

# Opportunities for enhancing actions on water and climate under the UNFCCC process

UNECE Task Force on Water and Climate

**12<sup>th</sup>** meeting

31 March 2021



# Outline

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- Overarching context
- Priorities of countries communicated through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- Ongoing preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans
- Engagement with the Nairobi work programme
- Engagement with Warsaw International Mechanism



# Overarching context

- The UNFCCC provides the foundation for multilateral action to combat climate change and its impacts on humanity and ecosystems
- Governments consider latest scientific information and agree on actions to be taken
- They gather and share information on emissions, climate risks, national policies and best practices, and develop international guidance
- Key instruments: the Nationally Determined Contributions, the National Adaptation Plans, and the long-term low emission development strategies



### Temperature goal

Limit the global rise to as close as possible to 1.5 °C.



### Pre-2020 action and support

Encourage action between now and 2020 by all actors, including non-Party stakeholders.



### Transparency and the global stocktake

Robust transparency and accounting, supported by international review and global stocktakes.



### Finance, technology and capacity-building

International cooperation to support a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.



### Mitigation and voluntary cooperation

All Parties must prepare nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and work to achieve them, reporting on progress, and regularly enhancing ambition.



### Adaptation and loss and damage

Strengthen national adaptation efforts and support vulnerable countries to cope with climate change effects.



## Adaptation in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

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- [39] Parties included an adaptation component in their NDCs, [8] of which were designated as adaptation communications.
- Information on:
  - vulnerability and national circumstances;
  - efforts to enhance research;
  - adaptation measures, in particular NAPs and sectoral actions;
  - contingency measures; and
  - monitoring and evaluation of adaptation.



## Adaptation in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

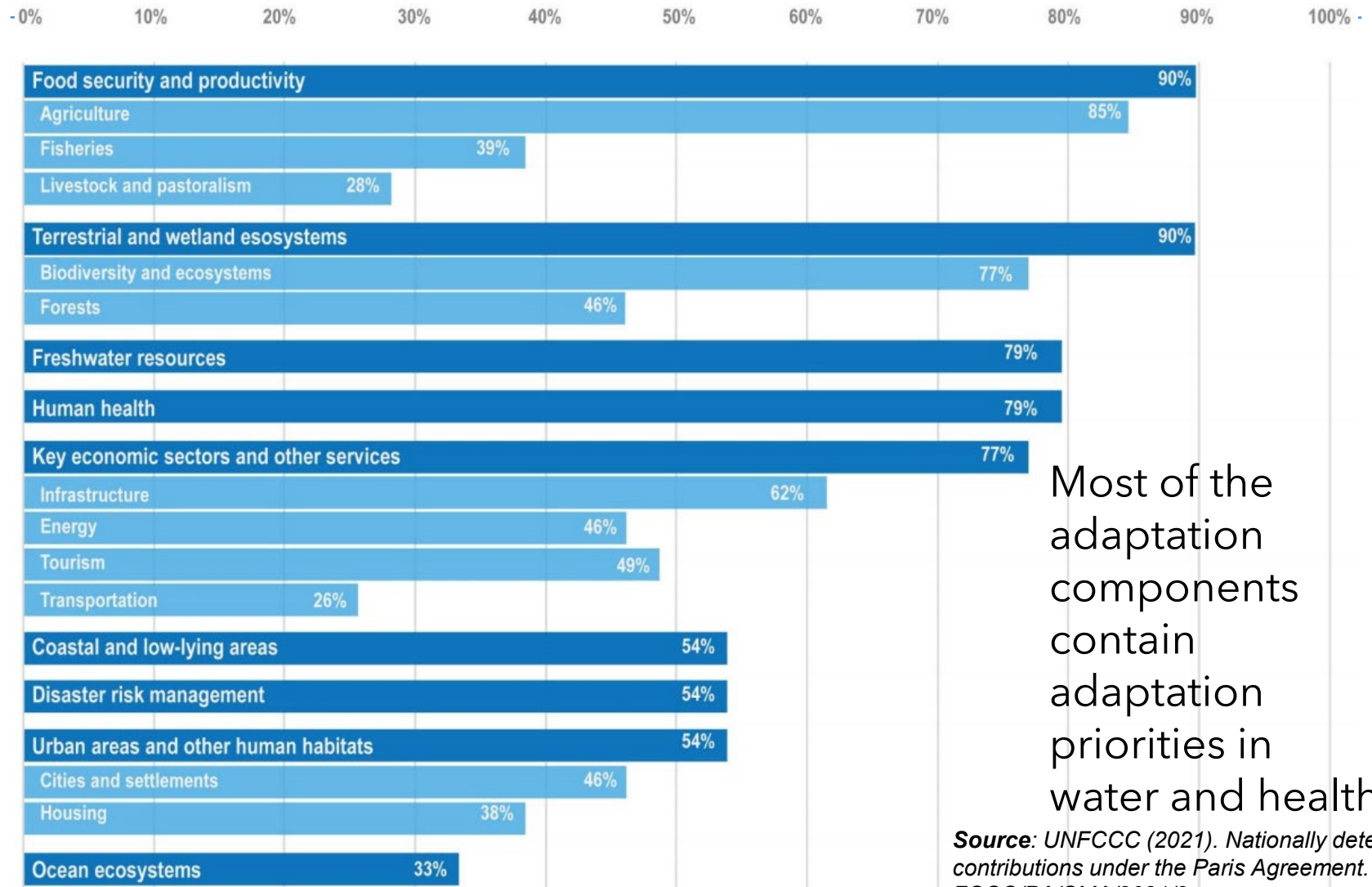
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The adaptation information in the new or updated NDCs illustrates how Parties have advanced adaptation and set higher priorities for adaptation since their previous NDCs:

- a) more integrated national frameworks, in contrast to the multiple frameworks and individual projects described in their previous NDCs
- b) More Parties described the status of their NAP process, (i.e. how the NAP has been established as the main national instrument for adaptation)
- c) more quantitative time-bound targets (e.g. the indicator frameworks that they intend to use for monitoring progress)
- d) more systematic information on mitigation and sustainable development co-benefits of adaptation.



# Adaptation priority areas and sectors communicated via NDCs



Most of the adaptation components contain adaptation priorities in water and health

**Source:** UNFCCC (2021). Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/2



# Water sector as adaptation priority of countries

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Examples of specific measures</i>	<i>Examples of quantified targets</i>
Freshwater resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Developing national information systems, including hydrological maps and resource models</li><li>- Defining watershed indicators</li><li>- Developing tools for evaluating impacts and socioeconomic costs</li><li>- Diversifying supply, including through rainwater harvesting and treatment, recycling and desalination</li><li>- Enhancing water storage options</li><li>- Introducing legal and institutional frameworks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ensuring 99 per cent of the population has a basic water supply and 40 per cent has an improved water supply by 2030</li><li>- Reducing water consumption by 20 per cent by 2036</li><li>- Reusing 95 per cent more treated water by 2036, recycling 10 per cent of wastewater by 2030 and treating 68 per cent of wastewater by 2030</li><li>- Reducing non-treated sewage by 25 per cent</li><li>- Inspecting water quality in 95 per cent of health systems</li><li>- Increasing desalinated water supply by 50 per cent by 2036</li><li>- Increasing the number of companies participating in water efficiency initiatives by 40 per cent</li><li>- Implementing 84 structural and 30 non-structural flood management measures</li><li>- Creating a risk management plan for 30 per cent of highly vulnerable municipalities</li></ul>

**Source:** UNFCCC (2021). *Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/2*



# Synergy between efforts in adaptation priority areas and SDGs

	SDG																
Adaptation priority area	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOBS	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR GOALS
Food security and production																	
Freshwater resources																	
Urban areas and other human habitats																	
Key economic sectors and services																	
Terrestrial and wetland ecosystems																	
Ocean ecosystems																	
Coastal and low-lying areas																	
Livelihoods																	

*Note:* The shading of the boxes reflects how frequently linkages were identified by Parties: the darker the shade, the more frequently linkages were identified.

