



JOINING FORCES

HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT NEXUS IN THE WATER SECTOR

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ICRC

THE CHALLENGE



COMPLEXITY OF URBAN SYSTEMS

SCALE & IMPACT

DURATION



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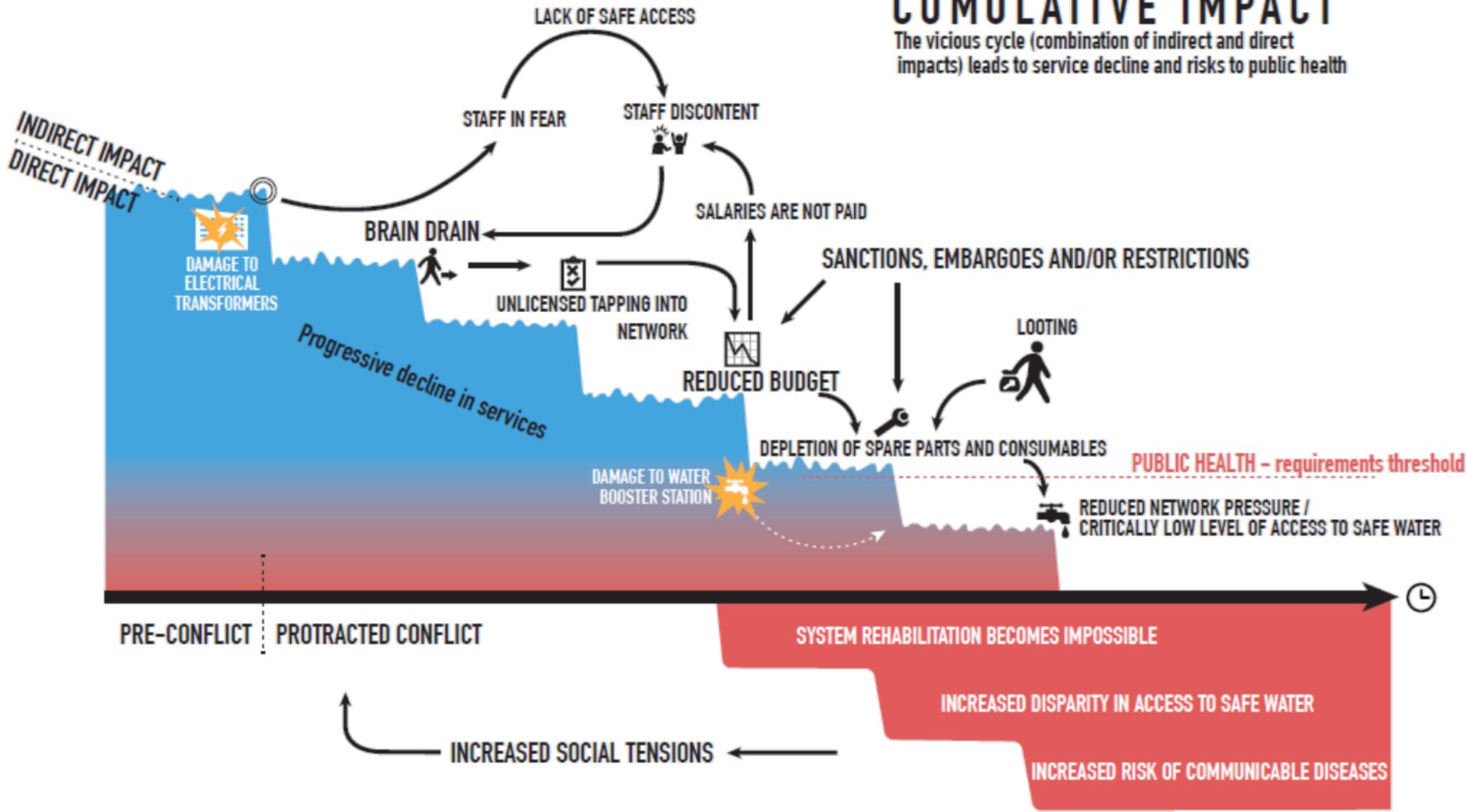
THE REALITY

