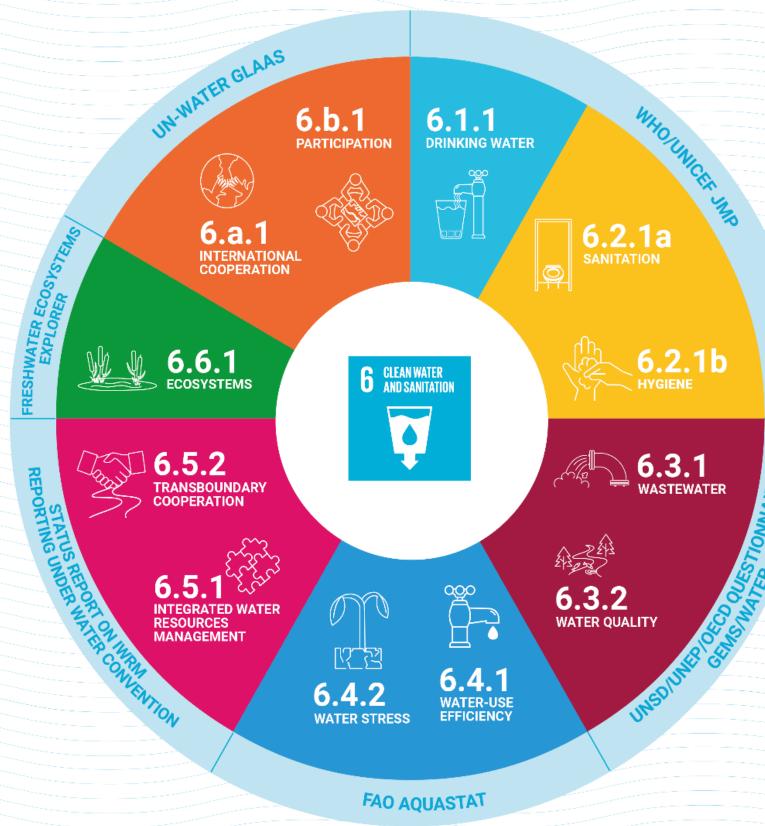


Drought Impacts on WASH

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INDICATORS CUSTODIANS 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking WHO, UNICEF water services **6.2.1** Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation WHO, UNICEF services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient **UNEP** water quality FAO 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time **6.4.2** Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a FAO proportion of available freshwater resources 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management **UNEP 6.5.2** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an **UNECE, UNESCO** operational arrangement for water cooperation **6.6.1** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time UNEP, Ramsar **6.a.1** Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development WHO, OECD assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan **6.b.1** Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local WHO, OECD communities in water and sanitation management

CR-WASH indicator review (adaptation)

- 2024-2025 process, link with GGA
- JMP: WHO/UNICEF Joint
 Monitoring Programme (6.1, 6.2)
- GLAAS: WHO-led Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (6.a, 6.b)
- Consortium: Leeds, Bristol, Oxford,
 University of Technology-Sydney



Climate hazards considered

- Floods
- Changing precipitation patterns
- High sea level
- Fire weather
- Severe wind
- Droughts
- Changing air temperature, and
- Extreme heat

Systematic and scoping reviews

- Framings underway
 - Identifying relevant frameworks and indicators in WASH sector
 - Identifying relevant frameworks and indicators in WASH-adjacent sectors
 - Service functioning, user experience outcomes, pertinent attributes and adaptation actions
 - Lessons on indicators and measurement methods
- Evidence on water supply underway
 - Evidence linking attributes and actions relating to water supplies to climate resilience
 - Review of reviews in the first instance to identify major review gaps
- Evidence on sanitation and hygiene underway
 - Evidence linking attributes and actions relating to sanitation and hygiene to climate resilience
- Methods of measurement to follow the other reviews
 - To follow the other reviews

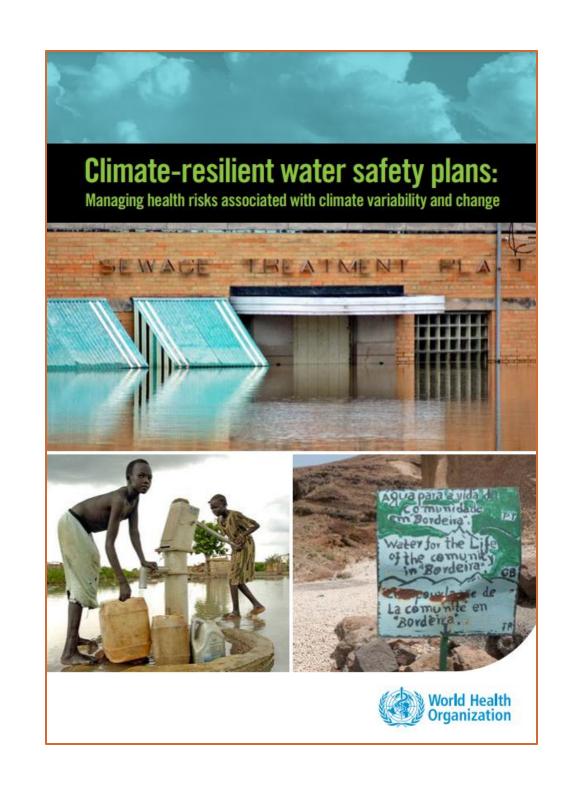


Drinking water and droughts

- Reduce quantity and quality of water available for human consumption
 - Microbiological, chemical risks
- Poor drinking water quality already accounts for 505k deaths per year from diarrhoeal disease
- Reduced consumption of drinking water may decrease the ability of the body to manage heat stress during extreme heat events

Response

- Climate-resilient Water Safety Planning
 - Supply augmentation by service providers and users
 - Minimize water losses in distribution
 - Management of user demand through conservation and smart appliances





Hygiene

- Inadequate hand hygiene already accounts for 740k deaths per year
 - 384k from diarrhoea
 - 356k from acute respiratory infections
- Reduced water -> less hand hygiene
- Bathing: clear but unquantified health impacts
 - Mental health as well as infectious disease



Sanitation

- Reduced water can impact water-borne sanitation
 - Less capacity for flushing; blockage of sewers
 - (Possibly) reduced efficiency in treatment plants
- Drought can increase demand for scarce water resources, including reuse of (waste) water
 - This can be done safely but can also be done unsafely and lead to health risks





Health inequalities

- Geographic
 - Lowlands, remote areas, urban/rural
- Socio-economic
 - Wealth, class, caste, ethnicity
- Demographic
 - Co-morbidities, sex, age
- Intersectionality





Thank you!