ACTIONS PROPOSAL

Action Group : **1.F Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters**
Coordinators(s) **Global Alliances for Water and Climate (GAfWaC)**
Group members : **AGWA, UNECA, Japan Water Forum, ANACIM, Regions4, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR), The Borders Institute (TBI), The Borders Institute (TBI), Africa Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, RESEAU DES JEUNES POUR L'EAU ET LE CLIMAT AFRIQUE CENTRALE, Office Français de la Biodiversité**
Pilot Group observer : **K-water/AWC**

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE THEMATIC FRAMEWORK OF ACTION GROUP 1F

- Importance of taking into account the two-sided position of water in climate adaptation. Water is a sector at the same time extremely vulnerable to climate change (pressure on the resource, extreme weather events, etc.), and a source of adaptation solutions (role of water ecosystems). Our group intends to provide both solutions for adaptation in the water sector and climate adaptation solutions based on water ecosystems.
- Interest to underline that climate change will have an impact on many water-reliant sectors: agriculture and food, drinking water access, hygiene and sanitation, urban development, industry, biodiversity, etc., and will be tackled at all levels, from local adaptation plans to the objectives of the Paris Agreement. This should be reflected/expressed in our proposals. As other Action Groups address the cross-sectoral nature of water uses, this aspect will only be addressed through the lens of climate adaptation in order to avoid redundancy.
- Geographic balance of the projects suggested for each actions is an objective. However, taking into account the fact that WWF9 will be the first Forum to be held in sub-Saharan Africa, having a slight geographic focus on this region is welcome.
- In each action, another objective could be to complement presentation of classic robust solutions with innovative ones mobilizing state-of-the art technologies and the most recent breakthrough in science.
- Terminology: in this Action Group, the term "adaptation" refers to actions implemented to cope with a current or anticipated impact of climate change. The term "resilience" refers to the capacity to recover from the impacts of climate change, a capacity that depends on these adaptation actions.

ACTION I: Balancing green and grey infrastructures for adaptation to climate change: the interest of Nature-based solutions

Overall Objectives:

- Share and promote efficient and innovative solutions for climate adaptation through nature-based solutions
- Green and grey water infrastructures to satisfy basic human needs should be prioritized in development agenda and financing list of all countries
- Making plans on and developing both green and grey water infrastructures in a phased way based on policies and strategy that have been developed considering climate change impacts
- Upgrading existing green and grey infrastructures with climate-informed, innovative, locally tailored, and affordable technologies and solutions

Overall purpose and expected results: Promoting "hard" solution (such as green and grey infrastructures, including Nature-based solutions, Natural Water Retention Measures, dams, reservoirs, irrigation and drainage projects or facilities. sewage system...) and the interest to balance the development of sustainable grey infrastructures with the design and implementation of green infrastructures (such as Nature-based Solutions –NBS and Natural Water Retention Measures –NWRM) in order to improve climate resilience and adaptive capacity.
Overall SDGs Alignment: Alignment with SDGs 13.1, 11.5, 1.5, 11.B, 13.3
Coherence with other Priorities: This action is consistent with the overall thematic framework of the forum of a "water security for peace and development": a greater balance between green and grey infrastructures will help secure water security in a context of climate change for the benefits of our societies' development and peacefull co-existence.
This action has connections with the Priority 3 "Cooperation" and its Action Group "3D - Enhance cooperation on multipurpose infrastructure, including hydropower", as it also addresses grey infrastructures. To avoid redundancy, the focus here is on the use of grey infrastructures (and balance with green infrastructures) for adaptation to climate change. There are also connections with other Actions Groups of the Priority 1 "Water Security and Sanitation", in particular Actions Groups "1D - Protect and restore ecosystems and forests, including coastal and marine impacts, and combat desertification" & "1E. - Halt the loss of aquatic biodiversity and invasive species in water ecosystems", but similarly, there is a clear distinction here as we refer to green infrastructures specifically and for their interest for climate change adaptation.

PROJECTS INCLUDED ***In order of priority and level of impact***	**OBJECTIVE**	**DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE**	**EXPECTED RESULTS**	**SDGs ALIGNMENT**	**IMPLEMENTATION**	**PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS**	**REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS**	**REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS**	**POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs**
I.1. Project of the French Biodiversity Office (OFB) "ARTISAN:	*Achieving Resiliency by Triggering Implementation of nature-based*	*The LIFE integrated ARTISAN project is one of the most structuring French projects for the adaptation of territories and organizations to climate change.*	*The first projected result of the ARTISAN project is complete*	Alignment with SDGs 13.1, 11.5, 13.3	Started and ongoing.	National administrations, natural reserves, Basin Organizations, CSOs.	Highly replicable.	Program is implemented in France.	No overlap bur coordination with AG 1E.

