

# Session 3 Practical tools

Climate change response for inclusive WASH (CCRIW) – ISF-UTS and Plan International, Jeremy Kohlitz and Wahyu

WaterAid Australia example, Tanvi Oza

Small group discussion

# Climate change response for inclusive WASH (CCRIW)

<https://waterforwomen.uts.edu.au/climate-change-response/>

# Background

CCRIW was a WfW research-practice project that ran 2018 – 2021.

- In partnership between UTS, Plan International Indonesia, Plan International Australia, WaterAid Timor-Leste, WaterAid Australia
- Aimed to support CSOs to assess climate impacts on inclusive WASH at a community level
- Co-developed community-based activities by a team of CSO field staff and researchers



Men's group doing community mapping exercise in Indonesia.  
Credit: Jeremy Kohlitz (UTS)

# CCRIW outputs

## Plan International Indonesia Guidance Note

Rural sanitation focused



## WaterAid Timor-Leste Guidance Note

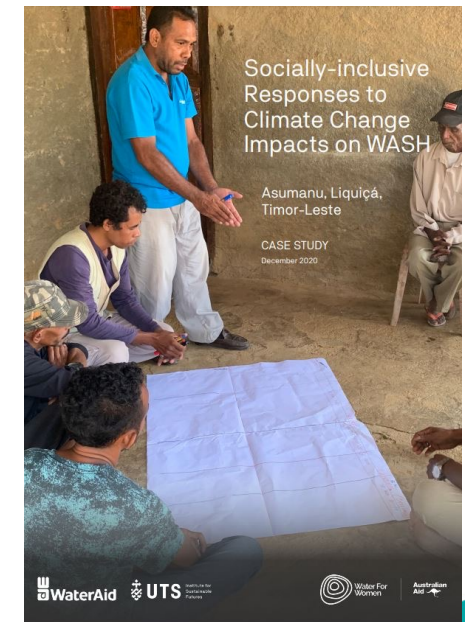
Rural water focused



## Climate and rural sanitation case study



## Climate and rural water case study





# Overview of guidance note activities

- Draw on participatory rural appraisal techniques
- Emphasise lived experiences and local knowledge of community members
- Lift up gender and social inclusion dimensions of climate resilience/vulnerability
- Assessments are community-based and involve substantive community participation



Inspection of latrine accessibility in Indonesia. Credit: Jeremy Kohlitz

# Guidance note content

- Step-by-step instructions on facilitating activities
- Estimated time for each step
- Facilitation tips
- Instructions for analysing and using the results
- Created to fit the Plan Indonesia / WaterAid Timor-Leste WASH programs, but generic enough for use elsewhere

## Steps for facilitating the activity

### 1 Step 1: Introduction (10 minutes)

- Explain that this activity will be done so that the community and facilitators can see how very hot and dry weather and very rainy weather affects the community.
- Explain that it is important for the community to think about how the climate affects them because it can create problems for the water system.
- Tell the community that everyone – women, men, children, elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women – is affected differently when it is very hot or very rainy. If they identify the problems that people face, it will help them to prepare solutions.

### 2 Step 2: Prepare the community participants for the activity (5 minutes)

- Explain to the community that they will be divided into a women's group and a men's group. Both groups will do the same activity separately, and then share and discuss their results with each other.
- Divide the community participants into a women's group and a men's group and try to keep groups to 15 people or fewer, depending on the availability of facilitators. Move each group into a place where they will have enough space to work and not interfere with each other.

#### »» Facilitation tip

It is best practice to make sure discussion groups are not larger than 15 people so that everyone can contribute their ideas. It is okay to make exceptions if participants prefer not to break into smaller groups or you may not have time to facilitate multiple small group discussions. But try your best to work with smaller groups!





