



WATER AND CLIMATE THE INSEPARABLE DUO

#WATER #CLIMATE #SDG13 #SDG6



OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

PUT WATER AT THE HEART OF ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

93% of the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) submitted at the COP21 which include an adaptation component mention water (Study FWP-Coalition Eau updated in June 2016): this proves that water is seen as a major issue by most of the countries in a context of climate change: droughts, flooding, hurricane, rise of the sea level, degradation of the water quality, biodiversity degradation etc. Climate change participates indeed to the **modification in time and space of the allocation of water resources**, leading to economic, social and environmental impacts all around the world including in Europe.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change should thus take water into account as a priority for the discussions on adaptation, including within the Adaptation Committee and its other bodies.

DON'T FORGET WATER IN MITIGATION EFFORTS

If water is a key for adaptation to climate change, it can also contribute quite largely to the mitigation of CO2 emissions, in particular through a better management of the energy consumption linked to its uses, for example drinking water, wastewater treatment and irrigation. Water can also be a sustainable source of energy. The French Water Partnership is currently working on the energy footprint of water and sanitation services and irrigation.

LINK WATER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The issues related to water and climate change are closely linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Successfully reaching the SDG6 on water and of other water-related goals (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16) depend on our ability to fight against climate change. On the other hand, many water projects will also contribute to the SDG13 on climate, as water has a major role in adaptation and mitigation. **Coherence and complementarity should therefore be anticipated when implementing the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate.** Starting from COP23, high-level events will be organized each year as part of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action on the links between the SDGs and climate change. This year's two high-level events will focus on SDG2 (zero hunger) and SDG11 (sustainable cities).

STRENGTHEN THE COMMITMENTS AND INSERT THE CONTRIBUTIONS INTO THE NATIONAL POLICIES

All countries should make sure they **connect their commitments, notably their national determined contributions (NDCs), into their national adaptation and mitigation strategies and policies**: water should emerge as a priority in national policies and be integrated within other major sectors such as energy, food security, health, education. To this end, **financial but also technical support and capacity building** should be provided to the national and local stakeholders by the international community. Capacity building of these actors is essential for a better interconnection of water and climate in public policies.

The sum of national contributions, as they stand today, correspond to an average global warming augmentation between 2.7 °C and 3,5°C by 2100. The actions planned are insufficient to stop temperatures in this century from rising more than 2 °C, which is the initial goal of COP21. It is therefore necessary that the States evaluate their progress since COP21 and **increase their ambition in the perspective of the NDC review process.**

The **civil society also plays an important role** to encourage the governments to include water into their adaptation policies, to support the local actors to implement those strategies at their level and to raise the general public awareness on the importance to integrate water in the national policies.

