

Presentation from
**2016 World Water
Week in Stockholm**

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Presentation

Achieving sustainable growth in post-conflict and refugee-hosting countries

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Structure

Three good practices of development assistance
in post-conflict and refugee hosting countries



Cambodia



Sudan



Jordan

Common challenges

Six effective approaches

Quick impact

Multi-sector intervention

Inclusiveness

Long-term planning

Human resources development

Coordinated external support



- Reconstruction from the devastation of the lengthy civil war which ended in 1991
- Remarkable improvement of water supply service in Phnom Penh by the leadership of H.E. Ek Sonn Chan
- A **master plan** prepared in 1993 played a pivotal role to show a roadmap for reconstruction and management improvement targeting 2010
- Its implementation was supported by **coordinated assistances of development partners**.
- **Capacity development** was emphasized in parallel with facility reconstruction.
- Tangible improvement of water service for the people

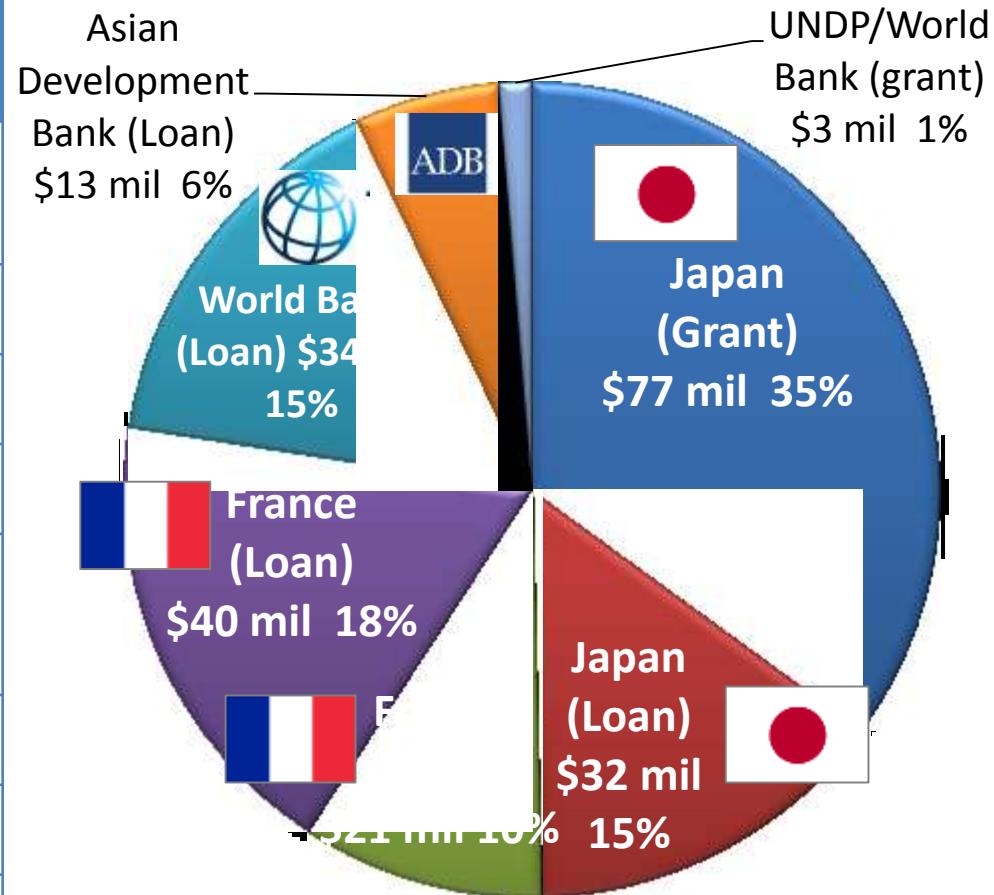
A case in Cambodia



Performance improvement

Indicator	1993	2009
Capacity (m ³ /d)	65,000	300,000
Coverage	25%	90%
Connection	26,881	191,092
Pipe length	288 km	1,500 km
Water quality standard	None	WHO Guidelines
Supply hours	10 hrs/d	24 hrs/d
Pressure	0.2 bar	2.5 bar
NRW ratio	72%	5.94%
Tariff collection	48%	99.9%

