
Monitoring Climate-Resilient WASH JMP/GLAAS

Monday 29 July 4-5pm CEST
Tuesday 30 July 9-10am CEST



Agenda (Tuesday, 30 July)

When (all times CEST)	What	Who
09:00 – 09:10	Opening	Bruce Gordon (WHO)
09:10 – 09:20	Context	José Gestí (Sanitation and Water for All)
09:20 – 09:35	JMP/GLAAS review	Fiona Gore (WHO) / Rick Johnston (WHO)
09:35 – 09:50	Project description	Barbara Evans (University of Leeds)
09:50 – 10:10	Q&A discussion	Facilitated by Bruce
10:10 – 10:15	Next steps, closing	Bruce

Introduction to WHO/UNICEF JMP/GLAAS Secretariat



Marina Takane
WASH accounts Project
Manager
WHO

Betsy Engebretson
GLAAS team
WHO



Tom Slaymaker
JMP Team Lead
UNICEF



Rick Johnston
JMP Team Lead
WHO



Fiona Gore
GLAAS Team Lead
WHO



Context

José Gesti (Sanitation and Water for All)

Context to the JMP-GLAAS work on climate indicators

SWA Climate Action. José Gesti

July 29-30th 2024



Intro to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

- **Paris Agreement Article 7:** established a global goal on adaptation, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.
- **Challenges** include the lack of universal, global metrics that could easily, meaningfully measure or capture “enhanced adaptation” across a vast range of contexts.
- Through a **2022-2023 work programme** on the global goal on adaptation **have gone** through the complex task of crafting a Framework for the GGA
- The **GGA Framework was adopted by consensus at COP28** to “guide and strengthen efforts, [...] towards reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as the collective well-being of all people, the protection of livelihoods and economies, and the preservation and regeneration of nature”



Thematic targets of the Global Climate Resilience Framework. By 2030...



- **WATER-SANITATION:** Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all
- **FOOD-AGRICULTURE:** Attaining climate-resilient food, agricultural production, supply and distribution
- **HEALTH:** Attaining climate-resilient health services
- **ECOSYSTEMS:** Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems
- **INFRASTRUCTURE- HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:** minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements and ensure basic and continuous essential services for all
- **POVERTY ERADICATION- LIVELIHOODS:** promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all
- **CULTURAL HERITAGE:** developing adaptive strategies and designing climate-resilient infrastructure

UAE-Belem 2024-2025 Work Programme: 2024 Milestones

Based on decision FCCC/SB/2024/L.6 - June 13 2024

Submissions by July 31, 2024

- Information on existing indicators for measuring progress towards the GGA targets
- In use at the local, national, regional and global level
- Information on associated methodologies and data readiness
- Identified gaps and areas for which the development of new indicators may be needed.

Indicator mapping

SB Chairs, with support of UNFCCC Secretariat prepare a compilation and mapping of existing indicators. Adaptation Committee to contribute to mapping by identifying information on indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications

workshop October 8-9 2024 (Sharm El Sheik)

The agenda is to be defined

Publishing of mapping report

The UNFCCC secretariat to publish the mapping of indicators as part of a report on the workshop

SB61/ CMA6/ COP29 in Baku (Nov 2024)

Stock take of progress
Consider additional work by technical experts for a decision at CMA6
Consider nature of final outcome to be produced
Consideration of “other considerations” see footnote 5 in the SB 60 decision

SB60 – Bonn June 2024

COP29 – Baku Nov 2024

SBSTA and SBI Chairs to convene **Technical Experts** for reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators and, as needed, developing new indicators for measuring progress

Development of indicators for monitoring climate resilient WASH



SWA Task Force:
Normative definition
(agree key concepts
and components)



JMP/GLAAS Review:
Monitoring
definition (agree how
to measure progress)



Institutional
Programme
Monitoring:
Operational definition
(agree how to
design/evaluate
implementation)



JMP/GLAAS process

Fiona Gore (WHO) / Rick Johnston (WHO)

