



2024 UN PUBLIC SERVICE FORUM AND AWARDS CEREMONY

OUTCOME REPORT

Workshop 7

Strengthening Public Institutions for Climate Action

24 - 25 June 2024

Organizer

*United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)
Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG)
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)*



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Focus and Objectives of the Workshop

Tackling climate change demands a paradigm shift in mitigation and adaptation measures, financing, institutional arrangement and coordination across national, regional, and local levels. Frontier technologies and digital transformation have emerged as powerful catalysts to facilitate this shift, fostering collaboration, transparency, and data-driven decision-making across governance levels, as highlighted by the UN E-Government Survey 2022. The UN system has identified six transitions where game changing interventions are needed. Rooted in the 17 Goals, these transitions represent a useful organizing frame that can spotlight investment pathways to accelerate SDG progress within and across countries, with the prevailing country context determining the priority level and action accorded to each area. To drive these transitions, government actors at all levels are urged to work collaboratively across ministries and engage civil society and private sectors in an inclusive and participatory manner, incorporating principle of effective governance, to identify synergies and trade-offs. One of the transitions is climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution which requires strengthening public institutions through transformed policy and regulatory frameworks and through enhanced national public sector capabilities to deliver and implement climate policy action.

This hands-on workshop aimed to support participating countries in identifying transformative actions that contribute to building strong public institutions at all levels for climate action and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation, including through empowering sub-national/ local government in their efforts to localize climate action efforts. Additionally, the workshop aimed to equip public institutions at all levels with tools to effectively address climate change through improved multilevel governance practices, innovative solutions, and strategic foresight. The workshop also aimed to explore digital solutions and innovative forward-looking strategies to urgently identify key opportunities, gaps and challenges in addressing climate change.

Structure

This workshop was composed of an opening session, three in-depth thematic sessions, and a closing session. The rapporteur presented key conclusions and recommendations at the closing of each thematic session. The closing session consisted of key conclusions as well as a discussion among participants to identify key messages that was presented in the plenary at the UN Public Service Forum.

Key Messages

Workshop 7 on “Strengthening Public Institutions for Climate Action” highlighted digital transformation and inclusive governance, emphasizing the importance of leveraging AI and digital innovations to boost global resilience and sustainability efforts. Participants identified

transformative actions that contribute to building strong institutions and enhancing multilevel governance for climate action and SDG implementation, including empowering subnational governments to localize climate action. Discussions also covered how public institutions can develop future-ready policies and strategies by promoting strategic foresight and integrating scenario planning into existing policy processes.

Key messages emanating from the Workshop included:

1. **A renewed multilateralism is essential for effective climate action.** Aligning global agendas with local capacities and ensuring participatory approaches are crucial. Integrating local governments into global decisions will empower them to localize the SDGs and ensure climate justice through equality and local perspectives.
2. **Harnessing AI is crucial for climate challenges.** It improves data quality, supports accurate policies, and aids resilience planning. Transparent data prevents misinformation. Collaboration and innovation initiatives, like sandboxes, are vital for testing new technologies.
3. **Utilize cloud, generative and conversational AI, geospatial analytics** to mobilize insight from knowledge and use digital twins to provide simulations of alternatives and evidence to inform investment and governance choices based on anticipated impacts that steward severity risk and encourage thriving with change.
4. Emphasizing strategic foresight in climate action involves a **long-term perspective in decision-making**, considering future generations, rethinking our relationship with nature, and moving beyond GDP as a measure of progress. This shift can transform trade-offs into synergies, align self-interest with common interest, and enhance policy planning and resilience building.



Participants at the opening of 2024 UNPSF Workshop 7, 24 June 2024

Participants' Feedback

The Workshop brought together 60 participants from Asia, the Pacific, and beyond. A total of 27 participants responded to the post-event survey. The post-event evaluation was undertaken to solicit participants' feedback to ensure measurable and sustainable impact of the event on the participants' country, organization, institution, and their personal learning objectives. Summaries of the results are highlighted below:

- The Workshop received an overall rating of 'Extremely Satisfied' (60 %), and 'Satisfied' (34%).
- Approximately 96 % of the respondents agreed that the presentations and sessions were interesting and useful to them.
- Around 94% of the respondents indicated that the workshop increased their understanding of strengthening public institutions for climate action.

Further details on the post-event survey results are available at the Annex.

Workshop Summary

Opening and Keynote

Ms. Hyeyoung Kim, Head of United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), DPIDG/UN DESA, in her opening remarks, highlighted the urgency for decisive climate action, as highlighted by the World Meteorological Organization's report indicating 2023 as the warmest year on record. Ms. Kim called on participants to move away from the "business as usual" approach in public sectors, urging for transformative reforms in public institutions at all levels. These institutions are pivotal in translating climate ambitions into concrete policies and programs, essential for achieving the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The goal is to build robust public institutions capable of effective climate action through multilevel governance and collaboration with non-state actors, thereby enhancing climate resilience and sustainability.

Digital innovation plays a crucial role in addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development. By leveraging digital technologies such as AI, public institutions can optimize resource utilization, make informed decisions, and engage citizens in climate initiatives. In an era of unprecedented uncertainty, public institutions need to adopt a forward-looking approach. Strategic foresight and future-thinking are essential tools for navigating the complexities of our time. By adopting forward-looking approaches and utilizing digital tools, public institutions can develop future-ready, resilient, and inclusive policies to combat climate change effectively.

Mr. Kwang Kook Park, Chairman of Government Performance Evaluation Committee, Professor, Catholic University, Republic of Korea, emphasized that the climate crisis must be addressed by balancing economic, social, and environmental pillars. However, there is a current imbalance causing serious problems, particularly in community collaboration. High energy consumption contributes significantly to global CO₂ emissions, with visible effects such as oyster mass mortality, unseasonal heavy snow. Extreme weather events have become four times more frequent due to climate change. Despite these challenges, there is hope rooted in the nation's resilient spirit, technological advancements, and history of overcoming economic and cultural challenges. The shift from a capitalist to a social ecology paradigm aims to promote co-existence between humans and nature, addressing the limitations of capitalism.

Collaboration is crucial for significant carbon reduction, requiring joint action from central and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and citizens. Multilevel governance is essential for achieving carbon neutrality and green growth. Citizen participation in climate initiatives, such as carbon neutrality governance, future generation education, green practice environments, and climate change living labs, is vital. Key programs supporting climate governance include the carbon neutrality committee, local government alliances, and sector-specific information sharing. Through these efforts, the nation aims to create a sustainable and resilient future.

Session 1: Multilevel Governance for Climate Action

Summary and Main Outcomes

Focus of session: *The session aimed to support the workshop's participating countries in identifying transformative actions that contribute to building strong institutions and strengthening multilevel governance for climate action and SDGs implementation, including through empowering subnational governments in their efforts to localize climate action.*

Facilitator/moderator: **Mr. Ronald U. Mendoza**, Senior Economist, Ateneo Policy Center, Member, UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), Former Dean and Professor of Economics, Ateneo School of Government

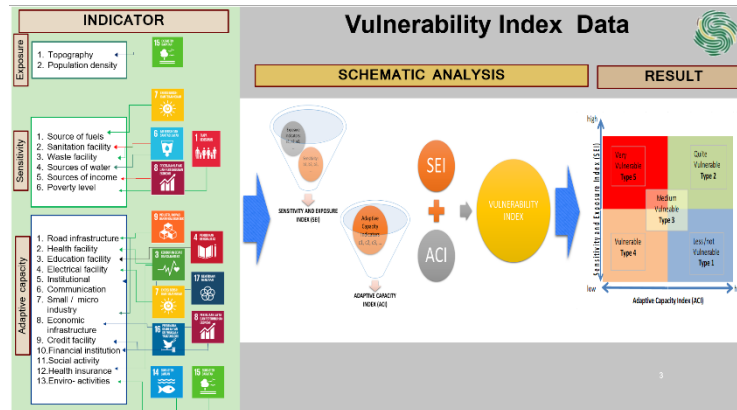
Summary of Presentations

Vulnerability Index Data Information System - Mr. Irawan Assad, Ph.D, Director of Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia

To assist the line ministries and local governments in conducting climate change vulnerability and risk assessment, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) of Indonesia developed a Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK) which provides data and information on climate vulnerability and risks with analysis unit down to village level throughout Indonesia. SIDIK is a tool (calculator-like, web-based/online) for calculating climate vulnerability and risks (flood, drought, forest and land fires). From the vulnerability perspective, SIDIK can calculate both general and sectoral-based vulnerability levels. It means that the vulnerability indicators can be added with sectoral vulnerability indicators (examples: health, food, water resources). This tool also has flexibility in terms of analysis scope, starting from macro (national, with provincial or regency/city analysis units), meso (provincial level with regency/city to sub-district analysis units), to micro-level with analysis units down to villages.

