



**WASH Climate Resilience training for
South Asia
TRAINING REPORT
July 2019**

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1. Introduction

This report gives an overview of the Climate Resilient WASH & Climate financing convened by the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) in Kathmandu, Nepal from 16-18th July 2019. The training was a collaboration between UNICEF ROSA, UNICEF Headquarters (Water and Climate Team), and the Global Water Partnership (GWP).

UNICEF WASH Climate Resilience in South Asia

South Asia, home to about 1.5 billion people, nearly a third of whom are still living in poverty, faces a major challenge in achieving rapid economic growth to reduce poverty and make progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in an era of accentuated risks posed by global climate change. The impacts of climate change are likely to result in huge economic, social, and environmental damage to South Asian countries, compromising their growth potential and poverty reduction efforts.

Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals and Goal 4 of UNICEF's Strategic Plan (2018-2021) aim to ensure that every Child lives in a safe and clean environment by 2030. Both WASH and climate change resilience are listed as key strategic outputs under the same goal. As WASH and climate change are so interrelated, it is vital that Governments, UNICEF and their partners, importantly GWP, work to protect children and their families from the impacts of climate change and ensure that children everywhere are able to live in safe and sustainable environments.

Various studies and initiatives have been carried out in the region and UNICEF country offices have already commenced the implementation of climate resilience programming. However, WASH climate programming is still in general in early stages and there is a great demand for capacity building on how to effectively assess and address the impacts of climate change in the WASH sector. An important step is therefore to bring together UNICEF country offices and partners at the regional level to take stock of the situation and prioritize resilient WASH programming interventions for the most vulnerable communities.

Following this training, it is hoped that UNICEF and GWP will go on to convene the entire WASH sector in their respective countries to implement existing climate resilient Frameworks or otherwise use as a reference the Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development.

UNICEF WASH in HQ and the collaboration with GWP

Since 2014 UNICEF HQ and GWP have been collaborating to develop the [Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development](#). This advanced sector thinking around WASH and climate change, cutting across both development and emergency preparedness programmatic spheres with climate resilience addressed as a cross-cutting issue encompassing elements of both disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation.

The core of the Strategic Framework was developed and launched in 2015 and basically covers for areas of work: 1) understanding the problem; 2) appraising options; 3) delivering solutions; 4) monitoring and moving forward.

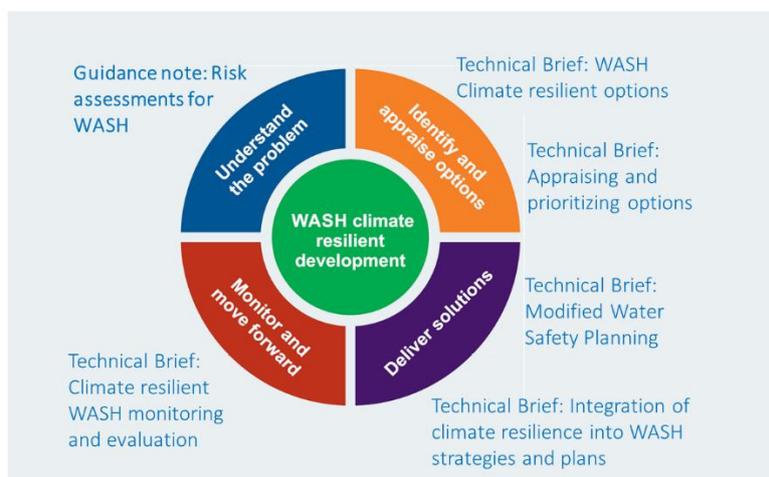


Figure 1. Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience

After all Technical Briefs that support the implementation of the Framework were completed by 2018 as part of the Phase II of the collaboration, the on-going phase III of the UNICEF-GWP collaboration focuses on:

1. Development of capacity building initiatives on WASH climate resilient development, building on the knowledge base developed during phases I and II of the UNICEF and GWP collaboration.
2. Supporting countries with the implementation of the strategic framework at all levels including; carrying out WASH climate risk assessments, appraising technology options and implementing programming at scale.
3. Collaborating with UNICEF WASH and DRP to support to countries to access climate funds through the development of fundable proposals

2. Scope and objective of the training

The training was a collaboration between UNICEF ROSA, UNICEF HQ and GWP to develop the capacity of WASH Practitioners in the region on climate resilience and financing. It used as a basis the Strategic Framework for WASH climate resilience developed by GWP and UNICEF (as presented in the last SACOSAN meeting), and once all technical briefs that support its implementation have been finalized, covered its four quadrants, combining practical guidance, group work, and stock of on-going country initiatives and lessons learned. While using the GWP UNICEF Framework as a basis for the training it was recognized that other frameworks are already available or under development in ROSA countries so in those cases the GWP UNICEF framework can be seen as a complementary systematic approach to address WASH climate resilience.

The training also covered the important aspects of climate financing and options for accessing climate-related WASH funding. Those were presented and discussed, providing an opportunity to scale up WASH programming in ROSA. The training also marked the kick-off for the “help desk” function of the GWP-UNICEF Global Collaboration. Through this, technical and climate fundraising (e.g. development of climate proposals) support will be available to country offices by UNICEF HQ/RO and GWP. The UNICEF ROSA office will follow up with UNICEF Country Offices to further explain the support they can get.

During the training, and to foster the spread of experiences and lessons learned a specific session was dedicated to present climate resilient WASH initiatives in the region. Potential GWP-UNICEF country partnerships are to be explored to support governments in respective countries with the strengthening of WASH climate resilient programming.

3. Participants and Agenda

The training was attended by high level government representatives from several South Asian countries, UNICEF Country Offices, UNICEF ROSA, UNICEF headquarters, and GWP. Annex 1 to this report includes the list of participants. Annex 2 includes the final agenda.

4. Background Analysis

Climate Impacts in ROSA¹

A hotspot for natural disasters, South Asia accounts for some 40% of globally-recorded events. It is often hit with damaging floods, droughts, storms, and landslides causing loss of lives, destroying livelihoods, damaging property and infrastructure. Accelerated sedimentation reduces river and canal conveyance capacities and dam storage, reducing their economic life. Growing populations, economies, industries, urbanization and hydropower development is increasing the demand for water. By 2030, demand for water in the largest South Asian economies is expected to be double the available supplies, while the region is already facing severe water stress.

With a highly variable monsoon, low water storage capacity, uncontrolled groundwater use, water supplies have become unreliable; water shortages are common; disputes, tensions and conflicts over water are growing; water levels are declining; wetlands are drying; and water pollution is widespread and becoming severe from sewage, industrial effluents, and agrochemicals - and natural contaminants - arsenic, fluoride, and salinity. Urbanization is reducing groundwater recharge areas, rates and quality.

Irrigation uses 91% of total use, municipal and industrial water uses are 7% and 2%. Although current regional water use is only 27% of the current supply, region-wide and country-wide data mask considerable diversity. The two largest economies – India and Pakistan – are water scarce and many areas, including major cities, lack adequate water supplies. Demand management offers considerable room to make better use of existing supplies through conservation, loss reduction, improved water use efficiencies, recycling and reuse. For example, lifting Pakistan’s irrigation efficiency from the current 40% to 45% would save 5.8 BCM annually.

Growing demand for municipal, industrial and environmental water will add pressure for improvements in irrigation water use efficiency and hydropower operations. Groundwater comprises only 13% of the total renewable water resource but accounts for about 40% of total water use. It supports 60% to 80% of irrigation, rural and urban water supply. About 62% of the region’s 555 BCM of annual renewable groundwater is pumped, making South Asia the world’s largest abstractor of groundwater. Groundwater, key to the green revolution lifted millions out of poverty, is critical to the region’s economy and is likely to become even more so as economies grow, populations increase, surface supplies become less reliable, and

¹ Main sources:

South Asia climate change risks in water management Climate Risks and Solutions: Adaptation Frameworks for Water Resources Planning, Development and Management in South Asia. World Bank and International Water Management Institute (IWMI), 2017.

Lacombe, Guillaume & Chinnasamy, Pennan & Nicol, Alan. (2019). Review of climate change science, knowledge and impacts on water resources in South Asia. 10.5337/2019.202.

climate changes. Groundwater, a common pool resource, provides greater drought and climate resilience than surface water, but remains highly undervalued. Aquifers have large natural storage, are protected from evaporation and better buffered against seasonal and annual climate variability.

The Indo-Gangetic basin aquifers have immense natural storage capacity estimated to be 30,000km³ – which is over a hundred times the total storage (about 280km³) in all South Asian dams, reservoirs and tanks. This immense natural storage volume is equivalent to over 20 times the total annual flows of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers combined. Yet groundwater receives inadequate policy and management attention. Water policies are biased towards surface water, and allocate the bulk of the budget for surface water infrastructure with groundwater management receiving much smaller share of the funding. Several other factors complicate water management in South Asia. First, water management cuts across many sectors – agriculture, energy, environment, health, industry, land, rural and urban – and is also impacted by policies and actions taken outside the water sector (e.g., agriculture, energy, land use, trade and foreign affairs).

Key considerations include:

- Addressing this requires a multisectoral approach, beyond the confines of the water sector, to equitably allocate water, and control and regulate use within sustainable limits.
- The challenge encompasses working across numerous political and administrative jurisdictions – villages, cities, districts, states, provinces and nations – emphasizing the need for a collaborative approach.
- All aspects of water resources - water quantity and water quality, surface and groundwater, water source areas and water use – are inadequately protected and managed, adding to the need for an integrative approach.
- South Asia's diverse climate and topographic regimes from the Himalayan mountains with glaciers and snow fields to the arid regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan to the tropical coasts of India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, leads to diverse issues and management responses.
- Water related natural disasters - droughts and floods - continue to be addressed in a limited and incremental manner, instead of through systematic planning, management and development, including transboundary planning and management.

Each country faces a different risk profile from water-related climate change impacts. Countries in the greater Himalayas region—including Bangladesh, Bhutan, northern India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka—are facing increased frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events resulting in flooding, landslides, damage to property and infrastructure, devastation of agricultural crops, reduction of hydropower generation, and negative impact on human health. At the other end of extreme weather events is a predicted increase in duration and intensity of droughts, particularly in the arid and semi-arid areas of Bangladesh and India. The coastal areas of Bangladesh, India, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka are at high risk from projected sea level rise that may cause displacement of human settlements, saltwater intrusion, loss of agricultural land and wetlands, (as well as a negative impact on tourism and fisheries).

The table below is a ranking of climate related hazards based on historical damage from water-related extreme events. It does not take into account gradual changes that may occur as a result of climate change, such as diminishing mean river flows or increasing irrigation water demand because of increased evapotranspiration from rising temperatures.

Hazard level	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Maldives
High	Flash flood, landside, Riverine flood	Riverine flood, storm, cyclones, costal floods, siltation	Landslide, flash flood, GLOF*	Drought, riverine flood, flash flood, groundwater depletion	GLOF*, Flash flood, landslide	Drought, groundwater depletion, landslide	Storm, cyclone, riverine flood, coastal flood	Coastal flood, coastal aquifer salinization, storm, cyclone
Med.	Drought, erosion, siltation, groundwater depletion	Erosion, drought, groundwater depletion, coastal aquifer salinization	Erosion, siltation, riverine flood, drought	Landslide, storm, cyclone, coastal aquifer salinization	Drought, erosion, siltation, groundwater depletion, riverine	Riverine flood, GLOF*, flash flood, erosion, siltation, groundwater salinization	Flash flood, landslide, erosion, siltation, drought, coastal aquifer salinization	Drought, erosion, siltation
Low	GLOF*, storm, cyclone	Flash flood, landslide	Storm, cyclone, groundwater depletion	GLOF*, Erosion, siltation	Riverine flood, storm, cyclone	Coastal flood, storm, cyclones	Groundwater depletion	

Note*: GLOF Glacial Lake Outburst Flood

Pre training assessment

A pre training assessment was conducted to better understand the level of application of the Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience among the participant countries, as well as their challenges to move forward with WASH climate resilient programmes. To support the finalization of the agenda for the training the participants were also asked about their expectations for the training. Annex 3 to this report reproduces the questions and inputs received.

Assessment of Accredited entities to GCF in South Asia

In order to facilitate an exchange with participants and to consider the possibility of meeting partners after the training in Kathmandu an assessment of Accredited Entities and on-going projects was conducted. Annex 4 to this report includes this assessment.

5. Agreed next steps by participating countries

The last session of the training was dedicated for country teams to discuss and agree on next steps. The following table reproduces the agreed steps.

Next steps WASH, Environment and Climate Change, 16-18 July 2019, Kathmandu			
Country	STEP I	STEP II	STEP III
Afghanistan	Share learnings with colleagues and government partners	Integrate CC aspects in assessment designing and implementation of WASH projects	Organize skype meeting between colleagues from ROSA ACO and Partners
Bangladesh	UNICEF meeting with NDA discuss options for collaboration.	Advocate local gov stakeholders to concentrate local CC impacts rather than national demand	Review the monitoring system to update
Bhutan	Scale-up climate change resilient toilets in schools/IMI/Public toilets	Integration of climate change resilient WASH in HPE curriculum	Integration of climate change resilient WASH and NAP/NSHP/ Water flag ship
India	Wider consultation with other stakeholders, internally with UNICEF state offices	Meeting with IWP and UNICEF to see opportunities	Analyze existing data and update risk assessment and see impact on Women and Children
Nepal	Develop concept note on climate financing on WASH and W&E	Continue working on national Gov ministry (MoWS) to integrate CC in WASH	Continue dialogues to prioritize WASH in Climate financing agenda
Pakistan	Review NCCP, NAP NDC	Advocacy with MOCC & relevant stakeholders	Find GAPS in related to WASH in develop linkages with climate change
Sri-Lanka	Initiate discussions to set-up national coordination platform for climate resilient WASH	Review ongoing GCF projects for lessons learn and Coordination	Include the NDA representation to the national WASH coordination Committee

6. Training feedback by participants.

Upon the completion of the training the participants were asked to anonymously answers few questions in order to get their feedback. The results of the survey are shown in Annex 5.

ANNEX 1 PARTICIPANT LIST

Regional Training/Workshop on Climate Resilient WASH and Climate Financing 16-18 July 2019, Kathmandu

SN	Title	Name	Designation and office address	Country	Email address
UNICEF Country Offices					
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19	Ms	Nilusha Patabendi	WASH Specialist, UNICEF Sri-Lanka	Sri-Lanka	nhettit@unicef.org
20	Ms	Watsala Sandaruwinie Jayamanna	Programme Officer, DRR and Resilience, UNICEF Sri-Lanka	Sri-Lanka	wjayamanna@unicef.org
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25	Mr	Asim Shrestha	DRR & Emergency Officer, UNICEF Nepal	Nepal	ashrestha@unicef.org
26	Mr	Rajit Ojha	Senior Divisional Engineer, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM)	Nepal	itsmerajeet@gmail.com
27	Mr	Rajan Pandey	Joint Secretary, Government of Nepal	Nepal	pandeynepal@yahoo.com
GWP					
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ANNEX 2 TRAINING AGENDA

ROSA WASH CLIMATE RESILIENCE TRAINING AGENDA

DAY 1 – 16 July 2019

Day 1			
Time	Specific objectives	Activity/Method	Materials and resources
Introduction to the training course			
08.30 - 09.30	Networking and team building Understand the workshop rationale objectives and expected results.	Registration Opening session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming by ROSA UNICEF • Security Briefing • Introductions • Review the agenda • Objectives of the workshop • Ground rules 	Power Point 1
Session 0: Introduction to the strategic framework for wash climate resilience, accompanying technical briefs and website			
09.30 - 10.00	Introducing the Climate Framework and key concepts. Introducing GWP in the region as key partner.	Presentation and discussion (30 mins): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts of climate change and resilient development • The GWP UNICEF Framework • GWP in ROSA 	Power Point Session 0 Strategic Framework GWP in ROSA
Session 1: Learning Module 1 “UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM”			
10.00 - 10.30	Learn about current climate change trends and impacts on WASH services in ROSA/target countries and some available approaches/methods including tools to assess them.	Presentation and discussion (30 mins): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate impacts on the WASH sector • Identifying and involving stakeholders • Gathering Data (to be continued after the break) 	PPT 1 Session 1
10.30 – 11.00	Tea break		
11.00 – 11.45		Group work (continued) and plenary discussion (45 mins): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified WASH national priorities for climate resilience 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any WASH gaps in those national priorities? Which ones? 	
11.45 – 1.00	Learn about current climate change trends and impacts on WASH services in ROSA/target countries and some available approaches/methods including tools to assess them.	Presentation and discussion (1 hour 15 mins): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance Note: Risk assessments for WASH Spreadsheet for WASH Risk Assessments (demonstration and practice) 	PPT 2 Session 1
1.00 – 2.00	Lunch break		
2.00 – 3.00	(continuation of the Session 1)	Group Exercise – Hazard identification and scoring (1 hour)	Session 1 group work 1
3.00 – 3.45		Group Exercise – Exposure identification and scoring (45 mins)	
3.45 – 4.15	Tea Break		
4.15 – 5.15		Group Exercise – Vulnerability and capacity assessment (1 hour)	Session 1 group work 2
5.15 – 5.30	Close of Day 1 Preparations for Day 2 (presentation)		

DAY 2 - 17 July 2019

Day 2			
Time	Specific objectives	Activity/Method	Materials and resources
09.00 - 09.15	Recap of Day 1	Discussion on what was covered on Day 1 of the course (15 mins)	
Session 2: Learning Module 2 “APPRAISING OPTIONS”			
09.15 - 10.00	Learn about available options for climate resilient WASH, and the methods and techniques that can be used to appraise and prioritize these options.	Presentation and discussion (30 mins): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Brief: Linking risk with response: options for climate resilient WASH 	PPT 1 Session 2
		Presentation and discussion (15 mins): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Brief: Appraising and prioritizing options for climate resilient WASH 	PPT 2 Session 2
10.00 – 11.00	Learn about available options for climate resilient WASH, and the methods and	Group Exercise – Appraising options (1 hour)	Session 2 group work 1

	techniques that can be used to appraise and prioritize these options		
11.00 – 11.30	Tea break		
Session 3: Learning Module 3 “DELIVERING SOLUTIONS”			
11.30 - 12.15	Learn about how climate resilience can be integrated into national WASH strategies and plans, and understand the issues around capacity development for climate resilient WASH	<p>Presentation and discussion (45 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Brief: Integrating climate resilience into national WASH strategies and plans • Capacity Development for WASH Climate Resilience • Technical Brief: Modified Water Safety Planning 	PPT 1 Session 3
12.15 – 1.00	Learn about how climate resilience can be integrated into national WASH strategies and plans, and understand the issues around capacity development for climate resilient WASH	Discussion and exercise – A stepwise approach to applying a climate lens (45 mins)	Session 3 group work 1
1.00– 1.45	Lunch break		
Session 4: Learning Module 4 “MONITORING AND MOVING FORWARD”			
1.45 – 2.10	Learn about monitoring for climate resilience, including understanding the available indicators and how they can be modified to suit different needs, and select and modify indicators of relevance to the country/region of interest	<p>Presentation and discussion (25 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Brief: Monitoring and evaluation for climate resilient WASH • Modifying indicators 	PPT 1 Session 4
2.10 – 2.45		<p>Group exercise (35 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting and modifying indicators 	Session 4 group work 1
2.45 – 3.00	Short break		
3.00 -3.10	Brief Remarks by Regional Director		
3.10 – 5.30	Learn from others by sharing experiences in ROSA with Presentations of WASH Climate Resilience Country Initiatives.	<p>Country presentations and discussion (2 hours 20 mins for the session = (around <u>15 min each</u> & 3 mins feedback): Random order, country presenting to nominate the next country (timekeeping by the previous country)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Presentation A • Country Presentation B 	<p>PPT A PPT B PPT C PPT D PPT E PPT F PPT G</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Presentation C • Country Presentation D • Country Presentation E • Country Presentation F • Country Presentation G • Country Presentation H 	PPT H
5.30 – 6.30	Close of Day 2 followed by Light Refreshments		

DAY 3 – 18 July 2019

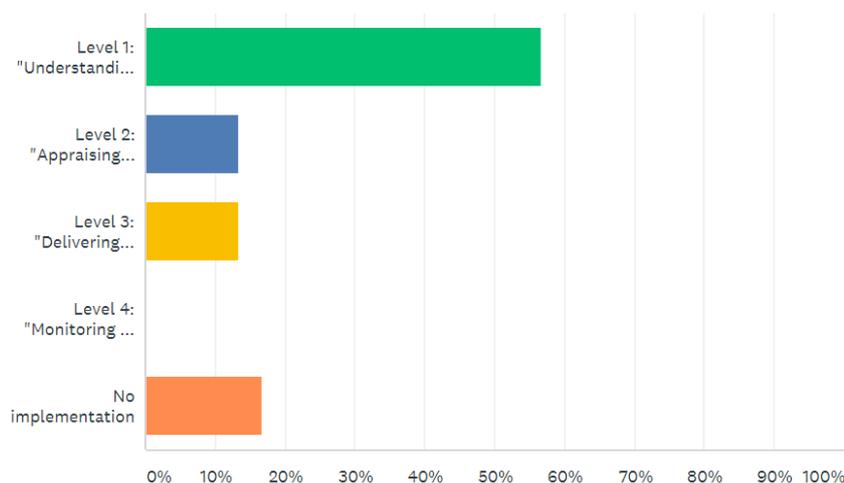
Day 3			
Time	Specific objectives	Activity/Method	Materials and resources
09.00 - 09.15	Recap of Day 2	Discussion on what was covered on Day 2 of the course (15 mins)	
Session 5: WASH and Climate Financing			
09.15 - 10.00	Learn about WASH related climate financing, the different schemes, terminology, templates for submission of concept notes and how to include WASH in on-going or new proposals.	Presentation and discussion (45 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate rationale • Climate Financing landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What are the things available in your Region and Country ○ Modalities, blended financing, private sector, grants, co-financing (foundations, funding institutions) 	PPT 1 Session 5 PPT Jordan
10.00 – 11.00	Learn about WASH related climate financing, the different schemes, terminology, templates for submission of concept notes and how to include WASH in on-going or new proposals.	Green Climate Fund (1 hour) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Climate Fund and UNICEF’s accreditation • Review of Readiness programme template • Example of Water GCF concept note and how to bring WASH on board (Jordan Case study) 	
11.00 – 11.30	Tea break		

11.30 – 1:00	Learn about GCF and WASH and practice how to strengthen concept proposals.	GWP Presentations of Portfolio of Potential Climate Resilience Water Project Ideas for the GCF from the GWP Manila October 2018 workshop (with UNICEF participation) Group exercise and discussion (30 mins): based on real the GCF concept notes presented, and others if applicable, by other partners groups will work on assessing how could UNICEF WASH add value to such proposals, including specific outputs and activities (this will build on the work done on the previous two days of training) GWP Feedback	Session 5 group work 1 GCF ROSA related Concept Notes
1.00 – 2.00	Lunch		
2.00 – 2.45	Learn about the other multi-lateral Climate Funds	The Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) (45 mins)	
2.45 – 3.45	Tea break		
3.45 – 4.30	Practical experience on developing Climate proposals	Presentation on the realities of climate financing and Question/Answer session (45 mins)	
Session 6: Next Steps			
4.30 – 5.15	Participants discuss and define next steps, fill in the online "end of course" survey and next steps are discussed (45 mins)		
5.15	<i>Closing of the WASH AND CLIMATE TRAINING</i>		

ANNEX 3 PRE-TRAINING ASSESSMENT

QUESTION 1:

Is your country implementing the WASH GWP-UNICEF Climate Resilience Framework and if so, can you please estimate what level you have reached?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Level 1: "Understanding the problem" (i.e. climate risk analysis / stakeholder analysis / gathering of national and sub national WASH climate established priorities).	56.67% 17
Level 2: "Appraising options" (i.e. conducting assessment or stakeholder consultations based on climate risk to identify the most appropriate WASH interventions for climate resilience).	13.33% 4
Level 3: "Delivering Solutions" (i.e. implementing identified interventions, integrating WASH climate resilience into WASH strategies and policies, etc.).	13.33% 4
Level 4: "Monitoring and moving forward" (i.e. analyzing the added value of climate resilience intervention, capturing lessons learned, documenting interventions, establishing monitoring indicators for WASH climate resilience, etc.).	0.00% 0
No implementation	16.67% 5
TOTAL	30

Comments:

- We have elements from level 1-3 mostly
- No UNICEF GWP-UNICEF climate resilience framework but government of Pakistan has developed climate resilience framework under Clean and Green Initiative
- The Climate Resilience in the context of WASH is emerging in the country as previously it was part of Disaster Risk Reduction. High Risk WASH Surveillance has not yet developed in the country.
- Adoption of PATs Programme under the national sanitation strategy as a way forward to eliminate open defecation and other policy level interventions.

QUESTION 2:

If your Country is supporting the implementation of specific WASH climate-resilient interventions or is conducting (or planning to conduct) climate risk assessments for WASH can you please describe very briefly what those interventions or assessments consist of?

- MAR, raised platforms, assessing flood and storm risk when siting WASH infrastructure
- Government of Pakistan implementing the WASH (mainly water component like drilling of borehole) in line with DRR model in flood and draught prone areas
- There is a need for Climate Risk Assessment for WASH. Previously MoCC conducted Environment and Health that includes WASH as one of the key pillars. but a detailed assessment is desirable. The current WASH Sector Plan are largely driven with WASH resilience infrastructure but not widely linked with Climate Change Agenda.
- Mapping of water resources at localized levels, however nothing at overall country level.
- Clean Green Pakistan Movement
- Clean & Green cities Index is being developed using MICS data for WASH
- A study on effect of climate change in water has been conducted and learnings from it are anticipated to be incorporated into the WASH programmes
- Ground level interventions that promote ground water recharge through roof rain water harvesting and promoting Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR), advocate with local authorities to promote MAR at household levels.
- One study on Impact of Climate Change on WASH was carried out in 2017. This is helpful for Nepal to understand the context and take appropriate actions recommended by the study.
- Currently no practical steps in the sector of water and sanitation have been taken, at least at the provincial level, however there is an increased awareness and talk about WASH climate resilience,
- NAP has done risk assessment for water only.
- NAP has conducted risk assessment for Water only.
- NAP as conducted risk assessment for water
- NAP has conducted an assessment, but focusing only on water
- Durable solutions for water supply & raised latrines

QUESTION 3:

What are the major difficulties for your country (and/or Country Office) in implementing the WASH Climate Resilience Framework (e.g. lack of knowledge, capacity in WASH climate resilience, lack of resources, etc.)?

- Lack of Resources can be the prominent reason
- Sometimes loopholes in regulatory systems and lack of accountability exist there which might pave the way for corruption. Governance challenges as far as climate finance is concerned includes the capacity to control, low institutional capacity to ensure accountability, and misuse of funds. In the absence of a properly functioning local government, and inadequate local level planning mechanism, the role of local bodies in the development process is very limited. Insufficient capacity to plan and manage development projects continues to be a major challenge to improve aid effectiveness. Lack of overall capacity development plan, donor support is often very narrowly focused on project-

based, fragmented capacity development initiatives with little impact on overall capacity development

- Time and human resources, competing priorities.
- Ministry of Climate Change has developed the climate change strategy/policy. But implementation has not rolled out at scale because of capacity and funding constraint mainly around WASH intervention
- National commitment exists as Clean Green Pakistan pays greater emphasis on WASH. However, there is lack of any national strategic document in addition to appropriate capacity assessment and desirable level of financing.
- lack of resources
- lack of capacity and resources.
- Lack of knowledge, lack of capacity and resources
- Insufficient knowledge and capacity at UNICEF level as well as in partners civil societies,
- Lack of resources with Govt counter part
- lack of capacity in WASH climate resilience
- Capacity on understanding WASH climate resilience is limited
- In terms of the government perspective, my observations are the lack of political will, awareness within the decision makers /parliamentarians and limited technical capacity of the government line agencies (probably that is one of the reasons, that the line agencies seem reluctant to push the climate agenda)
- Lack of awareness, knowledge and resources
- Lack of knowledge, capacity, and resources in implementing WASH Climate resilient framework.
- Lack of knowledge as we are hearing the framework for the first time.
- Lack of policy, capacity and recourses.
- Both lack of knowledge and capacity

QUESTION 4

In relation to the implementation of the Framework and supporting WASH climate resilience in general what are your major areas of interest?

- Using environment friendly technologies to provide adequate water to the rural communities. Drinking, as well as irrigation has become a major challenge in Bhutan due to drying up of water sources in many places.
- to gather knowledge on WASH and will be trying to implement in the respective field if possible
- what does UNICEF's role look like in IWRM? how to adapt WSPs to be climate resilient.
- Establishing the climate resilient WASH programming and integrating with other sector like nutrition and health in child prospective
- How to develop improved solution and monitor the WASH resilience for Climate Change.
- linking climate resilience with development plans and processes.
- Disaster Risk Reduction

-
- Climate resilient sustainable infrastructure and services Integrating climate resilient options in policies and strategies
 - Sustainability of water scheme in the climate change context - how to promote UNICEF WASH programme incorporating integrated (micro)watershed management - minimize culture of artificial reporting quoting that what we have doing now is contributing to CC, rather than saying that we have inadequate knowledge, resources and innovation and hence need further support
 - Advocacy, enforcement of bylaws and formation at local levels to promote WASH climate resilience, Integrated water resource management, modified water safety plans,
 - Monitoring actions are results on climate resilient WASH
 - Understanding of tools to advocate the WASH climate Resilience agenda - Technical country specific options - How to engage with people/ experts globally /regionally to learn best practices, and how to adopt those to the context of our environment
 - Interested in the assessment of the current state and also the adoption and development of indicators for WASH and climate change.
 - On the knowledge of climate change and WASH. And the indicators for the type of data to be collected.
 - we need to better understand the problem that are related to wash and climate change. The major thematic area for wash that would like to learn.
 - We need to better understand the problem that are related to WASH and climate change. The major thematic area for WASH that I would like to learn more is on sanitation and hygiene.
 - All areas of the framework.
 - Specialized Areas where climate funding can be sought and possible funding sources

QUESTION 5

Please explain in a few words what you expect from the WASH Climate Resilient training workshop.

- Firstly, connecting the Country Water Partnerships with UNICEF for better cooperation and coordination of WASH activities.
- To learn more on water and sanitation programs in order to implement in the respective contexts
- partnership modalities for accessing climate finance; good examples from other countries; is there potential for multi-country programmes?
- Participants will be able to develop the country specific business plan and proposal to attract the climate change fund
- Developing a better understanding of climate resilience WASH implementation framework and approaches.
- I would like to strengthen my understanding of the best practices from similar countries and the policy direction to enable me to support the government of Pakistan accordingly to help build climate resilient initiatives.
- How to integrate WASH and Climate Change while developing proposal for GCF
- Understand climate resilience framework and learn about climate financing
- To have a good suggestion/guidance to deal with above said issues.

-
- to learn about financing part of WASH climate resilience, orientation for conceptualizing and proposal writing on WASH climate resilience, development approaches for WASH climate resilience programmes
 - Understand how to address the risk associated with climate change and monitor progress to achieve SDG agenda
 - Increased understanding of the points mentioned under question # 4 Interact with regional colleagues and learn from their experiences, in the thematic area of the strategic framework.
 - Learn extensively on the relation of climate change and WASH. Also, on the thematic area of the strategic framework.
 - Will be learning extensively on the relations of WASH and climate change and also on the thematic area of the strategic framework
 - Clear understanding of the Strategic framework (WASH climate resilient development). And come up with doable action plan for the country.
 - To get familiar with the framework. - gain the knowledge about WASH climate resilient policies and practices.
 - climate financing options in WASH based on WASH Climate resilient Framework

ANNEX 4 ACCREDITED ENTITIES TO GCF AND ON-GOING PROJECTS

Country	NDA	Project						
		Partners/Project Owners	Project Number	Name		Date Published/Last Updated	Status	
Afghanistan	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (NEPA)	WMO		Enhancing Climate Resilience in the Third Pole		<u>22-Nov-16</u>	Proposal	Concept Note
		ADB		Solar Plus Diversified Low-Carbon Systems to Improve Energy Supply and Climate Resilience		<u>20-Jun-16</u>	Proposal	Concept Note
				-		-		
Bangladesh	ECONOMIC RELATIONS DIVISION (ERD), MINISTRY OF FINANCE	IBRB, IDA, World Bank	FP070	Global Clean Cooking Program – Bangladesh	Mitigation & Adaptation	27-Jan-18	Approved	Project
		UNDP	FP069	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	Adaptation	1-Feb-19	Approved	Project

		KFW	FP004	Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming in Bangladesh	Adaptation	4-Jan-19	Approved	Project
Bhutan	GROSS NATIONAL HAPPINESS COMMISSION (GNHC)	WWF	FP051	Bhutan for Life	Mitigation & Adaptation	1-Apr-19	Approved	Project
		FAO		Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Sources in Bhutan		22-Jan-18	Proposal	Concept Note
		UNDP		Enhancing Climate Resilient Agriculture and Food Security in Bhutan		28-Jan-17	Proposal	Concept Note
		WMO		Enhancing Climate Resilience in the Third Pole		22-Nov-16	Proposal	Concept Note
				-				
India	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE	UNDP	FP084	Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities	Mitigation & Adaptation	8-Feb-19	Approved	Project
		NABARD	FP081	Line of Credit for Solar rooftop segment for Commercial, Industrial and Residential Housing sectors	Mitigation	1-Apr-19	Approved	Project

		NABARD	FP045	Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha	Adaptation	21-Nov-18	Approved	Project
		UNOPS		Sanitation and Hygiene for Communities Vulnerable to Climate Change		24-Feb-17	Proposal	Concept Note
		UNDP		Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities		1-Dec-16	Proposal	Concept Note
		NABARD		Increasing climatic resilience of urban water management system of Hyderabad		1-Dec-16	Proposal	Concept Note
		NABARD		Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of vulnerable Communities in coastal areas of India through Integrated Mangroves Management and Promotion of Sustainable Livelihood Systems		31-Jul-16	Proposal	Concept Note
Maldives	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	UNDP	FP008	Support of Vulnerable Communities in Maldives to Manage Climate Change-Induced Water Shortages	Adaptation	4-Jan-19	Approved	Project
		JICA		Building Climate Resilient Safer Islands in Maldives		5-Sep-18	Proposal	Concept Note

		WMO		Toward Risk-Aware and Climate-resilient communities (TRACT)		19-Feb-18	Proposal	Concept Note
Nepal	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION COORDINATION DIVISION, MINISTRY OF FINANCE	WWF		Resilient sub-watersheds generating mitigation co-benefits in the West Seti Basin		5-Feb-18	Proposal	Concept Note
		IUCN		Improving climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in the Gandaki River Basin Nepal		25-Feb-18	Proposal	Concept Note
		UNDP		Protecting livelihoods and assets at risk from climate change induced flooding in glacial river basins of Nepal		14-Feb-18	Proposal	Concept Note
		UNOPS		UNOPS - Sanitation and Hygiene for Communities Vulnerable to Climate Change		24-Feb-17	Proposal	Concept Note
		WMO		Enhancing Climate Resilience in the Third Pole		22-Nov-16	Proposal	Concept Note

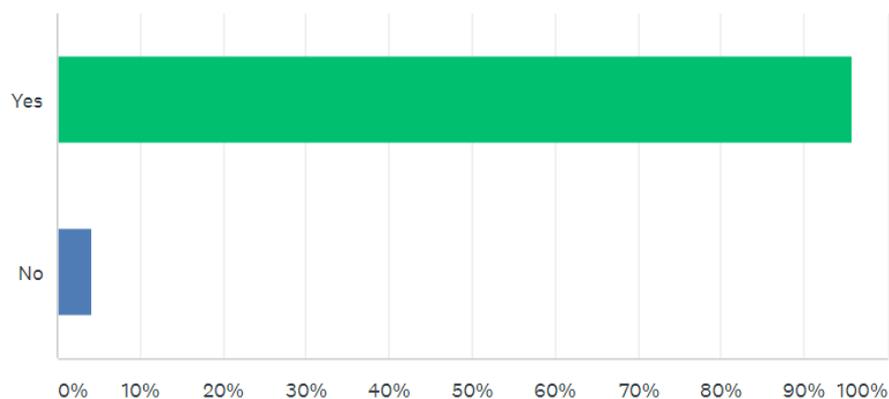
Pakistan	MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE	ADB	FP085	Green BRT Karachi	Mitigation	8-Feb-19	Approved	Project
		UNDP	FP018	Scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) risk reduction in Northern Pakistan	Adaptation	16-Jul	Approved	Project
				Pakistan Country Programme		1-Jul-17		Country Program
		IUCN		Development of Climate Change Resilient Natural Resource Base to Support Livelihoods of Vulnerable Communities in Upland Watersheds		8-Aug-18	Proposal	Concept Note
		FAO		Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Climate-Smart Water Management		15-Feb-18	Proposal	Concept Note
		UNOPS		UNOPS - Sanitation and Hygiene for Communities Vulnerable to Climate Change		24-Feb-17	Proposal	Concept Note
Sri Lanka	MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT	UNDP	FP017	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Dry Zone to climate variability and extreme events through an integrated approach to water management	Adaptation	16-Jul-18	Approved	Project

		UNDP		National REDD+ Investment Framework and Action Plan (NRIFAP)		14-Sep-16	Proposal	Concept Note
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ANNEX 5 END OF TRAINING SURVEY

QUESTION 1:

Were your learning objectives met?



Responses:

- Yes: 34
- No: 2

Comments:

- Need to learn more on innovative financing.
- The climate change funding session was a bit confusing, needs more time and clearer guidance.
- I was expecting more on financing rather than about what is WASH and DRR.
- Concepts were made clear
- Confusion on vulnerability assessment.
- This is first training for me.

QUESTION 2:

Please write two things you appreciate most from the training.

- Participatory approach Exchanges via group works
- WASH and Climate Financing
- Appraising and prioritizing options for climate resilient WASH. WASH and climate financing; first time introduced to climate financing landscape
- Climate financing and group works on risk analysis
- That it was a multi stakeholders' workshop, government and DRR etc. 2) Funding/ Proposals related information
- CC Framework. Financing sessions
- 1) Links climate resilience with WASH. 2) hazard analysis
- Climate WASH resilient with Adaptation and Climate WASH Proposal preparation
- Experience sharing from other countries, new tool (excel sheet) to assess risks.
- Tools of risk assessment, options and monitoring. Hands on training around those tools are great and good learning. Different types of funding and UNICEF position in terms of accreditation

- Detailed sessions on the climate resilience WASH framework, unpacking the stages and the briefing notes, with practical exercises in country groups 2. Full day on climate financing
- Interactive sessions
- It is very informative. Sharing experiences
- Strategic tools learning. Networking
- Very focused and climate change issues are clearly articulated and we have come to know about the WASH relationship with that of CC
- Learning about multi-lateral climate fund and Climate Framework and key concepts
- Appraising the options and climate financing
- Country presentations. Financing
- Good Management. Good Presenter
- Lot of interactions. Learning by doing
- Hands on session with the framework. Introduction and exposure to various climate schemes.
- Assessment tools and climate financing.
- CC and WASH links explained
- Delivering solutions and climate financing
- Climate financing, Climate resilience WASH
- The CC framework and Financing
- 1) Learnings about CC framework 2) knowing about available fund under climate change
- Informative. Networking
- 1) The excel based tool. 2) Country presentations
- Nothing
- Climate financing. Risk assessment
- Framework and components on WASH climate resilience
- Climate finance awareness. Other country experience sharing
- Climate information. Financing information

QUESTION 3:

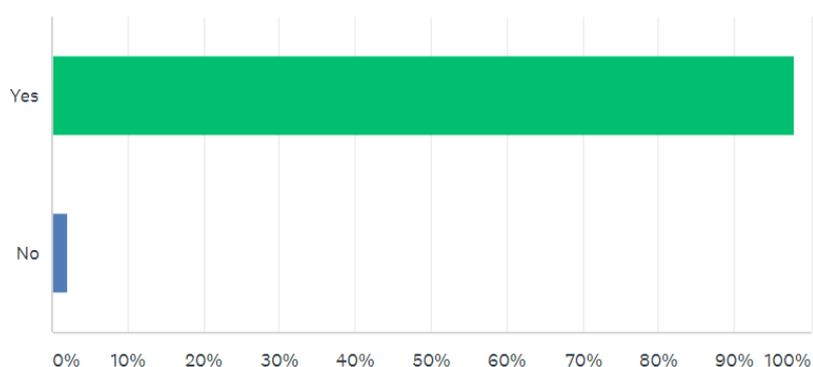
Please tell us the 2 sessions that you did like least.

- Can't decide
- None
- all sessions were helpful
- The strategic framework for wash climate resilience UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM
- Networking and team building Understand the workshop rationale objectives and expected results. Learn about GCF and WASH and practice how to strengthen concept proposals.
- Risk assessment for WASH
- Not much
- Climate impact on WASH Sector, WASH-Climate financing.
- Climate financing, appraising solutions
- Some presentation was full of text and not readable GWP presentation was not much attractive and least interesting
- 1. The presentations from countries were too rushed and difficult at end of the day. A market place perhaps would have been a better / more interactive method? 2. It would have been good to have clearer how to bring in the climate data into the risk assessment part, this did only become clear after bilateral follow up outside the session. Also, it would have been better to ask countries to look at existing assessments (for example UNICEF has EPP, GRIP, etc.)
- Too much time on assessment toolkit. There was no need for it.
- climate financing

- Project financing WASH Strategy
- All the sessions were good
- hazard identification and risk assessment
- Concerned about "another" risk analysis...UNICEF has many already...and many agencies and gvt have their own...and multi more... heavy burden
- Climate Financing Country Presentation
- Identification of risk. Financing session
- Group exercise on the framework due to lack of time. So basically, the lack of time.
- Too much loaded with presentation and fast speaking.
- more case studies and UNICEF wash on emergencies
- Vulnerability assessment and applying climate lens
- ALL ARE INTERESTING
- Monitoring and evaluation for climate resilient WASH
- 1) presentations about accessing climate fund was lengthy.
- Risk assessment. Appraising options
- none
- Except climate financing- all
- Manila presentation GCF presentation
- Finance and climate finance
- All sessions were great - but need more details and clarification for Non-WASH people to follow the pace of session delivery
- None

QUESTION 4

Did the group exercises allow you to learn further about the subject? Please share your comments.



Responses:

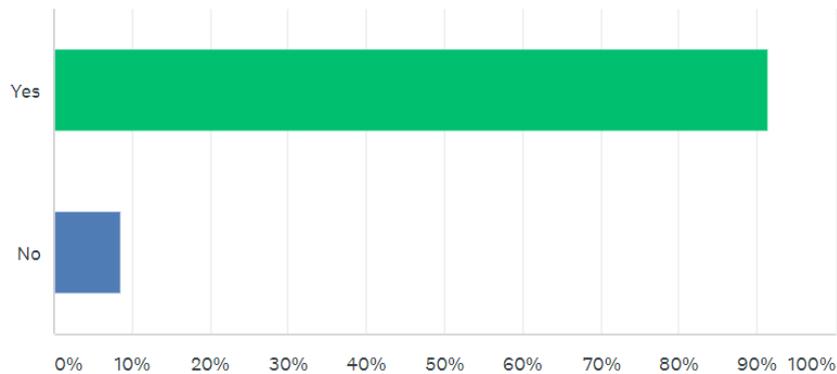
- Yes: 35
- No: 1

Comments:

-
- Need to learn more on innovative financing. I found it very interesting and important to further collaboration.
 - group exercises gave us an opportunity to discuss, learn and practice the tools
 - time should be increased and at least one of the exercise should be completed and discussed
 - Group work which u was involve was very useful on water quality & quality design if infrastructure
 - Learning by doing was great.
 - We got the chance of argumentation, debating and finally come to the conclusion with a consensus basis
 - The combination of country groups and mixed group was helpful for reflection and learning
 - some group exercises were great. a few like assessments were confusing
 - Need to practice
 - Need more time for group work to internalize.
 - No presentation on group exercise, so does not sound appropriate
 - To some extent as the given time was very short
 - More time required

QUESTION 5

Were the facilitators clear delivering the contents?



Responses:

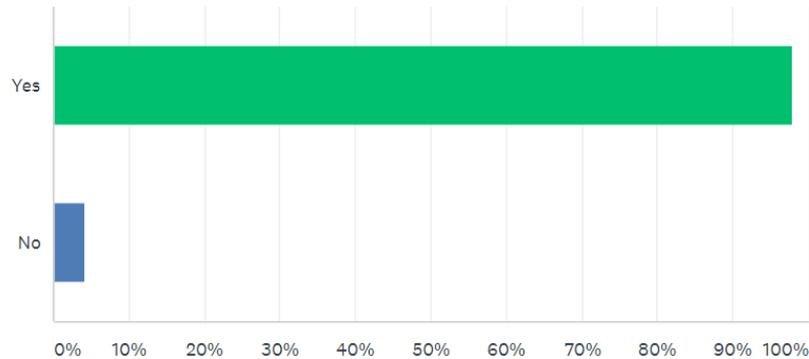
- Yes: 32
- No: 4

Comments:

- They were well prepared and interactive
- Absolutely
- Presentation could have been more clear
- Both facilitators are good and deliver the message very clearly
- Some more clear than others. It was sometimes difficult to understand the facilitator during the climate financing session.
- They were confused themselves
- Very clear
- presentation should be printed as some presentations were not readable
- Need improvements.
- Moderate as Fiona and Jose were so fast speakers
- Sometimes confusing
- Can improve on listening to comments

QUESTION 6

After the training, do you feel empowered to take action towards the implementation (or further implementation) of the WASH Climate Resilience Framework in your country? Please share comments.



Responses:

- Yes: 34
- No: 2

Comments:

- Yes, it stimulated me to introduce this framework with other entities of my country.
- of course, further in-depth knowledge and discussion is required at the country level, this training gave me confidence to examine WASH program from CC lens
- Only partially. Need to dig deeper.
- will look at the existing projects from climate lens, explore more government schemes and see the cc part of that
- We will try to incorporate whatever is lagging in regard to climate resilience on WASH
- To some extent but this very new to me. Need some more to feel empowered.
- Will have further discussions with government to see the gaps in present policy and see if UNICEF fill the gaps
- Feel more empowered, but will need more guidance from ROSA and HQ to take it forward. Also, it will help to flag the importance of the framework and the funding opportunities to senior management at the country office level. I feel there is less interest there to take it forward, and since it's new for us and requires investment in relationships with new stakeholders (including discussions with MoEFCC and UNDP) this may need senior engagement and priority
- That is based on the last presentation of Reis
- We have an exposure of some issues which we may apply in our respective fields
- I have clear follow up actions to work with government counterparts to access funding through bringing climate change perspective to WASH
- A stakeholder meeting for identifying options and defining a framework
- Clear maybe for WASH but where is link to other sectors
- We can talk to different partners from govt and agencies
- With support from regional and HQ support
- Still needs evidence-based clarity
- But continuation support and guidance would be required from ROSA and HQ

-
- I will share my learnings with colleagues and jointly integrated in the ongoing programs
 - Somewhat
 - I certainly require more understanding on the topic. So please continue to share more reports, documents, lessons learned etc.

QUESTION 7

Please share any other comments you have here

- The conceptual clarity was missing and not focused.
- I found this training as a knowledge sharing and learning platform.
- This training was an excellent opportunity for us to learn and share our experiences; however further follow up and support will be certainly required
- Climate financing was bit tilted towards UNICEF. As a government employee we were bit left out.
- None
- Thank you very much it was a very resourceful orientation cum training
- More workshops & seminars are to be conducted to integrate relevant organizations similar to thus
- Suggesting to organize a country level CC workshop with all concerns departments, so that we can plan and implement in better coordinated way.
- Before using excel sheet, participants could have done their tasks on flip chart
- Time management was bit challenging but facilitator try their best to make the session very interactive and interesting.
- I think for next time you should concentrate more on climate change. We are already WASH and DRR experts. We know how things work. But the thing missing is lack of knowledge on how to develop the nexus of climate change.
- Share these experiences with the other sectors
- What is the next step after this training?
- Highly informative sessions
- Time management of session needs to be improved instead of cutting time on breaks
- time management was not great
- Pls let this be not another silo... integrate with other areas of work in wash... with other sectors...DRR...etc
- Well Organized Workshop keep these workshops in future for capacity development
- Challenge in India is to connect with state Govt and UNICEF for further linkages. Need state specific small meeting with government and UNICEF. UNICEF to lead this
- Just a suggestion to have such events for a longer period.
- Should be separate group or workshop while discussing UNICEF internal and external.
- Group exercise needs more time for clarity
- Need to have follow up at co and regional levels
- Trainers were running while the trainees just walking
- It was useful and relevant.
- Sessions on climate financing needed to be more hands on
- This is systematic way of generating and sharing knowledge. Was very helpful.
- Pls. Complete the ranking criteria first and conduct such trainings later.
- Too short
- None

-
- Group work handouts were not specifically 'guidance for group work'. Rather those were guidance for the 'facilitators' to conduct group work. So it was bit confusing.

QUESTION 8

What recommendations would you suggest to make this training better and more effective?

- Specificity. Objective and delivery methodologies and conceptual clarity to be on line.
- It would be good if a complete demo with an example on how to apply the framework could be shared.
- This was excellently designed and delivered.
- Neutral presentations
- The PowerPoint presentations could have been with bigger text
- more time for discussions
- Integration of climate resilience with WASH in water flagship program
- Reduce long lecture method, instead to make those sessions more participatory and country experience oriented.
- Before using excel you should use pen-paper to have better participation of the participants
- Add one session on innovative way of implementing climate resilient WASH programming
- it was very focused on UNICEF audience, and we could have had better opportunity to learn from the gov't participants. Also, in the invitation it was not so clear that gov't could be invited and what their role / added value could be.
- Hire professional trainers. I understand that people presenting had knowledge but giving a training is different skill. it is very important that the objective of the training is achieved and it should be focused. Too many topics and objectives confuse things.
- It is better to involve health sector also
- More relevant examples for each country Resource person if more, it would be not monotonous
- It should be related to the respective fields of the participants so that they can contribute much
- Review of technical briefs should be minimized in agenda
- better presentations group work on papers rather excel sheets involve participants in presenting group work
- See above
- Please reduce the timing of Workshop Give the time to participants to provide maximum input
- Role play and case studies.
- Relating all the sessions with real examples and have a group session for the proposal part as well.
- Make it internal or extend only. Do not mix UNICEF internal with got or non gov't.
- Sharing key issues in advance and give more time for discussion and collect country realities
- More interactions
- Refresher would be required
- it would be good to provide more time for practice.
- More interactive sessions are required. More field experience needs to be used
- Bring in views of Dep Reps and Chiefs from the countries for better programming
- The facilitators need to undergo MToT first. The fonts in the slides must be visible even fir the back benchers.
- More examples from region
- To allow time to present the group work
- Training should be more interactive, generate more discussions, experience sharing.