

Presentation outline

This session introduces the Strategic Framework and its components.

1. Climate change and WASH
2. The Strategic Framework
3. Results Framework
4. Guidance Note and Technical Briefs
5. Stakeholders



Climate change and WASH

Projections indicate warming by the end of the 21st century of between 0.3 and 5°C.

Source: IPCC (2013)

In developing countries, the incidence of diarrhoea is expected to increase by around 5% for every 1°C increase in temperature.

Source: Campbell-Lendrum and Woodruff (2007)

With a 2°C global temperature rise, up to 10 million more people could be affected by coastal flooding each year. With a 4°C temperature rise, a 50% decrease in water availability could occur in East Africa and the Middle East.

Source: Stern (2007)

Since the original Rio Earth Summit in 1992, floods, droughts and storms have affected 4.2 billion people (95% of all people affected by disasters) and caused US\$1.3 trillion of damage (63% of all damage).

Source: UNISDR (2012)

WASH and climate resilient development

Resilience:

the ability of people and systems to anticipate, adapt to and recover from the negative effects of shocks and stresses (including natural disasters and climate change) in a manner that reduces vulnerability, protects livelihoods, accelerates and sustains recovery, and supports economic and social development, while preserving cultural integrity.

Climate resilient development:

involves measures and activities that will deliver benefits under all potential future climate scenarios and can cope with uncertainties over future conditions.

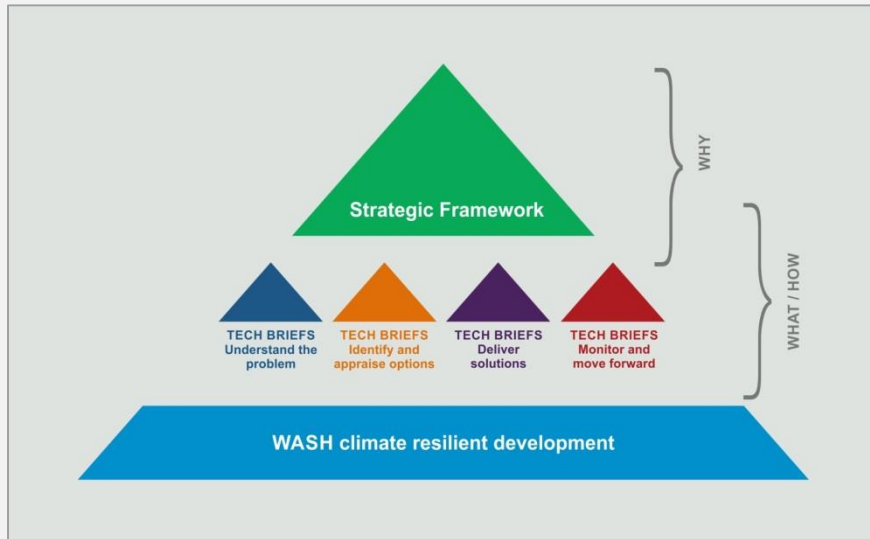
Climate resilience requires a focus on:

A reduction in the likelihood that individuals feel the effects of climate change and related shocks.

Strengthening the reliability of WASH services.

Strengthening capacities of governments and communities to increase climate resilience over time.

The Strategic Framework



- Guidance Note: Risk assessments for WASH

- Monitoring and evaluation for climate resilient WASH



- Linking risk with response: options for climate resilient WASH
- Appraising and prioritising options for climate resilient WASH
- Integrating climate resilience into national WASH strategies and plans
- Local participatory water supply and climate change risk assessment: modified water safety plans



Results Framework

SIMPLIFIED RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR WASH CLIMATE RESILIENCE