External assistance



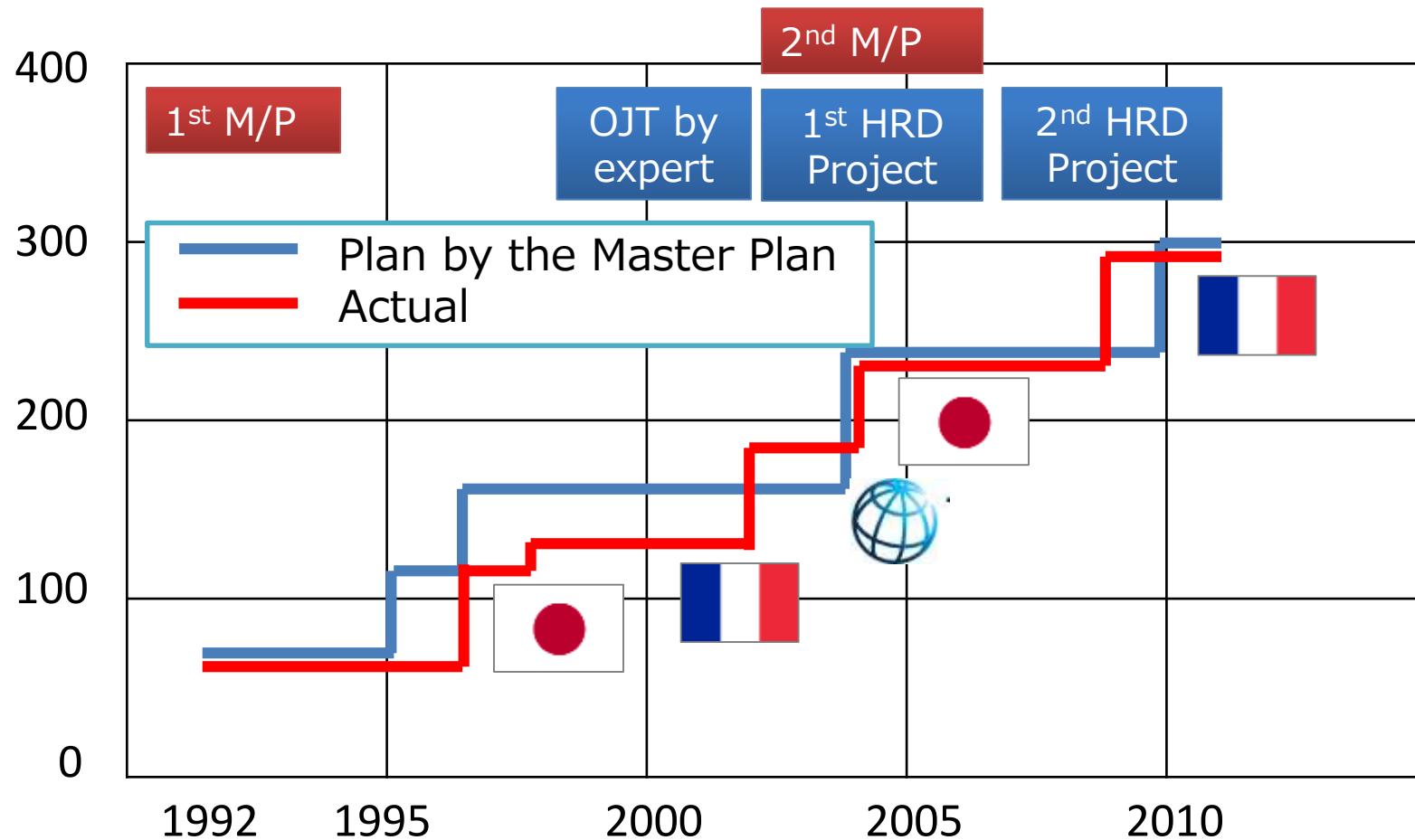
(1993 – 2012, Source: PPWSA)

A case in Cambodia



Capacity
(thousand m³/d)

- Water supply capacity increased in accordance with the Master Plan by coordinated external support
- Capacity development in parallel

