CHAT LISTEN EXCHANGE

WEBINAR SERIES
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) IN SCHOOLS
www.winsnetwork.org/events

June 29th, 2023

The WinS Network

www.winsnetwork.org

Who we are?

Global inter-agency network

winsnetwork@giz.de

Objectives:

- ✓ To harmonize efforts in WinS
- ✓ To support ministries of Education to improve WinS services by aligning efforts among development partners and NGOs

Our core group members: UNICEF, GIZ, Save the Children, WaterAid, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Emory University, UNESCO

Belinda Abraham, moderator

- ***An international development specialist with over 20 years' experience in the WASH and education sectors in sub-sahara Africa and Southeast Asia.*** *Worked with UNICEF, GIZ, and several international NGOs and other organisations in 10 countries.*
- American national
- MSc. International Development Planning, University of Guelph, Canada
- BA (International Development) and BSc.(Biology), Dalhousie University, Canada

Presently:

- *Supporting the global WinS (WASH in Schools) Secretariat*
- *Working with German-based NGO Viva Con Agua Sankt Pauli on Institutional Fundraising.*

Join the WinS Network and stay connected!

José Gesti Canuto

- José Gesti works with as a Climate Advisor providing support to policy and strategy, as well as country engagement on climate action, water supply and sanitation services.
- Previously Jose worked for UNICEF as Chief of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in UNICEF Jordan Country Office, and as Advisor in the UNICEF Headquarters office.
- Prior to that, he served at the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment in Spain, with the Ebro River Basin Authority.
- He is a national from Spain, holds a Master's degree in Environmental Engineering from the City University of New York, USA, and a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Burgos, Spain.

Henning Göransson Sandberg

- *Henning is a Programme Manager in the Water and Sanitation team at Stockholm International Water Institute, SIWI.*
- *Specialises in WASH governance, climate resilience and WASH in schools.*
- *Manages SIWI's partnership with UNICEF in East Asia and the Pacific, supporting countries in improving the enabling environment for sustainable WASH services.*
- *Supports governments and other key sector stakeholders in defining prioritised climate risks to WASH services and to define activities and solutions to reduce the exposure and vulnerability of climate hazards, thereby achieving more climate resilient WASH.*