One key issue in the formulation of a climate change adaptation action plan is determining locations with high climate risk and determining the appropriate priority actions. SIDIK conducts rapid vulnerability analysis using 21 indicators, consisting of 97 biophysics and socio-economic data variables representing exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity level. Therefore, the government is able to determine priority location and priority action needed to reduce vulnerability level. The tool is flexible and allows local governments to customize it with local data adapted to their planning needs. The documentation provided shows that the tool has been disseminated to lower levels of governments, which have used it to produce local analyses and development plans. The tool is directly informing the country's key policy documents related to climate change, including the Nationally Determined Contribution under UNFCCC and the national climate strategy.

Figure 1. Vulnerability Index Data



Source: Irawan Asaad, PhD (2024). *SIDIK Vulnerability Index Data Information System*. [PowerPoint slides], Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia

The biggest strengths of adopting the vulnerability index into data information systems are: 1) the data supports governance transformation; 2) the index triggers to mainstreaming climate resilience into national/sub national development planning, spatial planning act/regulation/report, strategic environmental assessment, and climate change adaptation action plans; 3) improves the capacity development and increase awareness tools, and 4) contributes to information system development and integrated database on climate vulnerability data.

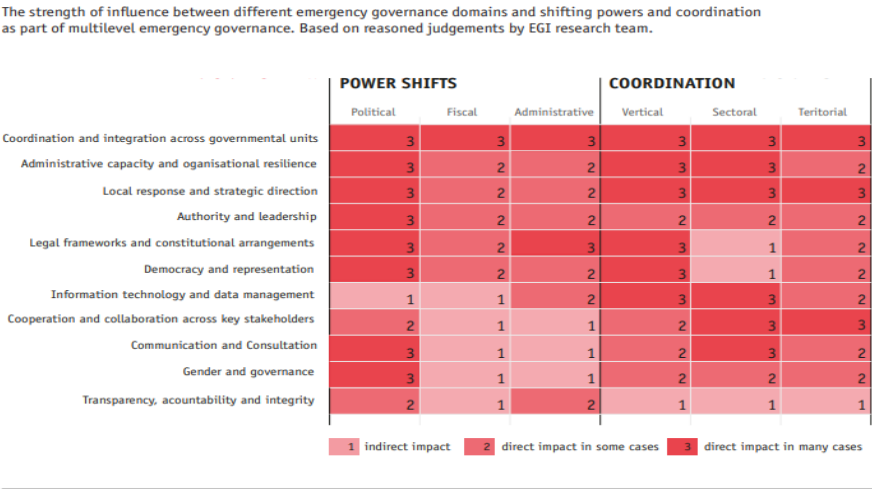
Strengthening Multilevel Governance for Advancing Climate Collaborations - Mr. Jean-Baptiste Buffet, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Multilevel governance is essential for effective climate action, ensuring that government powers and duties are distributed both vertically and horizontally while adhering to the principle of subsidiarity. This approach enables local and regional governments (LRGs) to play a critical role in addressing climate shocks and slow onset processes, often acting as first responders. Public service delivery is central to this multilateral governance approach, with LRGs stretching their capacities to serve citizens and address inequalities, particularly in the post-COVID-19 landscape. Effective climate action necessitates local solutions that integrate green-friendly policies and tackle inequalities daily.

Subsidiarity and multilateralism are crucial for aligning local and global public policies. LRGs are increasingly developing strategic plans, including climate action, risk, and sustainable energy plans, to address climate change and its impacts. These plans should emphasize participatory, multi-level approaches and integrate environmental balance throughout all levels of governance. Financing frameworks must incorporate LRGs to ensure balanced development and address local community concerns. A reformed global financial architecture, including alternative indicators to

GDP, is essential to empower LRGs and localize the SDGs. Achieving climate justice and universal development requires multilateral cooperation and multilevel governance, emphasizing equality, local perspectives, and inclusivity in climate action

Figure 2. Multilevel Governance and Selected Emergency Governance Domains



Source: Jean-Baptiste Buffet (2024). *Multilevel governance and inclusive climate action.* [PowerPoint slides], United Cities and Local Governments

Enabling Conditions for Multilevel Governance in Climate Action - Ms. Anne Amin, Legal Specialist of the Policy, Legislation and Governance Section Global Solution Division, UN-HABITAT

Cities play an important role in mitigating and adapting to climate change as they can mobilize strong and ambitious climate action. This has been recognized by the inclusion of urban content in almost two-thirds of countries' climate plans (NDCs). However, according to the global stock take by UN-Habitat, cities are falling short of climate goals: a) although cities account for only 2% of land footprint, they are responsible for about three-quarter of global energy demand; b) vulnerability and equity issues are magnified in cities, with climate change disproportionately affecting the urban poor, including billions living in vulnerable hotspots and informal settlements. Urban laws and urban governance have an important role to play in increasing cities’ resilience and in helping cities reduce their emissions as they define the management and development of the urban environment. However, cities often struggle with outdated laws and governance frameworks, or a lack of enforcement capacity, making planning ineffective in achieving sustainable and inclusive outcomes.

Figure 3. Governance framework for urban and climate planning



Source: Anne Amin (2024). *Enabling Conditions for Multilevel Governance in Climate Action*. [PowerPoint slides], UN-Habitat

Multi-level governance is essential for effective climate action. UN-Habitat has developed two tools to assist countries and cities to reform their governance and legal frameworks on climate change. The Urban Law Module of the Law and Climate Change Toolkit, developed in collaboration with UNEP, UNFCCC and the Commonwealth Secretariat, is comprised of five indicators. Chief among them is multi-level governance which includes exemplary assessment questions for legal mechanisms on vertical, horizontal and cross-sectoral coordination. Moreover, the UN-Habitat Guide: Multi-level Governance for Effective Climate Action in the Global South discusses the enabling multi-level governance conditions for climate action which are:

- Fiscal decentralization
- Participatory governance
- Data and information sharing
- Vertical and horizontal institutional coordination
- Supportive legal frameworks
- Capacity building
- Political will

Summary of Discussion

The discussion kicked off with a question about how various multi-level governance instruments can support climate mitigation and adaptation, emphasizing the need for comprehensive sectoral involvement. Dr. Irwan shared insights from Indonesia, highlighting the necessity of integrating

all sectors, including public works, energy, agriculture, and disaster management, into a unified system for effective climate action. Indonesia is developing CIDIC version 2, a system designed to ensure interoperability among different sectoral systems, facilitating better coordination across national and local levels. This approach aims to align diverse departments under a coordinated climate change strategy, supported by legal frameworks and national regulations.

