

Welcome to the SWA Climate Action Webinar Series

Webinar 3. Climate Financing for WASH

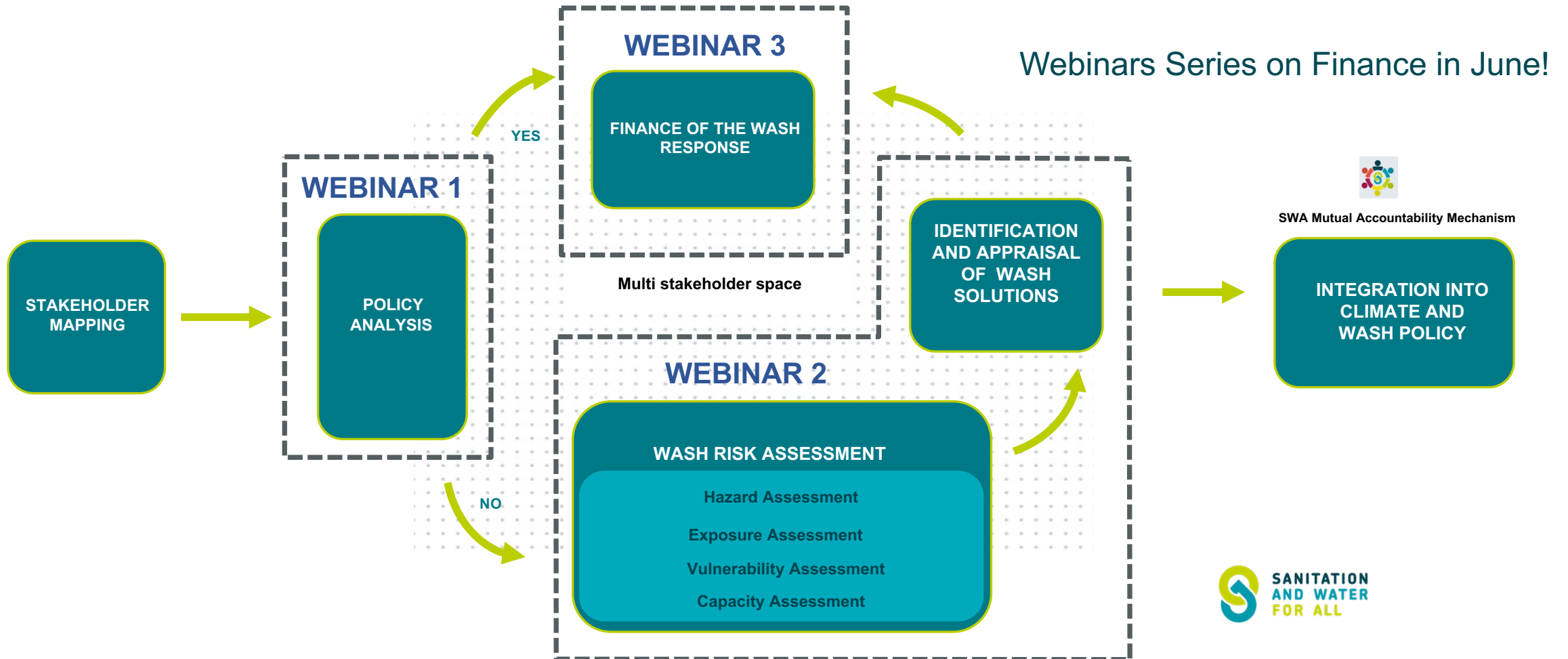
May 18th 2021



Co-conveners:



Situating the Webinar Series



Overview of this presentation



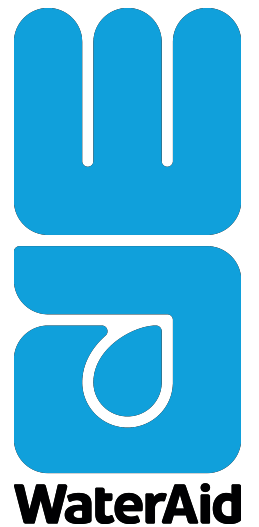
- **Opening and introduction.** José Gesti. SWA
- **Climate finance landscape for WASH.** Jonathan Far. WaterAid
- **Perspectives on climate financing for WASH from UNDP.** Pradeep Kurukulasuriya. UNDP
- **Zimbabwe Case Study.** Munashe Mukonoweshuro. Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
- **Bahamas Case Study.** Adrian Gibson, Bahamas Water and Sewerage Corporation
- **Discussant 1:** Alejandro Jiménez. SIWI
- **Discussant 2:** Raul Muñoz Castillo, Inter-American Development Bank
- **Q&A**



Resilient Water Accelerator

Jonathan Far. Senior Climate Advisor, WaterAid

April 2021



Climate is water

- There will significant climate impacts on water, with droughts and floods likely increasing in intensity.
- Least Developed Countries have done the least to cause climate change yet are already experiencing significant impacts and have the least available skills, finance and institutional support to monitor, manage and bounce back from these impacts.
- Many communities in these countries lack even basic WASH services and so are not able to resilient in the face of overlapping water crises.

Climate Finance for Water

In 2020 WaterAid Commissioned the Overseas Development Institute to look at climate finance flow to water programmes. They found that:

- Of total tracked climate funding only 5% goes to adaptation and resilience, with 3% going to water programmes.
- About 1% of *public* climate finance goes to basic water systems
- There is very little correlation to need and of the top 20 recipients of climate finance there is only one LDC – Bangladesh

Why

Adaptation is a low priority for donors because:

- Low awareness internationally about the cost of slow action on climate change;
- Difficult to manage centrally, with varying local impacts and additional capacity required to analyse climate risk;
- As yet it does not yield the same potential direct returns as for example investment in clean energy and electric vehicles.

Least Developed Countries represent an investment challenge because:

- High technical barriers to securing climate finance;
- Complexity of overlapping problems concerning poverty, health and infrastructure;
- Poor and vulnerable countries perceived as high risk.

What needs to change?

As WaterAid have found in our work in Maputo and parts of Bangladesh, there are huge threats to water quality and quantity that go far beyond WASH infrastructure.

That means we need:

- Urgent action across the board
- A wide range of partners to provide regulatory oversight and expertise.
- Gather data on a range of threats such as climate variability, changes in population, groundwater salinity for example

This is a challenge because it requires stamina and resources that are not ordinarily available to individual organisations, but through collaboration it is an opportunity to have a much larger impact on both policy and water security.

Resilient Water Accelerator

To overcome these challenges, unlock further climate finance, and construct high quality programmes we are calling for dedicated preparation funding to secure the necessary data, expertise and building blocks for an enabling environment needed for water and sanitation programmes.

To achieve this in March 2021 HRH Prince of Wales launched the Resilient Water Accelerator which has been driven by WaterAid in partnership Dutch, UK, Burkina Faso, UNICEF, World Bank, SWA and others.

The aim of the Accelerator is to outline an approach to identifying climate risks to water security – WASH, water resources, ecosystems, and disasters and build a coalition to tackle these challenges as part of a systems approach.

Next steps

We are in the processing of finalising the design of the Accelerator and identifying the first round of programmes.

We want to be able to use these programmes to demonstrate a practical approach to the overlapping global water crises, whilst also emphasising the complexity and scale of these problems.

We hope at the UNFCCC meeting later this year and beyond it will strengthen the call for investment in resilience and highlight the fundamental role of access to water and sanitation services in strengthening community resilience.