Intro to WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme



<https://washdata.org>

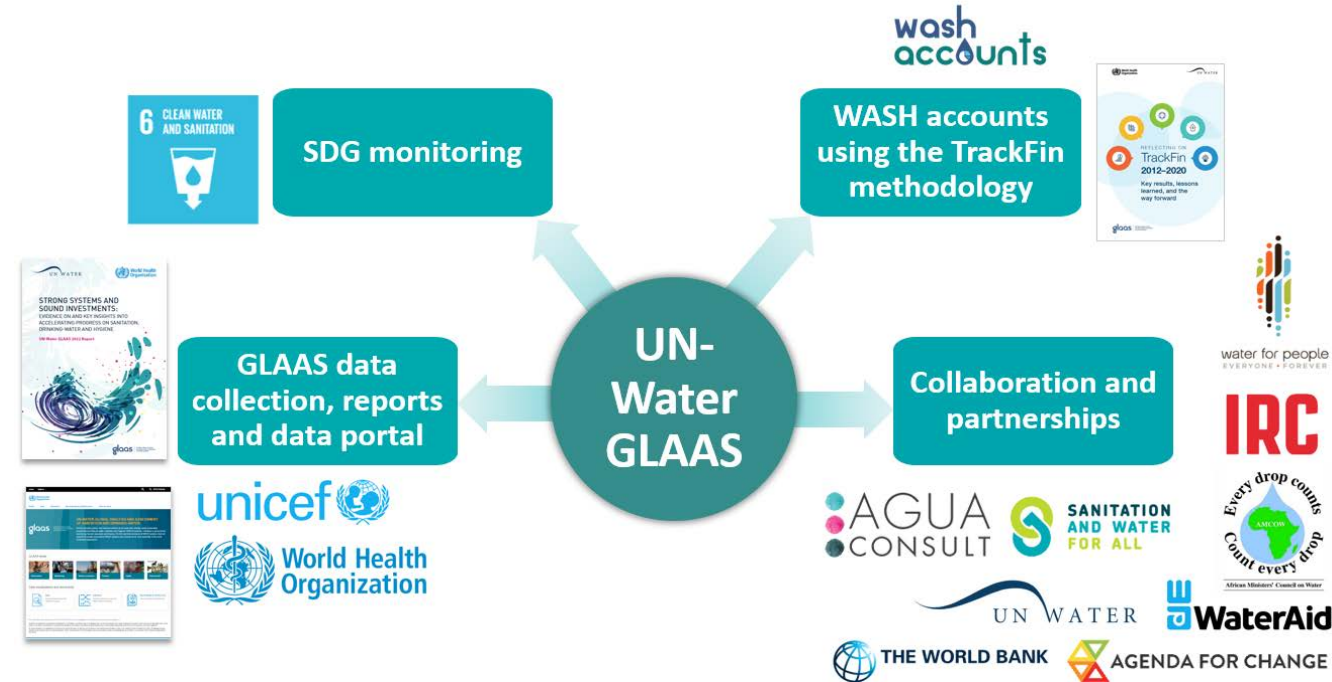


UN Water Global Analysis
and Assessment of Sanitation
and Drinking Water

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

The GLAAS country survey covers key elements of WASH systems, such as national targets, provisions for vulnerable populations and finance, that contribute to countries making progress towards SDG 6.

- Monitor the inputs
- Support country-led processes
- Identify drivers and bottlenecks of progress
- Analyze and highlight results



<https://glaas.who.int/>

The GLAAS country survey results contribute towards monitoring **6.a** and **6.b**.

Core indicators for monitoring the strength of WASH systems

- The WASH sector is pivoting towards WASH systems strengthening rather than infrastructure-based approaches
- WHO and UNICEF, in collaboration with the World Bank and partners (national, regional and global levels), are facilitating the development of a globally agreed set of core indicators to monitor the strength of WASH systems.
- Benefits of having a globally agreed set of core indicators:
 - Consistent tracking of the strength of WASH systems in a country over time and across countries
 - Better harmonization among development partners and countries
- Ultimate goal is to strengthen national monitoring and review systems and reduce reporting burden on countries



The development of indicators for climate resilient WASH will contribute to this work

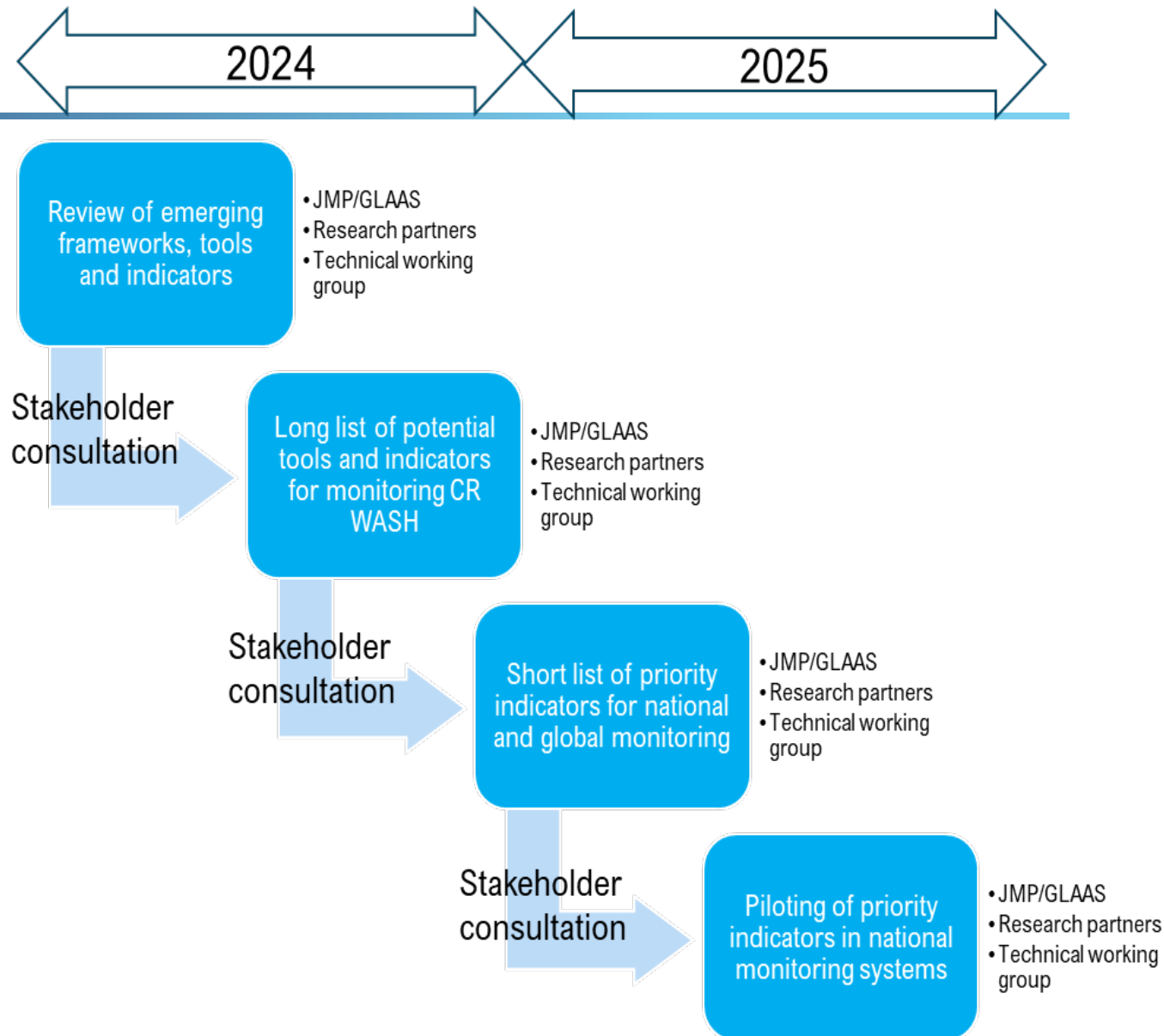
Review: monitoring climate resilience and WASH

