WASH Climate Resilience: Launch of Technical Guidance

Global Water Partnership

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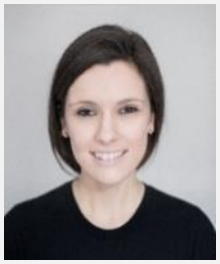

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Presentation Overview

1. Introduction
2. The Strategic Framework on WASH Climate Resilience
3. Available guidance and technical support
4. Examples of Climate Resilient WASH Programming
5. WASH Climate Resilience Funding Opportunities

UNICEF and GWP Collaboration (global)

- UNICEF and GWP have been collaborating on WASH and climate resilience since 2014.
- Global Water Partnership (GWP) is one of the leading organisations for WASH climate resilience, Integrated Water Resources Management and transboundary cooperation.
- GWP has played a key role in supporting the Global Dialogue on Water Security and Sustainable Growth and also support countries in their commitment to the post-2015 Development Agenda.
- UNICEF WASH works in more than 100 countries globally in order to ensure safe water, sanitation and hygiene for millions of people.
- Climate resilience forms a major pillar of the UNICEF WASH Strategy 2016-2030 and GWP Strategy Towards 2020.

UNICEF and GWP Collaboration (regions and countries)

Implementing the Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development at national and regional scales

- Piloting the Risk Assessment Tool in 11 countries of West and Central Africa
- Cameroon: Improving WASH services in the Mayo Tsanaga catchment through pilot initiatives in schools and health centres
- Additional collaborations are being developed in Madagascar and Mauritania, including points such as:
  - Support to relevant Ministries in the development of WASH Sector Plans including climate risk assessments
  - Review of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene law
  - Development of project proposals to access climate funds


Climate Change
and WASH
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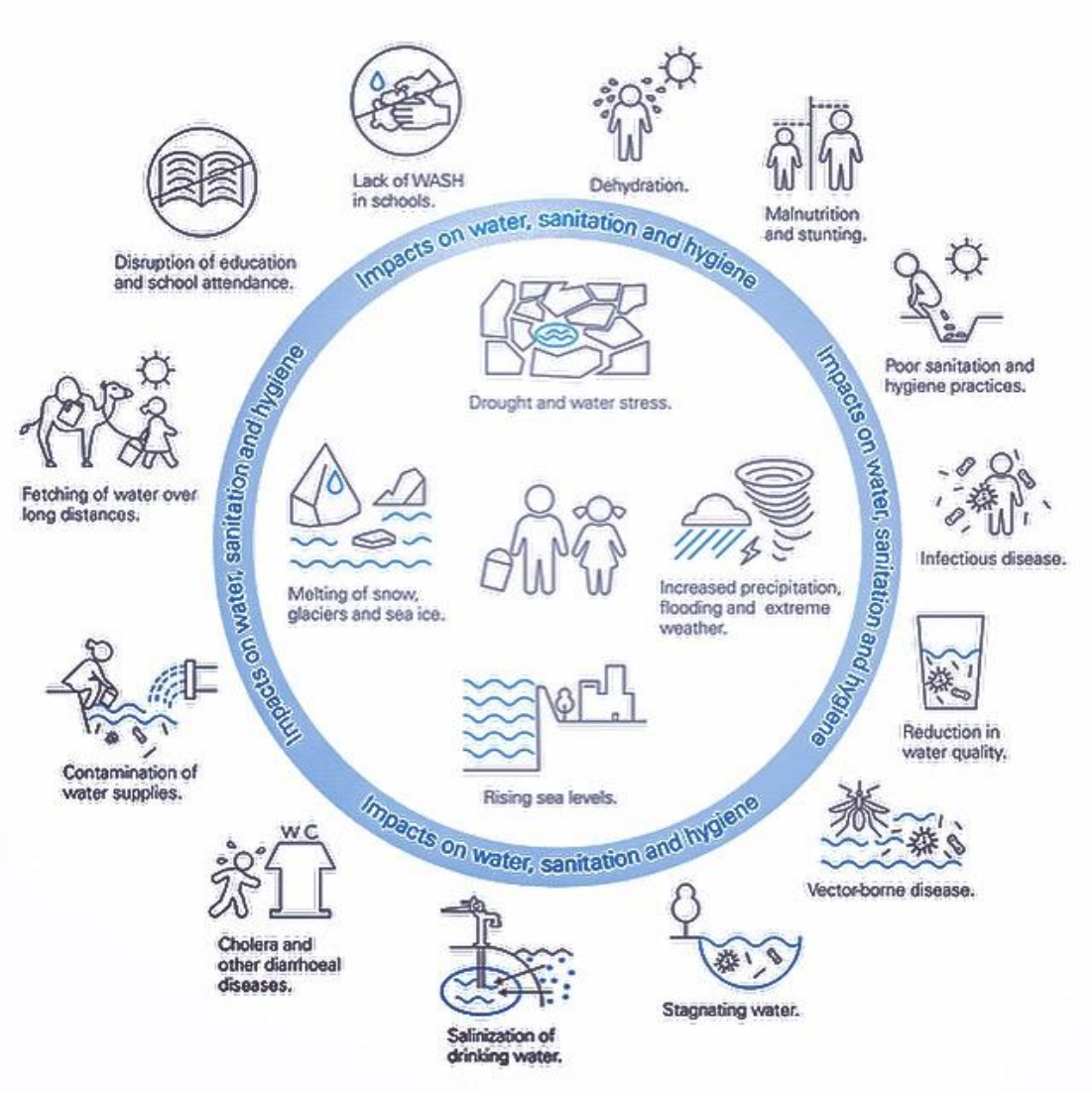
Climate impacts on the WASH sector

Climate effect	Hazard	Impact on WASH sector
Decrease in precipitation	Drought	Reduction in raw water supplies, reduced flow in rivers, less dilution/increased concentration of pollutants in water, challenge to hygiene practices.
Increase in precipitation and severe weather	Flooding	Pollution of wells, inundation of wells, inaccessibility of water sources, flooding of latrines, damage to infrastructure, landslides around water sources, sedimentation and turbidity, challenges to sustainability of sanitation and hygiene behaviours, and waterborne diseases.
Increase in temperatures	Heatwaves	Damage to infrastructure, increase in pathogens in water leading to increased risk of disease.
	Melting and thawing of glaciers, snow, sea ice and frozen ground	Seasonality of river flows affected leading to a reduction in water availability in summer.
Sea-level rise	Flooding and saline intrusion into freshwater aquifers	Reduction in availability of drinking water, with high impacts on quality.

