**Third Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies between the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development**

*Tokyo, Japan / Online*

*20-21 July 2022*

*Side Event Summary*

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| **Event title** |
| *Web 3.0 Use Cases and Application: Hand in Hand with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* |
| **Overview of event and key messages** |
| * The current state of smart cities - what makes a city truly smart? * How can we grow this agenda in developing countries? * Discussion of previous SDG 16 research conducted in Kumasi, Ghana to measure citizen sentiment ahead of the 2020 Democratic elections   1. Survey showed the need for increasing transparency in government data and public services * How can we use citizen generated data for risk measurement, communication, judgement & decision-making?   1. We discussed the links between Health, Safety and Security data and countries with high risk for disinformation   ○ Implementing communication programs and incentives for insurance in communities with High Risk   * Web 3.0 provides the framework to build technology to support these concepts * Web 3.0 serves as a data ecosystem and economy to support challenges cities in developed and developing countries face * The overlap between the Paris Agreement and the SDGs for Agenda 2030   1. GHG emissions % by country / SDG 13   ○ GDP and NDCs = country allocation of budget per unit GDP to offset GHG  ○ How the same concept can be used for SDGs  ○ Particularly to SDG16, peace helps to create a more sustainable environment and increases GDP. Research from the Institute for Economics and Peace, 2022.   * The benefit to support local business owners with an adapted Governance strategy for reducing GHG and supporting countries at a high risk for health, safety and security concerns * Development of country partnerships to support partners and businesses for implementing sustainability programs with local business support on the ground * Support with investment, policy and creation of incentives for financing and insurance through Web 3.0 technologies * Use of devices and system to collect data and freely communicate with citizens and governments to increase FDIs (Foreign Direct Investments) at the SME (Small-Medium   Enterprise) level to support national NDCs with finance and insurance plans  ● The NDC score card for SMEs to report their activities  ● Capacity building for SMEs to understand how they can trade carbon offsets to raise FDI  ● Developing NDCs mobile application to determine carbon harvest and data release  ● Developing a national land reclamation policy strategy and its linkage to FDI in relation to Purchase Carbon Offsets.  ● Ghana Agricultural Insurance Pool and FDIs  ● Democratising IoT provides access to businesses to measure data freely and provide value   * Some key pillars for this mobilisation are:   + **Smart Hardware** - Support smoke detectors, water leakage sensors, thermostats, forest fire detectors, temperature sensors, entry points along with citizen generated data   + **API integration** - Low code platform and easy integration with health, safety and security, climate API-based services for insurers   + **ML/AI Service** - Create community incentives and public services for new insurer policies by presenting fraud detection, insurance advice, and discounts in areas with perceived risks   **Final Thoughts & Next Steps:**  1) Develop standards, the model and toolkit  2) Develop partnerships and frameworks to scale (SDG 17)  3) Create international communication campaigns to get more private and public partners onboard  4) Work with economists, policy makers and financial institutions to create a fair trade value for the data  **Primary Objective**: Change perspectives for rising ambition for the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through community engagement and the ability to increase GDP using Web 3.0 |
| **Speaker notes (including remarks by moderator)** |
| ***Mr. Musah Inuwa, Director, the Voices for Peace,*** *moderator of the session, Musah posed several questions throughout the session and provided conversation as it relates to economics, politics, misinformation among other safety concerns. Musah is a journalist by trade and helps to engage the audience, using the collective feedback to inform the general outcome.*  ***Miss Brianna Cook, CEO, IoTeedom****, presented a case study in Ghana that links community peace to climate change, highlighting synergies between SDG 16 and the Paris Agreement. She provides recommendations for countries contributing a high percentage of GHG to partner with countries at high risk on the Global Peace Index to create a GDP value for their data trade.*  ***Mr. Filippo Marino, CEO, Safe-esteem,*** *Filippo used his expertise working in the Risk Analysis field to connect Health, Safety and Security risks to the opportunities of Web 3.0 and how insurance can help to create incentives for best practice and behaviour nudging to support favourable health, safety and security outcomes in communities.*  ***Mr. Mohammad Aghababaie, Co-Founder, Insurmatics,*** Mohammad spoke about the insurance industry and best practice in its current state. He mentioned there is zero risk in transitioning investment to low carbon economy solutions. The insurance industry can use Web 3.0 technologies to democratise IoT and create new methods for financial inclusion in their communities.  ***Mr. Kwesi Ofori Jnr, SME Grow Africa,*** Kwesi spoke on the opportunity for small businesses in the African region. He called upon policy makers and financial institutions to support small businesses to advance the national objectives through FDI. Kwesi mentioned partnering with African SMEs to help accelerate the NDC strategies of countries, creating a valuable framework for all partners. |
