



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



UCLG CONGRESS
WORLD SUMMIT OF LOCAL
AND REGIONAL LEADERS

2022 Daejeon UCLG World Congress Effective Governance and Digital Transformation for Climate Action and Sustainable Development

Organized By

United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA)

In Collaboration With

Daejeon UCLG World Congress

13 October 2022

14:30 PM – 16:00 PM (Seoul, GMT+9)

Venue

107-108 (1F), Daejeon Convention Centre (DCC), Republic of Korea

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Opening

Opening Remarks



- **Mr. Kyu Chang Ko**, Head of UN Project Office on Governance (UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA) delivered the Opening Remarks.
- Climate change, environmental degradation, natural disasters, and public health emergencies like the COVID-19 pandemic are among the biggest challenges the world faces today. While the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the pace of digital transformation, rapid digitalization presents the opportunity for societies to rethink how this transformation can allow us to make informed, inclusive, and accountable decisions for sustainability.
- Promoting effective governance and digital transformation is ever more important, as we are left with less than a decade to deliver on the promises of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- However, many countries remain ill-equipped to effectively leverage digital technologies and provide accessible and inclusive public services even though a number of governments around the world have started to reap the benefits of leveraging digital technologies to innovate the way they operate, share information, and make informed decisions.

Presentation Summaries and Insights

Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Public Governance for Climate Action



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Why does public governance matter in addressing climate crisis?

- The 1.5°C goal is beyond reach by the current National Plans(NDCs), so more urgent and ambitious climate action is called for.
- To address climate crisis, it is essential to coordinate collective action on multiple levels globally and nationally. Particularly, in the national contexts public governance is prerequisite towards a net-zero climate-resilient world, by coordinating and invigorating socioeconomic transformations and on-the-ground action.
- Since everybody has a clear responsibility for climate crisis more or less and also could be a potential victim, everybody should take climate action. Therefore, public governance should address this global challenge by enhancing citizen accountability and responsiveness.

Key Challenges

- To address climate crisis, governance models should reflect its scale, scope, and complexity. Due to increasing unprecedented extreme weather and emerging complex disasters, it becomes more difficult to build good climate governance.
- Collective climate action is to be fostered, involving diverse stakeholders, which results in more complex and greater demands for public service and infrastructure. However, public resources are often limited and allocated not in a timely manner.
- Decision-making should be based on high quality data, but systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are not established and relevant data (potential benefits, barriers and risks) are often lacking.
- Political indifference, instability, factionalism, or excessive politicization of energy and science weaken the sustainability of climate action.
- Scientists calls for "immediately" climate action to avoid more catastrophic impacts. Delayed climate action cannot be compensated (now or never).



<https://ec.europa.eu/clima/2022/100-art6-summary-for-people>

- **Ms. Hyun Jung Park**, Alternative Member of the UNFCCC CDM Executive Board delivered a presentation on “Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Public Governance for Climate Action.”
- To address climate crisis, it is essential to coordinate collective action on multiple levels globally and nationally. In the national context, public governance is a prerequisite towards a net-zero climate resilient world, by coordinating and invigorating socioeconomic transformations and on-the-ground actions.
- Governance models should reflect the scale, scope, and complexity of the climate crisis. Due to increasing unprecedented extreme weather and emerging complex disasters, it is becoming more difficult to build good climate governance.
- Decision making should be based on high quality data, but systemic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are not established and relevant data (potential benefits, barriers, and risks) are often lacking.

