

# Deliver solutions

This session covers the integration of options into existing strategies and plans, and their implementation, including an overview of the Technical Briefs 'Local participatory water supply and climate change risk assessment: Modified water safety plans' and 'Integrating climate resilience into national WASH strategies and plans'.

1. Integrating options into strategies and plans
2. Capacity development
3. Financing/funding opportunities
4. Implementation of programmes/ projects





# Integrating options into strategies and plans

Three core components have been defined for integration

## **Finding entry points for integration**

This sets the stage for integrating climate resilience and requires an understanding of the relevant institutional contexts

## **Integrating into policy processes**

This makes use of available evidence to integrate issues into ongoing policy processes. It also looks at how to integrate across policies and legislative frameworks

## **Meeting challenges associated with implementation**

This component aims to ensure that investments are integrated into sector financing, budgeting, implementation and monitoring

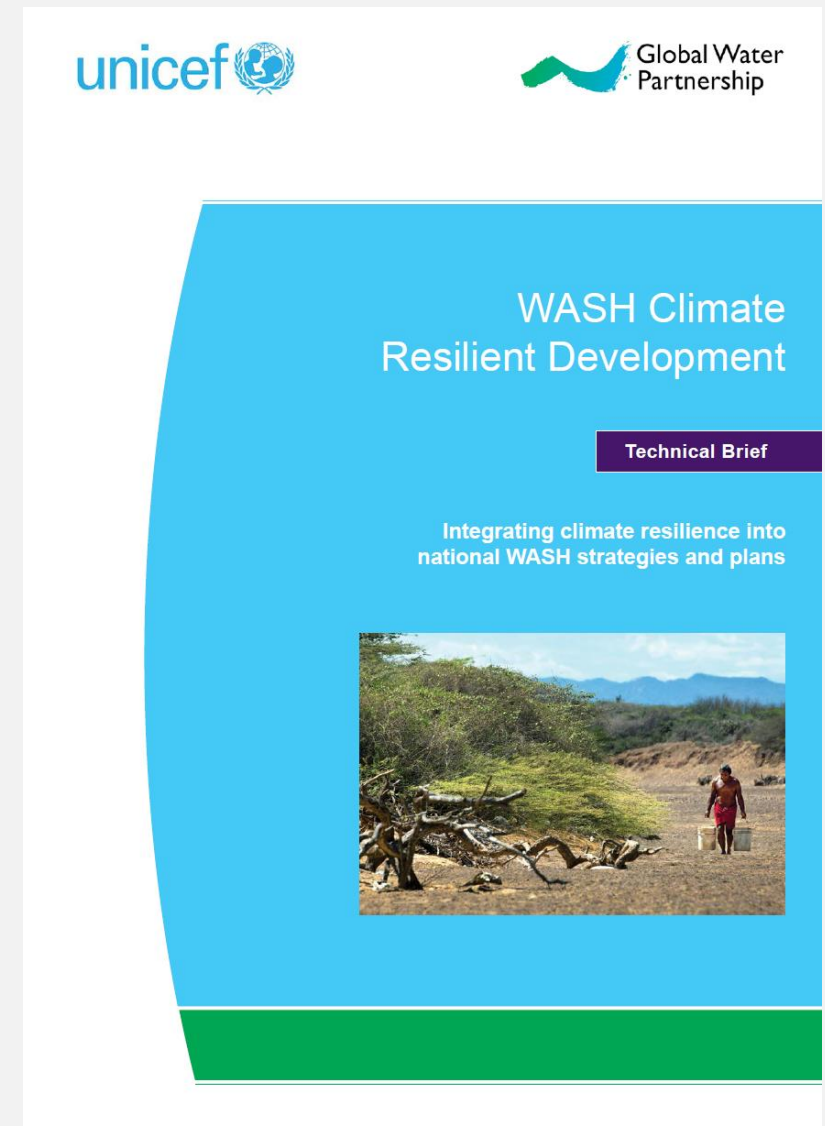
Source: UNDP-UNEP (2011); Butterworth and Guendel (2012); UNICEF (2014b) Mainstreaming Resilience into WASH Sector Programming.



