

# Water Management in Fragile Systems: Building Resilience to Shocks and Protracted Crises in the Middle East and North Africa World Water Week, Stockholm, 28 August, 2018

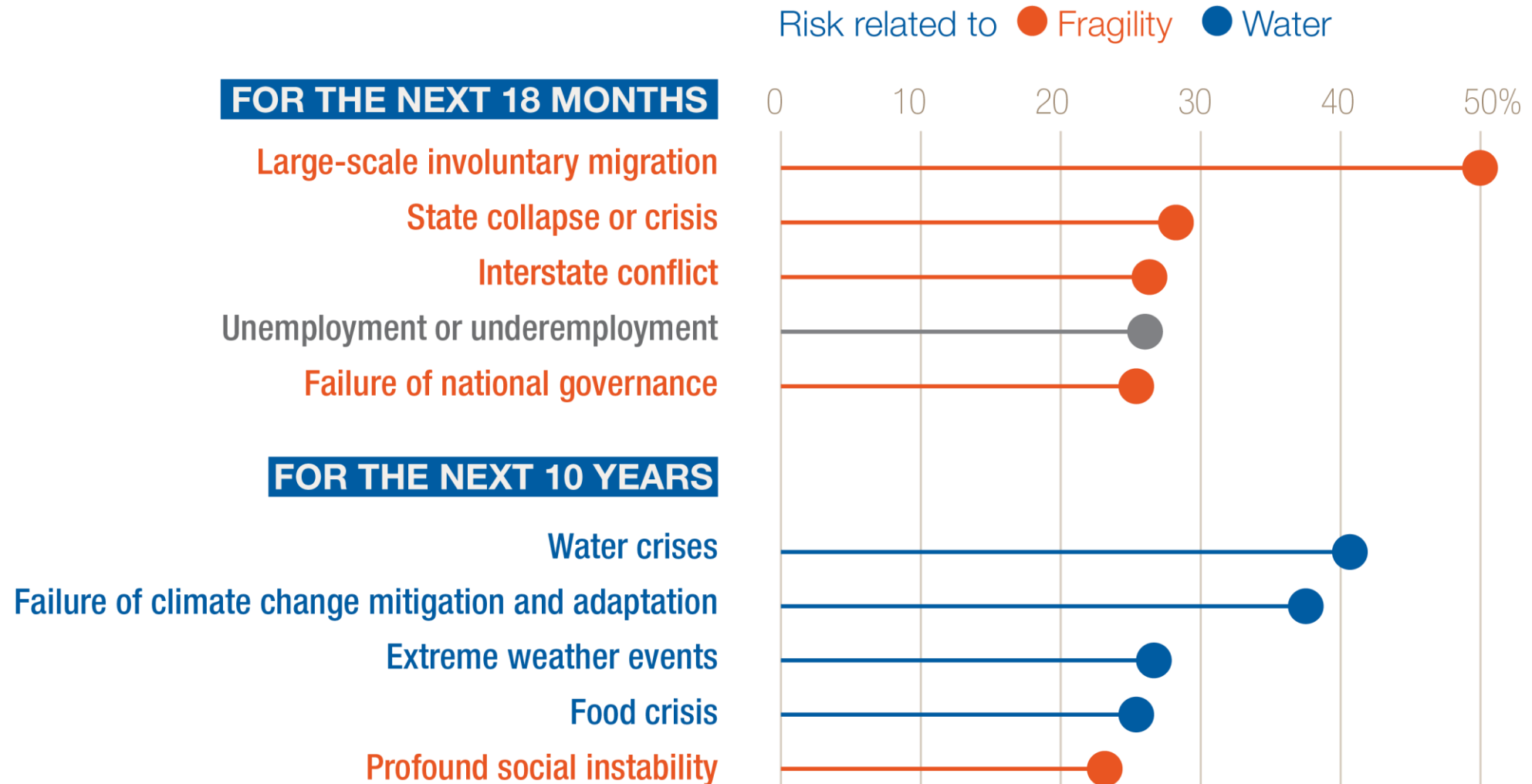


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*Photo: Dorte Verner*

# Top 5 global risks of highest concern

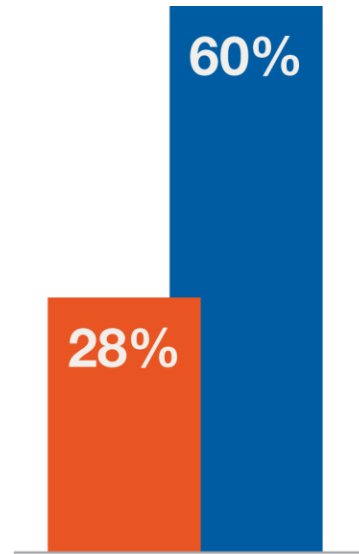
Share of respondents (global leaders)



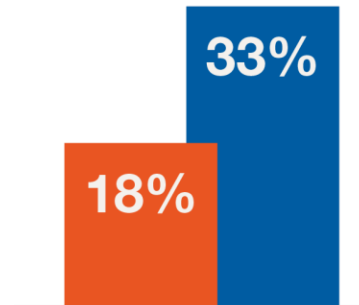
