Links with COP 21 and other global processes

Sonja Koeppel, UNECE
Links with the 17 SDGs adopted in September 2015 in New York

- 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.* Dniester project/process supports the 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.* Projects supports this, e.g. by discussing 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.* Dniester project reduced vulnerability to floods.

- Goal 13: *Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts.* Dniester project raises adaptive capacity of basin.
The Paris Agreement and the accompanying COP decision

• Reaffirm the goal of limiting global temperature increase well below 2 degrees Celsius, while urging efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees;
• Establish binding commitments by all parties to make “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs). Parties should:
  • Pursue domestic measures aimed at achieving them;
  • Submit new NDCs every 5 years, which should “represent a progression;
  • Reporting and international review every five years.
• Reaffirm the binding obligations of developed countries under the UNFCCC to support the efforts of developing countries, while for the first time encouraging voluntary contributions by developing countries too;
• Extend the current goal of mobilizing $100 billion a year in support by 2020 through 2025, with a new, higher goal to be set for the period after 2025;
• Extend a mechanism to address “loss and damage” resulting from climate change.”
Link with outcomes of COP21: 4 pillars

**Universal agreement**
- To stay below 1.5°-2°C temp. increase
- First agreement with obligations for all countries, including adaptation

**Intended Nationally Determined Contributions**
- Aggregate report on 30 Oct.
- In future, regular new NDCs to be submitted

**Lima-Paris Action Agenda**
- Mobilizing non-state actors
- NAZCA: Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action
- Paris Pact for basin adaptation

**Finance and technology**
- $100 billion per year to developing countries
- Technology transfer mechanism

Support countries of Dniester basin with regards to water and transboundary/regional aspects

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

Dniester?
Paris agreement – elements where we can contribute

• Regional cooperation to be strengthened:

45. Requests Parties to strengthen regional cooperation on adaptation where appropriate Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global

• Dniester project contributes to this
• Water is not explicitly mentioned in Paris agreement, but ecosystems are:

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of “climate justice”, when taking action to address climate change,

• Ecosystem-based adaptation is one of the priorities of the project
Water Convention’s MOP-7, Budapest, November 2015

- Marked the transition of the Convention to a global instrument and decided to develop a strategy for the global opening
- Adopted the programme of work for 2016-2018, including areas on promoting application, NPDs, climate change adaptation
- Adopted a reporting mechanism under the Convention starting with a pilot reporting in 2016-2017: in autumn, Dniester countries will receive the template for filling out, also for the Dniester basin: opportunity for cooperation?
Activities on climate change under the Water Convention in 2016-2018

• Lead Parties: Switzerland, the Netherlands

• Pilot projects: moving towards implementation, scaling up, mainstreaming and ensure sustainability of projects: Continuation of ongoing pilots + possibly new ones

• Continuation and expansion of the global network of basins coordinated with INBO

• Exchange of experience: 2 Global workshops + 2 meetings of global network + specific exchanges within network e.g. focused on adaptation-mitigation linkages, scenarios, water scarcity, financing

• Contribution to global processes on water and climate such as under UNFCCC and UNISDR, including Paris Pact
The global network of basins working on climate change

International River Basins

International Basins

© Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database
Oregon State University, 2009
Mollewicde World Projection
WGS 1984 Geographic Coordinate System
Water and Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins: Lessons Learned and Good Practices

- 58 case studies from basins around the world, including several from Dniester
- 63 lessons learned
- Topics covered:
  - legal frameworks for adaptation in transboundary basins
  - information and data needs
  - impact and vulnerability assessment
  - developing and prioritizing adaptation measures
  - financing
  - evaluation
  - communication
  - capacity building
  - stakeholder involvement
- Translated into Russian; soon to be printed