



Virtual Learning Event Report - Climate Change Response for Inclusive WASH

Institute for Sustainable Futures

26 July 2021





Project funding

Climate Change Response for Inclusive WASH is supported by a Water for Women Research Award, funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

Water for Women is Australia's flagship water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) program supporting improved health, equality and wellbeing in Asian and Pacific communities through socially inclusive and sustainable WASH projects. Water for Women is delivering 18 WASH projects in 15 countries together with 11 research projects over five years (2018-2022).

Citation

Megaw, T., Kohlitz, J., Gero, A., Landa, S., Ximenes, A. (2021) Virtual Learning Event Report - Climate Change Response for Inclusive WASH.

Cover photos

- (1) Yayasan Plan International Indonesia and Institute for Sustainable Futures staff at co-design workshop in Ruteng, Indonesia in August 2019
- (2) WaterAid Timor-Leste, FHTL and Institute for Sustainable Futures staff at conclusion of field work phase in October 2019
- (3) Women's group of 'Who does what, who decides' activity in Asamunu, 8 October 2019

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the participants of the Virtual Learning Event for their valued contributions and ongoing work. We would also like to thank those involved in organising and leading the event from Yayasan Plan International Indonesia, Plan International Australia, and WaterAid Timor-Leste.

Disclaimer

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Introduction

This report is a record of proceedings and discussions from the Virtual Learning Event for the Climate Change Response for Inclusive WASH (CCRIW) research, held by Institute for Sustainable Futures – University of Technology Sydney (ISF-UTS), Plan International Australia (PIA), Yayasan Plan International Indonesia (YPIL), and WaterAid Timor-Leste (WATL) on 2 – 4 June 2021. Jeremy Kohlitz, Tamara Megaw and John Kelleher facilitated the activities and several different staff from the research partnership delivered presentations. The event was attended by around 50 participants from 35 organisations (see Annex 1: list of participating organisations).

Background

The Learning Event is part of the CCRIW research project (1 July 2018 – 30 June 2021)¹ which draws from a range of climate change adaptation, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and gender and social inclusion concepts and on recent research approaches for assessing climate change. The project provides a means by which civil society organisations can:

- Assess how climate change affects WASH service, gender and inclusion outcomes
- Use the assessment information and replicate the methods in their Water for Women projects
- Encourage adoption of climate change assessment findings and methods by other WASH practitioners and CSO partners

The ISF-UTS research team piloted climate change assessment activities in rural communities in Manggarai, Flores, Indonesia with YPIL in August 2019, and with WATL and a local civil society organisation Fundasaun Hafoun Timor Lorosa'e (FHTL) in Asumanu, Liquiçá, Timor-Leste in October 2019.

In 2020, five practitioner-friendly resources were published from the research. Two guidance notes, designed closely with Plan International Indonesia and WaterAid Timor-Leste field staff, outline easy-to-implement community-based activities to get local stakeholders thinking about how people are affected differently by climate impacts on WASH, and how gender and social inclusion in WASH builds climate resilience. Two case studies, one focusing on rural sanitation in Indonesia and one focusing on rural water in Timor-Leste, shed light on the experiences of community members with climate impacts on WASH. The Learning Paper explains interconnected key concepts: gender and social inclusion, WASH, and climate change, and how these informed the research behind these outputs.

The Virtual Learning Event was planned as an opportunity for research, civil society organisation and government partners to share knowledge from the 'Climate Change Response for Inclusive WASH' research and further identify pathways to achieve impact.

¹ For information about research to date and publications see <https://waterforwomen.uts.edu.au/climate-change-response/>.

Objectives of the Learning Event:

- Share knowledge between partners and country/regional contexts on 'Climate Change Response for Inclusive WASH' research findings and process
- Partners update each other on the integration of climate change assessment tools in their Water for Women projects
- Develop key messages and ways to influence WASH sector practitioners, governments, and climate change actors to address impacts of climate change on inclusive WASH in policy and programming

Learning Event activities

This section summarises presentations and participants' discussions and reflections during the Learning Event activities.

Introductions

Dr Jeremy Kohlitz (Research Principal, ISF-UTS) welcomed the participants to the Learning Event and encouraged them during the activities to share what they think is important for addressing climate change impacts on inclusive WASH services. Participants shared their intentions for learning: how to integrate opinions and learning related to climate change in project implementation; how to change policy and guidelines for WASH programming; to learn about disability inclusion in projects; strengthening inclusive sanitation and advocacy at the village level. A participant shared "We really hope for a strong understanding of inclusive sanitation that is responsive to climate change when doing sanitation activity advocacy from village to district level".

