



Water Security in a Fragile world

unicef  for every child

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Failure to provide **water services**



Failure to protect against **water-related disasters**



Failure to preserve surface, ground, & transboundary water

“Heat Map” highest risks of water conflict



EVENTS BY INTENSITY
 The researchers graded each exchange on a 15-point scale. Collaborative interactions outnumber hostile ones.



Wilson Center & USAID NewClimateforPeace.org
 Map reproduced from the June 2014 issue of Popular Science courtesy of Katie Peek.
 Data visualization by Pitch Interactive.
 Map based on the Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database by the Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University.





Population today exposed to fragility



2 billion people

live in countries where development
outcomes are affected by fragility

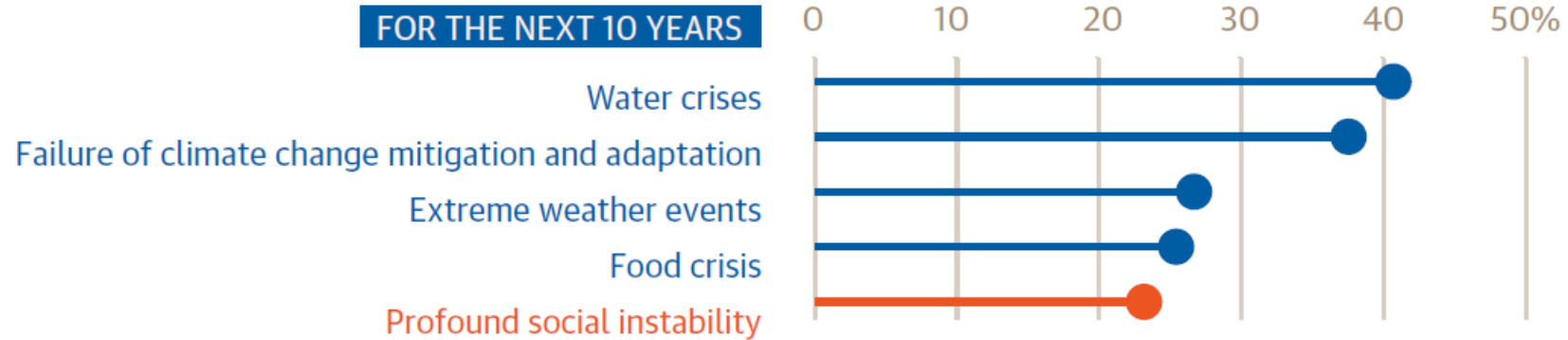
% of Poor in 2030 exposed to fragility



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

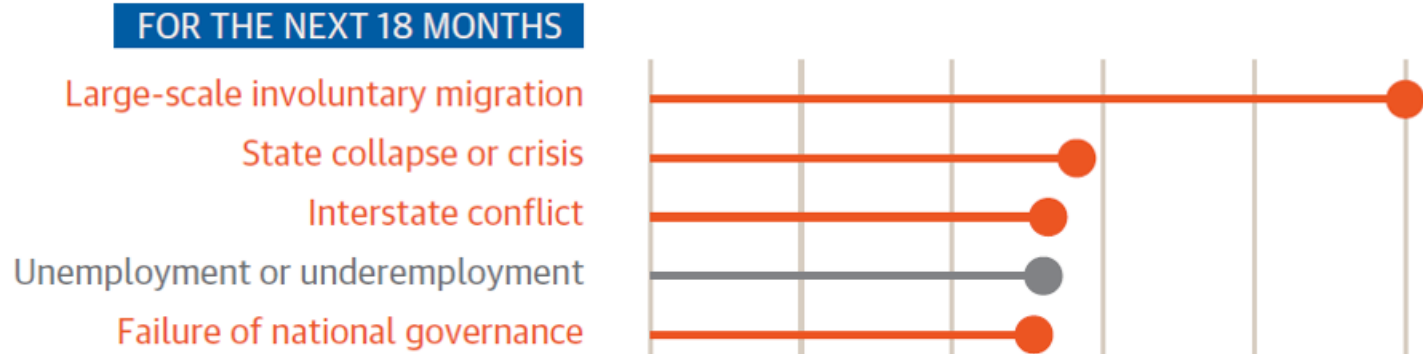
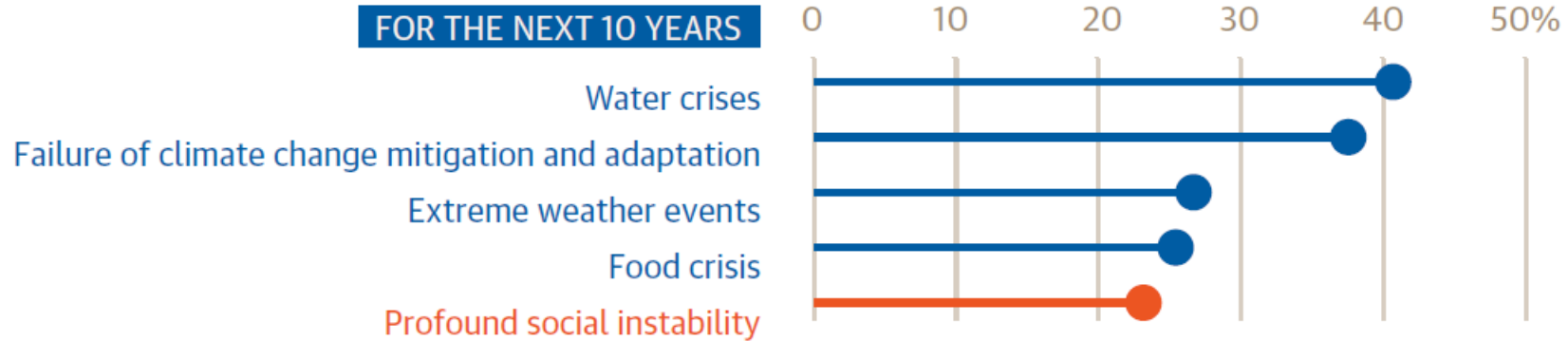
Top 5 Global risks of highest concern

Risk related to ● Fragility ● Water



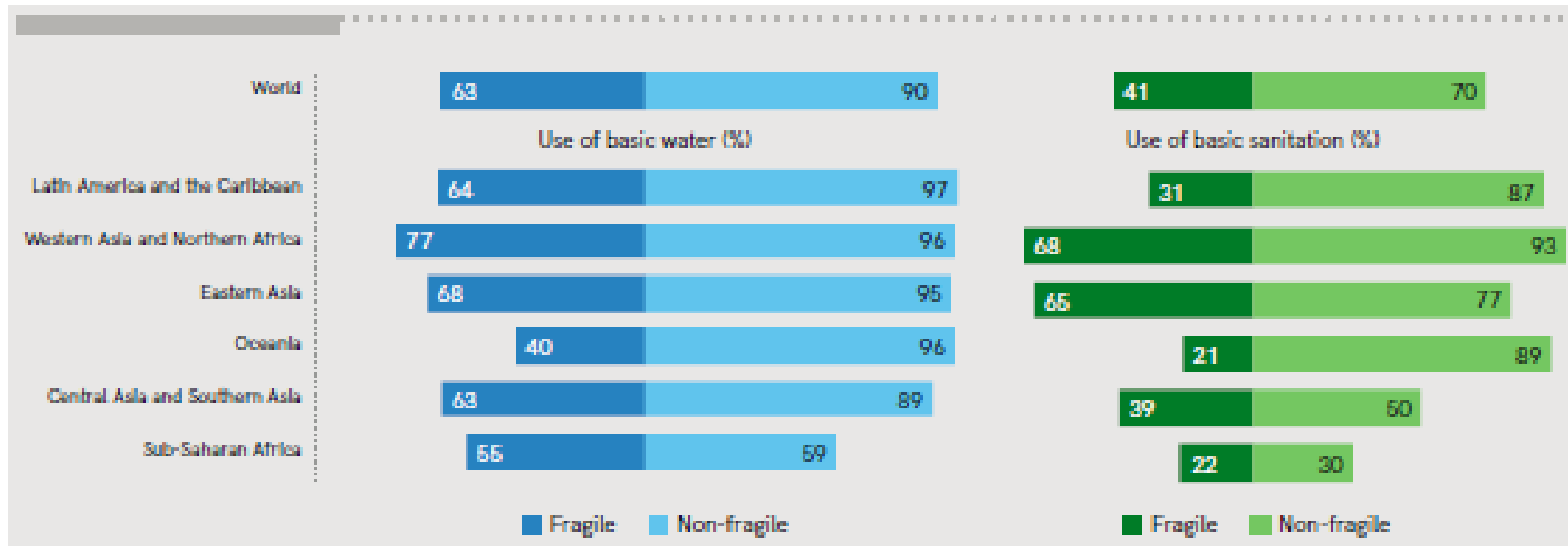
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Share of respondents (global leaders)

