



# Online Training Academy

## Climate resilience and local water management

### From disaster risk reduction to recovery at the local level



**Save the dates**

- 10 March 15.00-17.30
- 11 March 11.00-13.30

**Update of this document 20 February 2025**

**Draft agenda Local Political Leaders Climate Academy 2025**

**In ENGLISH and SPANISH**

**“Climate resilience and local water management”**

**10 March 2025, 15-17:30 and 11 March 2025, 11-13:30**

Participants should attend both sessions to get the full understanding/information

The goal is the exchange of information among politicians and experts to inspire the development of their own climate strategies, plans and actions showcasing examples in the water sector, bearing in mind the various EU and international contexts.

We would like to remind that the academy is prepared between UCLG and its European regional section, CEMR. This is why the focus of this academy is on European policies and European cases.



Water systems are critical for resilience, yet climate change poses significant risks, including increased droughts, floods, and disrupted water cycles. European local and regional governments are already grappling with these challenges: only 37% of surface water bodies achieve 'good' ecological status, and less than 30% meet chemical quality standards. Europe has faced a 60% increase in water scarcity events over the past decade, while Central Asia is witnessing severe droughts that threaten water security for millions. Climate-driven events such as the devastating 2024 floods in Valencia, Spain, which claimed over 200 lives, highlight the urgency of action. Local governments are pivotal in addressing these challenges by ensuring sustainable and equitable water services through risk prevention, innovative practices, and adaptive strategies. This training aims to provide understanding and inspiration of climate change mitigation and adaptation linked to water, focusing on:

- Disaster reduction
- Case of water cycles and services
- Private investments
- Water resilience to a changing climate
- Risk preparedness and risk prevention
- Financing water and climate resilience and water

Locally elected representatives will see examples and pathways to align local actions and policies with global climate goals and regional European policy and support structures. As in former edition, this climate academy also emphasizes on learning from local practices and capacity-building within local governments, and showcases how decentralized cooperation can support local climate action and access to finance for water-related initiatives. CEMR/PLATFORMA together with UCLG is organising an online training on 10-11 March 2025 dedicated to locally elected representatives and experts on climate adaptation and mitigation issues linked to water and on experiences on decentralised cooperation actions on climate. The sessions will have keynotes by scientists, presentation of case studies, information shared by the European Commission and various discussions. The goal is the exchange of information among politicians to inspire the development of their own climate strategies, plans and actions showcasing examples in the water sector, bearing in mind the various EU and international contexts. The academy follows previous sessions such as the [one held in 2024](#) and the [one held in 2022](#). The concept of a “Climate Academy” is inspired by the [EU Urban Agenda](#), where CEMR led the action called “training academy for politicians” (within the [Adaptation Partnership](#) of this Agenda), and which work resulted in the production of a [manual](#) of 100 pages after having held 6 academies between 2019-2020.

The Climate Academy is also providing background material at the end of this agenda to best prepare and brief participants in advance. The participants who complete the training can also receive an informal diploma for their attendance.

This climate training academy is part of a series of activities foreseen within the workplan of PLATFORMA. The next one should be held in March 2026. The contents and recorded sessions will be uploaded in the online platform “[learningwith.uclg.org](#)”, and also display the recorded sessions there. In the platform, participants can also find information for self-studying on related contents such as resilience strategies, prevention and nature-based solution.

