Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment

Source to sea, Biodiversity, Climate, Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction

In the context of the 2023 UN Water Conference, this

contributions to water-related issues, focusing on the specific themes that will be treated under the interactive dialogue on <u>Water for Climate</u>, <u>Resilience</u> and <u>Environment</u>.

What is the UN Water Conference interactive dialogue on "Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment" about?

The interactive dialogue will explore the current status, challenges and opportunities for progress, including transformative solutions, related to the interlinkages between water, climate resilience and the environment. The dialogue will review the importance of better valuing and protecting ecosystems and nature, as well as the role of integrated water resource management and Nature-based Solutions to advance related outcomes, such as climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and biodiversity protection. Finally, the dialogue will consider the means to ensure that water is a lever for transformative and sustainable development in the face of climate change.

How does IUCN contribute to this topic through its <u>Nature 2030 Programme?</u>

IUCN is committed to act so that <u>by 2030, freshwater</u> <u>systems support and sustain biodiversity and human</u> needs

coherent approach to Nature-based Solutions,² as presented by the <u>IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions</u>.

What is IUCN doing concretely on this matter?

IUCN is implementing numerous activities and projects that aim to address water-related issues as they address climate change and resilience issues. For instance, IUCN ended in 2022 the Mekong WET project, which aimed to establish an effective and replicable framework for delivery of ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation benefits from Ramsar sites (wetland sites considered of international importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands) in the region.

In Southern Africa, IUCN is working in the transboundary basins of the Buzi, Pungwe and Save rivers shared between Mozambique and Zimbabwe to deploy early warning systems for cyclones, which are becoming more intense and regular due to climate change.