

SWA Climate Action Webinar Series

Webinar 1: Opportunities for integrating WASH into national climate policy and planning

April 13 2021



Co-conveners:



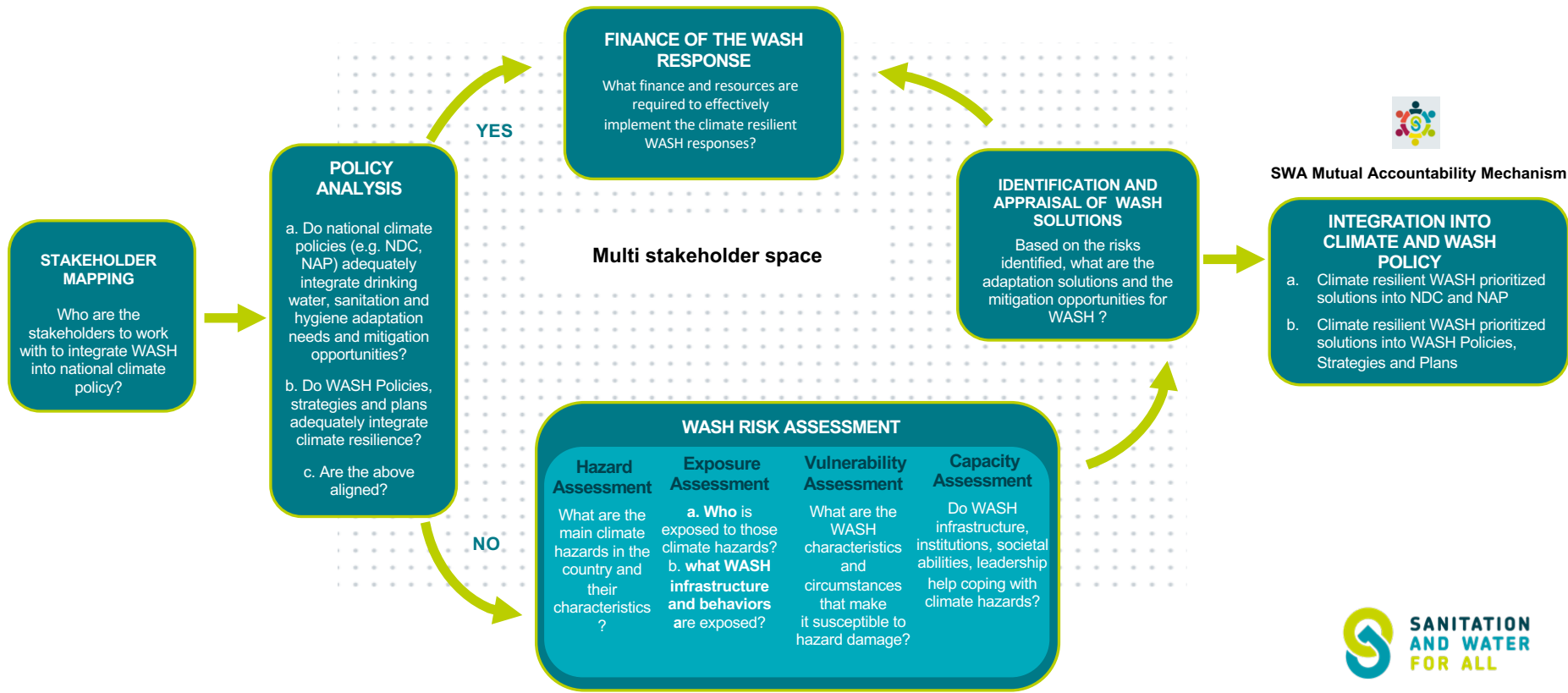
Overview of this presentation



- **Intro to SWA climate webinar series**
José Gesti, SWA
- **The Nationally Determined Contributions**
John Matthews – AGWA
- **The National Adaptation Plans**
Anjali Lohani – GWP
- **Case Study 1: Zambia NAP**
Joseph Mbjini – NAP Manager
- **Case Study 2: Fiji NAP.**
- **Discussion 1**
Dawda Jawara. UNICEF West and Central Africa
- **Discussion 2**
Sarah Dickin. Stockholm Environmental Institute



Indicative Flow Diagram for WASH and Climate Country Policy Integration



Situating the Webinar Series



The Nationally Determined Contributions

By John Mathews, AGWA

NDCs: A Watery Introduction



AGWA: Alliance for Global Water Adaptation
ClimateReady Podcast
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john h matthews • johoma@alliance4water.org
corvallis, or, usa • 13 april 2021

Still in the Oven: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



- NDCs are climate plans from **every** country participating in the 2015 Paris Agreement. NDCs describe issues, such as needs and actions for energy efficiency to reduce carbon emissions. About 90 final NDCs have been submitted as of today. All should be submitted by COP26 in November.
- To be updated/revised every 5 years, with increasing ambition. Adaptation plays a key role in NDC enhancement process. **These are not fixed documents!**
- Developing nations are the front-runners in preparations to revise NDCs. **Guidelines for effective NDCs are missing, especially for water**
- Industrialized nations, meanwhile, more focused on preparing long term strategies to phase out of greenhouse gases by 2050.
- Identified key bottlenecks for NDC implementation (UNFCCC-UNDP 2019):
 - **Lack of finance**
 - **Disconnects between climate change targets and sector and development plans**
 - **Lack of engagement by key ministries (and society)**
 - **Limited access to reliable data**

What do NDCs Entail?



MITIGATION

NDCs allow countries to outline actions parties can take to reduce GHG emissions.



MITIGATION SECTORS AND ACTIONS

Parties can choose different sectors, such as transportation, waste management, energy efficiency, or forestry, for their climate actions.



TARGETS

In most cases mitigation actions are expressed as targets that define the measurement goal of a country has chosen to track the effectiveness of their climate actions.

- wastewater treatment
- fecal sludge management
- energy intensive water treatment or supply systems



ADAPTATION

A key component in sustainable development, in many cases NDCs dovetail the mitigation strategies with resiliency measures to ensure we are equipped for the shifting climate.



ADAPTATION SECTORS AND ACTIONS

Policies, frameworks, investments and technology that is needed to minimize the impact of potential floods, changes in precipitation, droughts, rising temperatures, rising sea levels, etc.



FINANCE/SUPPORT

This can include financial plans or requests for funding, technology transfer, etc necessary for either Mitigation or Adaptation actions outlined in each country's NDC.

- climate proofing WASH projects
- WASH projects that address specific climate impacts, such as increased flood or drought risk

How do we connect NDCs and WASH?



Water is a widespread priority in the NDCs. HOWEVER:

- Unlike NAPs, NDCs focus on **issues** and not **projects**
 - **From issues, NDCs will move to priorities, and then individual projects.**
 - **Projects that contribute to NDCs are expected to come from across society: national and local governments, businesses, civil society, and international organizations. NDCs are more decentralized than NAPs in practice.**
- There is little consistency between NDCs in practice. **No one has ever implemented an NDC!**
- We are entering the first five-year sequence for NDCs. We can expect a lot of adjustments as we move into implementation, especially with “enhancement”
- Water is usually defined as a sector (e.g., utilities) or a risk (tropical cyclones or floods) rather than as a resource
 - **A major opportunity for WASH is to help NDC focal points see WASH as meeting mitigation and/or adaptation needs.**
 - **The order, priorities, and connections between NDCs priorities and projects are also an area that will evolve quickly**
- **NDCs are generally managed by Environment Ministries, which have little experience with WASH. Do you know your focal points?**

How does climate finance connect to NDCs?



Not well! Most of what we think of as climate finance, especially for loans, has several key shared qualities:

- “additionality” (which is formally tracked and reported)
- a distinct climate mitigation **and/or** adaptation component
- comes from a small set of institutions (e.g., MDBs, Adaptation Fund, GEF, GCF)
- Increasingly, climate finance needs to be tied to an NDC and/or NAP

What is additionality?



Additionality is typically the **only** part of a project that is actually funded by (most) sources of climate finance — especially for loans

Ideally, **adaptation additionality** is the quantitative difference in design and implementation between a project with elements to address climate impacts and a project that exists in a theoretical world without climate change.

For instance, if floods are 5 cm higher because of climate change, that additional 5 cm of flood assurance is the part of a flood resilience project that can be funded via climate finance. **The rest of the project needs additional financing (in most cases).**

If you want climate finance, then you need to:



- Assess climate risk
- Use the potential funder's risk assessment methodology (they vary a lot!)
- Calculate additionality using their preferred approach (this varies even more!)

In many cases, components of projects and traditional indicators for risk/resilience **do not qualify** for climate finance. Many policy and governance, no-regrets approaches, and interventions associated with large uncertainties **are difficult to translate as additionality.**

- In the words of the GCF, you need to engage with the climate science to make a good climate project. **The “climate narrative” is arguably the most critical part of a *successful* project.** What are you adapting to? And how much adaptation is required?

Are you worried?