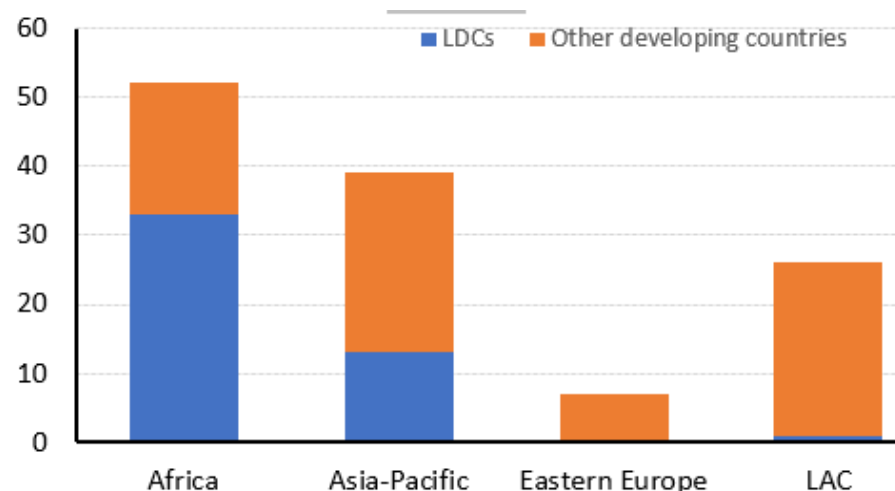
**Source:** UNFCCC (2021). *Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/2*





## 125 out of 154 developing countries are undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs

- All the 47 LDCs are undertaking at least one measure in the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- Out of 125, 55 developing countries are being supported by the GCF for formulating their NAPs; others are being supported in various activities by bilateral and other actors
- 21 countries have completed and submitted their NAPs



**Developing countries are prioritizing the formulation and implementation of NAPs in their adaptation efforts**

# Managing multiple entry points under the "Integrative framework for NAPs and SDGs (NAP-SDG iFrame)"

## Sectors (ministries)

- Agriculture
- Water
- Energy
- Health
- Economic planning
- Etc.

## SDGs \*

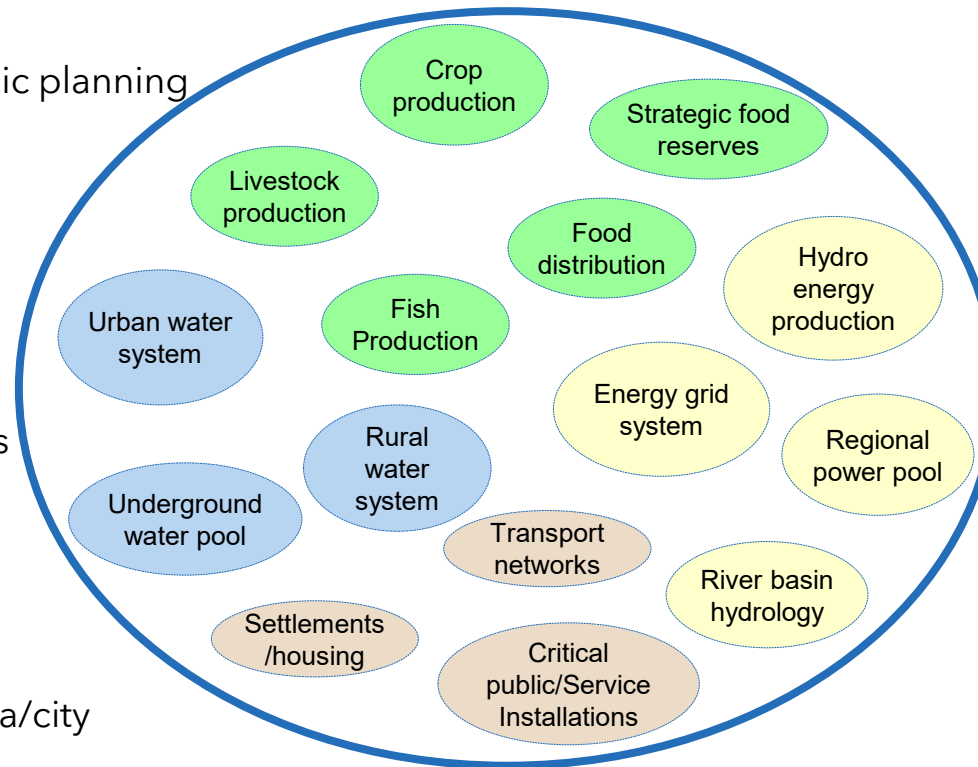
- SDG 1 - No poverty
- SDG 2 - Zero hunger
- SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy

## Climate hazards

- Drought/aridity
- Floods
- Excessive rainfall
- Shifting seasons
- Temperature extremes
- Heat waves
- SLR
- Storms

## Place

- Urban area/city
- National
- Subnational levels
- River basins
- Community



## Actors

- Government agencies
- UN agencies
- Bilateral agencies
- Private sector
- NGOs
- CBOs

## National development themes

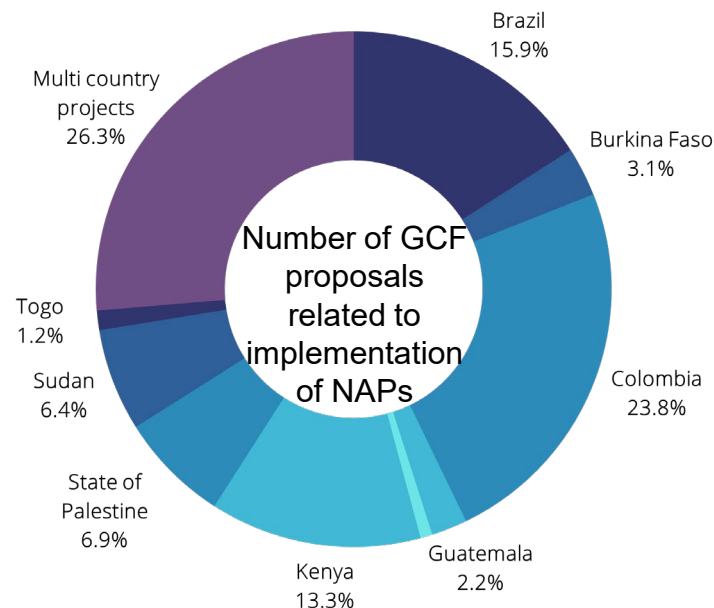
- Food security
- Water security
- Energy security
- Livelihoods and employment
- Health and nutrition, etc.



## National adaptation plans

Seven proposals had been approved by the GCF to implement priority actions identified in the NAPs, totaling appx. USD 0.5 million (as at 30 November 2020)