Perspectives on climate financing for WASH from UNDP

Pradeep Kurukulasuriya. Executive Coordinator and Director, Global Environmental Finance, at UNDP

Fostering food and water security in rural areas of Zimbabwe in the context of climate change and variability through an integrated climate-smart agriculture and WASH approach

Speaker: Munashe Mukonoweshuro, GCF NDA Alt National Focal Point ,
Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry



Observed and projected trends for Zimbabwe

Increasing average temperatures



Increasing rainfall variability



Decreasing levels of precipitation



Increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events and climate hazards



Climate Change Impacts on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Food Security



- ~60% of nations agriculture is rain-fed
- Decrease in water availability and quality for crop production and poor sanitation and hygiene practices and WASH infrastructure result in:
 - Decline in agricultural productivity (decline in maize and sorghum production by 25% and 22%, respectively)
 - Reduced food security
 - Reduced nutrition which is directly affected by WASH
 - Increased spread of gastro-intestinal infections
 - Environmental enteropathy which contributes to malnutrition, stunting and impaired neurological development and reduces the effectiveness of oral vaccines
- Food security is more than availability



Zimbabwe's Climate Change Priorities

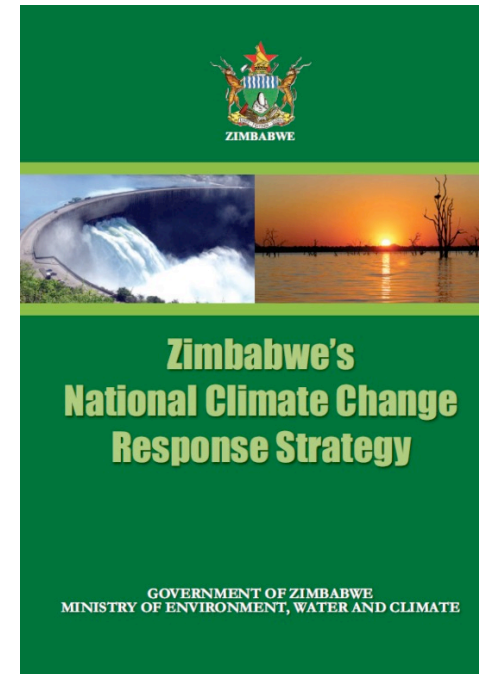


Climate Change in Zimbabwe

- Climate Change Impacts: increased risk to disease, under-nutrition, water scarcity, disasters among constrained public services and infrastructure
- Zimbabwe population largely youth
- Need to protect future generations from impacts of climate change
- National Climate Change Policy – child friendly
- National Climate Change Response Strategy – child sensitive
- NDC revision & on-going NAP process – Sub committee chairs call for meaningful engagement of young people
- Mitigation: 4 priority areas identified for NDCs (Energy, AFOLU, Waste, IPPU) with links to establishing a clean and safe environment
- Adaptation: national priorities Agriculture and Food Security

Zimbabwe's engagement with GCF

- Capacity building of Zimbabwe's NDA (with UNEP)
- Zimbabwe received funding for two food security projects from the GCF (with WFP and UNDP)
- Key Role of WASH in ensuring food and nutrition security for all (including children) through improved water management and WASH (with UNICEF, UNESCO and FAO)



Summary of National Priorities in the context of GCF result areas



No:	Main National Priorities	GCF Result Area	Theme
1	Early-warning and Disaster Risk Reduction (EW&DRR)	Infrastructure and built environment	Adaptation
2	Climate Smart Agriculture	Health, food and water security	
		Livelihoods of people and communities	
		Ecosystems and ecosystem services	
3	Sustainable Forestry Management	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	Mitigation
4	Integrated Waste Management	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	
5	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Energy generation and access and energy efficiency	
		Transport	



Project background and accredited partners and other partners supporting the proposal



Name: *Fostering food and water security in rural areas of Zimbabwe in the context of climate change and variability through an integrated climate-smart agriculture and WASH approach*

Accredited Partner : FAO

Supporting Partners: UNESCO & UNICEF

Project Lifespan: 5 years

Total Amount: US\$50 million (co-financing to be confirmed)