- Groups such as GCF and ADB often offer concessional grants/technical support and assistance (TAs) to develop the climate narrative. For water projects, this probably means hiring a hydrologist, including for WASH projects
- Ultimately, you need to show that your project is **quantitatively different** because of climate change, with evidence from climate science or climate impacts studies
- In the emerging language of NDCs and finance, we may need to tell NDC focal points that WASH needs to financing to become **climate proofed** (durable and reliable with additional climate change), **contributes to reduced carbon emissions**, or in some cases **to help insulate communities from specific climate impacts as full adaptation projects.**

Other sources of finance may or may not refer to NDCs



Some forms of climate finance are not well tracked or reported but represent significant/growing sources of funds

- **intra-national funding sources (e.g., national, city, agency budgets) — currently the largest source of climate finance of any kind. These are expected to align with NDCs well.**
- **green and climate bonds (national/international investors, certified/non-certified) — the fastest growing form of climate finance. They are often not aligned with NDCs**
- **bilateral & philanthropic grants — LDCs, potentially declining**

Additionality is typically **not** important for any of these instruments.

Where are we headed?



- NAPs are already seen as a donor and investor shopping list, but not NDCs. **Will NDCs become linked to project and finance pipelines?** Current, not public patterns, suggest yes through a process called **Paris Alignment**.
- Most water projects should receive a climate risk assessment. Risk assessment is quite advanced in some institutions and absolutely missing in many others. **Consolidation in CRA is occurring, especially for water projects.**
- Some groups are beginning to distinguish between **climate proofing** (with an additionality component) and **adaptation projects** (in which the whole project would qualify for climate finance)
- Tracking and reporting mechanisms diverge wildly. **Unclear what will happen here.**

WASH and NDCs: Key Points



- **The definitions of resilience for the climate and WASH communities are distinct, with little overlap. A traditional WASH view of resilience will not qualify for climate finance in most cases.**
- **WASH needs to be in NDCs! It is not there very much.**
- **Climate risk assessment and building a climate narrative are often missing or are not clearly identified in WASH projects. These gaps can be closed! Work with hydrologists or engineers to move in this direction.**
- **A climate resilience perspective will, in most cases, make for a better WASH project. Climate change is about the durability and longevity of economic development: can we keep the gains we make as the climate continues to change!**



Thank you

Open Sans 16

John H. Matthews • johoma@alliance4water.org
Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA)

The National Adaptation Plans

By Anjali Lohani, GWP



a water secure world

WASH in National Adaptation Planning Processes & the NAP Water Supplement

Anjali Lohani

Senior Water & Climate Resilience Specialist
Global Water Partnership

Webinar 1: Opportunities for Integrating WASH into
National Climate Policy and Planning

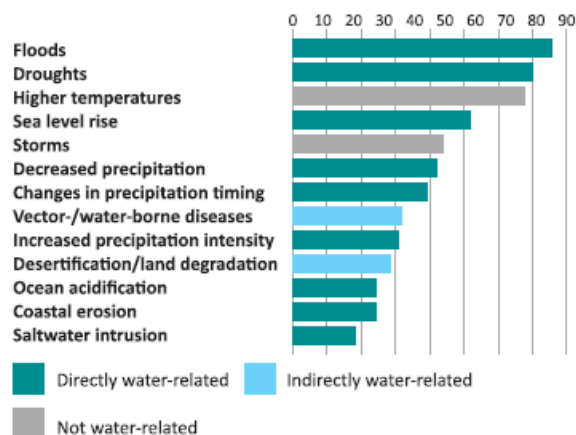
13 April 2021

Countries prioritize water for adaptation, but face major investment gaps



Figure 2. Key climate hazards identified in the adaptation components of NDCs

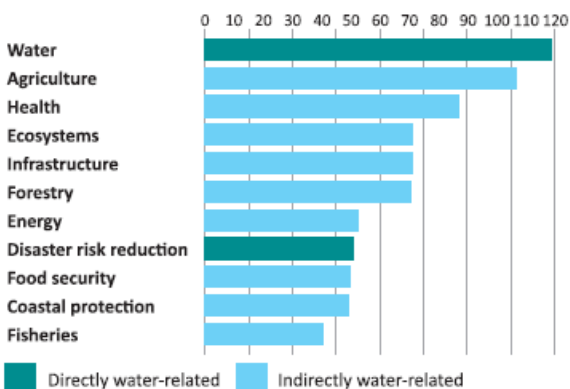
(number of countries referring to a hazard)



Source: UNFCCC, 2016, 137 countries. Categorisation into Directly water-related, Indirectly water-related, and Not water-related done by GWP.

Figure 3. Priority areas and sectors for adaptation actions in NDCs

(number of countries referring to area or sector)



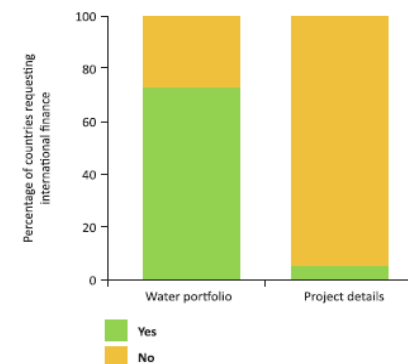
Source: UNFCCC, 2016, 137 countries. Categorisation into Directly water-related, Indirectly water-related, and Not water-related done by GWP.

Table 2. State of proposed actions on water in NDCs

	% of countries
Portfolio of actions on water	69
Detailed project proposals	10
Requests for international support (finance, technology development and capacity building)	86
Domestic contributions underway or planned	74
Costs of adaptation actions estimated (total or specific to water)	44

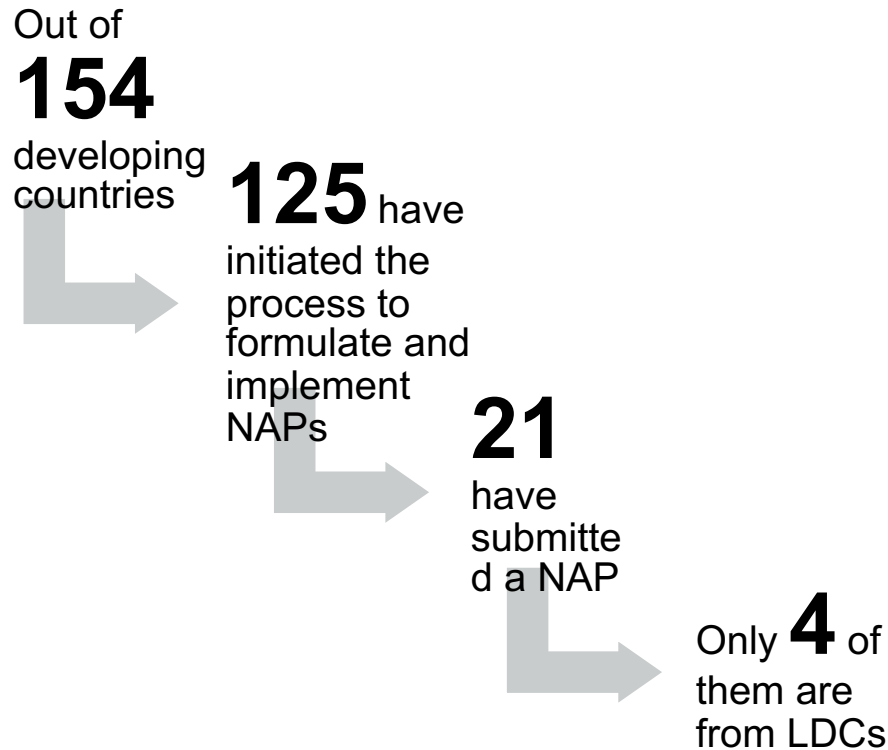
Source: GWP, 2018

Figure 14. Percentage of countries requesting international finance for NDC implementation that have water portfolios or project details ready



