

# Global processes on climate, water and disasters and contribution of the network of basins

Niels Vlaanderen, the Netherlands

# Programme Area 4: Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins

## 4.1 Support development of transboundary adaptation strategies and implementation of priority measures

- Projects on climate change adaptation in selected basins \*
- Experience exchange through global network of basins \* \*
- 2 global workshops on transboundary climate change adaptation \*
- Print, translate and disseminate the “Words into Action” guide on water, transboundary cooperation and disasters \*
- Contribute to global policy processes on water, climate and disasters \*

## 4.2 Support transboundary basins in financing climate change adaptation

Finalize and disseminate publication on «Preparing bankable projects for financing climate change adaptation in transboundary basins» \*

- Regional/basin-level trainings on preparing bankable project proposals \*



Key: \*Global level, \*Regional/basin-level, \*National level

# Links with SDGs

- SDG 6 on water, including target 6.5 on transboundary cooperation: *By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.* **Network supports transboundary cooperation in adaptation**
- Target 6.4: *By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.* **Network supports this, e.g. by focusing on droughts and water scarcity at this meeting.**
- Target 11.5 within the goal on cities: *By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including **water-related disasters.*** **Several network basins focus on droughts and floods. Convention requires prevention of unilateral measures**
- Goal 13: *Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts.* **Network raises adaptive capacity of basins**

# Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction

- The Sendai framework:
  - Requests an increase international cooperation, including transboundary cooperation;
  - Counts on treaty bodies to support its implementation and the integration of disaster risk management in all national practices;
  - Water management, river basins, ecosystem management feature prominently.
- Contribution of the global network of basins:
  - Support the application of the very positive experience and practices in trans-boundary cooperation on water issues, incl. to other sectors;
  - Development of a Words into Action on “water/river basins management and transboundary cooperation” to illustrate application of integrated disaster risk management in water and transboundary cooperation
  - Sharing of good practices among countries

# The Increasing importance to water at the last UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties



COP21-CMP11  
PARIS 2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP21



MARRAKECH  
COP22|2016|CMP12  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP22



COP23 FIJI

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

BONN 2017

COP23



COP24-KATOWICE 2018  
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP24

Marrakech  
Partnership



ONE PLANET  
SUMMIT

## DECLARATION DE HAUT NIVEAU solutions fondées sur la nature, gestion de l'eau et changement climatique

Nous, représentants de gouvernements, d'organisations internationales et nationales, de bailleurs de fonds, d'organismes de bassin transfrontalier et transrégionaux, d'acteurs locaux, de la société civile, d'entreprises et d'organismes de recherche, nous soutenons l'intégration des solutions fondées sur la nature dans le Partenariat de Marrakech pour l'action climatique globale.

**Le changement climatique** affecte déjà et affectera de manière croissante les ressources naturelles, en particulier les ressources en eau et les écosystèmes aquatiques. Dans de nombreuses régions, l'intensité et la fréquence des événements météorologiques extrêmes tels que les sécheresses, les inondations et les précipitations inhabituelles, de même que le niveau des mers, menacent les territoires, le développement économique et social ainsi que l'environnement.

Dans ce contexte, il existe un intérêt croissant pour une gamme de solutions inspirées par la nature, sous des terminologies différentes : des termes généraux tels que l'écologie, les solutions aux services écosystémiques et les infrastructures vertes, ainsi que des exemples spécifiques comme les techniques alternatives pour la gestion des eaux de ruissellement urbain ou les mesures industrielles de réputation des eaux etc.

Ces solutions fondées sur la nature sont définies comme des « des actions visant à protéger, gérer de manière durable et restaurer des écosystèmes naturels ou modifiés, pour relever directement les enjeux de société de manière efficace et adaptable tout en assurant le bien-être humain et des avantages pour la biodiversité » (IPCC, 2018). Ces solutions sont l'une des options pour répondre aux objectifs d'atténuation et d'adaptation liés par l'Accord de Paris sur le climat, qui reconnaît les liens entre la résilience des communautés, les enjeux de subsistance et les écosystèmes.