- GLAAS and JMP are conducting a review of monitoring climate resilience and WASH:
 - Identifying frameworks, indicators, data collection opportunities, and data describing links between climate resilience and WASH.
 - A consortium of academic institutions (Leeds, Bristol, Oxford, UTS) were selected in March 2024 to support the work
 - A Technical Working Group provides inputs and reviews outputs
 - Outputs will identify areas where GLAAS and JMP could focus future monitoring efforts
- Engaging with multiple stakeholders
 - Public webinar, 29 and 30 July
 - Outreach about the initiative has been started and will continue during global events (conferences, COP29), trainings and webinars
- Results to feed into work on Global Goal for Adaptation



Timeline recap and TWG inputs

- Consortium engaged (March 2024)
- Kick-off meeting with technical working group members (22 and 23 July 2024)
- **Public webinar launch (29 and 30 July 2024)**
- **1st working group meeting on the scope, evidence review and discussion paper prepared by the research partners (October 2024)**
- **2nd working group meeting to discuss the long list of indicators prepared by the research partners (January 2025)**
- **3rd working group meeting to finalize the short list of proposed indicators (July 2025)**
- **4th working group meeting to review the indicator pilots (May 2026)**



Call for contributions

- We are inviting contributions from researchers, practitioners, government agencies, industry professionals, and NGOs in WASH and adjacent sectors, related to defining and monitoring climate resilience at local, national, regional and/or global levels.
- We are particularly interested in accessing resources and existing materials that can be used to inform the development of global indicators for climate resilient WASH.
- Please send your contributions using the link below as soon as possible and no later than 1 September 2024. Files can be emailed to washmonitoring@who.int.
- <https://tinyurl.com/crwashcontributions>

Call for contributions

Within scope	Not within scope
• Frameworks in use for describing climate resilience of WASH systems and services • Indicators in use for assessing climate resilience of WASH systems and services • Methods for assessing WASH service functioning and user experience during and following extreme weather events • Methods for assessing the attributes and adaptation actions relating to climate resilient WASH systems • Evidence of the effect of attributes or adaptation actions in WASH systems on their resilient performance and delivery of services during and following extreme weather events • Any of the above in adjacent sectors that could be conceptually linked to WASH (e.g. inter alia power, roads, housing, health, education), excluding agriculture and irrigation	• Untested theoretical frameworks • Measures of community resilience and wider societal resilience (except where these specifically relate to WASH or adaptation) • Measures relating to water resources except where these relate specifically to catchment management, water supply and quality of downstream receiving waters • Descriptive case studies lacking empirical data, evidence or critical analysis

Project description

Professor Barbara Evans (University of Leeds)

Indicators, Measures and Methods for Monitoring Climate Resilient WASH

Webinar: Monitoring Climate-Resilient WASH

30 and 31 July, 2024



The academic support team



Prof Barbara Evans



Dr Miller Alonso
Camargo-Valero



Dr Anisha Nijhawan



Prof Guy Howard



Prof Juliet Willetts



Dr Jeremy Kohlitz



Freya Mills



Prof Evangelos
Pournaras



James Wallace



Kelly Moon



Prof Katrina Charles



Plus advisors on our team to bring global perspective and leadership

Conceptual framing and scope

Resilience: “[c]apacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation” (IPCC, 2022)



Resilience to: Floods, changing precipitation patterns, high sea level, fire weather, severe wind, droughts, changing air temperature, and extreme heat

Resilience of: WASH service system (see next slide), as measured by service functioning, availability of hygiene materials and facilities and user experiences of the service; attributes of WASH infrastructure and resources, and adaptation actions by key relevant actors

Adaptation: “the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.” (IPCC, 2022). Adaptation actions include absorptive (coping), adaptive and transformative actions.

