

The Prevention Agenda

Advancing Resilient WASH Sectors
and Communities

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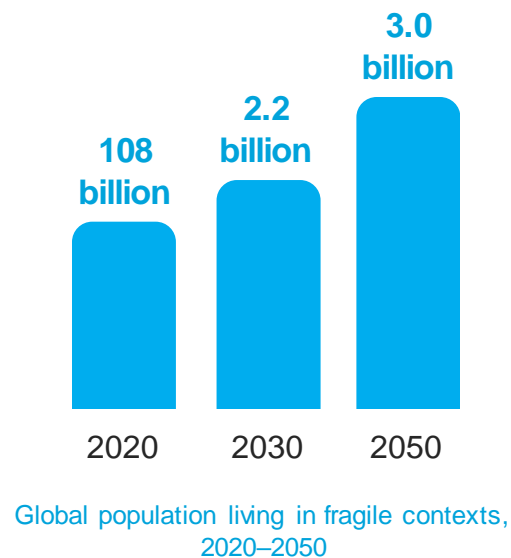
Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) affected contexts

What are “Fragile” contexts?

Countries and territories experiencing violence, political instability and other challenges

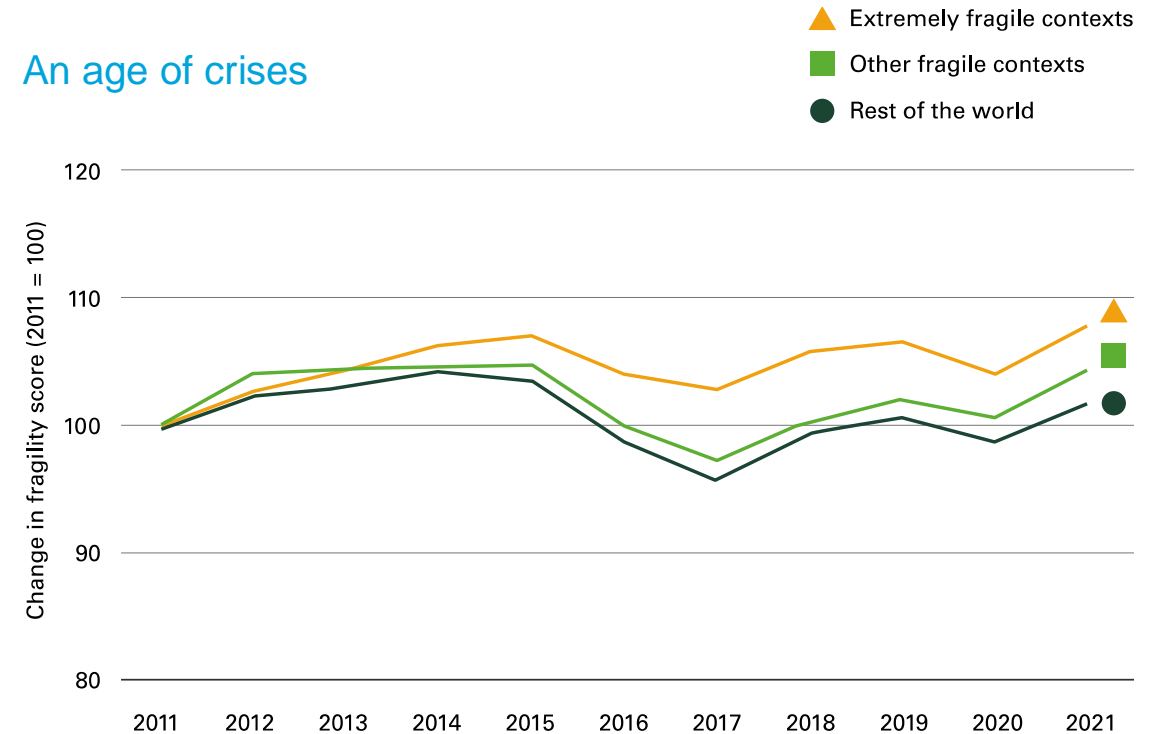
Nearly one third of the world’s population will live in Fragile Conditions by 2050