The Impact of Climate Change on Children



https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_95074.html

The Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience

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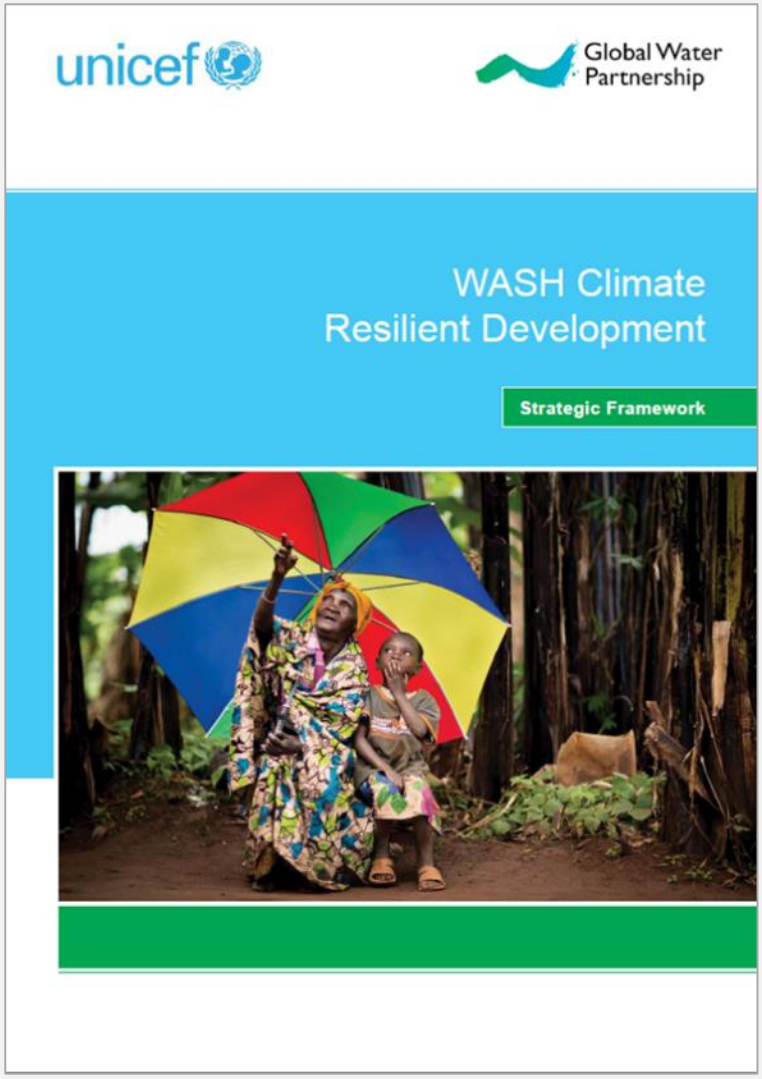
FRAMEWORK FOR WASH CLIMATE RESILIENCE



Focus on:

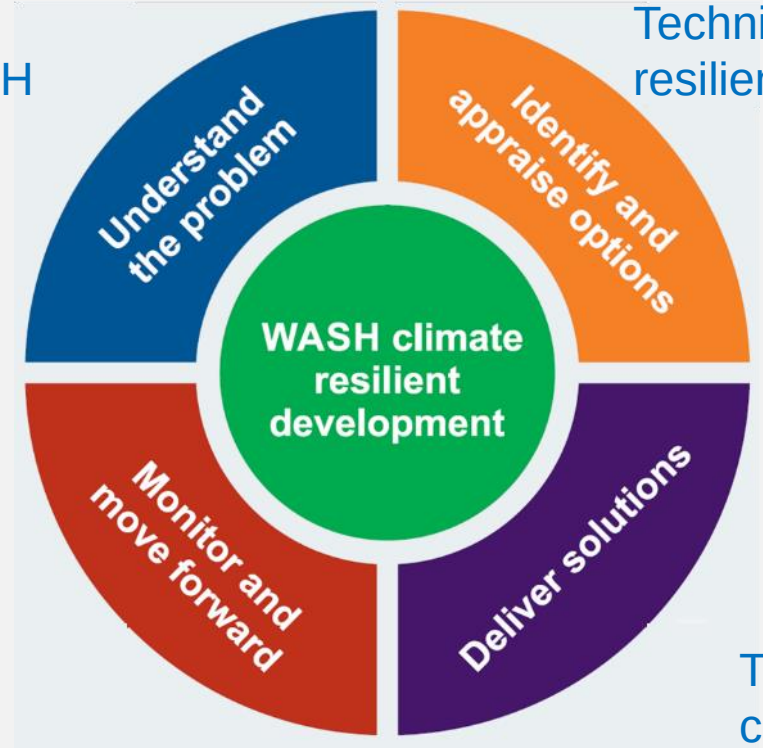
1. Rural WASH infrastructure and services are sustainable, safe and resilient to climate related risk

2. WASH contributes to build community resilience to climate change

AREAS OF WORK AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Guidance note: Risk assessments for WASH

Technical Brief: WASH Climate resilient options



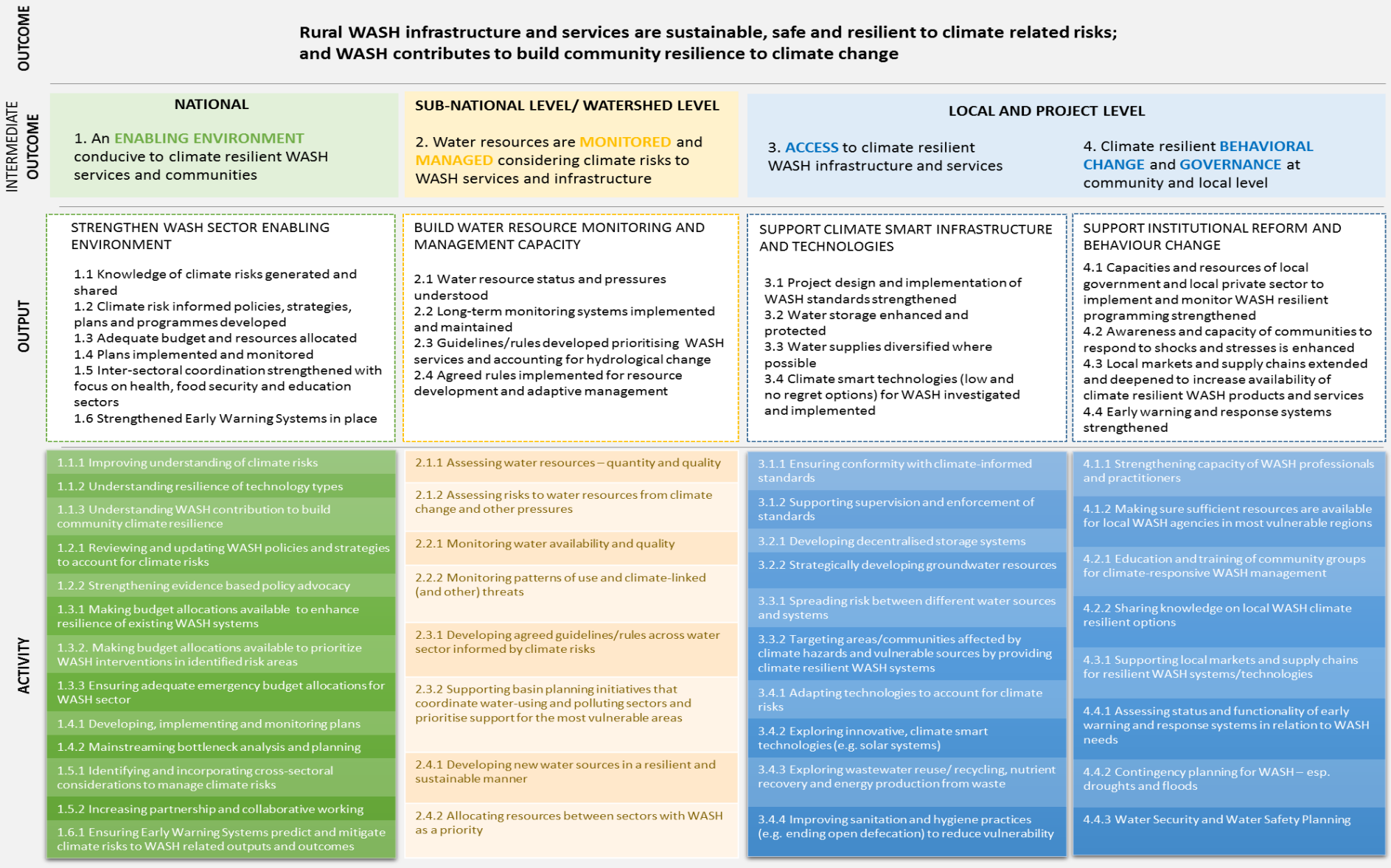
Technical Brief: Appraising and prioritizing options