## **PROGRAMME**

The 2 days training aim at covering 4 aspects, showcasing examples on the water sector:

- 1) global challenges on climate
- 2) risk reduction and response
- 3) risk preparedness and prevention
- 4) and financing climate reduction/resilience/adaptation aspects

### **Day one 10 March 2025, 15-17:15**

#### **Scope day 1:**

1. **Context:** Setting the scene from a scientific point of view of the impacts and implications of climate change linked to water within the political (EU) context at the local level.
2. **Challenges:** Discuss and identify concrete examples from members associations/regions/cities on climate challenges and what competences aspects have played a role in addressing the challenges linked to water

#### **Agenda items:**

14:45-	<b>Connection to zoom</b>	All participants
15:00-15:20	<b>Welcome remarks</b>	<b>Emilia Saíz, Secretary General UCLG Fabrizio Rossi, Secretary General CEMR</b>
15:20-15:30	<b>Icebreaker</b>	Mentimeter consultation to get to know participant's profiles/geographical scope
15:30-16:00	<b>Keynote speech: Water related risks in a changing climate 20 minutes  Q/A 10 minutes</b>	<b>Dr. Jacopo Furlanetto</b> , Research collaborator, <a href="#">Institute for Climate Resilience Risk Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Division</a> at Centro Euromediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) - <a href="#">Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change</a> .  Note: an IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Cities will come up in March 2027.
16:00-16:10	<b>Setting the political context at European level: upcoming EU Water Resilience Strategy</b>	<b>Veronica Manfredi</b> , European Commission. Director. Directorate-General for Environment Directorate C – Zero Pollution
16:10-16:20	<b>Q/A</b>	First reaction by Axelle Griffon, Senior adviser on environment, CEMR
16:20-16:30	<b>Online comfort break</b>	

16:30-16:45	<b>Online game: “Beyond the Timeline”</b>	Interactive consultation (using Mentimeter) on preparedness, response and recovery
16:45-17:25	<b>Presentation of case studies on climate challenges</b>	<p>Case studies:</p> <p>1) Room for the River, The Netherlands</p> <p>2) Climate Change Viewer in Ukraine: <a href="https://climate.uhmi.org.ua/">https://climate.uhmi.org.ua/</a> ;</p> <p>3) Climate &amp; Water platform in Ukraine: <a href="https://climatewater.uhmi.org.ua/">https://climatewater.uhmi.org.ua/</a></p> <p>Practices 2 and 3 to be presented by Mr Valeriy Osyrov, Head of the Laboratory of River Systems Modeling, Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Institute of the State Emergency Service (SES) of Ukraine and National Academy of Science (NAS) of Ukraine</p>
17:25-17:30	<b>Takeaways Day 1</b>	CEMR/PLATFORMA
17:30	<b>End Day 1</b>	

### Day 2: 11 March, 11-13:30 CET time

#### Scope day 2:

- Financing/investments on climate action-water related issues:** provide an insight of the different financial possibilities at EU level, how partnerships add value and are needed to combat climate change-water related issues. See climate action as a vector for local economic development and as a business opportunity to enter new markets highlighting savings and returns on investment; explore how the private investment can play a key role in this context.
- Inspiring solutions and opportunities:** present climate change as an opportunity at the local level; how some members association/regions/cities are addressing climate change prevention and risk preparedness and its impacts linked to water at the local level; show-case how decentralised cooperation (triangular, both North-South and South-North) can be an appropriate tool/approach to address climate change-water issues efficiently in a recovery phase after natural disasters; make the transition inclusive and as an advantage to all.

#### Agenda items:

10:45	<b>Connection to zoom</b>	All participants
11:00-11:10	<b>Welcome remarks and quick recap of previous day</b>	<b>Boris Tonhauser</b> , Director, PLATFORMA <b>Sara Hoeflich</b> , Assistant Secretary General UCLG