OUTCOME	Rural WASH infrastructure and services are sustainable, safe and resilient to climate related risks; and WASH contributes to build community resilience to climate change			
	<p>NATIONAL</p> <p>1. An ENABLING ENVIRONMENT conducive to climate resilient WASH services and communities</p>	<p>SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL/ WATERSHED LEVEL</p> <p>2. Water resources are MONITORED and MANAGED considering climate risks to WASH services and infrastructure</p>	<p>LOCAL AND PROJECT LEVEL</p> <p>3. ACCESS to climate resilient WASH infrastructure and services</p>	<p>4. Climate resilient BEHAVIORAL CHANGE and GOVERNANCE at community and local level</p>
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME	<p>STRENGTHEN WASH SECTOR ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>1.1 Knowledge of climate risks generated and shared 1.2 Climate risk informed policies, strategies, plans and programmes developed 1.3 Adequate budget and resources allocated 1.4 Plans implemented and monitored 1.5 Inter-sectoral coordination strengthened with focus on health, food security and education sectors 1.6 Strengthened Early Warning Systems in place</p>	<p>BUILD WATER RESOURCE MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY</p> <p>2.1 Water resource status and pressures understood 2.2 Long-term monitoring systems implemented and maintained 2.3 Guidelines/rules developed prioritising WASH services and accounting for hydrological change 2.4 Agreed rules implemented for resource development and adaptive management</p>	<p>SUPPORT CLIMATE SMART INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGIES</p> <p>3.1 Project design and implementation of WASH standards strengthened 3.2 Water storage enhanced and protected 3.3 Water supplies diversified where possible 3.4 Climate smart technologies (low and no regret options) for WASH investigated and implemented</p>	<p>SUPPORT INSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE</p> <p>4.1 Capacities and resources of local government and local private sector to implement and monitor WASH resilient programming strengthened 4.2 Awareness and capacity of communities to respond to shocks and stresses is enhanced 4.3 Local markets and supply chains extended and deepened to increase availability of climate resilient WASH products and services 4.4 Early warning and response systems strengthened</p>
	<p>OUTPUT</p>	<p>OUTPUT</p>	<p>OUTPUT</p>	<p>OUTPUT</p>
ACTIVITY	<p>1.1.1 Improving understanding of climate risks 1.1.2 Understanding resilience of technology types 1.1.3 Understanding WASH contribution to build community climate resilience 1.2.1 Reviewing and updating WASH policies and strategies to account for climate risks 1.2.2 Strengthening evidence based policy advocacy 1.3.1 Making budget allocations available to enhance resilience of existing WASH systems 1.3.2. Making budget allocations available to prioritize WASH interventions in identified risk areas 1.3.3 Ensuring adequate emergency budget allocations for WASH sector 1.4.1 Developing, implementing and monitoring plans 1.4.2 Mainstreaming bottleneck analysis and planning 1.5.1 Identifying and incorporating cross-sectoral considerations to manage climate risks 1.5.2 Increasing partnership and collaborative working 1.6.1 Ensuring Early Warning Systems predict and mitigate climate risks to WASH related outputs and outcomes</p>	<p>2.1.1 Assessing water resources – quantity and quality 2.1.2 Assessing risks to water resources from climate change and other pressures 2.2.1 Monitoring water availability and quality 2.2.2 Monitoring patterns of use and climate-linked (and other) threats 2.3.1 Developing agreed guidelines/rules across water sector informed by climate risks 2.3.2 Supporting basin planning initiatives that coordinate water-using and polluting sectors and prioritise support for the most vulnerable areas 2.4.1 Developing new water sources in a resilient and sustainable manner 2.4.2 Allocating resources between sectors with WASH as a priority</p>	<p>3.1.1 Ensuring conformity with climate-informed standards 3.1.2 Supporting supervision and enforcement of standards 3.2.1 Developing decentralised storage systems 3.2.2 Strategically developing groundwater resources 3.3.1 Spreading risk between different water sources and systems 3.3.2 Targeting areas/communities affected by climate hazards and vulnerable sources by providing climate resilient WASH systems 3.4.1 Adapting technologies to account for climate risks 3.4.2 Exploring innovative, climate smart technologies (e.g. solar systems) 3.4.3 Exploring wastewater reuse/ recycling, nutrient recovery and energy production from waste 3.4.4 Improving sanitation and hygiene practices (e.g. ending open defecation) to reduce vulnerability</p>	<p>4.1.1 Strengthening capacity of WASH professionals and practitioners 4.1.2 Making sure sufficient resources are available for local WASH agencies in most vulnerable regions 4.2.1 Education and training of community groups for climate-responsive WASH management 4.2.2 Sharing knowledge on local WASH climate resilient options 4.3.1 Supporting local markets and supply chains for resilient WASH systems/technologies 4.4.1 Assessing status and functionality of early warning and response systems in relation to WASH needs 4.4.2 Contingency planning for WASH – esp. droughts and floods 4.4.3 Water Security and Water Safety Planning</p>
	<p>ACTIVITY</p>	<p>ACTIVITY</p>	<p>ACTIVITY</p>	<p>ACTIVITY</p>