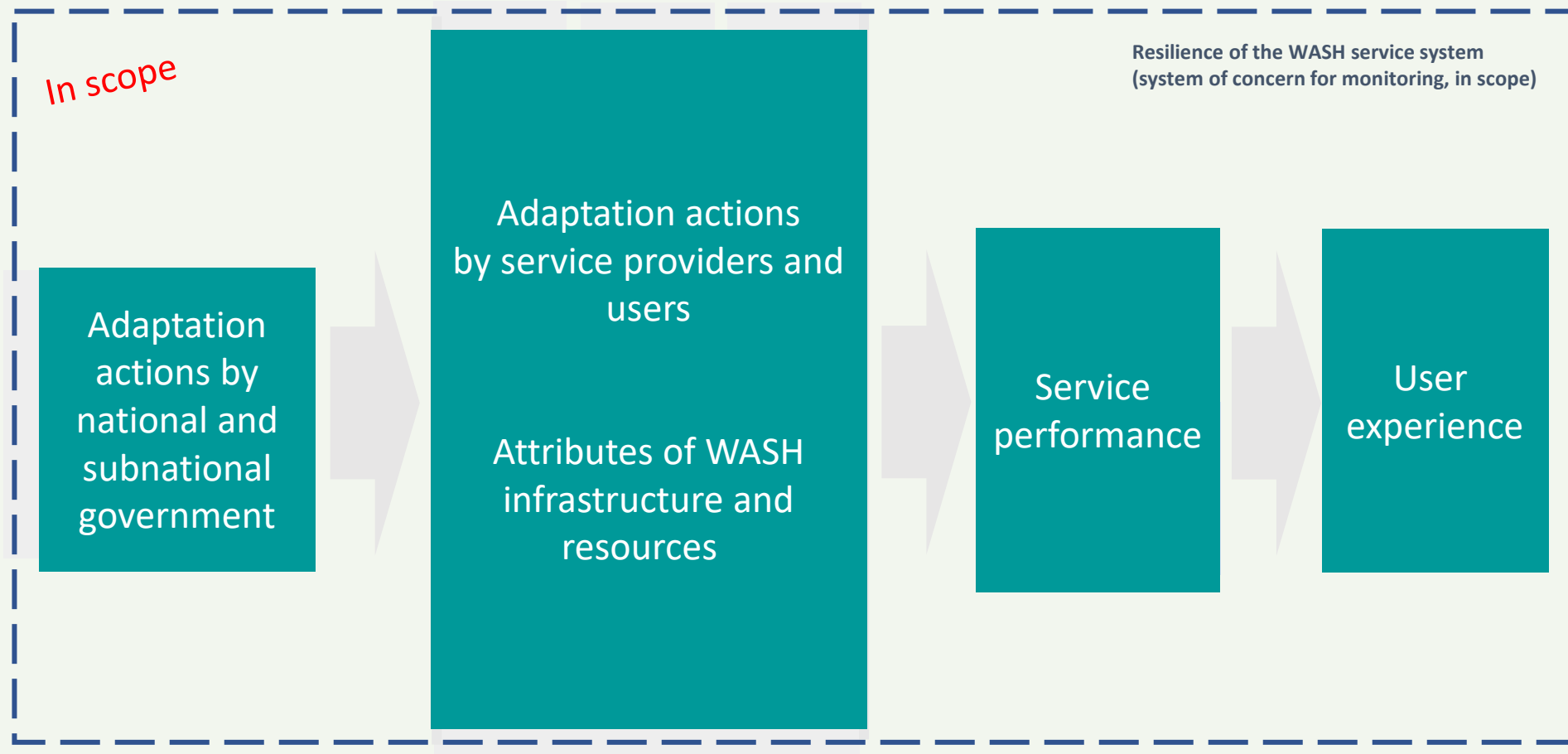


Adaptation actions: by national and subnational governments; service providers, suppliers and hygiene promoters; and users

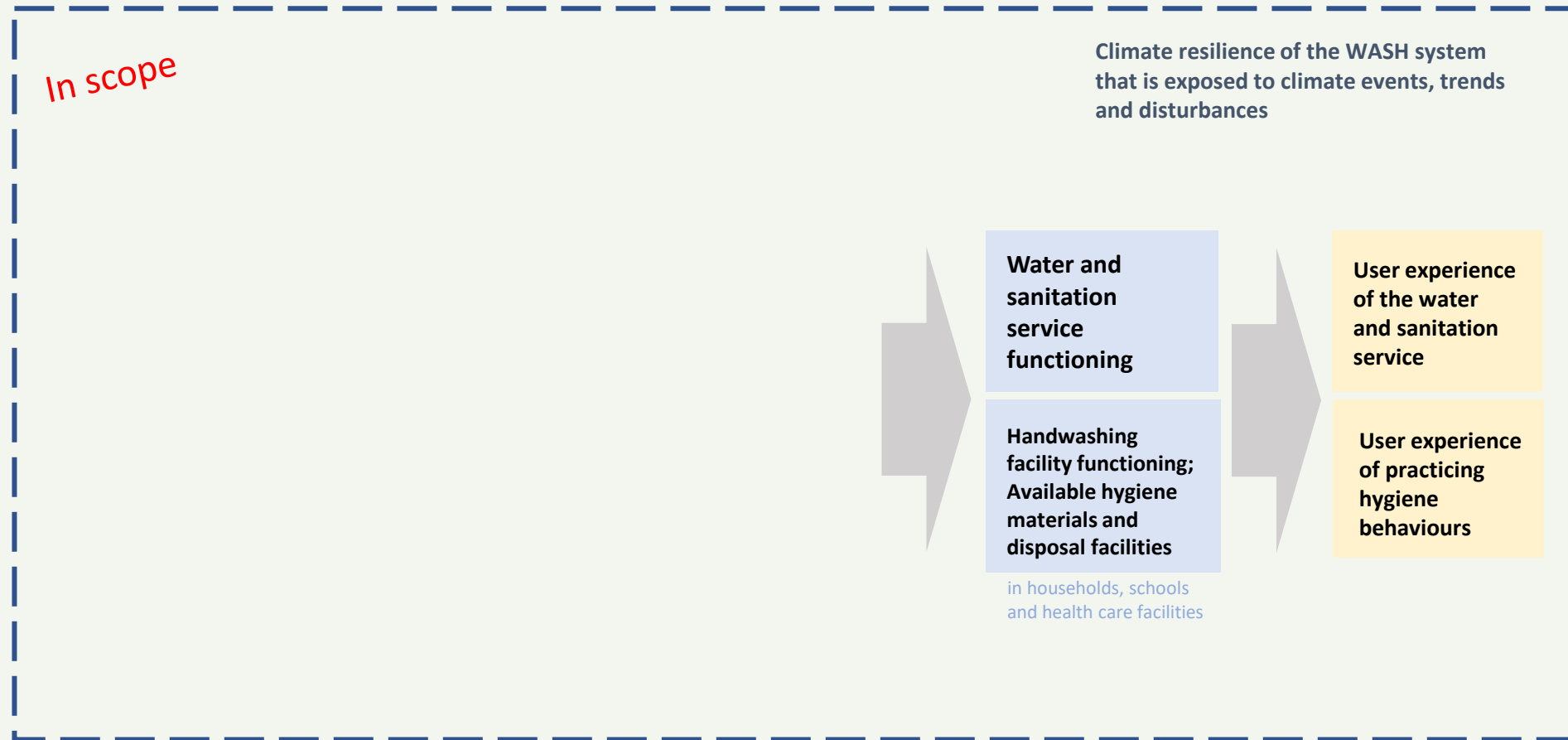
Attributes of WASH
infrastructure and resources