42 years (and counting)

On average, how long the ICRC has been present on the ground, already, in its largest ops

CUMULATIVE IMPACT

The vicious cycle (combination of indirect and direct impacts) leads to service decline and risks to public health



DEVELOPING A COMMON UNDERSTANDING ACROSS THE Hum-Dev Nexus

“old” problem



Underlying Vulnerabilities (development challenges)

- Growing population
- Low cost-recovery
- Increasing water scarcity
- High level of non-revenue water
- Little or no infrastructure investment
- Intermittent energy supply
- Prone to single point of failure
- Governance issues

“new” problem



Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (crisis)

- Destruction of infrastructures
- Mass movement of people
- Tension between communities
- Energy shortages
- Shortages of spare parts and consumables
- Brain Drain and insecure access
- Protraction of crisis



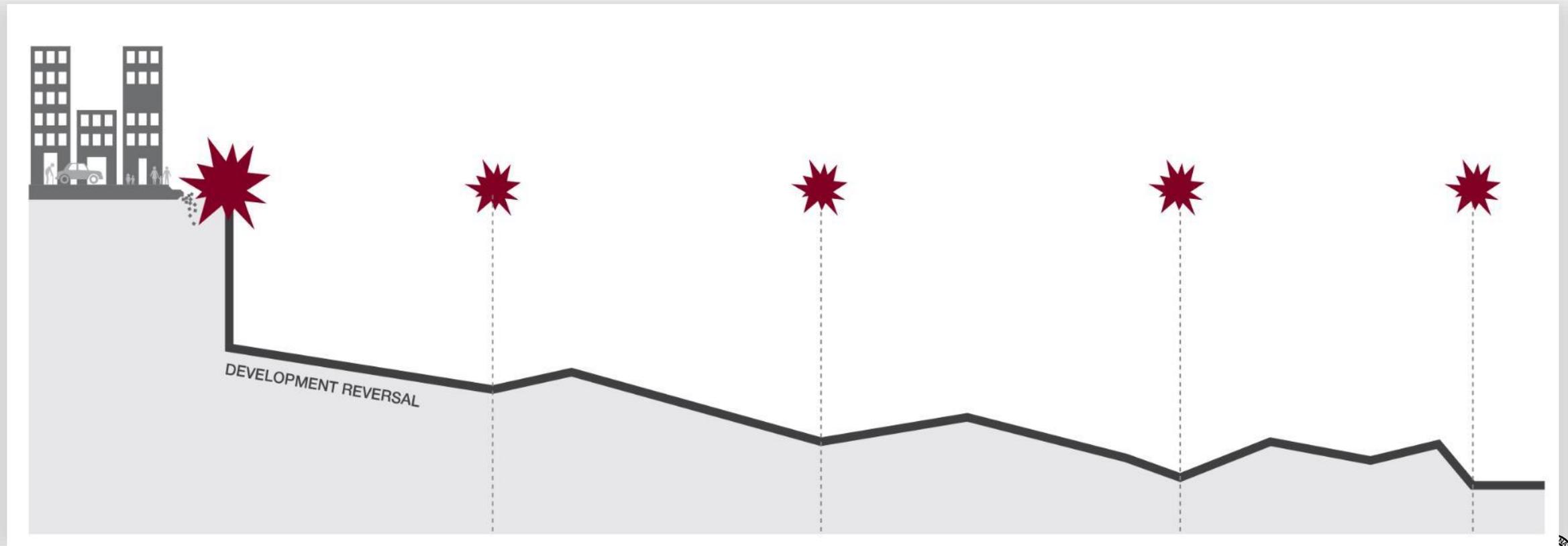
Collective Humanitarian Response to Urban Services is inadequate

These problems emerge from a “new” humanitarian crisis layered on top of “old” development challenges.