Achieving Resiliency by Triggering Implementation of nature-based Solutions for climate Adaptation at a National scale".	*Solutions for climate Adaptation at a National scale.*	*Supported by the European Commission and led by the French Office for Biodiversity, it brings together 29 partners with the overall ambition of reinforcing French national adaptation to the impacts of climate change by facilitating the achievement of the objectives contained in the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2018-2022 (PNACC-2) and following plans.* *With a duration of 8 years, ARTISAN is indeed a national capacity building project to put local public and private decision makers in a position to greater initiatives in favour of nature-based adaptation solutions (NBAS).* *In particular, through the implementation of 40 actions, this project will: -* *- set up an institutional framework to encourage the generalisation of NBAS across France* *- facilitate the allocation of a larger percentage of public and private investment toward NBAS by modifying funding channel, developing markets and securing the corresponding business models* *- provide decision-makers with technical resources meeting their needs* *- adjust the acquisition and transfer of knowledge to local needs and better inform decision-makers on the value, effectiveness and relevance of NBAS* *- increase understanding, create the support, mobilisation and participation of the general public in initiatives targeting NBAS* *- increasingly integrate approaches conducive to NBAS in territorial planning,* *- create new frameworks for cross-cutting cooperation to set up thematic strategies* *- make greater use of past and present projects by creating networks to disseminate feedbacks and management reports*	*implementation of all the actions planned for PNACC-2 in terms of NBAS for climate change and their continuation over time. The project should therefore result* *in greater resilience of France to climate change.* *The 17 main operational results expected by 2027 include in particular : the generalisation of NBAS projects, the raise of the general public awareness about this topic (in 2027, at least 20% of the French population understand the role played by NABS), the enhancement of NBAS project leaders' know-how (the number of firms capable of carrying out NBAS projects progresses by at least 10%), an improved access to resources (over 75% of local decision-makers declare that they have easy access to all decision-making instruments, practical tools and essential information), the technical support of local governments (over 1000 local*							

		- acquire the means to collect, inform on and disseminate good practices developed during the project to strengthen European cooperation and resilience.	*governments should benefit from this support by the end of the project), the structuration of a national NBAS market both in France and abroad, etc.*						
Project II.2. Project of CDC Biodiversité "Nature 2050: French national action programme that aims at adapting French territories to climate change and preserving/restoring biodiversity by 2050 through the implementation of NBS".	*Nature 2050 is a French national action programme launched by CDC Biodiversité in 2016 that aims at adapting French territories to climate change and preserving/restoring biodiversity by 2050 through the implementation of NBS.*	*Nature 2050 was built and designed to answer and integrate some of the above recommendations:* *. Nature 2050 is conducted in partnership with environmental NGOs (Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme, France Nature Environnement, LPO France), scientific and academic bodies (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Scientific Committee of CDC Biodiversité) and public institutions (Office française de la biodiversité, ADEME, EcoMaires). These actors constitute the Steering Committee of Nature 2050 and guarantee the programme's ambitions.* *. The programme relies on the engagement of private and publics actors to act beyond their regulatory obligations. As such, Nature 2050 is a financial tool contributing to the mobilization of private funding as complementary to public funding for NBS implementation.* ***Nature 2050 commits to adapt, restore and monitor up to 2050 1m² of biodiversity for each 5 € invested in the programme****. At the end of 2019, around* ***4,5 million euros*** *were engaged in the programme.* *. Through such mobilization and funding capacity, Nature 2050 and its Steering Committee select and fund NBS' implementation projects led by local actors (communities, NGOs, farmers, regional nature parks etc.). Both Nature 2050 and project leaders commit through contractual terms in monitoring and evaluating the impact of the NBS implemented in terms of biodiversity,*	*Nature 2050 is expecting to implement a growing number of NBS that represent the main vehicle to demonstrate that the adaptation and sustainability of economic activities and territories to climate change must go through preserving and restoring biodiversity as well as ecological processes. NBS are green infrastructures that reinforce ecosystems' resilience and services and, as such, consider both ecological and socio-economic stakes at territorial level that can be evaluated by indicators which make it possible to manage the NBS until at least 2050.*	Alignment with SDGs 13.1, 11.5, 13.3	Nature 2050 is a financial tool contributing to the mobilization of private funding as complementary to public funding for NBS implementation.	CDC Biodiversité	Building a national action plan is a highly replicable action.	This action program has been deisgned and is being implemented in France.	No overlap but coordination with AG 1E.

		*climate change adaptation and socio-economic benefits for the territory until 2050. At the end of 2019, Nature 2050 was supporting more than **34 projects (on 5 ecosystems: marine and coastal, wetlands, agricultural and forestry transition, ecological continuities, biodiversity in cities)** across the national territory: link.* *. Nature 2050 has built medium- and long-term partnership with private and public partners in order to promote NBS. Every year, a national event as well as field visits and technical trainings are organized. Reporting on projects, monitoring & evaluation as well as awareness raising actions is continuously underway.* *Website: https://www.nature2050.com/*							
Project x - The group expects to gather project proposals as indicated here-after though the upcoming consultation Process.									

ACTION II: Improving resilience to climate change, crises and extreme water disasters through strategies, planning and social capacity building

Overall Objective:

- Social capacity building in risk and emergency management through encouraging public engagement, enhancing public awareness of risks through education, training programs and disaster/emergency drills, strengthening the linkage among governments and authorities at different levels.
- Appropriate and feasible planning, strategies and decision making for adaptation plans in the basins of transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers all around the world, and in particular in Africa given the ratio of basins that are transboundary
- Integrating water challenges & solutions in climate plans & strategies, including NDCs & NAPs
- Enhancing stakeholder engagement and commitment: Developing an inclusive multi-stakeholder coordination platform in which they understand future risks and discuss and reach an equitable compromise when necessary, and taking all possible countermeasures and actions with a sense of fear of extreme weather events in each basin
- Upstream approach tackling engineering training and infrastructure planning to foster the integration of “no regret” solutions (proposal of a training workshop dedicated to specific biogeographic areas during the WWF?)
- Adequate and serviceable water facilities and infrastructures

Overall purpose and expected results: Promoting the financing, design and implementation of “soft” solutions for adaptation to climate change (planning, strategies and education/training/awareness raising as tools for social capacity building) and the integration of water challenges and solutions in the climate planning documents (NAPs and NDCs in particular)..
Overall SDGs Alignment: Alignment with SDGs 13.1, 11.5, 1.5, 11.B, 13.3
Coherence with other Priorities: This actions has some connections with 2 actions groups of the Priority 3 “Cooperation” (“3A. - Implement IWRM at all levels” and “3E - Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on data and information sharing, and capacity building”) and with 1 action group of the Priority 4 “Means and tools” (“4E - Increase water efficiency and sustainable management through science, technology, innovation and education”), at least based on the solutions mobilized (“soft” solutions of education, training, planning, building institutional capacity), but the field and purpose for which these solutions are financed, designed and implemented (adaptation to climate change) constitute a clear distinction preventing redundancies.