2020: 1.8 billion people were living in fragile contexts. This is projected to rise to 4 billion by **2050**, accounting for nearly one third of the world’s population



Source: Characteristics of fragile contexts. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

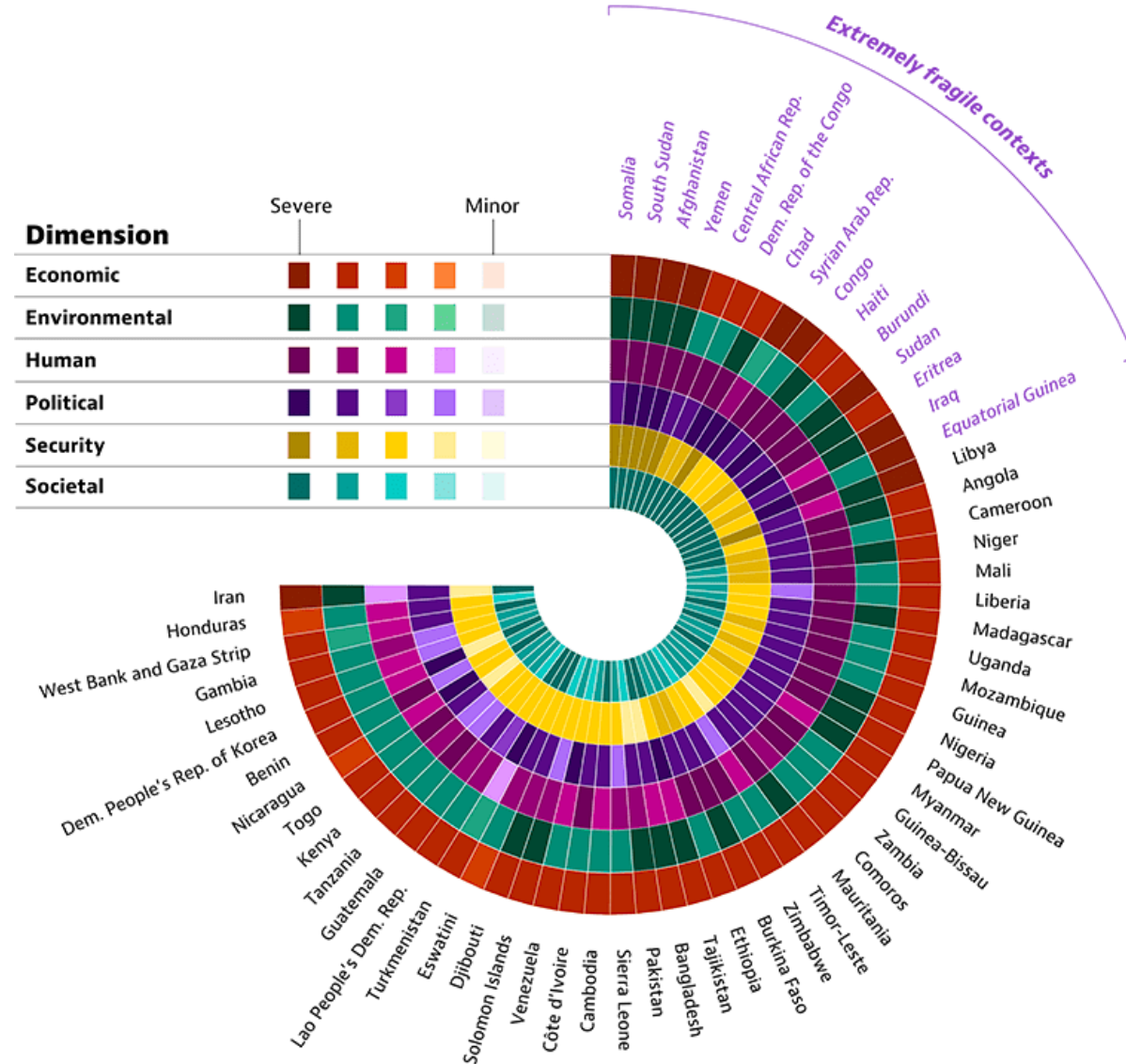
An age of crises



Source: States of Fragility 2022, OECD

State of fragility 2022

OECD's multidimensional fragility framework helps guide effective action in fragile contexts assessing risks and coping capacities across 6 dimensions



Source: States of Fragility 2022, OECD



Children are hit hardest by the impact of Fragility, Conflict and Violence

170 million people were in humanitarian need in 2022. 100 million were displaced, **half of them children**

Children under 5 were 20 times more likely to die from diarrhoeal diseases related to unsafe WASH

But in a FCV situation, addressing humanitarian needs becomes more difficult and protracted

Nine years is the length of the average humanitarian appeal

9.3 years is the average length of a Humanitarian Response Plan in a conflict setting 2018, up from **4.2 years in 2014**

The number of crises requiring an international response **has doubled** in the last decade

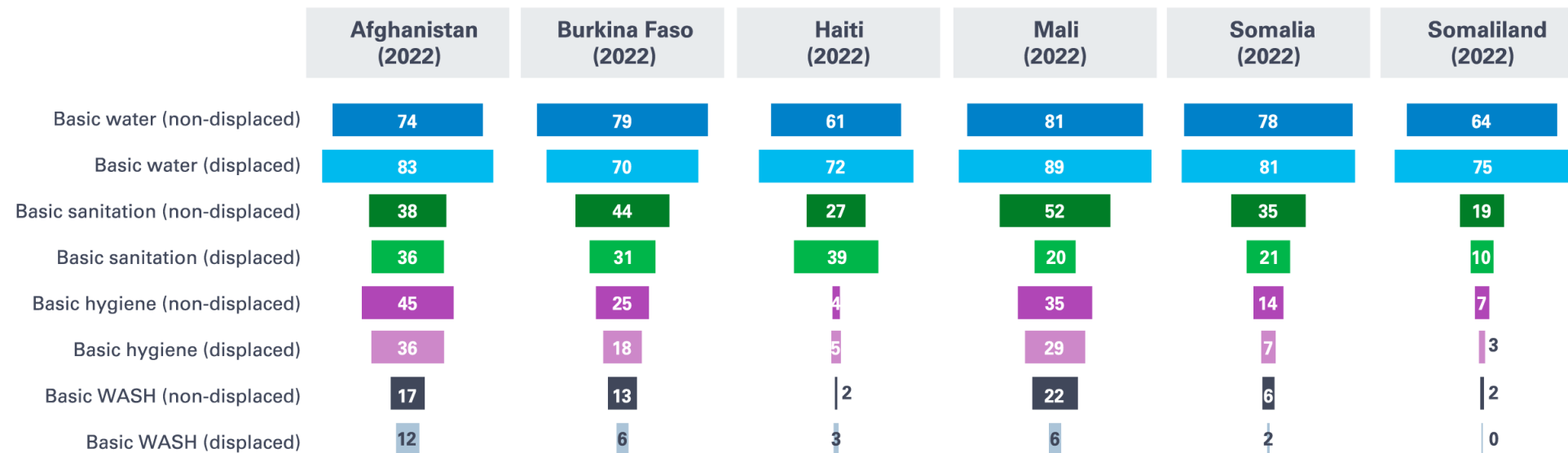
WASH in the context of Fragility, Conflict and Violence settings

People living in fragile contexts are:

- **Twice** as likely to lack access to safely managed drinking water and basic hygiene
- **1.5 times** as likely to lack safely managed sanitation services

To achieve SDG targets in FCV settings requires increases in progress of:

- **5 times** for basic water
- **7 times** for sanitation
- **9 times** for hygiene
- **19 times** for safely managed water
- **15 times** for safely managed sanitation



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2023 Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000–2022: special focus on gender

The WASH funding landscape in FCV settings

US\$ 114 billion in investment is required every year until 2030 to meet water and sanitation SDG targets **80%** of this to come from domestic resources

But thanks to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crises, local resources are not enough to meeting funding needs.

80% of countries report that water, sanitation and hygiene financing is still insufficient to meet nationally-defined targets for WASH services.

"This is a challenge we have the ability to solve. Increased investments in water and sanitation can yield substantial benefits for human health and development, generate employment and make sure that we leave no one behind."

Guy Ryder, Chair of UN-Water and Director-General of the International Labour Organization



The paradigm shift
The prevention agenda



Strengthening WASH sector resilience

From WASH services and systems to deliver benefits.

Resilience is vital

This goes beyond building and maintaining latrines and pipes etc. and requires strong national policies, financing, monitoring and accountability.

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) a United Nations-hosted partnership harnesses collective power around strong leadership and good governance.

The SWA building blocks for an effective WASH sector



**Sector
policy/strategy**



**Institutional
arrangement**



**Sector
financing**



**Planning,
monitoring and
review**



**Capacity
development**

Resilience can be advanced through managing sector risks across the 5 SWA building blocks and strengthening the broader enabling environment

Collaborative Behaviours: How partners work together to put in place the building blocks



**Enhance
government
leadership of
sector planning
processes**



**Strengthen
and use
country
systems**



**Use one
information and
mutual
accountability
platform**



**Build
sustainable
water and
sanitation
sector financing
strategies**

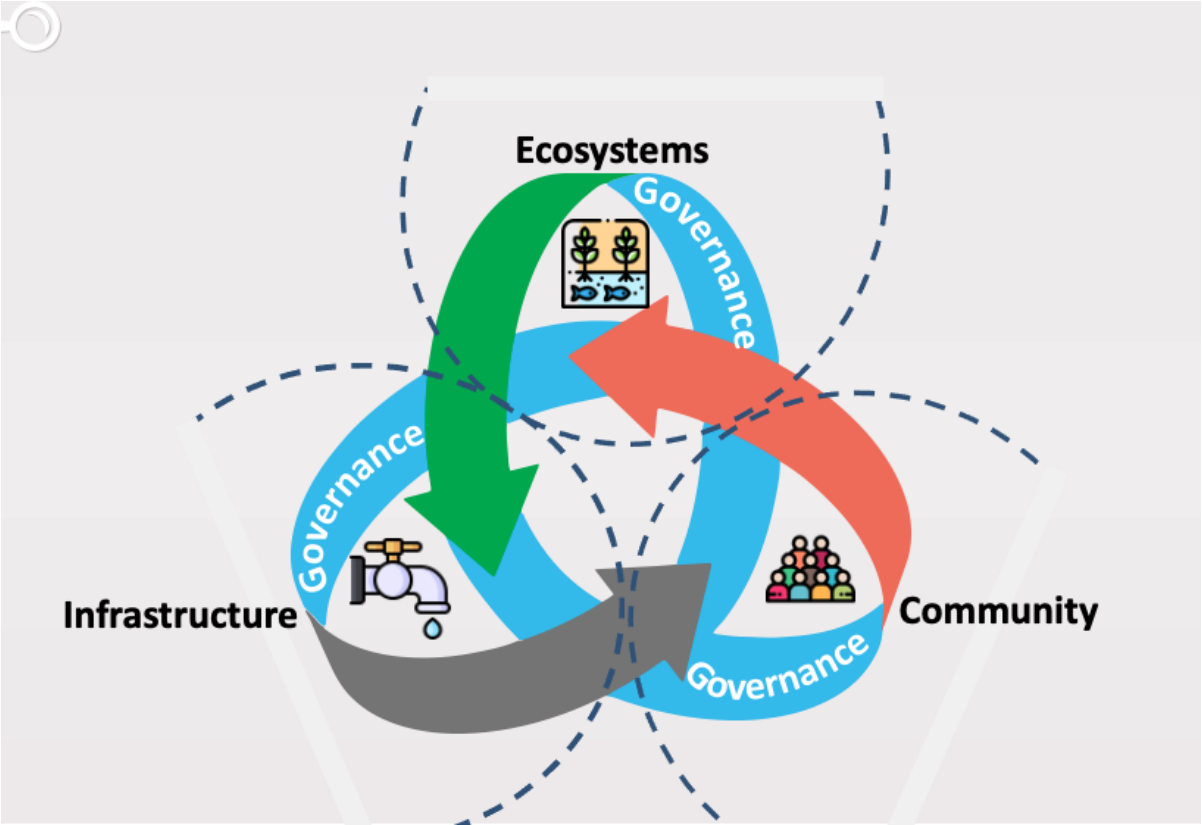
From vision to action



Global analytics, guidelines and tools



The Global WASH Sector Resilience Index (GWSRI)



Resilience

Hazard

Exposure

Vulnerability

WASH for peace

Conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding guidance and tools for the WASH sector

Limited access to water, sanitation as well as hygiene and sanitation can lead to conflict and WASH facilities and infrastructure can become casualties of disputes.

But WASH has a role to play in peacekeeping and state-building at a local level and ensuring harmony between groups of peoples by offering:

Visibility

allowing oversight of stakeholders (NGOs or Government) giving them legitimacy

Collective action and collaboration

identifying collaboration areas between and within different groups, for the delivery of services, strengthening long-term community ties and meeting local needs

Inclusion

by mapping groups who might be marginalised from accessing services and identifying conflict risks arising from their marginalisation

Accountability

by identifying the nature of accountability relationships between different groups for service delivery

