



Convention of the Protection and Use of  
Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes  
Task Force on Water and Climate  
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Agenda item 6

## FUTURE WORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

### I. Current work on water and adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) provides a sound framework for transboundary cooperation also in the context of adaptation to climate change. The Convention is supporting countries in developing transboundary adaptation strategies through guidance, capacity-building, projects on the ground and exchange of experience:

1. The **Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change**<sup>1</sup> was developed under the Convention' Task Force on Water and Climate in 2007-2009 and adopted by the Meeting of the Parties in 2009. It provides step-by-step advice to decision makers and water managers on how to assess impacts of climate change on water quantity and quality, how to perform risk assessment (including health risk assessment), how to gauge vulnerability, and how to design and implement appropriate adaptation strategies.
2. Since 2010, implementation of the Guidance as well as dialogue and cooperation in climate change adaptation is promoted through the **programme of pilot projects on adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins**<sup>2</sup>, supporting countries in **jointly** adapting water management to climate change. The eight pilot projects aim to strengthen the capacity to adapt to climate change and to create positive examples demonstrating the benefits of, and possible mechanisms for, transboundary cooperation in adaptation planning and implementation. Four of the pilot projects are implemented by the secretariat in the framework of the Environment and Security Initiative and in cooperation with ENVSEC partners such as UNDP, OSCE, UNEP whereas four others have their own implementation and funding framework. They include joint impact and vulnerability assessment and the development of a basin-wide adaptation strategy.
3. Collection and exchange of experience is ensured through a **platform for sharing experience on adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins** which includes regular meetings and annual workshops as well as a web-based platform. Three workshops have been held in 2010, 2011 and 2012 within the platform for exchanging experience on adaptation to climate change in the transboundary context. They provided a forum for sharing experience between the pilot projects and other on-going initiatives as well as analyse the specific challenges of adapting water management to climate change in the transboundary context. In addition, a core group of representatives of the pilot projects has been created which meets annually and enables a direct exchange of experience between the projects.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/publications/documents/Guidance\\_water\\_climate.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/water/publications/documents/Guidance_water_climate.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> More information on the progress of the pilot projects is contained in the progress report of the pilot projects, document TFWC/2012/3.

## **II. Outcomes of the activities and rationale for future activities**

The activities have resulted in increased awareness on the importance of transboundary cooperation in climate change adaptation as well as improved shared knowledge and experience in this regard through the pilot projects and platform. The UNECE Water Convention is recognized as one of the leading organizations in the area of transboundary cooperation in adaptation worldwide. From this perspective, the UNECE Water Convention is also contributing to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in particular its Nairobi Work Programme (NWP).

The pilot projects have progressed, at different speed; most of them have developed a joint climate change impact assessment and are now in the stage of joint vulnerability assessment which will be followed by the development of a joint adaptation strategy. Due to different reasons, such as political instability in the project countries, administrative issues etc., some of the projects are expected to end in 2013, later than originally planned. In some cases, the cooperation on adaptation to climate change has been a driver for a general enhancement of the basin cooperation (e.g. Neman River Basin). Most of the pilot projects, namely the Chu Talas, Neman and Dniester have expressed interest in continuing the activities and in potential follow-up projects.

The platform for exchanging experience has received a lot of interest. Participation in the annual workshops has exceeded all expectations, with a peak with more than 150 participants in 2011. In addition, the pilot projects very much appreciated the opportunity for exchanging experience through the regular meetings of the core group of pilot projects.

The programme has attracted significant interest also from beyond the UNECE region. The Guidance is being used in many basins outside the region and the annual workshops have seen increasingly participation from outside Europe. This corresponds to the process of opening the Convention globally, with the expected entry into force in 2012 of the amendment to the Convention enabling accession by non-UNECE countries. Several basins from outside the UNECE region have also indicated preliminary interest in joining the pilot projects programme. It is therefore proposed to officially establish the climate change activities as one of the first “global” activities under the UNECE Water Convention.

In addition, as an outcome of the World Water Forum and in particular its target 3.3.2 on water and uncertainty management, the UNECE Water Convention has been requested, together with the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), by UNESCO and the French Water Academy to lead a global network of basin organizations working on climate change adaptation. Such a network of basins could be a logical continuation of the current pilot projects programme which so far included only basins from the UNECE region.

Furthermore, it has been shown in most of the pilot projects and the platform that climate change should be considered together with other drivers and pressures on water resources such as economic and demographic development which often have a higher influence on water resources than climate change. This calls for a holistic and integrated view and for considering water as one of the global changes. In addition, interactions between adaptation and mitigation need to be considered, including the contribution of the water sector to climate change. For this reason, the future activities on water and climate could consider aspects of green economy and the water-energy-food nexus.

### **III. Possible future activities on water and climate change adaptation**

Future activities on water and climate change adaptation will build on the existing ones, the lessons learnt and on previous discussions within the Task Force, the pilot projects as well as the platform for exchanging experience. In addition, discussions were held at the “Strategic workshop on the future of the UNECE Water Convention: Building on the findings of the second Assessment” (Geneva, 14-15 February 2012).

The programme of work could contain four complementary areas of activities:

- A) Collection of good practices and lessons learnt based on the pilot projects
- B) Programme of pilot projects- network of basins working on climate change adaptation
- C) Global platform for exchanging experience on water and climate change adaptation in transboundary basins
- D) Promotion and partnerships

The Task Force is invited to discuss the relevance and need for these activity areas, also considering availability of resources and strategic issues, possible partners, activities of other organizations etc. Some activities might be considered for the medium or longer term, for example for the following triennium 2016-2018.

#### **1. Objectives:**

- a) Compile, analyse and publish good practices and lessons learnt
- b) Promote cooperation in the development of adaptation strategies and in their implementation in transboundary basins, for example through the programme of pilot projects on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins under the Water Convention.
- c) Provide a platform for exchanging experience, good practices and lessons learned regarding adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins

#### **2. Description:**

##### **A) Collection of good practices and lessons learnt based on the pilot projects**

Significant knowledge and experience has been accumulated on how to adapt to climate change in transboundary basins since the publication of the Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change in 2009, through the pilot projects and other similar initiatives, projects presented at the workshops of the platform for exchanging experience and many more. Additional experience will be collected through the continuation of the pilot projects programme and creation of a global network of basin organizations working on water and climate change adaptation. At the same time, more and more organizations are working on guidance documents on water and climate, some of them also focusing on transboundary aspects.

It is therefore proposed to compile, analyse and synthesize existing knowledge, experience, good practices and lessons learnt on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins, based on concrete experiences from the UNECE pilot projects and other similar activities such as other basins within the INBO network. This could result in a handbook, a collection of good practices, experiences and lessons learnt or, in the longer term, even in a revision of the Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change, developed under the Water Convention in 2007-2009. The publication could be

published in cooperation with other organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), UNFCCC, UNESCO, INBO, GWP and others working on water and climate change.

The collection of good practices and experience could be organized in the second half of the triennium, i.e. from 2014-2015, under the core group of pilot projects, the Task Force on Water and Climate and/ or a drafting group established for this purpose. A possible revision of the Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change could follow on this basis in the following triennium, 2016-2018 when more knowledge, for example from the implementation of the pilot projects, will be available.

***Questions for discussion by the Task Force:***

1. How can the collection of good practice be organized?
2. What should be the final product?

**B) Programme of pilot projects- network of basins working on climate change adaptation**

The programme of pilot projects on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins could be continued in two complementary ways:

1. by **promoting the implementation of previously agreed adaptation strategies in some of the ongoing pilot projects basins**, for example the Dniester and Chu Talas. This may include the development of an action plan for climate change adaptation, prioritization of measures, identification of funding sources and implementation of some first adaptation measures.

2. by **adding new pilot project basins**, including at the border of the UNECE region or in other regions, which would be mainly implemented by other organizations and could follow a similar approach in the development of adaptation measures as those in the period 2010-2012. Such additional basins should formally express their interest, should be active in the area of water and adaptation to climate change and able to contribute to and benefit from the regular exchange of experience.

New basins would primarily work on their adaptation activities themselves; the UNECE Water Convention secretariat would only be involved in some of them or to a limited extent. As in the current programme of work, work in different basins will focus on different aspects of climate change adaptation as decided by the riparian countries themselves. Other drivers on water resources, balancing multiple uses and awareness-raising would be considered as appropriate.

This would allow creating a **global network of basins working on adaptation to climate change**. The global network could be established in cooperation with other organizations such as INBO, GWP and others and would also aim to compare different methodologies for adapting to climate change and promote a shared vision between the participating basins.

***Questions for discussion by the Task Force:***

1. Should any new pilot project basins be added and if yes which ones?
2. How could the work between “new” and “old” pilot be coordinated to the maximum benefit of all basins?

**C) Building a global platform for exchanging experience and discussion on water and climate change adaptation in transboundary basins**

The platform for exchanging experience could be transformed into a global platform, including the organization of international workshops in 2013-2015, annual meetings of the Task Force on Water and Climate as well as regular annual meetings of the core group on pilot projects.

The global workshops (approximately two within the three-year workplan period) could focus on specific topics within the field of climate change adaptation in transboundary basins, targeting issues as raised in the network.

Depending on the number of basins in the pilot projects programme and their location, regional workshops or pilot projects meetings could be organized, in addition to the global meetings, possibly some of them by partner organizations, in order to exchange more regionally specific information and experience.

A workshop on flood risk management in transboundary basins, building on experience in basins within and outside the UNECE region, including consideration of lessons learned with the implementation of the EU flood directive will also be organized [most probably 2014, under the leadership of Germany – to be confirmed]. Cooperation could be expanded with other global partners, in particular the UNFCCC and its Nairobi Work programme where water is now receiving greater attention. This could include providing support on adaptation in water management to the UNFCCC as needed. Options for cooperation will be explored and, if viable, implemented in the workplan period.

For the platform to be truly global, open to participation by all UN member states additional resources are required, for example for travel of eligible experts and interpretation into all 6 UN languages. Establishing a global platform would support the opening of the Convention, one of the strategic priorities under the Convention.

***Questions for discussion by the Task Force:***

1. How to further develop and “globalize” the platform for sharing experience? How many meetings and workshops and in which form?
2. Is there a further need for the web-based platform? If yes, in which form?

**D) Promotion and partnerships**

As explained above, through its different activities as well as through numerous partnerships the Water Convention has gained international recognition for working on the specific and often neglected aspect of transboundary cooperation in adaptation which is now receiving more and more attention from the adaptation community. It is therefore necessary to further promote the activities on water and climate under the Water Convention at the national and international level and to establish and continue strategic partnerships. This includes partnerships with other international organizations working in this field, presenting activities at international events such as the World Water Forum and World Water Week, GEF International Waters conferences, etc.

**3. Funding**

Like previously funding will be coming from different sources. Some pilot projects will continue to be funded through the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC). New pilots and/ or those outside the UNECE region will mainly be implemented and funded by partner organizations, by the river basin organizations, other regional commissions, Global Water Partnership.

Continuing pilot projects may receive some follow-up funding from ENVESC and other sources; however, in the long term it is expected that the countries or river basin organizations fund the necessary adaptation measures from their own budget or alternatively, from international funding sources such as the UNFCCC adaptation fund, bilateral funding etc.

Sufficient funding will be needed for the platform for exchanging experience, the workshops, Task Force meetings. These costs will be higher than previously due to the global nature of the activities.

#### **4. Partners:**

Like previously, partners would include the ENVSEC initiative and its partner organizations UNDP, UNEP, OSCE and REC.

Moreover, it is expected that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Conventions Collaborative Centre, the International Water Assessment centre (IWAC) will continue to be key partner organizations.

For the inclusion of basins worldwide into the programme and for creating a global network of basin organizations a wider partnership is necessary, including UNESCO, INBO, AGWA, the Water and Climate Alliance, the European Commission, the respective basin organizations, other regional commissions, regional climate centres, UNFCCC, and IPCC. Cooperation will also be sought with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

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