The conversation continued with a focus on identifying and addressing policy and coordination gaps between different governance levels. Anne introduced the urban law module of the Climate Change Toolkit, developed in collaboration with UNFCCC and the Commonwealth Secretariat, which analyzes existing legislation and policies to pinpoint gaps and overlaps. This tool has been instrumental in helping countries address these issues and improve policy coherence. Jean-Baptiste discussed a three-pillar action approach involving research, policy advocacy, and implementation through peer-to-peer learning to enhance multi-level governance alignment. He noted that over 45 countries now have Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) or Voluntary Subnational Reviews (VSRs), showcasing progress in this area. The audience then engaged with questions about accessing climate funds, highlighting the challenges and optimism surrounding new funding mechanisms like the loss and damage fund managed by UNEP.

Key Messages:

- Effective governance relies on informed policy decisions, with data collection and sharing being essential. In developing countries, inadequate time series data hampers accurate measurement of climate impacts, hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities. Accessible data reduces search and processing times, expediting decision-making, and improving efficiency. Collaboration is crucial among all levels of government (local, subnational, and national) for effective vertical data collection and sharing, as well as horizontally among subnational governments (cities, regions, provinces) and within local government departments and institutions.
- The principle of subsidiarity empowers local authorities in climate governance, as they are best positioned to deliver effective and locally relevant climate solutions while aligning with national directives. With intimate knowledge of their territories and climate challenges, local governments can tailor solutions to address the specific needs and concerns of their populations, enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of climate actions. By adhering to the principle of subsidiarity, multilevel governance ensures that decisions are made at the most immediate or local level possible, preserving local autonomy. Local and regional governments, as first responders to climate impacts, play a pivotal role in public service delivery, addressing inequalities, and integrating green-climate-friendly policies to combat climate change effectively.
- A renewed approach to multilateralism is essential for achieving effective climate action. Aligning global agendas with local capacities and ensuring participatory, multi-level

approaches in strategic climate action plans is crucial. Local and regional governments must be systematically integrated into global decision-making and financing frameworks to ensure balanced development and address local community concerns. This integration will foster a renewed fiscal architecture, empowering local governments to localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensure social climate justice through inclusive and equitable measures. Multilevel governance schemes, grounded in principles of equality and local perspectives, are key to achieving universal development and climate justice.

- Financial limitations are a major challenge for local governments, especially in developing countries, in addressing climate change. These issues arise from restricted financial authority, limited revenue sources, and legal constraints. Implementing legal frameworks to empower local authorities to raise revenue through taxes and user charges is crucial. Enhancing local governments' financial authority and flexibility is essential for effective climate action. Legal reforms and increased fiscal autonomy can enable locally appropriate climate finance strategies.

Session 2: Harnessing Digital Solutions in Public Institutions for Climate Action

Summary and Main Outcomes

Focus of session: *The session aimed to explore how digital solutions, such as Artificial Intelligence, can leverage key opportunities to strengthen public institutions involved in climate action, thereby improving policy outcomes and engaging stakeholders towards a more sustainable and resilient future.*

Facilitator/moderator: **Ms. Renga Teannaki**, Senior ICT Policy Analyst, Digital Transformation Office, Ministry of Information, Communications, and Transport, Kiribati

Presenters:

- **Ms. Ana Thorlund**, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA, *Setting the Scene: Emerging Trends in Digital Technologies and Solutions for Climate Action*
- **Ms. Ana Catarina Sabino**, Energy and Climate Action Sector, Energy and Sustainability Division, Loures Municipality, Portugal, *See H2O*
- **Ms. Kang Min-Kyung**, Research Fellow, Incheon Carbon Neutrality Center, The Incheon Institute, Republic of Korea, *Digital Transformation and Inclusive Governance Process in Incheon Metropolitan City*
- **Mr. David Green**, Director for S&T Innovation, Transition & Integration Systems at Green Resilience Insights, *Empowering Institutions: Leveraging Technology Solutions for Climate Action*

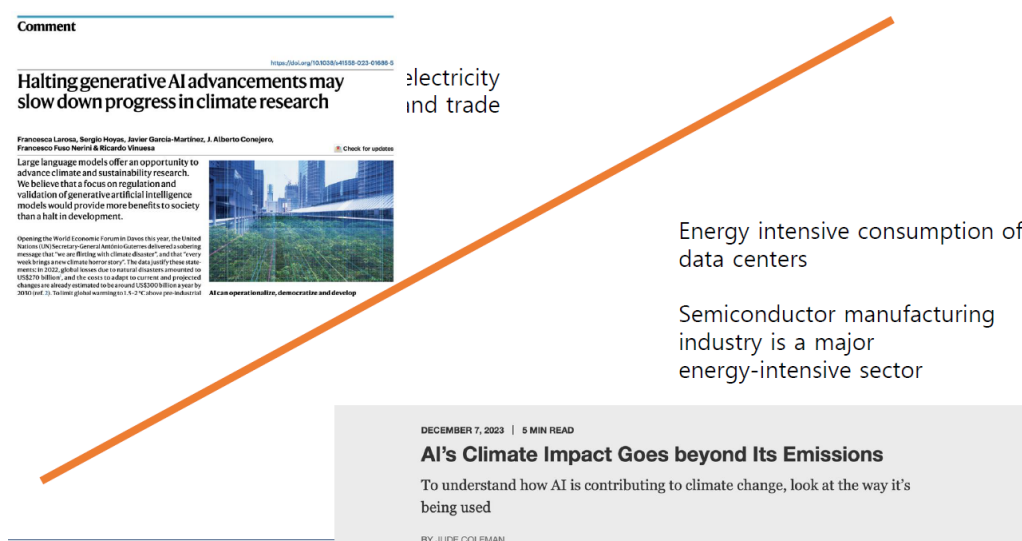
Summary of Presentations

Setting the Scene: Emerging Trends in Digital Technologies and Solutions for Climate Action - Ms. Ana Thorlund, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA, *Setting the Scene*

The rapid evolution of digital technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI), has been remarkable, originating from Alan Turing's early theories to today's unprecedented advancements. AI is increasingly utilized globally, offering significant benefits such as enhancing human capabilities and societal well-being. However, these advancements come with challenges and ethical concerns that need urgent attention. Public institutions play a crucial role as regulators, facilitators, and users of AI. While digital transformation presents numerous opportunities, it also raises energy consumption concerns due to the reliance on devices, networks, and data centers.

AI's potential in climate action is vast, including improving climate modeling, urban planning, and traffic management, which can help decrease greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sustainability. AI supports carbon neutrality by optimizing manufacturing processes, reducing traffic, and increasing renewable energy efficiency. It also offers solutions like real-time environmental monitoring, resource optimization, and predictive analytics for better climate strategy formulation. However, challenges such as data quality, job displacement, and ethical issues persist. Addressing these requires robust institutional and legal frameworks, privacy regulations, and global partnerships to ensure AI's ethical and transparent use, particularly in enhancing public services and climate action initiatives.

Figure 4. Digital transformation, AI and climate change: complementary or confrontational?



Source: Ana Thorlund (2024). *Setting the Scene: Emerging trends in digital technologies and artificial intelligence for climate action. [PowerPoint slides], UNPOG*

See H2O - Ms. Ana Catarina Sabino, Energy and Climate Action Sector, Energy and Sustainability Division, Loures Municipality, Portugal

The “SEE H2O initiative implements a new vision for water in an urban context, in a town located in the periphery of Lisbon, Portugal. The municipal strategy aims to add value to the resource during the whole urban cycle, aiming to increase circularity, setting up active monitoring, sharing knowledge amongst the citizens and involving stakeholders and interested parties. This integrated methodology, which looks at water in the social, environmental, and economic pillars, promotes systemic change, with an improvement of the resource, based on five pillars:

- **Restore and Preserve** – An intensive study about Loures’ hydrographic network was done, allowing the municipality to identify priority points that needed intervention.