PROJECTS INCLUDED *In order of priority and level of impact*	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs
Project II.1. Project of the Japan Water Forum "Planning and implementation of water-related disaster risk reduction/preparedness measures with a focus on climate change impacts.	Planning and implementation of water-related disaster risk reducion/preparedness measures with a focus on climate change impacts	*By the end of the 21st century, it is predicted that the precipitation will be more intense and frequent in most land areas of mid-latitude on earth due to climate change. In Japan, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), considering that the target safety levels of flood control have not been achieved yet, has made a decision to revise all river improvement plans and designs of structures based on projected average amounts of increased rainfall volume and sea level rise under a 2 degrees Celsius scenario. The MLIT also reviews crisis management systems and long-term community development plans based on the scenario for 4 degrees of temperature increase in case that countries fail to reduce greenhouse gas emssions.* *This approach to planning will be a practical way for other countries to develop and implement a climate adaptive flood management plan.* *In addition, considering that the speed of climate change is faster than the pace of developing structual measures, the MLIT has started advocating the concept named "Comprehensive River Basin Flood Management" that it calls for all the stakeholders in each basin including local municipalities, farmers group leaders, public transportation providers, public utiliy operators, the media as well as a river manager to take all possbile actions for water-related disaster risk reduction. The actions will include runoff controls, improvement of*	All the revisions of river improvement plans are expected to be completed in light of climate change impacts in a few years in major river basins in Japan. The MLIT is ready to share the knowledge of flood control planning considering climate change impacts and the concept of "Comprehensive River Basin Flood Management" through international conferences such as the World Water Forum and the Asia-Pacific Water Summit and to provide relevant technical assistance to developing countries.	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the	Started and ongoing.	Japan Water Forum	Reviewing disaster risk reduction policies in light of the different climate change scenarios (+2°C, +4°C) is a highly replicable action.	This approach to disaster risk reduction has been deisgned and is being implemented in Japan.	No overlap identified.

		dam operation for flood control, development of durable river levee against overflowing, flood-resilient community development, strengthening of evacuation system with stakeholders, disaster responses along business countinutiy plans (BCP) and implementation of early recovery and reconstruction. Science and technology in the fields of telecommunication (5G), remote sensing, AI and big data analytics contribute to enhancing such a wide range of actions as well as improving weather and climate observations and forecasting. *These management practices in which all stakeholders in a river basin are engaged to reduce the risks of flood disaster, are expected to contribute the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and will be effective in African countries where urgent actions are required to prepare for water-related disasters in light of climate change adaptation.*		poor and people in vulnerable situations 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries					

Project II.2. Project of AESN & CRIDL on Nature-based Solutions for flood prevention in Benin.	Support to the control of runoff in an Integrated Water Resources Management approach through the implementation of nature-based solutions and the strengthening of governance to limit floods in the delta of the Ouémé and Lake Nokoué in Benin.	An awareness-raising component (through meetings, radio broadcasts, videos, etc.) helps build the capacity of the populations on IWRM knowledge. To better establish this awareness, complementary studies have been carried out to deepen the hydrological knowledge (Hydrological Study, SWH inventory study), on the impact of the Sand sector (increase of the river's buffer capacity in some places) and on the link with Climate Change (Climate Change Vulnerability Study). A Flood Risk Management Plan will complement these studies with a better knowledge of the phenomenon. A participatory mapping approach has made it possible to translate awareness raising into a real involvement of the populations on the topic. Thanks to this awareness raising, concrete actions of local initiatives have been carried out: IWRM micro-actions and watershed development. For the latter, the hydrological study made it possible to define a set of hydrological units contributing to floods. After training on water and soil conservation techniques, the populations themselves set up these works to combat runoff and erosion. The action also deals with local governance / Coordination between stakeholders with the support for the emergence of local dialogue spaces (the Community Water Committees), which will define local IWRM Action Plans. The IRMP will propose a better coordination of the stakeholders of the river basin - by integrating the principles of the SDAGE and the National Contingency Plan. The action also promotes national governance, by revitalizing the Ouémé Basin Committee and its Monitoring Committee. In particular, a financial sustainability mechanism will be proposed through the concept of Payment for Environmental Services (PES). Finally, the action promotes	In the short term (before the end of 2020), it is expected that (1) people will be familiar with the concepts of IWRM and IWRM. In the medium term (before June 2021), it is expected that (2) spaces for local dialogue will emerge and be active; (3) a local planning of IWRM-IWRM will be initiated through pilot actions for flood regulation; (4) there will be a sharing of good experiences both in the Ouémé river basin and in other countries of the region and internationally (participation in the World Water Forum and IUCN World Congress, etc.).); (5) that a space for dialogue on the scale of the Ouémé river basin be created and made aware of IWRM-ISRM. In the long term (by 2025-2030), it is expected that (6) mechanisms for the financial sustainability of the IWRM-IBRM mechanism will be set up in the whole Ouémé river basin and that a	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of	Started and ongoing.	CIDR Pamiga	The use of Nature-based Solutions as no-regret measures for adaptation to climate change and flood control is a highly replicable action, but the design of the nature-based solutions needs to be adapted to the local context.	This project of IWRM and adaptation to climate change at basin level is being implemented in Benin.	No overlap identified.

