

Mapping Linkages across the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from a Water Perspective for Informing the Science-Policy Interface

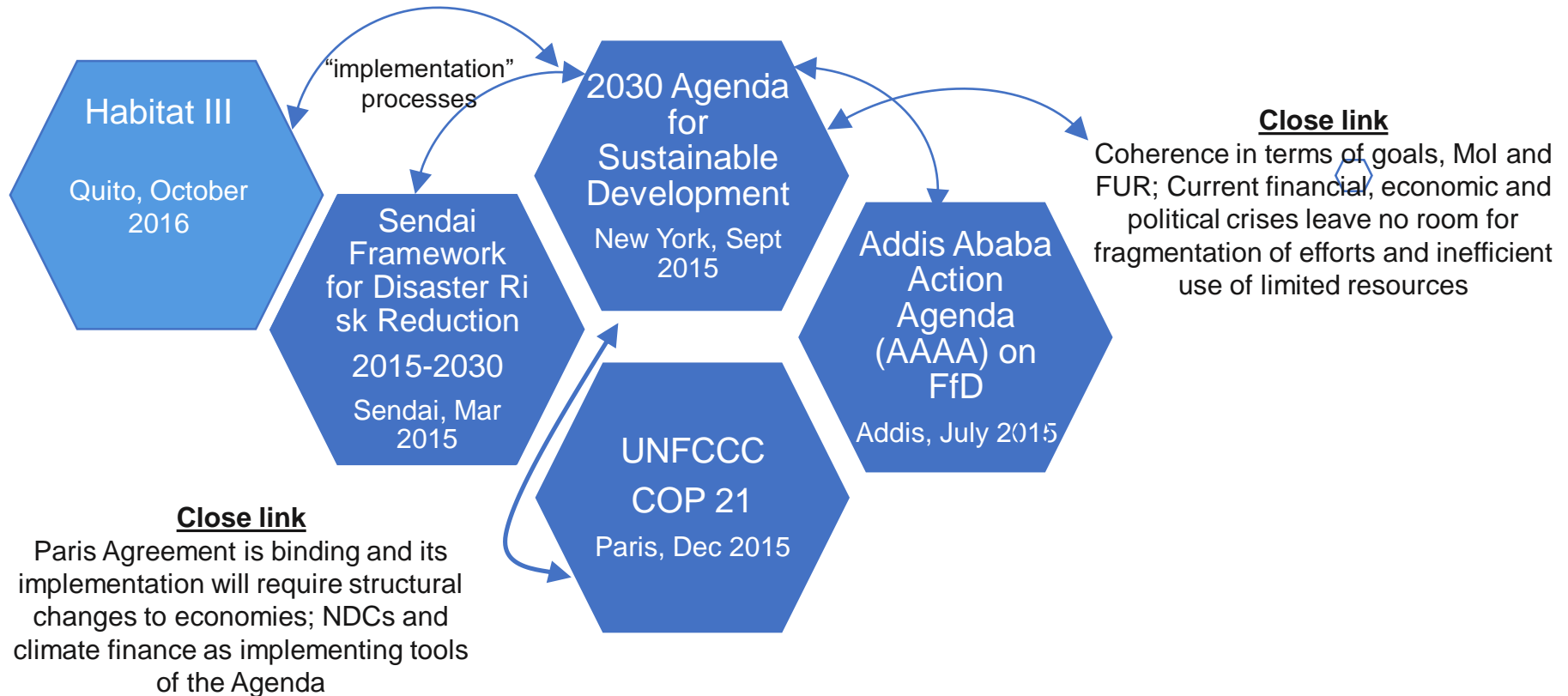


UNITED NATIONS

الأمم المتحدة
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Convergence and harmonization of global processes



Global agenda mandates and related action plans for DRR, CC, and SDG's related to water

Components	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	SDGs related to Water, CCA and DRR
Agency Involved	UNISDR	UNFCCC	United Nations Agencies (Regional Commissions, UN-Water, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, etc.)
Policy/Mandates	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)	The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015-2030)	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Agenda 2030 SDGs

