Bridging humanitarian and development assistance in the water sector - Focus on response or prevention?

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Prepared for seminar: "Addressing conflict risks in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts", World Water Week, 29 August 2017



Population today exposed to fragility



2 billion people

live in countries where development outcomes are affected by fragility

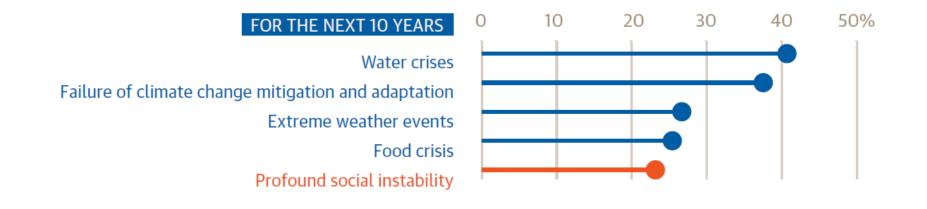
% of Poor in 2030 exposed to fragility



of global poor are projected to be living in fragile contexts by 2030

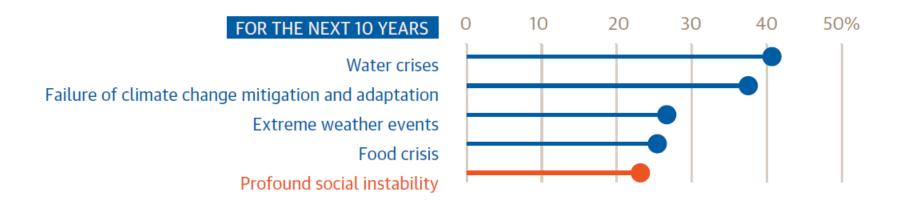
Top 5 Global risks of highest concern

Risk related to 🛛 🗧 Fragility 🗨 Water



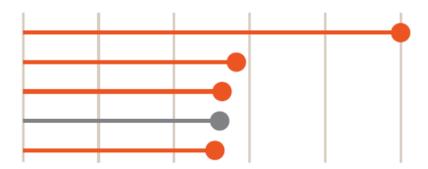
Top 5 Global risks of highest concern

Risk related to Fragility Water





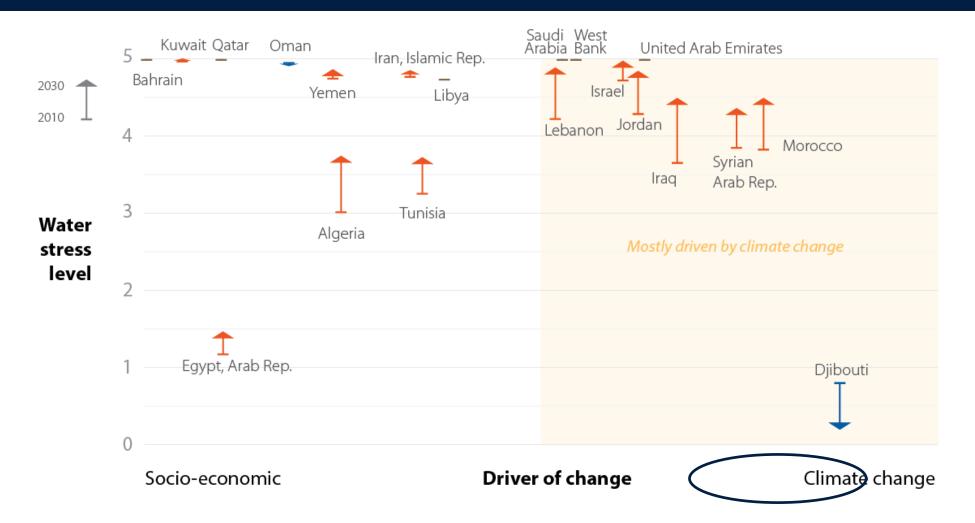
Large-scale involuntary migration State collapse or crisis Interstate conflict Unemployment or underemployment Failure of national governance