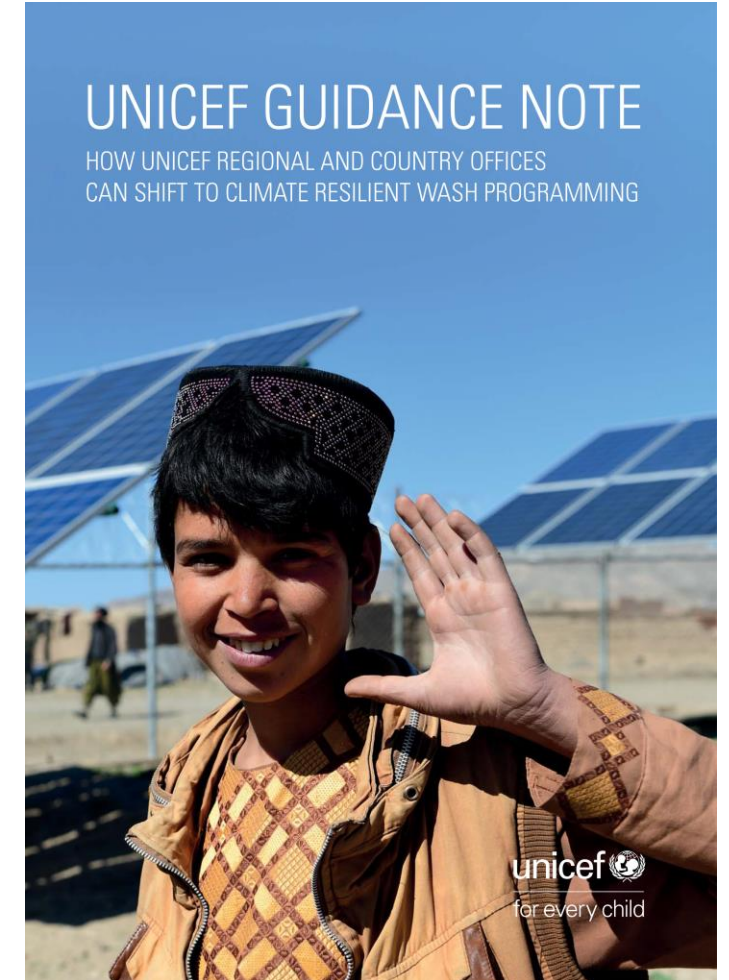
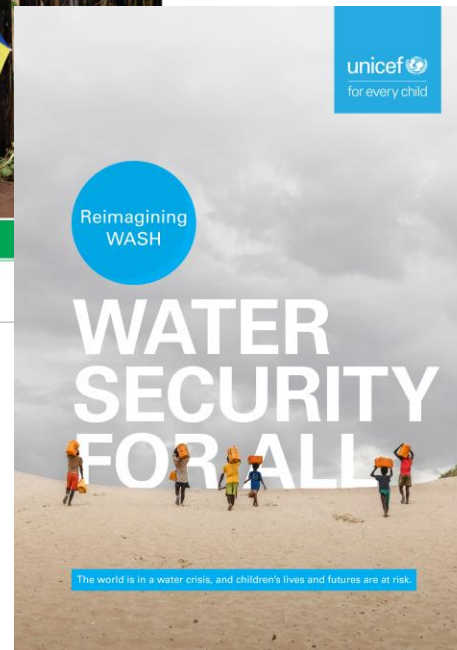
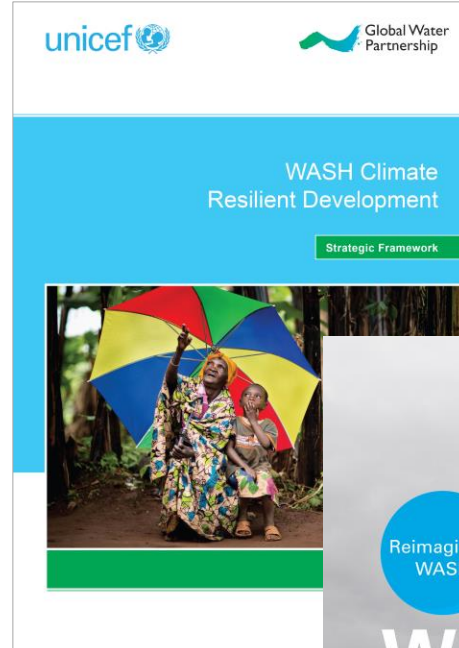
Opportunity

identifying entry points where links can be made to create economic opportunities or other such openings for peoples and groups



WASH for Peace

UNICEF's ongoing work in the WASH sector is helping to improve knowledge and ensures practical solutions



Examples of field work



WASH in action

In 2010, unprecedented flooding hit Pakistan devastating large areas of the country and affecting **over 20 million people**. Water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases, including acute diarrhea, among the population was a major concern.

Ending open defecation:

to end open defecation, communities must accept using toilets as regular habit. To eliminate open defecation by 2025, UNICEF and partners support the government to implement Pakistan's Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS).

Improving quality of water:

UNICEF supports the government with frameworks to plan, prioritize, and budget for safe water services. The aim is to improve the quality of water supply and ensure access to safe drinking water to 9% of the population deprived of it.

WASH in schools and health facilities:

all students deserve a healthy learning environment. The Three Star Approach in schools ensures healthy habits such as hand washing. UNICEF also supports WASH facilities in health structures to ensure the health of patients and reduce the spread of preventable diseases.

WASH in emergencies:

UNICEF works alongside Pakistan's disaster management authorities to assist communities in preparing and coping with the effects of disasters on WASH facilities. In the advent of a natural disaster, diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid spread rapidly and access to WASH services becomes a critical lifesaving humanitarian intervention.



Groundwater development in the Horn of Africa

Provision of safe, sustainable and resilient water services to pastoralist communities in the Horn of Africa.



UNICEF invests in a programme that teaches people how to identify and develop deep aquifers sustainably with solar powered, piped multi-village schemes. Here, a newly developed 300-metre deep borehole was created in Samburu county, Kenya.

Syria Crises



Lebanon