11:10-11:50	<p><b>Keynote 1: Climate Resilience in Action: Risk Assessment, Services, and Nature-Based Finance</b></p> <p><b>Keynote 2: EIB practices on climate/water issues</b></p> <p><b>30 minutes for 2 keynotes and 10 minutes Q&amp;A</b></p>	<p>Keynote speakers:</p> <p><b>Keynote 1: Dr. Jaroslav Mysiak</b>, dCentro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici   Università Ca' Foscari Venezia Director of the research division Risk Assessment and Adaptation Strategies (RAAS) - confirmed</p> <p><b>Keynote 2: James Hunt</b>, Senior engineer, European Investment Bank - confirmed</p>
11:50-12:10	<p><b>Localizing United Nation Frameworks</b> (Climate, disaster management or water governance)</p>	<p>UN agendas and its impact on local level (water) resilient:</p> <p>-Speaker from MCR2030 Resilience Hubs or UNDRR on presentation about UN frameworks (Sendai Framework for DRR Water forum, COPs,...) tbc</p>
12:10-12:20	<p><b>Online comfort break</b></p>	
12:20-12:35	<p><b>“Renaturing Pathways” Online game on resilience</b></p>	<p>"Renaturing Pathways" is an interactive game from UCLG's Resilience Learning Module II, designed to explore Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) for urban resilience. Participants analyze real-world challenges, select appropriate NbS, and discuss their feasibility. The game fosters peer learning, strategic thinking, and practical application of ecological solutions in local and regional contexts.</p>
12:35-13:05	<p><b>Case study in European cities and regions</b></p>	<p>Build back better, water capture, flood prevention, etc...</p> <p>-Oslo's Blueprint, City of Oslo (tbc) -Delta del Ebro (tbc)</p>
13:05-13:25	<p><b>Beyond Europe: Decentralized cooperation to address a global challenge</b></p>	<p>1) Fons Mallorquí: Collaboration with Peru on improvement of access to drinking water and sanitation and strengthening of JJAAs with a gender and water governance approach</p> <p>2) Benin: Better flood resilience: operationalizing locally-driven Integrated Water Resource Management in Benin. In Benin, VNGs is working on water management committees, early warning systems for flooding etc. Particularly in the coastal areas, where floodings are very frequent.</p>

		By Thierry DURAGIRE, Coordinator from VNGi.  3) VNGi: in Mozambique, VNGi is working a lot on water management as well in the coastal delta city of Beira.
13:25-13:30	<b>Takeaways Day 2</b>	
13:30	<b>End of training</b>	

### TRAINERS/Keynote speakers

- 1) **Day 1: Dr. Jacopo Furlanetto**, Research collaborator, [Institute for Climate Resilience Risk Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Division](#) at Centro Euromediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC) - [Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change](#)
- 2) **Day 2: Keynote 1:**
  - a. **Dr. Jaroslav Mysiak**, dCentro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici | Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, Director of the research division Risk Assessment and Adaptation Strategies (RAAS)
  - b. **James Hunt**, Senior engineer, European Investment Bank

### BACKGROUND MATERIAL

- 1) [European Climate Risk Assessment | European Environment Agency's home page](#)

This report 1/2024 explores the historical trends, most recent progress and projected future progress on climate change mitigation through reduced GHG emissions, renewable energy gains and improved energy efficiency. It builds upon data reported by the EU-27 Member States, five EEA member countries and nine Contracting Parties of the Energy Community.

- 2) **Pollution, over-use and climate change threaten water resilience in Europe.** [Pollution, over-use and climate change threaten water resilience in Europe | European Environment Agency's home page](#)

[Europe's state of water 2024: the need for improved water resilience | European Environment Agency's home page](#)

This report from Oct 2024 presents the state of Europe's water. It outlines three overarching challenges facing future European water management: 1. protecting and restoring aquatic ecosystems; 2. achieving the zero-pollution ambition; 3. adapting to water scarcity, drought and flood risks.

## Improving Europe's water resilience to a changing climate

Urgent action is required to improve Europe's water resilience. Climate change is disrupting weather patterns and further increasing pressures on our water resources and ecosystems. Europe's water management practices are poorly adapted to cope with such rapid and large-scale change, which will compromise water security.

Reducing water use and improving water efficiency are key to tackling water stress. Reducing leakage, using water-efficient devices and processes and increasing water reuse would improve efficiency. Water pricing can also be an important driver for reducing water use and improving efficiency, while also providing a mechanism to fund water investments. Target setting, focused on saving water or reducing demand, could drive action and facilitate the monitoring of progress towards greater water resilience.

Improved water management is needed to strengthen Europe's water resilience and reduce pollution. Up-to-date and timely information on water quantity and quality are critical to Europe's ability to manage its water. A more robust knowledge base is also needed to enable more equitable and sustainable water allocation between competing uses, including the environment.

### 3) [JRC report: Climate change and Europe's water resources pesetaiv task 10 water final report.pdf](#) (2020)

In addition to the already existing pressure on our freshwater resources, climate change may further decrease water availability. In this study, projections of future water resources, due to climate change, land use change and changes in water consumption have been assessed using JRC's LISFLOOD water resources model. The results presented are based on 11 climate models which project current and future climate under two Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs): RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5 emission scenario. RCP4.5 may be viewed as a moderate-emissions-mitigation-policy scenario and RCP8.5 as a high-end emissions scenario. A 30-year window around the year that global warming reaches 1.5oC, 2oC and 3oC above preindustrial temperature has been analysed and compared to the 1981-2010 control climate window (baseline). The 1.5°C and 2°C warming scenarios are explicitly considered in the Paris Agreement, while a 3°C global warming is a scenario that could be expected by the end of the 21st century if adequate mitigation strategies are not taken. First, we performed future projections without socio-economic developments to show the effect of climate change only. Next, an integrated assessment is performed including future changes in land use, water demand and population. This allows us to disentangle the effects of climate and socio-economic changes. In general, the climate projections reveal a typically North-South pattern across Europe for water availability. Overall, Southern European countries are projected to face decreasing water availability, particularly Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Malta, Italy and Turkey. Central and Northern European countries show an increasing annual water availability.

### 4) [Water | European Environment Agency's home page](#)

From melting glaciers, lakes, and rivers to ground water and seas, water is an interconnected and vital resource. Pollution, over-exploitation, physical alterations to water habitats and climate change continue to impact Europe's water bodies and life dependent on them.

Freshwater resources are finite. Europeans use billions of cubic metres of water every year for drinking, farming, manufacturing, heating and cooling, electricity generation, tourism and other service sectors. Population growth, urbanisation, pollution and the effects of climate change, such as persistent droughts, are putting a [growing strain](#) on Europe's freshwater supplies and its quality.

Europe's seas cover more than 11 million km<sup>2</sup> and range from shallow, semi-enclosed seas to vast expanses of the deep ocean. They host a wide and highly diverse range of [coastal and marine](#) ecosystems with a large variety of habitats and species. Even though EU countries have managed to reduce some pressures, the conservation status of marine ecosystems also remains critical. Similarly, pollution, over-exploitation of marine resources and economic activities also impact marine life.

The European Union and its Member States have been putting in place policies and measures to improve water quality, reduce pollution and improve the state of aquatic ecosystems. In some cases, like the [bathing water quality](#), drinking water and urban [wastewater](#) treatment, there have been remarkable achievements. In other areas, such as conservation of wetlands, [plastic litter in seas](#), the latest trends continue to cause concern.

### 5) European Water Resilience Strategy

The European Commission has launched on 5th February a call for evidence [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14491-European-Water-Resilience-Strategy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14491-European-Water-Resilience-Strategy_en) to help shape the upcoming European Water Resilience Strategy. Accompanying this call is a package [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_25\\_342](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_342) of implementation reports, which assess member state's progress in achieving the goals of the Water Framework, Floods, and Marine Strategy Framework Directives.

Water is essential for nature, people, and the economy, but floods, droughts, and water scarcity are increasing across Europe, causing damage worth billions of euros. Despite strong EU water laws, structural mismanagement and growing pressures from climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss are putting water security at risk.

The European Water Resilience Strategy aims to ensure clean and sufficient water for all, protect water ecosystems, and strengthen Europe's economy through sustainable water management. To achieve this, it will focus on: Restoring and protecting water cycles; ensuring clean and affordable water and sanitation; Developing a competitive, water-smart economy; The strategy will guide action in key areas, including governance, infrastructure, investment, security, and innovation, with a strong focus on water efficiency, reuse, and circularity.

### 6) CEMR messages on the future EU Water Resilience Strategy

Adopted in December 2024. It can be found [here](#).

### 7) [Water and Climate Change | UN-Water](#)

Climate policymakers must put water at the heart of action plans. Sustainable water management helps society adapt to climate change by building resilience, protecting health and saving lives. It also mitigates climate change itself by protecting ecosystems and reducing carbon emissions from water and sanitation transportation and treatment.

Politicians must cooperate across national borders to balance the water needs of communities, industry, agriculture and ecosystems.

Innovative financing for water resource management will be needed to help attract investment, create jobs, and support governments in fulfilling their water and climate goals.

Sustainable, affordable and scalable water solutions include:





- Improving carbon storage. Peatlands store at least twice as much carbon as all of Earth's forests. Mangrove soils can sequester up to three or four times more carbon than terrestrial soils. Protecting and expanding these types of environments can have a major impact on climate change.
- Protecting natural buffers. Coastal mangroves and wetlands are effective and inexpensive natural barriers to flooding, extreme weather events and erosion, as the vegetation helps regulate water flow and binds the soil in flood plains, river banks and coastlines.
- Harvesting rainwater. Rainwater capture is particularly useful in regions with uneven rainfall distribution to build resilience to shocks and ensure supplies for dry periods. Techniques include rooftop capture for small-scale use and surface dams to slow runoff to reduce soil erosion and increase aquifer recharge.
- Adopting climate-smart agriculture. Using conservation techniques to improve organic matter to increase soil moisture retention; drip irrigation; reducing post-harvest losses and food waste; and, transforming waste into a source of nutrients or biofuels/biogas.
- Reusing wastewater. Unconventional water resources, such as regulated treated wastewater, can be used for irrigation and industrial and municipal purposes. Safely managed wastewater is an affordable and sustainable source of water, energy, nutrients and other recoverable materials.
- Harnessing groundwater. In many places, groundwater is over-used and polluted; in other places, it is an unknown quantity. Exploring, protecting and sustainably using groundwater is central to adapting to climate change and meeting the needs of a growing population.

## 8) Disaster Risk Reduction – international day 13 October

In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly designated 13 October as the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR) to promote a global culture of disaster risk reduction. The International Day is an opportunity to acknowledge global progress in preventing and reducing disaster risk and losses.

The 2023 edition takes place shortly after the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, where the UN General Assembly in May 2023 adopted a political declaration to accelerate action to strengthen disaster resilience.

The Day's theme aligns with the Sendai Framework, the international agreement to prevent and reduce losses in lives, livelihoods, economies and basic infrastructure. It has seven global targets and 38 indicators for measuring progress. The Sendai Framework complements the Paris Agreement on climate change, with both frameworks interlinked to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2023, the International Day will look at the reciprocal relationship between disasters and inequality. Inequality and disaster vulnerability are two sides of the same coin: unequal access to services, such as finance and insurance, leaves the most at risk exposed to the danger of disasters; while disaster impacts exacerbate inequalities and push the most at risk further into poverty.

## 9. **Water for Climate, Baku, Nov 2024**

[Water for Climate: Together Better, Together Stronger | Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#): The participation of the UN Special Envoy on Water in COP 29 UNFCCC is timely in implementing the mandate of the Special Envoy and elevating water high in the global political agenda. Throughout COP 29 UNFCCC, the Special Envoy will continue to emphasize that water and climate change are intertwined. The Special Envoy is planned to participate and engage in various sessions and bilateral meetings with various stakeholders during the first week of COP 29.

### CASE STUDIES PRESENTED

- 1) **Room for the River**: how cities ensure climate adaptive city planning, for example in Amsterdam or other cities.
- 2) In **Benin**, VNGs is working on water management committees, early warning systems for flooding etc. Particularly in the coastal areas, where floodings are very frequent. Better flood resilience: operationalizing locally-driven Integrated Water Resource Management in Benin

In the face of increasingly harsh counter-effects of climate change, populations in the Lower Ouémé Valley of Benin have had to live with heightened flood risks. In urban areas, loss of property, goods, crops and lives are to fear when floods are too intense, but weak or late rainfall worries populations in rural areas, who rely on it for agriculture. To ensure that affected municipalities are sustainably equipped for flood resilience, VNG International supports them through capacity strengthening, scaling up of endogenic local resilience methods via pilot actions, development of a Community Early Warning System, creating or strengthening water-minded focus groups and deriving revenue from water or its surrounding ecosystem.

By Thierry DURAGIRE, Coordinator from VNGi.

- 3) In **Mozambique**, VNGi is working a lot on water management as well in the coastal delta city of Beira. Mozambique's city of Beira is on the forefront of facing the efforts of climate change. In particular the rising sea levels, intense rainfall and increased floodings pose existential threats to the city's population.
- 4) VNG International's SASB PRO project strengthens the capacity of the Beira Autonomous Sanitation Unit (SASB) and the development on effective drainage in in the city to protect its citizens from inundation. Through training, workshops, and investments, the overall service delivery of SASB is to be improved and specifically its operations & maintenance of the drainage networks in Beira.


- 5) **Climate Change Viewer in Ukraine**: <https://climate.uhmi.org.ua/>


Web service "Climate Change Viewer" (<https://climate.uhmi.org.ua/>) – past and future climate in Ukraine


A web tool designed to track climate change across Ukraine and support decision-making at regional and river basin levels.

The Laboratory of River Systems Modeling at Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Institute developed the platform to fill a critical gap: accessible and reliable climate data for businesses, national and local authorities, and the public. Using high-resolution climate datasets, the Climate Change Viewer allows users to explore both historical (1946–2020) and future (up to 2100) trends in temperature and precipitation across administrative regions and river basins.

### What can you analyze with Climate Change Viewer?

 Air Temperature – Mean, minimum, and maximum values at seasonal or annual scales.

 Precipitation – Total seasonal or annual amounts.


 Spatial Coverage – Country, oblast, rayon, territorial community, and river basins.


 Climate Projections – Explore medium (RCP4.5) or high (RCP8.5) emission scenarios.


### Why is this tool unique?

 Interactive Design – Use slider to change maps and click on polygons to view charts.

 Download Options – Freely download data as an image or table

 Scientific Accuracy – Based on EURO-CORDEX high-resolution climate projections and verified historical observations.



 Comprehensive Visualization – Compare historical and projected trends with anomaly maps and climate model ensembles.

 The Climate Change Viewer helps bridge the gap between complex climate data and real-world decision-making. Our future plans include expanding the platform to include additional climate-related indicators such as extreme weather events and sector-specific risks.

## 6) Climate & Water platform in Ukraine: <https://climatewater.uhmi.org.ua/>

Brief information on C&W

\*Web service “Climate & Water” — future water resources of Ukraine in the context of climate change

The team of the Laboratory of River Systems Modeling has launched Climate & Water (C & W)   — a web service that provides data on future climate, river discharge, and other water cycle components of Ukraine. The platform is designed for river basin managers.

Before development, we identified key tasks the service should address and conducted a survey among managers. The survey revealed:

- What information is prioritized for calculations
- What additional data would be useful
- How managers understand and interpret climate indicators
- User preferences regarding types of charts and maps
- How users interpret data


\*How the Platform Works

On the platform, you can select a watershed: an official river basin, sub-basin, or water management area of Ukraine.

Then, explore future changes in seven key parameters:


 Air temperature

 Precipitation

 River discharge

 Total runoff

 Evaporation

 Groundwater

 Soil moisture

For future time periods are available until the end of the century. You can select annual, seasonal, or monthly values.