		exchanges of experience at the national, regional and international levels.	structuring project will be developed to extend the action on the scale of the large Ouémé basin.	cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels					
Project II.3. Project of the International Sava River Basin Commission "Development of the climate adaptation strategy and basin-wide priority measures for the Sava River Basin".	*Development of the climate adaptation strategy and basin-wide priority measures for the Sava River Basin*	*Climate change poses significant and complex challenges for transboundary water basins worldwide. As climate change increases over the coming decades, transboundary cooperation on adaptation and basin-wide resilience building strategies is essential to advancing sustainable development and ensuring social and political stability for basin countries and their people.* *Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia (subsequently Serbia & Montenegro and then Serbia) signed and ratified the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB) as a unique international agreement, which integrated many aspects of water resources management and established the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC), with the*	*Main activities foreseen from 2021 to 2024:* *- The next logical step will be to develop a full climate adaptation strategy for the basin based on acquired knowledge and experience.* *In addition, the Sava transboundary approach should be coordinated and consistent with the provisions of the Climate Change Adaptation*	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and	Completed	International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)	The development of a climate change adaptation strategy at (transboundary) basin level is a highly efficient tool to limit the impacts of climate change but also reap greater benefits than would be gained if such policy was developed solely & unilaterally at State level. This is a highly replicable action	The strategy of adaptation to climate change has been designed and is being implemented in the transboundary Sava River Bassin (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina & Serbia).	No overlap identified.

		legal status of an international organization. *Comprehensive and recent studies provide relevant analysis and recommendations in order to tackle climate impacts in the coming decades. An outline of the climate adaptation strategy has been developed by the Sava River Basin Commission under a project supported by the International Office for Water (IOWater) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), with the support of the French Ministry in charge of environment and the International Scheldt Commission. The outline is defining pathways for development of water related adaptation measures and linkages to other sectors including navigation, hydropower, agriculture, tourism and environmental protection.* *Under the framework of this project, technical assistance was provided to foster the coordination process between the riparian countries adaptation strategies and agendas and with the Danube Basin strategies.* *Activities included:* *· Assessing available information and identifying gaps.* *· Consulting with countries and international experts on selection of vulnerability assessment targets and methodologies.* *· Carrying out critical vulnerability assessments to gather information about climate change exposure and impacts on relevant sectors as well as assessing adaptive capacity.* *· Organizing workshops to discuss and design potential basin-wide adaptation and capacity-building measures.* *· Consulting stakeholders to evaluate cost-benefits and prioritize proposed adaptation measures.* *· Making recommendations on integration of priority measures into existing strategies and plans.* *· Validating the investment plan associated to the strategy*	*Strategy for the Danube River* *- Defining priority investments, (incl. substitution data base on innovative technologies such as satellites) required for improving knowledge in order to develop, monitor and assess climate change adaptation plans*	develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			and the production of the strategy needs to be adapted to the (institutional, legal) context of each (transboundary) basin.		

		· Selecting priority measures and initiating a feasibility study for their implementation. *International experience and lessons learned from other transboundary basins addressing climate change challenges (for example, Dniester and Neman) have been made available to the Sava Basin countries.* *The project ensured active participation of riparian country's authorities, Sava River Basin Commission, NGOs, academia and other interested stakeholders. Major activities, eg. vulnerability assessments and development of adaptation measures, contributed to capacity building among decision makers.*							
Project II.4. Project of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Climate change adaptation and flood/drought management of the Aral Syrdarya Basin".	Climate change adaptation and flood/drought management of the Aral Syrdarya Basin in the Republic of Kazakhstan	*The global objective of the project was to improve water governance and the efficiency of water resource management in the Syrdarya river basin, with the specific goal to reinforce the Syrdarya river basin management plan on flood and drought management aspects considering the need for climate change adaptation, through development of a basin water information system providing new water data services. It delivered a revised management plan integrating drought and flood management aspects, into an updated program of measures with some selected "soft" measures, and into a basin scale water information system providing new water-related data services.* *Deliverables:* *· Flood and drought management plans for the Syrdarya river basin (KZ) are developed* *· The Syrdarya KZ RBMP is revised and adopted with integration of drought and flood management aspects* *· A program of measures is updated and adopted with some selected "soft" measures implemented*	*Main activities foreseen from 2021 to 2024:* *- Implementation of the program of measures, with investment of priority "soft" measures.*	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk	Completed	Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan Operator: International Office for Water (OiEau). Main beneficiaries are - The Aral Syrdarya basin inspectorate at basin level - The Water Resource Committee under Ministry of Agriculture, at national level, but the project will also involve and benefit to various others sectorial organizations such as · "Kazhydromet" RSE · Committee of Emergency situation under Ministry of Interior · Department of Hydropower management and Environment committee under the Ministry of Energy	The design of flood and drought management plans is a highly replicable action, and it needs to be carried out along with a similar effort in developing water resources monitoring and data sharing capacities, as this will help improve the quality of the risk analysis and therefore the relevance of the measures planned in the flood and drought management plans.	Kazakhstan	No overlap identified.

		· A basin water information system is operational and provides new water-related data services		management at all levels. 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.					
Project x - The group expects to gather new project proposals as indicated here-after though the upcoming consultation Process.									

