

# Water and health adaptation priorities under the UNFCCC

GLOBAL WORKSHOP ON BUILDING CLIMATE-RESILIENCE THROUGH IMPROVING WATER MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION  
AT NATIONAL AND TRANSBOUNDARY LEVELS  
29-31 March 2021



## Background

- ❑ The UNFCCC provides the foundation for multilateral action to combat climate change and its impacts on humanity and ecosystems;
- ❑ Under it, 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 are 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.

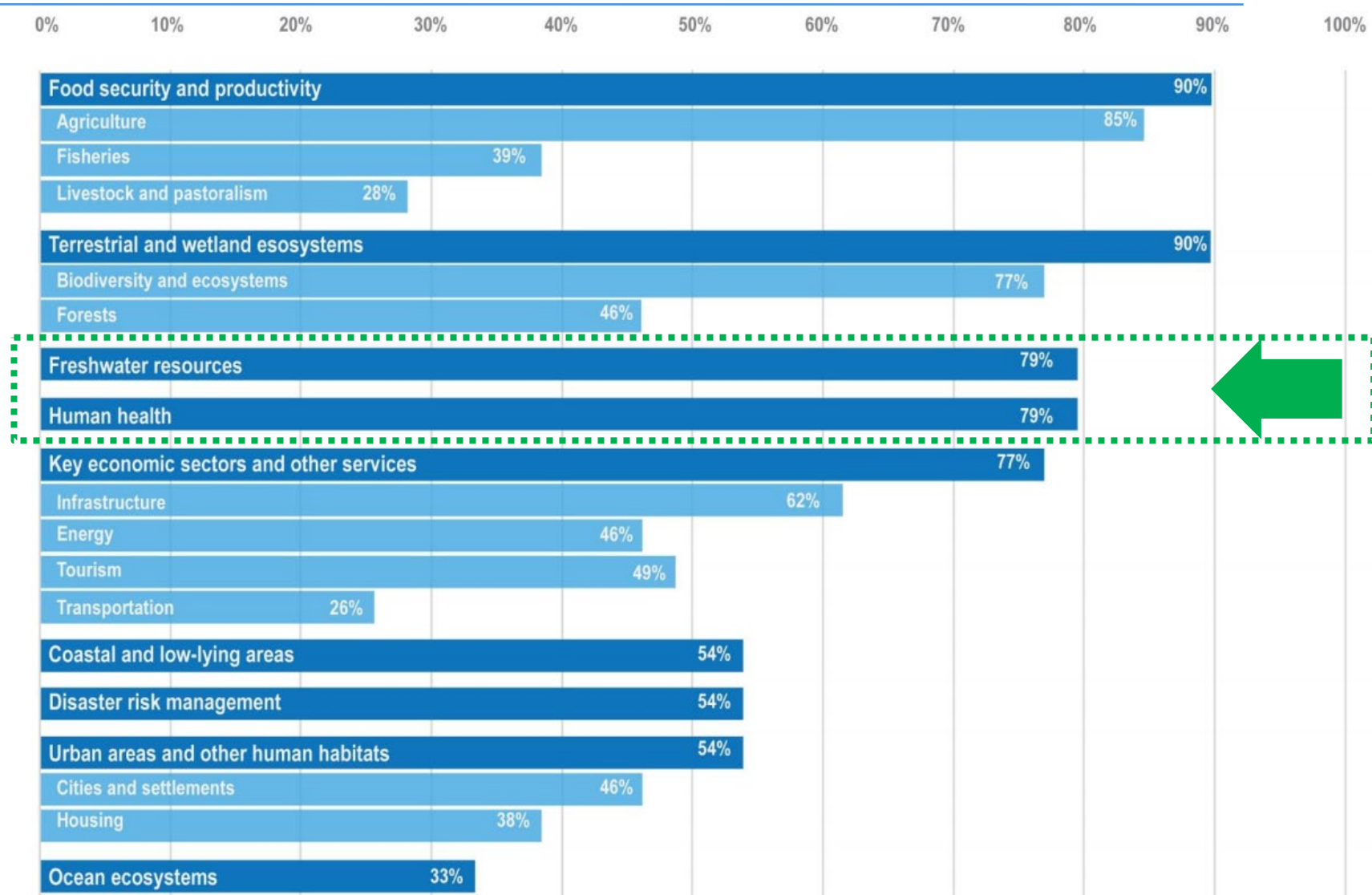


### Adaptation and loss and damage

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

## Adaptation in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Based on data from 39 adaptation components in the new/updated NDCs as at 31 December 2020
- Most of the adaptation components contain adaptation priorities in water and health

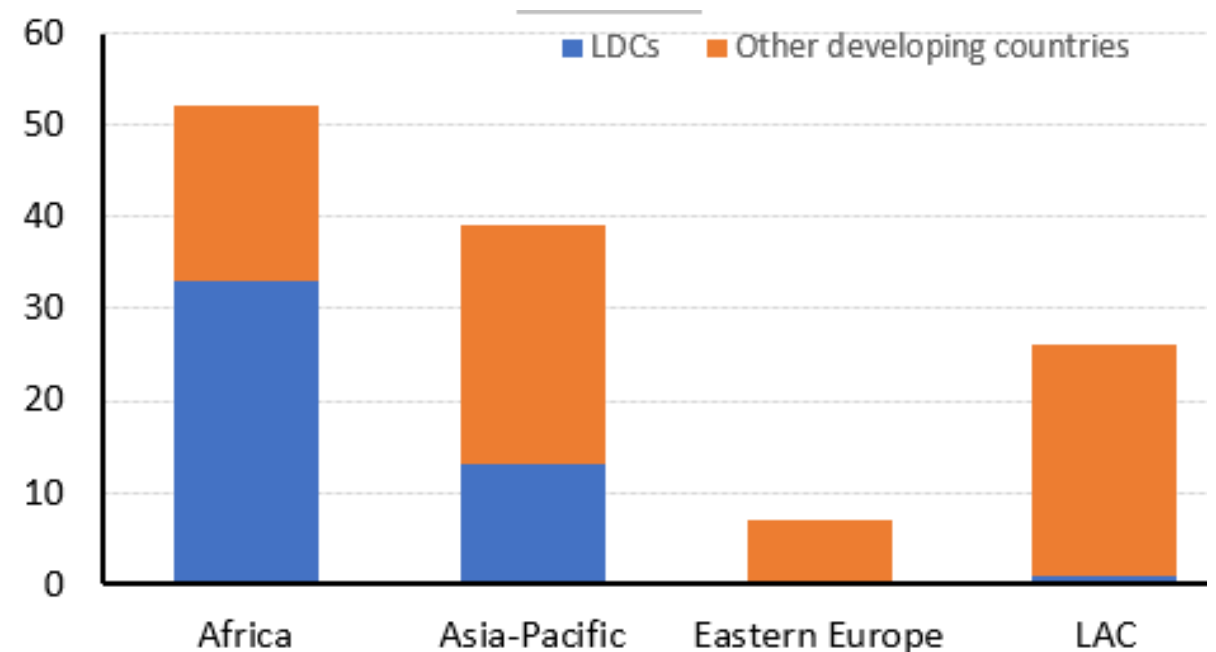


Source: UNFCCC (2021). Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/2



### 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

## Examples of adaptation actions in water from submitted NAPs, March 2021

- Protect, maintain and restore water sources
- Rain-water harvesting
- Local capacity-building

Community-based adaptation practices



- Ecosystem based approaches
- Reforestation
- Increase canopy cover

Integrated watershed management



- Dams, high-flow wells
- Irrigation systems
- Water storage facilitates in homes, offices, schools, etc.

Infrastructure investment implementation



- Indigenous water management practices
- Traditional knowledge

Traditional and indigenous knowledge



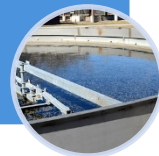
- Mapping of available water resources
- Climate monitoring and forecasting
- Communication systems

Monitoring climate change impacts on water resources



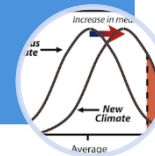
- Wastewater recycling
- Upgrading wastewater treatment, sanitation
- Storm water management and reuse

Wastewater management



- Special planning for high-risk areas
- Contingency arrangements for extremes

Risk management (e.g. floods, droughts)



- Water policies, coherence, etc.
- Integration into planning
- Institutional arrangements

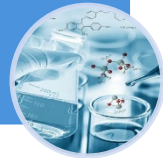
Governance, policy and legal instruments



## Examples of adaptation actions in health, March 2021

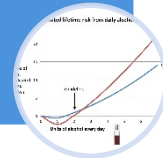
- Health and climate research
- Health surveillance
- Awareness, communication

Health information systems



- Contingency arrangements for disasters
- Environmental determinants of health

Health risk management



- Health care infrastructure
- Vaccination, fumigation, etc.
- Medical waste management

Health service delivery



- Climate resilient and sustainable health system technologies
- Communication of disease threats

Essential medical products and technologies



- Capacity development at all levels in epidemiology, disasters, existing and new strains, etc.

Health workforce

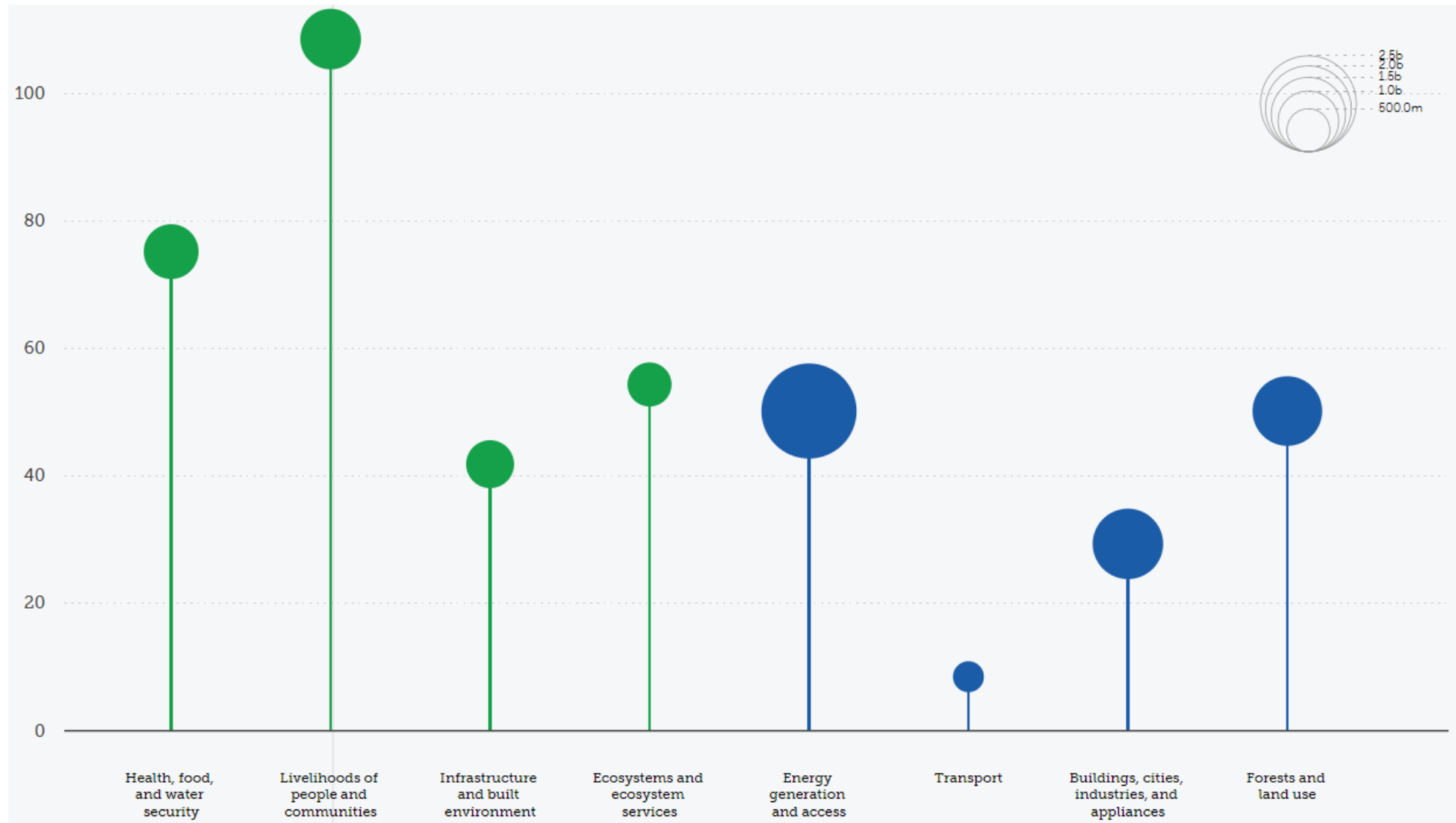


- Health and sanitation policies
- Coordination: institutions, society,
- Communication mechanisms

Governance, coordination, leadership



# Green Climate Fund funding by result areas – snapshot, 28 March 2021



Source: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/dashboard>



## Strengthening adaptation action

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- ❑ The NAP serves as the umbrella plan of action for adaptation for the country, embracing all other relevant national plans, sectoral strategies and plans at various subnational levels and where relevant, regional/transboundary plans;
- ❑ Vertical integration of support from assessments to implementation is critical to ensure complete delivery of actions;
- ❑ A systems approach helps to consider multiple entry points to adaptation and thereby maximize effectiveness. The NAP guidelines promote a development-first approach systems approach, by looking at SDGs, national level goals, and those from other frameworks e.g. Sendai;
- ❑ There is increasing focus and value in applying risk-based approach to adaptation planning and implementation





**Thank you**