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Report 2016.

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## Fragile states have made slower progress in meeting water-related Millennium Development Goals



Only 28% of **fragile states** met the target for access to **safe drinking water** compared to 60% for non-fragile states.



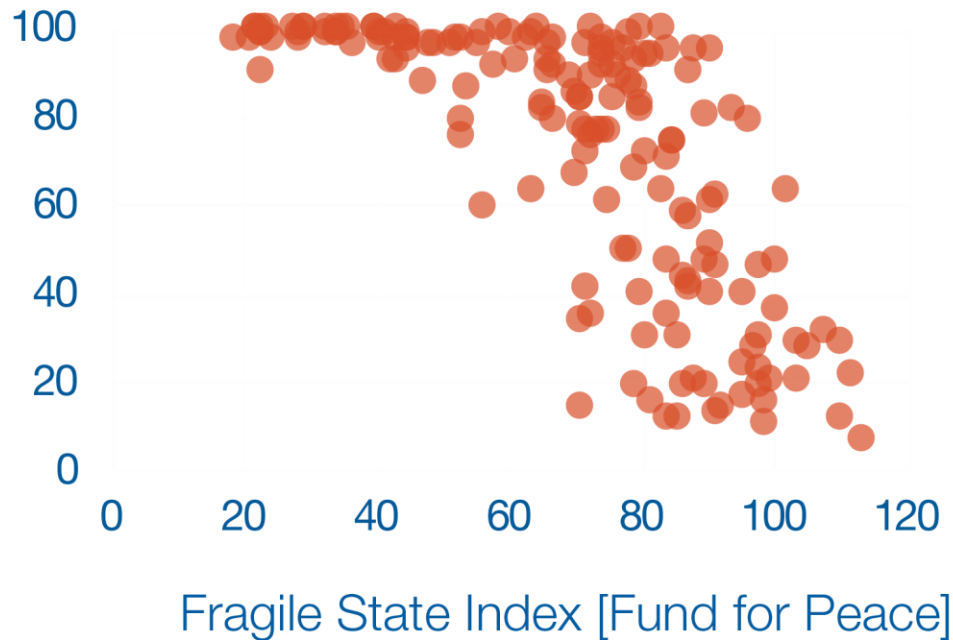
18% met the **basic sanitation** target compared to one third of non-fragile states.