17 SDGS

- 169 Targets
- 230+ indicators



SDGs related to CC and DRR

1 NO POVERTY



1.5 - build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

2 ZERO HUNGER



2.4 - ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



11.5 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

SDGs related to CC and DRR

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

7 GLOBAL TARGETS

Reduce

**Mortality/
global population**

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

**Affected people/
global population**

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

**Economic loss/
global GDP**

2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

**Damage to critical infrastructure
& disruption of basic services**

2030 Values << 2015 Values

Increase

**Countries with national
& local DRR strategies**

2020 Value >> 2015 Value

**International
cooperation**

to developing countries

2030 Value >> 2015 Value

**Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning
systems & disaster risk
information and assessments**

2030 Values >> 2015 Values

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk

Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment

Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

National and local dimensions

Regional and global dimensions

Paris Agreement- Main components

- **Objective:**

- To hold the temperature rise to well **below 2°C** and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase **to 1.5°C** above pre-industrial levels

- **Nationally Determined Contributions NDC:**

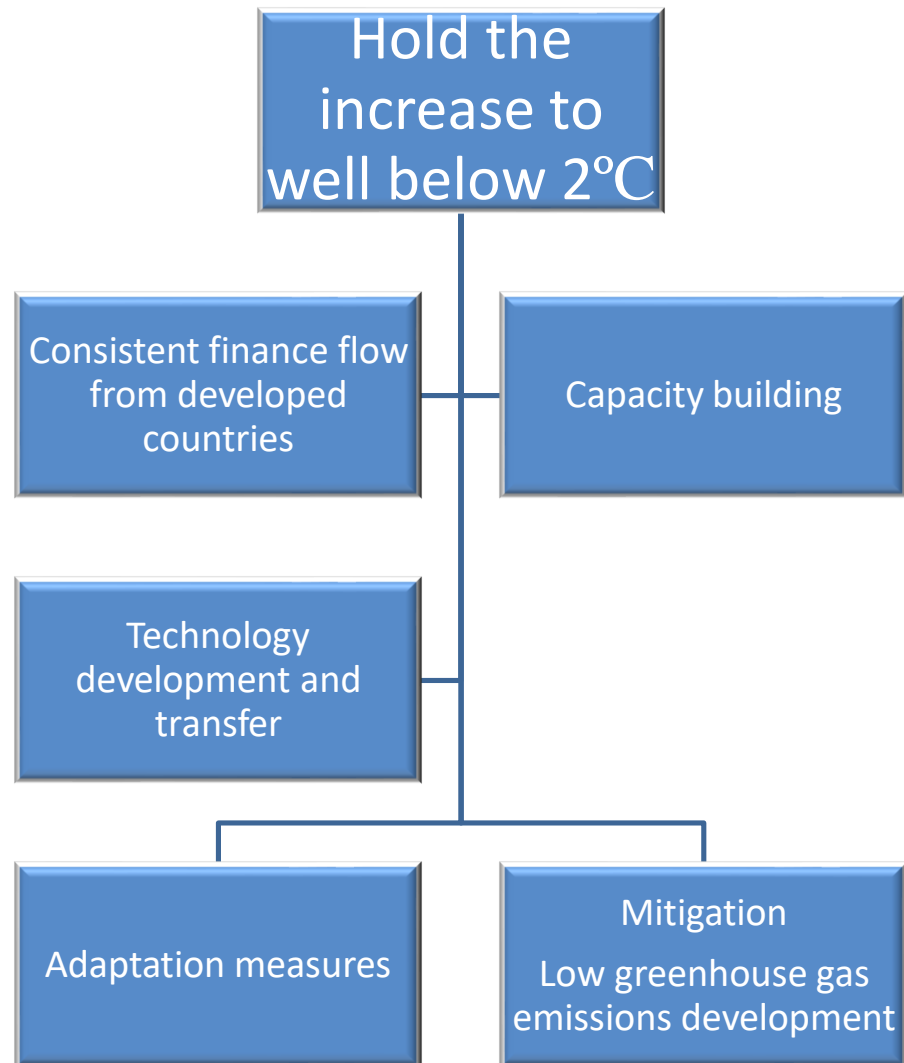
Each Party, except for the LDC and the SIDS, shall prepare and communicate their **NDC** (in accordance with the Intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) submitted prior to the COP21) to achieve the goals set out by the Agreement