Understand the problem

- Guidance Note: Risk assessments for WASH



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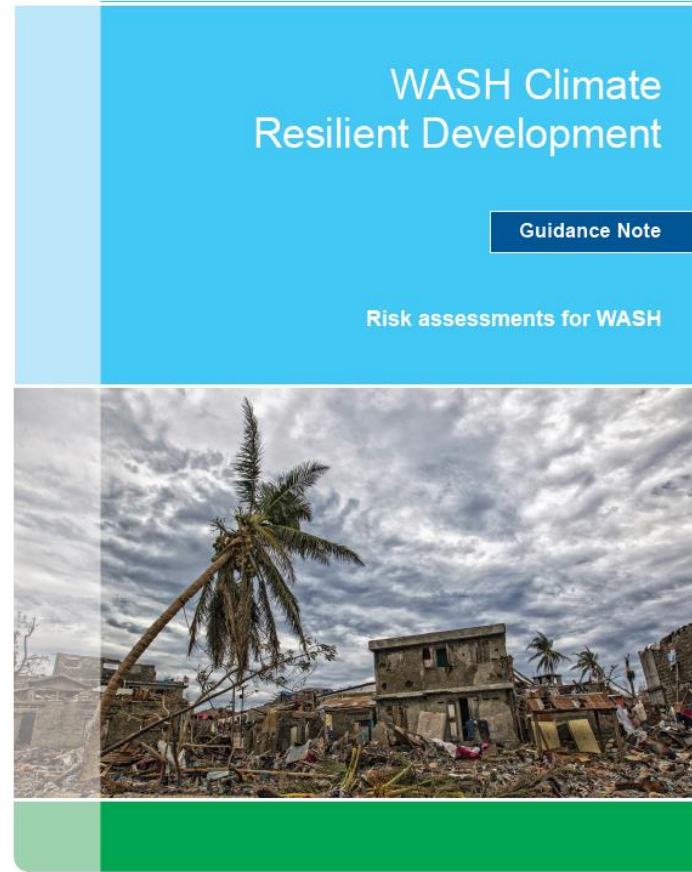
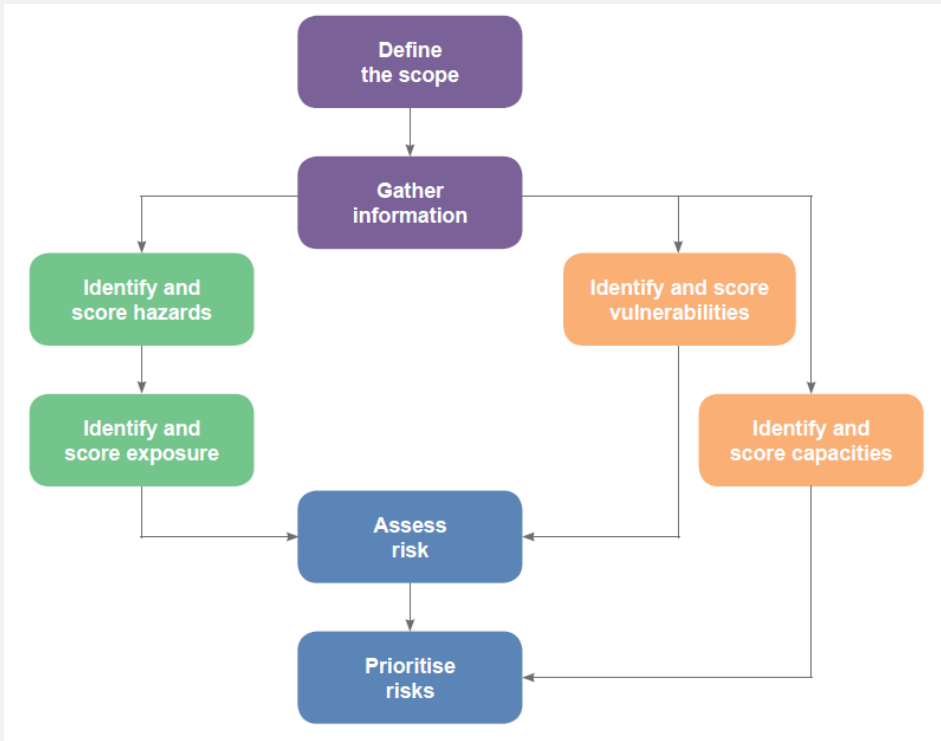
Guidance Note