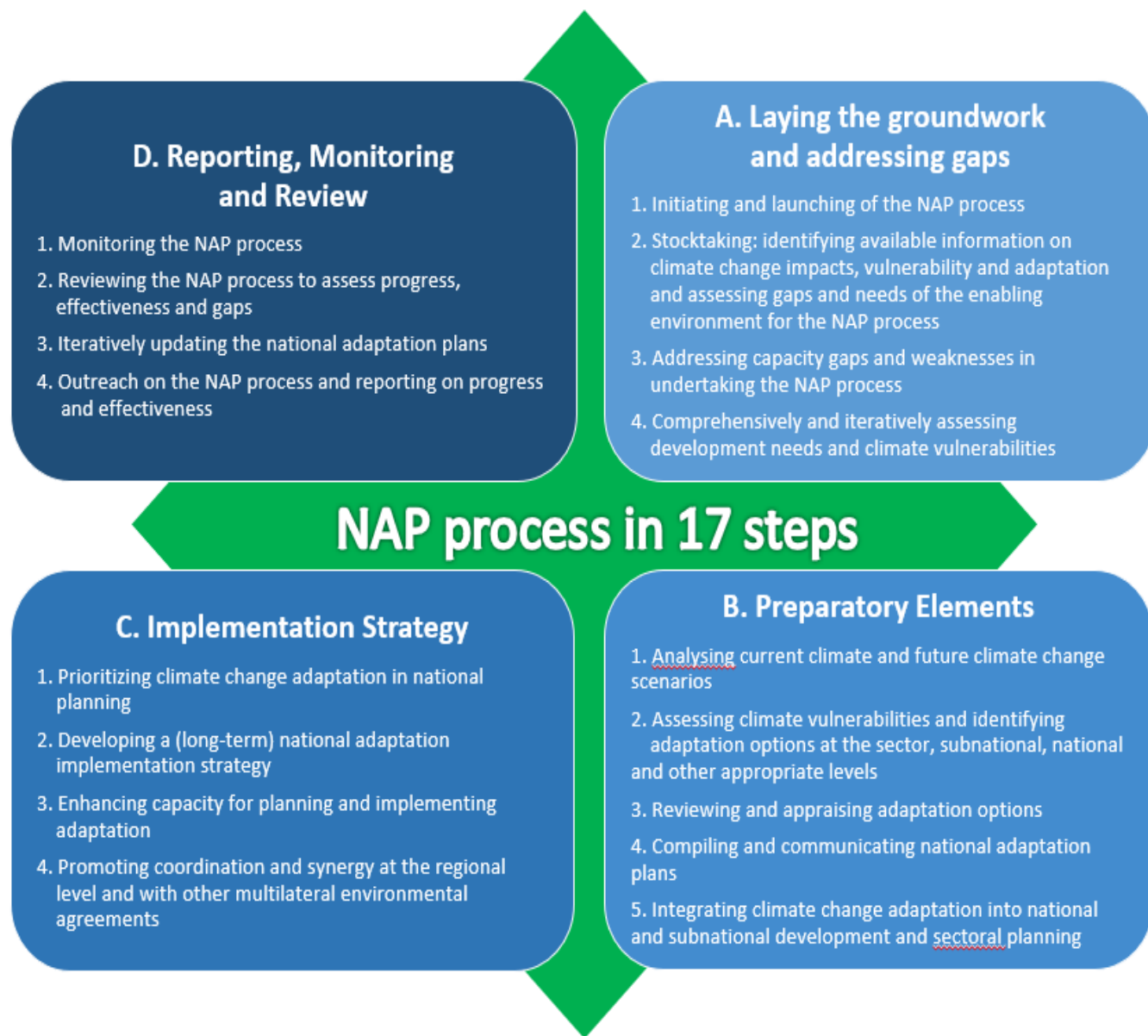
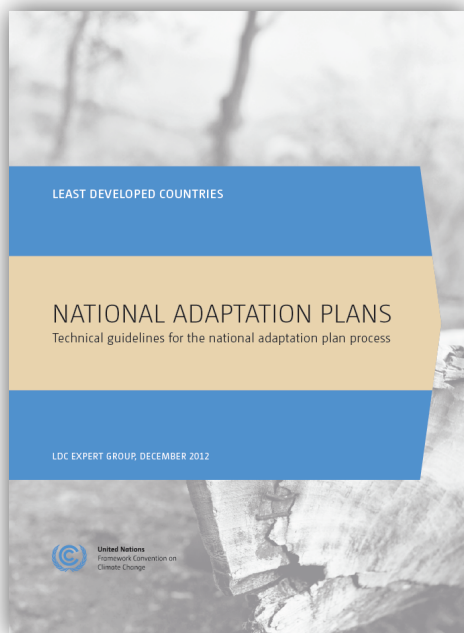
Source: GWP, 2018

National Adaptation Planning process important to close the water-climate resilience investment gap, but insufficient progress

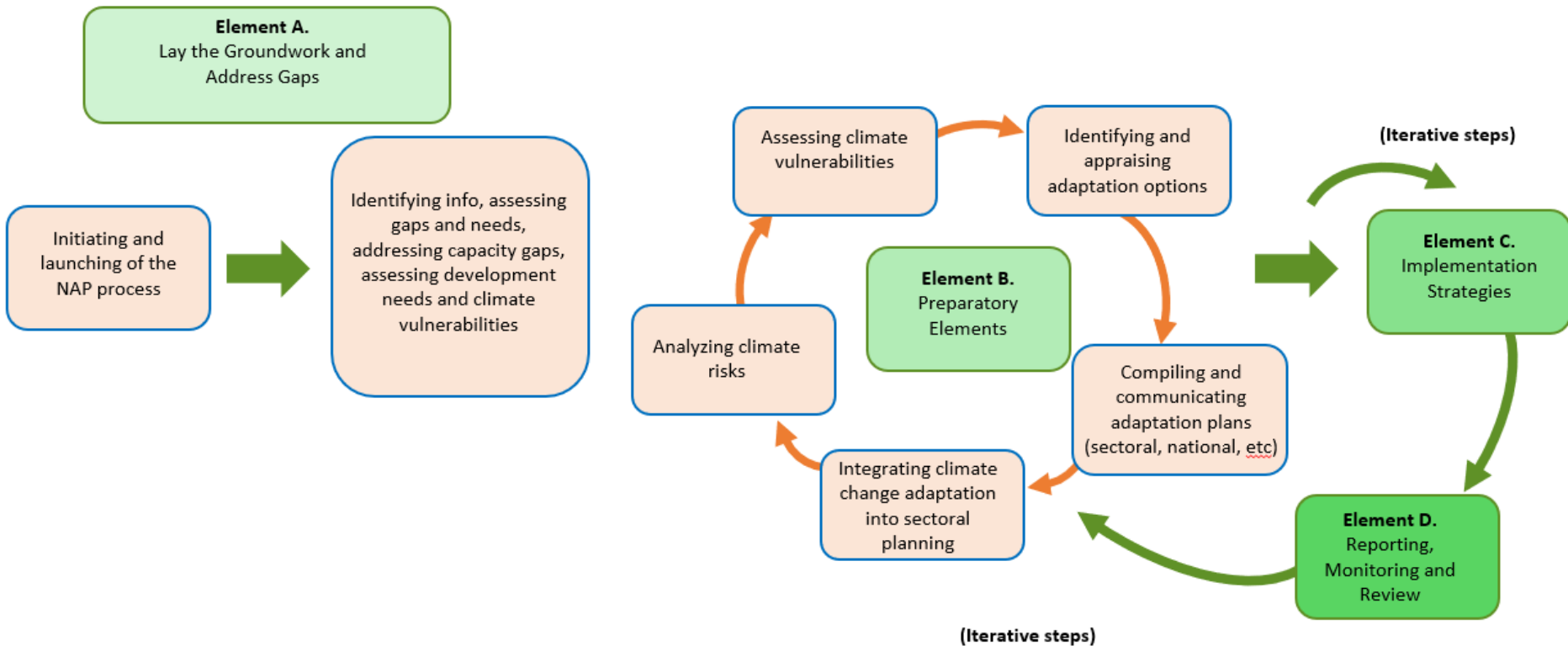


Year submitted	Countries
2015	Burkina Faso , Cameroon
2016	Brazil, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan
2017	Chile, Kenya
2018	Colombia, Fiji, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Togo
2019	Ethiopia , Grenada, Guatemala, Uruguay
2020	Kiribati, Paraguay, Surinam
2021	Kuwait

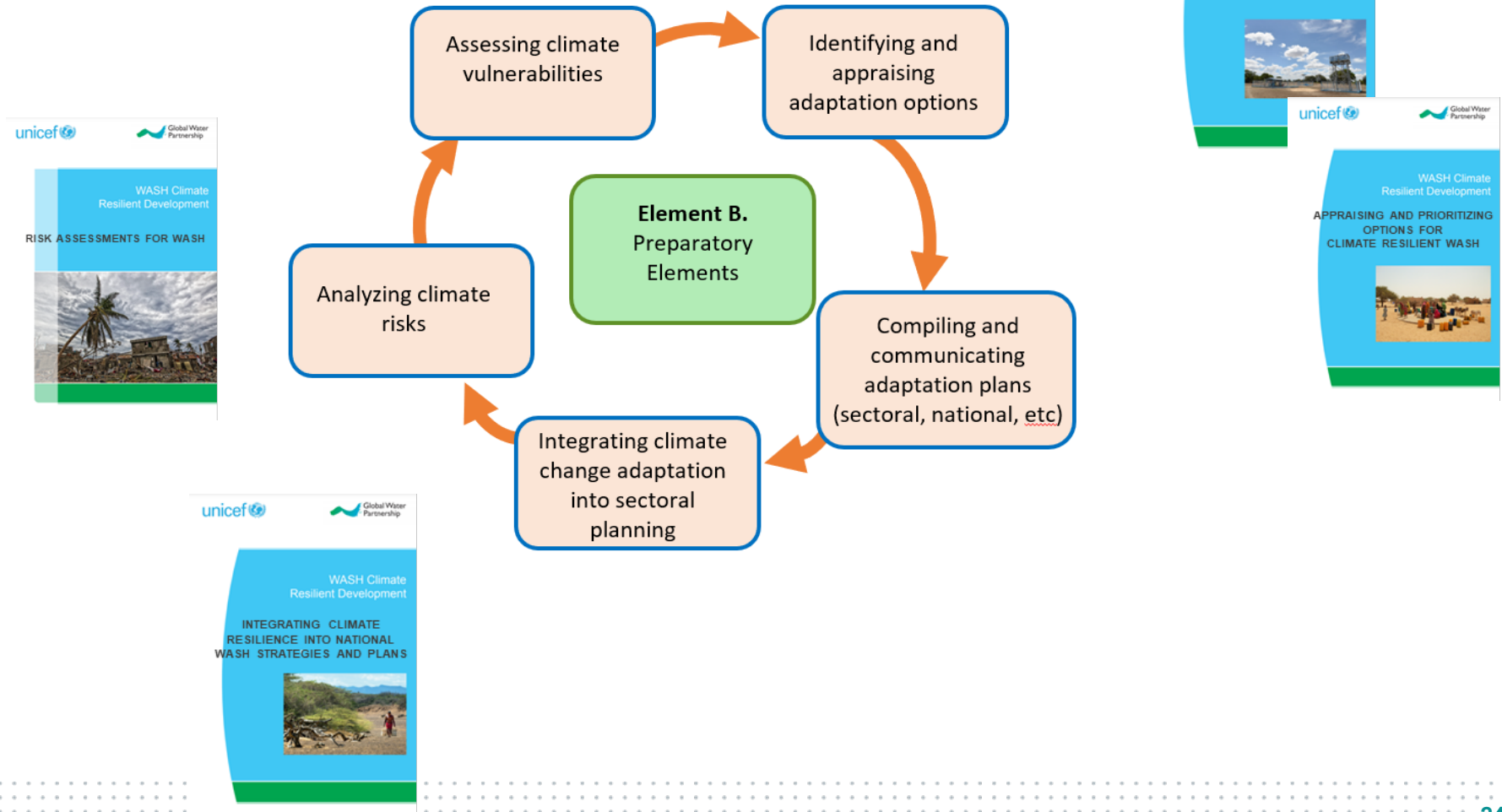
Global goal for all countries to have a NAP by 2020-end