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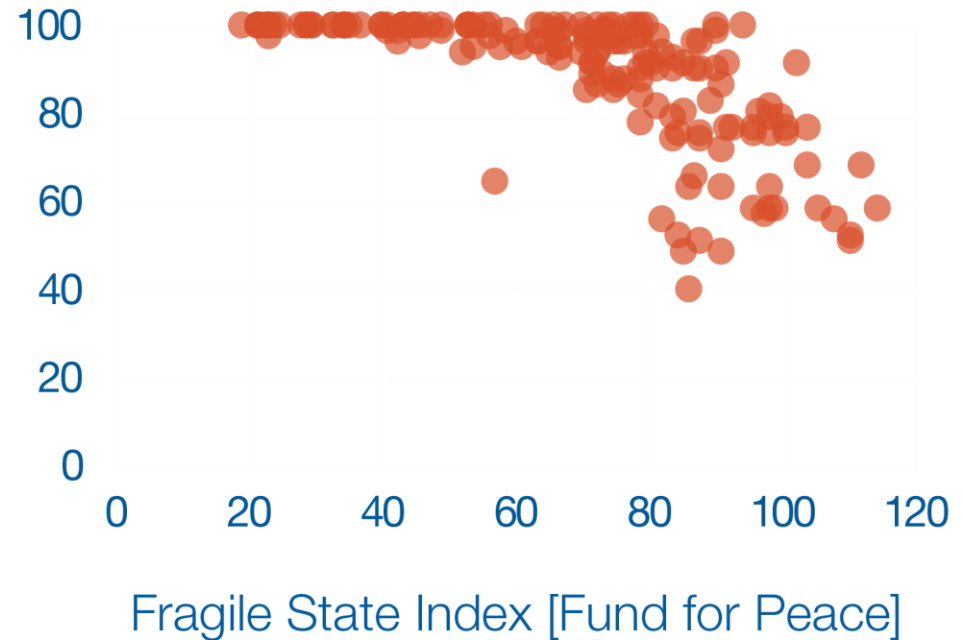
## Access to drinking water and sanitation drops markedly as **FRAGILITY** increases

● COUNTRY

% of population with access to improved **SANITATION** facilities [WHO/unicef JMP]



% of population with access to improved **DRINKING WATER** sources [WHO/unicef JMP]



# What's this report about?

- Describe challenge:

*How do water-related challenges act as risk multipliers, compounding existing situations of fragility?*

- Outline potential solutions:

*How can improving water management and addressing water-related challenges in a comprehensive and integrated manner contribute to building resilience beyond the water and agricultural sectors in the region?*

- Raise awareness:

*Bring attention to the need to bridge humanitarian and development efforts to build resilience against a range of future threats.*



# Water management in fragile systems

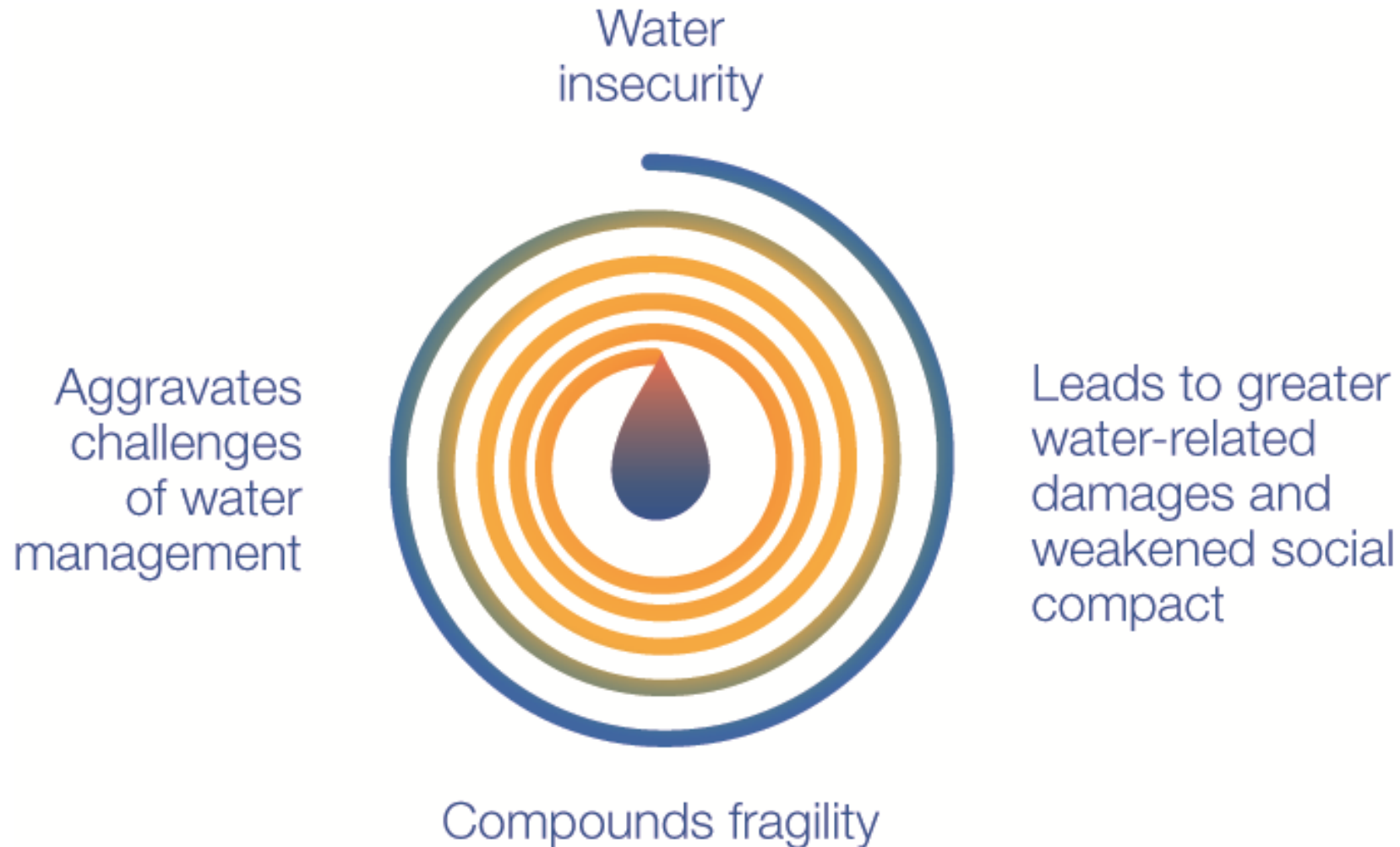
Water and  
fragility:  
compounding  
risks