- NDCs will include **mitigation commitments** and possibly **adaptation communications**;
- NDCs will represent a progression every 5 years beyond the Party's then current NDC
- Some Parties may want to cooperate to achieve **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes** to achieve NDC
- NDCs will be robustly accounted through a **transparency framework**

- **Means of Implementation:**

- **Finance:** 100 billion by year 2020 to be scaled up in 2025, imposed on the developed countries and communicated biennially to support developing countries
- **Technology development and transfer** to improve climate change resilience and reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- **Capacity Building** to enhance the capacity of developing countries in the implementation of the Agreement.

Response to Climate Change



Paris Agreement

- Article 1: Definitions
- Article 2: Objectives
- Article 3: Obligations of the Parties
- Article 4: Mitigation and Individual contributions
- Article 5: Forests
- Article 6: Cooperative approaches
- Article 7: Adaptation
- Article 8: Loss and damage
- Article 9: Finance
- Article 10: Technology development and transfer
- Article 11: Capacity building
- Article 12: Education, training and public awareness
- Article 13: Transparency
- Article 14: Global stocktake
- Article 15: Implementation and compliance
- Articles 16 to 29 include institutional provisions and final clauses related to the signature and the entry in force and the adoption of the Agreement

Adaptation

- Each country shall, as appropriate:
 - Engage in **adaptation planning , actions, plans and policies** (ex: assessment of climate change impact and vulnerability, building resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems)
 - **Submit adaptation communications**, periodically updated, as appropriate, that may include priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions. (the adaptation communication can be submitted as a component or in conjunction with other communications)
- **Continuous support** shall be provided to developing countries

Loss and Damage

Article 8. Loss and Damage

- The Paris Agreement significantly enhances the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, which will develop approaches to help vulnerable countries cope with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events such as sea-level rise.
- The Agreement provides a framework for Parties to enhance understanding, action and support with regard to loss and damage

Adaptation component/Priority areas and SDG's in NDC's by the Arab Countries

- In their adaptation components, Arab countries referred to actions in virtually every sector and area of the economy.
- First three priority areas were water, agriculture and health.
- A few Parties referred to the MDGs and subsequent SDGs in defining their national goals.
- Only 3 countries mentioned the SDGs in their NDCs

MATRIX on NDCs from Arab countries

- 1 *Country*
- 2 *Region*
- 3 *Submission date of INDC*
- 4 *GHG incl. LUCF 2012 (MtCO₂e)*
- 5 *INDC summary*
- 6 *Mitigation contribution type*
- 7 *GHG target type*
- 8 *Non-GHG target*
- 9 *Sectors covered*
- 10 *Gas covered*
- 11 *Conditionality of the INDC*
- 12 *Link to the submission*
- 13 *Planned use of International market mechanisms*
- 14 *Adaptation included*
- 15 *Adaptation with mitigation co-benefits*
- 16 *Water*
- 17 *Agriculture*
- 18 *Health*
- 19 *Other*
- 20 *SDGs*
- 21 *Loss & Damage (Cost damage/ impacts of CC effects)*
- 22 *Cost for the adaptation/ mitigation measures)*
- 23 *INDC revisable/ update/reevaluated*
- 24 *Curve or table Mitigation*