Technical Brief: Modified Water Safety Planning

Technical Brief: Climate resilient WASH monitoring and evaluation

Technical Brief: Integration of climate resilience into WASH strategies and plans

RESULTS FRAMEWORK



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

NATIONAL

An **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT** conducive to climate resilient WASH services and communities

SUB-NATIONAL / WATERSHED LEVEL

Water resources are **MONITORED** and **MANAGED** considering climate risks to WASH services and infrastructure

LOCAL AND PROJECT LEVEL

ACCESS to climate resilient WASH infrastructure and services

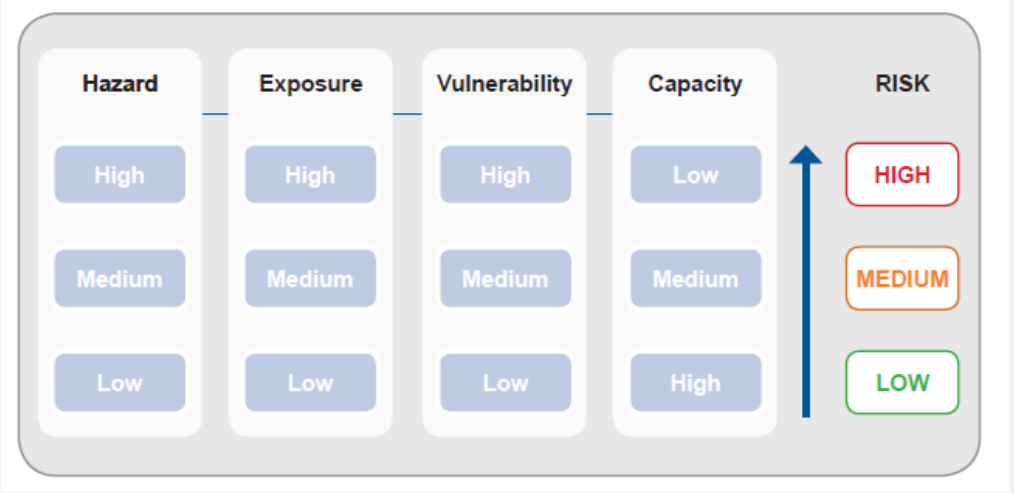
Climate resilient **BEHAVIORAL CHANGE** and **GOVERNANCE** at community and local level

Available guidance and technical support

Guidance Note

Risk Assessments for WASH

This Guidance note:



Risk results from the interaction of hazard, vulnerability and exposure. Capacity also influences risk: a high capacity reduces risk while a low capacity does not.

Technical Brief

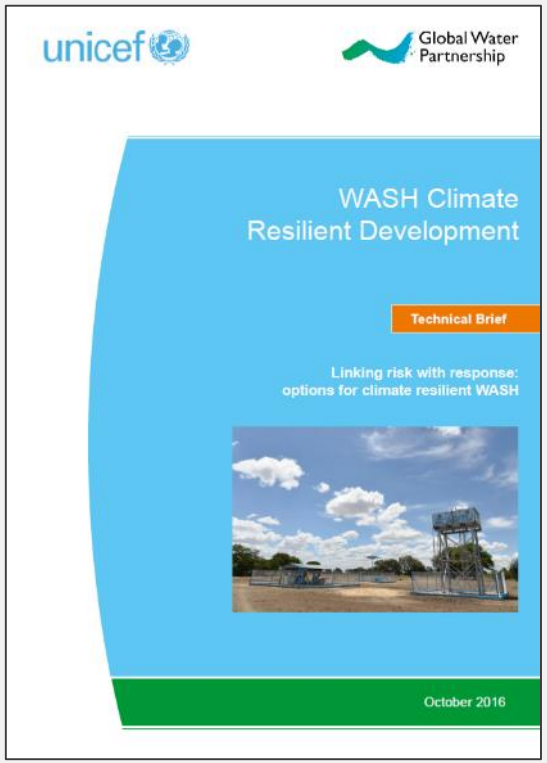
Linking risk with response: options for climate resilient WASH

This Technical Brief:

This brief focusses on the specific programming options and technologies for WASH climate resilience

Discuses how to screen technologies for climate risk, strengthen standards and build capacity within country

Goes into specific technology options for water storage, how to diversify and decentralise services, climate smart technologies etc



Technical Brief

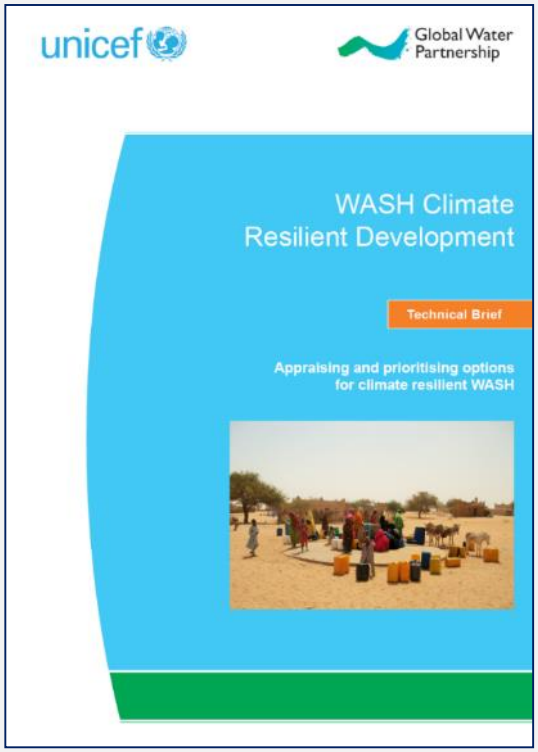
Appraising and prioritizing options for climate resilient WASH

This Technical Brief:

Focuses on how to appraise and prioritise options for climate resilience, informing WASH programme and project design.