Risk assessments for WASH

Part 1: High-level assessment for risks across all hazard groups

Part 2: Detailed assessment for climate risks

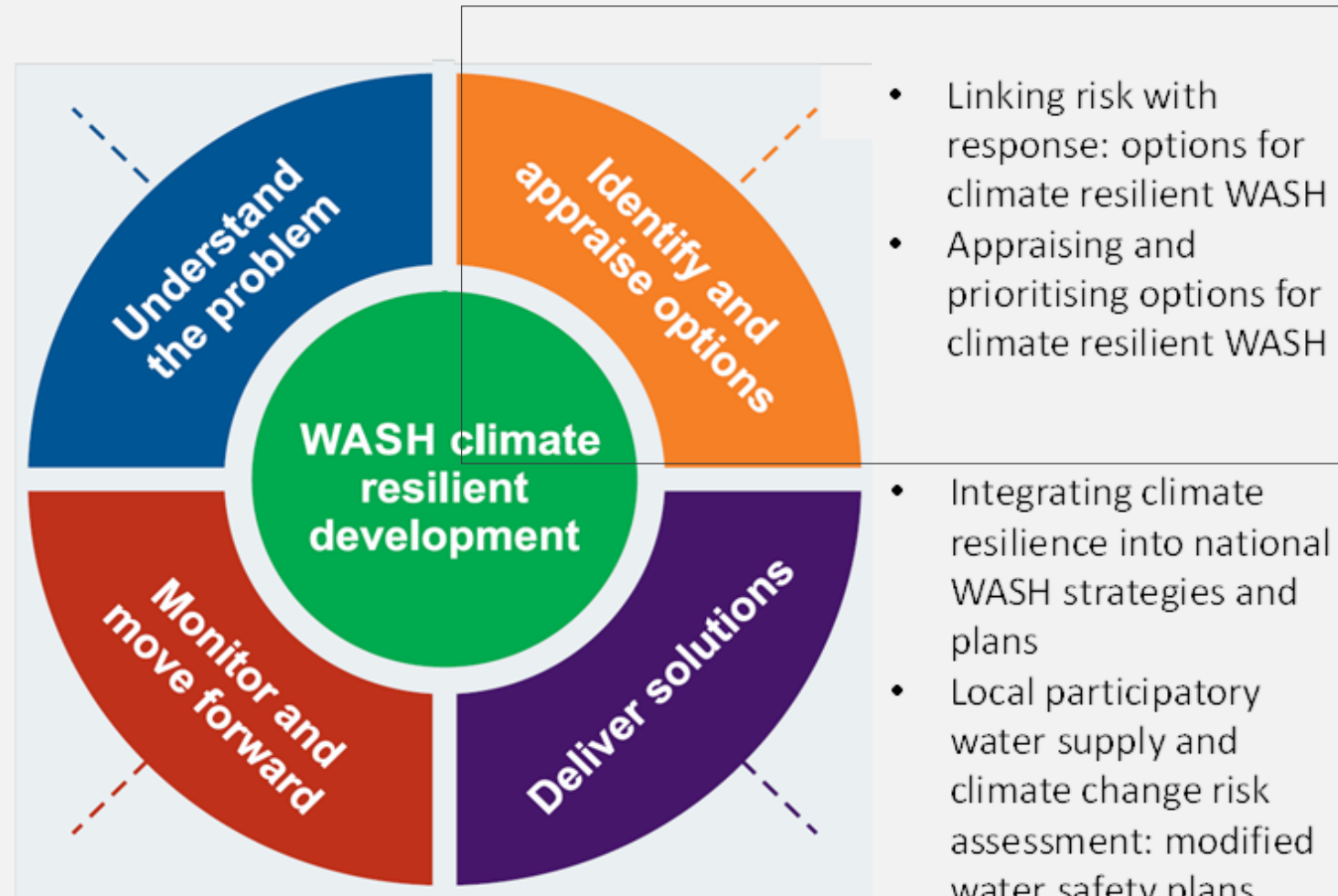
$$Risk = Hazard \times Exposure \times Vulnerability$$





Identify and appraise options

- Guidance Note: Risk assessments for WASH



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Technical Brief

Linking risk with response: options for climate resilient WASH

Front cover of
Technical Brief

Shows how an understanding of climate risk can inform WASH decision-making – from national programming to project implementation

Covers both rural and urban WASH, and a range of technologies for different steps on the drinking water and sanitation ladders

Proves illustrative case studies of different options, and includes a detailed 'long list' of adaptation options in appendix.