What can be  
done?

Building resilience  
toward  
sustainable  
development

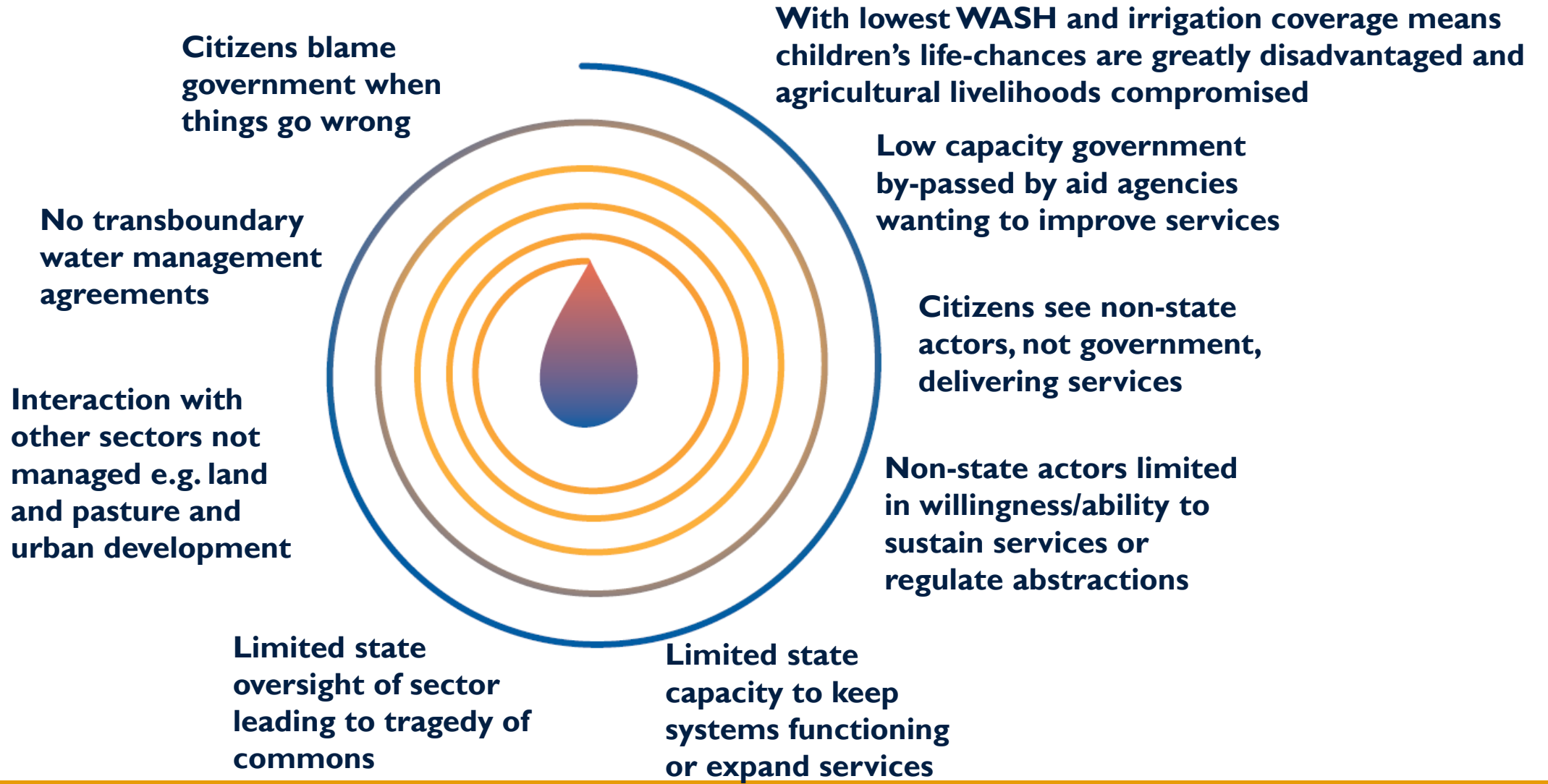
THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF WATER AND FRAGILITY