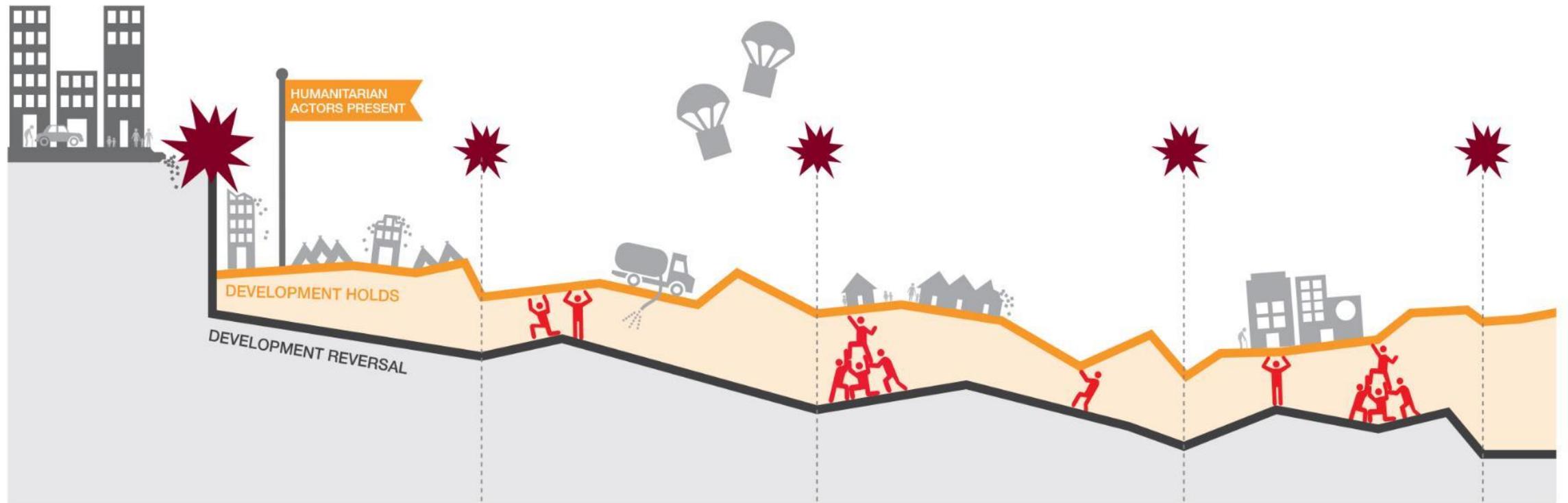
ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

When 'development reversal' happens



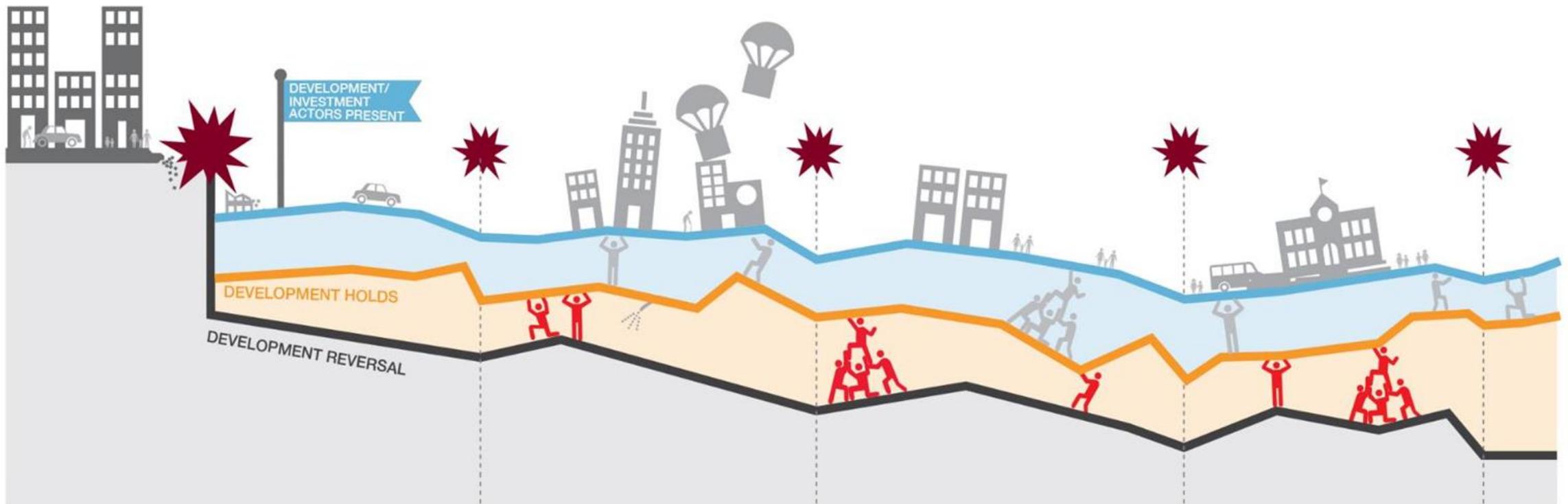
ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

'Development holds' with humanitarian engagement



ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

'Development holds' with development investments



Building RESILIENCE

Emergency humanitarian interventions

Short-term Priority interventions

Mid-term interventions

Long-term interventions

A blend of competences and strengths

Leveraging humanitarian expertise and boots on the ground to catalyze action and reach common goals

Local actors, authorities, operators

- Unparalleled knowledge of systems
- Legitimacy
- From the people, for the people
- Long-view.
- Will have to take-over eventually!



Humanitarians

- Long-term presence
- Likely to stay longer
- Boots on the ground
- Acceptance in unstable context
- Increased competencies on multiyear complex projects / programs
- Increasingly competent and empowered local workforce



Development agencies, IFIs

- Large complex programs know-how
- Technical expertise (studies)
- Governance expertise
- High-level relations, country level
- Financial firepower
- Multiyear view



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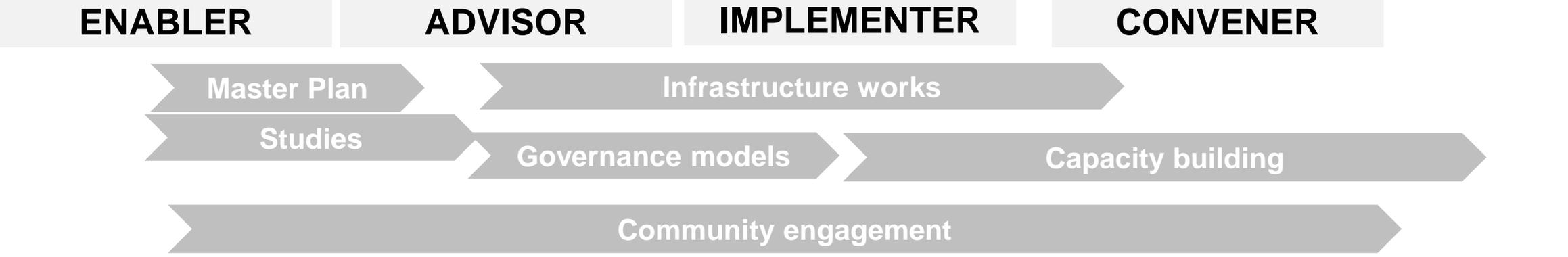


A blend of competences and strengths

Leveraging humanitarian expertise and boots on the ground to catalyze action and reach common goals