Fragile States and WASH Services

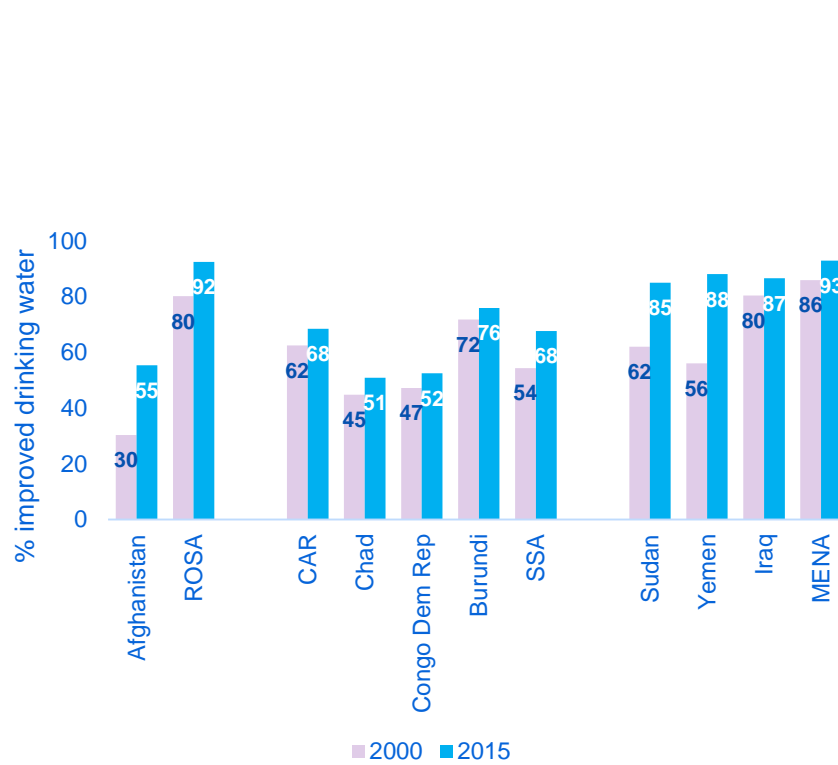


Fragile states do less well in 2015:

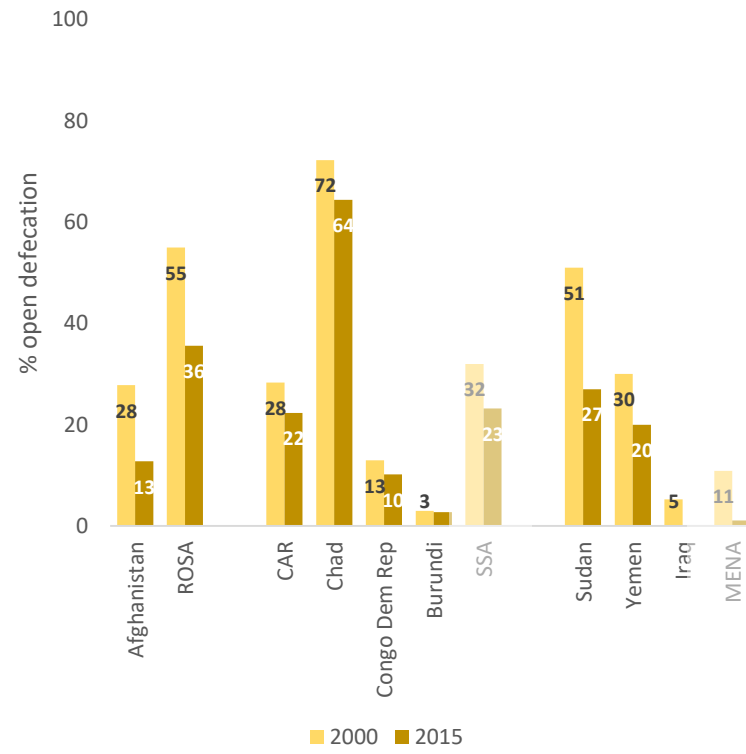
- Without basic drinking water: 38% vs 10% of population
- Without basic sanitation: 59% vs 30% of population

Fragile States have farther to go to reach universal access to basic drinking water and sanitation services

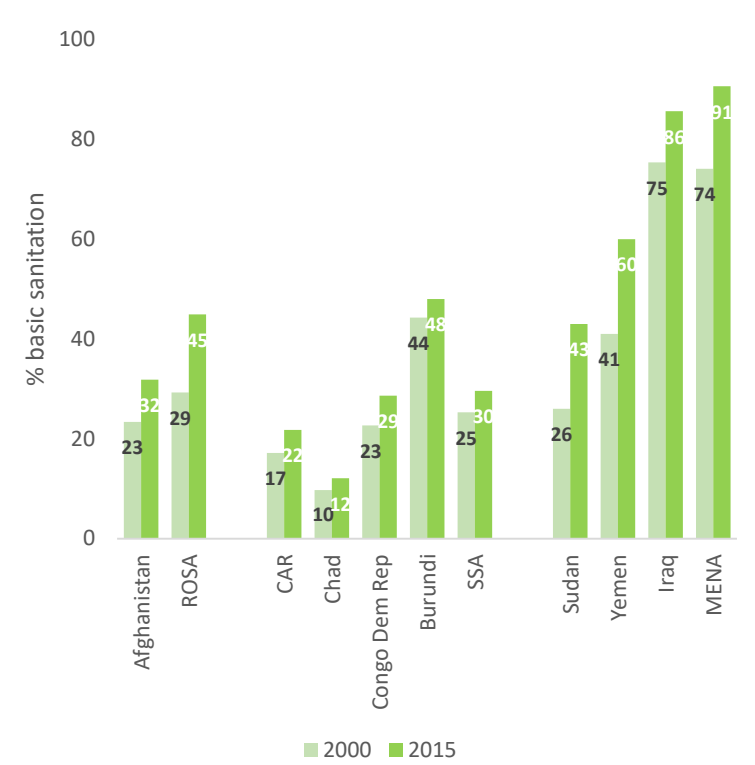
WASH Services in Fragile States



Improved drinking water services vs regional averages



Open defecation vs regional averages



Basic sanitation vs regional averages

WASH Services Trends in Fragile States

Between 2000 and 2015:

- DRC: 38 to 17% piped on premises
- Iraq: 93 to 83% piped on premises

But not consistent across all such states

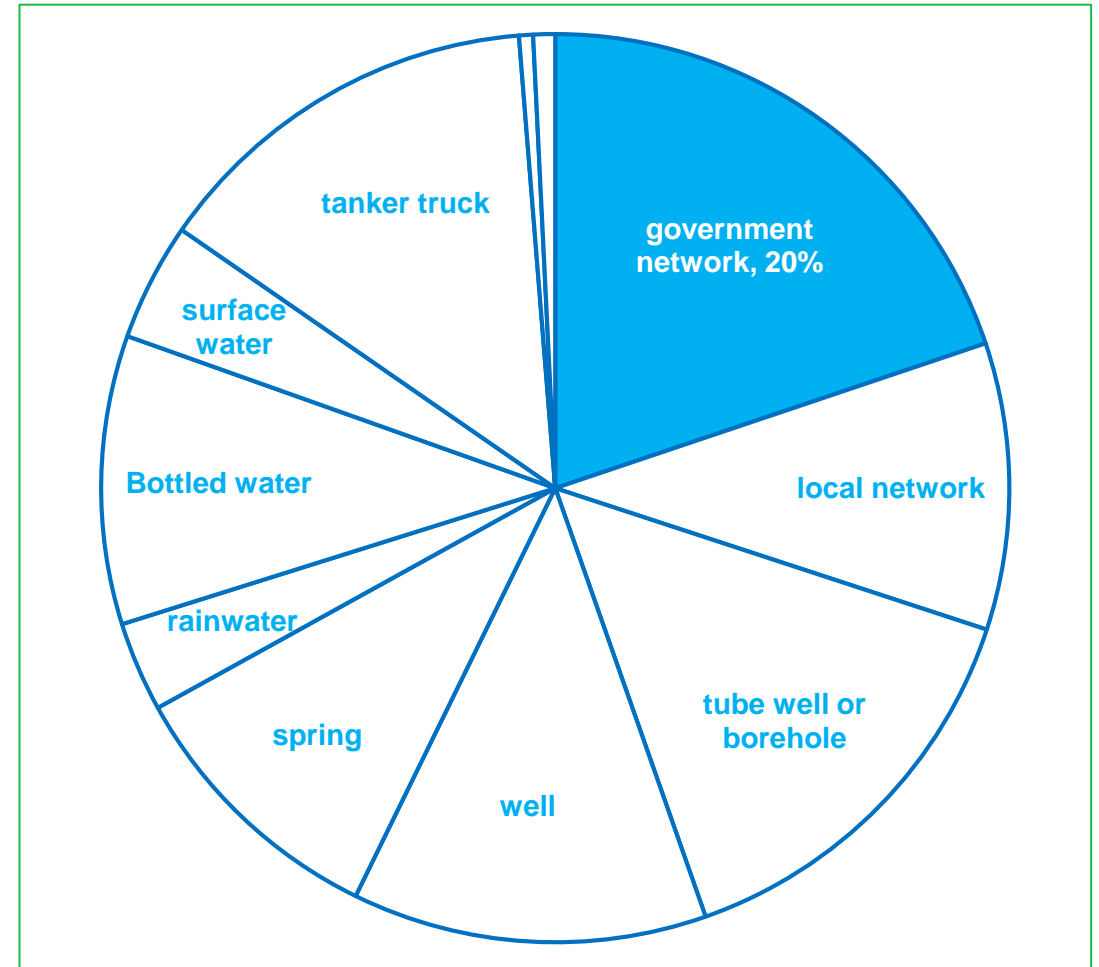
		DRINKING WATER						Progress towards MDG target	2015 pop. that gained access since 1990 (%)
		Urban		Rural		National			
		Improved		Improved		Improved			
COUNTRY	YEAR	Total Improved (%)	Piped on Premises (%)	Total Improved (%)	Piped on Premises (%)	Total Improved (%)	Piped on Premises (%)		
Afghanistan	2000	52.2	10.6	24.3	0.0	30.3	2.3	Met target	
	2015	78.2	31.2	47.0	5.2	55.3	12.2		
Burundi	2000	93.9	39.0	69.8	0.9	71.8	4.0	Moderate progress	40
	2015	91.1	49.5	73.8	1.2	75.9	7.0		
Central African Republic	2000	83.8	6.6	49.6	0.1	62.5	2.5	Moderate progress	33
	2015	89.6	4.0	54.4	0.0	68.5	1.6		
Chad	2000	59.6	15.2	40.7	0.4	44.7	3.6	Moderate progress	33
	2015	71.8	24.8	44.8	1.1	50.8	6.4		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2000	84.8	38.2	26.8	0.9	47.1	14.0	Limited or no progress	31
	2015	81.1	17.0	31.2	1.1	52.4	7.9		
Iraq	2000	94.8	92.9	48.9	37.2	80.4	75.3	Good progress	48
	2015	93.8	82.9	70.1	57.5	86.6	75.2		
Sudan	2000	76.3	62.8	56.0	14.8	62.0	28.9	NA	
	2015								
Yemen	2000	82.5	76.8	51.9	19.5	59.9	34.6	NA	
	2015								
Total	2000	82.7	58.2	41.5	8.7	55.7	25.7	Not met target	32
	2015	85.3	42.7	45.5	8.3	61.2	21.9		

WASH Services in Fragile States: Yemen

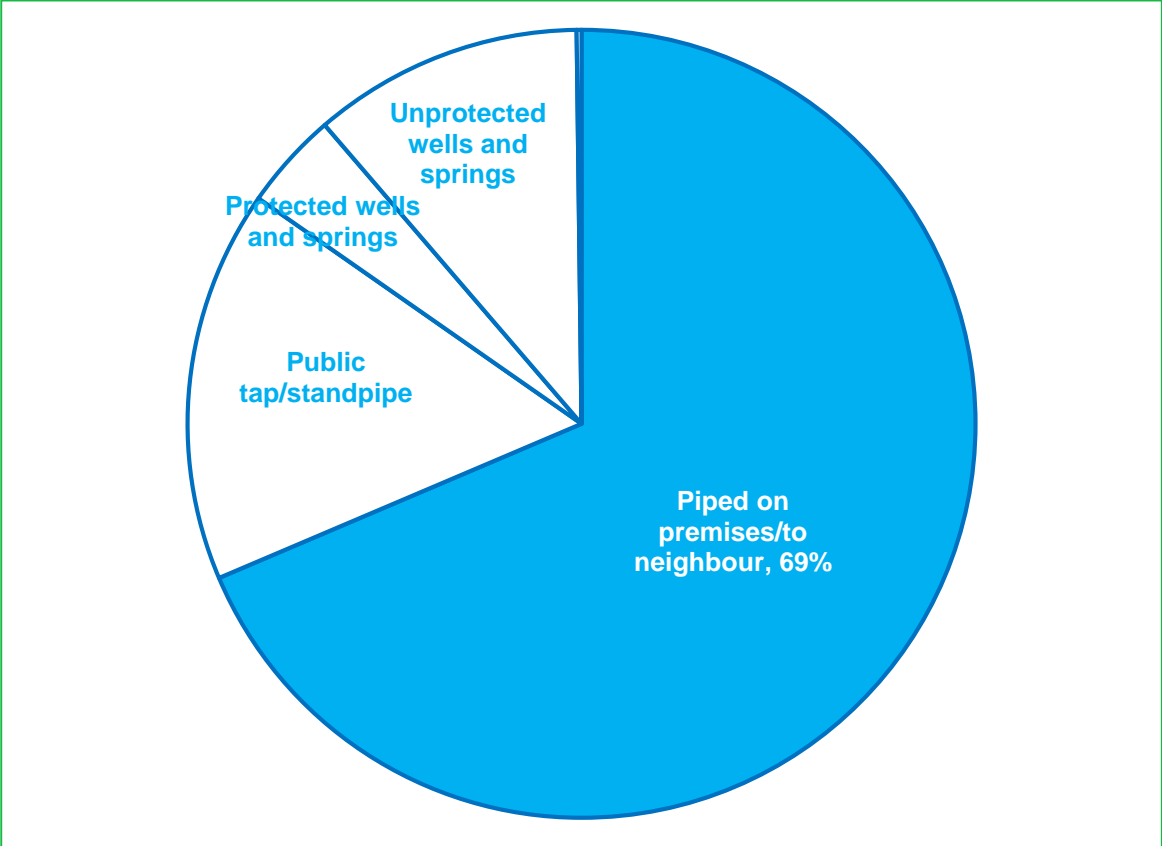
In Yemen, only 20% of the population could rely on the government network in 2013