Les solutions fondées sur la nature sont également fondamentales pour répondre aux Objectifs de Développement Durable, en particulier l'ODD6 (eau), l'ODD13 (changement climatique), l'ODD14 (océans), l'ODD15 (terre) et l'ODD17 (partenariats).

Cette déclaration reconnaît et s'aligne sur les orientations et recommandations du Pacte de Paris sur l'eau et l'adaptation au changement climatique dans les domaines des Rivières, des lacs et des aquifères, du Congrès mondial de la nature de l'UICN (Hiver 2016), de la 12<sup>ème</sup> Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique (COP12), du Cadre de Sendai pour la réduction des risques de catastrophe et du Sommet « Eau et Climat » de Rome d'octobre 2017.

**Nous reconnaissons que**

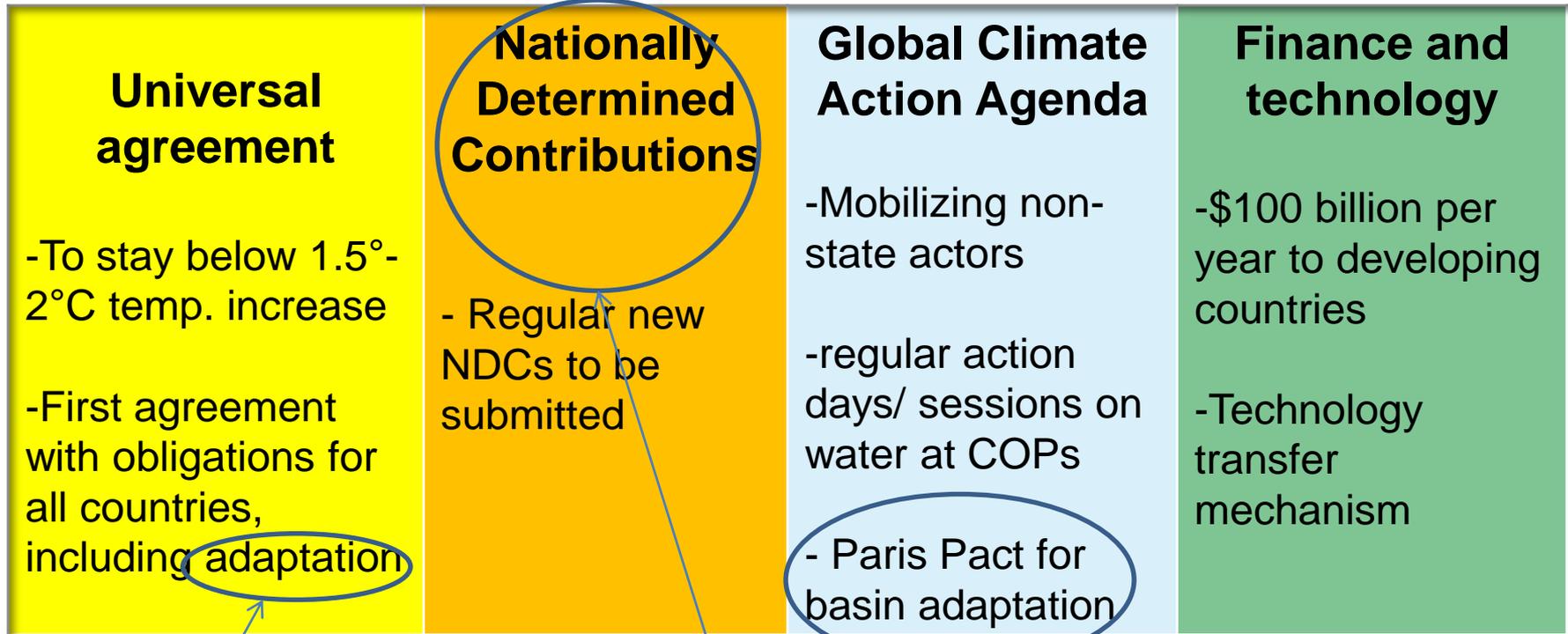
- 1) Le changement climatique et la biodiversité sont interconnectés. La biodiversité est affectée par le changement climatique, avec des conséquences négatives pour le bien-être humain, y compris des menaces pour la santé. Cependant, en fournissant des services écosystémiques, la biodiversité peut aussi contribuer à l'atténuation et à l'adaptation au changement climatique.
- 2) Les solutions fondées sur la nature ont des bénéfices multiples et ne répondent pas à un seul aspect. Elles peuvent simultanément accroître la résilience des territoires aux risques climatiques (sécheresses, inondations, érosion, submergence marine etc.), jouer un rôle pour la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité et des sols, et relever l'urgence de développement tel que l'accès à l'eau potable, la sécurité alimentaire et la santé humaine, la résilience en matière de dégradation des terres, les villes durables ainsi que les tourisme. Elles contribuent ainsi au renforcement de l'appropriation des projets par les citoyens et à la réduction des coûts de l'action.