Learning on integrating climate change response in inclusive WASH programming

Indonesia context

Piter Palaipeni (Field Officer Manggarai, Plan International Indonesia) shared lessons learned from implementing climate change assessment activities in the Water for Women project areas in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. These activities included climate-sensitive community mapping, accessibility check of sanitation facilities, Gender and WASH Monitoring Tool and Five Resources and Future Visioning activity. Communities were able to identify climate change impacts they had experienced and look for opportunities to address issues, including sharing of domestic work between men and women and community efforts to plant trees and clean their water springs.

Timor-Leste context

Angelo Ximenes (WASH Engineering Specialist, WATL) presented the research learning on integrating climate change response in WATL Inclusive WASH programming in Liquiçá, Timor-Leste. WATL learnt from the research that the impact of climate change can only be mitigated if there is collaboration amongst sectors. Staff skills and knowledge on climate change impacts on WASH had increased, as well as WASH increasingly being recognised as a vital building block in adapting to climate change and increasing communities' resilience. WATL were continuing to support partners to implement responses to climate change in their WASH programming and establish innovative programs to develop WASH resilience to climate change. WATL are aiming to build partnerships between actors to access climate funds for the WASH sector.

Questions and answers

“ To tackle climate change issues, we need to work across government agencies and other stakeholder groups, and build synergies between sectors.
- Edmund Weking, WATL

Following the presentations, there was a lively question and answer session on several topics.

- Silvia Landa (Water for Women Manager, YPII) shared that Plan Indonesia have been working on sanitation entrepreneurship to support government's program of community-based total sanitation (STBM). To address climate change impact of drought, “goose-necked toilets” are being used because they require less water than flushing sit toilets. Reusable sanitary pads and eco-friendly garbage bags are being developed. Issues of accessibility, sustainability and affordability are discussed with local entrepreneurs.
- Sabinus (Head of Pertuni, Manggarai) thanked Plan Indonesia for including people with disabilities in the research process. He said “Talking about inclusivity means we have to engage everyone, including those with different abilities”. He requests government to provide public toilets and basins that can be accessed by people with disabilities.
- Fia (Agency of Housing, Cemeteries and Land NTB Province) noted that according to the report from the WASH working group (pokja) the first pillar of community-based sanitation has been achieved – the region was open-defecation free. The next five years would focus on sustainability of the program and maintaining clean toilets. She asked if there will be any continued program after 2022, including cleaning the septic tank? She also asked for guidelines to deal with climate change impacts of drought, extreme weather and floods to help communities, especially remote communities, to respond.
- Alvaro Antonia (FHTL) raised the question: How the community will continue to integrate the key lessons learned to mitigate climate change impacts in the future, in a sustainable way? Silvia Landa responded that Plan Indonesia has a strategy for building the enabling environment including advocating government to play a substantial role developing regulations and programs. The community also plays an important role, and we are supporting this with (climate-sensitive) community mapping. The community identifying their resources and visions for the future influences their behaviour and climate change awareness.
- A representative from the Regional Development Planning and Development Research (BAPPEDA) based in Sumbawa affirmed that climate change constitutes a strategic issue in planning both at the district and national level. Planning documents are being revised to anticipate climate change risks such as future water scarcity. Plans for new developments considering climate change mitigation are discussed together with the Public Works Office, provincial agency for forestry and others.
- Edmund Weking (Program Manager, WATL) said that to tackle climate change issues we need to work across government agencies and other stakeholder groups and build synergies between sectors. The representative from BAPPEDA Sumbawa agreed that cross-sector coordination was very important.

Learning on gender transformation and social inclusion in relation to climate-sensitive WASH programming

Timor-Leste context

Antoneta da Costa Soares (Gender, Diversity and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Assistant, WATL) presented on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change related to access to WASH, health and livelihoods. WATL's implementing approach is to ensure men and women, including people with disabilities, actively participate in community dialogue and are involved with making decisions on climate-sensitive WASH programs. Challenges which remain include: ensuring gender-responsiveness of policies related to environment and climate change; sharing domestic workload between men and women so that the burden of responding to climate change is equally carried; and recognising the important roles of women as decision makers and experts contributing to successful, long term solutions to climate change.