The government network reached 75% of the urban pop in 1992 compared to 40% in 2013

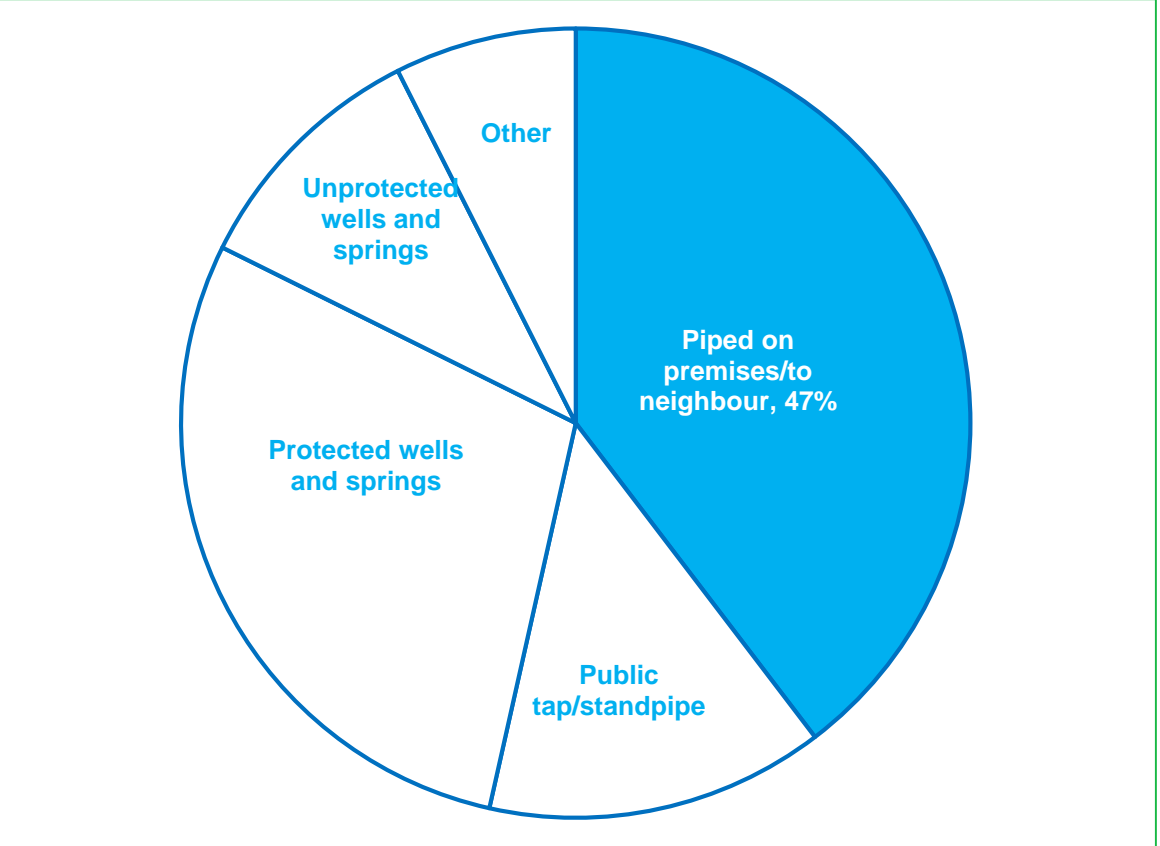
Reliance on tanker trucks has doubled in urban areas (22% vs 10% in 2004)