Financial instrument: Grant

Current status of the proposal: Concept Note in development



Overall objective of the project



“Ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition in the country requires urgent action, but the impacts of climate change threaten the objective of overcoming these challenges“

Zimbabwe's Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA) Framework (2018–2028)

“Nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions address both hunger and nutrition, and failure to address WASH issues can undermine both nutrition and food security”

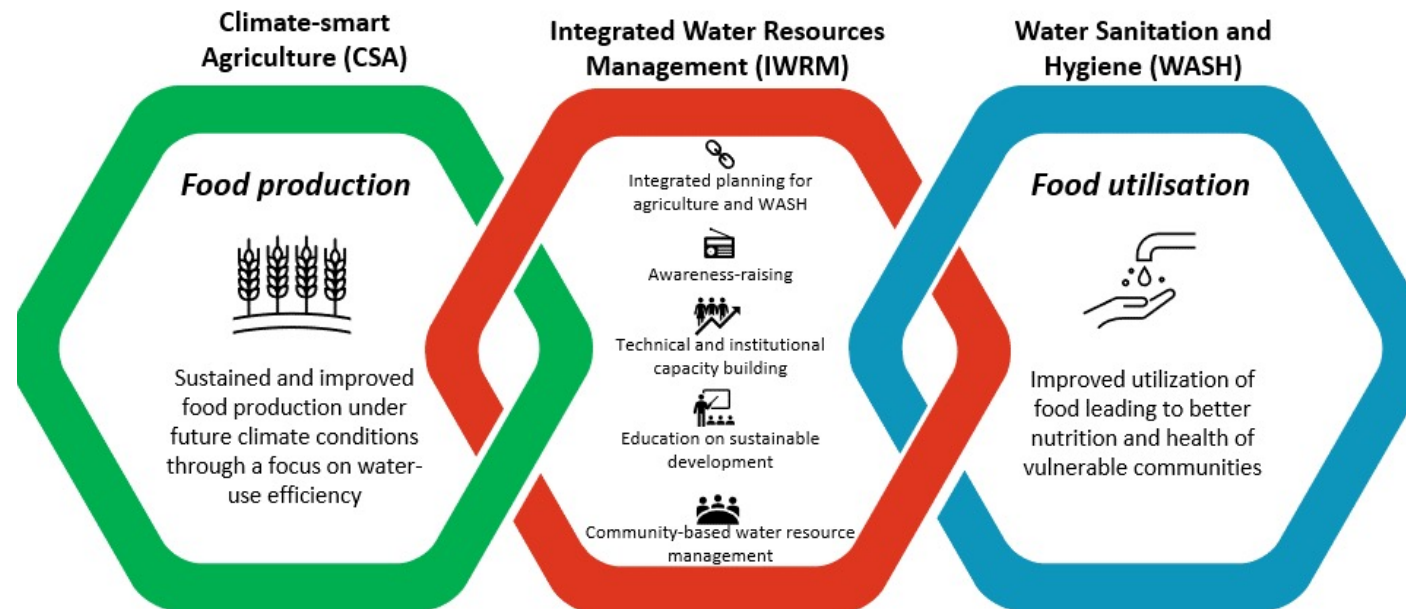
Åsa Skogström-Feldt, CEO of The Hunger Project



Project components



- Proposed three-pronged approach:
 - Output 1: Framework established for IWRM focused on CSA and WASH
 - Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture practices introduced for improved food security and resilience to droughts and floods
 - Output 3: Access to WASH services improved to enhance nutrition of vulnerable local communities