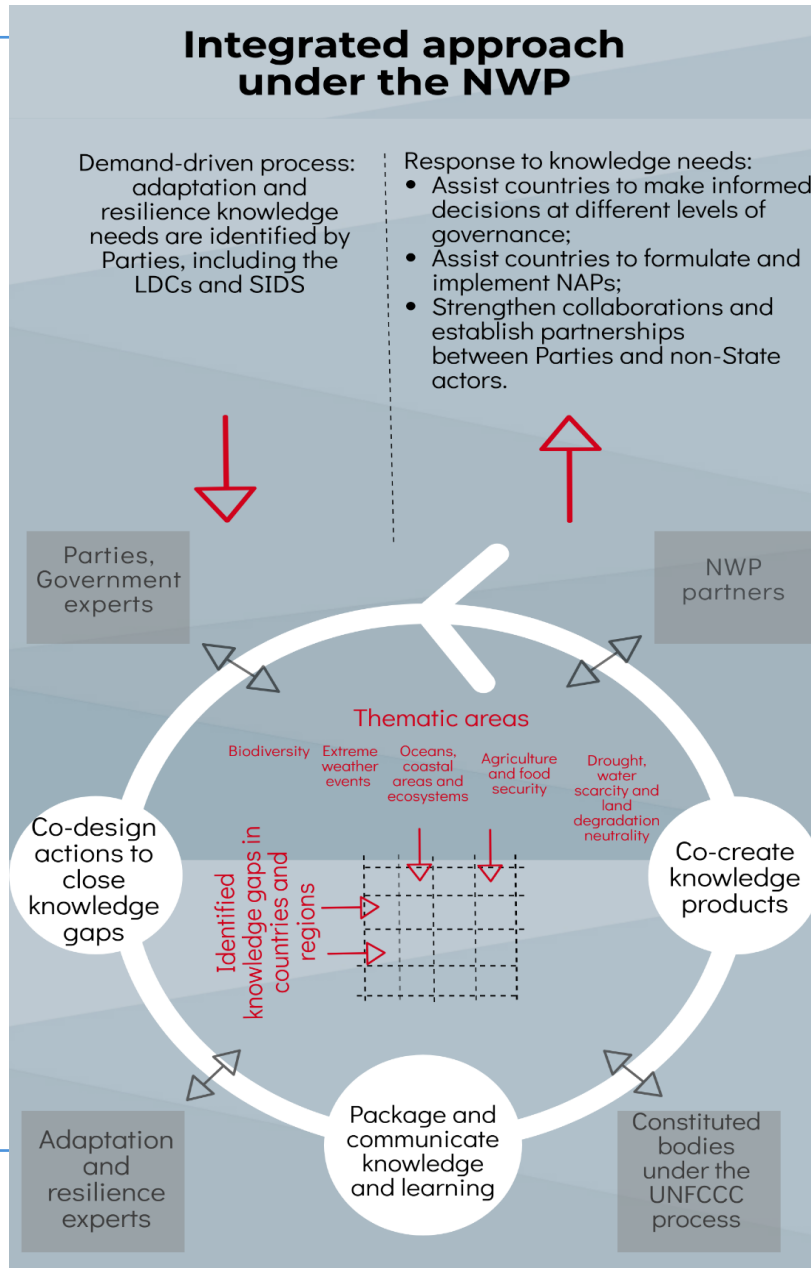
- Of the 20 countries that submitted NAPs, 11 have submitted 23 proposals totaling to the GCF to implement their NAPs
- Many countries have also submitted proposals for implementing adaptation action identified in existing strategies and plans



**Several countries are receiving approval of project proposals for implementing their NAPs through the GCF**



# Engagement under the Nairobi work programme



# Engagement under the Nairobi work programme

## Knowledge-to-action methodology:

Understanding and responding to knowledge gaps



### Priority thematic areas currently underway:

- *Agriculture and food security*
- *Oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems*
- *Biodiversity and climate change adaptation*

### UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme

**Addressing several water related priority knowledge gaps in subregions (Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative):** 7 subregions, latest Pacific SIDS