Introduction to Climate Resilient WinS Programming

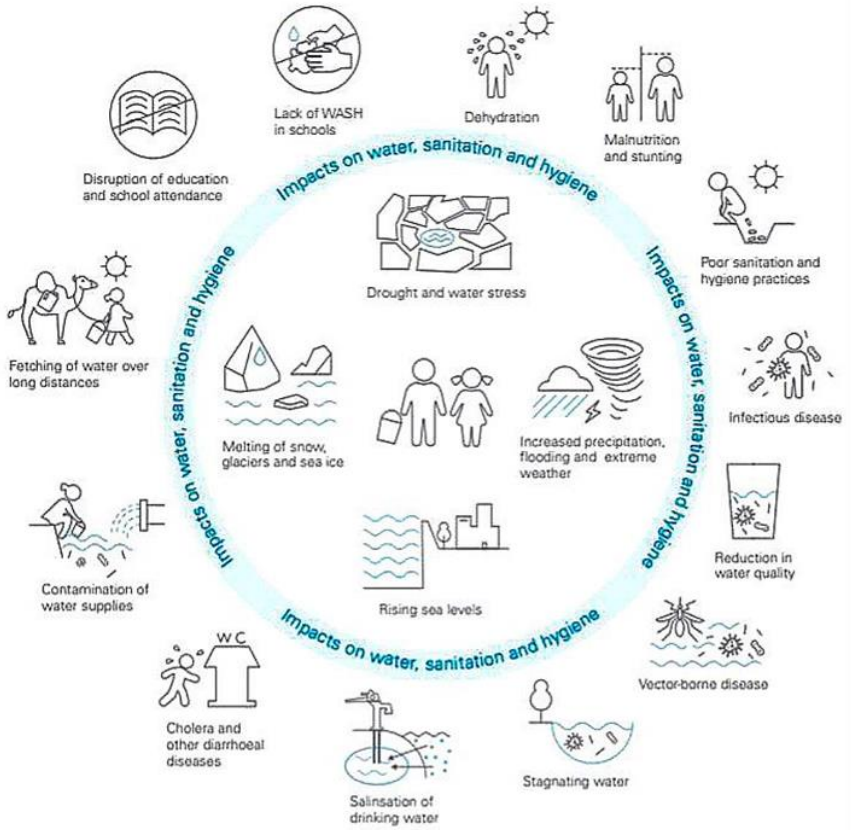
June 29th, 2023

Climate Change Definitions

- **Weather:** atmospheric condition at any given time or place (measured in terms of temperature, precipitation…).
- **Climate**: usually defined as the "average weather" over a period of time (usually 30 years).
- **Climate Change:** refers to "a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods" (UNFCCC)
- **Climate Hazard**: event with potential to cause harm (e.g. drought, storm) or long-term change in climatic variables (e.g. temperature, precipitation).
- **Vulnerability**: degree to which a system is susceptible to harm due to exposure to a perturbation or stress and the ability to cope, recover, or fundamentally adapt.
- **Risk:** is the result of the interaction of physically defined hazards with the properties of the exposed systems (e.g. social vulnerability). Risk = (Hazard) x (Vulnerability) x (Exposure) / (Capacity)

Climate change impacts WASH and community resilience

Climate effect	Hazard	Impact on WASH sector
Decrease in precipitation	Drought	Reduction in raw water supplies, reduced flow in rivers, less dilution/increased concentration of pollutants in water, challenge to hygiene practices.
Increase in precipitation and severe weather	Flooding	Pollution of wells, inundation of wells, inaccessibility of water sources, flooding of latrines, damage to infrastructure, landslides around water sources, sedimentation and turbidity, challenges to sustainability of sanitation and hygiene behaviours, and waterborne diseases.
Increase in temperatures	Heatwaves	Damage to infrastructure, increase in pathogens in water leading to increased risk of disease.
	Melting and thawing of glaciers, snow, sea ice and frozen ground	Seasonality of river flows affected leading to a reduction in water availability in summer.
Sea-level rise	Flooding and saline intrusion into freshwater aquifers	Reduction in availability of drinking water, with high impacts on quality.



Climate change impacts WASH in Schools

- Extreme weather events and floods destroy or disrupt sanitation facilities in schools, compromising attendance.
- Lack of water in schools during droughts disrupts hygiene practices (e.g. handwashing), impairs children attention and difficult meal preparation.
- Lack of reliable and resilient water supply forces children to walk longer distances to fetch water an compromise attendance to schools, or if they attend are often too tired to pay attention.

Climate change responses and children

MITIGATION

Technological change and substitution that **reduce GHG emissions** and **enhance sinks.**

Examples:

- Renewable energy supply (e.g. hydropower, solar energy)
- Increased energy efficiency
- Waste minimization
- Composting of organic waste

ADAPTATION

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which **moderates harm** or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Examples:

- Siting of latrines in relation to flooding areas
- Decentralized sanitation systems to minimize impact of local flooding
- Diversification of water supply options
- Increased water storage to buffer scarcity
- Water conservation, efficiency and reuse
- Desalinization

Children are agents of change in their communities and **WinS** can support scaling up of climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. school environmental clubs, water conservation, reuse, tree plantation for watershed management)

Key objectives for climate action in WASH

… Also apply to WASH in Schools

1

Ensuring that WASH facilities and services are sustainable, safe and resilient to climate-related risks

2

Ensuring that resilient WASH systems contribute to build community resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change

3

Working towards a carbon-neutral WASH sector

WinS and climate change in the 2030 Agenda

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG 6: 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'

SDG 13: 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts'

Photo from Eurowaters.org National Competition for Water Conservation for Primary Schools Students

- **Target 13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
  - Indicator: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, **adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula** (e.g., water cycle and climate change impacts, water conservation, reuse, etc.)