Key Opportunities

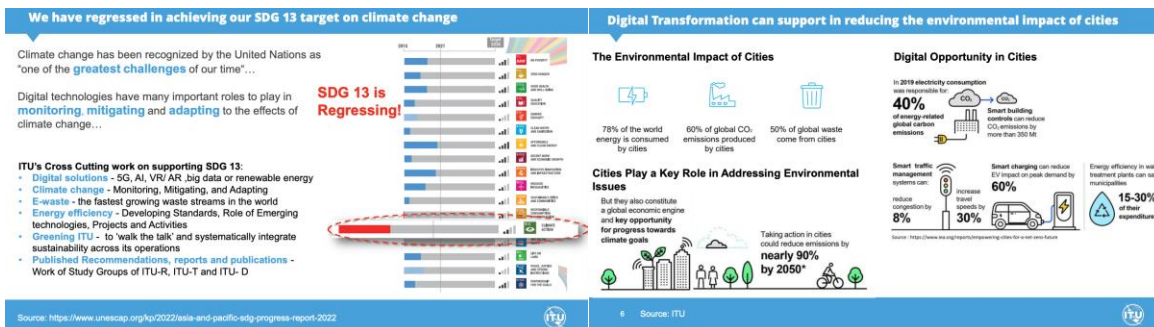


Panel Discussion

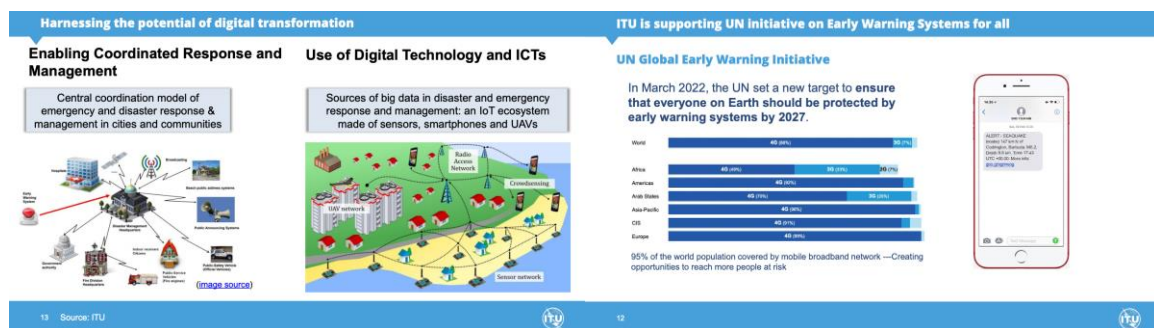


- **Dr. M Aslam Alam**, Chairman and Executive director of the Bangladesh Institute for Information Literacy and Sustainable Development (BIILSD) administered the Panel Discussion for the presentation on “Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Public Governance for Climate Action.”
- Public governance capacity in national, local, systematic, and organizational levels is required to solve complex problems such as climate change and sustainable development. If the government has the capacity to achieve sustainable development, they can achieve the SDGs, as well as mitigate and adapt to climate change, and achieve a green COVID-19 recovery.
- Governments can use the Institutional Readiness Assessment Framework consisting of the 9 building blocks in the process. These building blocks contain the following: (1) political commitment, (2) vision setting, (3) focusing on transformation, human resources, and changing mindsets, (4) systems thinking, (5) organizational structures and processes, (6) financing, (7) digital technology and data, (8) stakeholder engagement, and (9) monitoring and evaluation.
- By utilizing proxy measures such as the e-Government Survey 2022 and Green Futures Index 2022, it has been discovered that Korea ranked as the top performing countries in the world when it came to effective governance for carbon neutrality.
- Korea is performing much better in green and sustainable development due to its strong governance mechanisms for climate action. As such, developing countries should focus on the 9 building blocks to improve their government capacities, ensure climate action, and achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Fostering Digital Transformation for Climate Resilience



- **Mr. Sean Sharidz Doral**, Programme Officer, ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific delivered the next presentation on "Fostering Digital Transformation for Climate Resilience."
- While climate change has been recognized by the United Nations as "one of the greatest challenges of our time," digital technologies have many important roles to play in monitoring, mitigating, and adapting to the effects of climate change.
- Digital transformation can support in reducing the environmental aspects of cities as (1) 78% of the world energy is consumed by cities, (2) 60% of global CO₂ emissions is produced by cities, and (3) 50% of global waste come from cities.
- Cities play a key role in addressing environmental issues, as cities constitute a global economic engine and key opportunity for progress towards climate goals. As such, taking action in cities could reduce emissions by nearly 90% by 2050.



- Digital transformation can (1) enable the coordinated response and management – allowing the central coordination model of emergency and disaster response and management in cities and communities and (2) be and management through an IoT system made c
- An example would be the UN Global Early Warning Initiative, which was set up in March 2022, to which the UN set a new target to ensure that everyone on earth should be protected by early warning systems by 2027.