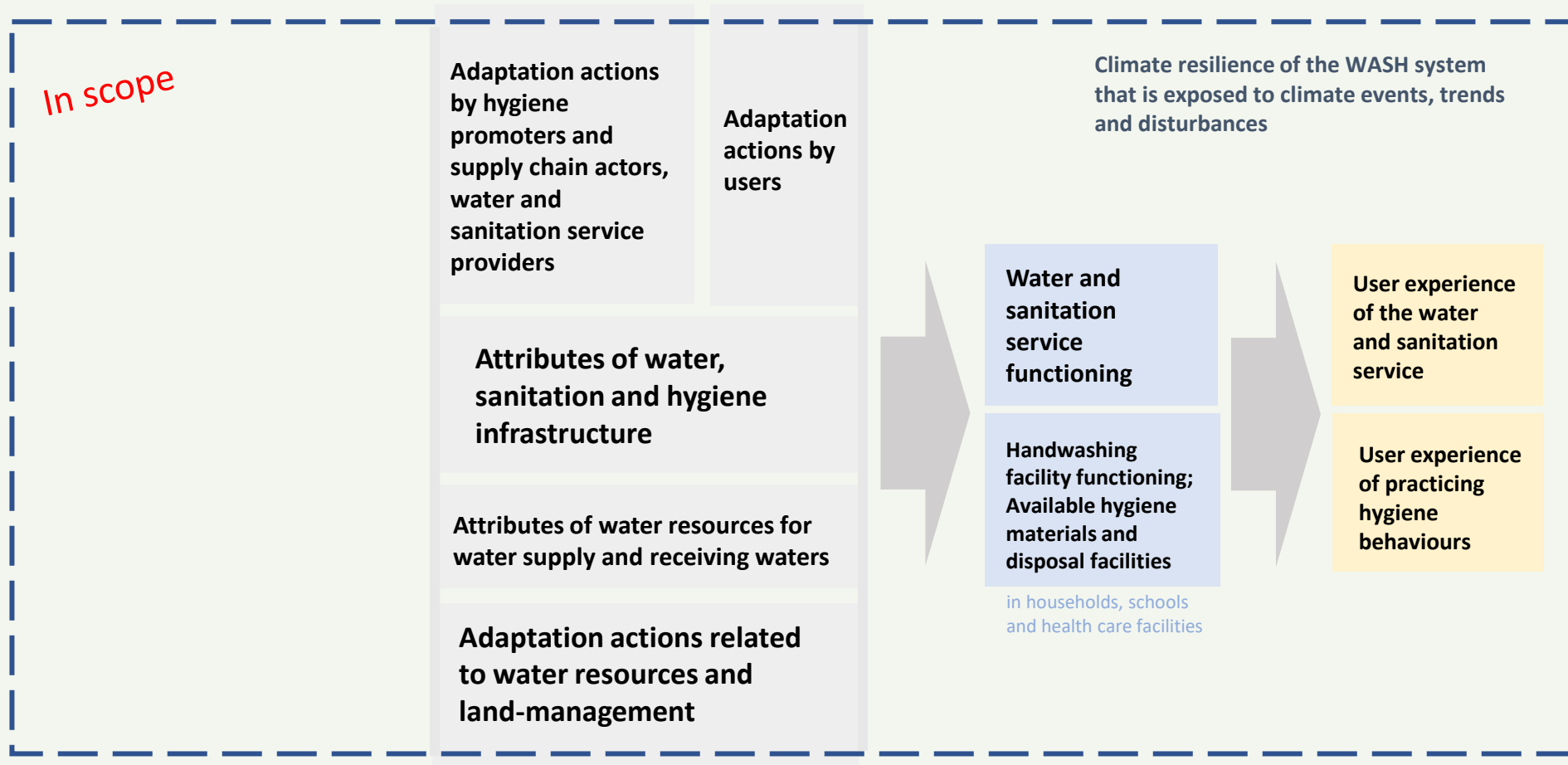
Setting the scope for what may be considered for measurement in global monitoring



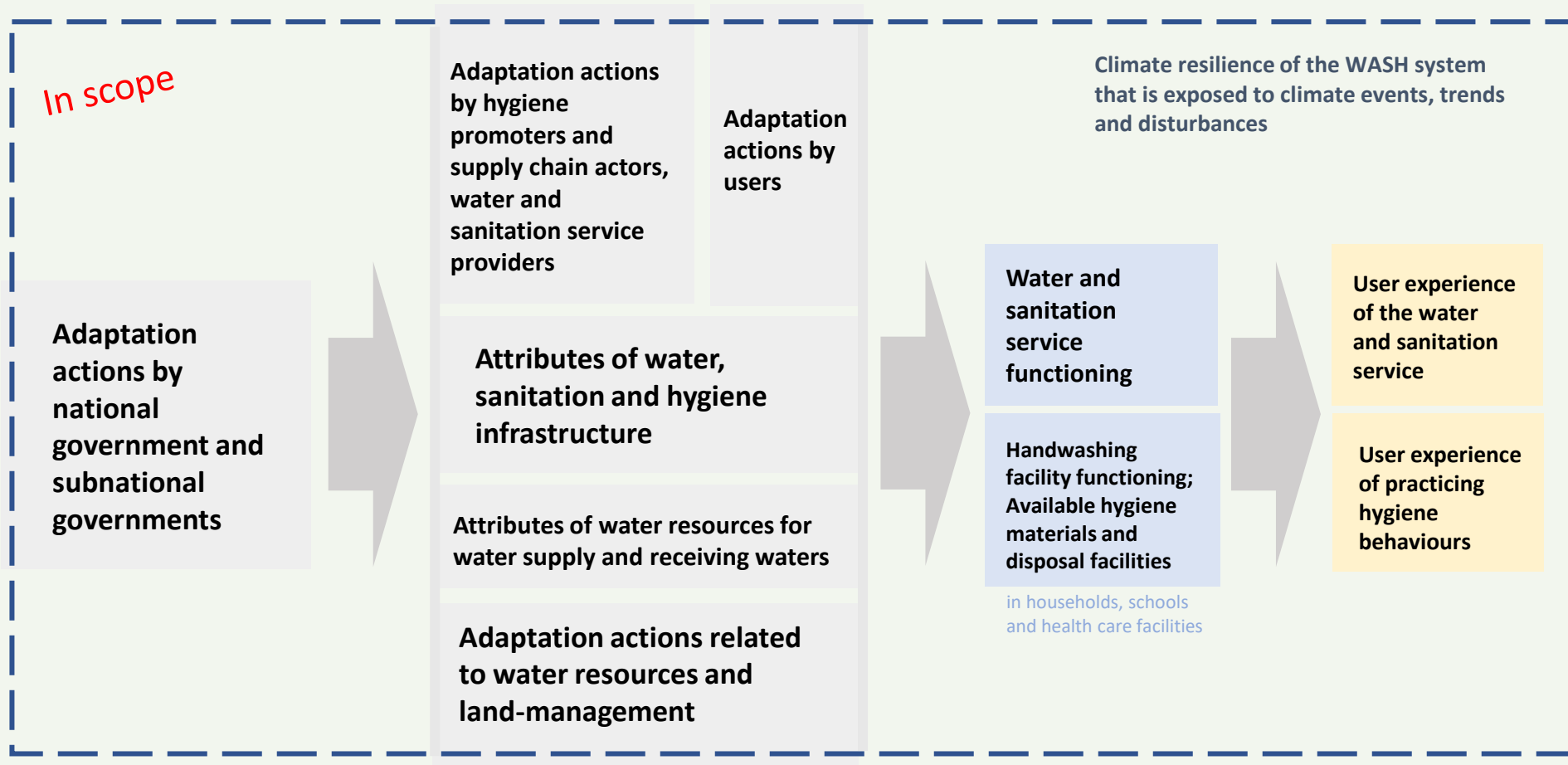
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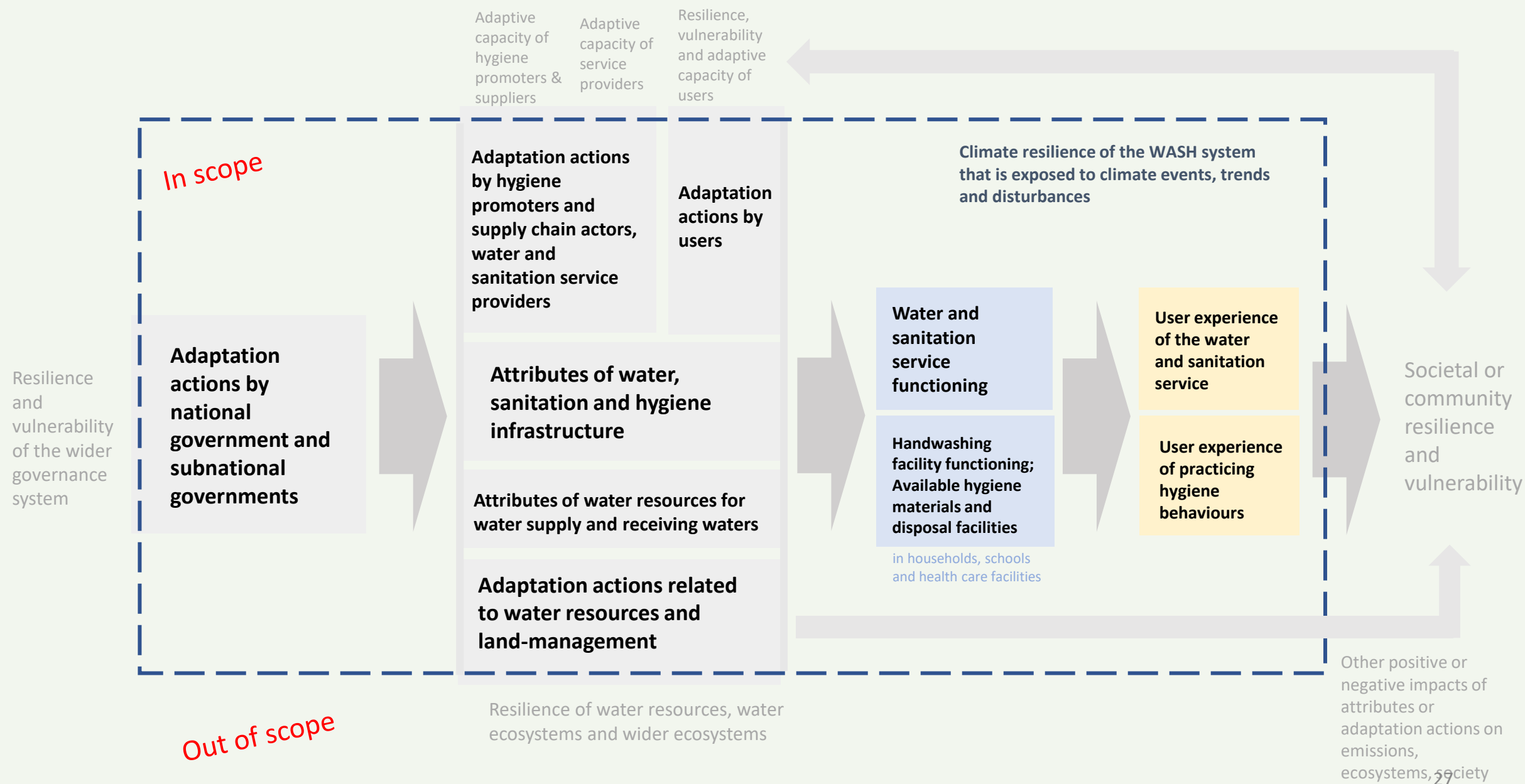
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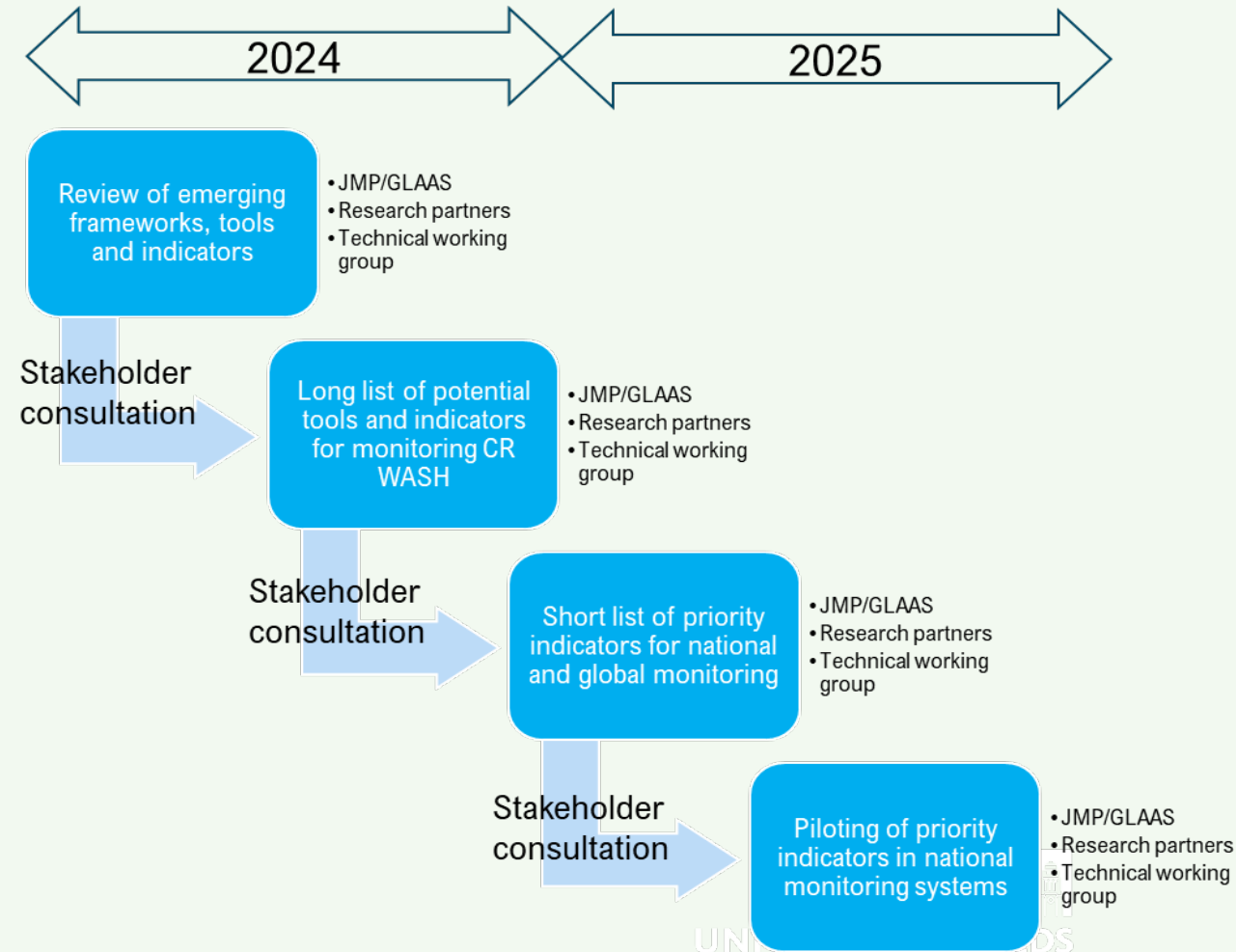
Frequently asked questions (FAQs) on concepts and scope