- Monitor – All the water streams are monitored, in strategic places, covering chemical and bacteriological analysis. Real-time sensors give the municipality information about the biggest water line of Loures, the Trancão River.
- Educate – This project includes activities of environmental education, including an exhibition with augmented reality that addresses all the concepts of water. This exhibition is based on three pillars "S for Sensibilização" (awareness), "E for Eficiência (Efficiency)" and "E for Economia Circular (Circular Economy)". Another activity, called “Rivers with Life too”, makes the connection between the past and the future of water, showing the population the natural wealth and the work of regenerating the rivers through active citizen participation in their protection.
- Enhance the territory – Loures is working actively to improve the quality of the water, giving the water lines back to the population.
- Engagement - This is reflected in the Water Sustainability Plan, which involves stakeholders with responsibilities throughout the whole water cycle.

Figure 5. SEE H2O A new vision about the water use



Source: Ana Catarina Sabino (2024). SEE H2O A new vision about water use. [PowerPoint slides], Loures Municipality, Portugal

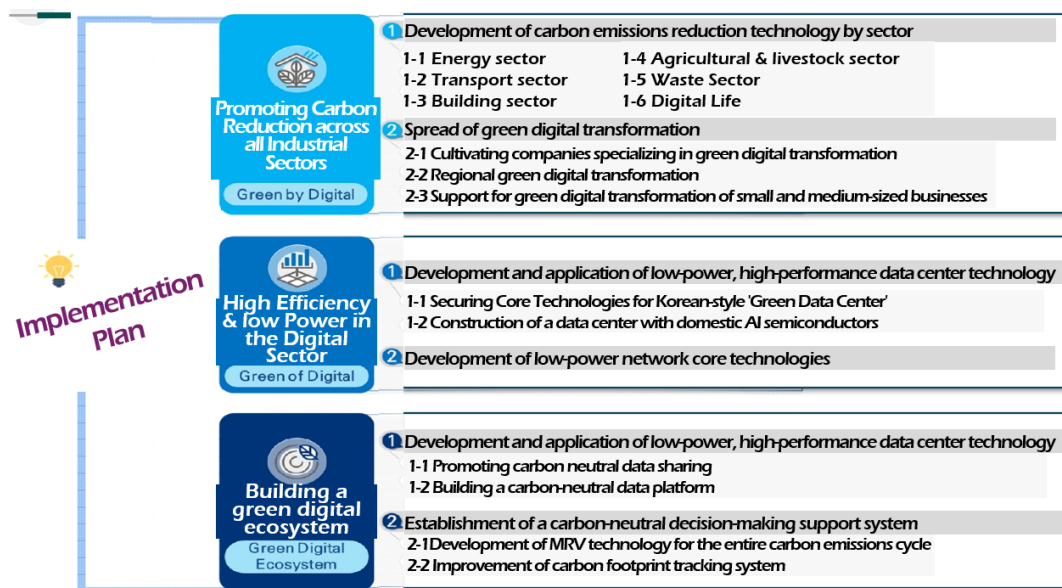
Major impacts reported in the application include the following:

- 100% of the drinking water is safe and reliable,
- a more efficient way of using water by the inhabitants and industry.
- a more resilient territory, better prepared to face climate change impacts.
- promotion of circular economy.
- strong governance connecting all these dots and involving all the interested parties.

Digital Transformation and Inclusive Governance Process in Incheon Metropolitan City - Ms. Kang Min-Kyung, Research Fellow, Incheon Carbon Neutrality Center, The Incheon Institute, Republic of Korea

Incheon, a key metropolitan city in Korea, is strategically significant due to its proximity to Seoul and its status as the location of Incheon International Airport. This city, though smaller in area compared to other metropolitan cities, has a large population and is rapidly developing across various industries. Efforts are underway to leverage digital transformation at the local level, particularly in managing the industrial complex and transportation sectors. The industrial complex, primarily consisting of manufacturing companies, is a significant source of carbon emissions. To address this, initiatives focus on securing sustainable energy sources through renewable energy and improving energy efficiency, with the goal of achieving energy self-sufficiency by effectively managing energy demand. In the transportation sector, which contributes significantly to urban carbon emissions, the deployment of Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems (CITS) aims to provide real-time traffic information and reduce unnecessary fuel consumption, thus aiding the city's efforts towards carbon neutrality.

Figure 6. Promoting Carbon Neutrality through Digital Transformation



Source: Min-Kyung Kang (2024). *Digital Transformation with Inclusive Governance in Incheon Metropolitan City / Republics of Korea*. [PowerPoint slides], Republic of Korea

Songdo, a recently developed city in Incheon, exemplifies the integration of smart technology to create an eco-friendly and safe urban environment. Initially focused on transportation and safety, the scope of smart city policies has now expanded to include environmental monitoring, energy management, and social welfare. Systems that collect real-time data on environmental pollution,

traffic conditions, crime prevention, and disaster response enable quick and effective emergency responses. Transparency and accountability in the use of digital technology are crucial for a trustworthy digital transformation. Projects like the Living Lab promote citizen participation in decision-making processes related to digital technology and policy, fostering a collaborative approach to addressing current problems and finding solutions. The fair and transparent use of digital information, coupled with an open decision-making process and a robust monitoring system, is essential for achieving a trustworthy digital transformation that benefits both climate action and general urban life.

Empowering Institutions: Leveraging Technology Solutions for Climate Action - Mr. David Green, Director for S&T Innovation, Transition & Integration Systems at Green Resilience Insights and Senior Technical Advisor to the Western Fire Applications Centre and Earth Fire Alliance

The presentation focused on harnessing technology and innovation to empower public institutions amid limited resources and funding. This approach emphasizes leveraging data effectively, ensuring its quality and authority, regardless of its origin, to avoid gaps in understanding and decision-making processes. A key aspect addressed was the importance of communication across different levels of governance. Ensuring a common language and understanding of terms like resilience, quality, and climate action is essential for coordinated responses. The integration of new digital technologies, such as AI and IoT, was highlighted as a means to provide comprehensive assessments and simulations, enabling better anticipation and management of complex climate-related risks. The importance of standardized practices and protocols was underscored to maximize the potential of these technologies while ensuring equitable and sustainable outcomes.

Figure 7. GenAI for Earth Systems



Source: David Green (2024) *Empowering Institutions: Leveraging Technology Solutions for Climate Action*. [PowerPoint slides], Green Resilience Insights

The speaker concluded by discussing the interconnectedness of environmental, economic, and social factors in resilience strategies. They advocated for inclusive approaches that incorporate diverse perspectives and adapt to local contexts, from global agreements like the Paris Climate Accord to regional policies and individual community needs. This holistic perspective challenges traditional silos in policy-making and scientific research, encouraging a unified approach to address complex challenges collaboratively. The shift towards utilizing digital tools and technologies represents a significant change in climate resilience efforts, emphasizing the need to balance technological advancements with human-centered solutions to ensure robust, adaptive, and inclusive strategies across all levels of governance and society.

Summary of Discussion

The discussion highlighted the critical role of data and communication in guiding decisions and achieving a balance between scientific and technological interests. It emphasized leveraging AI and digital innovations to enhance resilience and sustainability efforts globally. The speakers underscored the importance of aligning leadership around shared outcomes, such as infrastructure development and resource management, to garner support for climate initiatives, even amidst political differences. This approach aimed to transcend divisive rhetoric by focusing on common societal needs and values, thereby fostering bipartisan and multinational cooperation.

Additionally, the interaction with participants highlighted the intersectionality of gender equality and climate action. It emphasized the need for inclusive policies and AI governance frameworks that address gender disparities and ensure equitable outcomes in climate resilience strategies. The dialogue underscored the importance of integrating diverse perspectives and community-specific insights into technological advancements and governance structures to effectively tackle complex global challenges like climate change.