Technical Brief

Appraising and prioritising options for climate resilient WASH

This Technical Brief:

Focuses on appraising and prioritising options for climate resilience with a view to informing WASH programme and project design.

Provides a simple scorecard/checklist approach to use as a starting point for appraising and prioritising options, and as an awareness-raising activity.

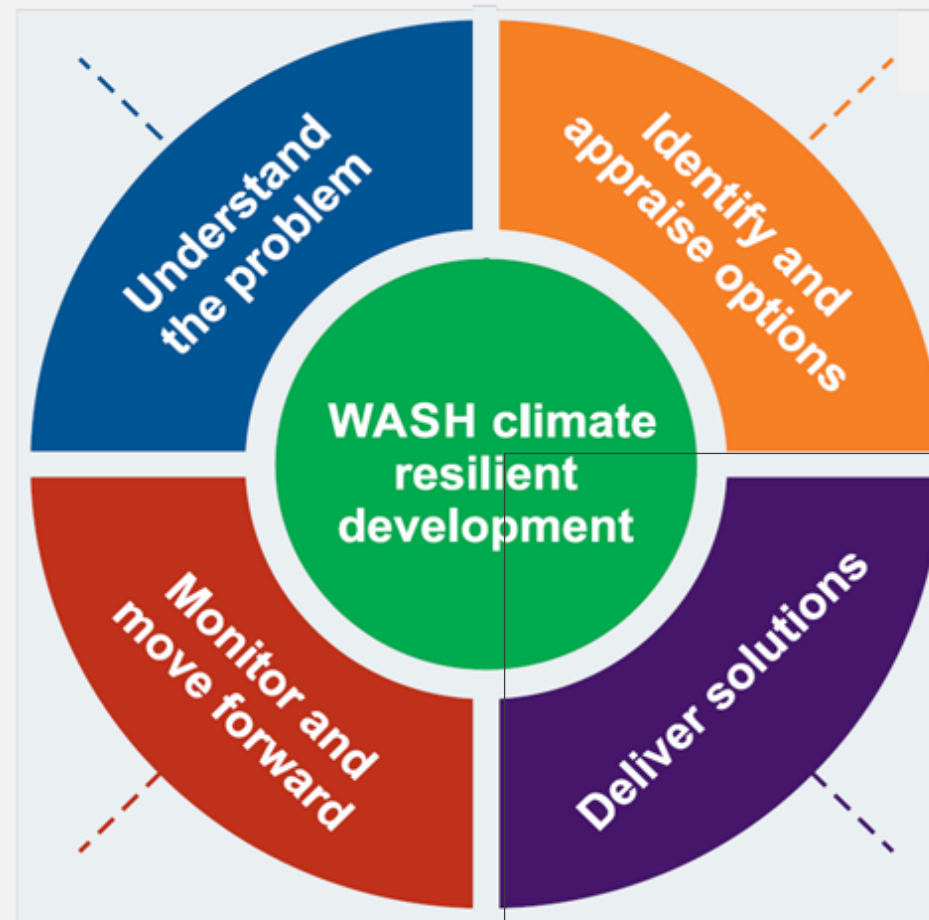
Focuses on current and near future options, over the next 15-20 years. This fits in with WASH programming timescales and development.