Key Takeaways

- The digital divide is an obstacle to harness the potential of digital transformation to support the collection, management, and use of data and information for climate action.
- The whole-of-government approach can help address challenges such as infrastructure, affordability, digital skills, and digital services and applications, which are key pillars to foster digital transformation. Open-source and access to data made available through common ICT building blocks can help leverage digital data governance for climate action.
- Equipping country with national emergency and telecommunication plan is key to effectively anticipate, prepare, and respond to climate crisis and harness climate resilience.
- Digital literacy and skills at the community level and building skills on frontier technologies are transformative skills that are needed to support digital transformation and digital data governance for climate action especially in LDCs and SIDS countries.

Panel Discussion



- **Mr. Keping Yao**, Senior Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA handled the Panel Discussion for the presentation on “Fostering Digital Transformation for Climate Resilience.”
- Digital transformation brings with it the possibility to track progress and optimize the resources to prevent climate change.
- Climate change requires the collaboration of actors in all levels of society, where these actions should be timely and reliable based on comprehensive data. As such, sustainable access to data should be available for digital transformation to help countries address climate change.
- As most institutions suffer from trust deficit, governments should recognize the importance of reliability and security in data sharing and partnership. Moreover, citizen science has a great potential to address the lack of data in digital transformation for climate action, as it provides data for local decision making from the grassroots up.
- Effective digital data governance should be built on 3 clusters: effectiveness, inclusiveness, and accountability. These clusters will improve on data sharing, data

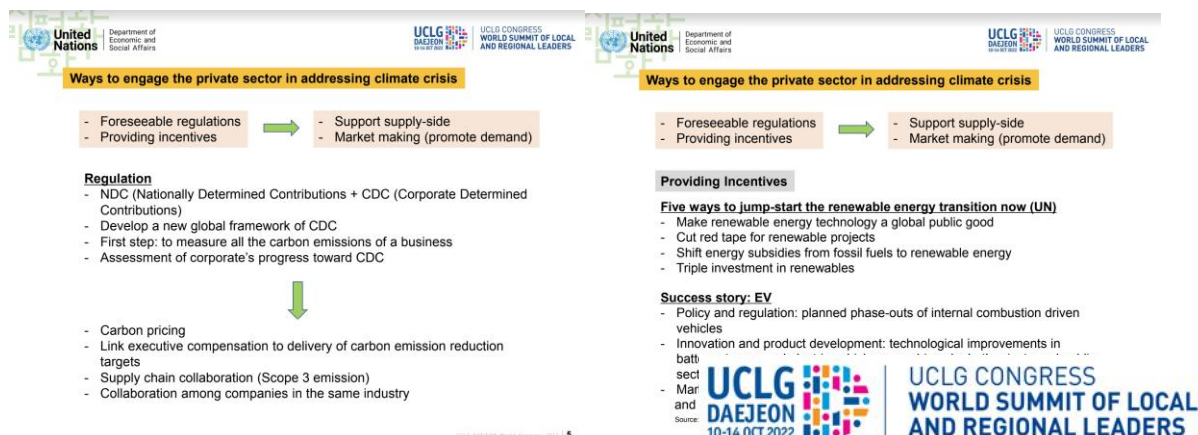
inclusiveness, open government data, data privacy, data interoperability, and data inclusivity.

- It is essential to equip government officials with data literacy and digital skills. Decision makers should be able to interpret and understand data for decision making and data stewards will have to take leadership based upon it. Moreover, it is important for government officials to have had changing mindsets (e.g., experimental mindset, digital mindset, and data collaboration mindset) for digital transformation.
- Other issues to be addressed are: (1) enable a system for innovating by including incentives for private sector transformation, (2) strengthen e-Governance capacity, and (3) increase public awareness on the importance of education for sustainable development and digital transformation.