Output 1: Framework established for IWRM focused on CSA and WASH



- Use Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA) to support the development of an integrated planning strategy for Zimbabwe's water sector.
- Roll out climate change considerations for climate-resilient, gender-responsive IWRM (at the nexus of CSA and WASH) into the National Development Strategy (NDS).
- Strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of national, district- and community-level institutions for implementing climate-resilient IWRM focused on the CSA/WASH nexus in Zimbabwe.
- Train local communities and institutions on implementing and maintaining locally appropriate climate-resilient WASH interventions and climate-smart agricultural (CSA) techniques
- Establish/strengthen Water Point Committees, with associated community-based management plans, for monitoring of water use and related infrastructure
- Implement a gender-responsive education awareness-raising campaign to inform national and local-level decision-makers of climate change-related impacts on agriculture and WASH
- Strengthen tailored Education on Sustainable Development (ESD) in local communities, as well as district- and community-level institutions (including youth and women's groups), with the focus on water, climate change, IWRM interventions and CSA techniques

Output 2: Climate-smart agriculture practices introduced for improved food security and resilience to droughts and floods



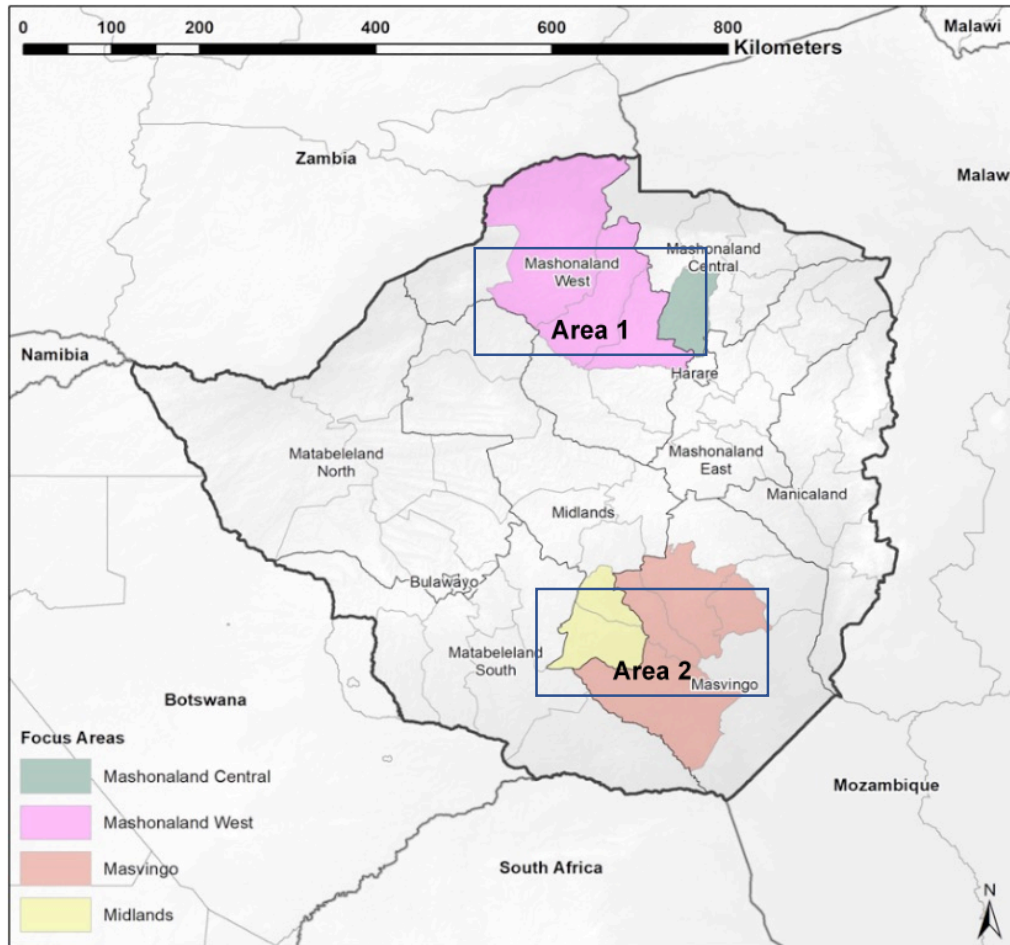
- Introduce water-efficient and flood-resilient on-field agricultural techniques
- Establish external water-harvesting systems on farms to enhance water availability and to reduce the impacts of floods
- Establish agroforestry systems for improved resilience to floods and droughts
- Install climate-resilient and water-efficient irrigation systems.
- Introduce and upscale gender-responsive, locally appropriate alternative livelihood options (e.g. processing of NTFPs and/or horticulture) for improved income generation and crop diversification.
- Develop a drought early warning and forecasting system that considers indigenous and local knowledge — particularly for the co-development of actionable climate services.