# Water and fragility: compounding risks



THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF WATER AND FRAGILITY

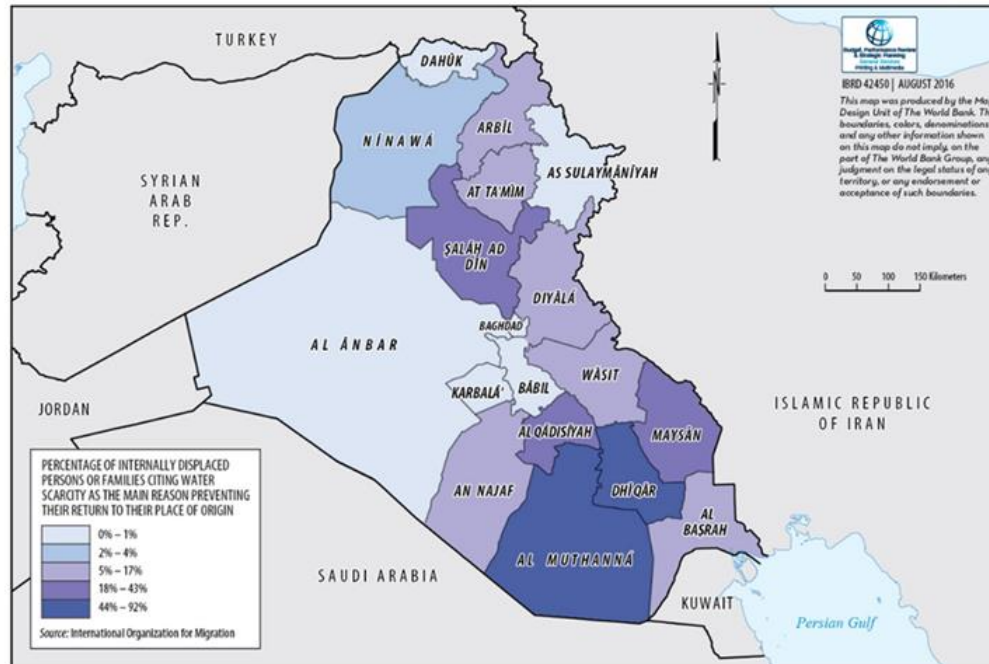
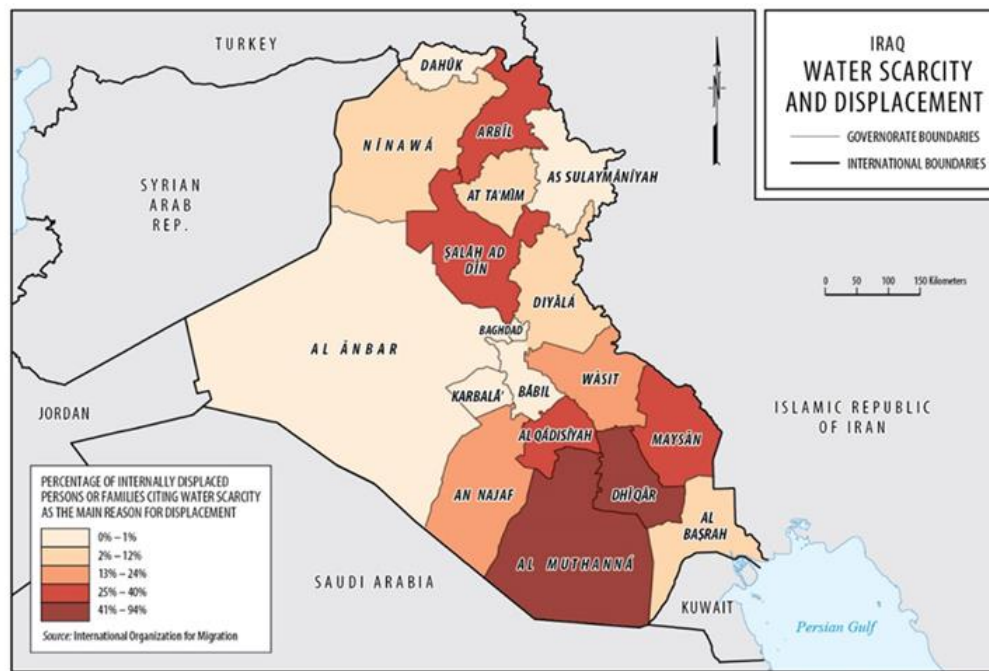
# Water and fragility: compounding risks