Key Messages:

- **Harnessing Technology and Innovation:** Harnessing technology, including AI, is crucial not only for advancing technological capabilities but also for effectively utilizing them to address climate challenges. This involves identifying their value and integrating them where they are most impactful, thereby empowering institutions to operate effectively despite resource constraints.
- **Quality and Authoritative Data:** Ensure the data used in AI applications is authoritative and transparent, as it helps avoid misinformation and supports accurate policymaking. The focus is on ensuring that data used in decision-making processes is reliable and traceable, even if it is limited or collected under less-than-ideal conditions.
- **Effective Communication and Governance:** Stressing the need for clear and consistent communication across different governance levels and sectors. AI facilitates the

connection of diverse information across governance levels and sectors, crucial for holistic climate resilience planning. This includes using standardized language and protocols to ensure that terms like resilience and climate action are universally understood, despite varying timeframes and priorities across communities and sectors.

- **Integration and Interconnectedness:** Moving away from siloed approaches to understanding and addressing complex challenges like climate change. Emphasizing the interconnected nature of risks and vulnerabilities across environmental, social, and economic domains, and advocating for holistic approaches that consider multiple perspectives and interactions. Empowering institutions with AI-driven insights enables adaptive policies and resilience planning, crucial for institutions with varying capacities.
- **Innovation and Collaboration:** Collaboration across sectors and encouraging innovation through initiatives like sandboxes are vital for testing new technologies and approaches in climate action. This involves creating spaces where rules can be temporarily set aside to explore new solutions and demonstrate feasibility, thereby fostering agility and adaptive capacity in addressing global challenges.

Session 3: Strategic Foresight for Climate Action

Summary and Main Outcomes

Focus of session: *This session focused on how public institutions can create more future-ready policies and strategies by promoting strategic foresight and integrating scenario planning into existing policy processes. This session also showcases innovative forward-looking strategies to improve policy planning, tackle climate change and build resilience.*

Facilitator/moderator: **Ms. Ana Thorlund**, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA

Presenters:

- **Dr. Henrik Carlsen**, Senior Research Fellow and Co-Director of Mistra Geopolitics, Stockholm Environment Institute, *Advancing Science-Based Strategic Foresight for Climate Action*
- **Dr. Marius Oosthuizen**, Director, Scenarios at World Energy Council. Adjunct Faculty, Strategic Foresight at GIBS, *Strategic Foresight to Insight to Action for Tackling Climate Change*
- **Ms. Sajeda Alnsour**, Manager of Projects Sustainability Unit, Greater Amman Municipality, Jordan, *Improving Living Conditions in Disadvantaged Areas of Amman*

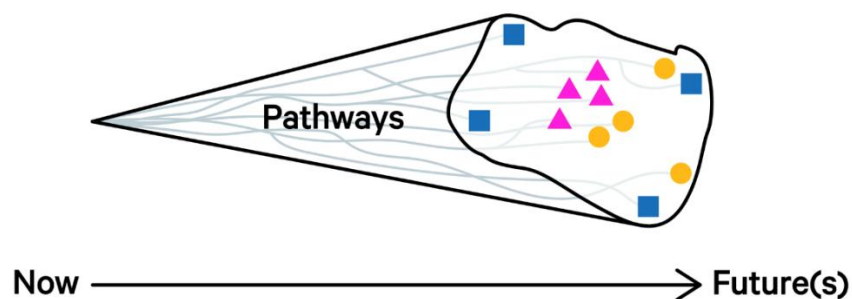
Summary of Presentations

Advancing Science-Based Strategic Foresight for Climate Action - Dr. Henrik Carlsen, Senior Research Fellow and Co-Director of Mistra Geopolitics, Stockholm Environment Institute

The UN Secretary-General's report highlights the need to move beyond GDP to assess progress, rethink our relationship with nature, and prioritize the interests of future generations in long-term decision-making. This shift promotes more sustainable and inclusive climate action strategies. Adopting a long-term perspective in decision-making can transform climate change trade-offs into synergies, aligning self-interest with common interest. This approach can lead to more effective and collaborative solutions for global challenges. Effective long-term decision-making requires integrating various scenario planning methods. Predictive, normative, and exploratory scenarios help navigate uncertainties and explore multiple future possibilities, making decision-making more robust and comprehensive. Utilizing discounting and assessing the present value of future outcomes are essential tools in long-term decision-making. Adjusting parameters like interest rates can significantly impact the outcomes, highlighting the need for careful consideration in policy measures.

Scenarios must be relevant, plausible, and representative of future possibilities. Developing diverse and innovative scenario sets ensures a broader coverage of potential future developments and enhances preparedness for various outcomes. Striving for broad coverage in scenario planning helps prevent missing critical outlier developments. This comprehensive approach ensures more resilient and adaptable strategies for tackling climate change and other long-term challenges. Effective long-term decision-making involves choosing between optimal strategies, which predict and react to outcomes, and robust strategies, which perform well regardless of future uncertainties. Balancing these approaches can lead to more resilient policy measures. Implementing iterative decision-making allows for adjustments based on new information and changing conditions. This is particularly important in addressing irreversible impacts, such as climate change and biodiversity loss, ensuring more adaptive and informed policies.

Figure 8. The Future Cone



Source: Henrik Carlsen (2024) Advancing Science-Based Strategic Foresight for Climate Action. [PowerPoint slides], Stockholm Environment Institute

Strategic Foresight to Insight to Action for Tackling Climate Change - Dr. Marius Oosthuizen, Director, Scenarios at World Energy Council. Adjunct Faculty, Strategic Foresight at GIBS

Climate change presents multi-level challenges, with global interdependencies, national policy requirements, and local impacts. Traditional policymaking struggles to address these complexities, but foresight can help bridge these levels. Effective climate policy requires interventions at global, national, and local levels. Foresight enables planning and decision-making that can accommodate the varied needs and impacts across these levels, ensuring comprehensive and cohesive strategies.

Figure 9. Three benefits of foresight



Source: Marius Oosthuizen (2024) *Strategic Foresight to Insight to Action for Tackling Climate Change*. [PowerPoint slides], World Energy Council

Foresight clarifies strategic opportunities at all levels, provides a space for multi-level stakeholder engagement, and aligns local stakeholders’ agendas and interests. This alignment is critical for implementing policies and commitments effectively. Foresight can create governance and policy coherence, develop strategic market and trade policies, identify financial mechanisms, drive innovation and technology futures, outline required human capital skills, improve environmental stewardship, and enhance public engagement through storytelling. These applications help unlock opportunities and manage risks in climate change strategies.

Table 1. Ten Leverage points for foresight and scenarios

Lever	Participative Scenario Planning Approach
1. Governance and Policy Coherence	Scenario workshops to identify & align the diverse interests and regulatory standards of global, national, sectoral stakeholders.
2. Strategic Market and Trade Policies	Futures that explore various market conditions and trade agreements, to understand their impacts and create cohesive policies.
3. Financial Mechanisms and Investment Alignment	Create financial models under different scenarios to find the best alignment of investments with policy incentives across levels.
4. Innovation and Technology Deployment	Engage with stakeholders to visualize potential future technologies and innovation, and map pathways to reach them.
5. Human Capital and Workforce Development	Forecast future skill requirements and educational needs to plan for workforce transitions under different scenarios.

6. Environmental Stewardship and Compliance	Model the outcomes of different environmental policies and their compliance mechanisms in various scenarios.
7. Public Engagement and Societal Buy-in	Use scenarios to communicate potential futures to the public, gaining insights into preferences and concerns.
8. Infrastructure Integration and Adaptability	Simulate the integration of emerging technologies in different infrastructural contexts to guide adaptable policy development.
9. Public-Private Partnerships and Collaboration	Explore the effects of various partnership models on the energy transition through futures analysis.
10. Systemic Interconnectedness	Consider the cascading effects of policies across all levers in a range of interconnected scenarios to ensure systemic coherence.