- **Is climate mitigation and emissions reduction within scope of this review?**
 - The main focus is on adaptation; however, climate mitigation and emissions reduction are considered in support to low-carbon WASH infrastructure and services, but is not the core focus of global monitoring



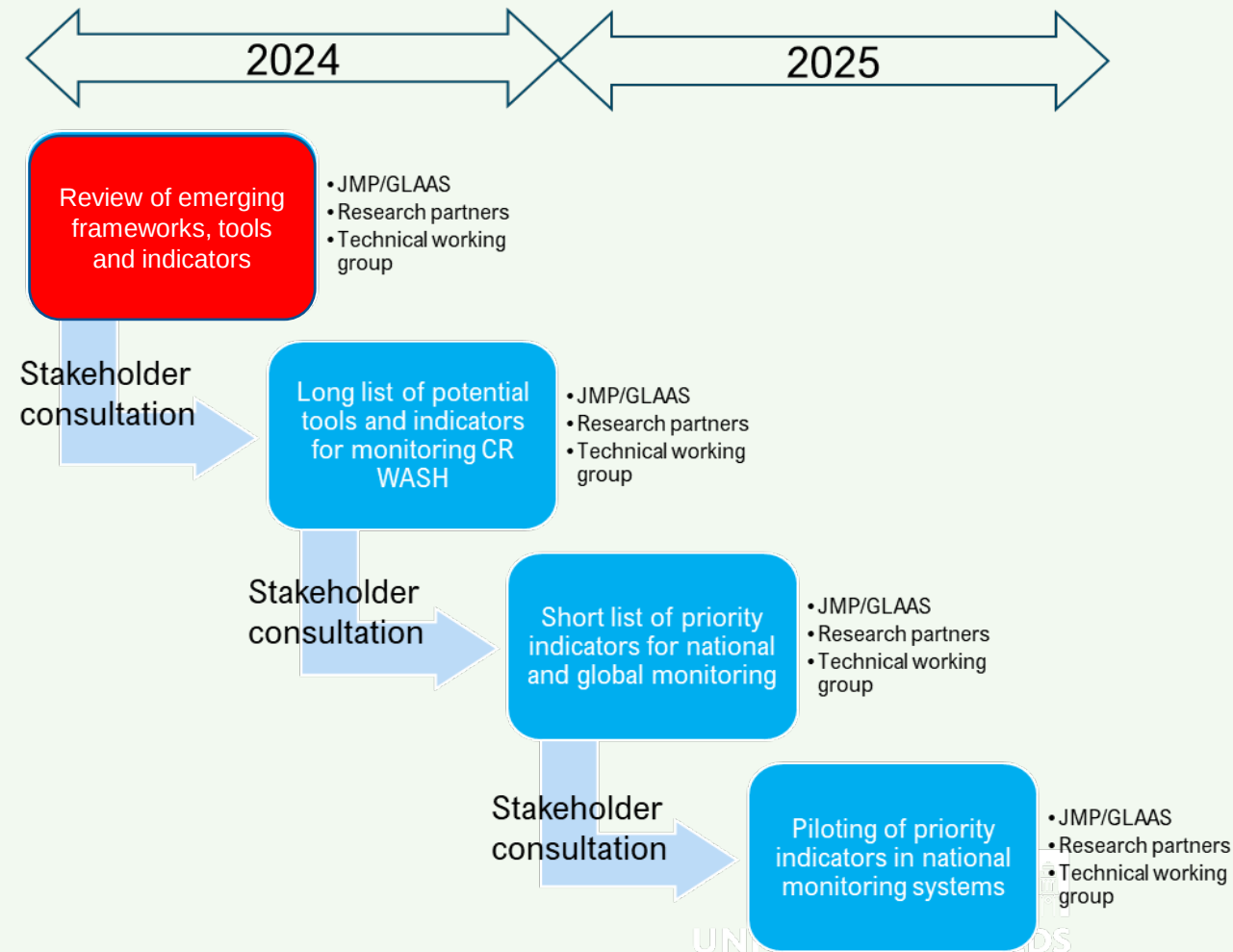
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Overview of priority reviews

- Review 1 - Framing and indicators for climate resilience in WASH-adjacent sectors
 - Identifying relevant framing from adjacent sectors such as roads, health etc
 - Lessons on indicators and measurement methods
- Review 3 – Evidence linking attributes and actions relating to water supplies to climate resilience
 - Review of reviews in the first instance to identify major review gaps (between rural/urban; water resources/water supplies)
- Review 4 – Evidence linking attributes and actions relating to sanitation and hygiene to climate resilience
- Review 2 – methods of measurement - will lag the other 3 reviews

Call for contributions (as mentioned above)

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Thank you

Webinar: Monitoring Climate-Resilient WASH

30 and 31 July, 2024



Discussion

Bruce Gordon (WHO)

Please type your questions into the chat

Closing

Bruce Gordon (WHO)