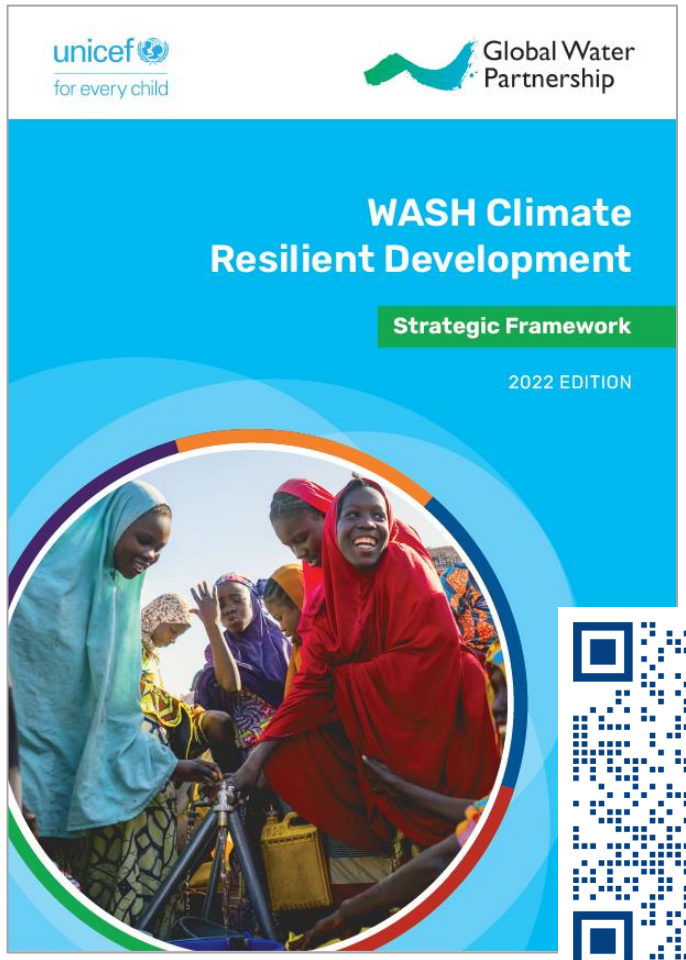
The Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience applied to WinS Programming

June 29th, 2023

unicef

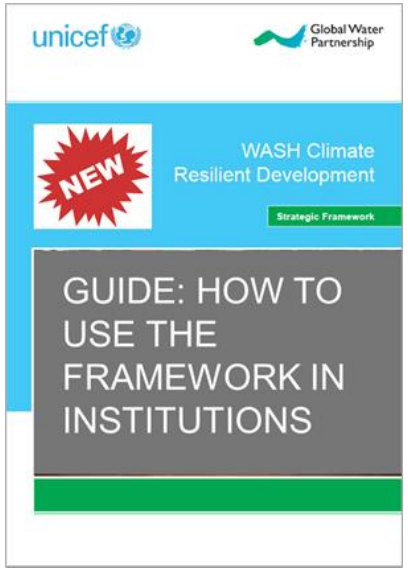
FRAMEWORK FOR WASH CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Collaboration Global Water Partnership - UNICEF



FRAMEWORK FOR WASH CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Framework adapted for WASH in Schools Programming



STEP 1: Conduct a stakeholder mapping exercise

STEP 2: Review existing climate and WASH priorities, WinS standards and national curricula

STEP 3: Assess climate risk to WASH and set the climate rationale for interventions

