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
Projections indicate warming by the end of the 21st century of between 0.3 and 5°C.
Source: IPCC (2013)

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)

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)

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.
Introducing the Strategic Framework

- Guidance Note: Risk assessments for WASH
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Introducing the Strategic Framework

SIMPLIFIED RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR WASH CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Rural WASH infrastructure and services are sustainable, safe and resilient to climate related risks; and WASH contributes to build community resilience to climate change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTFRAME LEVEL</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
<th>SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL/WATERSHED LEVEL</th>
<th>LOCAL AND PROJECT LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>1. An Enabling Environment conducive to climate resilient WASH services and communities</td>
<td>2. Water resources are monitored and managed considering climate risks to WASH services and infrastructure</td>
<td>3. ACCESS to climate resilient WASH infrastructure and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME</td>
<td>STRENGTHEN WASH SECTOR ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Climate resilient BEHAVIORAL CHANGE and GOVERNANCE at community and local level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 Knowledge of climate risks generated and shared</td>
<td>2.1 Water resource status and pressures understood</td>
<td>SUPPORT CLIMATE SMART INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGIES</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.2 Climate risk informed policies, strategies, plans and programmes developed</td>
<td>2.2 Long-term monitoring systems implemented and maintained</td>
<td>3.1 Project design and implementation of WASH standards strengthened</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 Adequate budget and resources allocated</td>
<td>2.3 Guidelines/rules developed prioritising WASH services and accounting for hydrological change</td>
<td>3.2 Water storage enhanced and protected</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.4 Plans implemented and monitored</td>
<td>2.4 Agreed rules implemented for resource development and adaptive management</td>
<td>3.3 Water supplies diversified where possible</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.5 Inter-sectoral coordination strengthened with focus on health, food security and education sectors</td>
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<td>5.4 Climate smart technologies (low and no regret options) for WASH investigated and implemented</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.6 Strengthened Early Warning Systems in place</td>
<td></td>
<td>SUPPORT INSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY</td>
<td>2.1.1 Assessing water resources -- quantity and quality</td>
<td>2.1.1 Ensuring conformity with climate informed standards</td>
<td>4.1 Capacities and resources of local government and local private sector to implement and monitor WASH resilient programming strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.2 Assessing risks to water resources from climate change and other pressures</td>
<td>2.1.2 Supporting supervision and enforcement of standards</td>
<td>4.2 Awareness and capacity of communities to respond to shocks and stressors is enhanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1.3 Monitoring water availability and quality</td>
<td>2.1.3 Developing decentralised storage systems</td>
<td>4.3 Local markets and supply chains extended and deepened to increase availability of climate resilient WASH products and services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | 2.2.1 Monitoring patterns of use and climate-linked (and other) threats | 2.1.4 Strategically developing groundwater resources | |}

Introducing the Strategic Framework
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 × Exposure × Vulnerability

Define the scope

Gather information

- Identify and score hazards
- Identify and score exposure
- Identify and score vulnerabilities
- Identify and score capacities

Assess risk

Prioritise risks
Introducing the Strategic Framework

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Identify and appraise options

WASH climate resilient development

Understand the problem

Identify and appraise options

Monitor and move forward

Deliver solutions
Introducing the Strategic Framework

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.
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.
Introducing the Strategic Framework

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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
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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Introducing the Strategic Framework
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 level

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.

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

Source: CARE International (2009)
Identifying stakeholders

Central and local government

Communities

The private sector

Research and capacity building organisations

Development cooperation partners

Civil interest groups

WASH sector and other specialists

Non-governmental organisations
Assignment

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?
References