ACTION III: Building resilience through data & knowledge: Identification, monitoring, early-warning and assessment of water-related risks

Overall Objective:

- Survey and investigation of natural, social and economic conditions of the areas prone to water risks
- Equip with necessary early warning facilities and establish community-based defense system
- Application of advanced science and technology in the establishment of a disaster forecasting system
- Establishing systems of non-structural measures to mitigate risk of water-related disasters
- Improved international exchange of experiences, approaches and technologies

- Development of citizen sciences (double benefit of data gathering + awareness raising on water and climate related issues)
- Knowledge development to improve water resources management from source to sea, especially to anticipate regional impacts (droughts, flooding, sea level rise)

Overall purpose and expected results: Improving the collection, management and processing of data into actionable knowledge that can inform decisions related to adaptation to climate change.
Overall SDGs Alignment: Alignment with SDGs 13.1, 11.5, 1.5, 11.B, 13.3
Coherence with other Priorities: One action groups of the Priority 3 "Cooperation" ("3E - Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on data and information sharing, and capacity building") addresses the interest to strengthen data and information, but it is not applied to the field of climate change adaptation, which is the focus here and which is characterized by the difficulty to decide in a context of high uncertainty (that building knowledge is intended to limit). Contact with this action group has been made and there is no risk of redundancy.

PROJECTS INCLUDED ***In order of priority and level of impact***	**OBJECTIVE**	**DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE**	**EXPECTED RESULTS**	**SDGs ALIGNMENT**	**IMPLEMENTATION**	**PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS**	**REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS**	**REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS**	**POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs**
Project III.1. Project of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) "World Water Data Initiative (WWDI): Building capacities of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to strengthen resilience and adaptation to climate change".	*Building capacities of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to strengthen resilience and adaptation to climate change through the World Water Data Initiative.*	*Achieving water security in the current context of climate changes is a major challenge, one that cannot be addressed without the availability of reliable data. We cannot manage what we don't measure. We cannot manage what we do not know.* *In order to build resilience to climate change and natural disasters, we need to improve cost-effective access to and use of water and hydro-meteorological data by governments, societies and the private sector through policy, innovation and harmonization.* *This is precisely the objective of the World Water Data Initiative, spearheaded by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in collaboration with the World Bank and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and with the support of other partners (including the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO).* *It aims to achieve this objective through:* *- Policy: to support the developmen and improvement of policies for the effective collection, management and processing of data by different actors (government agencies, private sector and civil society),* *- Innovation: to reduce the cost of achieving adequate capabilities in the production and use of data (leapfrogging current technologies including remote sensing, crowdsourcing, satellite data and imagery, data sharing)* *- Harmonization: to accelerate progress on development and adoption of common standards, of a standards-based water accounting and assessment framework.*	*By March 2021, more partners join the initiative and provide support to managers and operators of Meteorological and Hydrological Services to improve adaptive capacity.*	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Started and ongoing.	• *World Meteorological Organization (WMO)* • *World Bank* • *Australian Bureau of Meteorology* • *International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)*	This is a global initiative. Its goal is to call for a greater support in capacity building of water monitoring networks and water information systems, in order both to increase the volume of data collected and to improve access to these data.	As a global initiative, it presents a high regional representativeness.	No overall identified, but coordination with action group 3E, also interested in the "data sharing" component of this initiative.

		Access need to be improved at the level of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, with centralization of metadata, to make sure that actors who need those data also know where to find them.							
Project III.2. Project of Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the water sector (EMWIS) of "Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform for climate change adaptation".	*Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform for climate change adaptation*	*This project responds to the request made by the Ministers at the Water Conference of the Union for the Mediterranean held in Jordan in late 2008 to improve water governance processes not only on their territory but also on shared resources and more generally in the Mediterranean region as a whole. It received the Union for the Mediterranean label in April 2014 from 43 countries.* *The Mediterranean basin is a hot spot where impact of climate change is going to put a higher pressure on the existing water stress. In this context, it is necessary to implement adaptation and mitigation measures allowing sustainable water resources management as well as responding to population needs for water, food, energy and ecosystem security; thus avoiding mass population migration and conflicts.* *Reliable information is essential to implement the actions necessary for adapting our water management modalities to climate change.* *The Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform has been designed as a solution to inform the decision-making process for adaptation of the Mediterranean region:* *- to provide a common and shared basis for evidence based decision making, allowing cost efficient data management, data harmonisation for better inter-institutional cooperation at national, basin level as well as for international reporting,* *· to deliver an assessment of water resources available and use, including for aquatic ecosystems in order to guide investments necessary for climate change adaptation plans.*	*Main activities foresee en from 2021 to 2024:* *· Setting-up and operation of high level multidisciplinary inter-ministerial governance structures in each pilot countries for evidence based adaptation planning, including revision of legal and regulatory frameworks when necessary (as initiated in Morocco). These structures will pilot all national activities* *· Developing advocacy for sustainable financing of water knowledge management based on good practices case studies and economic analysis of Water Information Systems costs compared to monitoring and infrastructure costs* *· Diagnosis of data available, gaps for planning climate change adaptation along with a Water Energy Food and Ecosystem approach* *· Defining priority investments, (incl.*	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	Started and ongoing.	Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water sector (EMWIS)	Having regional knowledge platforms in place complementing national and basin level is of interest and this initiative could usefully be replicated in other regions.	Mediterranean countries.	No overlap identified, but interesting to note that the action group 3E will partly address the issue of capacity building for knowledge development. Informing them of the initiative is relevant.