# Who does, who decides?

Builds on existing WaterAid Timor-Leste activity to consider how extreme weather affects household WASH roles and responsibilities

- Women's and men's groups separately consider who in their family normally carries out household and community WASH activities
- They then consider if and how these responsibilities change when the weather is very hot and dry or very wet
- Women's and men's groups are brought together to share perspectives on WASH workloads and discuss changes they would like to see



Women's group participating in Who Does, Who Decides? activity in Timor-Leste.  
Credit: Jeremy Kohlitz



# Plan International Indonesia's experience in trialing the CCRIW Guidance

- [CRIW Presentation - Plan \(Silvia\).mp4](#)

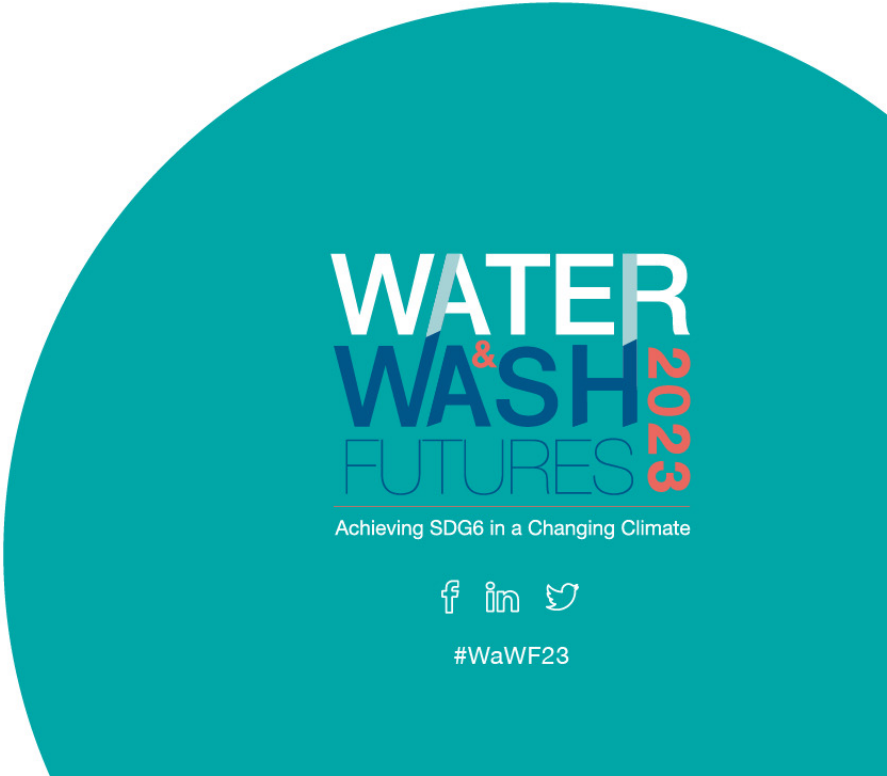
# A practical tool to assess the climate resilience of WASH programming

Tanvi Oza



WaterAid Australia

AUSTRALIA



# Background

- As a sector we are working towards defining what climate resilient WASH means
- Need robust tools to assess climate resilience of our programs and WASH services
- Need to increasingly consider the integrated nature of WASH with other sectors that are also impacted by climate change
- Shifting away from traditional service delivery models to more integrated systems strengthening approaches
- Increasing focus on climate change by governments and donors
- Climate financing considerations



# How does climate change affect WASH?

## CORE WASH IMPACTS

Rising global temperatures -> water sources dry up  
Unpredictable rain patterns -> reduced water source reliability  
Floods -> contaminated water  
Storm surges and cyclones -> damaged WASH infrastructure  
Sea level rise -> increased groundwater salinity

Effective climate resilient WASH can help reduce the indirect impacts of all these issues and more...



Health problems



Ecosystem degradation



Competing water demands



Food insecurity



Conflicts for water resources



Increased social inequity

## SUBSEQUENT INDIRECT IMPACTS

# Vulnerabilities exacerbate WASH related climate change impacts

- Gender and social inequality -> low access to WASH services, no safety net and limited inclusion in decision making
- Poor governance structures and limited multi-sectoral coordination -> no integrated approaches for water resource management and limited data sharing to inform planning
- Poor long term planning -> competing demands for water between sectors are often not considered – WASH is often deprioritised
- Existing environmental issues, unsustainable community practices and pollution -> exacerbate climate and WASH challenges



There is a strong need to understand what and where the vulnerabilities are and prioritise those areas

# Characteristics of climate resilient WASH services

- Adaptive and respond to long term climatic impacts
- Robust and able to bounce back from short term climate impacts
- Integrated and consider the entire ecosystem
- Inclusive to the needs of different groups
- Able to sustain themselves
- Can be built back better after a shock



Having access to reliable data that can inform adaptive planning is essential



# Definition of climate resilient WASH

*“Strong WASH systems, services, and behaviours that are ecosystem-aware and build community resilience, and can be appropriately restored or maintained to reduce vulnerabilities, despite slow onset or acute climate hazards”*

# Identifying key areas to consider in a framework

- Common challenges we see across our regional context

Lack of multi-sectoral coordination

Limited financing for WASH

**Institutional arrangements**

Limited catchment understanding and data

Lack of integrated ecosystem-based approaches

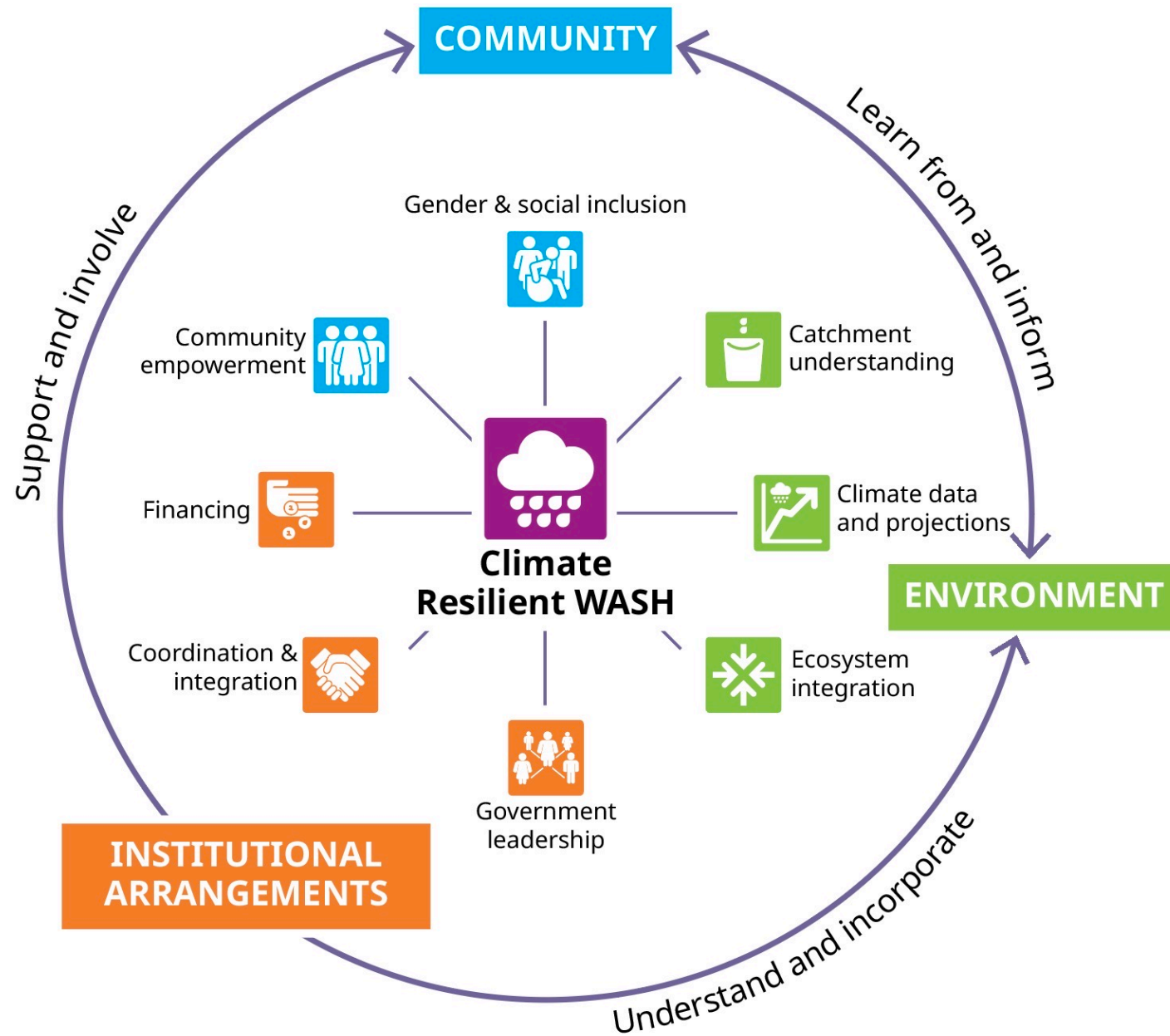
**Environmental considerations**

Gender and social inequality

Unsustainable environmental practices

**Social and community issues**

# A framework to address climate resilient WASH



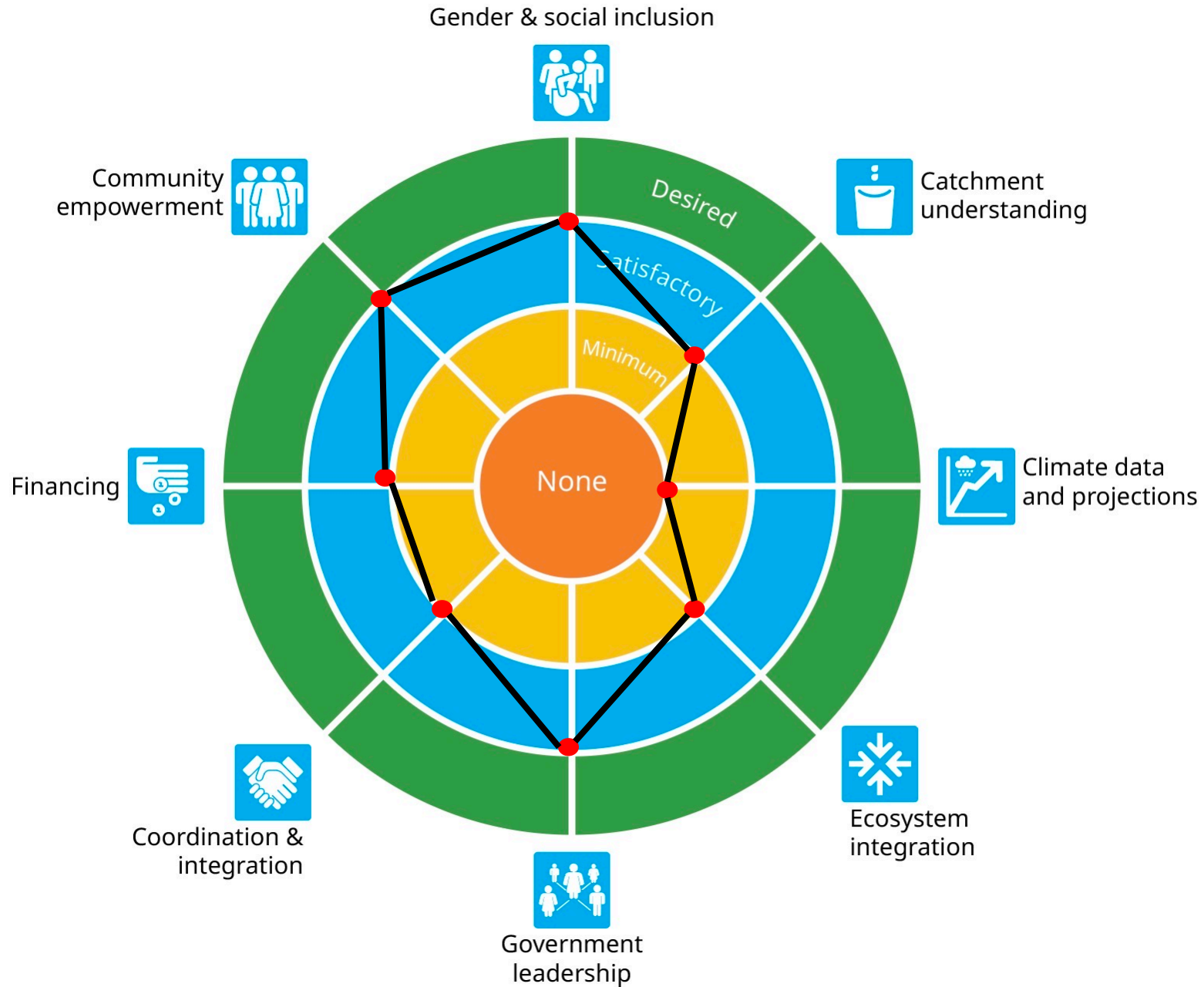




## A tool to address climate resilient WASH



# A tool to assess the climate resilience of WASH projects



# Prompting questions - Community

Category	Question
Gender and social inclusion	To what extent are gender and social inclusion principles, as well as data (or collection of data) on the effect of climate change on women, people with disabilities, elderly and other marginalised groups included in the project design and activities?
Community empowerment	To what extent is the community being empowered to take ownership of their WASH and water resource needs through capacity building and behaviour change efforts in the project design?

# Prompting questions - Environment

Category	Question
Catchment understanding	To what extent is building an understanding of the catchment included in the project design, including available water sources, demand, supply, infrastructure, and patterns in water levels throughout the year including extreme weather events?
Climate data & projections	To what extent are long term climate projections rainfall, temperature and sea level rise available in the region and considered in the project design?
Ecosystem integration	To what extent are environmental protection and ecosystem-based approaches integrated in the project e.g. consideration of carbon footprints, greenhouse gas reduction, pollution and waste management and incorporation of nature-based solutions?

# Prompting questions – Institutional arrangements

Category	Question
Government leadership	To what extent are relevant government authorities being empowered to take ownership of climate resilient WASH planning within the project design?
Coordination & integration	To what extent is strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration and consideration of competing demands across multiple water use sectors incorporated within the project design?
Financing	To what extent does the project design focus on understanding existing and mapping future financing needs for climate resilient WASH?



# Definitions for each rating

Category	Question	None	Minimum	Satisfactory	Desired
<b>Climate data and projections</b>	To what extent are long term climate projections rainfall, temperature and sea level rise available in the region and considered in the project design?	No attempt has been made to engage with relevant authorities to source data on climate change and rainfall	There has been an attempt made to engage with relevant authorities to source available climate data to understand local climate and rainfall characteristics that apply to the area	Basic climate data plus basic catchment-level water resources data is available and utilised in the project to inform activities, and contextualise long term project outcomes and recommendations	Climate change data plus projections are available in the region and have been used in the project to inform longer term WASH planning in the project outcomes.
<b>Catchment understanding</b>	To what extent is building an understanding of the catchment included in the project design, including available water sources, demand, supply, infrastructure, and patterns in water levels throughout the year including extreme weather events?	No attempt has been made to understand catchment characteristics, water sources/infrastructure and demand and supply for the project area	An attempt has been made to contact relevant authorities for information on water resources relevant to the project. This includes water supply and wastewater discharge information, relevant infrastructure, water quality information, and annual water availability patterns. Community level water source mapping has also been undertaken.	Catchment information including water source location, water quality, water supply and wastewater discharge information, and annual water availability patterns are available and used alongside local community knowledge to inform project activities and outcomes.	Climate projection data is available and applied to catchment water information and considered in long-term project outcomes and recommendations.
<b>Ecosystem integration</b>	To what extent are environmental protection and ecosystem-based approaches integrated in the project e.g. consideration of carbon footprints, greenhouse gas reduction, pollution and waste management and incorporation of nature-based solutions?	There has been no attempt made to understand the local natural environmental conditions, existing community practices, or assess the potential environmental impacts of project activities.	There is some level of understanding among implementation partners of the local natural environment, its condition and practices that harm environment, including any traditional knowledge. An Environmental Screening process has been undertaken for the project activities to ensure no harm is done to the environment.	Capacity building efforts have been integrated into the program design to build an awareness among all stakeholders around relevant natural resource and environmental considerations with respect to the project design and activities.	A comprehensive environmental assessment has been undertaken including exploring mitigation approaches such as low carbon technologies, waste management and nature based solutions
<b>Government leadership</b>	To what extent are relevant government authorities being empowered to take ownership of climate resilient WASH planning within the project design?	There is no engagement with government representatives from climate, WRM disaster or environmental departments for climate resilient WASH planning activities within the project design.	A workshop is held at the start of the project with government representatives from climate, WRM, disaster or environmental departments around climate resilient WASH planning	Ongoing capacity building efforts around climate resilient WASH planning and financing for government representatives from climate, WRM, disaster and environmental departments have been integrated within the project design.	Government representatives from climate, WRM, disaster and/or environmental departments incorporate climate resilient WASH planning considerations into existing urban planning models and policies
<b>Coordination &amp; integration</b>	To what extent is strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration and consideration of competing demands across multiple water use sectors incorporated within the project design?	There has been no attempt to understand the interactions and water use needs between different sectors that may impact the project including between local, sub-national and national level.	An inception workshop is held with government representatives from climate, WRM, disaster, environmental and other water use sectors to inform stakeholders around project design and objectives	Technical representatives from climate, WRM, disaster management, environmental and other relevant water use sectors are consulted on an ongoing basis throughout the project	Technical representatives from climate, WRM, disaster management, environmental and other relevant water use sectors are involved in all project activities and decision making including field visits.
<b>Financing</b>	To what extent does the project design focus on understanding existing and mapping future financing needs for climate resilient WASH?	There has been no financing allocated for a context-specific climate assessment within the project design or understanding current and future financing needs for climate resilient WASH	A context specific climate change assessment is incorporated into the project design to understand the impacts of climate change on the project area	A context specific climate change assessment has been incorporated into the project design plus the development of estimates of current financing needs and gaps for climate resilient WASH. These are incorporated into capacity building efforts with relevant authorities.	In addition to a context specific climate change assessment and understanding current financing needs and gaps for climate resilient WASH, future financing needs have also been mapped out and incorporated into capacity building efforts with relevant authorities.
<b>Community empowerment</b>	To what extent is the community demonstrating agency to take ownership of their WASH and water resource needs through capacity building and behaviour change efforts in the project design?	There has been no attempt to understand the community's traditional knowledge including women and girls around climate change impacts and WRM.	A contextual assessment has been incorporated into the project design to understand and include marginalised groups' perspectives around climate change, WRM and WASH into project outcomes.	In addition to a contextual assessment, community capacity building efforts have also been integrated into the program design to build awareness among the community around climate change and its impacts on WRM.	Community accountability mechanisms have been set up to hold authorities accountable to drive climate action within and outside the project
<b>Gender &amp; social inclusion</b>	To what extent are gender and social inclusion principles, as well as data (or collection of data) on the effect of climate change on women, people with disabilities, elderly and other marginalised groups included in the project design and activities?	There is no representation or partnership with gender and disability groups in leadership and decision making. No contextual data analysis has been conducted on gender and power issues related to climate impacts and no targets have been set around gender and social inclusion in climate resilient WASH planning.	There has been consultation with rights groups and women in the community. Some contextual data analysis has been conducted on gender and power issues related to climate impacts and some targets have been set around gender and social inclusion.	There is at least one GEDSI partner involved from an implementation perspective. Specific climate-specific GEDSI targets have been identified so that marginalised people are reached and participate at a community level. The implementation of targets and indicators are being monitored.	Women and people with disabilities are being prioritised and are leading partners in the program. There is evidence to demonstrate that women and people with disabilities have benefited from the program. Local authorities are championing GEDSI and driving climate action within and outside the program.

- Constantly evolving as we continue to learn and build expertise in the sector
- Can be tailored to suit different country contexts



# Piloting the tool – WaterAid Cambodia reflections

Adjustments	Overall reflections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definitions for technical terminology such as “catchment” or “ecosystem-based approach”</li><li>• Define what we mean by catchment to understand the scope</li><li>• Tailored list of other tools to be used in conjunction</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• User friendly, easy to understand</li><li>• Good overall guidance for things to think about in program design</li><li>• Most projects try to consider climate in one way or another regardless of the level of focus so going through this tool helps realise what to think about</li></ul>

# Applicability considerations

- This tool can help identify where the gaps are for sector actors
- Helps to see projects holistically and increase general awareness around important areas to consider
- Can be applied at the baseline and end line of a project
  
- Not every project needs to score “desired” for all categories
- There may be one project that addresses one area more than others
- Useful to apply at programmatic level - individual projects can then fit into each of the different categories
- Important to also associate ratings with a justification to promote accurate monitoring.

**THANK YOU!**

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Achieving SDG6 in a Changing Climate

# Discussion Questions

## Key points of interest from the tool

- What are your reflections on the tools and experiences shared by the presenters or in your own experience?
- How applicable would they be in your context?

## Further learning

- Are there any gaps or challenges with these approaches?
- What ideas do you have for addressing these? What further information might you need?