Launch of the public consultation on indicators to monitor climate-resilient WASH

Wednesday 23 April
9:00 – 10:00 am and 4:00 – 5:00 pm CEST

unicef   WHO UNICEF JMP   World Health Organization   glaas | UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

Objectives of today's webinar

- To provide an update on the review process for identifying indicators to monitor climate-resilient WASH

- To launch the public consultation on the long list of potential indicators for monitoring climate-resilient WASH

Housekeeping

Please **use the chat** for questions and comments – which will be address at the end of the webinar, or later by email.

Webinar will be recorded – recording and slides will be shared with attendees.

Agenda

Time	Content	Person responsible
0.00	Opening	Fiona Gore, WHO (am) Aidan Cronin, UNICEF (pm)
00.10	About the project	Rick Johnston, WHO (am) Betsy Engebretson, WHO (pm)
00.30	About the long list	Barbara Evans, University of Leeds
00.50	Next steps and closing	Tom Slaymaker, UNICEF (am) Fiona Gore, WHO (pm)

About the project

Rick Johnston (WHO/JMP) / Betsy Engebretson (GLAAS/WHO)

Introduction to WHO/UNICEF JMP/GLAAS Secretariat

Janet Atim
GLAAS team
UNICEF

Marina Takane
WASH accounts Project
Manager
WHO

Betsy Engebretson
GLAAS team
WHO

Rick Johnston
JMP Team Lead
WHO

Tom Slaymaker
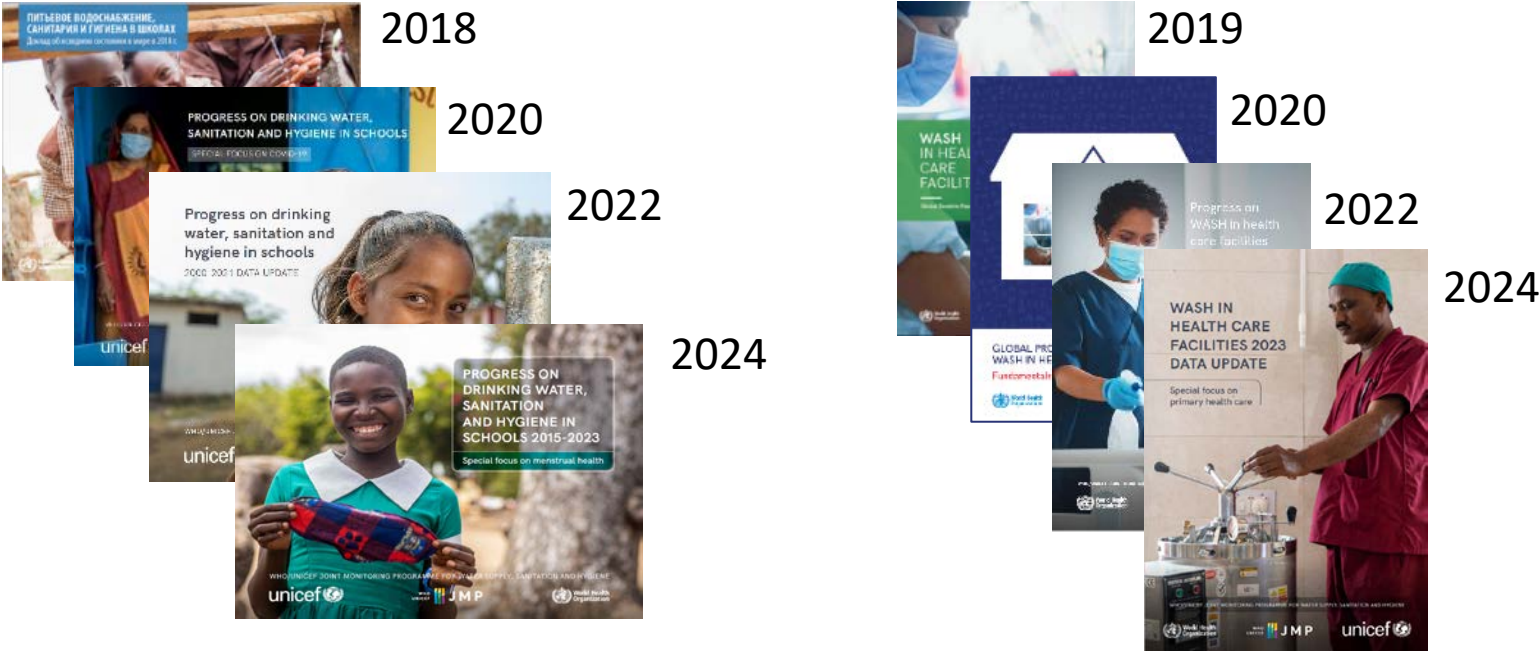**JMP Team Lead**
UNICEF

Fiona Gore
GLAAS Team Lead
WHO

WHO/UNICEF JMP global monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

WASH in Households in odd years

**WASH in Schools and Health Care Facilities in even years**

2017

2019

2021

2023

2025 update

2018

2020

2022

2024

2019

2020

2022

2024

washdata.org

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

The GLAAS country survey covers key elements of WASH systems, finance, monitoring, governance and human resources 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**
- **The next GLAAS report will be launched later this year!**

https://glaas.who.int/
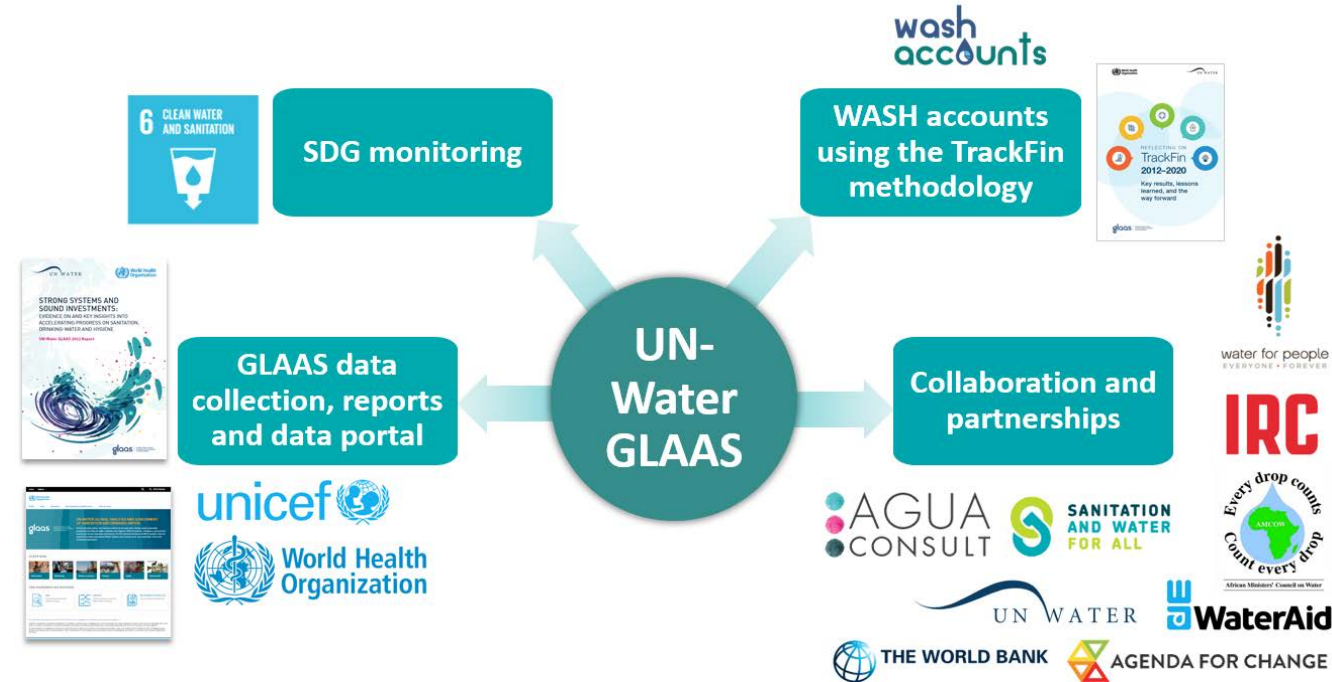
The GLAAS country survey results contribute towards monitoring 6.a and 6.b.

Review process: 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 research partners (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 webinars: July 2024, February 2025, **April 2025**
  - **Public consultation launched in April 2025**
  - Outreach about the initiative will continue through global events, conferences, trainings and webinars
- Results to feed into work on Global Goal on Adaptation
  - Identification of indicators for GGA Water target 9a

UNFCCC Global Goal on Adaptation (Dec 2023)

9. Urges Parties and invites non-Party stakeholders to pursue the objectives outlined in paragraph 8 above and to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the following targets by 2030, and progressively beyond:

(a) 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;**

(b) Attaining climate-resilient **food and agricultural production** and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all;

(c) Attaining resilience against **climate change related health impacts**, promoting climate-resilient health services, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;

(d) 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;

(e) Increasing the **resilience of infrastructure and human settlements** to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all, and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements;

(f) Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on **poverty eradication and livelihoods**, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;

UNFCCC Global Goal on Adaptation (Dec 2023)

United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

10) Decides that the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience includes the following targets in relation to the dimensions of the **iterative adaptation cycle**, recognizing the need to enhance adaptation action and support:
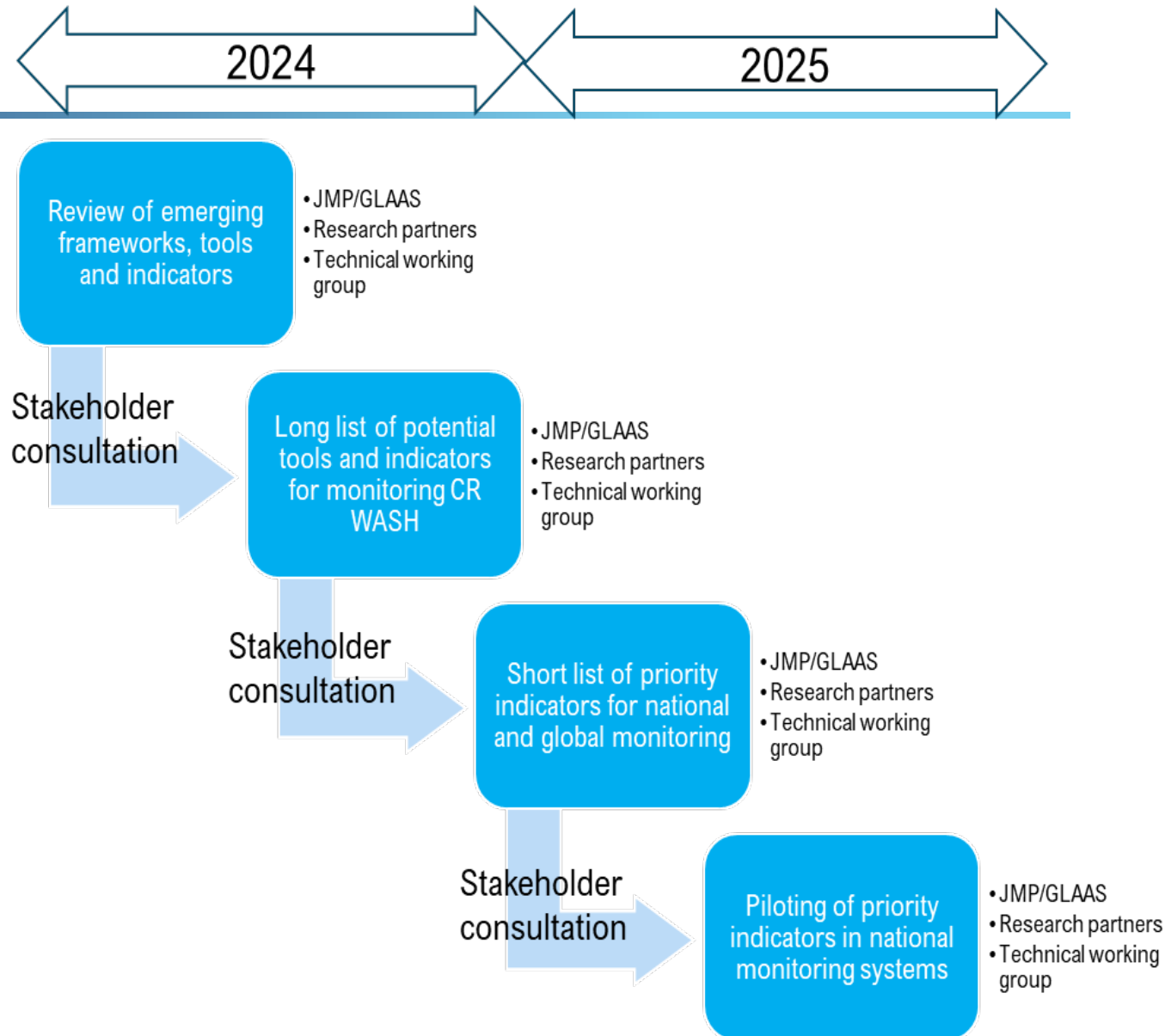
(a) **Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment**: by 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services

(b) **Planning:** by 2030 all Parties have in place country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans;

(c) **Implementation**: by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies and, as a result, have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

(d) **Monitoring, evaluation and learning**: by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system;

Moving towards a "manageable set of no more than 100 indicators" by November (COP-30, Belém)

Review timeline

- 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 (December 2024)

- Public webinar and consultation on findings of reviews (February 2025)

- 2nd working group meeting to discuss the **long list of indicators** prepared by the research partners (March/April 2025)

- Launch of public consultation on the **long list of indicators** (April 2025)

- Prioritization and shortlisting (May – September 2025)

- 3rd working group meeting to finalize the **short list of proposed indicators** (September 2025)

- Public consultation on the short list of indicators

- 4th working group meeting to review the **indicator pilots** (May 2026)

2024   2025

Review of emerging frameworks, tools and indicators
- JMP/GLAAS
- Research partners
- Technical working group

Stakeholder consultation

Long list of potential tools and indicators for monitoring CR WASH
- JMP/GLAAS
- Research partners
- Technical working group

Stakeholder consultation

Short list of priority indicators for national and global monitoring
- JMP/GLAAS
- Research partners
- Technical working group

Stakeholder consultation

Piloting of priority indicators in national monitoring systems
- JMP/GLAAS
- Research partners
- Technical working group

Review outputs

Scoping document
- Climate resilient WASH global monitoring: scope and definition

Discussion paper

- Indicators, measures and methods for monitoring climate-resilient WASH: discussion paper

Long list of indicators
- Available as an Excel file and an interactive PowerPoint

Project website
- https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/monitoring-and-evidence/monitoring-of-climate-resilience
- Sign up to receive information and updates about the project

Key points from the reviews

- There are many "frameworks" for climate resilience both within and outside the WASH sector (*but there are a LOT in the WASH sector!)

- These frameworks propose many **attributes** and **adaptation actions** that could be used as *indicators* for climate resilient WASH (our count is >550)

- A lot of individual indicators have also been proposed (>1000 from our reviews). There is *limited evidence* to show how good these indicators are at predicting climate resilience

- Frameworks used in WASH-adjacent sectors give us some good information about how to express indicators for **service outcomes** and **user satisfaction**

- We will be able to propose a subset of indicators for adaptation actions, attributes, service outcomes and user satisfaction with a degree of confidence but the level of evidence to back these will be variable

- **From the >1,500 individual proposed indicators we have read about, we have developed a long list of ~400 indicators to consider as candidates for monitoring climate-resilient WASH**

About the public consultation

- It's an opportunity to:
  - Review the long list of candidate indicators
  - Help to prioritize indicators
  - Help to fill any gaps
  - Propose new indicators

- The public consultation will take place online until 9 May

- All of the information about the public consultation can be found online

QR code with link to info about the public consultation

https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/monitoring-and-evidence/monitoring-of-climate-resilience

About the long list

Barbara Evans, James Wallace (University of Leeds)

Introduction to the academic support team

Prof Barbara Evans

Dr Miller Alonso Camargo-Valero

Prof Evangelos Pournaras

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Lily King

James Wallace

Kelly Moon

Dr Anisha Nijhawan

University of BRISTOL

Prof Guy Howard

Prof Katrina Charles

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Prof Juliet Willetts

UTS

Dr Jeremy Kohlitz

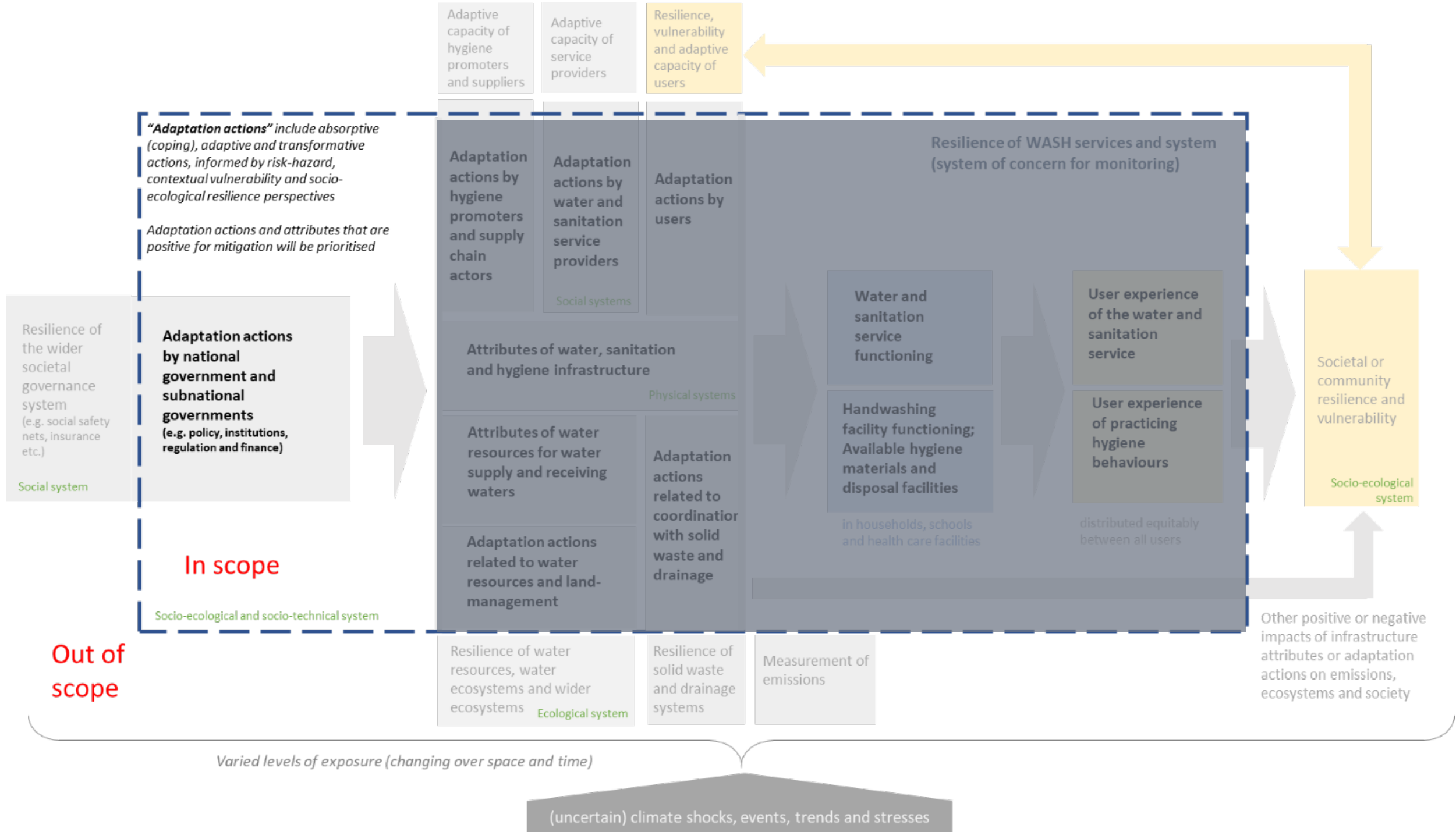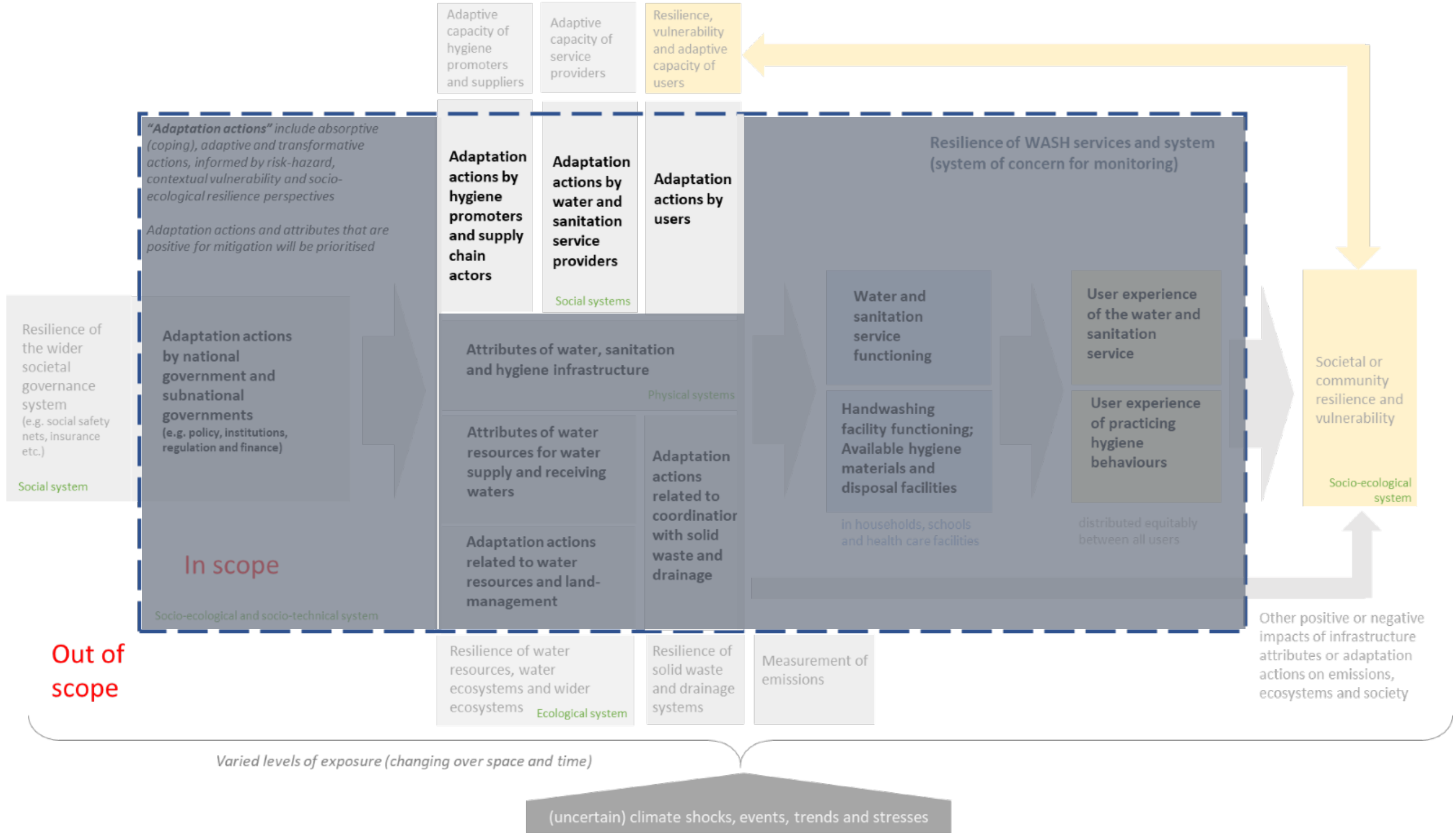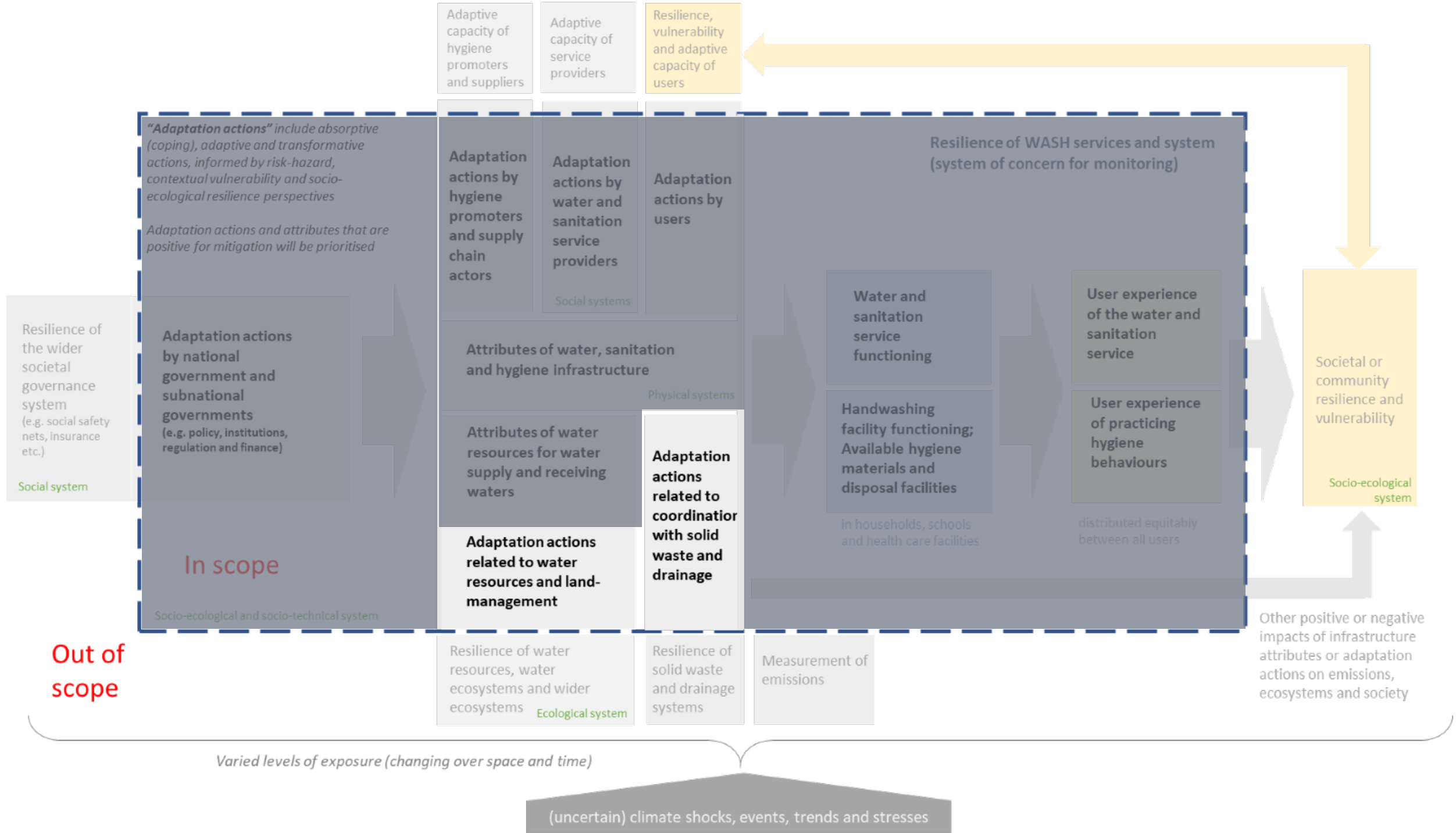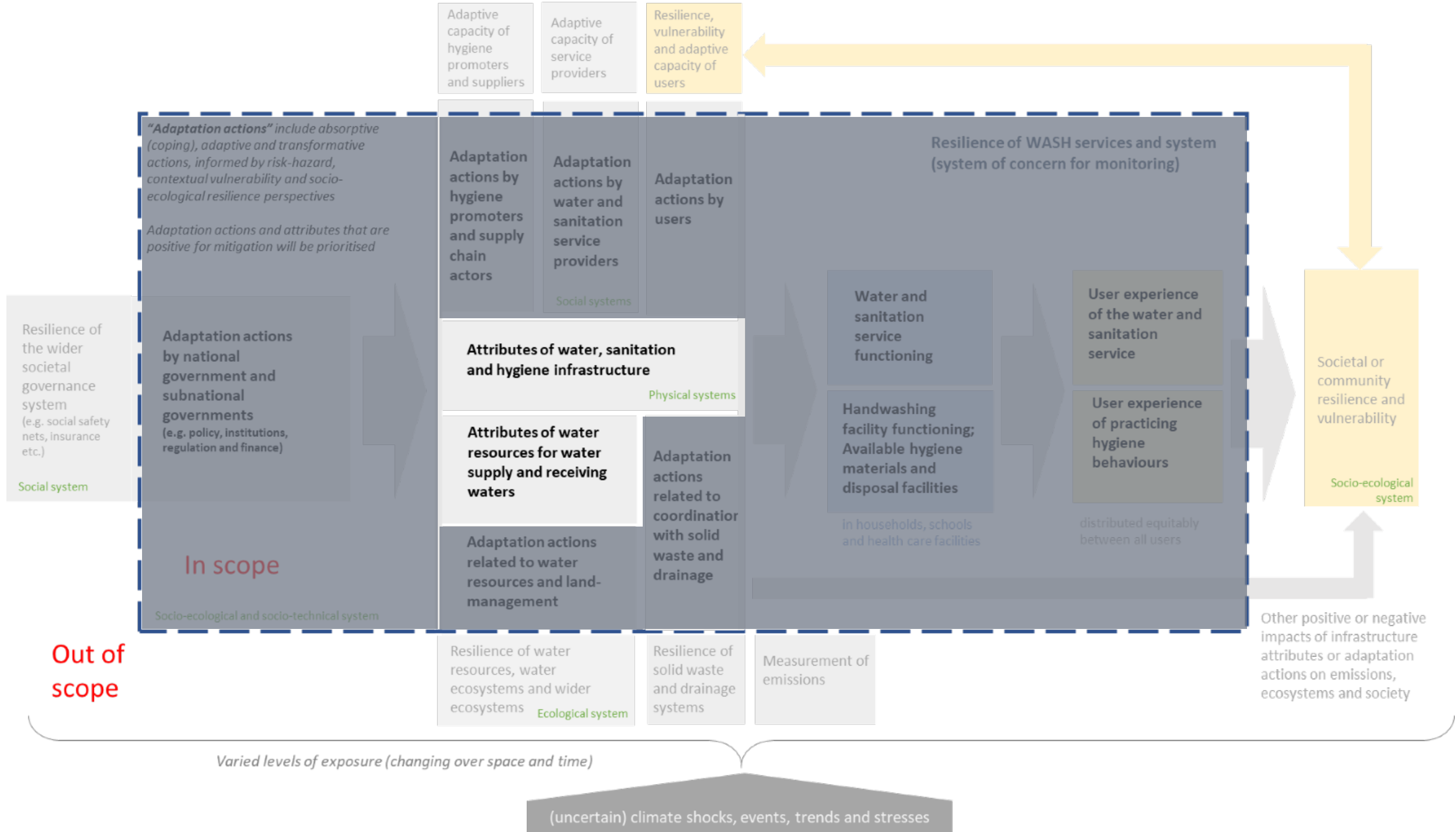Freya Mills

About the public consultation

- To help you explore the long list of existing indicators you may first want to look at the two background documents.

- The Scoping and definitions document explains what is included and excluded in this project

- The Discussion document summarises what we found in the review process

Adaptive capacity of hygiene promoters and suppliers

Adaptive capacity of service providers

Resilience, vulnerability and adaptive capacity of users

Resilience of WASH services and system (system of concern for monitoring)

"Adaptation actions" include absorptive (coping), adaptive and transformative actions, informed by risk-hazard, contextual vulnerability and socio-ecological resilience perspectives

Adaptation actions and attributes that are positive for mitigation will be prioritised

Adaptation actions by hygiene promoters and supply chain actors

Adaptation actions by water and sanitation service providers

Adaptation actions by users

Social systems

Resilience of the wider societal governance system (e.g. social safety nets, insurance etc.)

Social system

Adaptation actions by national government and subnational governments (e.g. policy, institutions, regulation and finance)

Attributes of water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure

Physical systems

Attributes of water resources for water supply and receiving waters

Adaptation actions related to coordination with solid waste and drainage

Water and sanitation service functioning

Handwashing facility functioning; Available hygiene materials and disposal facilities

in households, schools and health care facilities

User experience of the water and sanitation service

User experience of practicing hygiene behaviours

distributed equitably between all users

Societal or community resilience and vulnerability

Socio-ecological system

Adaptation actions related to water resources and land-management

In scope

Out of scope

Socio-ecological and socio-technical system

Resilience of water resources, water ecosystems and wider ecosystems

Ecological system

Resilience of solid waste and drainage systems

Measurement of emissions

Other positive or negative impacts of infrastructure attributes or adaptation actions on emissions, ecosystems and society

Varied levels of exposure (changing over space and time)

(uncertain) climate shocks, events, trends and stresses

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About the public consultation

- To help you explore the long list of existing indicators we have prepared two tools. Each shows the *same list of indicators.*

- There is an Excel file
  - https://washdata.org/reports/monitoring-climate-resilient-wash-long-list-candidate-indicators

- And there is an interactive PowerPoint file
  - https://washdata.org/reports/monitoring-climate-resilient-wash-interactive-powerpoint

- James is now going to introduce you to both tools.

- If you are interested in giving detailed feedback or inputs at this stage, we would encourage you to look at one other of these tools plus the Discussion Document (which are all available on the project website)
  - https://washdata.org/reports/monitoring-climate-resilient-wash-discussion-paper

Navigating the Long List – Excel

Navigating the Long List – Excel

Navigating the Long List – Excel

Navigating the Long List – Excel

Navigating the Long List – Powerpoint

Navigating the Long List – Powerpoint

Navigation Guidance

Indicators for Monitoring Climate Resilient WASH

Indicator Long List: Public Consultation and Review

World Health Organization · unicef · UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS · University of BRISTOL · UTS University of Technology Sydney · UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
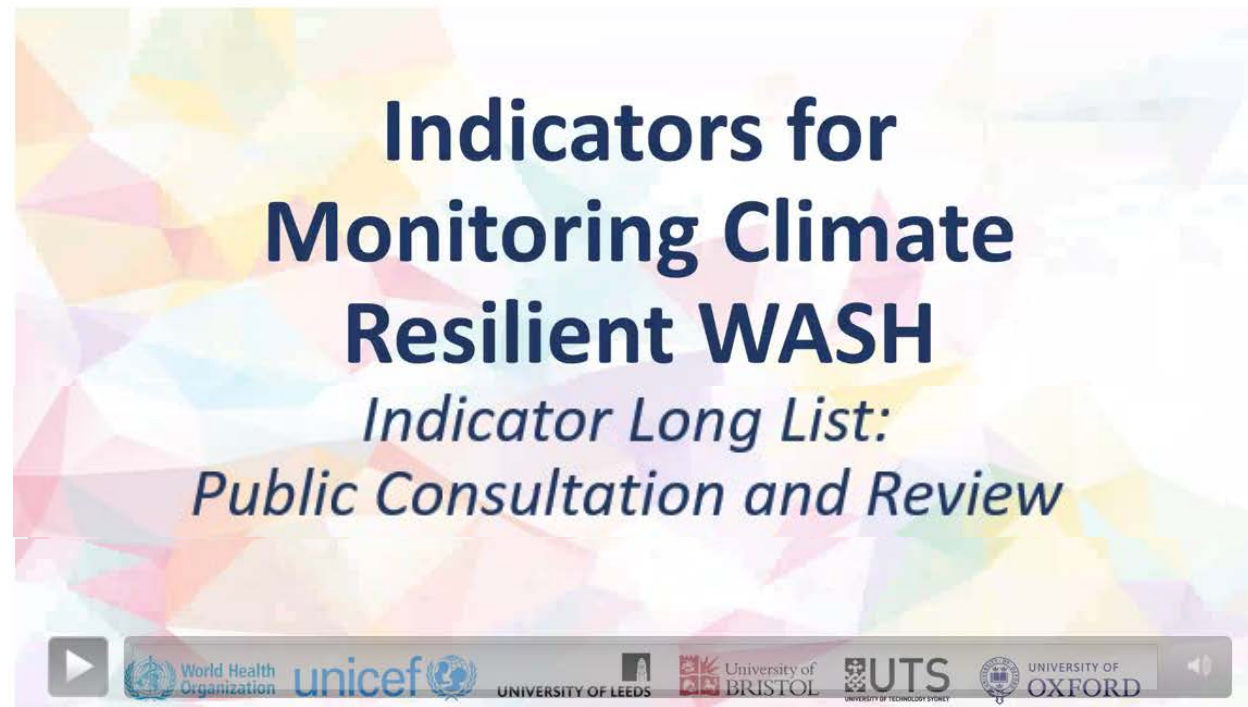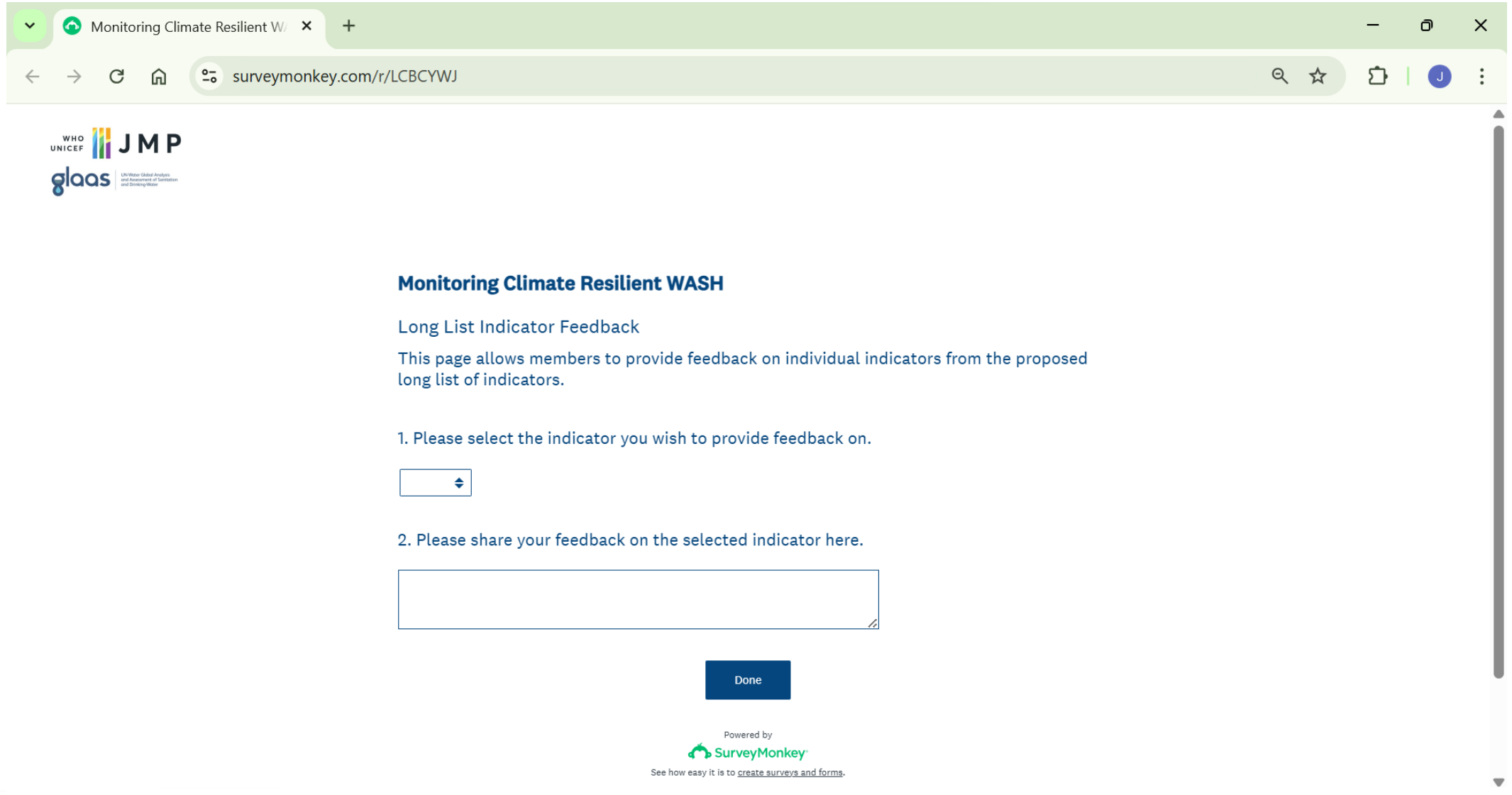
Conceptual Framework

Navigating the Long List – Powerpoint

Thinking about candidate indicators

174 indicators from the review of WASH frameworks are included in the longlist

Directly migrated indicators where they aligned with our conceptual framework and filled necessary gaps

LL175 - National adaptation plans address climate risks to water supply

GLAAS 2024/25 survey

LL046 - Early Warning Systems technology and associated policies and procedures (designed to predict and mitigate the impacts of climate change) account for impacts on WASH services

GWP UNICEF - Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development
CR WASH Strategic Framework

Thinking about candidate indicators

Amended WASH-adjacent indicators to address gaps
- We considered both what was being measured and how to measure it

LL349 - Solid waste management actions which reduce risks of climate-change related failures (blockages etc) are included in sanitation behaviour change campaigns

LL460 - [Proportion of] menstruators that have access to safe, secure, and private facilities to wash and dry MHM products/cloths*

*This is an example of an indicator area which is not (yet) climate specific

Reasons for excluding existing indicators

Based on externally generated scenarios specific to the monitoring document

R1 - Expected total duration of solid waste collection interruption period according to CC scenarios

RESCCUE 2020

Not an indicator but an action

R1 - Assesses cost-effectiveness of health care facility adaptation to climate change by quantifying the benefits and costs of implementing new or improved measures to address risks

Paterson et al., 2014

Too specific to the sector and too binary

R1 - Average length of flight delays

Poo et al., 2021

Climate specificity vs climate relevance

- Amongst the indicators selected, is the balance right between climate specificity, and climate relevance?

  - As an example, should non-revenue water be included since it is climate-relevant even though it also reflects "good" WASH management practices more generally?

LL475 – Percentage of bulk water supply lost as non-revenue water

LL476 – Percentage of water service providers reporting non-revenue water below X%

Specific Challenge for WASH

- Shifting or substandard baselines are more complex
  - Service itself is not binary and people navigate a spectrum of inadequate options
  - What counts as "tolerable" varies by context, and thresholds (e.g., how long without service is acceptable) are rarely defined

- We explored more nuanced ways to capture user experience for example:
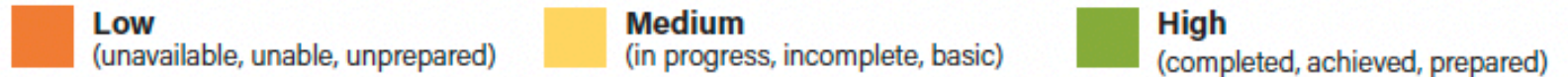 - QALY -> Sanqual
  - HWISE and IWISE

LL466 – [Proportion of household OR population reporting a] change in the frequency of times that they worried about not having enough water or all household needs in the proceeding four weeks/during the dry season/during or after a drought/during floods

Dealing with temporality

Learning Not Just *What* to Measure — But *How*

- Temporal thinking
  - Indicators that reflect resilience to short-term and long-term risks
  - Potentially help distinguish between reactive and forward-looking resilience

Level of resilience:

Low (unavailable, unable, unprepared)	**Medium** (in progress, incomplete, basic)	**High** (completed, achieved, prepared)

Resilience to short-term risks (<= 10 years)				Additional resilience to long-term climate change risks (>10 years)			
Leadership and governance							
The Ministry of Health has a designated focal point responsible for health and climate change				Adequate and sustained human and financial resources in place to implement, review and update the HNAP			
Climate change and health integrated into health sector strategies and UHC, while an HNAP developed with an appropriate review and update cycle				Long-term risks inform the implementation and adaptation measures of key priorities integrated in the HNAP			
Institutional mechanisms between the Ministry of Health and key health-determining sectors support implementation of the HNAP				HNAP includes actions that strengthen the resilience of health systems to long-term risks			

WHO *Measuring the climate resilience of health systems*

About the public consultation

- To help you give feedback there are three tools

- First there is a standalone Survey Monkey (an interactive survey tool) which you can access directly from the project website. This will walk you through a series of questions and you can provide feedback on any part of the project

- Secondly there is a Survey Monkey embedded in the interactive PowerPoint which enables you to give feedback directly on individual candidate indicator topics

- Finally, there is email! You can send feedback directly to washmonitoring@who.int.

Next steps

Tom Slaymaker, (JMP/UNICEF) / Fiona Gore (GLAAS/WHO)

Next steps

- The public consultation is open until 9 May 2025.

- After the public consultation, the Technical Working Group will work with the JMP and GLAAS teams and research partners to prioritize the indicators into a short list.

- A public consultation on the short list will happen later this year.

QR code with link to info about the public consultation

https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/monitoring-and-evidence/monitoring-of-climate-resilience

Thank you!

Sign up using the link in the chat to receive updates!