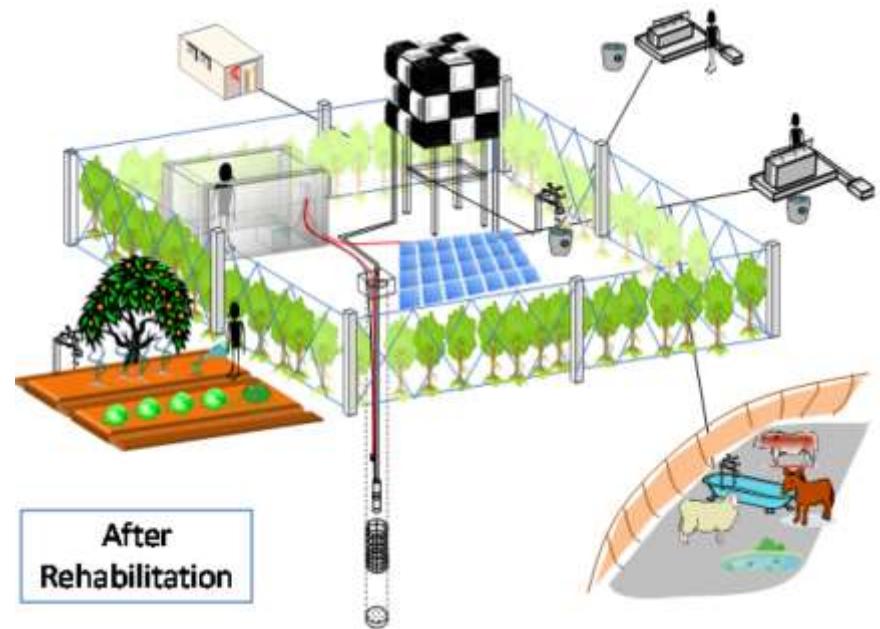
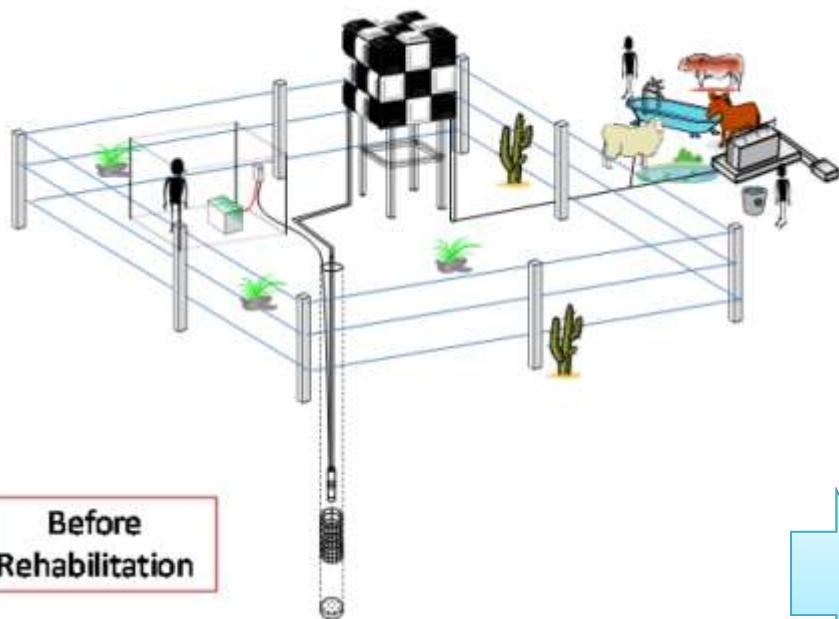