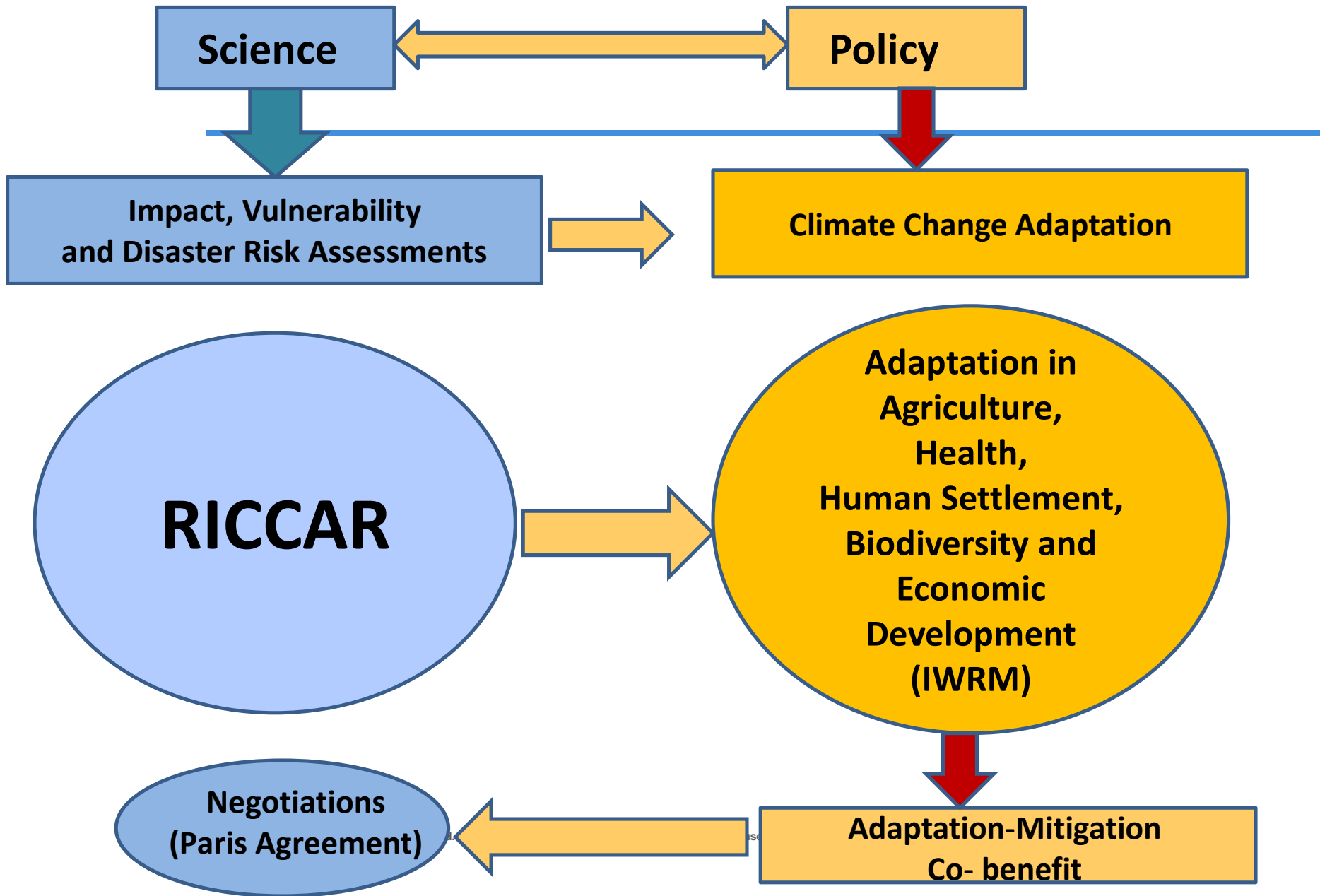
Arab region mandates and related action plans for DRR, CC, and SDG's related to water