Output 3: Access to WASH services improved to enhance nutrition of vulnerable local communities



- Implement awareness-raising campaign to promote demand-led sanitation, improve key hygiene practices and improve water supply management under climate change conditions.
- Improve water supply management through Drinking Water Safety & Security Plan (DWSSP) training
- Rehabilitate and climate-proof water points and sanitation infrastructure
- Reduce the concentration of pollutants in drinking water through improved water treatment at household level (e.g: solar disinfection, chlorination and/or filtration).

Target areas

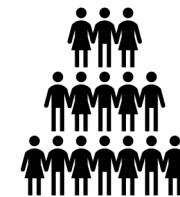


Province	District
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe
Mashonaland West	Hurungwe
Mashonaland West	Makonde
Mashonaland West	Zvimba
Province	District
Masvingo	Chivi
Masvingo	Masvingo
Masvingo	Mwenezi
Masvingo	Zaka
Midlands	Mberengwa
Midlands	Zvishavane

Site selection criteria



- **Climate exposure**
 - Temperature, rainfall characteristics, heatwave severity, flood and drought indicators
- **Access to WASH services and infrastructure**
 - Sanitation access
 - Improved water access
 - Catchment flow direction
- **Socio-economic factors**
 - Population density
 - Agriculture ratios
 - Formal vs informal farming
 - Cropped Area Ration
 - Agro-ecological region



Challenges and lessons learned



- Logistical arrangements to develop the proposal
 - Joint sector review for WASH undertaken by the GoZ (supported by World Bank and UNICEF)
 - Identified climate financing needs for WASH
 - Action for developing climate change strategy for WASH
 - Led by the NCU (housed in the MoLAFWRR)
 - High-level engagement and principal agreement
 - Close collaboration with the GCF NDA, Stakeholder consultations with key stakeholders and Validation Workshop for all relevant stakeholders held on 30th March 2021
 - Pre-feasibility study and Concept Note development cost ~ USD 100K
 - Environmental and social screening is to be established with standardized tools currently being deployed for the World Bank funded Cyclone Recovery Programme which has also the involvement of UNESCO, FAO and UNICEF
- Main challenges faced
 - Covid-19 travel restrictions – inhibited effective stakeholder consultations
 - Remaining siloed approaches

Challenges and lessons learned



- Best practices
 - Inclusion of WASH in decision making for climate prioritization
 - Application of the Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning approach for all rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure climate adaptation improvements
 - Community-centered approaches are key with clear lead by village water point committees and technical support provided by Provincial and District Water and Sanitation Sub Committees
 - Monitoring of improvements to include the Rural WASH Information Management System (RWIMS) just received a global award for innovation in using mobile phone technology to address rural WASH needs <https://www.herald.co.zw/how-zims-rural-water-information-system-got-global-applause/>



Thank You



Bahamas Case study: Financing for the scaling up of solar water supply systems in the Bahamas

Speaker: Mr. Adrian Gibson, CEO of Bahamas Water and Sewerage Corporation

Discussant 1: Alejandro Jiménez. Director for the Water and Sanitation Department at Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

Remarks on the perceived challenges faced by WASH to benefit from Climate financing

Discussant 2: Raul Muñoz Castillo, Senior Water & Sanitation Specialist at the Inter-American Development Bank

Remarks from IADB on climate financing for WASH and on-going support



Thank You!

We invite you to the June SWA webinar series on Financing. More details coming soon.

For questions or comments, please email at:

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