Source: Marius Oosthuizen (2024) *Strategic Foresight to Insight to Action for Tackling Climate Change*. [PowerPoint slides], World Energy Council

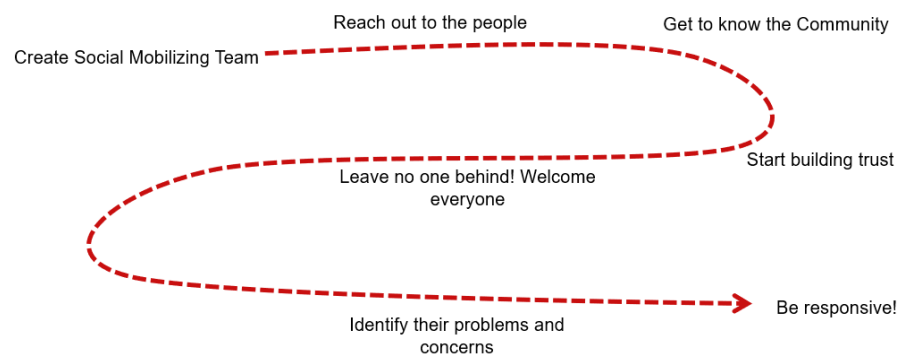
Improving Living Conditions in Disadvantaged Areas of Amman - Ms. Sajeda Alnsour, Manager of Projects Sustainability Unit, Greater Amman Municipality, Jordan

The partially unplanned infrastructure of East Amman's neighborhoods has created a scarcity of open spaces, a lack of greenery and inadequate connectivity of sidewalks, stair networks and streets. Access to public facilities and basic urban services is bound to long distances or sometimes completely cut off. In some places, spontaneous growth as well as inadequate urban infrastructure and waste removal have led to deteriorated social interaction and environmental hazards, like flooding and soil pollution. Improving Living Conditions in Disadvantaged Areas in Amman is an urban regeneration project set up to pilot the improvement of existing, and introduction of additional green infrastructure elements in selected sites in East Amman. The project aims to create ownership and enhance residents' quality of life through community participation in the research, design, and management processes of the newly created or revived green infrastructure networks. The project also seeks to improve connection to public transport and increase accessibility to public spaces for all, with attention to women and girls' specific needs. Access to community gardens and recreational facilities is also strongly linked to reductions in crime and reduced juvenile delinquency. The Urban Micro Lungs Initiative (UML) contributes to improving the quality of life in dense, disadvantaged urban areas through the rehabilitation of public open spaces. Two native, ultra dense, biodiverse and multi-layered urban forests were created in East Amman by using the Miyawaki method for the restoration of natural ecosystems.

The scale of the project is not large, and the initiative seems to have focused on micro-projects (e.g., a few hundred trees planted). Some of the results reported include; an Integration of

gender perspective in the planning and execution of the missions of the Armed Forces; an increase in the proportion of women in the Armed Forces, from 12% in 2019 to 14% in 2022; adaptation to women of the uniform regulations of the Armed Forces; increase in the percentage of women in National Defence Day divulgation teams; increased awareness of moral and sexual harassment in the workplace, including implementing mandatory training and the establishment of independent reporting channels. The impact was assessed through a variety of performance metrics, which were tracked and monitored over time to evaluate the innovation's impact effectively.

Figure 10. Engaging the Community



Source: Sajeda Alnsour (2024 *Improving Living Conditions in disadvantaged Areas of Amman via the implementation of Green Infrastructure (ILCA) Project and Urban Micro-lungs (UML) Initiative*. [PowerPoint slides], Greater Amman Municipality. Jordan

Summary of Discussion

The session featured three groups presenting their scenarios and policy interventions focused on climate change preparedness using foresight. Each group highlighted distinct risks, opportunities, and policy approaches:

1. Bangladesh's Perspective:

- **2050 Scenario:** Identified risks such as pollution, biodiversity loss, and climate-induced migration under a business-as-usual scenario.
- **Policy Interventions (2024):** Emphasized roadmaps for energy efficiency, sustainable consumption, circular economy, and AI-driven health solutions. Advocated for partnerships and stakeholder engagement.

2. Pacific Islands' Perspective:

- **Scenario:** Explored risks like misinformation, economic crises, and social division.
- **Opportunities:** Suggested transparent finance management, climate disaster mitigation, technology advancements, and digital transformation.
- **Policy Interventions:** Recommended policy reviews, digital transformation strategies, education reforms, and emerging technology adoption.

3. Indonesia's Perspective:

- **Scenario:** Discussed risks of technology dependence leading to societal freedom loss and regional conflicts.
- **Opportunities:** Proposed people-centered public services, adaptive communication strategies, and transparent governance.
- **Policy Interventions:** Advocated for decentralized climate policies, enhanced transparency, adaptive regional strategies, and collaborative governance with local communities.

Key Takeaways:

- Multiple scenarios are crucial for comprehensive future planning, considering both technological advancements and societal trust dynamics.
- Community engagement and adaptive governance are essential for effective climate policy implementation across diverse regions and communities.

The discussion underscored the value of inclusive, future-focused dialogues involving diverse stakeholders to inform robust policy recommendations for addressing climate change challenges.

Key Messages:

- Emphasizing the importance of adopting a long-term perspective in decision-making for climate action, which includes considering future generations, rethinking the relationship with nature, and moving beyond GDP as a measure of progress. This shift can turn trade-offs into synergies, aligning self-interest with common interest and fostering better policy planning and resilience building. Highlighting the need for scenario planning and strategic foresight to manage uncertainties in climate action. Developing diverse and plausible scenarios can aid in assessing various future possibilities, leading to more robust and adaptive decision-making. This approach helps ensure that policies are effective across different potential futures, promoting better alignment with long-term goals.
- Foresight is crucial for addressing the complex governance challenges of climate change by facilitating multi-level engagement, participation, aligning policy coherence across different stakeholders, and identifying strategic opportunities for sustainable development and climate action.
- Embrace Long-Term Foresight: Highlighted the importance of adopting long-term perspectives in foresight exercises, aligning with the UN Secretary General's common agenda post-UN 75. It stresses the need to integrate criteria such as relevance, plausibility, and representativeness into foresight methodologies.
- Transform Trade-offs into Synergies: Demonstrated through practical exercises, the recommendation emphasizes turning risks into opportunities when crafting policy

interventions. This approach fosters synergistic outcomes that enhance decision-making processes.

- **Prioritize Community Engagement:** Advocated for building foresight through active community engagement, illustrating the effectiveness of bottom-up approaches in fostering participatory design and community planning. This inclusive approach ensures that public services and policies are aligned with the genuine needs and aspirations of local stakeholders.

Closing

Ms. Hyeyoung Kim, Head of United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), DPIDG/UN DESA, thanked the participants for their wholehearted engagement in tackling some of the greatest challenges of our time during the workshop. The knowledge and experiences shared by countries across the region are expected to inspire fresh thinking and action upon returning to their home countries. Last year's SDG summit highlighted the urgent need for immediate course correction and acceleration towards achieving the SDGs to avoid continued poverty, prolonged crises, and growing uncertainty. Through stimulating sessions, a deeper understanding of the role of multilevel governance, frontier technologies like AI, and strategic foresight in addressing climate change has been gained. Action across multiple governance layers at national and local levels is essential, with public servants playing a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life on this planet. Maximizing public service delivery and fully utilizing available resources is vital to address the impacts of climate change, particularly on poor and vulnerable communities.

Recent years have seen significant advancements in digital technologies supporting public service delivery. Developments in AI and digital inclusion efforts have enabled better targeting of government resources at problem areas and crisis points. The key elements of fostering effective governance practices include political will, supportive legal frameworks, capacity building, institutional coordination, data sharing, and stakeholder participation, all crucial for SDG implementation. Understanding the importance of forward planning and strategic foresight is essential for public servants to implement effective climate action. UN DESA, through its Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), will continue to support capacity development requests.

Ms. Kim invited all the participants to the upcoming 8th Regional Symposium on Effective Governance and Digital Transformation which will be held in Korea and online from October 30 to November 1, 2024.

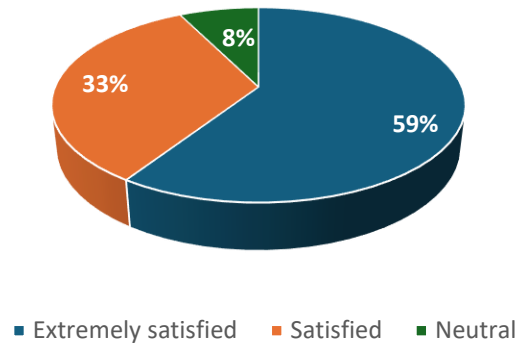


Participants at the closing of 2024 UNPSF Workshop 7, 24 June 2024

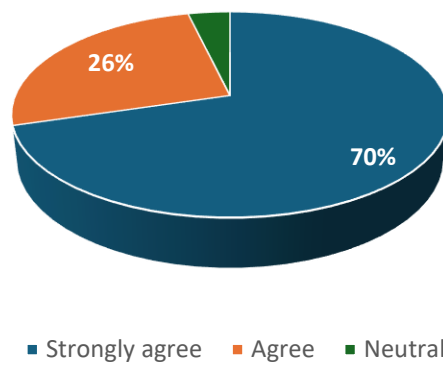
Annex

Annex 1: Post-event Evaluation

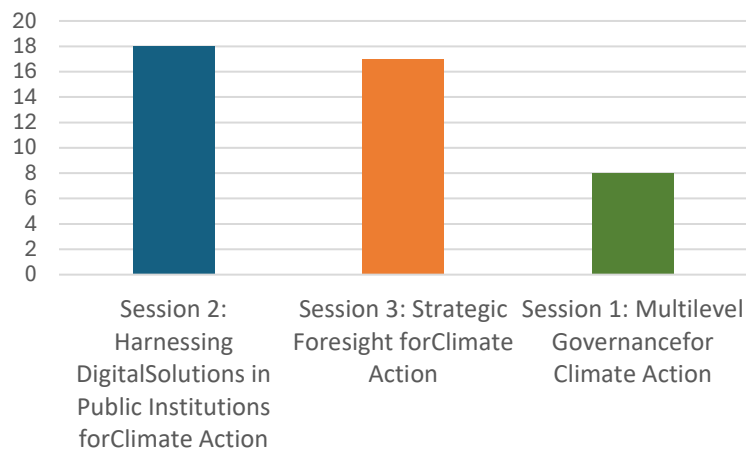
1. Overall rating of the workshop



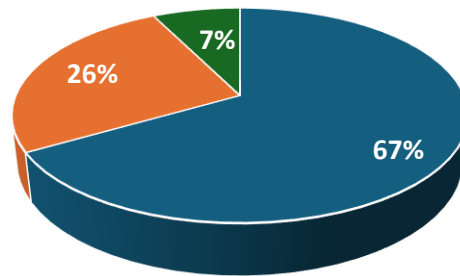
2. Overall, the presentations and sessions were interesting and useful to me



3. Which of the sessions were most interesting to you

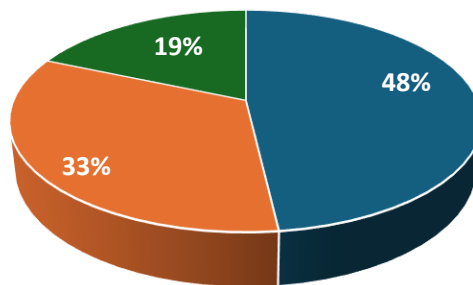


4. The workshop increased my understanding of strengthening public institutions for climate action



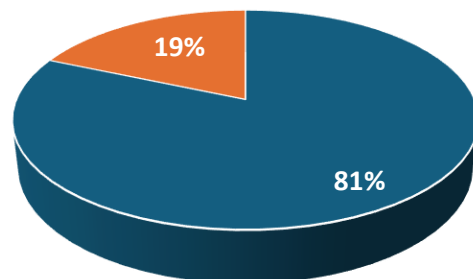
■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral

5. The workshop will benefit me in my current job/studies



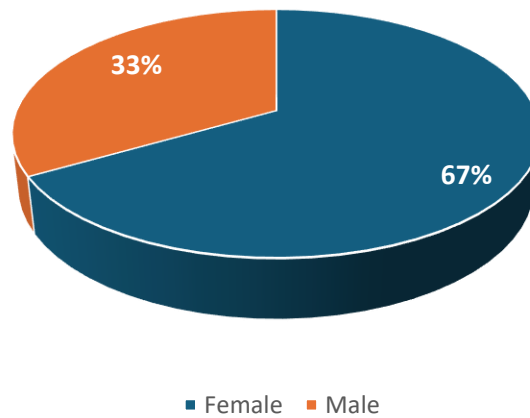
■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral

6. Would you recommend the workshop to a colleague

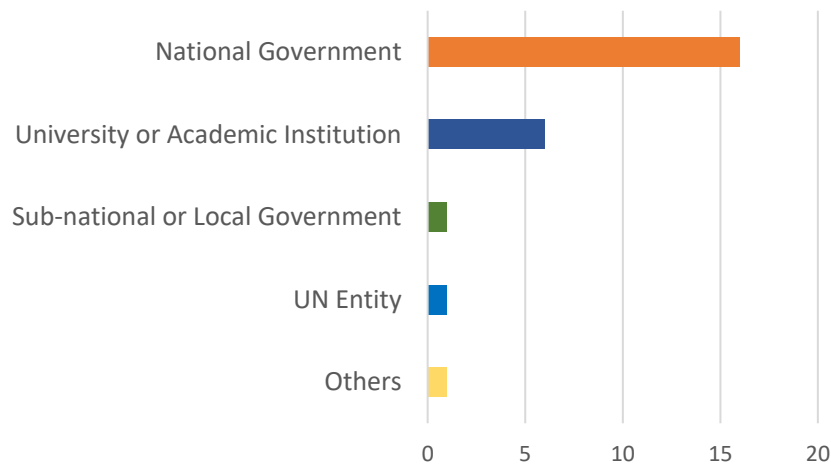


■ Highly recommend ■ Partially recommend

7. Gender



8. Organization Type



9. Any additional questions, comments, or points of improvement for us? Please feel free to also request the topics that you would like to receive capacity building support from UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA.

- All the sessions (3 sessions mentioned above) are very important to Timor-Leste, hope to get the workshop/training again in the future. Thanks
- In terms of participation: Appreciate to have extra budget to accommodate technical and policy officials for informed decision to Cabinet/ Government

Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

Day 1: 24 June 2024

Time (Korea)	Welcome and Introduction
14:30 – 14:55	<p>Master of Ceremony (MC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Hye Kyung (Shelley) Choi, Senior Programme Management Assistant, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA <p>Opening and Welcome Remarks (5 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Hyeyoung Kim, Head of United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), DPIDG/UN DESA (5 mins) <p>Keynote Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Kwang Kook Park, Chairman of Government Performance Evaluation Committee, Professor, Catholic University, Republic of Korea (15 mins) <p>Photo Session (5 mins)</p>
14:55 – 15:00	<p>Introduction to the Theme (5 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Prabin Maharjan, Programme Management Expert, UNPOG, DPIDG/UN DESA
15:00 – 16:00	Session 1: Multilevel Governance for Climate Action
15:00 – 15:02	<p>Session Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Ronald U. Mendoza, Senior Economist, Ateneo Policy Center, Member, UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), Former Dean and Professor of Economics, Ateneo School of Government
15:03 – 15:13	<p>Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK) (10 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Irawan Asaad, Ph.D, Director of Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia
15:14 – 15:24	<p>Strengthening Multilevel Governance for Advancing Climate Collaborations (10 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jean-Baptiste Buffet, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy, United Cities and Local Governments
15:25 – 15:35	<p>Enabling Conditions for Multilevel Governance in Climate Action (10 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Anne Amin, Legal Specialist of the Policy, Legislation and Governance Section Global Solution Division, UN-HABITAT (online)
15:36 – 15:53	Interactive Discussion (17 mins)