In response to participant questions, WATL made some further remarks:

- There has been progress made with women occupying positions (e.g. treasurer, secretary) in the water user committees (GMF) in Liquiçá, although not as decision-makers. Antoneta shared that WATL has issued a module on gender (see [Manual for Facilitating Dialogue between Women and Men in Communities](#)) and are encouraging women's participation in village community dialogue and election of women as local government representatives.
- Edmund (Program Manager, WATL) added that gender-transformative change during the community clean water project was being closely monitored through the gender-facilitated sessions. Any observations and learnings were used to improve WASH and climate change adaptation projects.

Indonesia context

Novika Noerdiyanti (GESI Project Specialist, YPII) delivered an outline of the Community Based Total Sanitation with gender equality and social inclusion approach in Indonesia. PERSANI, a Christian physical disability organisation based in Kupang, shared their collaboration with YPII in integrating social inclusion with climate-resilient WASH. PERSANI supported YPII and ISF-UTS to develop guidance for community mapping, community consultation, and analysing how climate-related hazards influence the physical accessibility of sanitation facilities. One recommendation was to increase the role of disability groups in influencing community's decision-making on sanitation.



Figure 1: Accessibility check of WASH facilities. Photo credit: YPII

Following the presentation by YPII, there were two points of discussion:

- Lalu Wisnu (LIDI, NTB) commented that climate change is very significant and something that has affected a lot of people. For example, when pregnant women don't have enough water this leads to stunting or malnutrition of children. He asked, to what extent has the public health department already conducted an assessment of the links between climate change and child stunting? For the public works department, to what extent has infrastructure accessibility for people with disabilities been considered in terms of regulations (provincial or local government) and implementation?
- Novika responded that we need to look into policies and regulations for public works, in terms of accessibility of public WASH facilities and reflect on that. From the research consideration of climate change impacts has been integrated into the assessment of physical accessibility of WASH facilities activity. She hopes for wider adoption of Plan's practices.



We want stakeholders and government to be able to build from the good (inclusive) practices from Plan Indonesia.

- Novika Noerdiyanti, YPII

Key messages and ways to influence WASH sector practitioners, governments, and climate change actors

Results from small group discussions are presented in the following table, which describe key messages and ways to influence different stakeholder groups to address impacts of climate change on inclusive WASH in policy and programming.

INDONESIA - Group 1: NTT – Messages for the Government of Indonesia

POLICY	
Message	Means to influence
Pay attention to inclusion in climate change activities and programs	Engage inclusion group in every government's activity/program to be implemented (planned)
Access to clean water for disability group, placement of water container and determination of clean water spot.	<p>Disability group must be engaged in the planning and determination of location. Develop a technical/implementing guidance for the village government.</p> <p>The Village Heads must be the person in charge, as they are the easiest ones to be influenced. In addition, Public Works Office and Village Community Empowerment office (Dinas PMD) are also the key stakeholders.</p>
Providing accessible toilets in public places such as village office, market, meeting hall, etc.	<p>Disability group must be engaged from planning, implementation, to oversight (audit) phases so that the constructed toilets meet their needs. Develop a technical guidance regarding accessible toilet.</p> <p>Village Head, Public Works Office, and Village Community Empowerment Office (Dinas PMD) are key stakeholders.</p>
PROGRAM	
Message	Means to influence
Opening access to information on WASH to the disability group and general public on the existence of the disability group.	<p>Engaging disability group from various disability types, including physical, sight and hearing impairments, to ensure the content meets their needs. The message of the content and its means of delivery must be adjusted for each type of disability.</p> <p>Joint work between disability group and general public to make the community aware that disability group can and is capable of collaborating with them in WASH-related works.</p> <p>Village head, ICT Office, and Health Office are the key stakeholders</p>

INDONESIA - Group 2: NTT – Messages for WASH practitioners

PRACTICE	
Message	Means to influence
Increasing awareness of climate change issues in inclusive WASH interventions	Updating information on the newest research which can be shared to serve as the basis of intervention. For example, the climate change study in Manggarai.
	Mapping multi-stakeholder engagement, particularly in the district government cross-sectoral WASH working group (Pokja AMPL). Increasing the engagement of other relevant parties in AMPL activities, such as: Sub-national Disaster Mitigation Agency (BPBD) and Meteorology Agency (BMKG) need to be engaged to mainstream the climate change further in WASH, as well as disability group.
	Conducting policy advocacy, for example establishing regulations for accessible latrines.