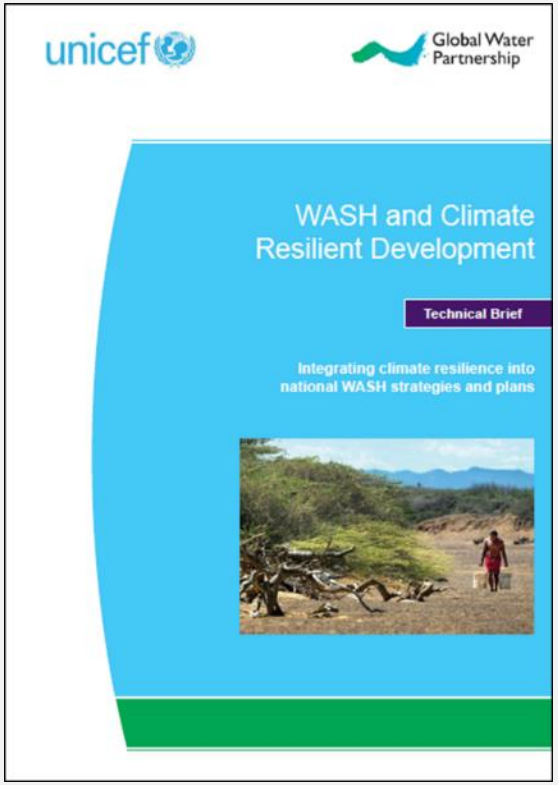
Provides a simple scorecard/checklist approach to use as a starting point for appraising and prioritising options

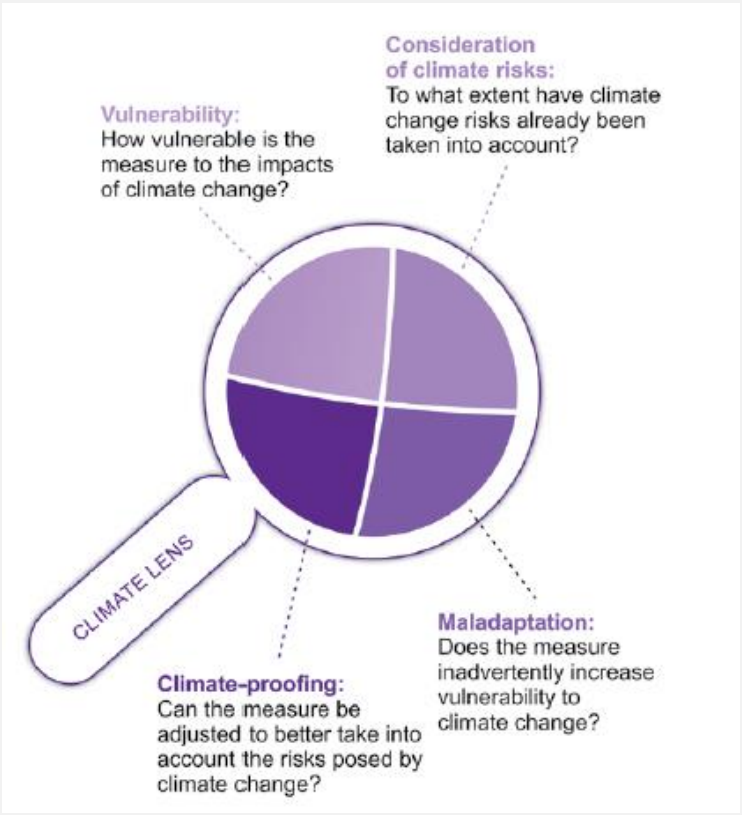
Focuses on current and near future options, over the next 15-20 years. This fits in with WASH programming timescales and development.



Technical Brief

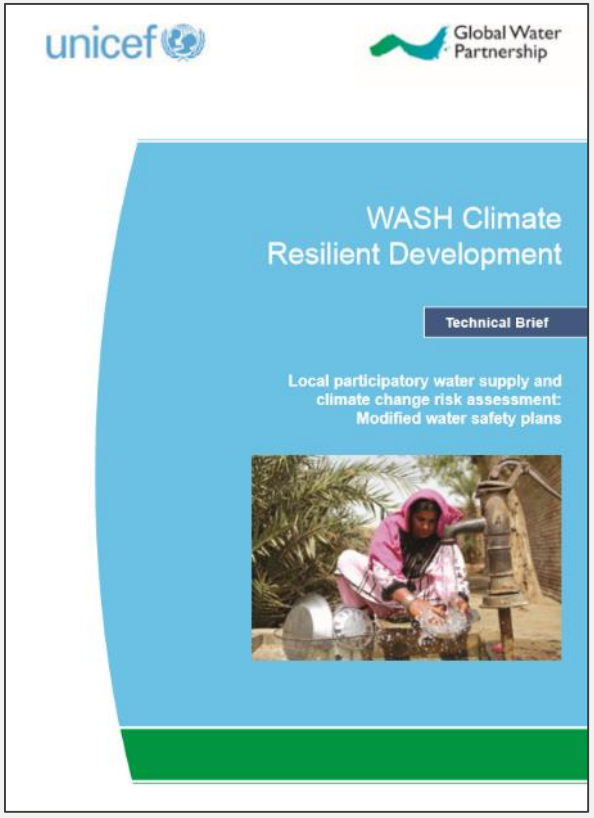
Integration of WASH climate resilience into WASH strategies





Technical Brief

Modified Water Safety Plans



This Technical Brief:

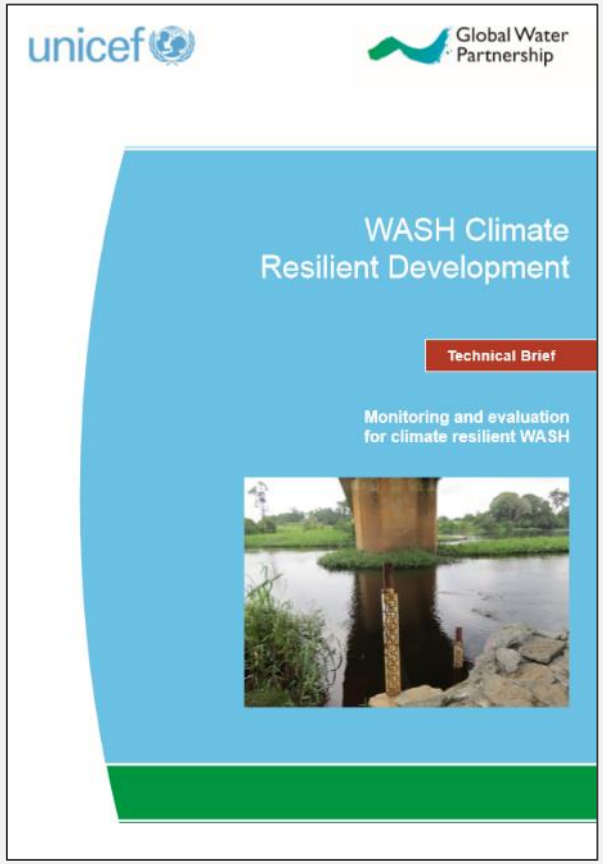
Participatory water resources assessments (when hydrogeological information not available and/or hydrogeological siting techniques not employed)

