

Sixth meeting of the Global network of basins working on climate  
change adaptation  
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**Relevant considerations for water and regional cooperation in a lead to COP27  
in Egypt, post-Glasgow context under the UNFCCC process**

**1. Central idea**

To keep 1.5 degrees within reach, we must put the planet on a path to driving down emissions with mid-century net zero commitments and ambitious 2030 emissions reduction targets, protect people and nature from the impacts of climate change, get finance flowing to climate action.

**2. Context - Post-Glasgow context**

The Glasgow Climate Pact<sup>1</sup> the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties.

This is crucial to implementing the Paris Agreement.

This entails enhancement and fulfilment of commitments by national governments, and through the collective actions of governments, business, investors, cities and regions, civil society, Indigenous Peoples and youth, to reorient our economies and societies towards a climate resilient future. In this context, government-led, multistakeholder action demonstrating the integrated solutions are critical.

**COP 27 in Egypt**- natural focus on Africa as a region including water related adaptation challenges and actions will be highlighted.

**3. Road to COP 27: How can we collectively play a role in creating a climate resilient future in the context of water and regional cooperation**

Climate action to address the climate change impacts on water and support the achievement of SDGs and of the International Action Decade's objectives is inherently addressed through this multilateral agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> Decisions 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.16 and 1/CMA.3.

*What are the some of the pathways?*

- a) Implementation of NDCs:** Implementation of the Paris Agreement requires inclusive solutions that are also economically and socially transformative, based on the best available science.

The Paris Agreement works on a 5-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries. By 2020, countries submit their plans for climate action known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

- b) Implementation of National Adaptation Plans (i.e. NAPs):** NAPs are the main instrument for countries to plan and implement their adaptation priorities. The NAPs are the only instrument with mandatory funding under the UN climate change regime, for adaptation. Countries are prioritizing formulation and implementation of NAPs in their adaptation efforts and are steadily progressing.

*What countries priorities have been in these reports in the context of building resilience of water and regional cooperation?*

-inclusive approaches to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including droughts, floods, desertification, and others.

-freshwater resources identified as a priority area and measures for enhancing availability, efficiency and quality of water supplies, including enhancing or building water infrastructure and water resource plans, strategies and systems.

-Enhancing the climate resilience of public health systems

-Efforts to promote transboundary water management and cooperation

- c) Implementation of the newly launched work programme, the Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation:**

- represent a turning point to both characterize and measure progress towards this global goal.
- enhance understanding of the global goal on adaptation and how to understand progress towards it.
- help equip communities and countries with the knowledge and tools to ensure that the adaptation actions they take are indeed moving the world towards a more climate-resilient future.
- help to better inform the provision of support for adaptation

**d) Finance for climate adaptation: commitment to double adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025**

- To respond to the present and future climate risks we need to significantly increase the scale of adaptation finance, from all sources – i.e. public and private sources.
- Finance should also be predictable. By 2025, a new collective quantified goal on climate finance will be set, starting from a floor of USD 100 billion per year and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.
- Adaptation finance flows mobilized to meet the current and future collective goal must therefore be scaled up to ensure that vulnerable countries can meet their adaptation needs, reduce their vulnerability, and increase their resilience to cope with climate hazards such as floods and droughts.

**1) the operationalization of the Santiago Network and the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage**

- the Santiago Network:
  - will catalyze technical assistance for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing countries.
  - identify technical assistance needs and priorities, and more effectively catalyze demand-driven technical assistance for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional levels.
- Glasgow Dialogue to take place over the next three years to discuss arrangements for funding activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage.

**What are critical ways to build resilience?**

- 1) ensure participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities in our work and the encouragement to continue building partnerships with non-Party stakeholders
- 2) Leveraging other multilateral, international or regional processes

**Conclusion:**

The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global climate change response by increasing the ability of all to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change and foster

climate resilience. Stronger and more ambitious climate action, including on enhancing or building water infrastructure and water resource plans, strategies and systems through inclusive partnerships is inherent to the Paris goal.

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