# Engagement under the Warsaw International Mechanism

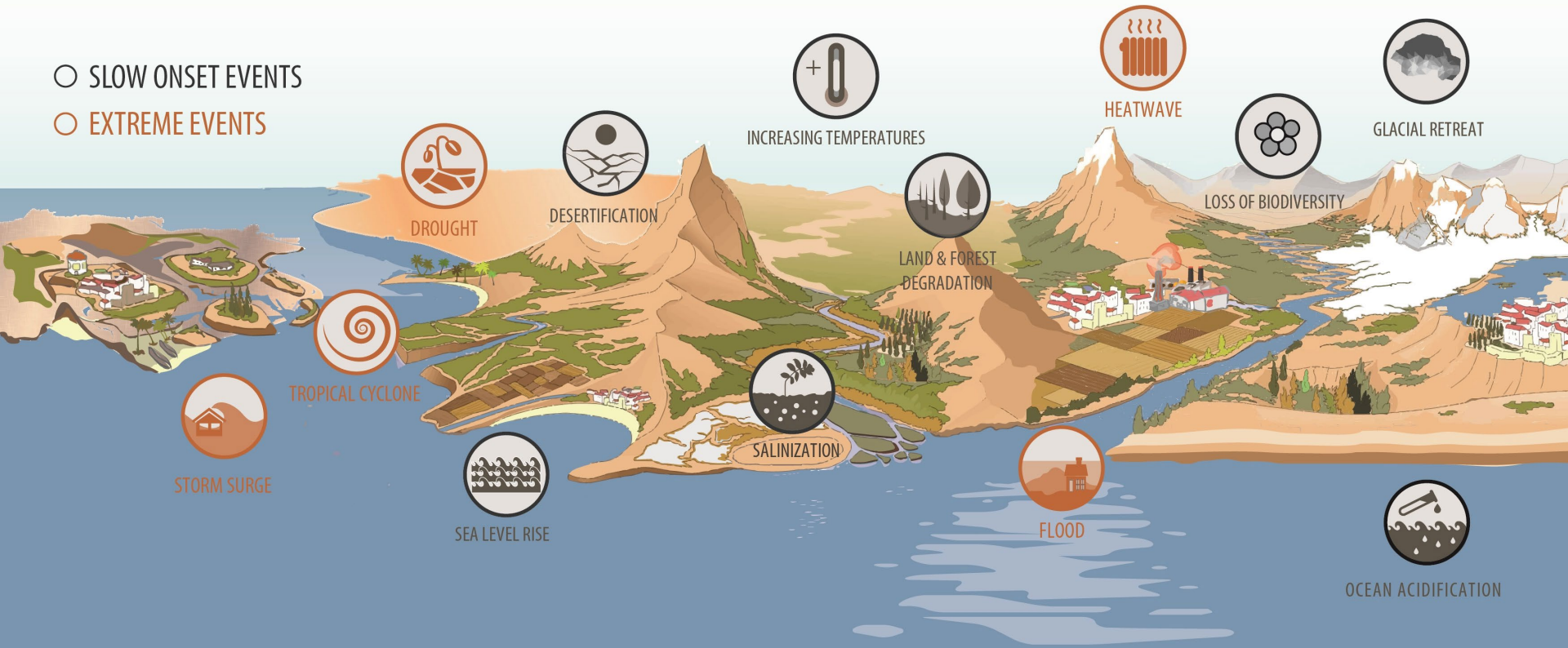


United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

## LOSS AND DAMAGE ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

○ SLOW ONSET EVENTS

○ EXTREME EVENTS



### ECONOMIC LOSSES

### NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES

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#### INCOME

#### PHYSICAL ASSETS

#### INDIVIDUALS

#### SOCIETY

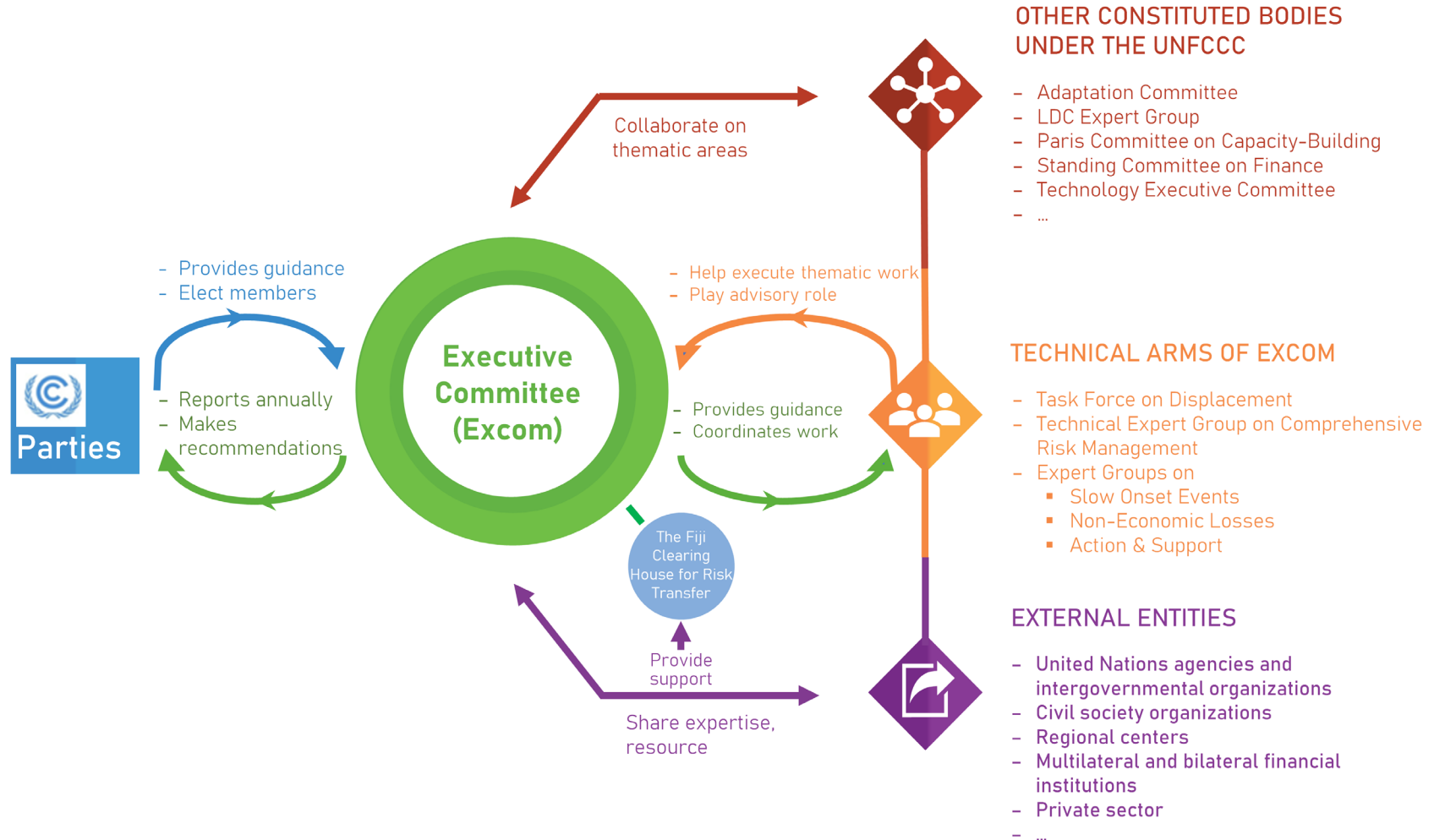
#### ENVIRONMENT

BUSINESS OPERATIONS	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	TOURISM	INFRASTRUCTURE	PROPERTY	...
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LIFE	HEALTH	HUMAN MOBILITY	TERRITORY	CULTURAL HERITAGE	INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE	SOCIETAL/CULTURAL IDENTITY	BIODIVERSITY	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	...
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# Engagement under the Warsaw International Mechanism

## Institutional arrangements concerning the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts



Thank you!