			substitution data base on innovative technologies such as satellites) required for improving knowledge in order to develop, monitor and assess climate change adaptation plans *· Organize fund raising for the identified priorities* *· Setting-up a Mediterranean platform for exchanging experiences and guidance combining regional workshops and online tools*						
Project III.3. Project of the International Commission of the Congo-Ubangui-Sangha (CICOS): "Innovative monitoring of water resources through Earth observation satellites for adaptation to climate change in the Congo river basin".	Innovative monitoring of water resources through Earth observation satellites for adaptation to climate change in the Congo river basin	*Building capacities for adaptation to climate change starts with a clear picture of the climates changes at play and their impact on water resources and associated ecosystems. Failing to build that knowledge is failing to adapt to climate change: we cannot manage what we do not know.* *The future satellite mission SWOT (SWOT=* Surface Water & Ocean Topography*) jointly developed by the French* National Centre for Space Studies *(CNES) and NASA (with participation of the Canadian and British space agencies,* CSA & UKSA*) is precisely used to build knowledge on hydrological evolution in the Congo river basin and others all over the world, under the influence of climate change.* *A working group gathering the expertise of 7 institutions (see section 1, above) has developed a unique hydrological information system, including applications, with the International Commission of the Congo-Ubangi-Sangha (CICOS). This innovative system integrates data from classical in-situ monitoring networks with satellite altimetry data, namely "virtual stations".*	*Uptake of the hydrological information system by CICOS* *Member countries to inform the decision-making process of their public policies and build their capacities to adapt to climate changes (capacities of the countries and of their actors of water resources management, forestry management, inland navigation, hydropower, agriculture, urban and rural planning development, etc.).* *New phase of the program includes:* - Strengthening the Water Information Systems of CICOS and	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	Started and ongoing.	International Commission for the Congo-Ubangi-Sangha river basin (CICOS) International Office for Water (OiEau) National Centre for Space Studies (CNES), France National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), France National Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE), France French Development Agency (AFD) Compagnie Nationale du Rhône (CNR) BRLi	The use of earth observation technologies for the monitoring of water resources is relevant and replicable in large river basins.	Congo river bassin	No overlap identified.

		The working group gathers research, institutional, technical and operational stakeholders. The group members pool their research and champion the implementation of innovative technologies and knowhow. They are now working on the uptake of the hydrological information system by stakeholders (actors of water resources management, forestry management, inland navigation, hydropower, urban and rural planning development, etc.) of the riparian countries in needs of hydroclimatic services that could contribute to build their capacities to adapt to climate changes. *First phase has been implemented from 2016 to 2019 with AFD funding, through several activities including Availability of virtual stations, Installation of measurement stations on the field, models using data from those stations, elaboration of Congo hydrological information system, and Cartography of the Congo basin's hydropower potential. Second phase is beginning in July 2020 with AFD and FFEM (French Facility for Global Environment) funding.*	its Member States. Data from these stations are integrated into the CICOS Hydrological Information System. - Strengthening of applications that enhance water information systems for navigation purposes, climate change monitoring and biodiversity preservation. This component will develop pilot application of downstream services of the Hydrological Information Service (SIH), with a model for forecasting water levels for navigation needs, as well as monitoring the dynamics of flooded forest areas of the Central Basin. - Strengthening national capacities and regional capitalization of long-term management of information at the service of decision-makers and users. This capacity building will be organized to meet the priority objective, which is ownership, by the countries, of the technical innovation brought by the project.						

Project III.4. Project of the International Office for Water (OiEau) "AfriAlliance: Boosting knowledge through matchmaking research & innovation needs and solutions for preparedness to climate change in Africa".	Boosting and matchmaking research & innovation needs and solutions for preparedness to climate change in Africa.	AfriAlliance gathers 17 partners from Europe and Africa and a community of 500 institutions joining forces to share knowledge, strengthen capacity and generally accelerate innovation to better prepare Africa to meet future climate change and water security challenges. The project includes: • The **identification of the innovation needs** of a wide range of stakeholders (civil society organizations, basin organizations, water utilities, academia and research organizations), the **identification of relevant innovative solutions**, and a **knowledge hub** (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub) providing an **opportunity of matchmaking** of these innovations needs and solutions and a series of publications produced throughout the project to support decision-making: **policy briefs** (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/afrialliance-policy-briefs), **social innovation factsheets** (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/afrialliance-social-innovation-factsheets), scientific papers and reports (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/scientific-papers-and-reports) and other water and climate updates (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/water-and-climate-updates) • The support to 10 field projects testing innovation to address water and climate challenges (including innovations on water harvesting for agriculture, water resources management, citizen science and water stewardship), • The creation of a methodology to strengthen monitoring and forecasting capacities: the Triple	By March 2021: • **innovation needs** of a wide range of stakeholders (civil society organizations, basin organizations, water utilities, academia and research organizations) identified, & **Relevant innovative solutions identified**, and both components made available on an online **knowledge hub** (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub) providing an **opportunity of matchmaking** of these innovations needs and solutions and a series of publications produced throughout the project to support decision-making: **policy briefs** (https://www.afrial	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Started and ongoing (completion due in February 2021).	IHE Delft - ICLEI Africa - AfWA - WRC - GWP - AKVO - 2iE - ITC University of Twente - WSSTP - WE&B - OIEau - INBO - Waternet - ANBO - International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)	The question here is not about replicability of the project (the research and innovation solutions identified by the projects are relevant for African actors and regions, and not always replicable in other, different contexts), but rather about the continuity of the services provided by the knowledge hub produced under the framework of that project. The project includes a sustainability component, in which a sustainability plan beyond the project lifecycle has been produced for each of the major products and services of the project.	Regional (focus on Africa, with contributions from European actors).	No overlap identified

		Sensor approach. It enables users to validate three independent observations on water and climate – citizen-sourced, satellite and conventional ground station data – and rank their reliability. • The dissemination of the results of the projects through events showcasing innovations relevant to address water and climate challenges (Innovation Bridge Events, and Roadshows). AfriAlliance has prepared business plans for several project outputs to ensure their sustainability beyond the project lifetime.	liance.org/knowledge-hub/afriallliance-policy-briefs), **social innovation factsheets** (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/afriallliance-social-innovation-factsheets), scientific papers and reports (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/scientific-papers-and-reports) and other water and climate updates (https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/water-and-climate-updates) • 10 field projects supported testing innovation to address water and climate challenges (including innovations on water harvesting for agriculture, water resources						

			management, citizen science and water stewardship), • A methodology to strengthen monitoring and forecasting capacities created: the Triple Sensor approach. It enables users to validate three independent observations on water and climate – citizen-sourced, satellite and conventional ground station data – and rank their reliability. • The results of the projects disseminated through events showcasing innovations relevant to address water and climate challenges (Innovation Bridge Events, and Roadshows).						

			Post-March 2020: Implementation of the business plans for several project outputs to ensure their sustainability beyond the project lifetime.						
Project x - The group expects to gather new project proposals as indicated here-after though the upcoming consultation Process.									

ACTION 4: Accelerating action: increasing financing and sharing experience for climate project development

Overall Objective:

- Catalyzing actions
- Building capacities through experience sharing, networking and twinnings
- Reinforce financing for climate adaptation
- Accelerating development and financing of new adaptation projects through feasibility & incubation initiatives

Overall purpose and expected results: In relation with international processes of climate negociations (and the implementation of NDCs and NAPs) and climate finance landscape (with "classic" bi/multi-lateral development banks and specialized funds, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund), this action aims to speed-up the cycle of project development, from the design and financing to the actual implementation, and to disseminate the experience and lessons learnt to actors of the global South targeted as priority beneficiaries of climate finance.
Overall SDGs Alignment: Alignment with SDGs 13.1, 11.5, 1.5, 11.B, 13.3
Coherence with other Priorities: It is consistent with the priorities and overall thematic framework of the Dakar World Water Forum ("water security for peace and development"), but no risk of redundancies has been identified with other Action Groups, as this does not seem to be addressed anywhere else.

PROJECTS INCLUDED ***In order of priority and level of impact***	**OBJECTIVE**	**DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE**	**EXPECTED RESULTS**	**SDGs ALIGNMENT**	**IMPLEMENTATION**	**PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS**	**CAPACITY OF THE PROJECTS TO BE REPLICATED**	**REGIONAL FOCUS**	**POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs**
Project IV.1. Project of the World Bank: the handbook "Financing Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins :	Financing Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins : Preparing Bankable Projects	*Building capacities of practitioners by the dissemination of the recommendations of this handbook providing :* *- a stakeholder map of the donors of climate finance,* *- an analysis of the interest to develop and support projects addressing water and climate challenges at the scale of transboundary basin*	*By March 2021, Uptake of the methodological handbook and its recommendations, greater number of projects covering water and climate change challenges at transboundary basin level submitted to donors of climate finance.*	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural	Handbook published. Dissemination effort started and still ongoing.	• United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) • World Bank	The use of handbooks to disseminate information and best practices is highly relevant is easily	Global	No overlap identified.

Preparing Bankable Projects".		*- a methodology for project development of projects addressing water and climate challenges at the scale of transboundary basin* *- a methodology to engage donors of the climate finance and to secure financing*		disasters in all countries 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning		• African Development Bank • International Network of Basin Organizations	replicable on a different set of priority issues. INBO is for instance preparing new editions of handbooks on "water law enforcement" and "city-basin dialogue".		
Project IV.2. Project of the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO): Initiative "100 water and climate projects for Africa".	*Boosting development of water and climate projects in Africa*	*Increased frequency and intensity of droughts and floods, storms, rising sea levels, intense heatwaves, desertification or unpredictable rainfall patterns: climate changes already increase water-related risks, compromise water security and threaten the associated food & energy security across Africa.* *Achieving the objectives set in the Climate Paris Agreement as well as in the water & climate-related SDGs in the continent implies boosting the development of water and climate projects.* *This is the ambition of the initiative* ***"100 water and climate projects for Africa"*** *coordinated by the Global Alliances for Water and Climate (GAfWaC): providing technical assistance to speed up the pace of development of high quality water and climate projects submitted to donors of the climate finance.* *It targets projects mobilizing effective adaptation measures, and in particular non-infrastructural solutions:* 1. *Adaptation strategy and action plan (impact / climate vulnerability study, adaptation strategy, flood / drought plan, demand management plan and water supply development, Nature-Based Solutions and other "no-regret" measures), 2. Capacity and knowledge building (i.e. hydro-meteorological network, Water Information System -WIS, warning system, hydroclimatic modeling), 3. Governance (legal and institutional framework, training of staff from basin organizations on climate issues, establishment / strengthening of basin committees, association with basin adaptation planning), 4. Adequate funding (sustainable financing*	*100 water and climate projects incubated by December 2022.*	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,	Incubator. Started and ongoing (more than 50 projects incubated).	• Global Alliances for Water and Climate (GAfWaC)	The replicability of the project is high (it could be replicated in other regions). At this stage, stakeholders of the World Water Forum interested in developing water and climate projects in Africa are welcomed to join the initiative.	Africa	No overlap identified.