OTHER	
Message	Means to influence
Maintaining facilitation method/ pattern for stakeholder's engagement in every region at every level, from village to district.	Conducting a joint evaluation to see what worked and what didn't, and which areas need to be improved.
	Strengthening Pokja AMPL's understanding of inclusive and climate-change friendly WASH issues before they conduct external advocacy.
	Focusing on the existing cross-sectoral groups. For example, village to sub-district STBM teams can make a joint commitment to implement an inclusive and climate change friendly STBM.

INDONESIA - Group 3: NTB – Messages for the Government of Indonesia

POLICY	
Message	Means to influence
The importance of reforestation to mitigate climate change impacts that engages all groups	Engaging persons with disability to sit together with the government to discuss the issue.
"One soul, one tree"	Education for the community and village regulation regarding the importance of taking care of the environment by planting trees (1 soul, 1 tree).

The engagement of vulnerable groups that were affected by the climate change, including persons with disability in policy making process.	Policy advocacy at village and district levels.
Family Welfare Program/Women's Program (PKK) has a program on family resilience against climate change. Currently it only collaborates with BPBD. There needs to be a synergy between all stakeholders and to detail the existing plans and instruments.	Sitting together with all stakeholders to collaborate and detail the plan.
Developing all policies/programs including WASH and climate change by involving disability groups and women to increase their effectiveness.	Disability and women's groups having an audience with policy makers.

PROGRAM	
Message	Means to influence
Encouraging active participation and building women capacity for climate change and WASH-related programs.	Engaging women's organisations in working groups for climate change and WASH.

INDONESIA - Group 4: NTB – Messages for WASH practitioners

POLICY	
Message	Means to influence
Climate change must be considered in implementing inclusive WASH (in policies, programs and documents).	Sitting together with WASH actors to develop strategies and supporting documents.
Ensuring public sanitation facilities accessibility and security from climate change/disaster impacts.	
Maintenance of the existing public sanitation infrastructures, which need education and coaching.	Offices of Infrastructure, Settlement (Perkim), Public Works (PUPR) must collaborate with other offices/ministries for education.
Provide call/encouragement for every household to fix their house sanitation.	Competitions at sub-neighborhood (RT), neighborhood (RW) and household levels with prizes such as broom stick, garbage bin, etc.

TIMOR-LESTE - Group 1: Messages for the Government of Timor-Leste

POLICY	
Message	Means to influence
	Evaluating and researching the infrastructure investment in government offices and WASH project facilities in villages.

Conducting advocacy to increase government's investment in disability issue in government sector.	Increasing coordination at sectoral level in local government.
Strengthening the "Tarabandu" traditional law to help take care of the environment; protection of the forest, water spring, etc.	Socialisation at community level.
Increasing reforestation.	Engaging all the government elements, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.
	Expanding plant nursing activities by engaging the community in their respective neighborhood.
Strengthening collaboration in WASH Sector, particularly with regard to GEDSI and disability issue in local governments.	Cross-sectoral routine meetings at local government level.
	Advocacy for accessible infrastructure planning.

PROGRAM	
Message	Means to influence
Integrating CCA & GESI tools in the CAP guidance.	Introducing the research test results through sectoral meeting at local and national government levels on a "WASH Forum".
	Disseminating the research results and mitigation guidance between NGOs.
Increasing community participation in climate change mitigation.	Conducting socialisation to local governments.
	Engaging the village structure in implementing programs to ensure sustainability after program implementation.
	Conducting socialisation on the climate change impacts on community by engaging the relevant parties in the municipality.
	Conducting training and comparison study for the community regarding climate change mitigation.

PRACTICE	
Message	Means to influence
Conducting training and orientation on research tools for the relevant government officers.	Coordination and cooperation with NGOs.
Conducting pilots.	Coordinating and cooperating with the community apparatus and municipal authority.
	Identifying climate change-affected location as a pilot location by engaging the municipal authority.

TIMOR-LESTE - Group 2: Messages for WASH Practitioners

POLICY	
Message	Means to influence

Collaborating with the national and provincial governments to conduct socialisation to the community regarding climate impacts.	Organising meeting with the national government through the relevant ministries.
	Collaborating with the NGOs.
	Conducting surveys in locations that experienced climate impacts.
Launching campaigns or promotion on the climate change impacts on WASH.	Coordinating with the government to launch campaigns to socialise about climate impacts to the society.
	Disseminating information through media.