Engaging the Private Sector in Addressing Climate Crisis



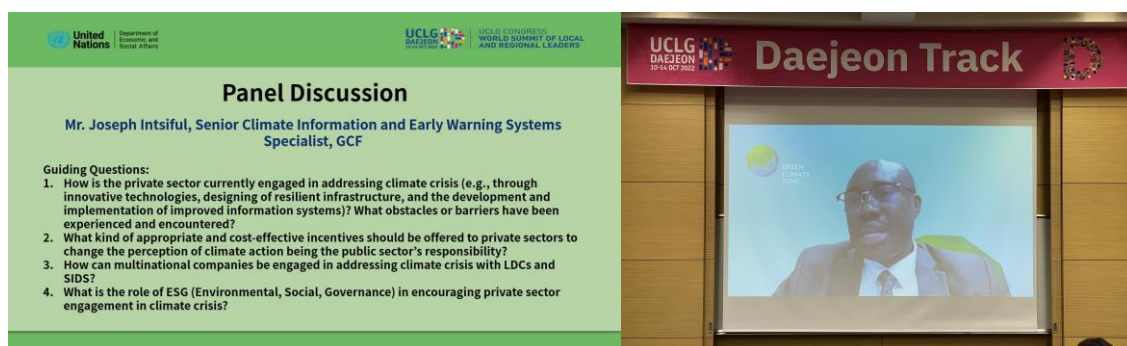
- **Mr. Nam-soo Choi**, Professor of Sejoong University and Managing Director of SK Securities presented on "Engaging the Private Sector in Addressing Climate Crisis."
- The difficulties private sectors are going through in terms of climate change range from the lack of investment funds, lack of carbon reduction technologies, lack of infrastructure for renewable energy, irrational regulations, uncertain policies, to the lack of related information.
- With the importance of public-private partnership to address climate crisis, the private sector's roles are: (1) to mobilize financial resources, (2) to provide the skills and knowledge leading to innovation in clean technologies, (3) to develop innovative climate services such as weather observation technology and early warning systems, and (4) to engage the civil society and community.



- Once the governments determine their NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) and develop a new global framework for CDC (Corporate Determined Contributions), the first step for companies to take would be to measure all carbon emissions of a business and assess the corporation's progress towards CDC.

- This will be possible through (1) carbon pricing, (2) linking the executive board's incentives to the delivery of carbon emission reduction targets, (3) supply chain collaboration, and the (4) collaboration among companies in the same industry.
- The five ways to jumpstart the renewable energy transition are as follows: (1) make renewable energy technology as a global public good, (2) cut red tape for renewable projects, (3) shift energy subsidies from fossil fuels to renewable energy, and (4) triple investment in renewables.

Panel Discussion



- **Mr. Joseph Intsiful**, Senior Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Specialist of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) carried on the Panel Discussion for the presentation on “Engaging the Private Sector in Addressing Climate Crisis.”
- To encourage private sector to participate in addressing the climate crisis, the government can do the follows: (1) fund early-stage R&D innovation on advanced high-energy density batteries, hydrogen electrolyzes, direct air capture, CCUS, low-emissions ammonia-fueled ships. According to the IEA (International Energy Agency), half the carbon reductions will come from technologies that are currently at the demonstration or prototype phase in 2050.
- (2) The government can foster private and public sector partnership in terms of investment and R&D, which will lead to innovative risk-sharing. An example would be the lithium-ion batteries that were developed through public and private research.
- (3) Governments can promote sustainable financing and provide tax credit (e.g., hydrogen fund), financial support in promoting provide transitional finance on power, building investments could drive most change.
- (4) Governments can reform policy frameworks by streamlining approval processes for solar and wind energy projects (e.g., one-stop service) and allocate space to enable large-scale buildouts in renewable energy zones. (5) Last but not least, governments can provide consultation services to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- In terms of demand, (1) the government can increase investment in the infrastructure for renewables and hydrogen (e.g., EV charging, pipeline systems for hydrogen), (2)

implement preferential public procurement, (3) promote low-carbon product consumption through subsidies and supportive financing, and (4) mandate carbon footprint product labelling standards that can help differentiate materials and incentivize consumers to pay premiums.

Closing

Closing Remarks



- **Mr. Kyu Chang Ko**, Head of UN Project Office on Governance (UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA) delivered the Closing Remarks.
- It is essential to coordinate collective action on multiple levels to address the climate crisis. In the national context, effective public governance is a prerequisite toward a net-zero climate resilient world, and to coordinate on-the-ground socioeconomic transformations. Good climate governance includes the dimensions of effectiveness, accountability, and inclusiveness.
- Digital transformation should be fostered as the use of climate data and digital technology tools contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change and building more sustainable and resilient communities.
- The private sector's active participation is needed in addressing the challenges of climate change. They will be able to mobilize financial resources, provide the skills and knowledge leading to innovation in clean technologies, develop innovative climate services, and engage the civil society and community.

