



# Incorporating Water and Sanitation into Developing Countries' NAP s (National Adaptation Plans) and NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions)

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# NDCs & NAPs BACKGROUND

- The NDCs and NAPs are rooted from Paris Agreement (PA)
- The 2015 PA provides for both adaptation and mitigation BUT, **adaptation action has been lagging** as more focus has been placed on mitigating climate change through emissions reductions
- The PA established the Global Goal on Adaptation to achieve three main objectives (i) **enhancing adaptive capacity (ii) strengthening resilience and (iii) reducing vulnerability.**
- Article 2 of PA establishes a process for countries to declare their commitment to reducing emissions in the nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
- NAPs contain the full scope of a country's adaptation needs
- Countries, particularly in the developing world have been including an adaptation component which represents the vulnerabilities they face within the climate crisis
- Because of this vulnerability, it is necessary for developing countries who are most exposed to climate impacts to invest more in developing adaptation plans that capture the full scope of their adaptation needs example **hanang mud slides , floods in Mozambique, droughts in ethiopia**

# WHY PAP IS SUPPORTING AU COUNTRIES NDCs & NAPs REVISION

## PAP Strategy on WASH and CLIMATE

### Strategy Goal:

Enhanced adaptation and resilience of Africa's populations to climate change through the universal adoption and implementation of GR-CRW policies and strategies at continental, regional and national levels.

### Strategy Objective:

Strengthened policy and institutional frameworks for gender-responsive, climate resilient WASH

### Proposed interventions

- GR-CRW is prioritized and integrated into African continental and national adaptation and resilience strategies
- AU member states integrate GR-CRW into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Africa Water Vision (AWV).
- Improved capacities and participation of CSOs), national governments, media, MPs and the private sector

# HOW DID WATERAID INTERVENE TO GUIDE INCORPORATION OF WASH IN NAPs & NDCs

## 1. NDC Assessment Study

- Assessed NDC 1.0 (No WASH)
- Influenced incorporation of WASH in NDC 2.0
- Assessed implementation of WASH targets in the NDC 2.0
- Water included, less sanitation, no hygiene, few indicators on WASH, few interventions were assigned cost
- Lack of coordination, financing, capacity mechanisms for effective NDCs delivery
- Gave recommendations for improving WASH targets and intervention in NDC 3.0
- Influenced overall assessment of NDC 2.0 Performance prior the NDC 3.0 preparation
- Influenced engagement of all stakeholders and relevant sectors  
(education in Tanzania)  
(indigenous people)  
(grassroot organization)  
(children )

# HOW DID WATERAID INTERVENE TO GUIDE INCORPORATION OF WASH IN NAPs & NDCs cont..

## 2. Developed a WASH in NDCs & NAP guide

- A tool kit to guide integration of Climate Resilient Gender Responsive WASH in NAPs and NDCs
- The guidance is specific for the NAPs and the NDCs and it emphasizes the adaptation and resilience contribution from access to CRGR WASH
- Critical part of NAPs and NDC revision processes to ensure that CRGR WASH is **visible and prioritised** in the new policy documents
- It is based on the assessment of NAPs and NDCs in 10 country programmes: Cambodia, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Timor Leste, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mozambique, Ghana and Bangladesh.
- We oriented government officials in east and west Africa on how to use the guide
- The guide has been applied in west and east Africa in the preparation of NDC 3.0

# HOW DID WATERAID INTERVENE TO GUIDE INCORPORATION OF WASH IN NAPs & NDCs cont..

## 3. Criteria for good NAPs and NDCs from the Guide

- Consultative and inclusive
- WASH integration across sectors
- Gender responsive
- WASH interventions fully costed
- WASH indicators aligned with GGA



# HOW DID WATERAID INTERVENE TO GUIDE INCORPORATION OF WASH IN NAPs & NDCs cont..

Examples used from the guide to show how to integrate CRGR WASH in other sectors (health, agriculture food security and nutrition, environment and biodiversity, education)

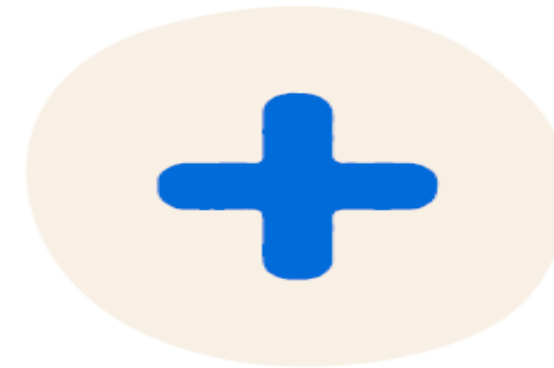
## WASH and health

### Suggested framing/text of WASH within the health sector

The importance of clean water, sanitation and hygiene in preventing disease and sickness is well known. Climate change is affecting how much water is available and at what quality which undermines people's health. When clean water, hygiene and sanitation services are compromised, diseases are likely to spread.

Extreme weather events have become more frequent and intense, destroying water and sanitation infrastructure, including in homes and healthcare facilities, affecting people's overall wellbeing.

Resilient WASH facilities will strengthen long-term resilience to future climate impacts and save lives.



Women and girls are especially vulnerable during such times of water-related crisis as they often have to deal with managing household water needs, while having to care for their own needs such as menstrual hygiene and childbirth and post-natal care (e.g. hydration during times of breastfeeding). In addition, women, mostly bear the caring responsibilities for sick family members, preventing them from conducting other professional or social activities.

Adaptation interventions must account for all these WASH related demands to improve gender equality and strengthen resilience.



# HOW DID WATERAID INTERVENE TO GUIDE INCORPORATION OF WASH IN NAP

Examples used from the guide to show how to integrate CRGR WASH health, agriculture food security and nutrition, environment and bi

## Suggested interventions

- **Integrate climate resilient WASH in health care facilities** as a core component in health and infection prevention and control policies, for maternal, child and newborn health, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), health security, pandemic preparedness and response programmes, and in strategies to achieve universal health care.
- **Track progress against national standards** on WASH in HCF within routine health monitoring systems and responsive citizen-led accountability mechanisms.
- **Incentivise cross-sectoral working** and strengthen national and sub-national coordination between ministries responsible for health, finance and WASH to ensure adequate finance to support the sustainable and inclusive delivery of all aspects of WASH across the health system.
- **Conduct WASH – specific climate vulnerability assessments** and develop planning for communities and health care facilities.
- **Target cholera hotspots** with climate resilient, safely-managed sanitation interventions

## Example of WASH interventions in the health sector

In **Cambodia**, the NDC's health section identified "enhancing climate resilience in health (including WASH Assessment tools development for health care facilities and communities)".

This action would be measured by targets such as:

- **40%** project beneficiaries of health services are female
- **Reduce challenges** for women and girls in access to water
- **50%** of women report increased access to water for themselves and their families as a result of project activities
- **Conduct water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assessment** on climate change and develop planning for communities and health facilities:
- **Reduce health impact** of climate change for women Gender, age, disability status and location disaggregated data are included in health Databases (**Cambodia NDC p116**)

# Checklist for updating NAPs/NDCs



## Consultative and inclusive

- ☐ Was a stakeholder engagement plan developed prior to NAP development?
- ☐ Was the NAP/NDC in your country developed in collaboration with relevant WASH CSOs and rights holders (indigenous people, local communities, women, children and youth, people with disabilities and low-income populations)?
- ☐ Are there clear actions planned to address the unique WASH needs of these populations within the NAP/NDC?
- ☐ Were accessible and culturally appropriate methods used to ensure diverse community voices and perspectives were heard in the consultation and development process?
- ☐ Were the CSOs and rights holders involved credited in the final NAP/NDC document?
- ☐ Were the CSOs and rights holders involved identified as delivery partners where relevant?



## WASH inclusion in NAPs/NDCs and integration across sectors

- ☐ Does your NAP/NDC include a dedicated section to WASH?
- ☐ Does this dedicated section to WASH include specific WASH adaptation priorities?
- ☐ Do the WASH adaptation priorities translate into specific programmes that include WASH interventions and clear WASH targets?
- ☐ Are those WASH programmes explicitly including sanitation and hygiene components?
- ☐ Is WASH clearly linked to and integrated within other sectors in your NAP/NDC (e.g. food, agriculture, health, wetlands, forestry, infrastructure, housing, etc.)?
- ☐ If it is, are the different components of WASH, including sanitation and hygiene, integrated within the programmes within relevant sectors?



## Gender-responsive WASH indicators

- ☐ Do the WASH components across sector programmes have clear gender indicators and outcomes?
- ☐ Does the dedicated section to WASH include gender-responsiveness as one of its approaches?
- ☐ Did you consult with gender-focused organisations (Ministry for gender, women's organisations, gender-focused CSOs etc) to develop your NAP/NDC and its programmes?



## Fully costed NAP/NDC

- ☐ Does your NAP/NDC include a clear costed amount for all WASH adaptation priorities including WASH-only programmes + WASH components in other sectors' programmes?
- ☐ Does the costing of those WASH programmes clearly identify the conditional and unconditional funding for their implementation?
- ☐ Does your NAP/NDC include a funding / investment strategy to fund the conditional parts of their programmes looking at the full funding landscape (domestic resources mobilisation, MDBs, private sector and other public-private partnerships, ODA, climate funds etc).



## Aligning WASH adaptation interventions & indicators with the Global Goal on Adaptation framework

- ☐ Have you aligned your WASH interventions, outcomes and indicators with the relevant draft global WASH indicators included in this guidance?

# OUTCOME OF OUR NDC/NAP INFLUENCING

## The case of Tanzania

- First Global Stock take Report ( to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals
- IPCC AR REPORT to understand frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are increasing across the global
- National Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment to understand sector vulnerability to CC. It revealed that Tanzania is seriously affected by Climate Change due to our dependence on climate sensitive sectors
- New sectors joined the NDCs eg education
- NDC/NAP 3.0 process was inclusive and consultative – children, indigenous people, grassroot organisations
- Dedicated WASH sections in the NDCs and NAP 3
- Clear targets, interventions, indicators on WASH (All components, gender sensitive
- Clear implementation and costed plans for NDCs 3.0 and NAP
- Clear conditional and unconditional financial commitment required to finance their implementation
- Clear roles and responsibilities of partners and agencies responsible for their implementation

# OUR ENGAGEMENT AT COP 30

**Goal:** To increase the visibility and presence of water, WASH and WaterAid in political dialogue and communications, and within public conversation, in the run up to, during and after COP30.

## Key objectives

1. The GGA is agreed with a high level of political buy-in, and with strong indicators on water/ WASH.
2. Language and commitments on WASH are integrated into broader high-level statements and decisions
3. The guidance on WASH in NDCs and NAPs is showcased and used to influence further integration.

## WHAT WE DID AND OUTCOMES

1. Influence national positions on GGA indicators
2. Influenced chairs of group of negotiations – AFRICA
3. Influenced key officials involved in the negotiation processes

## OUTCOME

- Adoption of 100 indicators with strong WASH language
- Agreement to triple adaptation finance
- This means more funds for climate adaptation in the next 5 years from 2025 to 2025 ¥
- It means more support to vulnerable communities to help them cope with the impacts of climate

# how did we get there?

- Determination
- Togetherness
- Consistency

The background features a light gray base with large, soft-edged organic shapes in muted red and olive green. A thin white line outlines a shape on the right. In the top left, there is a faint, stylized illustration of a leafy branch.

Thank You For Listening