STEP 4: Identify a longlist of potential options to address prioritized risks

STEP 5: Appraise and short list climate resilient WinS options

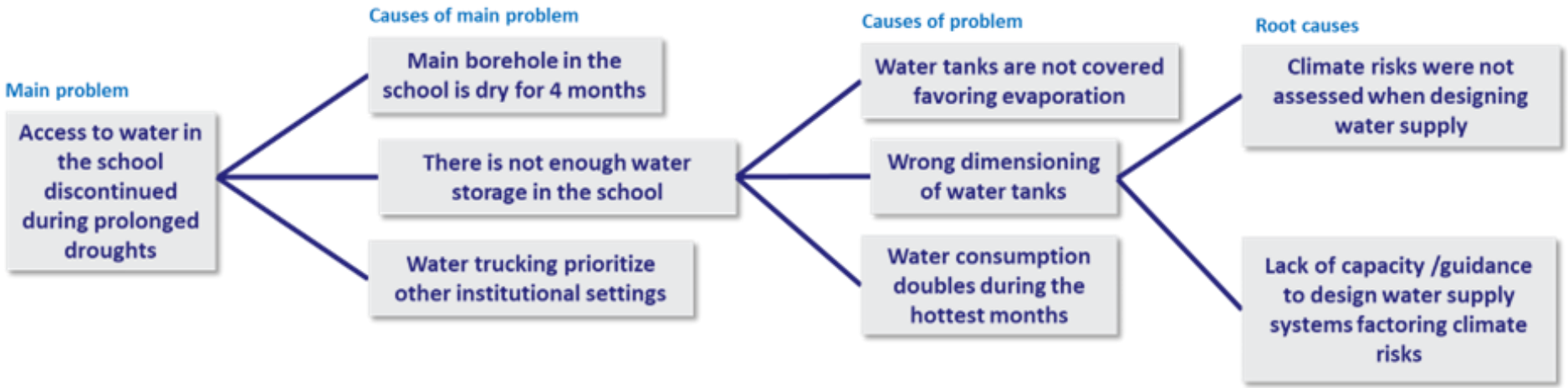
STEP 6: Find entry points and funding for early action on climate resilient WinS

STEP 7: Design climate resilient WinS indicators to integrate in existing monitoring systems

STEP 8. Document and share lessons on what works well (and what does not)

Example of analysis to “understand the problem” in a WinS programme

Problem Tree on the impacts of climate change on WinS



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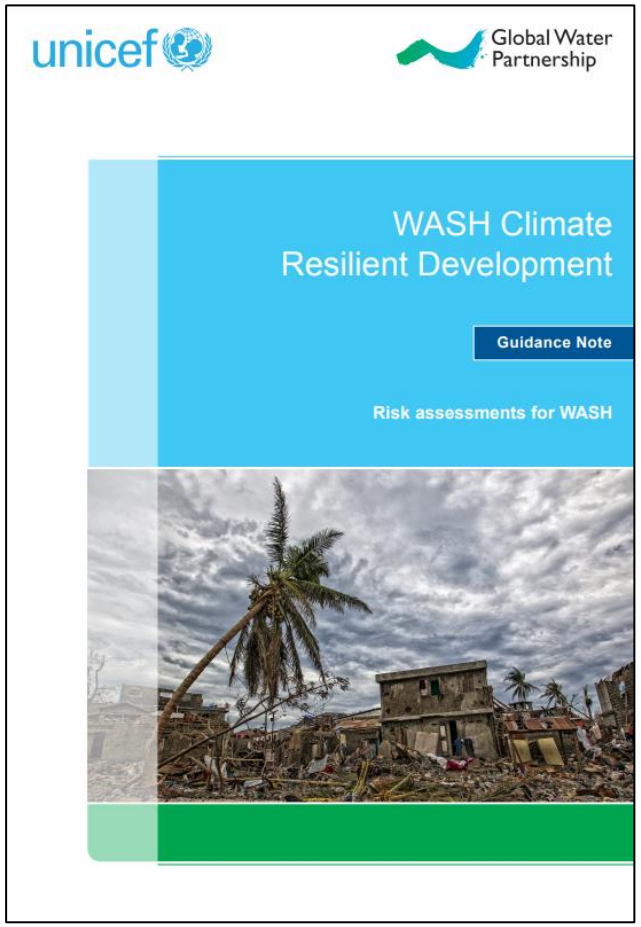
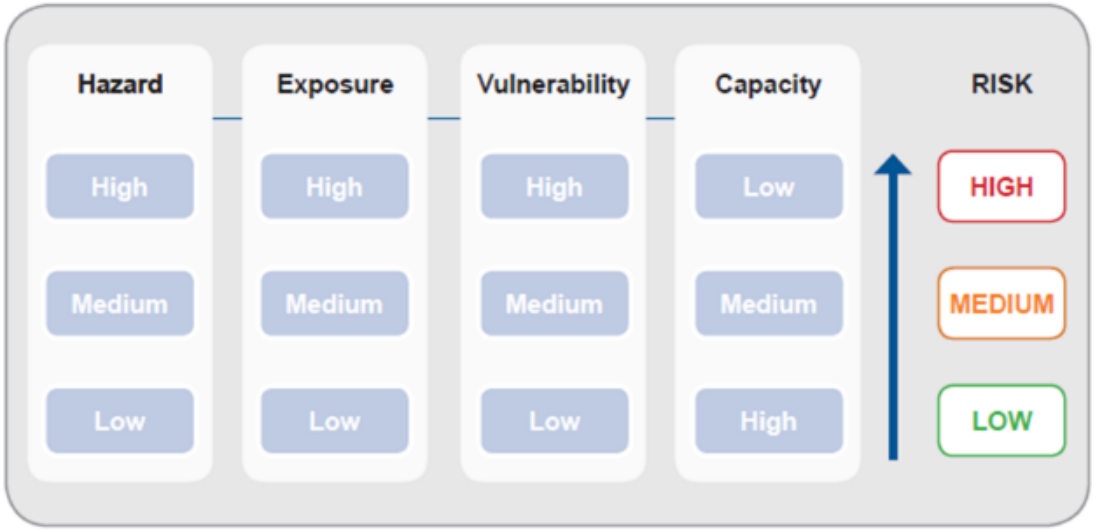
Understand the problem of climate change and WinS Programmes