Environmental and Climate hazard assessments at community level

Identification of climate resilient options within the scope of a community

Technical Brief

Monitoring and evaluation for climate resilient WASH



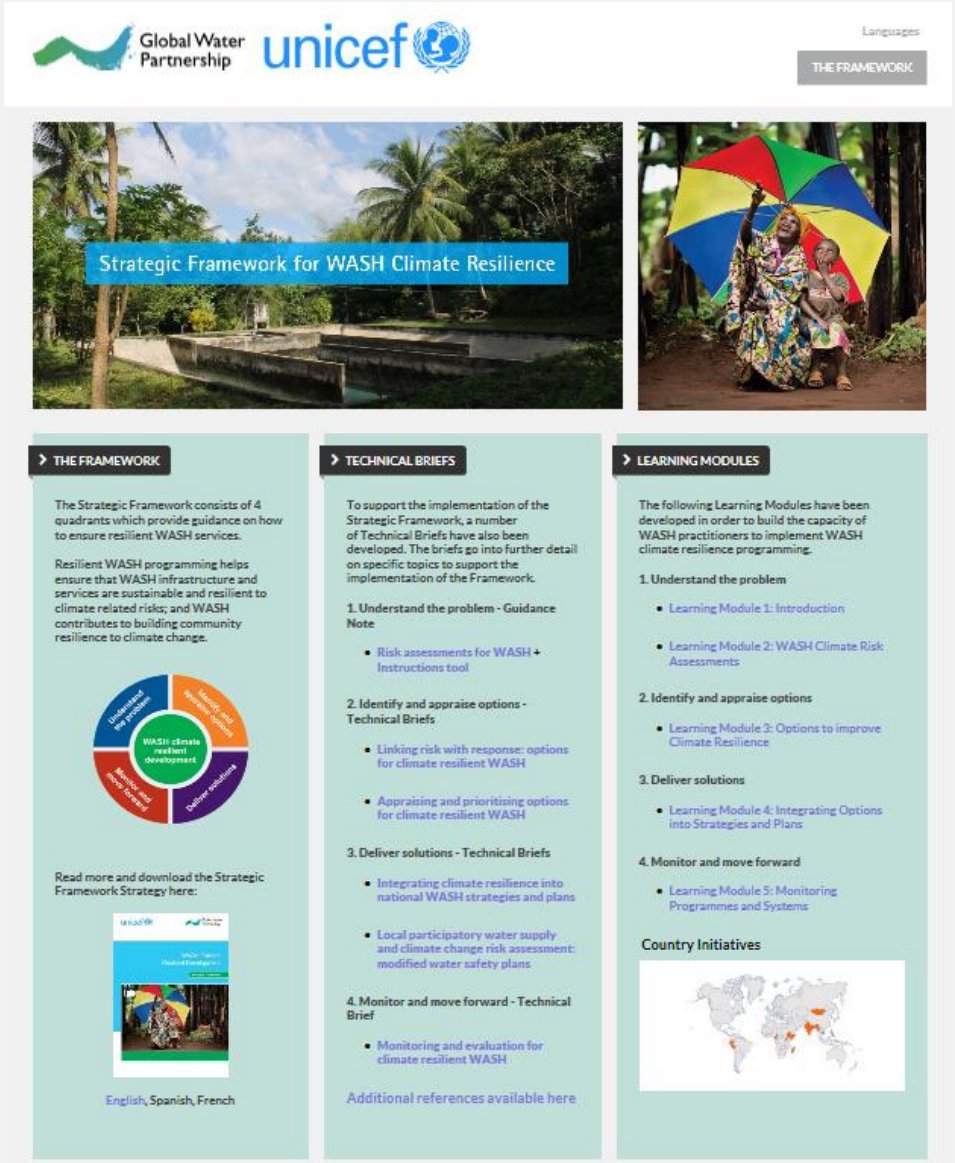
This Technical Brief:

Shows how indicators can be identified and used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of measures introduced to enhance climate resilience

Provides examples of typical monitoring indicators that can be used and/or adapted where necessary

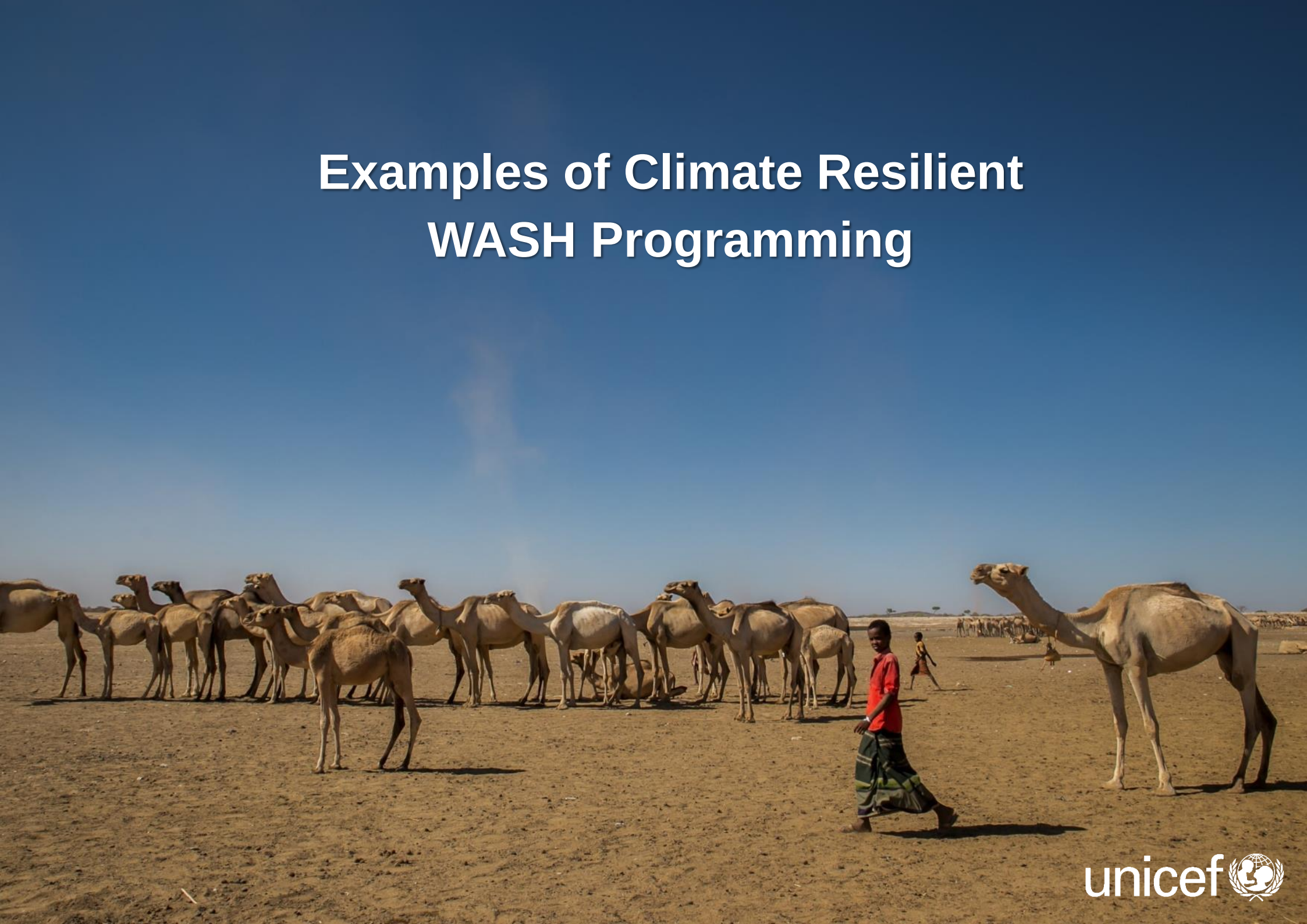
Summarizes the factors to consider in monitoring climate resilience, and suggests ways to address these challenges.