PROGRAM

Message	Means to influence
Increasing community's awareness so that they will comply with the government's regulation on WASH.	Coaching approach by relevant organizations
	Providing information or news on climate impacts on WASH.
	Comparing climate impacts on WASH in other countries.

PRACTICE

Message	Means to influence
Collaboration between the government and NGO project teams.	Coaching to the community and replanting/reforestation in the identified areas.
Intervention on water spring.	Community adaptation through nursing seedlings
	Replanting in water spring areas and construct terraces in areas affected by climate impacts.

OTHER

Message	Means to influence
Preparing fund and work program and planning.	Advocating to the government and project team to donate money or materials.
Traditional law.	

TIMOR-LESTE - Group 3: Messages for other climate change actors

POLICY

Message	Means to influence
Influencing the national government to make policies to address indiscriminate forest cutting/illegal logging, promote selective forest logging, and promote reforestation process in water spring areas and idle lands.	Conducting advocacy to the government through various fora with persuasive approach.
	Sharing climate change impacts research data to the local and national governments.

Encouraging local governments to implement strict policies regarding illegal logging and inappropriate waste disposal.	
Community's housing spatial planning.	

PROGRAM	
Message	Means to influence
Increasing community's awareness and knowledge on climate change impacts on WASH.	Socialisation
	Campaign.
	Focus group discussion
	Pamphlet, poster, or IEC material distribution.

PRACTICE	
Message	Means to influence
Water spring conservation.	Training on water conservation and reforestation in water source areas
Awareness raising for GMF group and community leaders on the means of conservation and reforestation of the identified areas.	Orientation and study tour

What makes WASH resilient?

Jeremy Kohlitz presented a summary definition of climate-resilient WASH, that it:

1. continues to provide services for all
2. can withstand climate impacts to continue functioning
3. involves supporting everyone to prepare for future climate impacts on WASH
4. can change WASH systems to fit new contexts
5. takes steps towards transforming how we think about WASH governance

Sharing of learnings and appreciation between partners

Participants joined small break-out rooms to share what they learnt from this research about climate-resilient inclusive WASH. Their responses included:

- Jose Amaral (WATL) shared, if there is an extreme climate change, there must be accessibility. If there is prolonged drought or heavy rainfall it affects the ability of people to access toilet or water. Second, there will be a distribution of work that is unequal between men and women, especially for people living with disabilities and vulnerable groups in the villages if there is extreme climate change. There will be water scarcity, flooding, and road damage. The participation of the public should increase in terms of analysing the impacts of climate change.
- Feri (Disabled People's Organisation member) shared the importance of including people living with disabilities in discussions and including everyone's voices.

- Cipriano Pacheco said that this project shows that climate change is something that creates great impact and as such we need to consider it to achieve sustainable clean water. If we do not give attention to this matter, this will have a negative impact on sanitation facilities and create adverse effects on the surrounding community. Collaborative efforts are needed that involve all parties – government, NGOs and also disabled people's organisations. From the existing project, we are able to see the light at the end of the tunnel for people with disabilities so they can access facilities.
- Maria Yasinta (Health Department) shared that in Manggarai district, they have just started to have a discussion on how to fulfil the needs of people with disabilities in the future. Manggarai district has also involved people with disabilities in a number of activities for planning and implementation. This is excellent research for use in advocacy to the government. Hopefully there is integration between NGO and local government so we can increase access to sanitation.



Hopefully this research can serve as input for us to consider how climate issues affect people's needs, so that sanitation needs can be met all year-round.

- Maria Yasinta (Health department, Manggarai district)

Next steps for CSO's Water for Women projects

Silvia Landa presented Plan International Indonesia's plans for *WASH and Beyond – Transforming Lives in Eastern Indonesia*. Related to the CCRIW project, they will use the guidance note and use information from the climate change assessment activities in their project implementation. Plan will also explore the possibility to use the case study for local government advocacy and capacity building to support their existing agendas for inclusive WASH.

Angelo Ximenes presented WATL's plans for *Beyond Inclusion: Realising gender transformational change and sustainable wash systems*. The WASH Forum at national level in Timor-Leste will be leveraged to integrate social inclusion and resilience to climate change and share lessons learned with these stakeholders.

Next steps in CCRIW research project

Jeremy Kohlitz shared that the CCRIW project has garnered much interest throughout the WASH Sector. ISF-UTS, with funding from the Water for Women Impact and Innovation Grant, will be developing an online course to teach WASH sector users on how to use the CCRIW materials and share knowledge on climate change and inclusive WASH. ISF-UTS will also be sharing learnings from CCRIW with around 10 – 15 UNICEF country programs through online seminars.