Deliver solutions

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Integrating climate resilience into strategies and plans

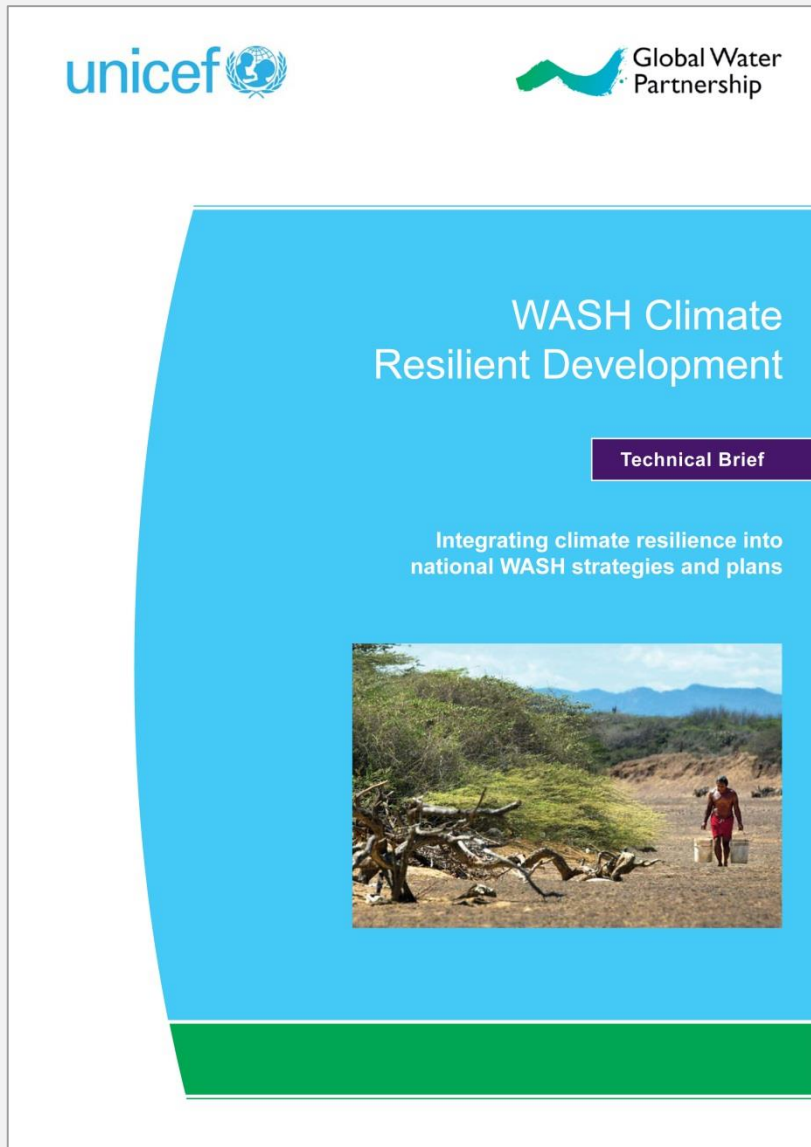
The Technical Brief provides:

An overview of applying a 'climate lens'

A description of a stepwise approach

Guidance on the application of the stepwise approach

Incorporation of knowledge, information and good practice strategies and plans





Technical Brief

Modified water safety plans

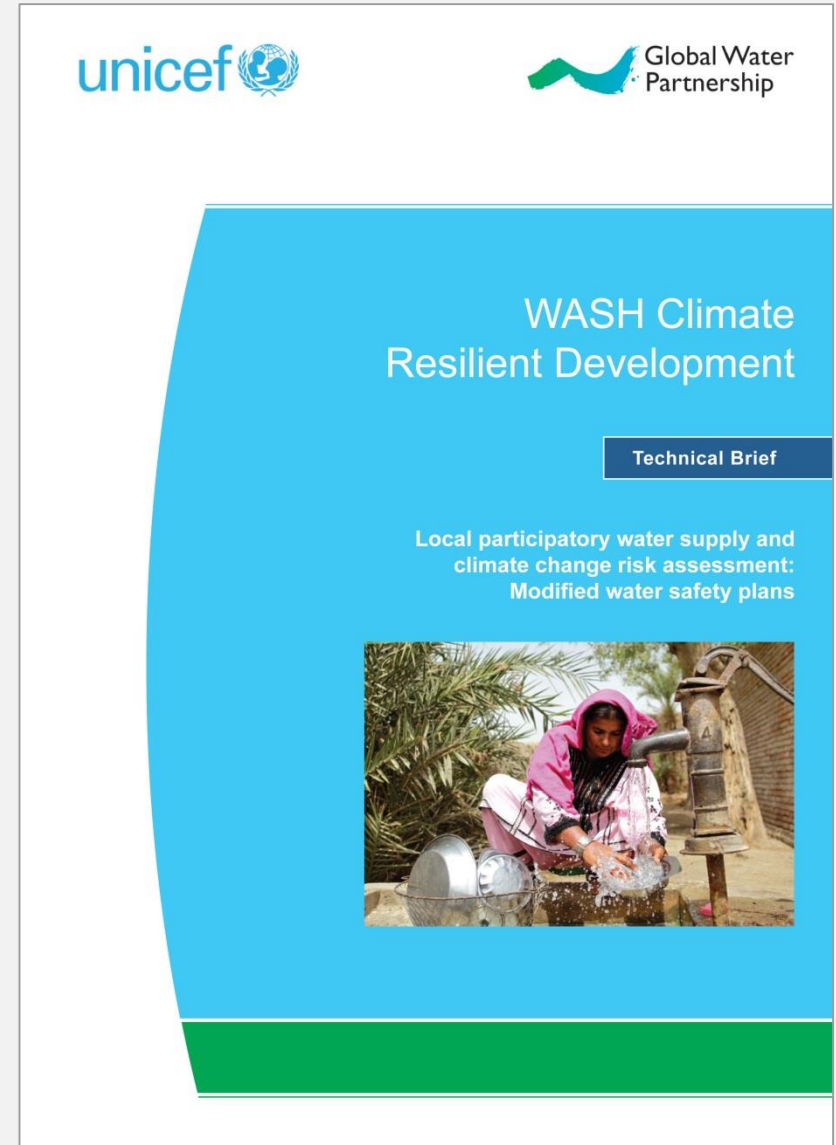
The Technical Brief:

Outlines a participatory approach to ensuring more resilient, community-based rural water supplies

Builds on an existing Water Safety Plan (WSP) framework, referred to as WSP-Plus (WSP-P)

Focuses on small-scale, low-cost, low-tech community managed systems in rural areas, and on managing risks

Provides practical suggestions on how to improve the resilience of community-managed rural water supplies





Monitor and move forward

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Technical Brief

Monitoring and evaluation for climate resilient WASH

The Technical Brief:

Front cover of
Technical Brief

Aims to set out how indicators can be identified and used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of measures introduced to enhance climate resilience, and their contribution to the overall sustainability of WASH services.

Focuses on the additionality that climate resilience M&E introduces when incorporated into existing M&E systems, and provides examples of typical monitoring indicators that can be used and/or adapted where necessary.

Summarises the factors to consider in monitoring climate resilience, and suggests ways to address these challenges.

A stakeholder is an individual, community, group or organisation that can influence the decision-making process or affect or be affected by actions. A stakeholder has an interest, or stake, in particular outcomes.

Stakeholder engagement is more generalist than expert elicitation, higher-level and based on consensus forming workshops.

Expert elicitation is more selective about who is involved, can go into more detail depending on the expertise of those involved, based on individuals' judgement and comparisons with fellow experts, etc.

Example of stakeholder consultation

Box 3.1: Stakeholder participation at the community level¹⁴

The Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis methodology is designed to build people's understanding about climate risks and adaptation strategies by prioritising local knowledge and combining it with scientific data. It provides a starting point for stakeholder engagement and can be used in any community that would like a greater understanding of their vulnerability to climate change. The emphasis on participatory learning promotes dialogue among stakeholders to identify the most appropriate adaptation actions.

The box presents a methodology of stakeholder participation at the community level

By using these participatory approaches, local knowledge can be used to inform analyses

Source: CARE International (2009)

Identifying stakeholders



- Assignment: identifying and involving stakeholders
- Objective: to help participants to become familiar with the different components of the Strategic Framework, by identifying stakeholders in their country/area of interest who may be interested in being involved in each quadrant of the Strategic Framework.
- Task: participants should consider
 - Who are the relevant stakeholders in their country or area of interest?
 - Would these stakeholders be interested in a particular quadrant of the Framework, or in the whole process?
 - Are there any challenges to consider when working with these different stakeholders?

- IPCC (2013) Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Campbell-Lendrum, D. and Woodruff, R. (2007) Climate Change: Quantifying the Health Impact at National and Local Levels. Editors, Prüss-Üstün, A., Corvalán, C. World Health Organization, Geneva.
- Stern, N. (2007) The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge and New York.
- UNISDR (2012) Impacts of Disasters since the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit. UNISDR.
- CARE International (2009) Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook