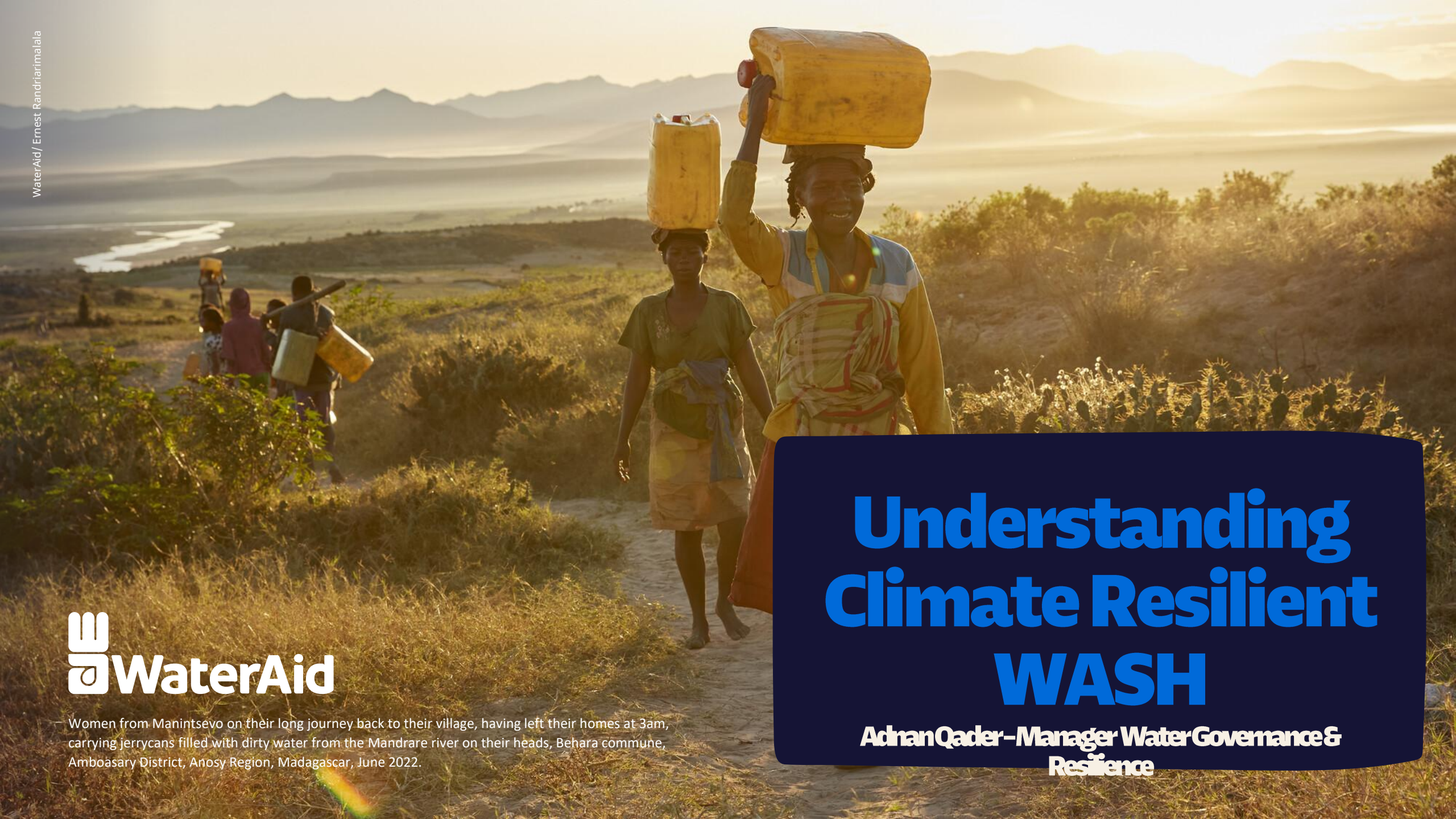


WaterAid/ Ernest Randriarimalala

Understanding Climate Resilient WASH

Adnan Qader – Manager Water Governance & Resilience

WaterAid

Women from Manintsevo on their long journey back to their village, having left their homes at 3am, carrying jerrycans filled with dirty water from the Mandrare river on their heads, Behara commune, Amboasary District, Anosy Region, Madagascar, June 2022.

Content

1. Background
2. What is Joint Monitoring Programme Ladder
3. How is climate change impacting WASH
4. What is Resilience and CR-WASH
5. Question and Answer

WaterAid

The Climate Crisis on Water

- **2.2 billion** people lack safe water globally **3.4 billion lack safe sanitation**
- **~2/3 of the global population** experiences severe water scarcity at least 1 month/year
- Shallow water sources, such as hand dug wells, can dry up completely and people, usually women and girls, have to walk further for water.
- Worldwide**, 7 in 10 women** and adolescent girls are responsible for collecting water, spending **200 million hours** every day collecting water.
- Floods destroy sanitation systems, contaminating water sources and the surrounding communities with human waste.
- Healthcare centers are overwhelmed as the impact of the above takes its toil on peoples' health.

(L-R) Sisters, Merifa, 15, and Fanny, 13, collecting clean water, M'doko, Malawi. June 2024.

WaterAid

Understanding WASH accessibility and services

WaterAid

What is JMP?

- The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)—usually called **JMP**—is the **main global system for tracking access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)**.
  - What JMP does: Defines standard global indicators (e.g., “basic”, “safely managed”)
  - Defines standard global indicators by collecting data from household surveys and national statistics
- ***Access*** *refers to whether people can* ***reach and use*** *water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.* ***Universal everyone, everywhere has access to a basic level of a service without barriers****.*
- ***Service*** *refers to the* ***level and quality of WASH provision*** *people receive.*
- ***Improved drinking water sources*** *are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water*
- ***Improved sanitation*** *facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines), and composting toilets*

WaterAid

What are the criteria of JMP or JMP Ladder

Service Ladder for Drinking Water	Service ladder for sanitation
Safely managed (highest level) **Improved source** **Located on premises** **Available when needed** **Free from contamination**	**Safely managed (highest level)** **Improved facility** **Not shared** **Excreta are safely disposed in situ OR transported and treated off-site**
Basic: Improved source Collection time ≤ 30 minutes round trip	Basic: Improved facility , Not shared
Limited: Improved source Collection time > 30 minutes	Limited : Improved facility Shared between households
Unimproved i.e. Unprotected wells or springs	Unimproved : Pit latrines without slab, Hanging latrines , Bucket latrines
Surface water (lowest) Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals	Open defecation (lowest) No facility (fields, bushes, water bodies)

Can you identify communities with limited or unimproved facilities in Canada?

WaterAid

So, is creating safely managed systems enough?

Climate impacts are changing this reality

WaterAid

Climate impacts

Destroyed latrine

Cloudburst that are disrupting entire systems

Damages sanitation infrastructures, Ontario flood

NEWS JUN 29, 2017 – 1:00 PM EDT

Nunavut community faces third summer of contaminated drinking water

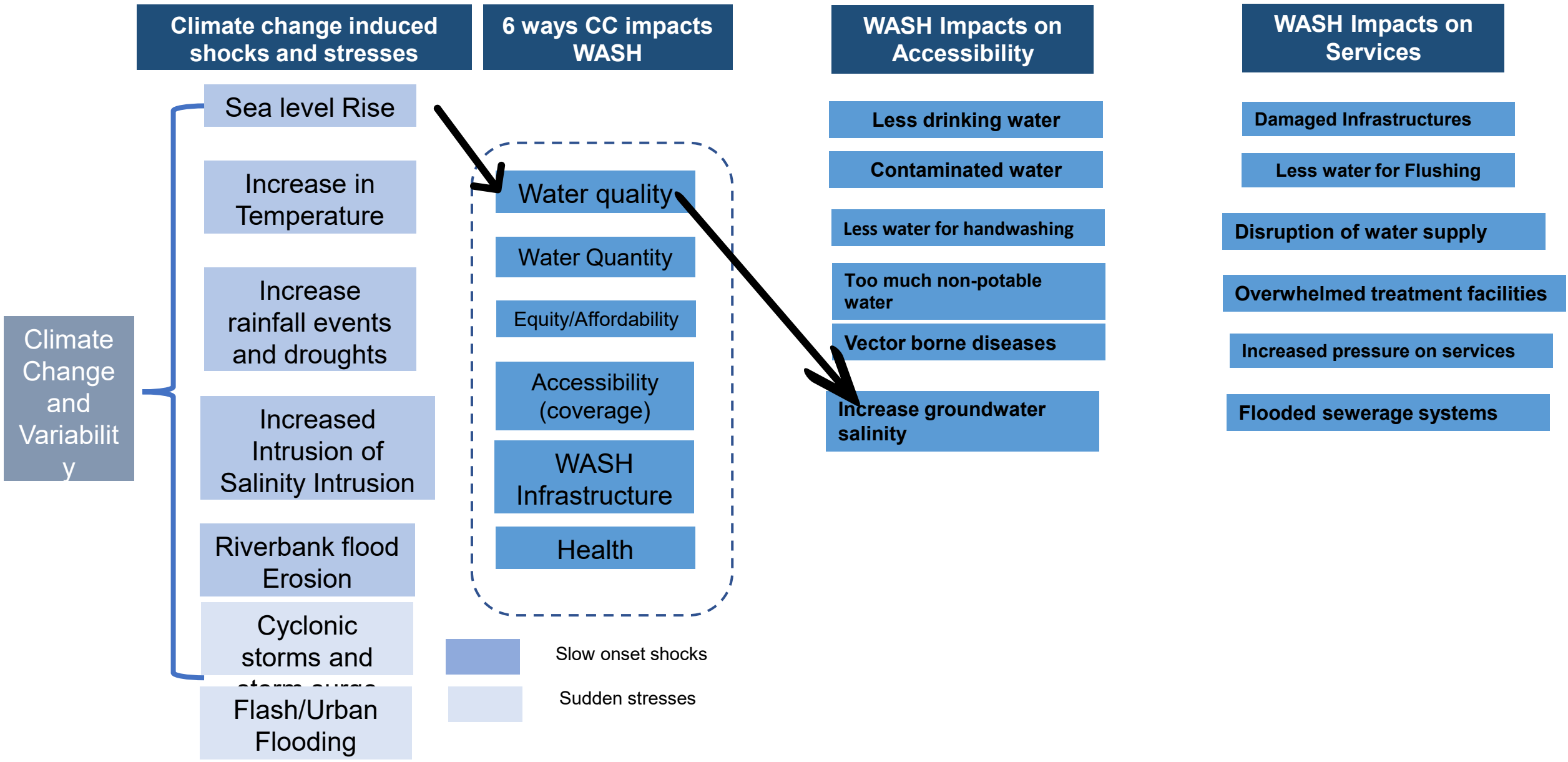
While another Nunavut community detects odour in its water

By SARAH ROGERS

There is a >99% chance that 2026 will be hotter than any year on record prior to 2023.

WaterAid

How does climate change impact WASH?



Story of Reshma

Reshma is from the coastal belt of Bangladesh
The coastal belt is seeing more frequent and intense cyclones
Resham is visually impaired

So what is climate resilience and CR-WASH?

WaterAid

WaterAid's Climate objectives:
Mainstream climate resilient WASH into adaptation efforts

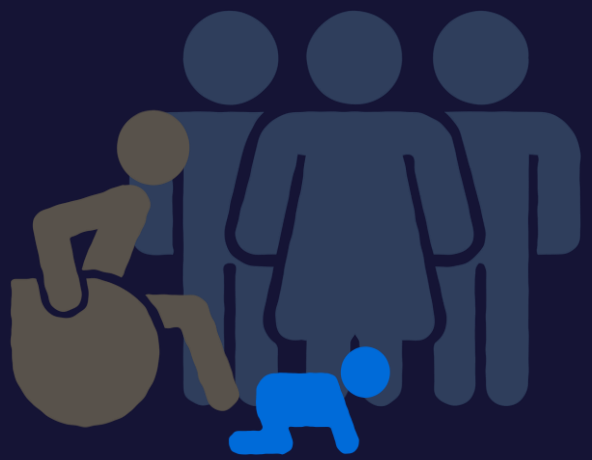
Enhance communities' resilience against climate change through access to WASH.

Ensure WASH services are Climate Resilient.

WaterAid

Animated slide show

Climate Resilience through WASH



weak

strong

Climate Resilience

WaterAid

What is Climate Resilience and CR WASH

- **Climate resilience (IPCC framing)**
- The ability of systems to **anticipate, absorb, adapt, and recover** from climate hazards while maintaining function.
- Definition from **Sanitation Water for All**

DEFINITION:

Climate-Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services anticipate, respond to, cope with, recover from, adapt to or transform based on climate-related events, trends and disturbances, all while striving to achieve and maintain universal and equitable access to safely managed services, even in the face of an unstable and uncertain climate, where possible and appropriate, minimising emissions, and paying special attention to the most exposed vulnerable groups.

WaterAid

Why it matters?

Leader ship + Climate Proofing WASH technology = Water Business:

(Water Entrepreneurship for Women's Empowerment)

Community Empowerment – self reliant

WE-WE APPROACH HELPS COMMUNITIES TO ACCESS CLEAN, SAFE, AND AFFORDABLE WATER IN CLIMATE-STRESSED AREAS.

HOW?

The WE-WE approach is appropriate for areas where there is no alternative freshwater availability. The situation is worst in the climate change affected areas, causing more water crisis where women bear the brunt of it. Following is a summarised process by which we set up the WE-WE approach in an area:

1 Screening

WaterAid screens existing women groups or form groups consisting of women members having strong business interest.

2 Construct

WaterAid bear capital costs for building RO plants and provide technical support to the group(s) including developing of leadership qualities and fostering mutual trust.

3 Enterprise

Start-up funding provided for operations for O&M and women group(s) recovers the investment through water sales and profit.

Realising sustainable profits

On average, the RO plants operated under the WE-WE approach generated a collective income of USD $1,023 and turned a profit of 38% in 10 months.

WaterAid

Change starts with water

WaterAid