WASH Climate Resilient Development Website



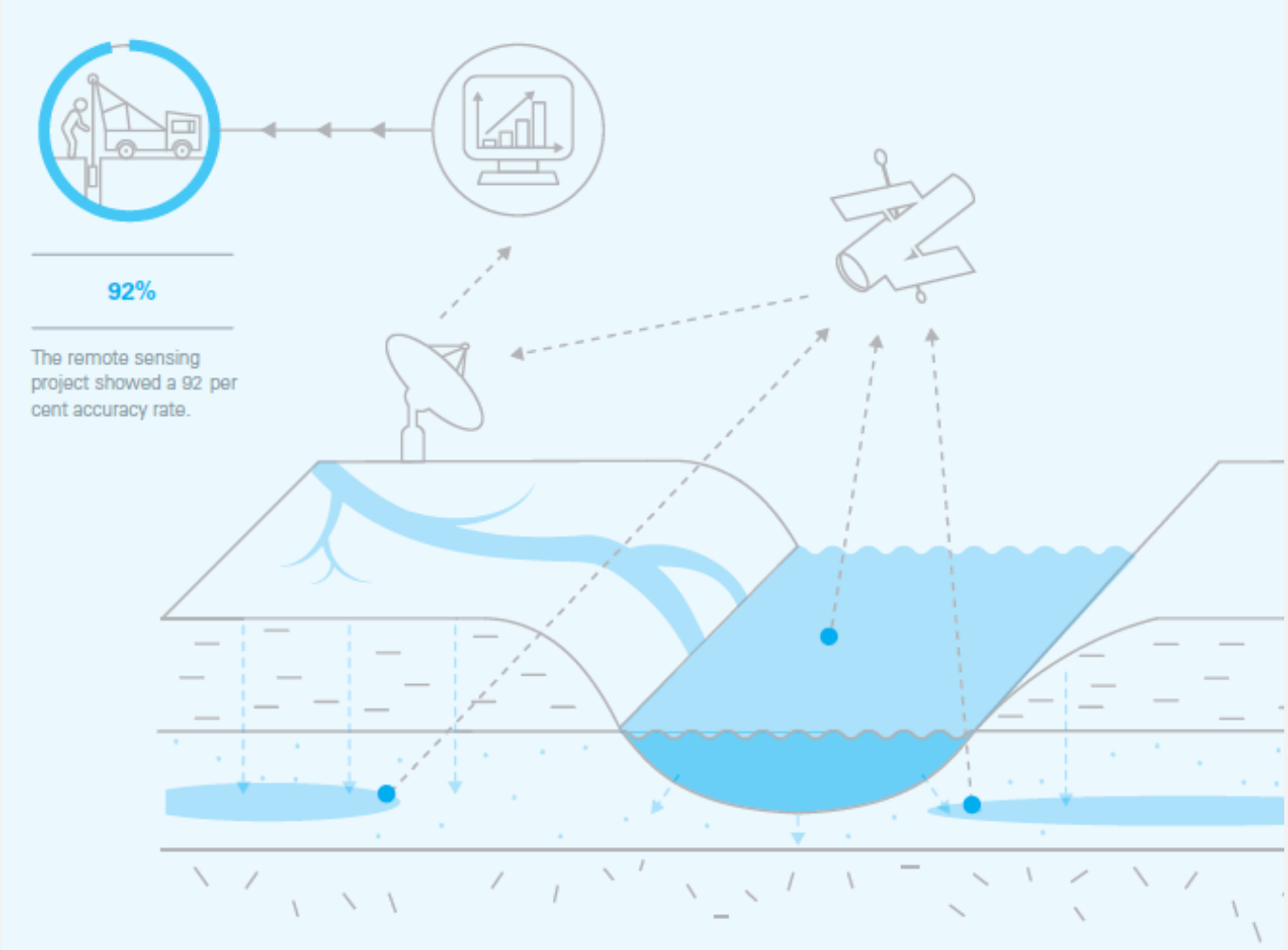
http://www.gwp.org/en/WashClimateResilience/

Examples of Climate Resilient WASH Programming



Examples of WASH Resilience Programming

GIS Water Mapping



- In 2016, Ethiopia experienced one of its worst droughts in decades.
- Piloting of remote sensing - combines satellite earth scanning with hydrological investigation techniques → groundwater suitability map.
- Improved drilling success rates from 50% to 92% accuracy in the most water scarce regions.
- More than 540,000 people have now gained access to safe water in drought-prone regions, including Multi Village Schemes.
- Approach is being scaled-up in 39 more districts.

Examples of WASH Resilience Programming

Diversification of Water Supply Sources

Cambodia: Beyond groundwater

- Shallow wells dry up during dry season
- Compliment with use of treated surface water sources

Uganda: Rainwater harvesting

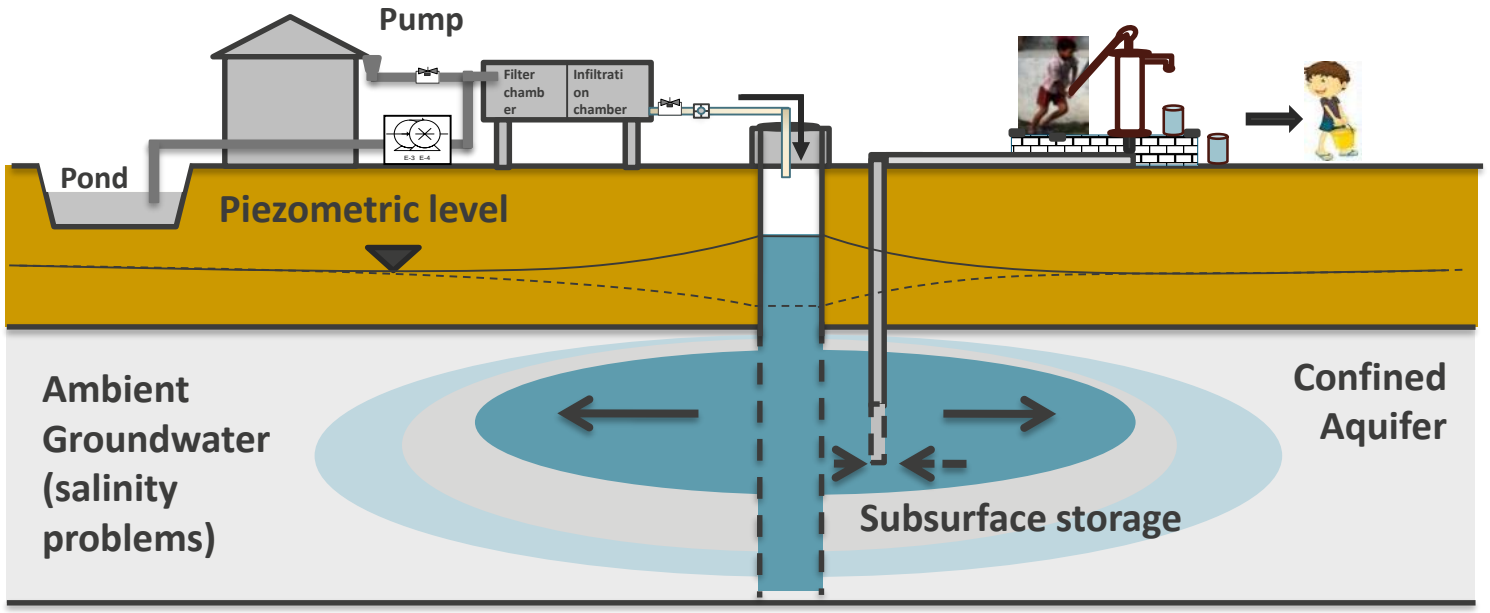
- Rain water captured when available and stored it (tanks or underground) for use throughout the year

Mauritania: Solar powered water systems

- Durable, cost-effective, climate smart technology, also provides a water storage “buffer”

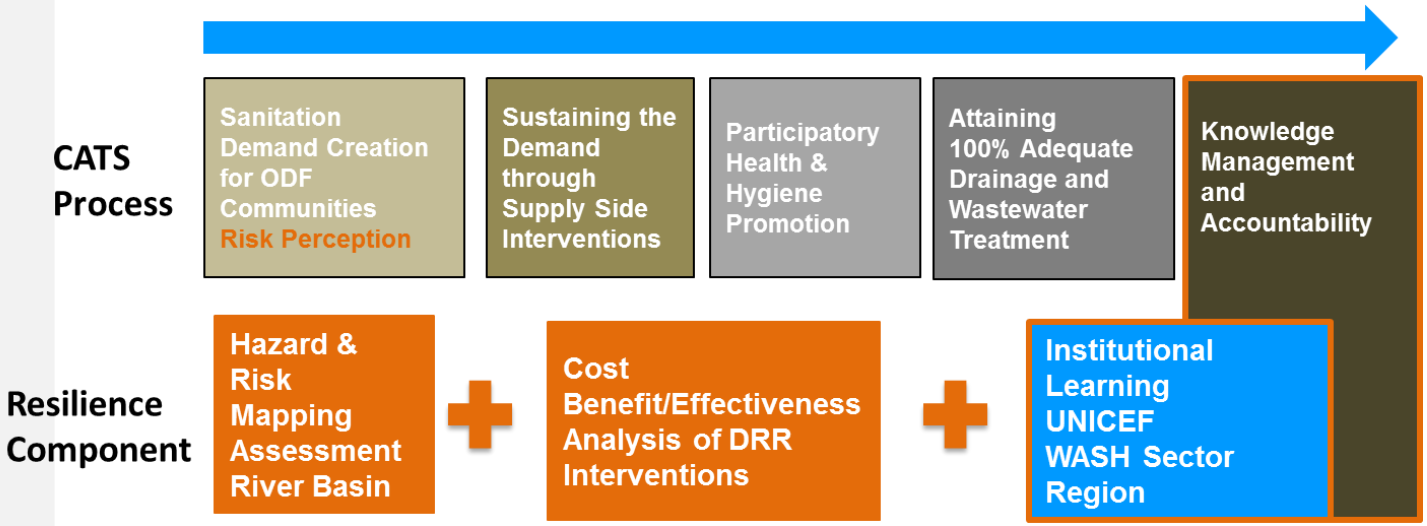
Examples of WASH Resilience Programming

Bangladesh: Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)



Examples of WASH Resilience Programming

Pakistan Approaches to Total Sanitation (PATS)



