is particularly important for the Arab region, with COP22 presenting an opportunity to better understand this nexus and guide new strategies to take action.

This high-level session at COP22 will focus on this growing agenda, exploring linkages with emerging issues like food and water insecurity as well as displacement and conflict. It will also facilitate discussions on types of policies and measures countries can put in place to help manage climate risks and build resilience. By bringing together global, regional and local actors around this agenda, the event can also serve as a stepping stone for COP22 legacy initiatives to address the climate nexus to human security in the Arab region and beyond.

The event will explore three central areas critical for addressing the nexus of climate change and security:

- 1. Food, Water and Resource Insecurity** - Climate change is reshaping the outlook for food, water and natural resource security globally, and is already triggering disruption to food and water security for communities and countries, with increased social vulnerability, competition over resources, or pressures on trans boundary resource regimes.
- 2. Climate-Induced Migration and Displacement** – A need exists to better understand ways food, water and resource insecurity lead to displacement and conflict, and types of response options countries can consider to manage such risks. This includes mainstreaming climate risk into agriculture and water systems, expanding early warning, innovating social protection policy and other emerging options.
- 3. Climate-Resilient Recovery** – In countries attempting to emerge from conflict and situations of fragility, a need exists to consider climate risks for recovery efforts. Many displacement and conflict hotspots are also emerging hotspots of climate impact. A need exists to ensure new investments to regenerate agriculture, water systems and other infrastructure can withstand future climate risks, to build the bridge from recovery to sustainable development.

ORGANIZERS

UNDP and the Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDBG) have recently launched a new global Memorandum of Understanding, which includes a focus on cooperation on issues of climate resilience and risks to food and water security. As part of this agreement, the two organizations are co-hosting this event at the IsDBG Pavilion during COP22. Invited speakers include those from IDBG and UNDP as well as from among Arab member countries and the League of Arab States. Countries beyond the region will also contribute to the discussions by presenting their experiences such as Sweden, Germany and Canada. The event will be moderated by IDBG.

LOGISTICS AND FORMAT

This is a one-and-half-hour event which will be divided into the following sections:

- 5-min welcome remarks by the IDBG Senior Management representative (Prof. Savas Alpay)
- The IDBG representative will then give the floor to Mr. Magdy Martínez-Solimán (UNDP) who will then give 7 minutes opening remarks. He will then pass the floor to the moderator.
- The moderator welcomes the participants and introduces the discussion.
- Following his introduction, a 15 minute technical overview will be delivered by Dr. Colin Kelley before the launching of the panel discussion.
- In the next 55 minutes, a panel discussion between Dr. Al Falahi, Dr. Erian and the representatives of Germany and UNDP will take place under the guidance of the moderator. Each panelist will be asked two questions in two rounds. Each panelist speaker will be asked one question in first round with 4-5 minutes given for answers. Second question will be asked in the second round of questions and similarly 4-5 minutes given for answers.
- At the end of the discussions, the moderator will hand over the floor to Kishan Khoday (UNDP) for his concluding remarks.

The session will be structured as follows:

Agenda: (1.5 hours)	Date: 16 November 2016 Time: 3:00 – 4:30 pm Venue: IsDBG Pavilion, green zone
5 minutes	<i>Welcome Remarks</i> IDBG Senior Management representative (Prof. Savas Alpay)
7 minutes	<i>Opening Remarks</i> Magdy Martínez-Solimán, Assistant Secretary General, Assistant Administrator and Director, BPPS, UNDP
3 minutes	<i>Moderator</i>

	IsDBG Chief Economist, Welcome and Introduction (Prof. Savas Alpay)
15 minutes	Technical Overview Dr. Colin Kelley, International Institute for Climate and Society
55 minutes	Panel Discussions a) Dr. Jassim Al Falahi, Deputy Minister for Environment, Chair of COP22 delegation, Iraq b) Dr. Wadid Erian, Senior Climate Change and DRR Advisor, League of Arab States c) Arab League-Climate Risk Initiative on climate and social vulnerability d) Kishan Khoday, Regional Team Leader, Climate Change, DRR and Resilience, UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States e) Ms. Ingrid Hoven, Director General, Global Issues, Germany-BMZ f) Sweden (tbc) Type of discussion questions for panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the major human security implications of climate change in the Arab region? • How climate change compound the existing social vulnerabilities the Arab region already faces? • Why the emerging climate induced trends in terms of water and food insecurity relates to displacement and conflict? • What types of policies and measures countries can put in place to help manage climate risks and build resilience?
5 minutes	Closing Remarks Kishan Khoday, Regional Team Leader, Climate Change, DRR and Resilience, UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States

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About UNDP

UNDP works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. UNDP help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.

This is a critical time for the world. UNDP sees this period as a huge opportunity to advance the global sustainable development agenda. Last year, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to continue the work of the Millennium Development Goals.

UNDP is working to strengthen new frameworks for development, disaster risk reduction and climate change. UNDP supports countries' efforts to achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals, which will guide global development priorities for the next 15 years. UNDP focuses on helping countries build and share solutions in three main areas:

- Sustainable development
- Democratic governance and peacebuilding
- Climate and disaster resilience

In all our activities, UNDP encourage the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women, minorities and the poorest and most vulnerable

About IsDBG

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) is an international financial institution established pursuant to Articles of Agreement done at the city of Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 21st Rajab 1394H corresponding to 12 August 1974. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors took place in Rajab 1395H (July 1975) and the IDB formally commenced operations on 15 Shawwal 1395H (20 October 1975).

The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law. Its mission is to promote comprehensive human development, with a focus on the priority areas of alleviating poverty, improving health, promoting education, improving governance and prospering the people.

The membership of the IDB stands at 57 countries spanning many regions. The basic condition for membership is that the prospective country should be a member of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC), pays the first instalment of its minimum subscription to the Capital Stock of IDB, and accepts any terms and conditions that may be decided upon by the Board of Governors.

The Bank has evolved from an entity to five members called "IDB Group" comprising the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), and the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC).