

Water Day

A day of dialogue, discussions and presentations
on water for Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.

Taking place alongside the Climate Change Negotiations in Barcelona.

3rd November 2009

Policy Pack

- Background Information
- GPPN Response to Non-Paper 31: Top Textual Priorities
- Stockholm Statement from World Water Week 2009
- Nairobi Statement on Integrated Land and Water Resources Management for Climate Change Adaptation
- UN Water One-Paper on Water and Climate Change Adaptation

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1. Background Information

Welcome to 'Water Day, being held on **3rd November** a 'Water Day' alongside the Climate Change negotiations in Barcelona. The day is being convened the Global Public Policy Network on Water (GPPN) (<http://gppn.stakeholderforum.org>) - a partnership of Stakeholder Forum (www.stakeholderforum.org) and Stockholm International Water Institute (www.siwi.org) – in collaboration with UN Water (www.unwater.org).

The day will show that water is a critical and cross-cutting concern for climate change adaptation and mitigation. There will be six sessions which will focus on climate change and a range of water-related issues: Water and Livelihoods; Water, Ecosystems and Forests; Water and Land; Water and Regional/transboundary cooperation; Water and Land; Water and Gender; Water and Energy.

The sessions will bring together water experts and advocates from across the governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental spheres – including UN Water, the Global Water Partnership, WWF, IUCN, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Freshwater Action Network (FAN) and many more.

The day seeks to build further support for a Copenhagen outcome that clearly recognises the importance of water for tackling climate change, and includes strong and action-orientated text to this end. The day will also stimulate discussion on the post-Copenhagen international policy agenda on water and climate change.

About GPPN

The Global Public Policy Network on Water Management (GPPN) is a joint initiative of Stakeholder Forum and Stockholm International Water Institute, working with global stakeholders to identify priorities for the international water agenda, and communicate those priorities to decision-makers. The GPPN is working actively to raise the profile of water in the climate change negotiations in the run-up to the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) of the UNFCCC in Copenhagen in December 2009.

About UN Water

UN-Water is a light mechanism, backed up by a small Secretariat, through which the UN system comes together to devise effective strategies to support countries in the integrated management of water resources to eradicate poverty, promote public health, enable equitable economic growth and sustain the environment. UN-Water is producing important inputs to policy debates and processes and is increasingly proactively shaping the water agenda to spur action on the ground. These efforts are backed up by various targeted activities including substantive reports such as UN-Water's triennial World Water Development Report (the third edition was launched in March 2009), the Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) and the biannual reports of the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). For more information please visit www.unwater.org.

gppn

global public policy
network on water
management



Water and Climate Change Adaptation: Top Textual Priorities

GPPN response to:

Non-paper No. 31

20/10/2009

**CONTACT GROUP ON ENHANCED ACTION ON ADAPTATION
AND ITS MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

Revised streamlined text on adaptation

1st November 2009

About the GPPN

The Global Public Policy Network on Water Management (GPPN) is a joint initiative of Stakeholder Forum and Stockholm International Water Institute, working with global stakeholders to identify priorities for the international water agenda, and communicate those priorities to decision-makers. The GPPN is working actively to raise the profile of water in the climate change negotiations in the run-up to the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) of the UNFCCC in Copenhagen in December 2009.

It has co-ordinated the following activities:

- Conducting a global multi-stakeholder consultation on water and climate change adaptation, resulting in a publication outlining major priorities, *Water and Climate Change: Key Messages for COP15*¹
- Facilitating side events and workshops alongside the negotiations on 'Bridging the Water and Climate Agendas'
- Drafting text amendments on water and adaptation in response to each revision of the negotiating text for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Longterm Co-operative Action under the Convention (AWG LCA)
- Co-ordinating and Chairing an informal government group, 'Friends of Water' to discuss water issues informally as they relate to the negotiations
- Convening with UN Water a 'Water Day' during the forthcoming UNFCCC negotiations in Barcelona

The GPPN consults and collaborates with the following stakeholders in its work, spanning governmental and non-governmental actors:

Bremen Overseas Research and Development Agency (BORDA)
CAZALAC – Centro del Agua para Zonas Aridas y Semi Aridas de America Latina y el Caribe
Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM)
Cooperative Programme on Water and Climate
Ecuminical Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, Ghana (ECASARD)
ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP)
Confederación Nacional Agraria, Peru
Cooperativas Agrarias Federadas – CAF. Uruguay
Confederación de Porcicultores Mexicanos
Jordan Farmers Union
Uganda National Farmers Federation
Franciscans International
Friends of the Earth Canada
Friends of Ozone
Freshwater Action Network
Gender and Water Alliance

Global Water Partnership (GWP)
International Water Association (IWA)
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Progressio
Stockholm International Water Institute
Tearfund
Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network
UNANIMA
UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP Water Governance Facility
UNEP DHI Water and Environment Centre
UNESCO IHE
UNISON
UN Water
WaterAid Ghana
Wetlands International
World Business Council for Sustainable Development
World Water Council
WWF/WWF International
Dr Peter Johnston, University of Capetown
Professor Tony Allan

¹ [http://gppn.stakeholderforum.org/fileadmin/files/GPPN_2008-9/Papers/GPPN Key Messages Water and Climate Change Adaptation COP-15.pdf](http://gppn.stakeholderforum.org/fileadmin/files/GPPN_2008-9/Papers/GPPN_Key_Messages_Water_and_Climate_Change_Adaptation_COP-15.pdf)

About this Document

In this document, the GPPN is responding to Non-Paper 31 on *Enhanced Action on Adaptation and its Means of Implementation*, released on 20th October. Non Paper 31 supersedes Non Paper 8, which was produced on 3rd October at the Climate Change Negotiations in Bangkok. Non-Paper 31 constitutes a further streamlining of the consolidated negotiating text as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.2.

The GPPN has outlined below the aspects of the current Non-Paper that it supports, as well as providing recommendations for stronger language on water and land.

This document is divided into three parts, plus two helpful Annexes.

1. Core Messages – main issues it would like to see reflected in the text
2. Top Textual Priorities – the existing parts of the text that are most helpful for water and land in relation to climate change adaptation
3. Annexes – the Nairobi Statement on Integrated Land and Water Resources Management for Climate Change Adaptation and the Stockholm Message to COP15, from the Stockholm World Water Week 2009.

Going Forward

The GPPN hopes that delegations will be responsive to the recommendations outlined in this document. We are looking forward to a strong outcome from COP15 on water and land issues which are so critical for adaptation.

The 'Water Day' that is being co-ordinated by GPPN and UN Water on 3rd November alongside the climate change negotiations in Barcelona will help to raise awareness of the cross-cutting nature of water, identify adaptation-mitigation interlinkages, and initiate discussions that will be for essential governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental actors as they take forward adaptation actions and respond to the outcomes of Copenhagen.

Friends of Water Informal Government Group

In addition to conducting bilateral with government representatives, the GPPN also co-ordinates a 'Friends of Water' informal government group that meets in the margins of the negotiations. A number of developed and developing countries engage with this group and it offers a space for informal dialogue between governments on how best to go forward on these issues.

Contact

If you have any further questions about the GPPN proposals, or are interested in engaging in the Friends of Water group, please contact Hannah Stoddart, Policy Co-ordinator at Stakeholder Forum and GPPN Secretariat.

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If you are interested in the outcomes from 'Water Day' in Barcelona, please get in touch with Stephen Mooney, Policy Research Assistant at Stakeholder Forum and GPPN Secretariat

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Core Messages

Put water back in the text!

The GPPN is disappointed to note that all direct references to water in the negotiating text on adaptation have been deleted in Non-Paper 31. We urge governments to reinstate the importance of water for climate change adaptation in the negotiating text, guided by the messages outlined below:

Recognize that water is a primary medium through which climate change impacts will be felt by human populations and the environment

There should be a recognition in the outcome from COP15 of the central and cross-sectoral nature of water for climate change adaptation. Managing water effectively in face of climate change will be critical for meeting and sustaining the Millennium Development Goals.

Prioritise Integrated Land and Water Resources Management for Climate Change Adaptation

Land and water management are inextricably linked, and integrated management of these resources will be crucial for adapting to climate change. An outcome from COP15 should recognise and endorse the Nairobi Statement on Integrated Land and Water Resources Management for climate change adaptation (Annex 1)

Promote regional and transboundary cooperation and co-ordination

Climate change impacts will not respect national boundaries. Regional cooperation and co-ordination will be critical especially in the context of climate change impacts on shared and transboundary water resources. National adaptation actions should also consider and mitigate negative impacts on neighbouring States.

Commit to ecosystem preservation, protection and rehabilitation for climate change adaptation

Adopting adaptation practices that seek to protect and enhance ecosystems helps to build long-term climate resilience and sustain the quality of freshwater resources. Taking an ecosystem-based approach reduces the risk of 'maladaptation' through supporting the natural resource base.

Build sectoral capacity for climate change adaptation

Climate change adaptation should be fully integrated into sectoral planning, especially in the case of land and water - building capacity to respond to climate impacts will be critical, including through the sharing of climate information.

Enhance international institutional arrangements and mechanisms to build capacity for adaptation across all sectors.

Any adaptation arrangement under the Convention, including any successor to the Nairobi Work Programme, should make provisions for enhancing knowledge-exchange and transfer on sector-orientated adaptation, recognising land and water as critical in this regard.

Recognize the many global stakeholders calling for stronger commitments on water, land and climate change adaptation

Many of the priorities outlined above have been echoed by the statement that was released by the Stockholm World Water Week to COP15 (Annex 2), with the support of hundreds of organisations who attended. UN Water has also released a one-pager with key messages on water and climate (Annex 3). These statements reinforce and support the efforts of the GPPN in bridging the water and climate agendas, and build the case for a strong outcome from COP15.

Top Textual Priorities

Key

Words and sentences in **bold** are existing parts of the text that the GPPN supports

Words and sentences in brackets and **[highlighted in bold and italics]** indicate additions/deletions from the text.

Preambular Paragraphs

Paragraph	Content	Comment
PP.9	Recognizing that adaptation occurs at local, regional and national levels, and is an inherent part of development planning and implementation	This wording outlines the different multiple dimensions of adaptation, the reference to regional implies adaptation imperatives that go beyond national boundaries. For further clarification, however, an insertion of 'and international' after national would be helpful

Definitions, objectives, [guiding principles,] scope and roles and responsibilities

Definitions

Paragraph	Content	Comment
1.	1. Adaptation [shall] [should] encompass action to reduce the vulnerability and build the resilience of ecological and social systems and economic sectors to present and future adverse effects of climate change [and the impact of the implementation of response measures] in order to minimize the threats to life, human health, livelihoods, food [ADD: and water] security, assets, amenities, ecosystems and sustainable development.	It is critical that there is a direct reference to water security at the definitional stage. Water will be the primary transmitter of climate change impacts on human populations and the environment. Adapting to climate change is to a large extent adapting to too much or too little water, and its central role for climate change adaptation must be acknowledged at this stage.
2. (a)	Least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and countries in Africa affected by drought, desertification and floods;	Climate change vulnerability is largely determined by water availability and quality. A reference to drought, desertification and floods as determinants of vulnerability is helpful in this context.

Paragraph	Content	Comment
3. (b)	Enabling and supporting the implementation of adaptation action at local, subnational, national, regional and global levels [ADD: and in and across a range of sectors] through finance, technology and capacity-building;	This wording identifies the multiple levels on which adaptation action should take place. This establishes regional and global adaptation actions as important alongside country-driven priorities. GPPN has also proposed adding a reference to 'in and across a range of sectors' as this captures water as a cross-sectoral issue, and also indicates the importance of integrating adaptation into sectoral planning.
3.(d)	Enhancing cooperation among Parties and intergovernmental, non-governmental and regional organizations that are implementing adaptation and related activities, in order to encourage synergy and ensure coherence across adaptation action and under the Convention.	As climate change impacts do not respect national boundaries, regional cooperation will be critical as countries develop plans to adapt to climate change. It will be critical to ensure that adaptation actions in one country do not have negative impacts on bordering countries – this is especially crucial in the context of shared and transboundary water resources.

Guiding Principles

3. (c)	Follow a country-driven approach to adaptation; [ADD: Prioritise regional and international cooperation in the development of adaptation plans.]	Whilst the country-driven approach is important, it is also clear that climate change impacts are unlikely to respect national borders and that regional and international cooperation for adaptation planning will be necessary in this regard. National adaptation responses may in some cases have negative impacts on bordering countries, so regional and international cooperation must be prioritised to avoid and foreclose potential conflicts.
4. (d)	[Take climate change considerations into account, [DELETE: to the extent feasible] , in relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions] [Integrate adaptation actions into sectoral and national planning] ;	It will be important to at least establish a principle of taking into account climate change considerations in relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions. 'Feasibility' appears too subjective a criteria to include here. It is clear that adaptation is not a separate sector and must therefore be a process of building climate resilience across all existing sectors and fully integrating adaptation actions into national development plans.
REINSTATE 8. (a) (ii) From Non-Paper 8	[Integrating adaptation into, and ensuring consistency with, local, sectoral, subnational, national and regional priorities and development objectives, programmes, plans and policies as well as existing and future planning and decision-making]	This paragraph captures a number of helpful principles, highlighting the importance of adaptation at multiple levels, of an integrated approach to adaptation across sectors, which by indication includes a focus on water. The specific example of integrated land and water management places

	structures, tools and budgets through facilitating and promoting an integrated, cross-sectoral, best-practice, programmatic approach, including integrated land, water, coastal and ocean resources management;	emphasis on this as a priority area.
REINSTATE 8. (a) (iv) From Non-Paper 8	[Coordinating at regional level, where appropriate, especially between countries with shared natural resources, aimed at enhancing collective adaptation actions, without compromising countries' sovereignty]	This wording is critical for establishing the importance of regional cooperation. It is clear that climate change impacts will not respect national boundaries, and that regional co-operation and co-ordination in adaptation planning and action will be crucial, especially in the contact of shared water resources.
REINSTATE 8 (b) From Non-Paper 8	[Be undertaken holistically by avoiding maladaptation, conflict.... and ensuring that adaptation actions deliver no-regret and multiple-benefit measures];	It will be important to highlight the risk of maladaptation – this is especially important in relation to water resources management, as some short-term adaptation measures may have long-term negative impacts on freshwater resources and ecosystems. 'Multiple benefit' also infers benefits beyond national boundaries.
REINSTATE 8 (g) (i) From Non-Paper 8	[Ecosystem-based approaches]	The eco-system approach, as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is 'a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way' (CBD COP5 Decision V/6). Applying this approach to adaptation actions helps to protect ecosystems, thus building long-term climate resilience and maintaining healthy freshwater ecosystems.

Scope

Paragraph	Content	Comment
5. (b)	Adaptation action that is integrated into national development and sectoral activities and stand-alone adaptation action that is additional to ongoing development.	It is clear that adaptation is not a separate sector and must therefore be a process of building climate resilience across all existing sectors and fully integrating adaptation actions into national development plans. Taking this approach will help to ensure that necessary measures are taken by water managers across all sectors to adapt to climate change. It also clearly establishes adaptation planning as a development issue.
6. (b)	In the implementation of the adaptation [framework] [programme] as laid out in subsequent sections, including in the	Identifying particularly vulnerable sectors as a priority area for adaptation is important for establishing adaptation as an integrating

	provision of means of implementation, priority should be given to the following: Particularly vulnerable sectors; Particularly vulnerable ecosystems.	concept. Such a reference also incorporates the water sector, which by its nature is both vulnerable and cross-cutting Identifying vulnerable ecosystems is critical for encouraging adaptation that both protects and enhances ecosystems for climate resilience.
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Roles and Responsibilities

Paragraph	Content	Comment
7. (a)	All Parties [shall] [should] undertake actions at all levels, including strengthening enabling environments, sharing of data, information and knowledge, and protecting and sustainably managing natural resources and ecosystems, and the goods and services they provide , to facilitate adaptation;	Healthy ecosystems will provide one of the greatest protections for human populations against the worst impacts of climate change. Protecting and enhancing ecosystems will help build resilience, including through maintaining freshwater supplies. Adaptation approaches that sustainably manage ecosystems must be prioritised.

Planning and preparing for the implementation of adaptation action

Paragraph	Content	Comment
8.	[Particularly vulnerable] [developing country] [all] Parties [shall] [should] [may] formulate and periodically review and update national, and where appropriate regional, adaptation plans as a means of:	This paragraph makes specific reference to the possibility and appropriateness of regional adaptation plans. This complements the references to NAPAs, recognising that adaptation is not solely a national issue.

Implementation of Adaptation Action

Paragraph	Content	Comment
10.(a) (iv)	Enhancing, supporting and promoting traditional adaptation methods that have been implemented successfully in the past [ADD Enhancing, supporting and promoting integrated land and water resources management for climate change adaptation.]	This section outlines short term requirements for adaptation action. Developing robust and well-governed integrated land and water resource management plans should be a short term priority for building resilience to uncertainty and establishing systems to cope with managing water among competing users.
11.	To enhance adaptation action at regional level, all Parties [shall] [DELETE [should] [may]] implement specific programmes, projects, activities, strategies and measures, including coordinated adaptation action where appropriate, especially between countries with shared natural resources , aimed at enhancing collective	This paragraph clearly establishes the importance of regional co-operation and co-ordination, especially in the context of shared natural resources. This is particularly relevant for managing transboundary water resources equitably in face of climate change.

	adaptation action without compromising the sovereignty of countries.	
12. (a)	Enhancing the scope of activities undertaken under the Nairobi work programme, [ADD - including through a sectoral focus] building upon its outcomes and lessons learned, with a view to promoting understanding of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and developing it into a hub of knowledge and information sharing and capacity-building;	Focussing on the need for an enhanced scope of the Nairobi Work Programme opens the possibility of the NWP taking a sectoral approach to encourage integrated adaptation planning. Addition of 'including through a sectoral focus' would help to reinforce this objective.

Capacity Building

Paragraph	Content	Comment
16. (b)	Systematic observation, data collection and archiving, analysis, modelling and dissemination, including the use of climatic information and model outputs in national and sectoral planning;	It will be critical for there to be enhanced communication between climate information providers and climate information users. Water managers must have access to the appropriate information to understand the potential impacts of climate change on water resources, and how to build resilience to future uncertainty.
16.(c)	Improved disaster risk reduction and emergency response capabilities, including early warning systems and governance structures that encourage efficient use and coordination of local, national, regional and international resources; [ADD: Improved and operational integrated land and water resource management plans, taking into account local, national, regional and international dimensions]	This paragraph provides some helpful language on improving governance and efficiency in the use of natural resources at all levels, which captures the importance of managing water resources among competing users and States. However, the language could be strengthened to call for the development and implementation of integrated land and water resource management plans, which remain a concept rather than a reality in many countries.

Institutional Arrangements on a Regional Level

Paragraph	Content	Comment
28. (d)	Regional [adaptation] centres... (d) Enhancing the implementation of adaptation action, particularly at the regional level through cross-border projects and programmes, where appropriate;	The strengthening of existing regional coordinating arrangements, and the setting up of regional centres where necessary will be critical for enhancing regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing for adaptation. It is important that it specifically identifies the role of regional coordination/centres as identifying adaptation on a regional level and building capacity for cross-border projects. In the context of transboundary

		water resources such arrangements will be extremely beneficial.
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Annex 1

Paragraph	Content	Comment
(u)	Strengthening environmental and natural resources management and enforcement. [ADD - Developing, implementing and building capacity for integrated land and water resources management for building climate resilience.]	The reference to strengthening environmental resources management indirectly highlights the importance of well-governed water management systems for building climate resilience. However, it would be helpful here to go into more detail and refer to integrated land and water resources management which constitutes a specific adaptation action.

Annex 2

Paragraph	Content	Comment
(f)	[Include] [Enable] regional assessments of vulnerability and impacts of adaptation actions and measures undertaken between countries and in the context of shared and transboundary resources;	This paragraph is important as it calls for the assessment of impacts of national adaptation actions on a regional level. As certain adaptation actions relating to water could have negative impacts on bordering countries, regional impact assessments will be critical for anticipating and mitigating negative regional impacts, and fostering greater cooperation.