Annex 1. Concept Note & Agenda

2022 Daejeon UCLG World Congress

Effective Governance and Digital Transformation for Climate Action and Sustainable Development

Co-organized by

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I. Background

The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) embraces effective governance and digital transformation through the usage of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). Digital technologies have great potential to accelerate human progress contribute to climate action and build resilient societies. Effective governance and digital government transformation can help contribute to the development of responsive, efficient, inclusive, and accountable institutions to support policy making and equitable delivery of public service, build public trust, and ensure transparency in the development process.

Climate change, environmental degradation, natural disasters, and other public health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic are among the biggest challenges the world faces today. This is evidenced by the increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, damage to ecosystems, and the displacement of livelihoods and people. The call to action to address these challenges by pooling all available resources including innovative technologies, is increasingly becoming recognized as a solution for tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental

sustainability.¹ While the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated digital transformation, rapid digitalization presents the opportunity for societies to rethink how we can avail this transformation to make informed, inclusive, and accountable decisions for sustainability. Hence, promoting effective governance and digital transformation is ever more important, as we are left with less than a decade to deliver on the promises of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The UN Secretary-General's Report, "[Our Common Agenda](#)" stressed that we risk crossing irreversible thresholds and accelerating the crises that could take centuries or even millennia to reverse. The Report calls for all Member States to declare a climate emergency, to accelerate action on an emergency footing, by addressing new issues quickly and evolving with science. It also emphasizes the importance of digital inclusivity to ensure no one is left behind and highlights the universal access to the Internet as a basic human right. Further investment in innovation and digital transformation will reshape the way of working, helping to reach more people in need and better serve them.² Similarly, the [11 Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development](#), developed by the UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) and endorsed by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2018, provides practical and expert guidance to countries on a broad range of governance challenges associated with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Fully acknowledging the importance of governance could contribute to effective decision-making in ultimately achieving the SDGs.

In 2018, the [High-Level Political Forum \(HLPF\) on Sustainable Development](#) issued a Ministerial Declaration which acknowledged that digitalization and emerging technologies, in particular ICTs could play a critical role in achieving the SDGs and could act as powerful tools to realize the 2030 Agenda.³ Data as the new driver for innovation is also regarded as an asset to realizing the SDGs. Moreover, SDG [target 17.18](#) in particular calls for the increase in the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.⁴ While governments around the world are leveraging digital technologies to innovate the way they operate, share information, make informed decisions, and deliver public services, many countries remain ill-equipped to effectively leverage digital technologies and provide accessible, reliable, secure, and inclusive services that empower people through open and participatory mechanisms.⁵ Accelerating innovative governance and digital transformation therefore requires enhancing and promoting digital capacity-building, particularly enhancing the digital skills of the whole society. It is necessary to promote public-private-people-partnership (PPPP)

¹ ADB (2021). Digital Technologies for Climate Action, Disaster Resilience, and Environmental Sustainability. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/700396/digital-technologies-climate-action.pdf>

² United Nations (2021). The Report of Secretary-General "Our Common Agenda". <https://www.un.org/en/un75/common-agenda>

³ UN DESA. High-Level Political Forum 2018. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018>

⁴ UN DESA. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal17>

⁵ UN DESA (2020). UN e-Government 2020 Survey Report. <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020>

as well as digital cooperation among countries to close the digital divide and ensure digital inclusion.

This Session will take place on 13 October 2022 during the 2022 UCLG World Congress in Daejeon, Republic of Korea. It will explore effective governance approaches and methods to leverage digital transformation and digital data governance for climate action and sustainable development. Presenters and discussants will be expected to share experiences based on concrete country cases focusing on the factors that either promote or hinder efforts for the topic.

II. Objectives

- I. Examine effective, inclusive, and accountable public governance approaches, strategies, and experiences to promote governance for climate action;
- II. Exchange solutions and suggest recommendations in fostering innovative public governance and engaging the private sector in addressing the climate crisis; and
- III. Provide policy recommendations in accelerating digital data governance and leveraging digital transformation for climate action.

III. Thematic Focus

I. Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Public Governance for Climate Action

Effective, inclusive, and accountable public governance is critical in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in implementing climate action. Addressing climate change is the task of multiple stakeholders which includes national and local governments, private sectors, non-governmental organizations, civil society, and individuals. Both national and local governments have crucial roles to play in responding to climate change. However, the real challenge is to clarify the appropriate roles and responsibilities among institutional actors – both vertically (i.e., national, regional, or district government bodies) and horizontally (i.e., different actors across each level), and how these responsibilities should be supported through collaboration, breaking down the silos, leaving no one behind.