Components	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water
Agency Involved	LAS, UNISDR, UNDP, UNEP, WB	LAS, UN-ESCWA, UNDP, UNEP, WB	LAS, UN-ESCWA, UNESCO, WB
Policy/Mandates	Regional Arab Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)	The Arab Framework Action Plan on Climate Change (2010-2020)	- Arab Strategy for Water Security in the Arab Region (2010-2030) - Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030)
Priorities of Actions	<p>Priority 1: Strengthen commitment for comprehensive DRR across sectors</p> <p>Priority 2: Develop capacities to identify, monitor and assess disaster risks</p> <p>Priority 3: Build resilience through knowledge, advocacy, research and trainings</p> <p>Priority 4: Improve accountability for disaster risk management at the sub national and local level</p> <p>Priority 5: Integrate disaster risk reduction into emergency response, preparedness and recovery.</p>	<p>Priority 1: Reduce the risks of climate change and the readiness to confront its potential impacts through programs of mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Priority 2: Preservation of the natural and human resources and to ensure a decent standard of living for Arab citizens.</p> <p>Priority 3: Enhancement of the pace of sustainable development in the Arab states, including achieving MDGs.</p> <p>Priority 4: Strengthening and building the national and regional institutional capacities to deal with issues of climate change and cope with disasters.</p> <p>Priority 5: Establishment of favorable conditions to stimulate regional and international cooperation</p>	<p>Priority 1: In the medium term (by 2020), raising water use efficiency by 15 to 25 per cent for meeting increased water demand and ensuring water and food security for facing the future challenges in accordance with the available water resources and the principals of sustainable development.</p> <p>Priority 2: Adoption, in the short term (by 2015), of integrated water policies which secure water for all sectors to achieve a maximum socioeconomic benefits and insure the implementation of the millennium development goals.</p> <p>Priority 3: Develop, in the medium term (by 2020), alternative and practical solutions for using non-conventional water with focusing on the use of renewable energy in water desalination and water treatment for meeting the increasing water demand.</p> <p>Priority 4: By 2020 the signing of permanent agreements on shared water resources in the Arab region according to the "Arab Convention on Shared Water Resources in the Arab Region" and International Water law.</p> <p>Priority 5: In the medium term (by 2020), each Arab countries has defined a national policy for including CCA policy into national water policy.</p>

Arab region mandates and related action plans for DRR, CC, and SDG's related to water

Components	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water
Regional and National Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Arab Strategy on DRR (2015-2030) - The Arab Cooperation Agreement in Organization and Facilitation of Relief Operations (2009); - A draft Arab Protocol (2008) on Cooperation for Speedy and Immediate Response within Arab Countries to Transfer Equipment and Expertise in Cases of Disasters, Crisis and Emergencies; - Statutes for the Arab Centre to Prevent Risks from earthquakes and other natural disasters (2004). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Action Plan - National Policies - NAPAs - INDCs - National Communication Reports - National Sectoral Action Plans (Water, food, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Action Plans - SDG-based Development Strategies and Action Plans (National)
Coordination Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular intergovernmental meetings on DRM - Regional/sub regional disaster risk management center (under development) - Joint Committee on Environment and Development in the Arab Region (JCEDAR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environmental Affairs (CAMRE)/ TC - Working Group on Climate Change, established by ESCWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arab Ministerial Water Council (AMWC) - The Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environmental Affairs (CAMRE) / Technical Committees (TC)

Linking Climate Science to Policy, Adaptive Strategy and Mitigation



Developing the Capacities of Arab Countries for Climate Change Adaptation Using IWRM Tools



Climate Change Adaptation

United Nations Development Account Project on Developing the Capacities of the Arab Countries for Climate Change Adaptation by Applying Integrated Water Resources Management Tools

Five sector modules were developed by the following leading organizations (in coordination with ESCWA):

1. Environment module by UNEP/ROWA;
2. Agriculture module by ACSAD/GIZ;
3. Health module by WHO;
4. Human settlements (water supply and sanitation) by ACWUA;
5. Economic module by ESCWA as well as an introductory chapter for the manual.

Five workshops were held with stakeholders from each sector to review respective modules



Final Remarks:

- Translating any of the international frameworks into tangible actions should be done with other international agreements and processes.
- Identifying clearly roles and responsibilities with respect to risk assessment, risk management and implementation of DRR and CCA policies and actions, and enhancing governance;
- Transformation of DRR to the climate extreme context may be the key to a sustainable and resilient society.

Final Remarks:

- There is a great potential now to follow integrated approaches to reduce existing risk and by strengthening social and economic resilience based on the available assessment tools in the region (e.g. RICCAR, RKH, NDC's, etc.).
- It is important to address climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk, in a meaningful and coherent manner throughout inter-related intergovernmental processes.
- For implementation of relevant policies, plans, and mechanisms, there is a need for coherence across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and DRR agendas.

Thank you!