# Technical Brief

## Integrating climate resilience into strategies and plans

1. Applying a climate lens
2. Stepwise approach
3. Integrating knowledge

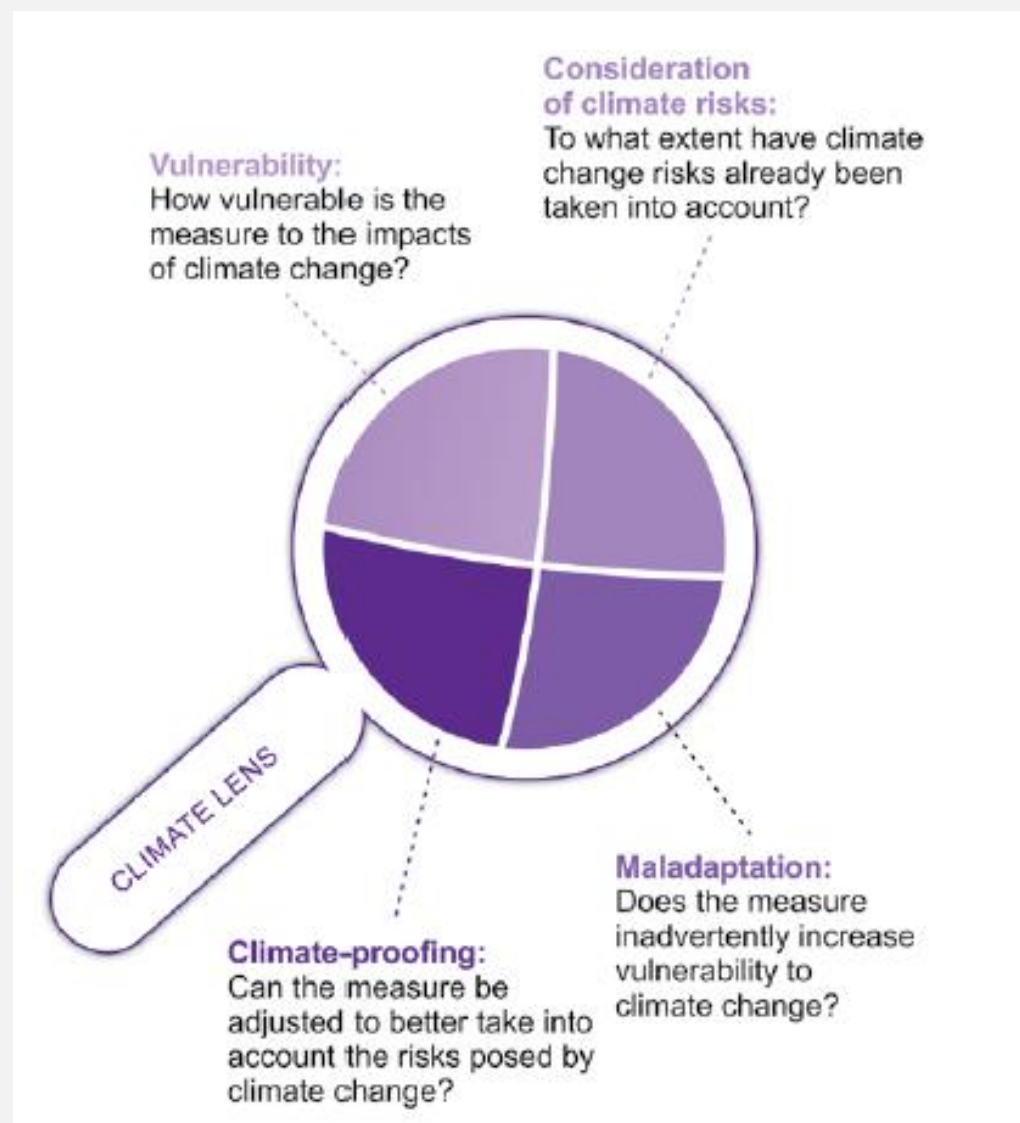




# Applying a climate lens

- A 'climate lens' approach is an analytical method that stimulates a questioning mode of analysis
- Ideally a 'climate lens' should be applied during the formulation of national WASH sector strategies and plans
- However, there are also many benefits in applying this retrospectively

Source: Adapted from OECD (2009)





# Benefits of a climate lens approach

Ensure strategies and plans are aligned with existing priorities

Ensure climate vulnerabilities and risks are considered in strategies and plans

Strengthen and supplement country analyses

Assist with the prioritisation of measures and targeting investments

Provide a foundation for subsequent programming

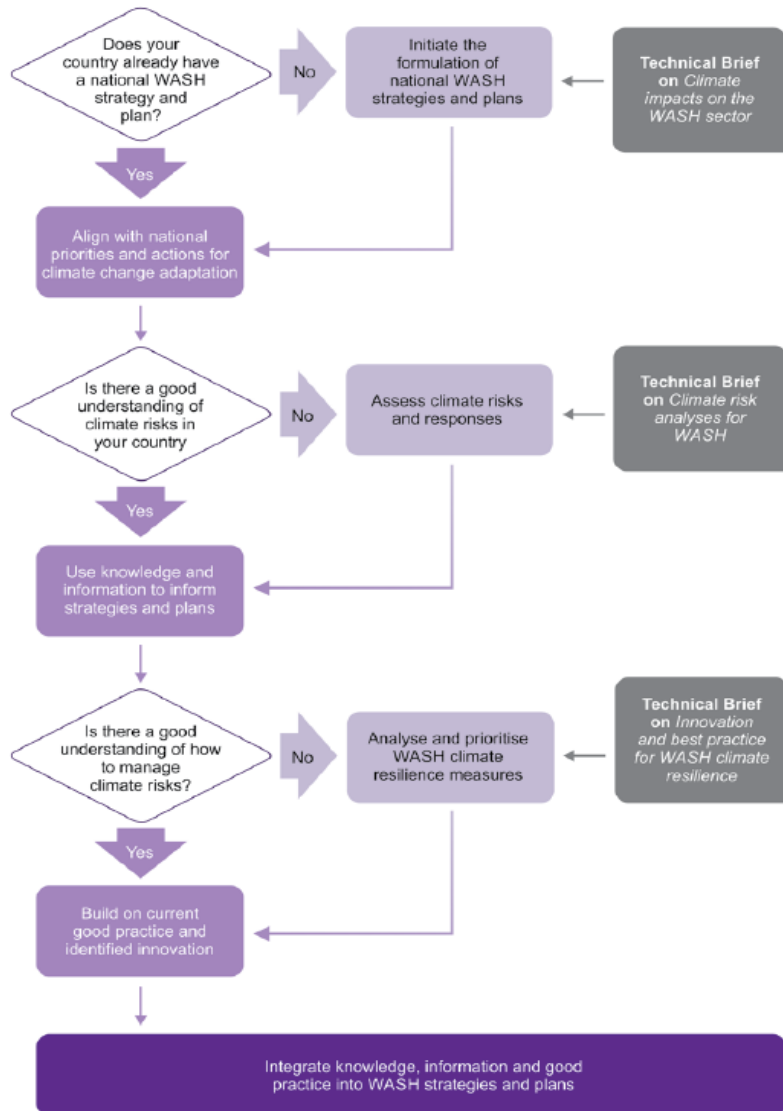
Identify opportunities for innovative approaches to manage climate risks

Identify elements of good practice for managing climate variability and risks

Identify cross-sectoral influences on WASH services



# A stepwise approach



Quick wins can be achieved by considering the following initial questions:

- Does your country already have a national WASH sector strategy and plan?
- Is there a good understanding of climate risks in your country?
- Is there a good understanding of how to manage climate risks?



# Questions, responses and actions

## *Does your country already have a national WASH strategy and plan?*

### **YES – Align with national priorities and actions for climate change adaptation**

The alignment of national WASH strategies and plans with national adaptation priorities is an important first step and ensures coherence between WASH sector development and national agendas for action on climate change.

Specific actions would be to:

- Review existing national climate change policies, strategies, plans and associated documentation to identify national adaptation and climate-related DRR priorities, noting in particular those that relate to, or have an influence on, the WASH sector
- Establish to what extent existing WASH strategies and plans encompass and align with national climate change adaptation priorities, and in particular note any gaps or omissions
- Communicate and disseminate national climate change priorities relevant to the WASH sector among WASH ministries, departments and partner agencies at all levels of governance
- Work with WASH ministries and departments to align WASH strategies and plans with national climate change priorities
- Ensure realigned priorities are captured in outline plans for strategy implementation, including those for financing, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.

### **NO – Initiate the formulation of national WASH strategies and plans**

Where national WASH strategies and plans do not exist, a process to develop these is recommended. This will bring opportunities to integrate climate resilience from the outset. Processes will vary from country to country, but many of the other considerations and actions identified in this Technical Brief will also remain valid. The reformulation or revision of national WASH strategies and plans also provides an excellent opportunity to strengthen the integration of climate resilience.

Specific actions would be to:

- Engage in WASH sector strategy and planning processes and ensure climate resilience becomes an integral component from the outset
- Make the case for climate resilience as an integral component of national WASH strategies and plans, drawing on evidence of existing climate impacts on WASH outcomes, and highlighting how climate change can further exacerbate these
- Engage in cross-sectoral dialogues, not simply within the WASH sector itself, to ensure factors outside of the WASH sector's realm of influence are taken into account within climate resilience strategies and plans.



# Capacity development

## Capacity development:

Brings new challenges that require additional knowledge, skills and approaches

Needs to be firmly grounded in existing institutional roles and responsibilities

Will be important at all levels





# Capacity development at all levels

Capacity development will be important at all levels because each has a different part to play in the planning and delivery of WASH services. This includes:

National and local  
government  
planners and  
decision makers

WASH  
implementation  
partners

Local WASH  
coordination  
platforms



# Capacity development at the local level

- Adaptation strategies may require new or modified technologies and behaviours and these, in turn, require helping communities and local institutions to develop certain types of knowledge, abilities or skills.
- For example, support activities could include:

Presenting climate change information in a way that can be easily understood by non-specialists

Organising and disseminating information so that it can be selectively used at different institutional levels

Strengthening local government WASH planning processes

Source: Batchelor et al. (2011)



# Financing/funding opportunities

Domestic public finance

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

NGO, philanthropic and private sector

International climate finance

# Implementation of programmes/projects



Location	Project	Funded by	Description
Bangladesh	Creating Fresh Drinking Water in Brackish Aquifers	UNICEF and UKAid	This project was proposed as a cost effective and climate/disaster resilient option. It investigated the use of Managed Aquifer Recharge schemes in rural communities in coastal areas to improve access to drinking water and mitigate saline intrusion and cyclonic inundation. The project has increased access to safe water.
Ethiopia	Climate risk screening for rural water supply	Various. Projects led by ODI	Work to increase the resilience of rural water supplies to climate variability and change, with a focus on low-end technologies. Produced field guidance for local government staff which is being integrated in a new WSP approach.
Swaziland	Building resilience	GWP	The project aimed to build the resilience of a community affected by water challenges and recurrent droughts. Various capacity building activities were carried out, including training in conflict resolution, dam maintenance, and sanitation and hygiene.

Source: Calow, et al. (Forthcoming, 2015); UNFCCC (2011); UNICEF (2014c)



# Technical Brief

## Modified water safety plans

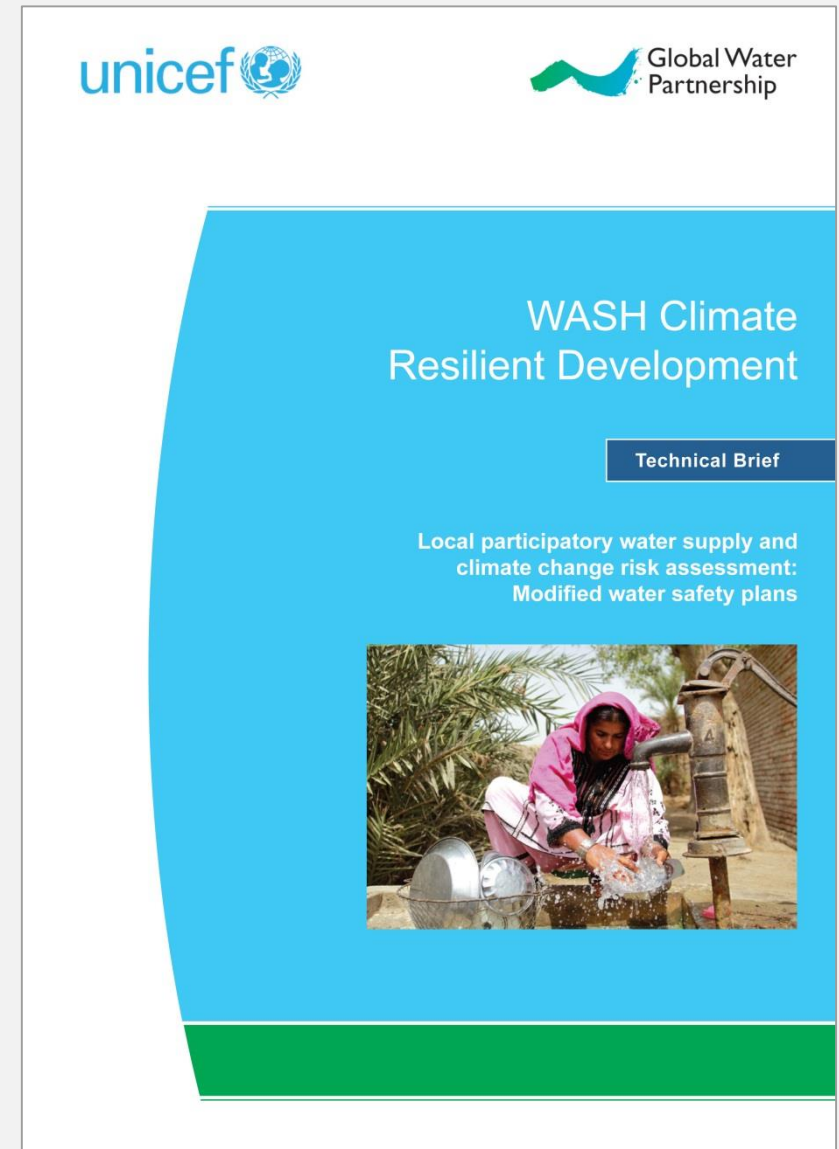
### The Technical Brief:

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

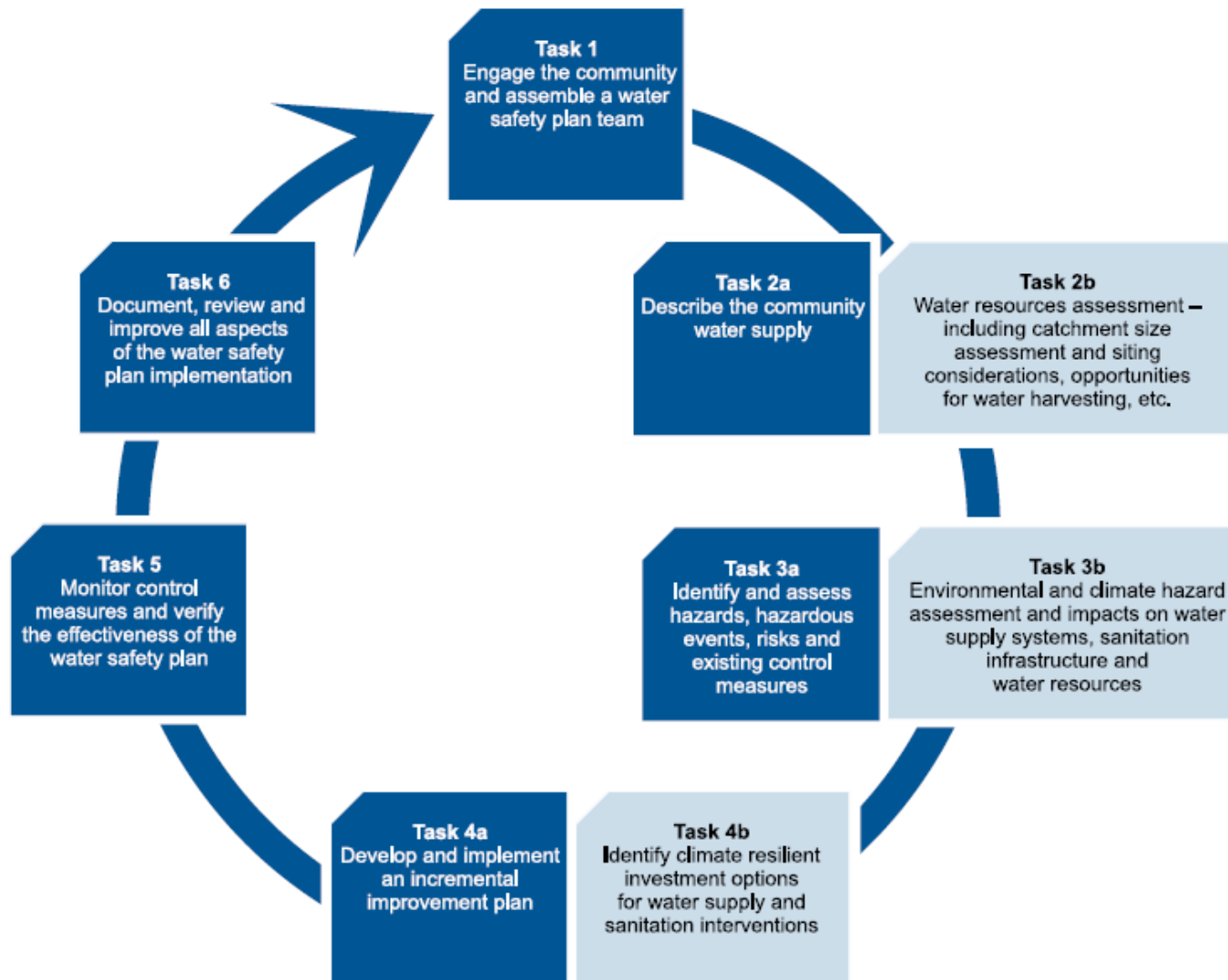




# Technical Brief

## Modified water safety plans

The modified WSP-P approach adds three sub-tasks to the conventional WSP: 2b, 3b and 4b

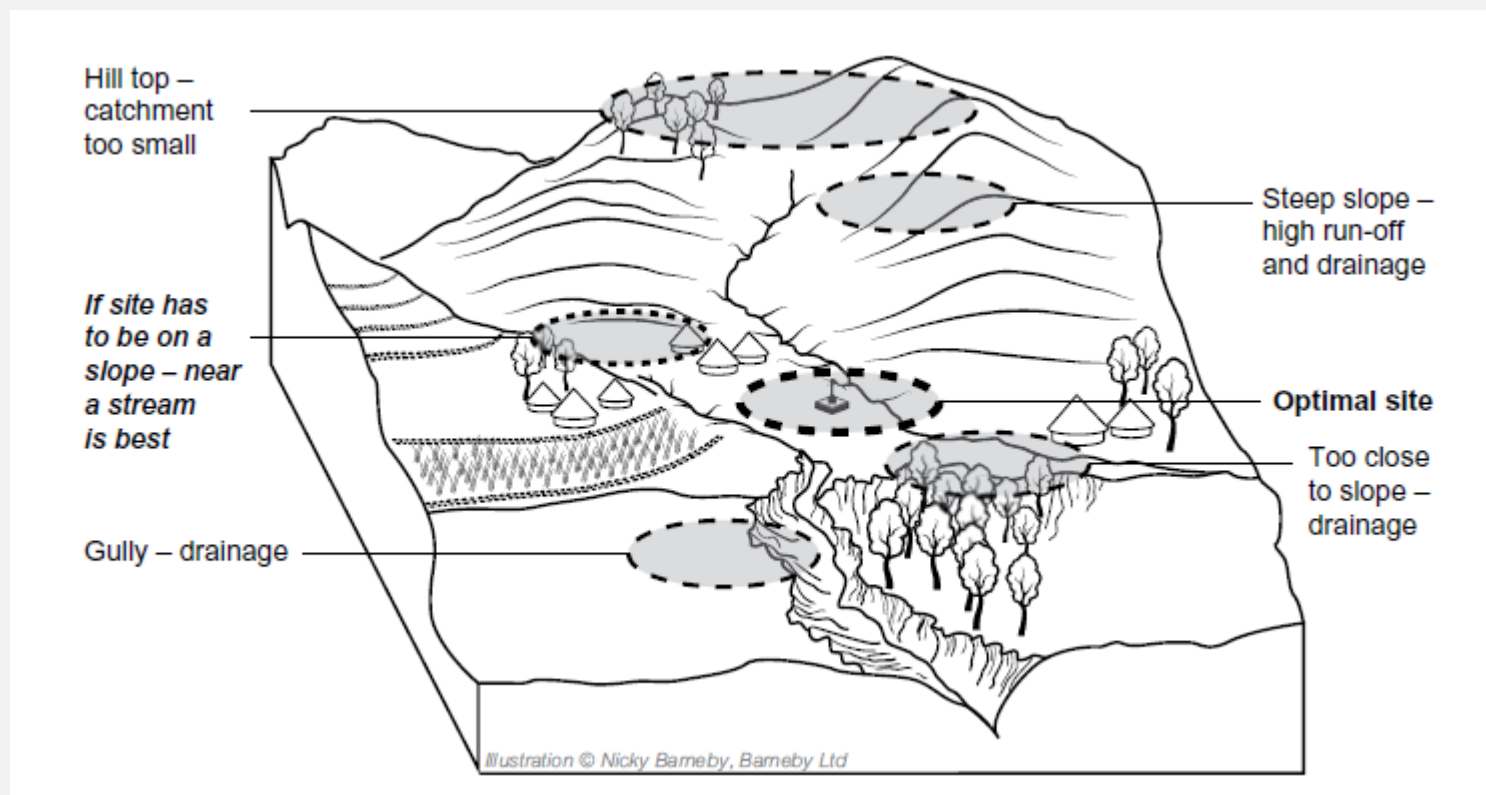


Source: Modified from Rickert et al. (2014)



# WSP-P approach – Tasks 2a and 2b

## Factors to consider when siting a water supply system

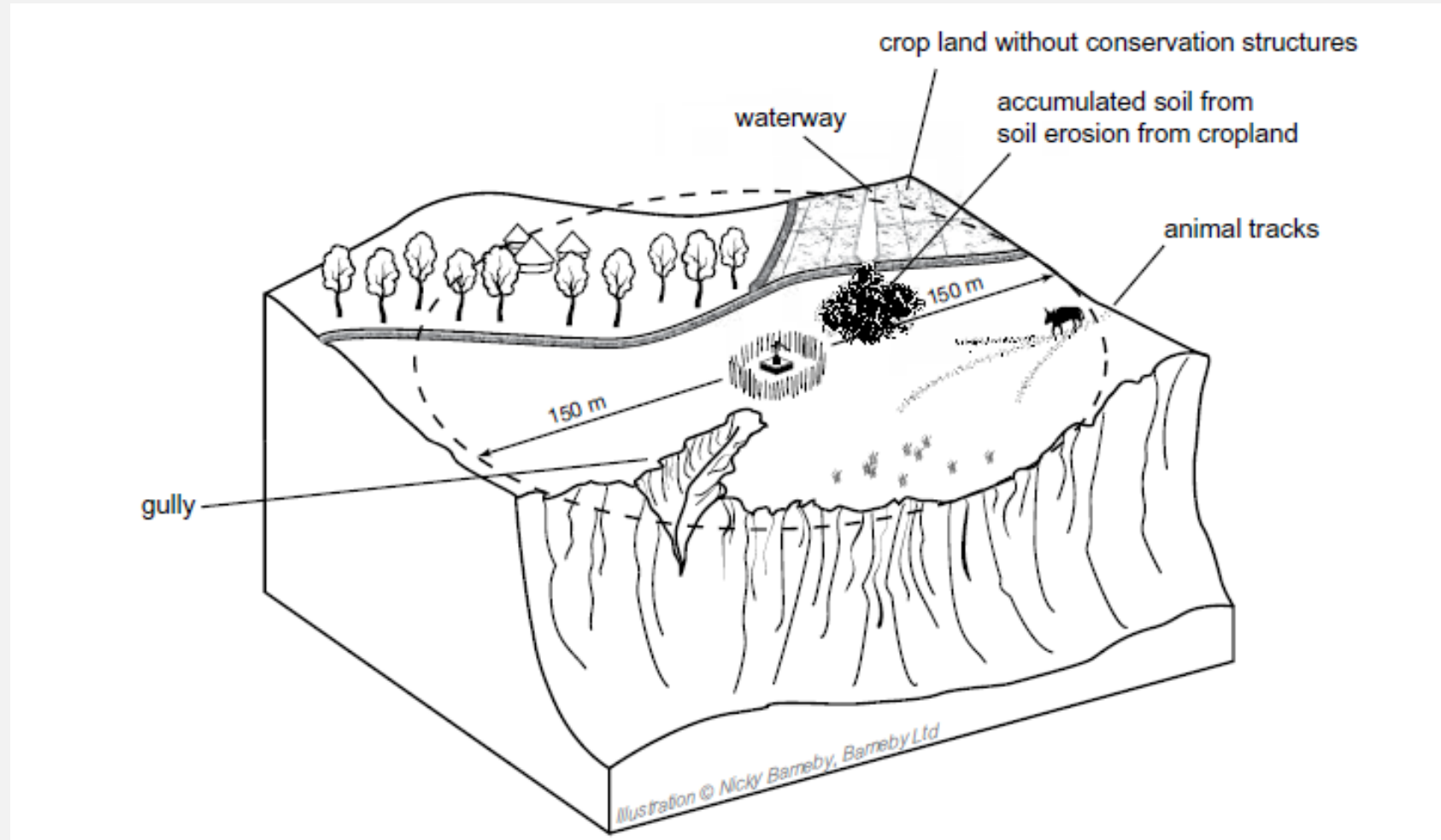


Source: Calow et al. (Forthcoming, 2015)



# WSP-P approach – Tasks 3a and 3b

## Environmental hazards in the vicinity of a water supply system



Source: Calow et al. (Forthcoming, 2015)





# WSP-P approach – Tasks 4a and 4b

## Possible interventions to build climate resilience

Hazard	Impact on water supply systems		Adaptation options	Implication for communities (+ = positive, – = negative)
	Direct	Indirect		
<b>Drought</b>	Reduced water availability	Population movements to other areas, posing further stress on remaining water sources and use of unsafe sources	<b>Collection and storage of surface water runoff:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Below ground tanks (i.e. cisterns) and excavations into which rainwater is directed from the ground surface</li> <li>■ Small reservoirs with earthen bunds or embankments to contain runoff or river flows</li> <li>■ Managed aquifer recharge: capturing and recharging excess runoff in the vicinity of a well or borehole</li> </ul>	+ Stored runoff can be used for non-potable uses (e.g. garden irrigation), reducing pressure on higher quality (domestic) sources. In some regions stored water can be used for drinking in the dry season with adequate treatment  + Storage provides a good alternative when water availability is insufficient, but technical, environmental, social or legal concerns may preclude development of reservoirs if they are too large  + or – Potentially high costs depending on the scale of the project and location (availability of donors may help, but issues of sustainability when project completed)  – Capturing runoff can affect downstream communities, reducing their water availability  + or – Directing excess runoff down, for example, abandoned wells to recharge aquifers can fast-track contamination

Source: Modified from Calow et al. (2011)



## Key points

- Integration of options into strategies and plans is important to ensure that options to increase climate resilience in the WASH sector benefit from established mechanisms for implementation.
- Effective institutional coordination across multi-level WASH governance structures will be required, as will the coordination with other sectors which can influence or impact on climate resilience.
- Carefully targeted programmes to strengthen the capacity of WASH sector professionals to address both short- and long-term climate uncertainties will be required at all levels.
- It is important to know what funding opportunities are available to inform the development of financing and investment strategies.



- Assignment: a stepwise approach to applying a climate lens
- Objective: to understand the ‘climate lens’ approach that is presented in the Technical Brief ‘Integrating climate resilience into national WASH strategies and plans’.
- Task: work through each of the three initial guiding questions given in the Technical Brief and record any questions or observations:
  - Does your country already have a national WASH strategy and plan?
  - Is there a good understanding of climate risks in your country?
  - Is there a good understanding of how to manage climate risks?



# References

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