Annex I

The Nairobi Statement on Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Change

Nairobi, 17 April 2009

Background

Climate change, including increased climate variability and sea level rise, impact primarily through the land and water system, and adaptation actions need to be addressed through an integrated land and water management approach. The poor in the developing countries are the most exposed and vulnerable, with sub-Saharan Africa, the Asian deltas and coastal cities and the small island states identified as “hot spots” by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

In recognition of the fundamental importance of land and water linkages, the “*Dialogue on Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Change*” has been conducted, initiated by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Danida in collaboration with international and national partners. The focus of the Dialogue process is on increasing the resilience to climate change of private and public land and water management systems, with particular emphasis on agriculture and water resources management.

The Dialogue is a direct response to the Bali Action Plan adopted at the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its call for long-term cooperative action on adaptation, now, up to and beyond 2012. The Dialogue has aimed to identify guiding principles and recommendations for action on land and water management that can promote sustainable development while responding to the impacts of climate change.

The Dialogue was initiated at an international conference in Copenhagen (November 2008), and continued through regional workshops for Asia in Hanoi (January 2009) and for Africa in Bamako (February 2009).

Building on the outcomes of this initial process, the *partners and participants in the Dialogue*, met at the Nairobi Conference on 17 April 2009 and concluded the following Guiding Principles.

Preamble:

Land and water resources, essential to development and livelihoods, are particularly vulnerable to impacts of climate change. Actions to adapt to climate change through an integrated approach to land and water management are urgently needed.

Climate change, and increased climate variability, impact primarily through water and biological processes with implications for land use, including the coastal zone. Recognizing the fundamental importance of land and water linkages for livelihoods, food security, shelter, ecosystem services and economic growth, efficient and coordinated management of land and water resources is essential for building resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Guiding Principle No. 1 (Sustainable Development):

Adaptation must be addressed in a broader development context, recognizing climate change as an added challenge to reducing poverty, hunger, diseases and environmental degradation.

The poor and marginalized groups are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and suffer the most from accelerating water scarcity, water quality degradation, floods and droughts, and sea level rise. Adaptation must be considered an integral part of sustainable development, promoting synergies with the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including the role of women. Climate change, and its primary impact through the land and water system, must be considered one of several drivers of change, along with others such as population and economic growth. Adaptation measures must be effectively integrated into the national economy and development plans, along with additional support through targeted financing and improved aid effectiveness.

Guiding Principle No. 2 (Resilience):

Building resilience to ongoing and future climate change calls for adaptation to start now by addressing existing problems in land and water management

Climate change impacts and increased variability are already being felt, and we need to act today through context specific adaptation measures to be prepared for an increasingly uncertain tomorrow. Focusing on the adaptive capacity for livelihoods and ecosystem maintenance, and building on integrated land and water resources management approaches, no regrets investments are needed for both hard and soft adaptation measures which include increased water use efficiency and water storage capacity, as well as intensification and diversification in agriculture. Attention should be given to risk reduction and disaster risk management. Insurance schemes and efforts to enhance social protection and safety nets could play an important role in building resilience.

Guiding Principle No. 3 (Governance):

Strengthening institutions for land and water management is crucial for effective adaptation and should build on the principles of participation of civil society, gender equality, subsidiarity and decentralisation

Effective adaptation for land and water requires different approaches within a comprehensive, integrated framework, where bottom-up meets top-down—from community based adaptation in the villages to the basin, national and regional/trans-boundary levels. Adaptation should be integrated into national policy, legal and governance frameworks. Transparent and gender sensitive participatory processes involving stakeholders at all levels are required. Secure access to land through appropriate land tenure systems increase resilience, particularly for vulnerable groups. Achieving these objectives requires capacity building and technology transfer tailored to the specific needs of individual countries.



Information and knowledge for local adaptation must be improved, and must be considered a public good to be shared at all levels

The information currently available through global climate impact models and vulnerability assessment methods need to be refined to better support national and local actions to adapt to climate change within land and water management. We know enough to act; but we need to reduce uncertainties by improving and sharing data, scientific and local context specific knowledge and good practices on climate change impacts, in a form that can be widely disseminated and used by decision-makers at all levels. This includes real-time data for early warning and monitoring. Awareness raising and education at the community level is an important aspect of information management.

Guiding Principle No. 5 (Economics and Financing):

The cost of inaction, and the economic and social benefits of adaptation actions, calls for increased and innovative investment and financing

There is a need to ensure economic and social viability of adaptation investments. Enhancing capacity for adaptation and disaster risk reduction calls for additional and substantial increase in investment and financing, targeted towards the most vulnerable groups. Reliability and sustainability of sources should be ensured. Sound agricultural and other land and water management practices that provide adaptation and/or mitigation benefits should be eligible for financial support through a variety of transparent mechanisms. The full range of financing options needs to be utilized, including innovative investment and financing mechanisms, insurance schemes, and increased leveraging of private sector sources. There is a need for additional funding from developed countries.

Implementing these Guiding Principles will be strengthened through the establishment of partnerships that enable the combining of strengths, mandates and institutional capacities. Forging partnerships and working through networks will create the diversity and creativity necessary to support land and water management for adaptation to climate change.

Annex II

The Stockholm Message from World Water Week to the COP-15

Climate change is happening and adding complexity to existing global challenges. A strong and fair agreement on future global commitments on climate change measures—both mitigation and adaptation—is crucial in order to secure future water resource availability. The negotiations towards a Copenhagen Agreement are therefore of great concern to the global water community.

The importance of water must be properly and adequately reflected within the COP-15 agreement, and in processes beyond COP-15. In recent months substantial efforts have been undertaken to ensure that this is achieved including the Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation for Land and Water Management, the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul and during dialogues held at the Climate Change Negotiations. Reflecting these efforts, and the urgent need to ensure that the global community is adequately prepared to respond to climate change, the following messages are conveyed from Stockholm to Copenhagen:

Water is a key medium through which climate change impacts will be felt.

Managing the resource effectively, including through well-conceived IWRM approaches and at a transboundary level, is central to successful adaptation planning and implementation, and to building the resilience of communities, countries and regions;

Adaptation is a prerequisite for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Adaptation measures thus need proper integration within broader development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;

Integration of water with land and forest management is key to effective adaptation.

We strongly endorse the Nairobi Statement on Integrated Land and Water Resources Management for Climate Change Adaptation; we also emphasize that water-related adaptation can and should support global mitigation actions;

Ecosystem protection and sustainability is fundamental to adaptation and human development.

We therefore urge increased efforts towards and investment in the protection and restoration of natural resources—including water—as an essential part of any adaptation process;

Higher-quality information that is more effectively shared will strengthen responses.

In particular there is a critical need for the water and climate communities to increase the sharing of information at all levels of policy and practice—from global to local, and from local to global;

Vulnerability assessments and risk management are critical to sound adaptation practice.

Knowing where and how the impacts of climate change are most likely to affect populations and ecosystems through the water cycle will help in the identification of areas for early intervention or 'hot spots'; these include arid regions, areas highly dependent on groundwater, small island developing states, low-lying deltas and fragile mountainous areas;

New and additional funds are essential.

It is imperative that additional funding is allocated in support of developing adaptive strategies for vulnerable groups and ecosystems; there is a need for an initial mobilization of finance to assist vulnerable, low income countries already affected by climate change, followed by the establishment of a well-resourced mechanism for funding adaptation as part of ongoing climate negotiations.

Follow Up

We urge the global water and climate communities to look beyond COP-15 and work through dialogue to strengthen global mechanisms that can enhance collective action on water and adaptation. These should include, but not be limited to, better sharing of knowledge and technology in support of adaptation measures in developing countries, active support for capacity building and access to improved levels of financing.

Finally, the water community expresses its commitment to strengthening institutional cooperation at all levels between the climate, water and wider development communities under appropriate mechanisms and institutional arrangements in order to work more collectively to address the immense development challenges ahead.

Stockholm, 21 August 2009

Annex III