| **Q&A** |
| How can we disrupt the insurance industry with Web 3.0 and IoT to support climate change?   * Insurance has the ability to change behaviours in the community, creating incentives for favourable net zero outcomes * Insurance has the ability to calculate risks for both flood and fire * Provide more access to data, IoT and insurance in communities marked at high risk for peace, health, safety and security * Make programs more affordable for communities with FDI * Ability to map reduction in carbon emissions and other factors directly to investment   How can we better combat misinformation with data and risk planning?   * Making use of proposed communication platforms using Web 3.0 to trace origins of data and misinformation   How can we get more policy makers on board to help?   * Create regional, national and international campaign with content strategy, attending forums and providing presentation and sessions to engage this message with more policy makers   What makes a city truly smart?   * With the use of data collection and creating an economy of scale around the value of such data, while also embedding these technologies into government programs with the adoption of technology is key   What is the standard risk after the world resumes after COVID-19 in the current recession, how can technology play into these measures?   * We are behind the curve on certain adoption of certain Web 2.0 technologies on the side of many health, safety and security organisations. There can be a competency gap that is quite wide between commercial, governmental and intergovernmental institutions. The technology gaps can be overcome through the acceleration of professional development courses and provide the ability for these organisations to gather data to be placed in a better position for decision-making.   What strategies can be used to help with high violence risks using technology to better serve the Paris Agreement?   * Provide service for all insurers across the world * With the use of democratised public services, handling the problem of different regions, we can create adaptable solutions depending on the different types of operating countries * Some countries might have higher risks in different regions * There is not a one size fits all technology, the technology will adapt to the cultural climate * Based on research, in 10 to 15 years there will be no insurance without a smart home device, governments should understand this data to develop and adopt proper policies and technology   What can we call on Policy Makers and decision makers to adopt for the Voices for Peace project in Ghana?   * The ability to look at multiple factors and understand what happens in one country has a strong impact on what can happen in other countries to create international destabilisation particularly in the areas of climate change, health, safety and security. We cannot focus all our efforts on GDP. We must also review the socioeconomic data as valuable inputs to help transform GDP in our communities.   How is the government of Ghana helping to support these efforts? What is the impact from these projects at the local level?   * 1 million trees being planted in Ghana * Use of trees to link to carbon offset to help increase FDI into the country and other parts of Africa * Empower SMEs to understand the purpose of planting the trees to enhance their own sustainable business practices and reporting abilities * Give the SMEs the understanding of the metrics they want to see in each community for investors * Assign reporting bodies to monitor the FDI to the numbers of trees planted * Use reporting tools to understand the number of trees planted and the level of investment needed * Develop partnerships with all stakeholders in the programme to facilitate dialogues and conversations between the private sector and government policy to accelerate results faster * Government and private sector would then have the ability to give a good account of what they have achieved within their programs * Development of digital cities through Web 3.0 and providing more access to all in the community   What is the common thread between the SDGs, Paris Agreement and Web 3.0?   * The Post Industrial world needs trust for these problems to be solved * Citizens of the world need to trust institutions and the technologies they use * It is our shared duty to contribute to the growth and development of the Web 3.0 subject and technologies to gain the trust of our fellow citizens and consumers for the greater benefit   How do we appraise the adoption of new technologies: AI, Machine Learning in the Web 3.0 ecosystem?   * There are a lot of barriers with policy restrictions in Africa when it comes to these new technologies and adoption * Regulatory frameworks hinder a lot of innovations * Blockchain can help to trade carbons between markets, playing a major role in carbon trading * This helps to take decisive decisions based on data and placing investments in agriculture and development with the indices * Strengthen the voices to collaborate and promote together collective Web 3.0 actions   How can policy makers help to empower small businesses?   * Policy makers and financial agencies can take a critical look on how they can use the new technologies to advance adoption in their industries, making reference to the use cases and accelerating skills development in their organisations in governance, agriculture, Web 3.0, financial and insurance services to help form synergies between the Paris Agreement the SDG Agenda for 2030 |