		mechanisms in line with the polluter / user pays principles and cost recovery, cost / effectiveness analysis of the planned adaptation actions). *A leverage effect from 1 to 100 is expected from the modest budget required for this incubation to the budget required for project implementation.* *Join the initiative that already counts 40 projects!*		holistic disaster risk management at all levels 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries					
Project IV.3. Project of Regions4 "RegionsAdapt initiative".	*Building ambition and accelerating action for climate adaptation and resilience through the upscaling of the RegionsAdapt initiative*	*Adapting communities and living environments to the impacts of climate change is no longer a choice. This is why UNFCCC has called for enhanced action on adaptation, highlighting that it must be addressed with the same priority as mitigation. In order to develop and implement effective adaptation strategies, all levels of government need to be engaged. Due to their key position between national and local levels, subnational governments facilitate coordination and policy coherence, crucial for efficient and lasting results.* *At CoP 21 Regions4 launched the first global initiative that supports the acceleration of climate change adaptation by subnational governments. RegionsAdapt successfully brings together 71 regions from 5 continents representing over 270 million citizens. By joining the initiative, Members commit to adopt a strategic approach to adaptation and prioritize adaptation actions within 2 years. RA members have developed regional adaption plans and strategies to adapt to climate change and have reported more than 260 concrete actions, may of which are water-related. The initiative strengthens monitoring and accountability through an annual progress reporting of adaptation actions, in partnership with the reporting system of CDP. This enables members to take part in a community of regional government practitioners publicly disclosing the progress of their adaptation efforts for the first time on a global scale.* *Additionally, there is an urgent demand to share promising initiatives on how to make living environments more resilient to climate change. RA facilitates access to the latest innovations, tools and best practices at regional level throughout the world.*	***Increased participation of the climate community and of subnational governments during World Water Forum.*** *Reaching out of the water box, building bridges with the climate community and engaging with stakeholders less represented at the World Water Forum, like subnational (regional) governments, who have a very important role to play in terms of strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change.* ***Make a significant contribution from the World Water Forum to the climate agenda,*** *negotiations and implementation of Paris agreement, including CoP 26 to take place in November 2021 in Glasgow. UNFCCC has called for enhanced action on adaptation, highlighting that it must be addressed with the same priority as mitigation. The water sector can make a significant contribution to climate adaptation and building resilience and examples of broad political commitment, practical implementation, good practices etc from different world regions and stakeholders can be showcased in the CoP 26 process.* ***Raising political engagement and accelerating action on climate change adaptation.*** *Initiatives like RegionsAdapt and others from the group can be used to engage an increasing number of relevant*	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk	Started and ongoing.	*Regions 4 (Regions for Sustainable Development)*	The goal of this global initiative is precisely to share best practices between regions, replicate and scale them up!	*Global*	No overlap identified.

		Through knowledge sharing, capacity building, adoption of common standards and implementation of joint projects, this unique regional partnership catalyzes innovations in climate adaptation, fosters cooperation and helps regional governments improve their resilience.	*stakeholders on the way to WWForum and as legacy from the Forum to CoP26, showcasing ambition, action, accountability and the key water-related contributions.*	management at all levels. 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries					
Project IV.4. Project of the Québec Network of Basin Organizations (ROBVQ) "Rés-Alliance".	Rés-Alliance: Establishment and facilitation of a Quebec community of practice to support collaboration between watershed organizations, researchers and communities to increase community resilience to hydroclimatic changes (floods, surface runoff, low flows).	The Res-Alliance is a community of practice in climate change adaptation coordinated by the Regroupement des organismes de bassins versants du Québec (ROBVQ). Its objective is to ensure knowledge transfer and experience sharing between the various communities that must adapt to the new climate realities affecting water resource management. For the 2017-2020 period, communities in eight territories, accompanied by their watershed organizations, have taken the same approach to develop adaptation plans. About twenty other communities have joined the movement. A second phase is currently being structured and will make it possible to extend this community of practice and remove certain obstacles to adaptation through action research projects (e.g. cost-benefit analyses of adaptation solutions, modelling on small basins, etc.). In 2019, a Major Forum on Resilient Communities launched a call to action for a real transformation of practices for resilient communities. https://grandforum.robvq.qc.ca/appel-action/.	- 8 adaptation/resilience plans are completed. (2019) - Nearly thirty communities in action for adaptation to hydroclimatic conditions (2020) - The adaptation plans of the 8 communities in progress (2020-21) - Establishment of strategic interest groups on flood prevention, sustainable stormwater management and low-water prevention (2021) Ultimately, this project aims to equip Quebec communities with the resilience capacities needed to reduce their vulnerabilities and increase their resilience to hydroclimatic changes.	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	Started and ongoing.	Regroupement des organismes de bassins versants du Québec (ROBVQ)	This is a highly replicable action. It can already be considered as a regional replication of the UNECE-INBO Global network of basins working on climate change.	Québec	No overlap identified.

				13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning					
Project IV.5. Project of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) / United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) "Implementation Guide for Addressing Water-Related Disasters and Transboundary Cooperation: Integrating disaster risk management with water management and	Building capacities for resilience by the dissemination of the "Implementation Guide for Addressing Water-Related Disasters and Transboundary Cooperation: Integrating disaster risk management with water management and climate change adaptation"	*This publication was develop by UNECE and UNDRR as a guide for the implementation of actions of disaster risks reduction. It supports the implementation (and the achievement of the objectives) of the Sendai Framework, the Climate Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).* *It synthesizes recommendations on how to apply good practices of disaster risk reduction.* *In particular, it promotes measures and policies of climate adaptation, Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and development planning at basin scale (including transboundary basins). This holistic approach helps to coordinate policies of disaster risk reduction at the different administrations involved at international, transboundary, national and local levels.*	*By March 2021, guide disseminated, recommendations applied, greater number of water-related disaster risk reduction policies adopting the principles of IWRM and development planning at the scale of hydrographic basins.*	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters,	The guide has been published. Dissemination effort is ongoing.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	The use of handbooks to disseminate information and best practices is highly relevant is easily replicable on a different set of priority issues. UNECE has already produced other editions on the nexus, on water resources monitoring, etc.	This is a global initiative. It includes case studies from all over the world. There is a good geographic representativeness.	No overlap identified.

climate change adaptation"				and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning					
Project x - The group expects to gather new project proposals as indicated here-after though the upcoming consultation Process.									