# WATER SCARCITY AND MIGRATION

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



## WATER AND WAR

# Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure in Syria

Asset type	Baseline coverage	Destroyed	Partially damaged	Total damaged	Percentage of assets with damage
Well	234	3	29	32	14%
Water Tower/Tank	176	18	34	52	30%
Water Treatment Plant	8	0	5	5	63%
Sewage Treatment Plant	4	0	1	1	25%
Dam	6	0	0	0	0%
Other Drainage Str.	3	1	1	2	67%
Pumping Station	21	0	12	12	57%
Storage Reservoir	2	0	0	0	0%
Water/Sanitation Office	3	2	1	3	100%

# TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

## Essential to share transboundary waters cooperatively



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Source: IGRAC, *Transboundary Aquifers of the World*, 2015.

### MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA MAJOR TRANSBOUNDARY AQUIFERS

## Water and fragility: compounding risks

- Institutional issues
  - Poor relationships between service providers, public sector institutions and water users;
- Lack of accountability
  - Exacerbates feelings of marginalization
- Challenges in revenue collection
  - Impossible to collect revenues
- Loss of human capital
  - 30 % of human capital has been lost in Syria since 2010

# Water management in fragile systems

Water and  
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What can be  
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Building resilience  
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# What Can Be Done?

## Flexibility and Innovation

Governments have **Primary Role**, but  
Development Partners can Support

Work Together with **Humanitarian Actors**

Find Synergies and **Pragmatic Solutions**

Trade-off Short-Term and Long-Term  
**Priorities**





# Engaging in Protracted Crises: Past and Current Experiences

Restoring Water  
Services in Post-  
Conflict **Bosnia  
and Herzegovina**

Improving Rural Livelihoods and  
the Environment in refugee  
hosting communities **Jordan**

From Reconstruction to  
Commerce: Community  
Development Councils in  
**Afghanistan**

Providing Emergency  
Response in **Yemen**  
and Identifying Entry  
Points for Post-  
conflict  
Interventions



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# Building Resilience: Water Mgmt to promote peace and stability

**Water Management is conducive to peace and stability – water and agriculture key to recovery and stabilization**

**Addressing short term livelihood and food security needs is essential in the short term – working with humanitarian partners**

**Sustainable Water Management is necessary for the long term**

# Thank You



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