Financing Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins Preparing Bankable Projects

Logos: UNECE, GWPSP, etc.

# Links of the network with the Paris agreement



Support countries/ basins with regards to water and transboundary/ regional aspects

Can support countries in their implementation and in particular raise transboundary aspects

Contributed to its development, mobilized signatures



COP24-KATOWICE 2018  
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

# UNFCCC COP24 in Katowice: outcomes relevant for water

- **guidance in relation to nationally determined contributions (NDCs):** Katowice agreed on common time frames, and modalities, work programme, and functions under the Paris Agreement: *future NDCs could also include transboundary/ regional aspects and the network of basins could contribute to this*
- **on adaptation communication:**
  - Parties can include information on water resources (Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans ).
  - They should provide information on *cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate;*



COP24-KATOWICE 2018  
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

# UNFCCC COP24 in Katowice: outcomes relevant for water

- **on climate finance:**
  - Katowice provided guidance on the identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* finance transparency): ***Parties to provide information on sectors, including water***
  - matters relating to the Adaptation Fund: *this fund continues to accept transboundary project proposals*
- **On the global stocktake on adaptation:** *Parties should submit information on water resources: network basins can contribute and provide information to their national UNFCCC focal points*

# Conclusions

- Generally, the importance of water has grown over the last years in global processes on climate change disasters, but more efforts are needed
- While water and regional cooperation is not officially included in the Paris agreement, it is mentioned in several of the COP24 Katowice rulebook elements- this provides an entry points for the global network basins to:
  - Link up with national UNFCCC delegations
  - Report on their activities e.g. in the adaptation communications/ global stocktake
  - Argue and provide good practice examples for inclusion into the revised NDCs as examples of regional/ transboundary NDC elements
  - Participate in and contribute to future COPs



COP24 - KATOWICE 2018  
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

# COP24 Official UNFCCC Water Event

Global Climate Action  
United Nations Climate Change

## Water-Wise Climate Solution to Mitigate, Adapt and Thrive:

SESSION 1: Achieving Resilient NDCs: Can Water Connect the Sectors? (big focus on NBS)  
SESSION 2: Water-Wise Consumption and Production: Innovation for achieving SDG12 (WWDI, Desalination)





## SESSION 1: Achieving Resilient NDCs: Can Water Connect the Sectors?



INBO opened the event...

...and voiced its messages through its invited speakers



Burkina Faso reminded basin is the optimal scale to manage water resources efficiently for adaptation to climate change



Ramsar showcased the interest of Nature-Based Solutions and their multiple benefits, beyond adaptation to climate change



The Federal District of Brasilia told how drought affected its city & highlighted that the solution was to re-connect cities to their basins to prevent drought.





## SESSION 2: WATER-WISE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION: INNOVATION FOR ACHIEVING SDG12 (WWDI, DESALINATION)



UNESCO opened the session reminding we cannot achieve water-wise consumption and production without **knowledge and well structured Water Information Systems**, citing UNESCO-WINS as an exemplary model.



GCWDA presented low carbon desalination as a solution for mitigation and adaptation challenges.



The Megacities Alliance for Water & Climate showcased innovative adaptation measures implemented in cities.

CDP / BAFWAC moderated the session and highlighted commitments from companies to reduce their water footprints...



Australia's Dept. of the Environment (rep. World Water Data Initiative - WWDI) stressed the need to tap existing knowledge and to develop new ones to meet SDGs