This Section aims to discuss the effective, inclusive, and accountable governance strategies to enhance coordination among different levels of government for climate action. It will converse on how policy coherence through inclusive participatory governance can successfully address the challenges of climate change and efforts for climate action.



Guiding Questions:

1. What are the current effective, inclusive, and accountable public governance initiatives for climate action? Which ones have worked and what obstacles or barriers have been experienced and encountered?

2. How can these actions be scaled up? What further actions need to be taken to deliver concrete results, making them one of the most innovative, inclusive, and cross-sectoral collaboration to protect the planet for current and future generations?
3. What are the gaps and challenges to achieving carbon neutrality from the public governance perspective (e.g., institutional arrangement, policy coherence, coordination and collaboration between national and local governments, transparency, and ensuring inclusion of vulnerable groups)?

II. Fostering Digital Transformation for Climate Resilience

The use of climate data and digital technology tools can mitigate climate change and contribute to building more sustainable and resilient communities. Digital government tools, particularly open and big data analytics can enable governments to effectively anticipate, prepare, and respond to climate-related risks and disasters. Specifically, big data, both historical and real-time, can help address climate change by locating harmful emissions, identifying pressure points in the environment, and assisting countries to pinpoint the areas that will contribute to the country's climate targets.

Innovative technologies have become increasingly significant in [building forward together](#), especially for those countries in special situations. However, integrating digital data to obtain real-time data and ensure climate resilience still remains a challenge for climate-vulnerable countries such as Small Island Development States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). While developed nations have rapidly moved to digital platforms during the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous developing countries and LDCs could not afford to do so at a similar scale, thus producing less positive climate contributions. Reliable and comparable climate-related data is crucial for governments to assess climate risks, manage its challenges, and se climate resilience.⁶



The objective of this Section is to examine how fostering digital transformation and leveraging digital data governance at the national and local levels will contribute to a resilient, sustainable, and inclusive climate action. Specifically, the Section will address diverse approaches, strategies, and experiences for: i) people (how digital technologies transform the roles of different stakeholders and the governance paradigm for climate resilience), ii) process (the legislative frameworks to engage the private sector by fostering innovative partnerships with youth, women, and CSOs), and iii) technology (upgrading the skills and knowledge of local government officials in leveraging digital technologies such as AI, data analytics, and GIS to improve data access, storage, and usage patterns for climate resilience).

Guiding Questions:

1. What are the national and local government-led initiatives and actions to foster digital transformation and leverage digital data governance for climate action?

⁶ ITU (2019). Turning digital technology innovation into climate action. <https://www.unclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/19-00405e-turning-digital-technology-innovation.pdf>

2. How can governments harness the potential of digital transformation and digital data governance to effectively anticipate, prepare, and respond to climate crisis and harness climate resilience?
3. What are the challenges and gaps related to the collection, management, and use of data and information for climate action? How is this data effectively communicated with the public and relevant climate-related stakeholders?
4. What are the transformative skills required for digital transformation and digital data governance for climate action especially in LDCs and SIDS?

III. Engaging the Private Sector in Addressing Climate Crisis

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, there has been a dramatic increase in the private sector's interest and action related to climate change with companies committing to net-zero by 2050.⁷ To win the race to address climate crisis, we need to take a whole-of-society approach that involves the public and private sectors in the related preparation, response, and recovery efforts. Collaborative partnerships between the public and private sectors can foster innovative and cost-effective approaches that will contribute to more resilient societies and ensure that the response to climate crisis is both sustainable and localized.⁸

Engaging the private sector is essential for multiple reasons. The private sector can leverage government efforts by mobilizing their financial resources and technical capabilities, engage the civil society, and develop innovative climate mitigation and adaptation technologies.⁹ Being one of the largest victims of natural disasters, corporations are also in the position to spread climate awareness, as one of their advantages is that they are already situated within the communities. Moreover, companies and investors can play an instrumental role in meeting climate action priorities by greening their supply chains, investing in climate financing climate action.