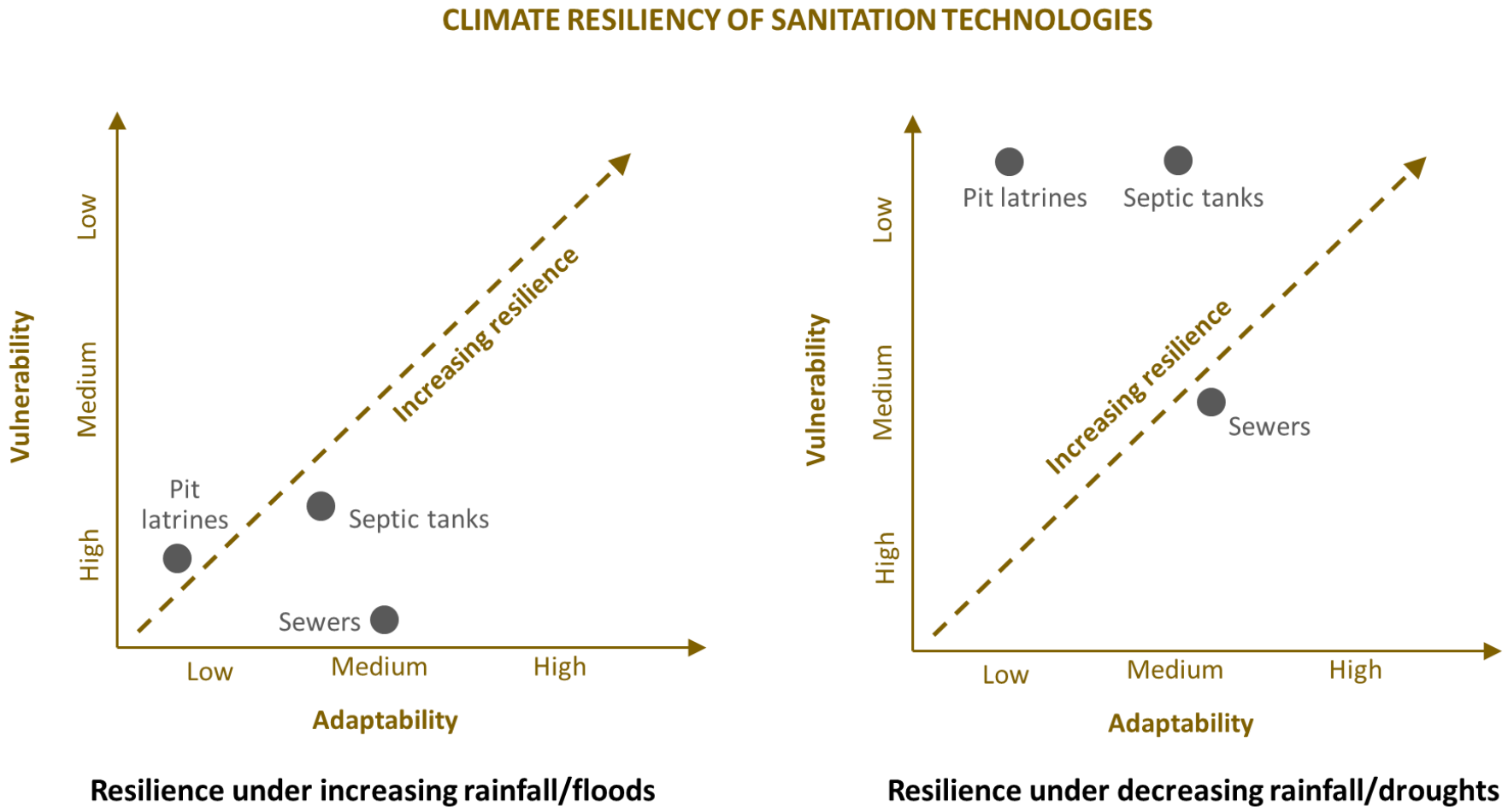


Risk assessment participatory methodology



… on-going work from GIZ and SIWI to adjust this methodology to WinS Context

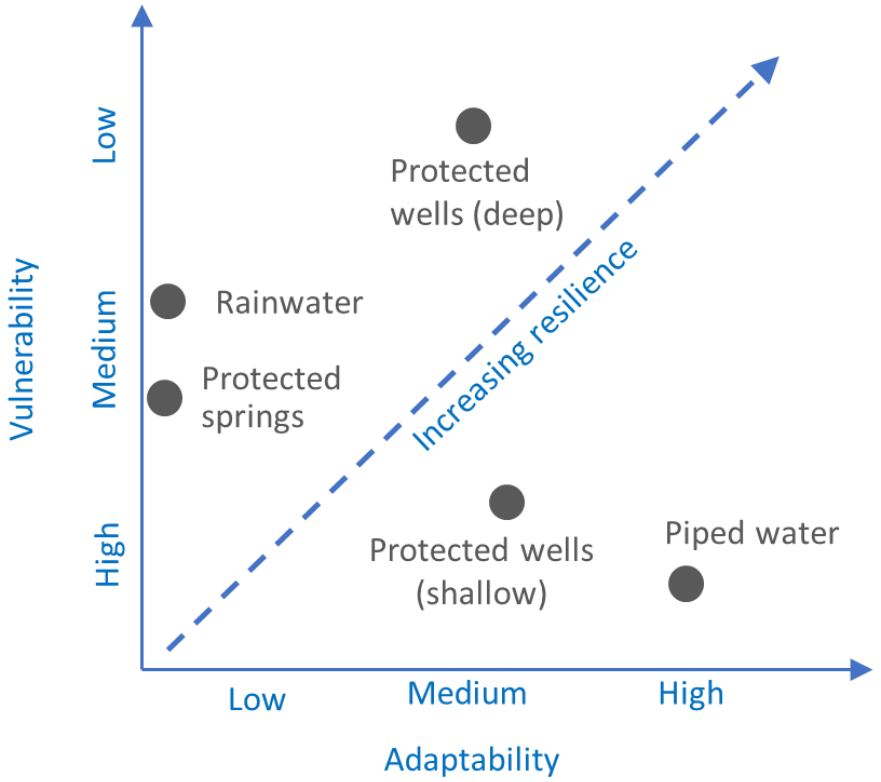
Climate Resilience of WASH technologies



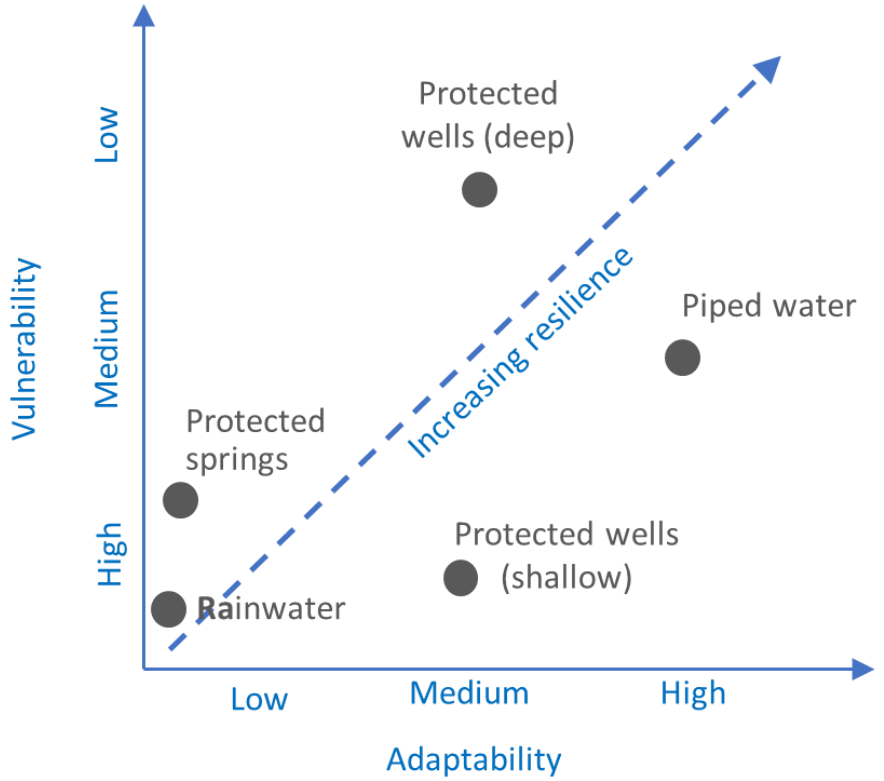
Source: Adapted from WHO (2010); Howard et al (2016)

Climate Resilience of WASH technologies

CLIMATE RESILIENCY OF SANITATION TECHNOLOGIES



Resilience under increasing rainfall/floods



Resilience under decreasing rainfall/droughts

Source: Adapted from WHO (2010); Howard et al (2016)

Simplified Results Framework for Climate Resilient WinS

OUTCOME

WASH infrastructure and services in schools are sustainable and resilient to climate related risks; WinS interventions contribute to build community resilience to climate change, and to lower greenhouse gases emissions

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME

NATIONAL and SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

1. An **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT** conducive to climate resilient schools and WinS services