15:54 – 15:57	Key Messages by Rapporteur (3 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Muhammad Taufiq, Chairman, National Institute of Public Administration, Indonesia
15:58 – 16:00	Wrap-up by Moderator (2 minutes)
16:00 – 16:15	Coffee Break
16:15 – 17:30 (75 mins)	Session 2: Harnessing Digital Solutions in Public Institutions for Climate Action
16:15 – 16:17	Session Facilitator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Renga Teannaki, Senior ICT Policy Analyst, Digital Transformation Office, Ministry of Information, Communications, and Transport, Kiribati
16:18 – 16:23	Setting the Scene: Emerging trends in digital technologies and solutions for climate action (5 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Ana Thorlund, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA
16:24– 16:29	See H2O (5 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Ana Catarina Sabino, Energy and Climate Action Sector, Energy and Sustainability Division, Loures Municipality, Portugal
16:30– 16:37	Digital Transformation and Inclusive Governance Process in Incheon Metropolitan City (7 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Kang Min-Kyung, Research Fellow, Incheon Carbon Neutrality Center, The Incheon Institute, Republic of Korea
16:38– 16:48	Empowering Institutions: Leveraging Technology Solutions for Climate Action (10 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. David Green, Director for S&T Innovation, Transition & Integration Systems at Green Resilience Insights and Senior Technical Advisor to the Western Fire Applications Centre and Earth Fire Alliance
16:49– 16:59	Interactive Discussion (10 min)
17:00– 17:23	Group Activity (23 min) <p>How can public institutions harness the power of AI to increase the effectiveness of climate action?</p>
17:24– 17:28	Key Messages by Rapporteur (3 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Ronald U. Mendoza, Senior Economist, Ateneo Policy Center, Member, UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), Former Dean and Professor of Economics, Ateneo School of Government
17:29– 17:30	Wrap-up by Moderator (2 min)

18:00 – 19:30	Welcome Dinner
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Day 2: 25 June 2024

14:15 – 15:30 (90 mins)	Session 3: Strategic Foresight for Climate Action
14:15 – 14:17	Session Moderator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Ana Thorlund, Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA
14:18 – 14:28	Advancing Science-Based Strategic Foresight for Climate Action (10 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Henrik Carlsen, Senior Research Fellow and Co-Director of Mistra Geopolitics, Stockholm Environment Institute (Online)
14:29 – 14:39	Strategic Foresight to Insight to Action for Tackling Climate Change (10 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Marius Oosthuizen, Director, Scenarios at World Energy Council. Adjunct Faculty, Strategic Foresight at GIBS.
14:40 – 14:45	Improving Living Conditions in Disadvantaged Areas of Amman (5 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Sajeda Alnsour, Manager of Projects Sustainability Unit, Greater Amman Municipality, Jordan
14:46 – 15:10	Group Work (25 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying foresight methodologies to systematically explore future possibilities and probabilities.
15:11 – 15:26	Reporting Back (15 min)
15:27 – 15:30	Wrap-up by Moderator (3 minutes)
15:31 – 15:45	Conclusion and Recommendations
15:31 – 15:39	Key Messages and Recommendations (8 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapporteur: Ms. Lubna Yasmine, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Bangladesh
15:40 – 15:45	Closing Remarks (5 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Hyeyoung Kim, Head of United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), DPIDG/UN DESA (5 mins)
16:00 –	Study Tour Hosted by MOIS, Incheon Metropolitan City

Annex 3: List of Participants

Ms. Lubna Yasmine, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bangladesh

Dr. Muhammad Taufiq, Chairman, National Institute of Public Administration, Indonesia

Mr. Anongluck Lsouttivong, Deputy Director Division, Digital Service Division, Ministry of Technology and Communications, Lao PDR

Ms. Fathimath Nashwa, Assistant Director, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy, Maldives

Ms. Renga Teannaki, Senior ICT Policy Analyst, Digital Transformation Office, Ministry of Information, Communications, and Transport, Kiribati

Ms. Nadia Ika, Director for ICT Administration, Department of ICT, Nauru

Ms. Flaviana Pinto Fernandes, Head of Meteorology Department, National Directorate of Meteorology and Geophysics, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Timor-Leste

Ms. Bibi Raziah Utim-Auckbaraullee, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Environment and Climate Change Division, Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Mauritius

Ms. Anna Lespoir, Economist of National Planning Department, Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade, Seychelles

Mr. Walter Teiapa Teilauea, Technical Infrastructure Administrator, Department of Information, Communication and Technology, Ministry of Transport, Energy, Communication and Innovation, Tuvalu

Ms. Irina Onivola Rakotoson, Technical Advisor of Minister, Ministry of Digital Development, Digital Transformation, Posts and Telecommunications, Madagascar

Ms. Altangerel Radnaabazar, Adviser to Civil service council, National Academy of Governance, Mongolia

Mr. Kwang Kook Park, Chairman of Government Performance Evaluation Committee, Professor, Catholic University, Republic of Korea

Mr. Ronald U. Mendoza, Senior Economist, Ateneo Policy Center, Member, UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), Former Dean and Professor of Economics, Ateneo School of Government

Ms. Anne Amin, Legal Specialist of the Policy, Legislation and Governance Section Global Solution Division, UN-HABITAT

Mr. Jean-Baptiste Buffet, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy, United Cities and Local Governments

Mr. David Green, Director for S&T Innovation, Transition & Integration Systems at Green Resilience Insights and Senior Technical Advisor to the Western Fire Applications Centre and Earth Fire Alliance

Ms. Kang Min-Kyung, Research Fellow, Incheon Carbon Neutrality Center, The Incheon Institute, Republic of Korea

Dr. Marius Oosthuizen, Director, Scenarios at World Energy Council. Adjunct Faculty, Strategic Foresight at GIBS

Dr. Henrik Carlsen, Senior Research Fellow and Co-Director of Mistra Geopolitics, Stockholm Environment Institute

Ms. Sajeda Alnsour, Manager of Projects Sustainability Unit, Greater Amman Municipality, Jordan

Ms. Ana Catarina Sabino, Energy and Climate Action Sector, Energy and Sustainability Division, Loures Municipality, Portugal

Mr. Irawan Asaad, Ph.D, Director of Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia

Annex 4: Acknowledgements

This report captures the proceedings from the 2024 UNPSF Workshop 7 on **Strengthening Public Institutions for Climate Action**, organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), through its Project Office on Governance (UNPOG) of the Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG).

Under the leadership of Juwang Zhu, Director of DPIDG, the UN DESA team was led by Hyeyoung Kim, Head of UNPOG, and Prabin Maharjan, Programme Management Expert of UNPOG, with the guidance of Adriana Alberti, Chief, Programme Management and Capacity Development Unit, and the extensive contribution and support of Ana Cristina Thorlund, Hye Kyung Choi (Shelley), Samuel Danaa, Hye Yong Kim (Hailey), Carolit Grace V. Salvacion, SangGwang Kim, DaeGyun Lee, Myeongku Kang, Chang-Il Kim, Hyenju Jun, Misoo Kim of UNPOG.

This report was prepared by Prabin Maharjan, Programme Management Expert with contributions from Ana Cristina Thorlund and Hye Kyung (Shelley) Choi. Likewise, the report benefited from the notes of Hye Yong Kim (Hailey) and notetaker from Unione communications (PCO).

The organizers would like to thank all participants for their active participation throughout the two-day workshop.

Annex 5: Contact Information

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