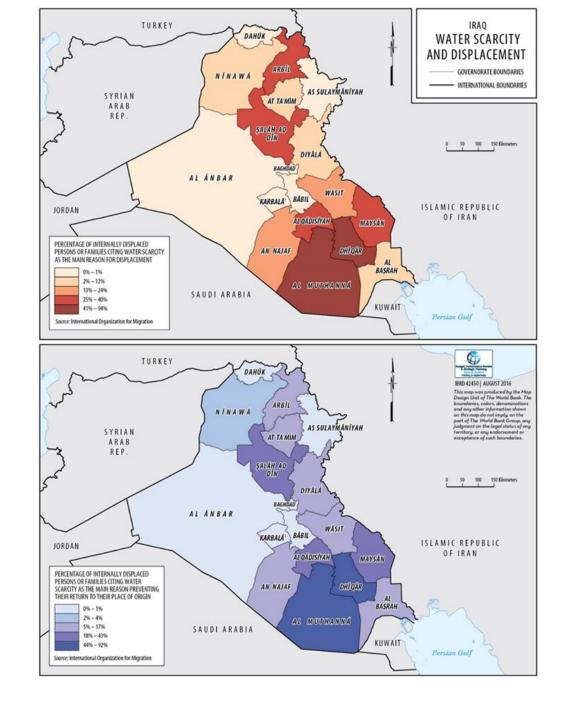


Share of respondents (global leaders)

World Economic Forum, Global Risks Report 2016

Climate change to be a primary driver of surface water stress increase to 2030 – especially in conflict and migration affected countries





Failure to address water challenges driver of migration – for instance in Iraq









Managing water utilities in protracted conflicts

- Protracted crises in urban contexts present a growing challenge for governments and international agencies (humanitarian and development)
- This is particularly the case in MENA due to the upsurge of conflict over the past decade
- But is 'silently' happening many other fragile situations with large movements of people into Goma, Kinshasa, Hargeisa, Bosasso, Juba, Maiduguri etc.
- Traditional humanitarian response mechanisms are not well suited to urban locations and protracted crises
- The traditional model of isolating people forcibly displaced under a 'camp model' has limited relevance
- Needs new conceptual and response models ...



Crisis layered on top of Development challenges

	Crises:
New problem	Destruction of infrastructure
	Mass movements of people
	Tensions between communities (host/migrant)
	Energy shortages
	Staff leaving

Old problem

Development challenges:

Growing urban populations Low cost recovery Increasing water scarcity High levels of non-revenue water Little or no infrastructure investment

Crisis layered on top of Development challenges

Crises: Destruction of infrastructure Mass movements of people Tensions between communities (host/migrant) **Energy shortages** Staff leaving

New problem

Not about transition from one to the other

Old problem

Development challenges:

Growing urban populations Low cost recovery Increasing water scarcity High levels of non-revenue water Little or no infrastructure investment

Crisis layered on top of Development challenges

New problem	Crises: Destruction of infrastructure Mass movements of people Tensions between communities (host/migra Energy shortages Staff leaving	Response needs to deal	
Old problem	Development challenges: Growing urban populations Low cost recovery Increasing water scarcity High levels of non-revenue water Little or no infrastructure investment	with both problems at once: Old and New	

With this new context come new opportunities and challenges

- Humanitarian and development interventions directly and immediately influence each other
- Short-term emergency actions should be aligned with long-term benefits (e.g. jobs and long-term agricultural productivity)
- Displaced people are more obviously than ever before,
 - pro-active agents making choices about where and how they live – use mobile phones & bring skills and ingenuity
 - rather than passive subjects to be contained in camps until return
- Together with host communities and people moving to cities play an active role in decisions about water and sanitation services.
- Whether their coping mechanisms support or undermine sustainable service delivery models is an iterative process of individual action and utility reaction