Potential WASH entry points in the NAP process

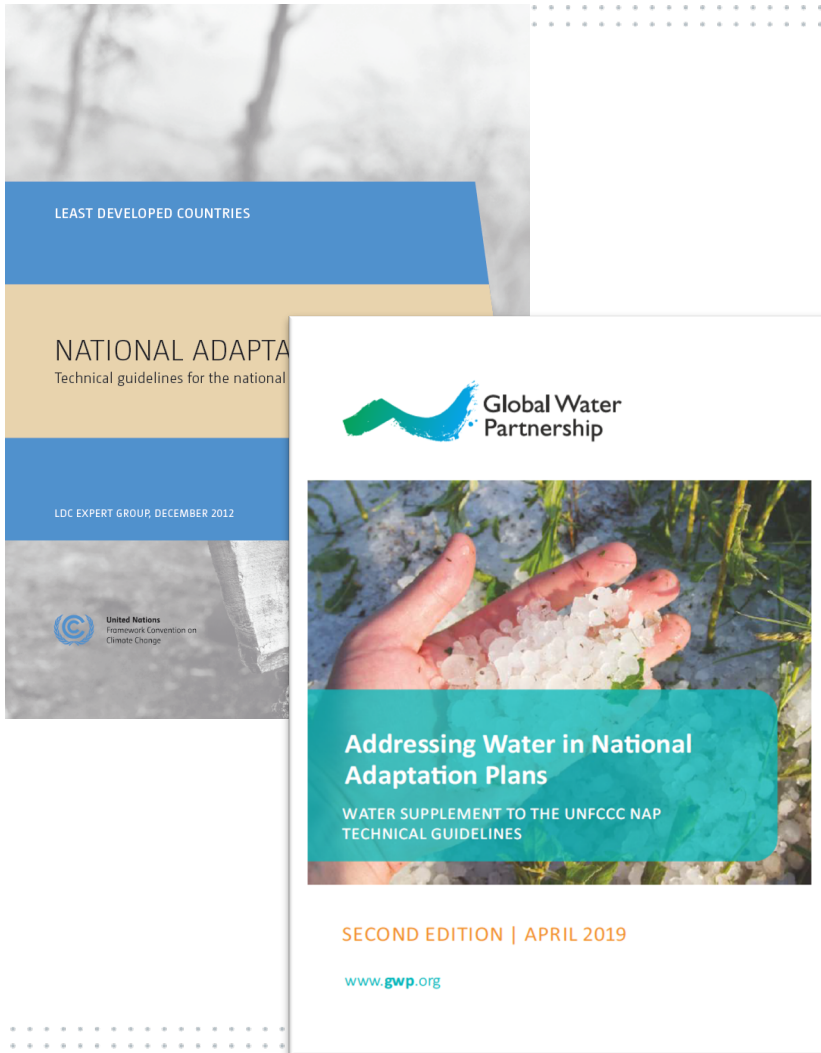


Potential WASH entry points in the NAP process: Technical Guidance Notes



Source: Adapted from [THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN PROCESS A brief overview](#)

NAP Water Supplement designed to complement UNFCCC LEG Technical Guidelines for NAP process



- **Not prescriptive** – countries will scope what exists and what needs to be done, to create streams for their work at the national and sub-national levels
- **Showcase examples**, case studies and recommend key references
- Provide for countries to **build on existing activities** and to “enter” the NAP process at appropriate points
- Many of the activities can and will be done in parallel, and **no mandatory sequencing**



ITS PURPOSE

- enable the identification, prioritisation, financing, and implementation of water-related adaptation strategies and projects
- establish a framework for integrating water perspectives into planning, implementing, and monitoring adaptation actions that promote climate resilience, in ways that are embedded with medium-to-longer-term development processes
- empower stakeholders involved in using or managing water to participate effectively and efficiently in the process to formulate and implement NAPs
- strengthen gender considerations in water-related adaptation planning and implementation
- help non-water specialists to understand the issues related to water security in the context of climate change

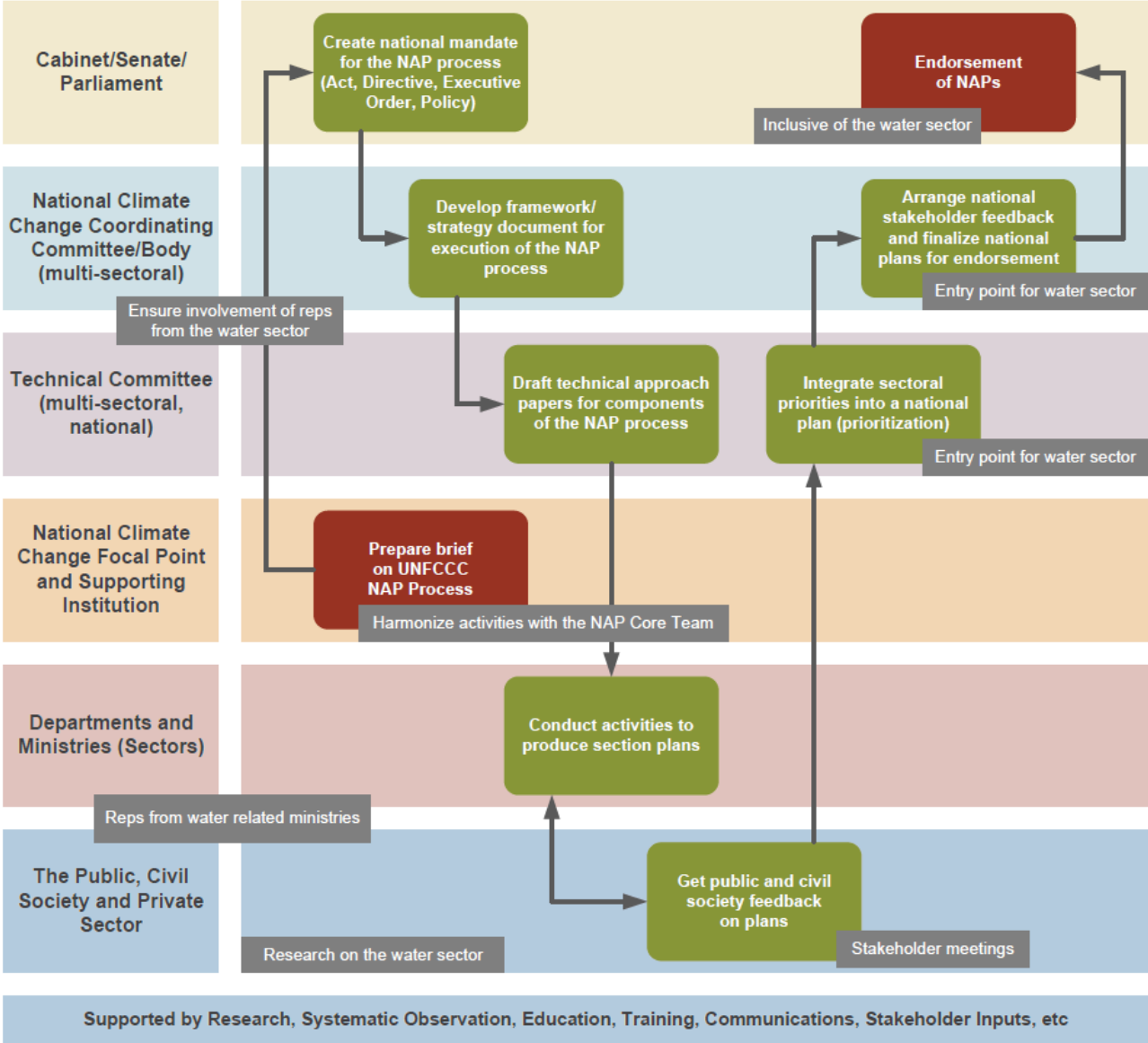
USING IT, COUNTRIES WILL

- incorporate water-related adaptation needs and opportunities in the formulation and implementation of NAPs
- enhance the integration of water-related adaptation in development policies, programmes, and plans

WHICH, AS A RESULT, WILL

- strengthen the resilience of economies, livelihoods, and natural ecosystems by reducing water-related climate vulnerabilities, and building adaptive and transformative capacities

Possible flow of responsibilities for NAP process: potential entry-points for integrating water



Climate Services for Water



	Water affected sector	Examples of relevant hydro-met-climate information	Examples of application of hydro-climate services
Economic systems	Hydropower and thermal power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weather (air temperature, precipitation, wind, solar radiation, humidity, atmospheric pressure) - Weather statistics (historic time series, summary statistics) - Water quantity, Runoff - Water quality - Soil moisture - Groundwater information - Quantitative precipitation forecasting (QPF) - Hydroclimatic extremes (floods and droughts) - Climate forecasts - Decadal climate predictions - Climate change projections - Changes in precipitation, seasonal forecasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water allocation - Irrigation scheduling - Flood and drought estimation - Hydropower generation - Siting, mix of energy sources - Pollution control - Demand scheduling - Floodplain mapping/zoning - Reservoir operations - Risk management measures - Water-management regulations and laws - Design and placement of infrastructure
	Irrigation		
	Industry		
	Municipal water		
	Navigation		
Rural livelihoods	Subsistence farming and pastoralism		
	Fisheries		
	Settlement and supply		
Ecosystems	Aquatic biodiversity		
	Ecosystem goods and services		
	Catchment land quality		

Water Management Systems that Build Resilience



Characteristics of Resilience		Water Management Systems That Build Resilience
Characteristics of Resilience in Water Management Systems	Preparedness to manage and cope with change and shocks	Flood forecasting, early warning systems, emergency response plans, flood protection plans, urban planning and development, storage, system operating rules, land-use management, watershed management, preservation of natural infrastructure
	Diversity and redundancy to ensure continuation of functionality	Linked water systems and regional power pools operated at different assurance, diversity in water and energy supply sources, diversity in crops and irrigations practices relevant to climate systems, excess institutional capacity, shared information systems
	Integration or connectedness to allow for optimization, benefits of scale	Coordinated hydropower generation, regional power pool, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, basin-level or multilevel planning, multipurpose infrastructure, integration of natural and built infrastructure, water-related policy harmonization
	Robustness to withstand change and shocks	Well-designed, resilient, storage and flood protection infrastructure, appropriate operating rules, functioning ecological infrastructure, coordinated institutional systems, local community response systems, relevant information systems
Characteristics of Systemic Resilience	Adaptability of a system to change	Flexible institutional arrangements, flexible infrastructure design, responsive flood mitigation strategies, policies that facilitate technology adoption and climate smart actions, policy and support that enables livelihood adaptability
	Transformability of a current system to a better system	Flexible policy and legislation, regularly revised strategies, learning institutions that can reorganize, infrastructure systems that can be altered or operated in different ways, community and country resources to enable changes

Incremental Value of Transboundary Coordination

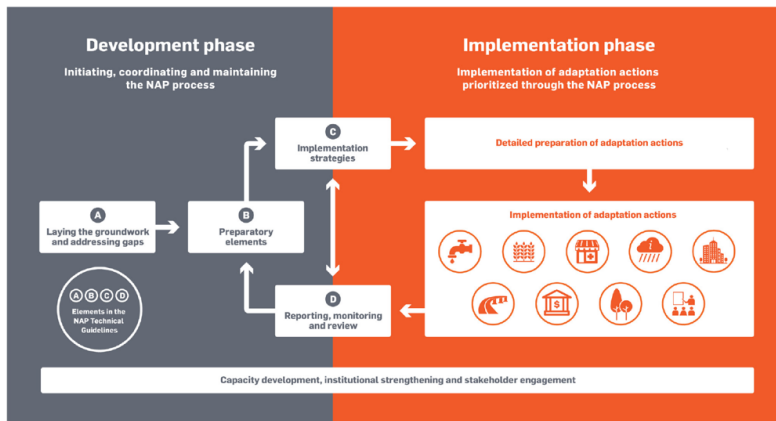


		Level of Required Actions		
		National	Regional	
Water Management Systems	Information Systems			
		Data monitoring and sharing systems	Data collection, verification, quality control; Use of shared information for preparedness to flood, drought; Data dissemination and sharing with relevant sectors, local stakeholders, and regional entities; Harmonization of national practices with regional protocol	Agreement on data collection and sharing protocol; Regional platform/mechanisms available for exchange
		Decision-support information systems and early warning systems	Provision of data for calibration; Use of analytical tools for preparedness and robustness development projects; National preparedness plans and information dissemination schemes are developed or harmonized; National plans are informed by basin-wide models and jointly developed tools	Joint development of modelling and analytical tools; Forums for dialogue that use tools for development prioritization and planning; Early warning systems implemented, information disseminated to national or local constituents
	Institutional Systems			
		Flexible policy and legal instruments	National law enforcement, policy implementation; Agreement and execution of management actions	Regional policy implementation; Agreement on climate-informed water/benefit sharing, abstraction limits, storage and release protocols, other regional protocol
		Institutionally and financially sustainable water resource organizations	Sub-basin organizations manage local processes, carry out sub-basin level management functions; National structures coordinate, allocate, and develop plans among sectors and ministries; Carry out information and investment functions and communicate with stakeholders for accountability purposes	Agreement on organization mandate; Capacity building within organizations; Financial sustainability measures in place; Working partnerships with national governments, other regional bodies established
Infrastructure Systems		Basin-scale, resilience-targeted, investment planning	Develop national plans for water management and development; Tailor and prioritize investments to local needs and norms; Coordination of national project prioritization and planning with regional agreements and processes	Basin-wide dialogue to jointly prioritize interests, evaluate cross-border and cross-sector trade-offs, agreement on regional investment plans that ensure system preparedness, robustness, redundancy, and adaptability; Regional resource mobilization
		Robust Infrastructure Investment Implementation	Prepare and implement national investments in collaboration with regional counterparts to share risk, optimize benefits; Operate national infrastructure sustainably, in coordination with other users; Endeavor to restore and maintain ecosystems services and natural infrastructure; Target preparation studies to ensure robustness, adaptability to a changing climate; Carry out stakeholder consultations to ensure optimization of benefits, minimization of impacts	Transboundary coordination in investment planning, implementation, and operation; Prepare, operate, restore joint-infrastructure investments; Enable optimal operation of investments in the region

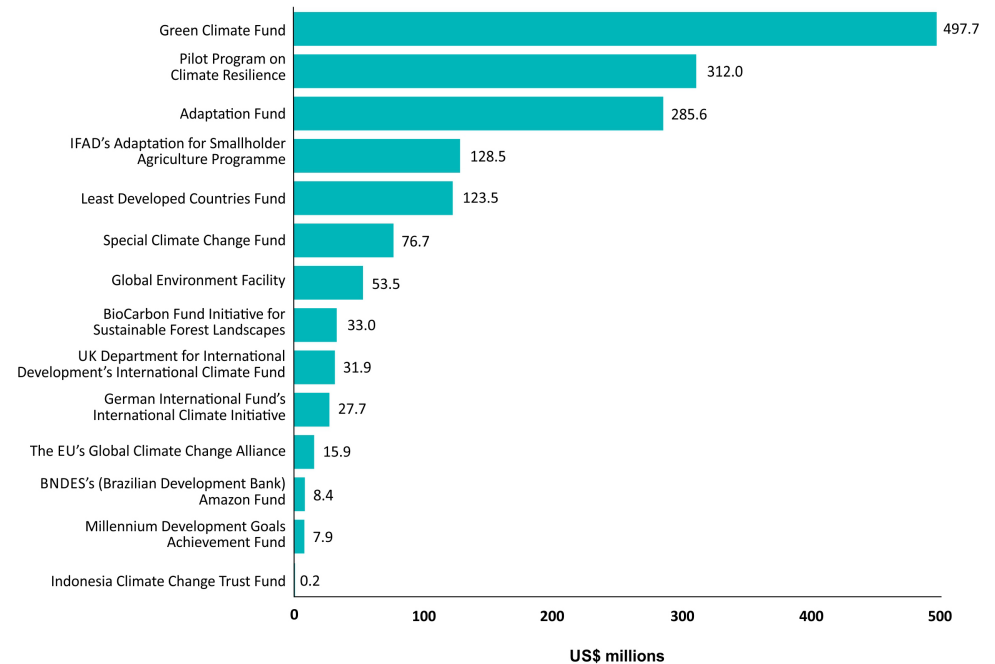
Financing Water in NAPs



The NAP process: key elements requiring finance



Approved spending for water and climate resilience by different climate funds, 2006–2017



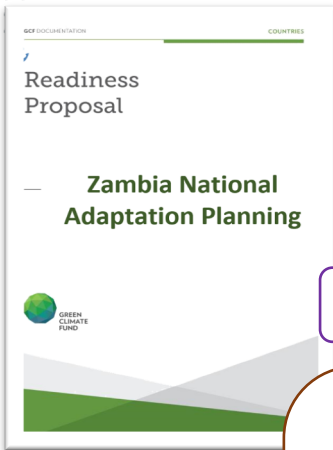
Note: Excludes electricity-generating related products but includes a small number (c30) of projects relating to energy use for irrigation, etc.

Key Messages



- Build **embedded in-country capacity**, knowledge.
- Make the **economic case**, communicate, addressing real-world problems with practical solutions. Cost of inaction potentially tremendous, can derail development ambitions.
- Balance top-down (climate models) and bottom-up (vulnerability assessment). Take a **risk-based approach. Communicate uncertainty.**
- **Learn by doing.** Water management is context-specific and so are interventions to improve climate resilience through better water management.
- Success depends on **stakeholder ownership, gender equality**, ensure **inclusion** of vulnerable groups.
- Regional and **transboundary dimensions** of shared waters calls for an integrated approach transcending national boundaries.
- Balance **political, technical and financial** feasibility.
- Funding shortage for water-related projects – less an availability-problem, more an **access issue** – understand requirements, improve institutional coordination.

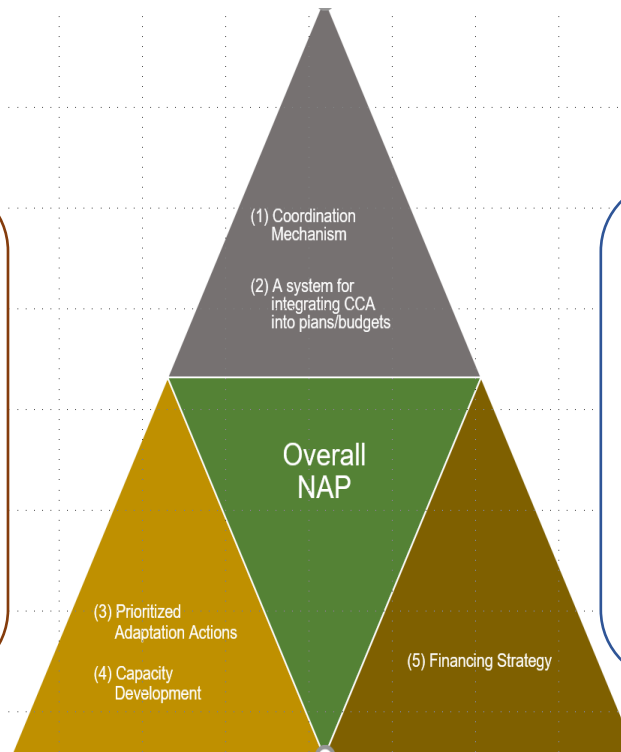
Zambia: An Overarching NAP & A Water NAP



Phase 1: overall NAP

The overarching NAP framework will enable long term strategic planning and coordination of adaptation in line with National Development Planning processes and foster coherence and synergies with sectoral NAP planning processes

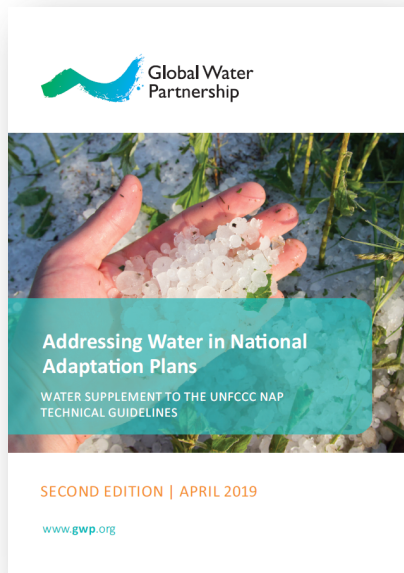
Zambia NAP considers gender differences in vulnerability and adaptive capacity



Phase 2: Water NAP

Sectoral NAP (Water+)

Recognising 'water as a connector', essential to all sectors, a Water NAP will serve as an important pathway for building resilience and strengthen synergies with the water-sensitive sectoral plans in Zambia such as health and agriculture



English

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Supplements/GWP_NAP_Water_Supplement_May2019.pdf

Español

https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/gwp_nap_suplementoagua.pdf

Français

https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/gwp_nap_water_supplement_french.pdf

Zambia NAP. Joseph Mbjini – NAP Manager



Webinar 1. Zambia Case Study on NAP formulation

Joseph Mbinji (Mr.)
Project Manager
National Adaptation Planning Project
GWPSAF

April 2021

1. Background to the NAP

- **NAP process started in 2014**

- Stock-taking exercise

- To review relevant policies, strategies, plans, programs
- Review of CC institutional arrangements
- Stakeholder analysis and understanding roles of key stakeholders

- Stakeholder consultations

- Orientation meeting on the NAP process for planners in government ministries & agencies
- National stakeholders' consultation workshop (2017)
- Reviewed Zambia's climate change framework
- Developed a NAP roadmap
- Defined roles of stakeholders in the NAP process: MLNR (focal point); MNDP and Ministry of Water
- Identified relevant national level processes (anchoring with the 7th NDP)
- Agreed to mobilize resources for NAP process targeting the GCF

- NAP Readiness Project (mid 2020 - 2023)

- WASH part of the technical committee



(NCCRS (2014); NDC(2015); NPCC(2016))

-Cont.

ELEMENT A: LAY THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESS GAPS

1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

❖ *The NAP process in Zambia is at Element A stage*

ELEMENT B. PREPARATORY ELEMENTS

1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

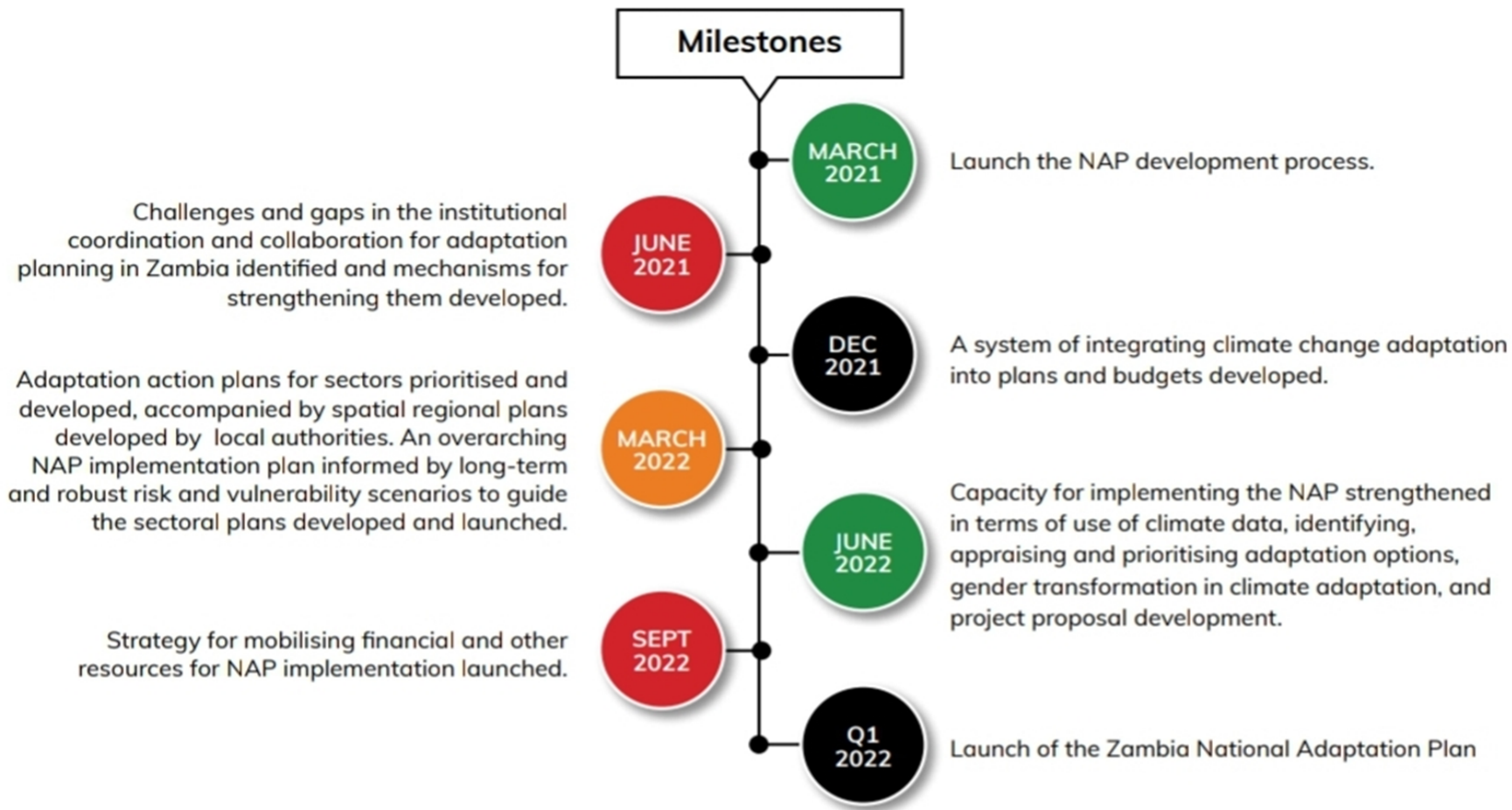
ELEMENT C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

ELEMENT D. REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW

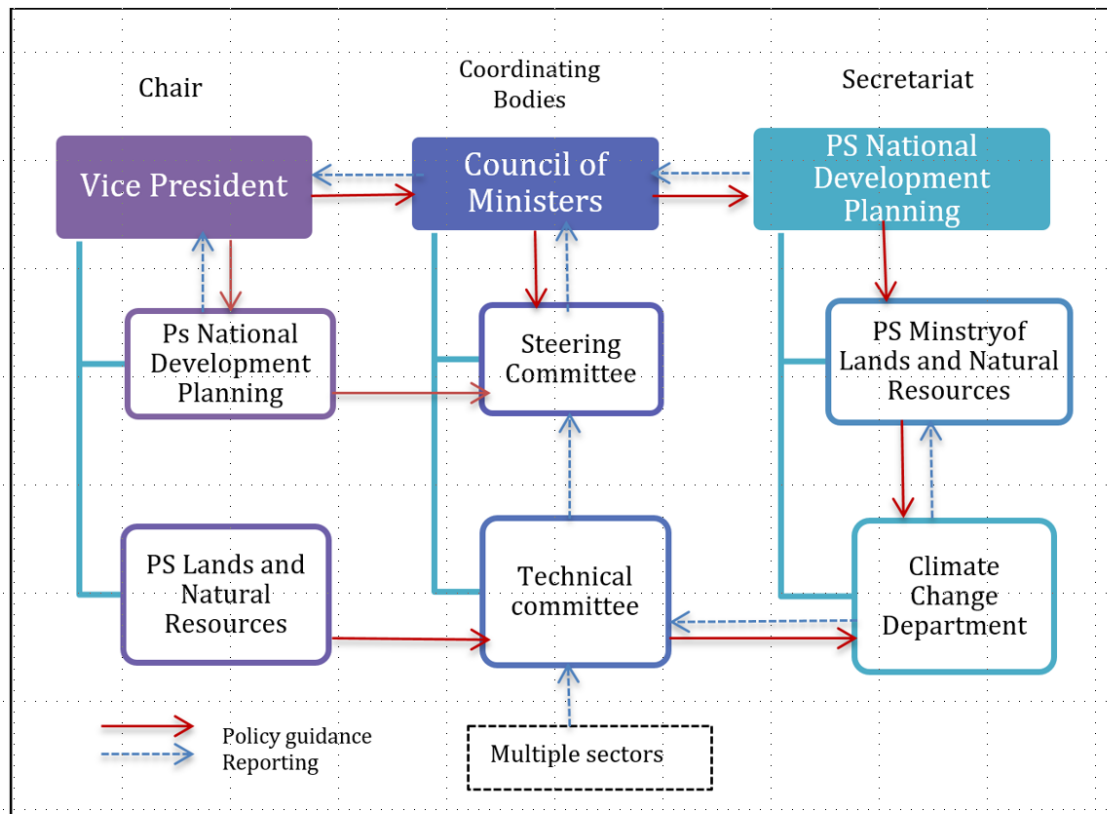
1. Monitoring the NAP process
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

Milestones



2. Institutional and Policy alignment: NAP-NDC-SDGs

NAP coordination aligned with the Zambia's Climate Change Institutional Arrangement



Source: MLNREP 2016; National Climate Policy |

NAP aligned with the NDC and SDGs (Development Plan)

7th NDP, SDG

Climate policy, Strategy, NDC

NAP, Climate Programs/Projects

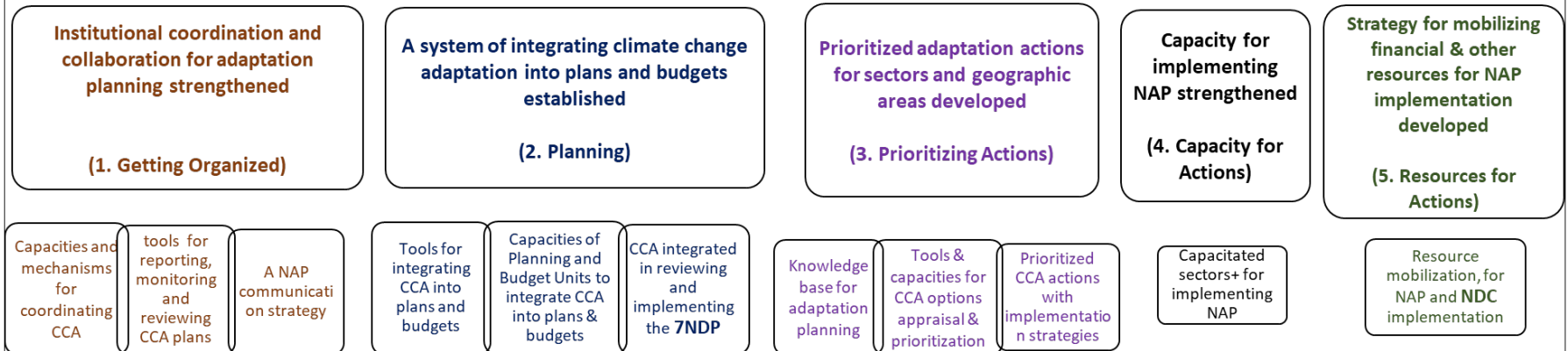
3. A comprehensive NAP for Zambia

Prosperous, Climate Resilient, and Green Economy (Vision 2030)

Climate change vulnerabilities reduced, adaptive capacity built, and resilience improved in Zambia's economic systems, livelihoods, and ecosystems

How will NAP contribute to the vision? By having

- 1) National development policies, strategies, plans, programs and budget processes which are climate-responsive...adaptive to CC
- 2) by accelerating implementation of climate change actions...better coordination, strong capacities, prioritized actions and resources



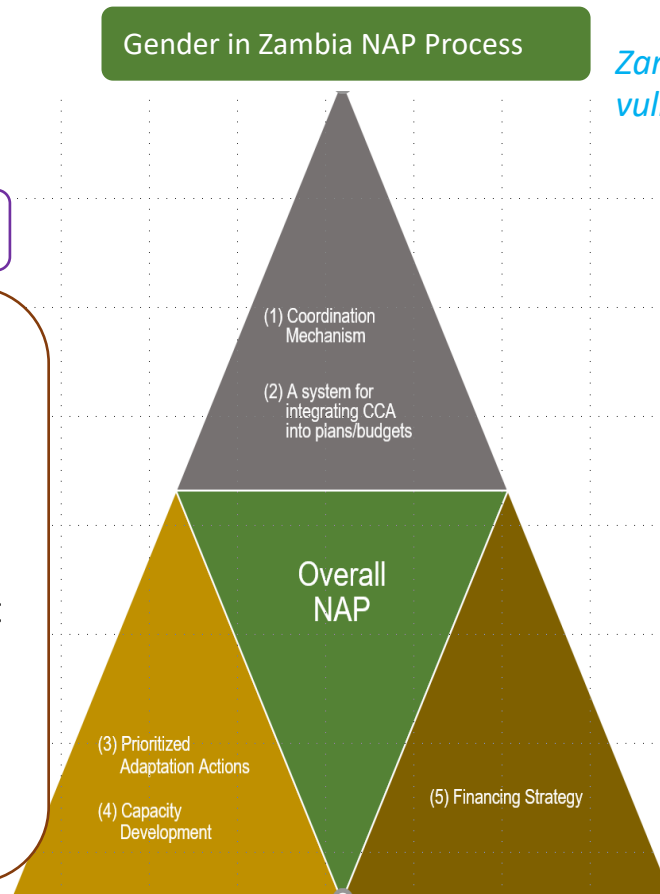
4. A phased approach- an overall NAP followed by Sectoral NAP- Water

Gender in Zambia NAP Process

Zambia NAP considers gender differences in vulnerability and adaptive capacity

Phase 1: overall NAP

The overarching NAP framework will enable long term strategic planning and coordination of adaptation in line with National Development Planning processes and foster coherence and synergies with sectoral NAP planning processes



Phase 2 Water NAP

Sectoral NAP (Water+)

Recognising 'water as a connector', essential to all sectors, a Water NAP will serve as an important pathway for building resilience and strengthen synergies with the water-sensitive sectoral plans in Zambia such as health and agriculture

5. Some Lessons so far...

1. Ownership of the NAP process by Government
 - National Development Planning (Development Plans-SDGs, Budgets)
 - Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (UNFCCC Focal Point-NDCs)
 - Ministry of Water (Water for sustainable development and climate resilience)
2. Anchoring the NAP process with a higher level national process
 - Zambia 7th National Development Plan was a key process.
 - NAP to define how to integrate CC adaptation and water security into the NDPs
3. A comprehensive NAP (climate resilient long-term plans and prioritized adaptation actions; financing strategy; gender differences, private sector role, etc)
4. NAP coordination structure within the National CC Coordination System
5. Multi-stakeholder participatory process
6. Collaboration between Zambian Government and partners (eg GWP) in mobilizing resource for NAP process



6. Challenges

- Major challenge so far is delayed implementing of planned activities due to impacts of the Covid-19
- Travel restrictions and interactions with key stakeholders that have roles in the NAP process.
 - Use of virtual platforms being used as mitigation measures however, this presents a challenge when dealing with stakeholder at district and sub-district level i.e. rural communities due challenges of internet connectivity

7. Conclusion

Zambian NAP is expected to:

- strengthen systems for integrating climate change adaptation into planning and budget processes
- develop prioritized adaptation actions with financing strategies

This will enable Zambia to:

- systematically advance implementation of priority adaptation actions contributing to the implementation of Zambia's NDC and National Development Plans



Looking forward to a successful planning process!

