



Global Water Leadership in a Changing Climate (GWL)

INTRODUCTION

Equitable and inclusive access to sustainable and climate resilient drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services are crucial to human health and wellbeing as well as development and livelihood opportunities. A pre-requisite for sustainable WASH services is the proper management of water resources.

However, despite the critical importance of this issue, over 785 million people still lack access to water, 1.9 billion lack access to basic sanitation. Fewer than 71% of the global population have basic handwashing facilities with soap and water at home. Developing countries face the greatest challenges, due in part to greater vulnerability to climate change impacts and fewer means to

reduce climate-related risks.

To address these challenges and to improve the resilience, health, well-being and livelihood options of vulnerable populations, especially women and youth, the UK Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) launched the Global Water Leadership in a Changing Climate (GWL) Programme in partnership with the Global Water Partnership (GWP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), JMP and WHO. In Eastern Africa, the program is being implemented in Uganda and Rwanda, in partnership with the line ministries of Water and Environment as well as the respective Country Water Partnerships.

The GWL Programme focuses on implementing inclusive, climate resilient water policies and strategies in low and middle-income countries.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT



The overall goal of the programme is to achieve “Improved resilience, health and well-being for poor and vulnerable people and in Low- and Middle-Income Countries”

Specifically the GWL Programme supports governments to implement impactful and inclusive climate resilient water policies and strategies that will result in better served and more climate resilient communities. But also to engage the water and WASH sectors to identify the impacts of climate change on their resources and services and to identify and leverage large-scale opportunities for climate financing.

PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES



The programme targets Government entities especially Ministries and Local Governments of both Uganda and Rwanda Governments. Other beneficiaries are Non Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Local Councils and Communities. The programme has so far reached over 10,000 beneficiaries through media both print and online and through consultation meetings.

PROGRAMME PARTNERS



The programme is being implemented through a strategic collaboration between the Global Water Partnership (GWP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), World Health Organization (WHO), and the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), with support from other entities.

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES



◆ Strengthened leadership and collaboration in water resources and WASH governance at global and national level. This will then result in More poor and vulnerable people in Low and Middle Income Countries using resilient, safely managed water and WASH services.

- ◆ Generate critical evidence, norms and standards to help governments respond to COVID 19 and develop equitable, sustainable and climate-resilient water related policies and strategies as they emerge from the pandemic.
- ◆ Government-led, multi-stakeholder change processes in Uganda and Rwanda to facilitate the identification of bottlenecks impeding progress in climate-resilient IWRM/WASH and the definition of strategies for overcoming these bottlenecks, including those to leverage financing. The intermediate outcome for this is for these countries to implement inclusive and resilient policies and strategies for water and WASH services.

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS TODATE



- ◆ The programme supported the Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda to attend the Sector Minister’s Meeting in Indonesia on 18-19 May 2022.
- ◆ Conducted stakeholder consultations, and root cause analysis for the bottlenecks identified. The bottlenecks which were identified include Limited finance for resilient IWRM and WASH and the Weak Legal, Policy and Institutional frameworks for resilient IWRM and WASH
- ◆ The TORs of the respective working groups to address the bottlenecks that were identified were developed. Field studies were conducted and report produced and disseminated on the bottlenecks
- ◆ A gender analysis for Uganda was also conducted.



Launch of the GWL programme in Uganda