WASH Services in Fragile States: DRC



Source: MICS 1995



Source: DHS 2014

Piped water on premises not keeping up with population growth

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 in many other fragile situations with large movements of people into **Goma, Kinshasa, Hargeisa, Bosasso, Juba, Maiduguri** etc.
- Traditional humanitarian response mechanisms have been adapted to suit **urban locations and protracted crises** in countries such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Ukraine etc.
- Adapted conceptual and response models needs to be **documented and disseminated** bearing in mind that each context is a case in point
- Service provision through complex urban infrastructure is inevitable for responding at scale and for advancing economies of scale

Crisis on top of development challenges

Crises:

- Destruction of infrastructure
- Mass movements of people
- Tensions between communities (host/migrant)
- Energy shortages
- Brain drain

New problem

Development challenges:

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

Old problem

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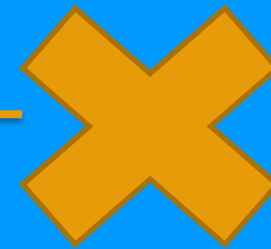
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Not about
transition
from one to
the other

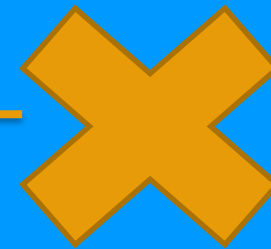
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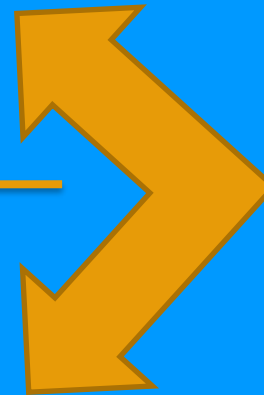
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Response needs
to deal with both
problems at once:
old and new

New context = new opportunities and challenges



- Humanitarian and development phases are a continuum
- Short-term emergency actions should be aligned with longer-term benefits (e.g. cost recovery, per capita share restoration, improved efficiency etc.)
- A paradigm shift to “What do We Leave Behind” is a critical ingredient of any emergency response operation
- It is possible to achieve long-term development goals through emergency operations (i.e. sanitation in Pakistan and the MDGs)
- 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 have aspirations about water and sanitation services.
- Whether their coping mechanisms support or undermine

The humanitarian-development continuum

- Response at scale in a cost effective manner; economies of scale (i.e. Syria, Ukraine, Iraq and Yemen)
- Equitable service delivery (i.e. South Syria)
- Investment in systems and sustainability
- Prevention of total collapse and ensuring continuity of services
- Ensures a “fairly advanced” starting point for achieving long-term development objectives
- Leaving something behind
- Contributing to DRR



The Humanitarian-Development Continuum; Contextual

Syria

Pre-Crisis Snapshot

- Fairly stable pre-crisis state
- Fairly developed sector
- Historically advanced levels of service delivery
- Strong institutions
- Water and Sanitation MDGs achieved pre-crisis

Response Strategy

- Support to local institutions
- Support through existing infrastructure
- Less supply driven
- Lesser engagement with private sector
- Attempts to recover costs

Yemen

Pre-Crisis Snapshot

- Fragile “pre-crisis” state
- Decades of conflict, civil war, unrest, etc
- Poorly developed sector
- Historically sub-optimal levels of service delivery
- Fragile institutions

Response Strategy

- Heavy engagement of private sector
- Supply driven
- Lesser support through existing infrastructure

The Humanitarian-Development Continuum

The Hard Decisions

- Conflict Sensitivity
- Sustainability

Panel Discussion

- In humanitarian settings, where all sectors are weakened by protracted conflict, how important is it for international water and sanitation agencies to engage in sectors outside of their own sector e.g. power generation, **Michael Talhami, ICRC**
- Can long term water security be ensured in a protracted humanitarian context? **Kelly Ann Naylor, UNICEF**
- How can tensions between host communities and IDPs/refugees/migrants relating to water and sanitation service provision be diffused? **Murray Burt, UNHCR**
- In situations of protracted conflict is the demise of the state's role in water and sanitation service provision inevitable? **Susanna Smets, The World Bank Group**