Case Study 2: Fiji NAP

Filimone, Ralogaivau, Senior Climate Change Adaptation Officer, Climate Change & International Cooperation Division- Ministry of Economy

13 April 2021

Background to the NAP

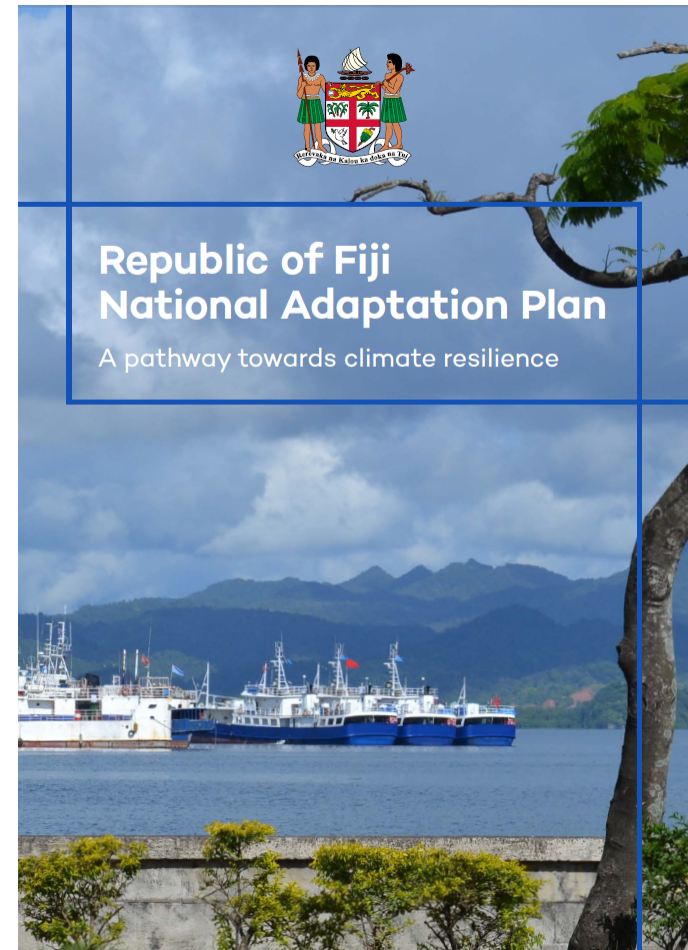


A. National Adaptation Plans (NAP):

- The Fijian Government launched its first NAP during the at COP 24, 2018, Poland.
- NAP has 160 adaptation measures to be prioritised over 5-year period. Actions are spilt across two different components: **System** and **Sectoral**.

Time Frames

- 14 months consultation process (Begun in 2017) submitted (2018)
- 160 adaptation measures identified as urgent by stakeholders to be prioritised in 5 year period
- Key milestones- Successfully launched and Fiji is in its 3rd year of implementation.
- The Ministry of Economy through the Climate Change and International Cooperation Division supports NAP policy implementation in line Ministries and its alignment in the National Development and Strategic Plans



How is WASH reflected in the NAP



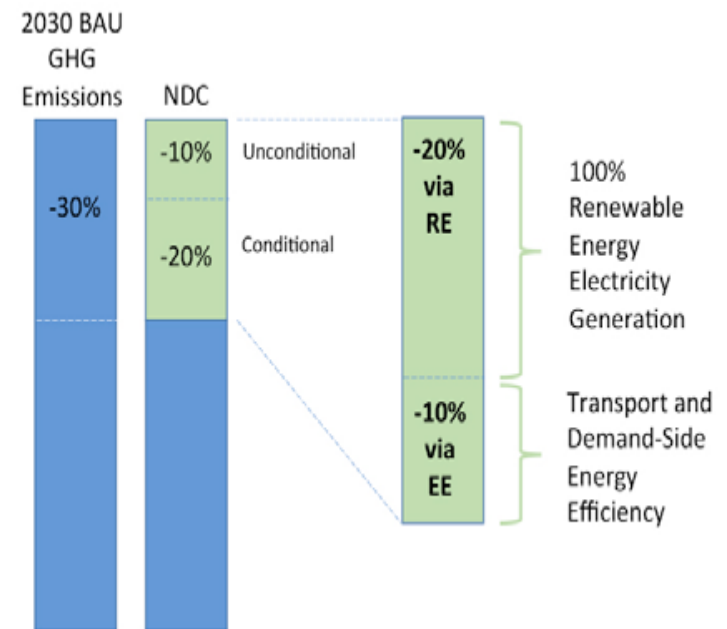
- The relevant government entity that is aligned or associated with WASH were a part of the consultation and deliberation process leading up to the formulation of the NAP, eg Ministry of Infrastructure, Waterways and Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Social Welfare were present during consultations.
- NAP 5 Sectorals:
 - i. Human settlement
 - ii. Food and Nutrition Security
 - iii. Biodiversity, Natural Environment
 - iv. Infrastructure and H
 - v. Health.
- All 5 components compliment each other and it reflects WASH services
- NAP endeavors to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. It achieves this through its infrastructure section and the sub-section on water and sanitation.
- The implementation of the NAP is expected to have benefits for achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene.

Background to the NDC



B. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC):

- Fiji was the first country to ratify the Paris Agreement.
- Fiji submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) IN 2015.
- Fiji submitted its updated NDC in December 2020.
 - i. a reaffirmation of Fiji’s absolute 2030 target of 30% CO₂ emissions reductions from a baseline of 2013;
 - ii. a commitment to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050;
 - iii. up-front information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of Fiji’s decarbonisation ambitions;
 - iv. a commitment to enact the Climate Change Bill by 2021; and
 - v. a commitment to operationalise the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).



How is WASH reflected in the NDC and Fiji's 2050 Low Emission Development Strategy



NDC Implementation Roadmap: the Roadmap is to provide a temporal pathway for the implementation of mitigation actions needed to achieve the transformation called for under the Fiji's NDC.

- Focuses on energy generation of wastewater treatment plants.

Fiji Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS): Fiji long term strategy to attain net-zero emissions by 2050. Has an economy wide approach and demonstrates broad linkages and synergies between adaptation and mitigation planning processes. LEDS will be used as a tool to enhance future NDCs.

- Includes a component on Infrastructure Waste (including water and sanitation)
 - calling for a comprehensive assessment of all of Fiji's water and
 - sanitation infrastructure, to upgrade and develop new appropriate water and sanitation infrastructure;
 - to develop and implement new appropriate building codes, zoning, and construction codes for water and sanitation infrastructure; and
 - to improve overall planning for water and sanitation

NDC Investment Plan and Project Pipelines (DRAFT)



Aggregated information for energy efficiency opportunities in the Power and Utilities

Opportunities	Indicative Development, CB and TA 2020-2030 (US\$M)*	Indicative Investment Needs to 2020-2030 (US\$M)	Cost of Mitigation US\$/ tCO ₂	Annual Mitigation 2030 (tCO ₂ /yr)	Total Mitigation 2020-2030 (tCO ₂)
E1 – Capacity Building for Integrated Energy Planning and Energy Statistics in Fiji	0.5	NA	2	75,000	254,000
E5 – Promotion of Lithium Ion Batteries	1.2	184.2	3,800	14,000	48,000
Programme to Manage Peak Demand and Energy Savings in Fiji	1.3	702.2	800	259,000	898,000
E8 - Efficient Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Systems	1.5	3.6	40	41,000	136,000
E12 – Efficient Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Systems	1.8	4.8	1,700	1,000	4,000
Total Mitigation Potential of all	6.3	894.8		390,000	1,340,000

Energy Efficiency Sector

Potential Mitigation in 2030: 456,000 tCO₂ per yr
CB & TA: US\$ 16.9M Capital Investment: US\$ 1.09B



Power and Utilities*

Potential Mitigation in 2030: 389,000 tCO₂ per yr
CB & TA: US\$ 4.4M Capital Investment: US\$ 890M



Cities and Buildings

Potential Mitigation in 2030: 4,000 tCO₂ per yr
CB & TA: US\$ 5.6M Capital Investment: US\$ 184M



Appliance, Government, Industry*

Potential Mitigation in 2030: 63,000 tCO₂ per yr
CB & TA: US\$ 6.9M Capital Investment: US\$ 15M

Discussant 1: Dawda Jawara. UNICEF West and Central Africa

**Discussant 2: Sarah Dickin. Stockholm
Environmental Institute (SEI)**



Thank You!

We see you soon: Webinar 2 (April 20th) and Webinar 3 (April 29th)

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