Taking part in the CCRIW research has given the WATL and YPII teams confidence and useful tools to engage communities and governments on the topic of climate change.

WATL and FHTL staff evaluated of the team's confidence in undertaking climate change assessments in the Water for Women project sites. In response to the survey question 22, three staff rated "a moderate amount" of confidence and five staff rated "a lot" of confidence in undertaking climate change assessments. Evidence of this increased confidence was shared by one CCRIW team member, "the partner FHTL and with the support from WaterAid start to introduce evaluation method with the pilot in Asumanu before starting to implement new projects in other sites through the PAK I and II process".

Two participants noted their increased confidence in risk assessment of sites, and one participant said they were "comfortable to facilitate climate change sessions to cover positive and negative impact that are affecting the society".

YPIL and PIA staff also evaluated the team's confidence in undertaking climate change assessment. Two staff rated "a moderate amount" of confidence and three staff rated "a lot" of confidence. One staff was "not sure". Evidence that confidence had increased was reported that "Team members have been able to use the instruments in the CCRIW guidance that was jointly developed."

Reflecting on the positives at the end of research field work, the YPIL Water for Women Program Manager said, "This process is very participatory, and we are very involved - while we don't know anything about research - we feel equal and that it is very meaningful. We are valued equally in the research, and were very involved from first week until the last week in design and field work so that the effect is very good for the future."

Thank you to all the research partners involved in the CCRIW project!

Feedback on Learning Event

In this section we provide feedback given by the core CCRIW research team in an online survey completed after the Learning Event.

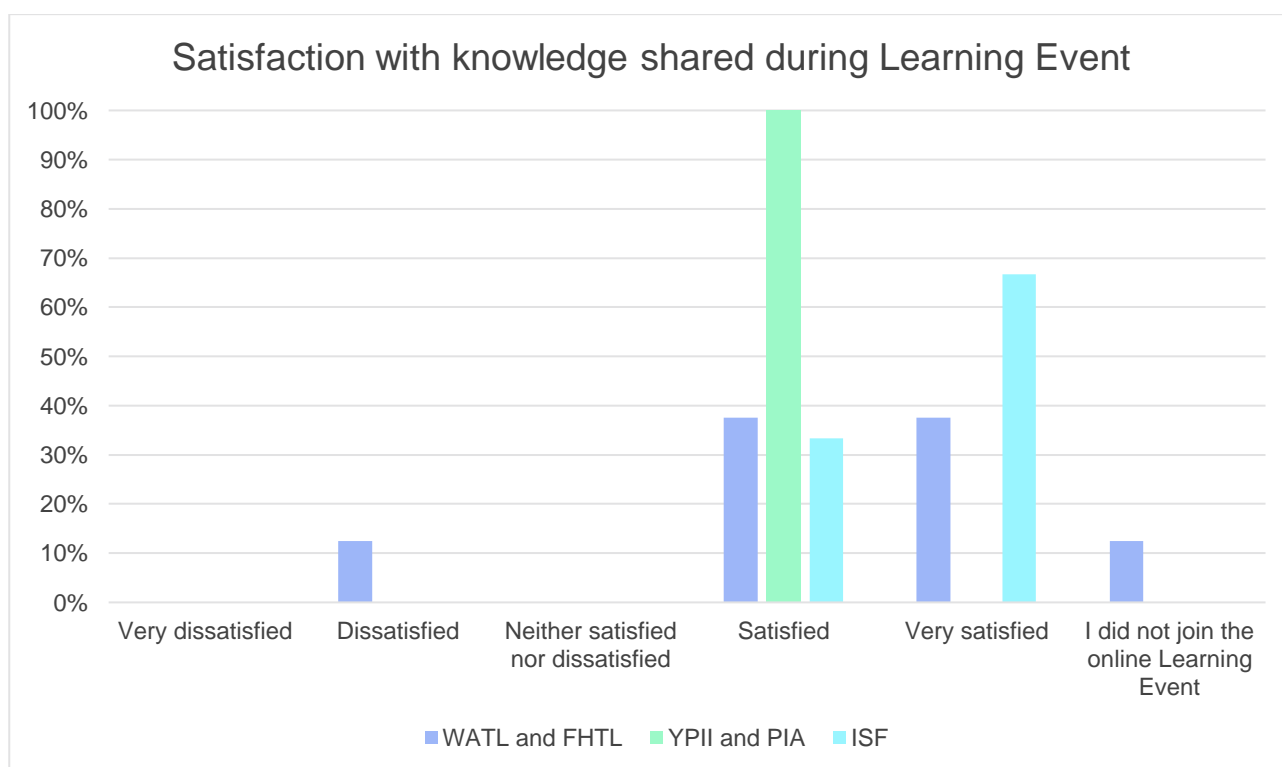


Figure 2: Satisfaction with knowledge shared between partners during the virtual Learning Event (n=17)

Figure 2 shows ratings of the core CCRIW research team about satisfaction with knowledge shared between partners during the virtual Learning Event.

From WATL and FHTL, there were three participants who were satisfied and three participants who were very satisfied. Their comments were:

"I learnt new things that I had never learned before."

"The online learning is great because meeting many people with different experiences that know the impact of climate change and this has been a reference point to conduct mitigation and early prevention actions within our respective areas."

"Because through this research, we can learn from each other"

"The online learning was conducted well and the work continues to progress well"

“This event is great, I wish there is more online learning and hopefully there will be translator to translate the discussion to Tetum”

“During the online learning process, I did not follow it very well because the internet connection was poor (in my area).”

One participant from WATL and FHTL did not join the Learning Event. One participant was dissatisfied with knowledge shared:

“Due to limitations (online, many participants, limited time, etc.) I feel the learning exchange between two countries didn't really happen as much as I thought before for instance limited discussion and learning between two countries actors. However, this is understandable given the challenges.”

From YPII and PIA, all six participants were satisfied with knowledge shared. There comments were:

“Despite various challenges, this is a preliminary information for stakeholders that exposes them to various impacts of climate change on STBM (community-based total sanitation). However, there needs to be improvement in their understanding on what climate change is and why special attention is needed for STBM, and what makes it different from other disasters.”

“More materials must be distributed.”

“Thank you very much for a very well-prepared Learning Event.”

From ISF-UTS, one participant was satisfied, and two participants were very satisfied. Their comments were:

“The Learning Event was held online due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, however was still highly successful in providing opportunity to share insights across the Indonesian and Timor Leste aspects of the research. Both country CSOs were highly involved in the preparations and facilitation/presentation of the event and it was well attended. It was a great event to be a part of.”

“I think the learning event went as well as it could. Unfortunately, I don't think it's possible to achieve the same level of engagement, connection, and sharing as you would with an in-person event, but we had no choice.”

“I appreciated the engagement of the participants and range of diverse views shared.”

Annex 1: List of participating organisations

No.	Organisations participating in Virtual Learning Event
1	Yayasan Plan International Indonesia
2	WaterAid Timor-Leste
3	Plan International Australia
4	Institute for Sustainable Futures - UTS
5	Housing Agency Sumbawa District / Dinas PRKP Kab. Sumbawa
6	Housing and Public Works Agency Manggarai District /Dinas PUPR Kabupaten Manggarai
7	Environmental Agency Manggarai District / Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kab. Manggarai
8	Village Development Agency, NTT Province / Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Provinsi (DPMD) NTT
9	Housing and Public Works Agency NTT Province /PUPR Provinsi NTT
10	Agency of Housing, Cemeteries and Land NTB Province /Dinas Perumahan dan Permukiman Provinsi NTB
11	LPPDS Sumbawa - Disabled People's Organisation in Sumbawa
12	Housing and Land Use Agency NTB Province/ Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Rung Provinsi NTB
13	Perkumpulan Tuna Daksa Kristiani (PERSANI) NTT – a Christian physical disability organisation based in Kupang, NTT
14	LIDI Foundation – Disabled People's Organisation based in Mataram, NTB
15	Gerakan untuk Kesejahteraan Tuna Rungu Indonesia Sumbawa Besar – Deaf People's Organisation, Sumbawa District
16	Regional Development Planning and Development Research/ Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah dan Penelitian Pengembangan (BAPPEDA) Kab. Sumbawa
17	Pertuni Manggarai - Blind People's Organisation in Manggarai
18	Planning Agency, Manggarai District / Bappelitbangda Kab. Manggarai
19	Bed PSPPL
20	Bidang Cipta Karya Dinas
21	Municipality Water Sanitation and Environment Services, Ministry of Public Works Timor-Leste / Servisu Munisipiu Agua Saneamentu e Ambiental (SMASeA)
22	Fundasaun Hafoun Timor Lorosa'e (FHTL)
23	Health Agency NTT Province/ Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi NTT
24	National Directorate for Local Authorities/ Diressaun Nasional Autoridade Lokal (DNAL), Ministry of State Administration Timor-Leste/ Ministériu Administrasaun Estatal (MAE)
25	Municipality Development Authority/ Autoridade Dezenvolvimentu Municipal (ADM), Ministry of State Administration Timor-Leste/ Ministériu Administrasaun Estatal (MAE)
26	Family Welfare Empowerment NTT Province / Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) Provinsi NTT
27	Health Agency Manggarai District/ Dinas Kesehatan Kab Manggarai
28	Housing and Cemeteries Agency NTB Province/ Dinas Perumahan dan Permukiman NTB (Disperkim) NTB
29	Disaster Mitigation Agency NTT Province/ BPBD Provinsi NTT
30	Planning Agency, NTT Province/ Bappelitbangda Provinsi NTT
31	Village Development Agency, Sumbawa District / Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa Provinsi (DPMD) Kab. Sumbawa
32	Housing and Public Works Agency NTB Province /Dinas PUPR Provinsi NTB
33	Himatrass Sumatra – Blind People's Organisation in Sumbawa
34	Family Welfare Empowerment Sumbawa / Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) Kab. Sumbawa
35	Family Welfare Empowerment Provinsi NTB / Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) NTB Province

Annex 2: Virtual Learning Event agenda

Session 1 – Wednesday 2 June

Time (Sydney)	Duration	Topic	Lead facilitator
12:00	15 mins	Welcome	Jeremy Kohlitz Semuel Niap Edmund Weking
12:15	15 mins	Participant introductions	Tamara Megaw
12:30	40 mins	Overview of CSO's Water for Women projects (WATL) Overview of CSO's Water for Women projects (YPH)	Livia Cruz da Costa Silvia Landa
13:10	15 mins	Overview of CCRIW research project	Jeremy Kohlitz
13:25	10 mins	Break	
13:35	30 mins	Learning from NTT, Indonesia on integrating climate change response in inclusive WASH programming	Piter Palaipeni (Opi)
14:05	30 mins	Learning from Liquisa, Timor-Leste on integrating climate change response in inclusive WASH programming	Angelo Ximenes
14.35	15 mins	Discussion of CCRIW case study findings and messages for stakeholders	Tamara - Indonesia Jeremy – Timor-Leste
14.50	10 mins	Wrap-up and plan for tomorrow session	Jeremy

Session 2 – Thursday 3 June

CCRIW CSO and government partners attending

Time (Sydney)	Duration	Topic	Lead facilitator
12:00	10 mins	Welcome	Jeremy
12:10	20 mins	Learning from Liquisa, Timor-Leste on gender transformation and social inclusion in relation to climate-sensitive WASH programming	Antoneta da Costa Soares
12:30	20 mins	Learning from NTT, Indonesia on gender transformation and social inclusion in relation to climate-sensitive WASH programming	Novika Noerdiyanti (Vika)
12:50	45 mins	Discussion on key messages for WASH sector practitioners, governments, and climate change actors to address impacts of climate change on inclusive WASH in policy and programming	John Kelleher (Plan International Australia) lead facilitator

13:35	10 mins	Break	
13:45	35 mins	Discussion on ways to influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH practitioners - Government - Climate change actors 	John Kelleher (Plan International Australia) lead facilitator
14:20	35 mins	Sharing of small groups with the larger group	John Kelleher
14.55	5 mins	Wrap-up and plan for tomorrow session	Tamara

Session 3 – Friday 4 June

CCRIW CSO and government partners attending

Time (Sydney)	Duration	Topic	Lead facilitator
11:30	5 mins	Welcome and overview of session	Tamara
11:35	25 mins	Continue sharing of small groups about key messages for stakeholders	John Kelleher (Plan International Australia) lead facilitator
12:00	40 mins	Sharing of learnings and appreciation	Tamara
12:40	5 mins	Break	
12:45	30 mins	Next steps for CSO's Water for Women projects (YPIL) Next steps for CSO's Water for Women projects (WATL)	Silvia Landa Livia Cruz da Costa
13:15	15 mins	Next steps in CCRIW project	Jeremy
13.30	5 mins	Wrap-up and thank you	Tamara

For more
information:
waterforwomen.uts.edu.au