A case in Sudan

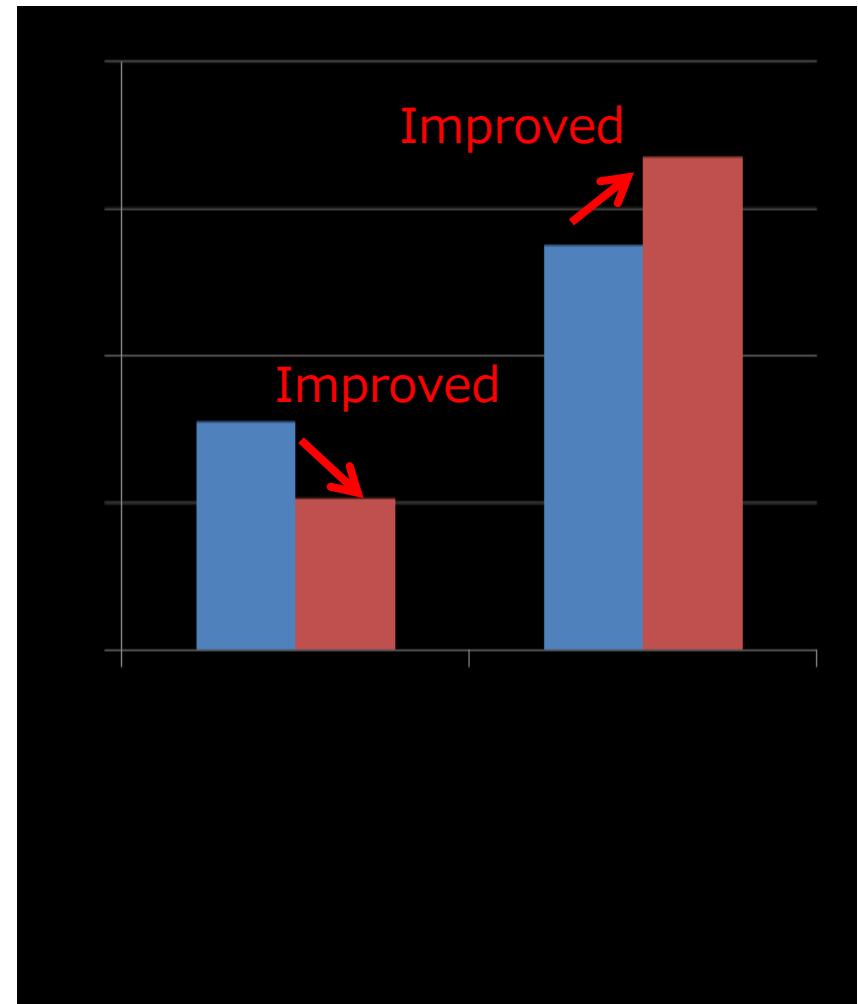
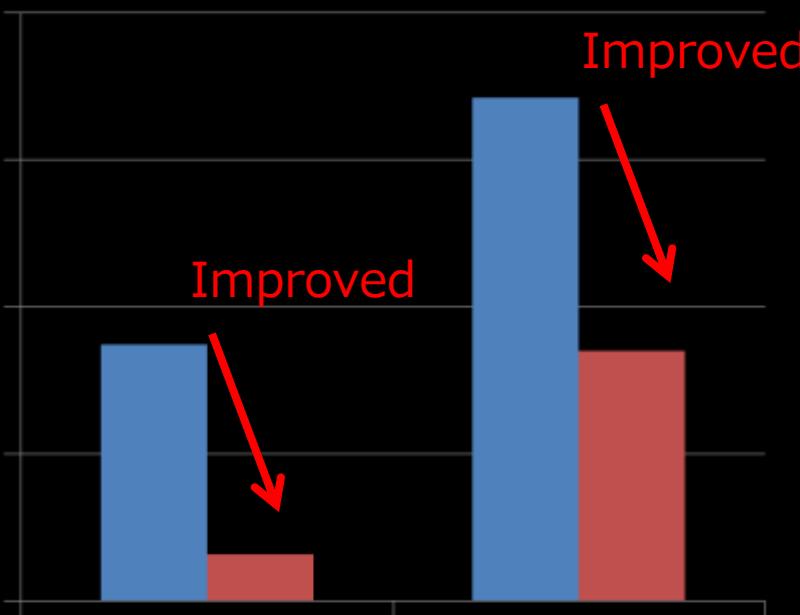


- Reconstruction from the Eastern Conflict intensified from 2005 to 2006
- **Multi-sector approach** which covers not only water but also planning, agriculture, health, and capacity development of the local governments
- Pilot activities to bring **visible impacts** to the local communities at the early stage of the Project

A case in Sudan



A case in Sudan



A case in Sudan



Multi-sector approach

Ministry of Finance

Planning

State Water Corporation

Water Supply
(Urban & Rural)

Ministry of Health

Health

Ministry of Agriculture

Agriculture & Livelihood

Local Government

Capacity Development

Combined Effects of newly constructed hospital and water supply facilities

Elevated Water Tank



Water supply

Village Hospital





- Since 2011, influx of Syrian refugees is exerting the overwhelming pressure on water and sanitation, especially in the northern governorates, which already suffer from very limited water resources.
- **Align** with the Jordan Response Plan
- A comprehensive program to improve water supply and sewerage services for the host communities of Syrian refugees, which brings both **quick impact** and **long-term perspective**
 - Master plan formulation
 - Pilot activities
 - Grant for the construction of priority backbone pipelines
 - Design work for urgent construction and rehabilitation of the network
- **Coordinated external support** by development partners