LOCAL AND SCHOOL LEVEL

2. **ACCESS** to climate resilient WASH infrastructure and services in Schools

3. Climate resilient **BEHAVIORAL CHANGE** and **GOVERNANCE** at local and school level

OUTPUT

STRENGTHEN WinS ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Climate risk informed WinS standards and strategies developed and linked to climate, education, WASH, health, nutrition and energy policies and strategies
1.2 Inter-sectoral coordination strengthened linking climate, education, health, and WinS
1.3 Adequate budget and resources allocated for climate resilient WinS
1.4 Knowledge of climate risks in schools generated and shared
1.5 School curricula updated with climate change impacts on water cycle and mitigation/adaptation options

SUPPORT CLIMATE SMART INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGIES

2.1 Project design and implementation of climate resilient WinS standards strengthened
2.2 Climate smart sanitation, water and hygiene technologies (low and no regret options) assessed and implemented
2.3 Water storage enhanced and protected
2.4 Water supplies diversified where possible
2.5 Climate resilient waste management assessed and implemented

SUPPORT INSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE

3.1 Capacities and resources of local government and schools to implement and monitor climate resilient WinS resilient programming strengthened
3.2 Awareness and capacity of school managers and students to respond to shocks and stresses is enhanced
3.3 Local markets and supply chains extended and deepened to increase availability of climate resilient WinS products and services

Join us online at Stockholm World Water Week

- **24-Aug at 07:00-08:00 GMT/UTC**
- Online session: Side-talks and bus rides: How Country Exchanges Can Accelerate WinS

Featuring a presentation from JMP on global WinS status

Session objectives:

1. Understand the objectives of the ILE and the methodologies used.
2. Celebrate the achievements of the decade long partnerships and acknowledge the challenges of the ILE.
3. Investigate how social innovations like ILE can be more effective and impactful.

World Water Week

It's free to join the online sessions!!!!!!!

Join the WinS Network and stay connected! Thank you!!!!!