This Section aims to discuss the approaches and experiences in engaging the private sector in addressing climate crisis. It will discuss various methods to mobilize the private sectors' financial resources and technical capabilities for climate crisis, approaches to further the role of multinational companies, and ways to increase cooperation between the public and private sectors in addressing climate crisis.

Guiding Questions:

1. How is the private sector currently engaged in addressing climate crisis (e.g., through innovative technologies, designing of resilient infrastructure, and the

⁷ GET (2020). Engaging with the private sector for greater impact.

<https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/blog/engaging-private-sector-greater-impact>

⁸ Reliefweb (2021). World Humanitarian Day 2021: Engaging the Private Sector to Tackle the Climate Crisis. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/world-humanitarian-day-2021-engaging-private-sector-tackle-climate-crisis>

⁹ World Bank Blogs (2014). Why We Must Engage the Private Sector in Climate Change Adaptation Efforts. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/climatechange/why-we-must-engage-private-sector-climate-change-adaptation-efforts>

development and implementation of improved information systems)? What obstacles or barriers have been experienced and encountered?

2. What kind of appropriate and cost-effective incentives should be offered to private sectors to change the perception of climate action being the public sector's responsibility?
3. How can multinational companies be engaged in addressing climate crisis with LDCs and SIDS?
4. What is the role of ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) in encouraging private sector engagement in climate crisis?

IV. Structure and Methodology

The Session will feature three thematic presentations, a Q&A and interactive discussion, and a panel discussion. The Session will also provide the opportunity to introduce UN DESA/DPIDG's Curriculum on Governance for the SDGs, present key findings from DPIDG/UNPOG's analytical work, and share the outcomes and policy recommendations from other recent capacity development activities, including webinars, reports, and workshops.

The Session will be conducted on site – at the Daejeon Convention Centre (DCC), Republic of Korea. The Session will be convened for 90 minutes. It will be conducted in English with simultaneous English-Korean translation.

The recording, presentations, and the final report will be made available after the Session on the UNPOG website at <http://www.unpog.org/>.

V. Target Audience

This Session will bring together participants from the UCLG member cities. Participants will be composed of central and local government officials, policymakers, public governance experts, practitioners, private sectors, civil society organizations, and the academia. At the end of this Session, they will benefit from a more innovative, sustainable, and resilient approaches to climate action, together with the importance of leveraging digital transformation for a sustainable and resilient approach to climate action.



VI. Draft Agenda

Time (KST, GMT+9)	13 October 2022 (Thursday)
14:30-14:35 (5 mins)	<p>Facilitator: Ms. Hye Yong (Hailey) Kim, Associate Research & Policy Analysis Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA</p> <p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Kyu Chang Ko, Head of UN Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), DPIDG/UN DESA <p>Group Photo</p>
14:35-15:15 (40 mins)	<p>Moderator: Mr. Samuel Danaa, Associate Capacity Development Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA (4 mins)</p> <p>Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Public Governance for Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Hyun Jung Park, Alternate Member, UNFCCC CDM Executive Board (12 mins) <p>Fostering Digital Transformation for Climate Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Sean Sharidz Doral, Programme Officer, ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (12 mins) <p>Engaging the Private Sector in Addressing Climate Crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Nam-soo Choi, Professor, Sejeong University; Managing Director, SK Securities (12 mins)
15:15-15:30 (15 mins)	<p>Moderator: Mr. Samuel Danaa, Associate Capacity Development Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA</p> <p>Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. M Aslam Alam, Chairman & Executive Director, Bangladesh Institute for Information Literacy and Sustainable Development (BIILSD) (5 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Effective, Inclusive, and Accountable Public Governance for Climate Action</i> Mr. Keping Yao, Senior Governance and Public Administration Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA (5 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fostering Digital Transformation for Climate Resilience</i> Mr. Joseph Intsiful, Senior Climate Information and Early Warning Systems Specialist, Green Climate Fund (GCF) (5 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Engaging the Private Sector in Addressing Climate Crisis</i>
15:30-15:50 (20 mins)	Q&A and Interactive Discussion
15:50-15:55 (5 mins)	Summary & Wrap-up by Moderator

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Samuel Danaa, Associate Capacity Development Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA
15:55-16:00 (5 mins)	Closing Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Kyu Chang Ko, Head of UN Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), DPIDG/UN DESA

VII. Contact Information

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