Examples of WASH Resilience Programming

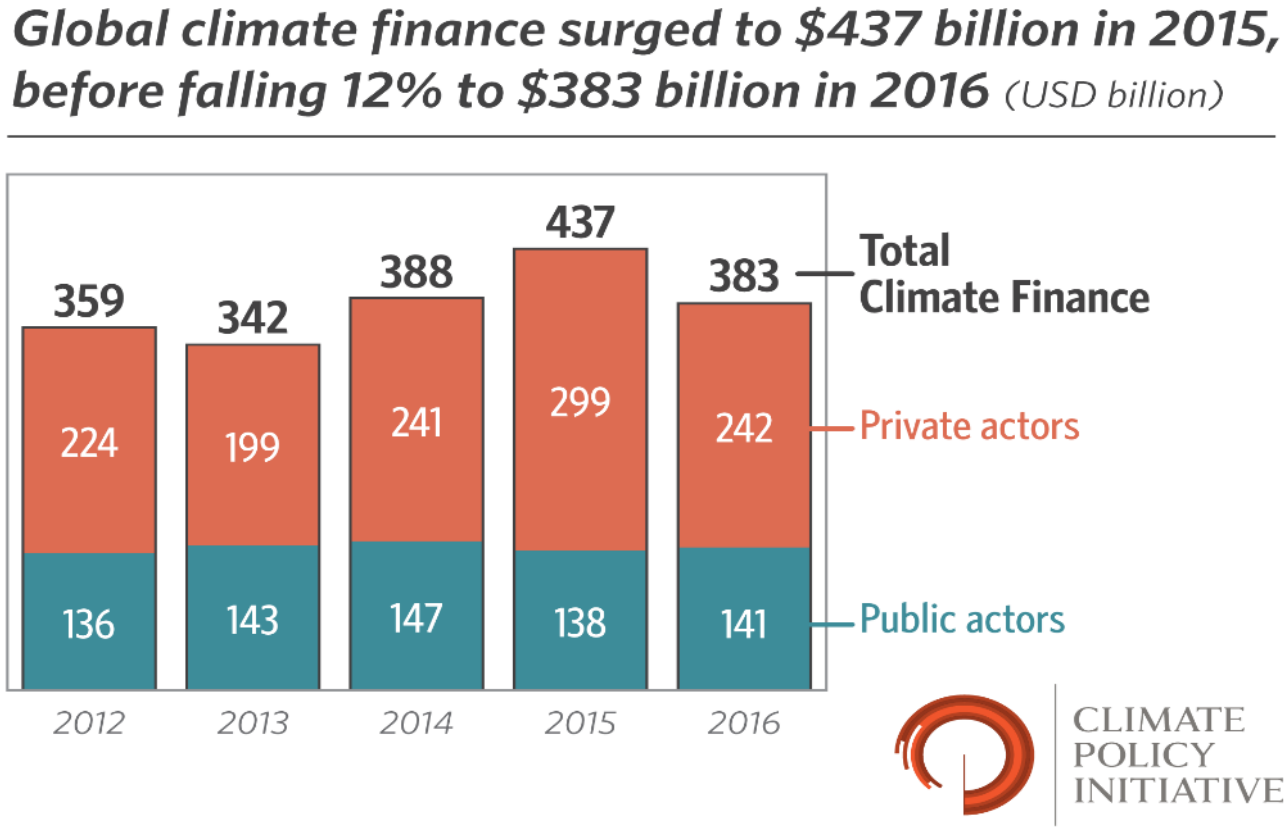
Madagascar: Increasing community resilience through Multi Use Services (MUS)

- MUS: Meets both people's domestic and productive livelihood needs, whilst at the same time, ensuring the most efficient use of water resources.
- Construction/rehabilitation of 72 boreholes (including solar powered water systems).
- Protects livelihoods and agricultural production in communities → improved health and nutrition of children
- Increased financial sustainability of systems: water use is directly related to livelihoods → increased desire to pay for water and maintain system

WASH Climate Resilience Financing Opportunities

Global Climate Finance Landscape

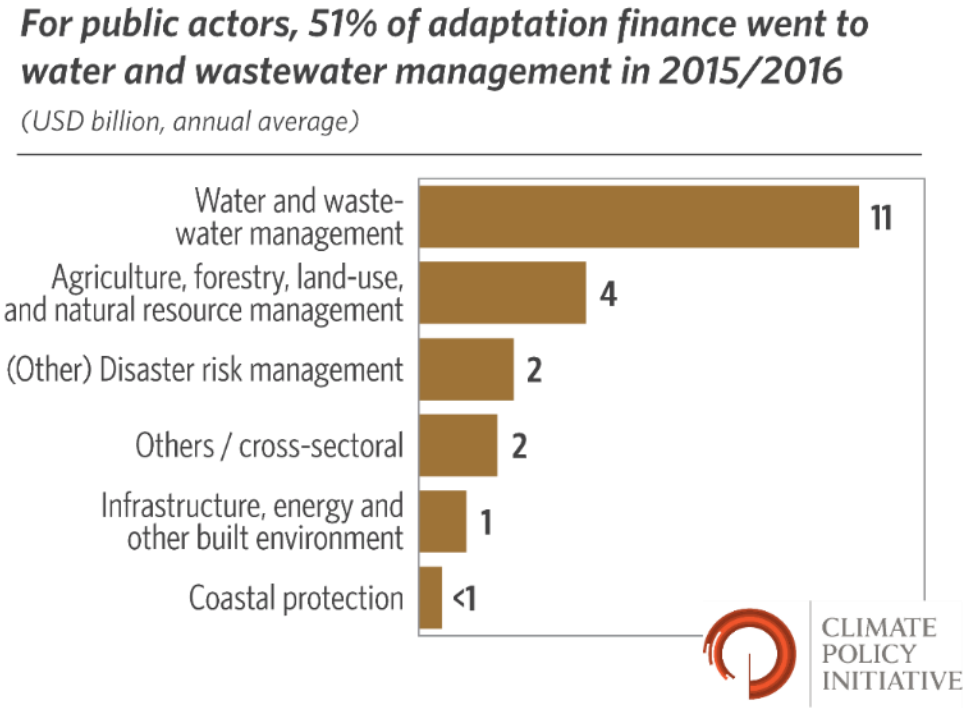
Global climate finance flows at $383 billion (annual average)



Source: Climate Policy Initiative, Oct 2017

CC Adaptation Vs Mitigation Finance

- **CC Mitigation:** USD 382 billion
- **CC Adaptation:** **USD 22 billion**
  - Over 50% in the **Water Sector**
  - USD 1 billion in **policy and capacity development**
- Sub-Sahara Africa: **3%** of total global climate finance share
- Asia and the Pacific: Over 30%



Multilateral Climate Funds

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

- So far mobilized over $15 billion in grants for more than 4,000 projects
- UNICEF-UNDP GEF Project *“Strengthening the adaptation and resilience of rural communities facing climate change in Madagascar”*

Green Climate Fund

- 53 projects approved so far
- 22 in Asia Pacific followed by 21 in Africa
- 40% CC Mitigation; 31% Adaptation; 29% Cross cutting projects
- Almost **15 projects approved** in the **Water Sector** with over **USD 1bn investments**

Adaptation Fund (AF)

- $460 million mobilized in 10 years

Recommended Action Points

- **Keep the house in order and build a track record**
  - Environmental and social safeguards
  - Gender mainstreaming
  - Fiduciary standards
  - Project / programme Management Standards
  - Address Climate Change in the CPD
  - Monitor and quantify impacts – including SDG, Climate Change benefits and Carbon emissions - from ongoing projects and programmes
- **Know the national climate finance landscape**
  - Invest in relationship building with the National Climate Focal Point – Ministry of Environment
  - While awaiting accreditation or to gain experience with resilience programming, partner with others
  - Support national entities including line ministries in preparing/implementing initiatives
  - Leverage financing in parallel with traditional partners such as bilateral/private sector/foundation partners. Multilateral Climate Funds prioritize projects with blended finance

Next Steps

Ideas for Next Steps

Assess Climate impacts on WASH in your country and look for entry points:

- Seek technical support to run the *WASH Risk Assessment methodology*
- Pre-analysis using existing research and data
- Convene a sector consultation
- Particularly useful for use during CPD development and prioritizing areas for programming

Decide which options are most appropriate for the local context:

- Use the two technical briefs on *Appraising Options and Options* and *Options for climate resilient WASH* to determine this
- Reach out to Regional Advisors and UNICEF HQ for more advice or examples of where such approaches have already been implemented