Pilot activities for quick impact and capacity development



Leakage repair



Flushing of clogged sewers



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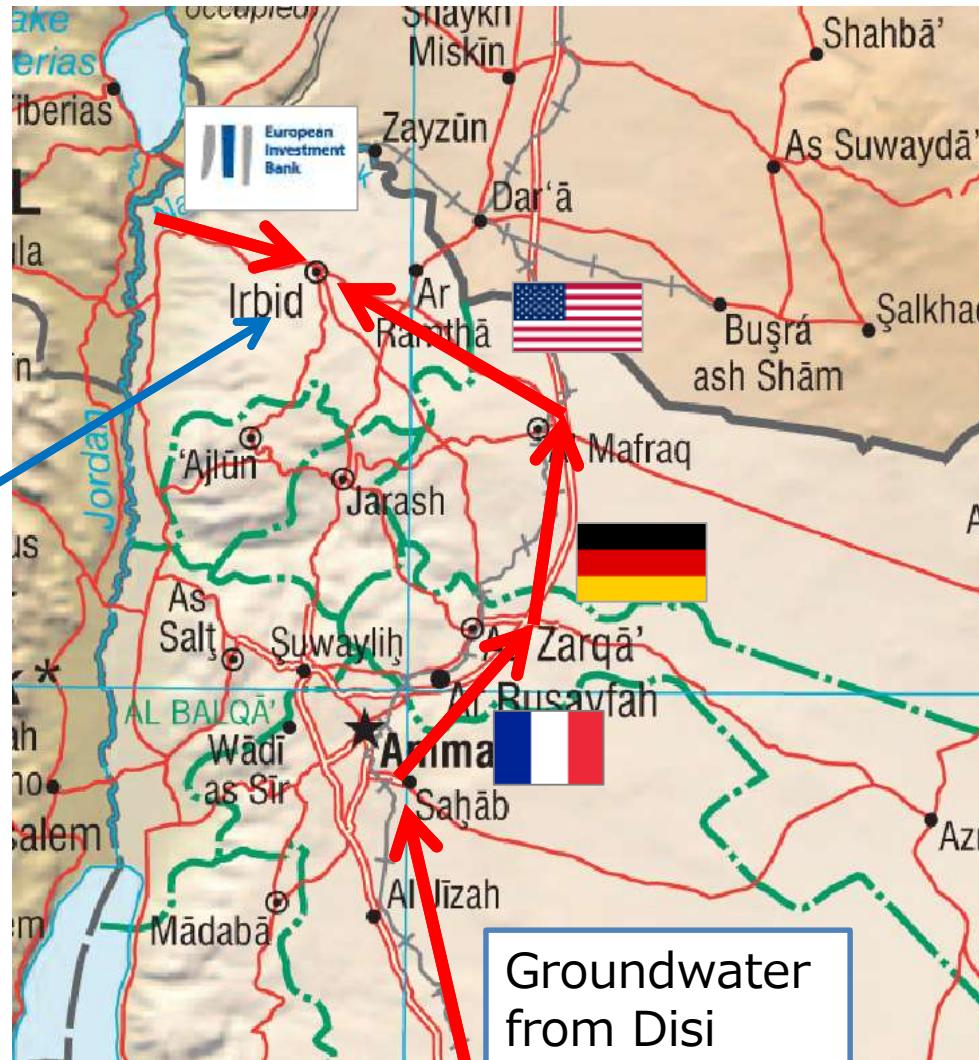
Construction of urgent backbone pipelines for tangible service improvement



A case in Jordan



Distribution network,
equipment,
etc.



Coordinated support by development partners to bring water to the northern governorates

Common challenges

-  1 Unstable security situation,
frictions between local people and refugees
-  2 Expectation to quick benefit from peace
-  3 Lack of budget and financing mechanisms
-  4 Weak institutions and human resources
-  5 Lack of blueprint, data and record

Six effective approaches

1

Quick interventions to meet urgent local needs in order to let people feel the benefit of peace



2

Multi-sector approach to maximize beneficiary, synergy effect, financing, and coordination



3

Inclusiveness to target central government, local government, and communities



Six effective approaches

4

Long-term planning with bold projection to lay the foundation for both facility reconstruction and management improvement



5

Capacity development for human resources and institutions to establish operational basis



6

Coordinated and continuous support by international community in terms of both financial and technical assistance



Six effective approaches were recommended
for achieving sustainable growth
in post-conflict and refugee-hosting countries.

For further details, please visit
JICA's exhibition stand.

Thank you very much for your attention.