\*Interactive Features

- ✓ Compare data: Use the dropdown menu to compare values with the climate norm (1991-2020) or another emission scenario.
- ✓ Visualizations: Explore annual cycle charts or maps of water management areas.
- ✓ Advanced options: Customize your view by selecting absolute parameter values, different emission scenarios, climate model ensembles, basin area visualization, and more.
- ✓ Download options: freely download any data, including maps, charts, or tables

- 7) **FONS Mallorquí: Experience of the district of La Arena, Piura – Peru.**  
The presentation presents the intervention strategy of the Fons Mallorquí and the CIPCA (CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND PROMOTION OF THE PEASANTRY), based on the projects carried out in the district. This strategy addresses two key aspects for effective management of water services in rural communities. First, operational planning, both at the municipal and

organizational levels, which allows resources to be allocated for investments in infrastructure, capacity building, and improvements in the operation and maintenance of systems. Secondly, local governance, which promotes the implementation of what is planned through an articulated intervention approach, optimising human and economic resources to guarantee water quality and its positive impact on the population.

### **Rural Educational Services Association (SER)**

Subject: Sustainable community management and water and sanitation governance in rural areas of Peru

Experience in the district of Chiara, Huamanga-Ayacucho.

SER and Fons Mallorquí are involved in drinking water and sanitation projects in rural villages with less than 200 inhabitants, which are excluded by the state. Comprehensive access to drinking water and sanitation and climate change are promoted, contributing to the exercise of the human right to drinking water and sanitation, good governance and water security.

In each locality, innovative drinking water and sanitation system technology solutions are selected that are easy to manage, operate and maintain and that contribute to environmental protection.

To achieve the sustainability of the projects, dialogue and collaboration between actors from social organizations and public entities is promoted. The participation of the population and the different actors is promoted throughout the project cycle.

The management model is community-based and a successful and sustainable transfer is achieved through:

- Training the Sanitation Services Administrative Board (JASS) in the administration, operation and maintenance of systems, as actors in their own development.
- Training and empowering women to participate in decision-making;
- Training the Municipal Technical Area (ATM) to provide adequate technical assistance to JASS and supervise the system.
- Water security, with activities to harvest and store water to deal with the effects of climate change.

Once completed, the water and sanitation service is transferred to each locality and administered by the population, through the JASS, with the active participation of women. The JASS is responsible for administering, operating and maintaining the drinking water and sanitation systems. It establishes horizontal relationships with the ATM and the Health Center for the shared management of services.

In addition, the following actors participate.

The Chiara district municipality: It actively contributes to the identification and participates in the formulation and execution of the project. Through the ATM, it provides technical assistance and advice to the JASS, and is committed to ensuring sustainability.

The Health Post: Monitors the quality of the water in drinking water systems in coordination with the ATM. It also participates in health education activities.

The Local Water Authority (ALA): Responsible for granting water use licenses.



These projects are co-financed  
by the European Union



SER's experience in local governance is framed in supporting the participation of local communities in improving the management of water and sanitation and strengthening it. To do this, the JASS are recognized by the local government, and secondly, they are trained and strengthened to carry out efficient management of water and sanitation, with community participation. Likewise, JASS is supported in its participation in the main district consultation forums, presenting proposals for public investment projects related to the human right to drinking water and sanitation, closing gaps, but also responding to the serious risks caused by climate change.

## CONTACTS

**Contact at CEMR:** [eva.banosdeguisasola@ccre-cemr.org](mailto:eva.banosdeguisasola@ccre-cemr.org)

**Contact at UCLG:** Sara Hoeflich [s.hoeflich@uclg.org](mailto:s.hoeflich@uclg.org), Juan Carlos Uribe Vega [jc.uribe@uclg.org](mailto:jc.uribe@uclg.org)