Strategic sequencing of grants to prepare the ground for concessional finance

A blend of roles at different phases... and for different components



A blend of sources of funds and financing at different phases



EXAMPLES- MOSUL WATER PROGRAM



EXAMPLE

MOSUL WATER PROGRAM

Emergency humanitarian interventions

2017

First Assessment

70% essential infrastructure damaged



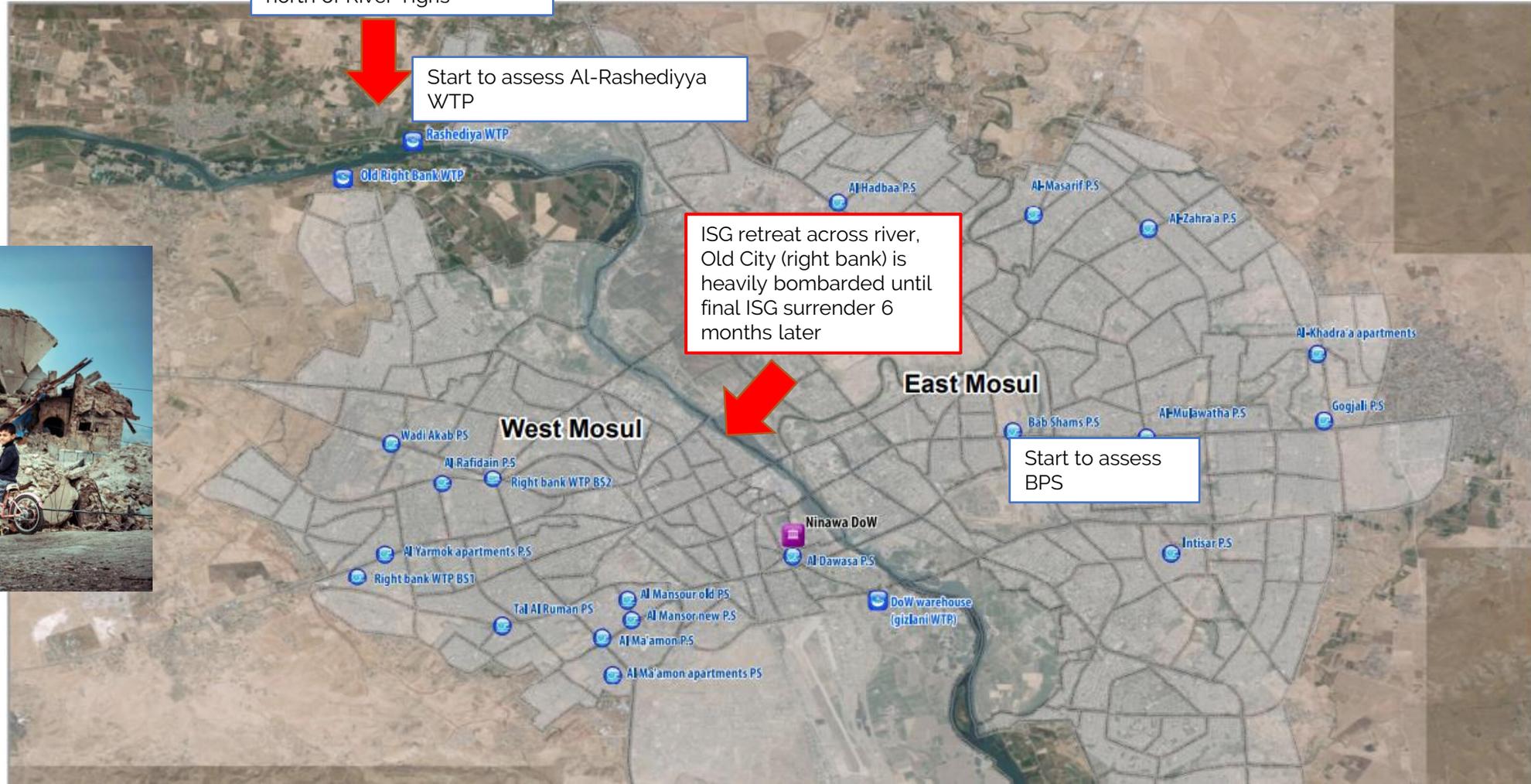
2.3M l Water trucked/ daily

ICRC obtains access till north of River Tigris

Start to assess Al-Rashediyya WTP

ISG retreat across river, Old City (right bank) is heavily bombed until final ISG surrender 6 months later

Start to assess BPS



EXAMPLE

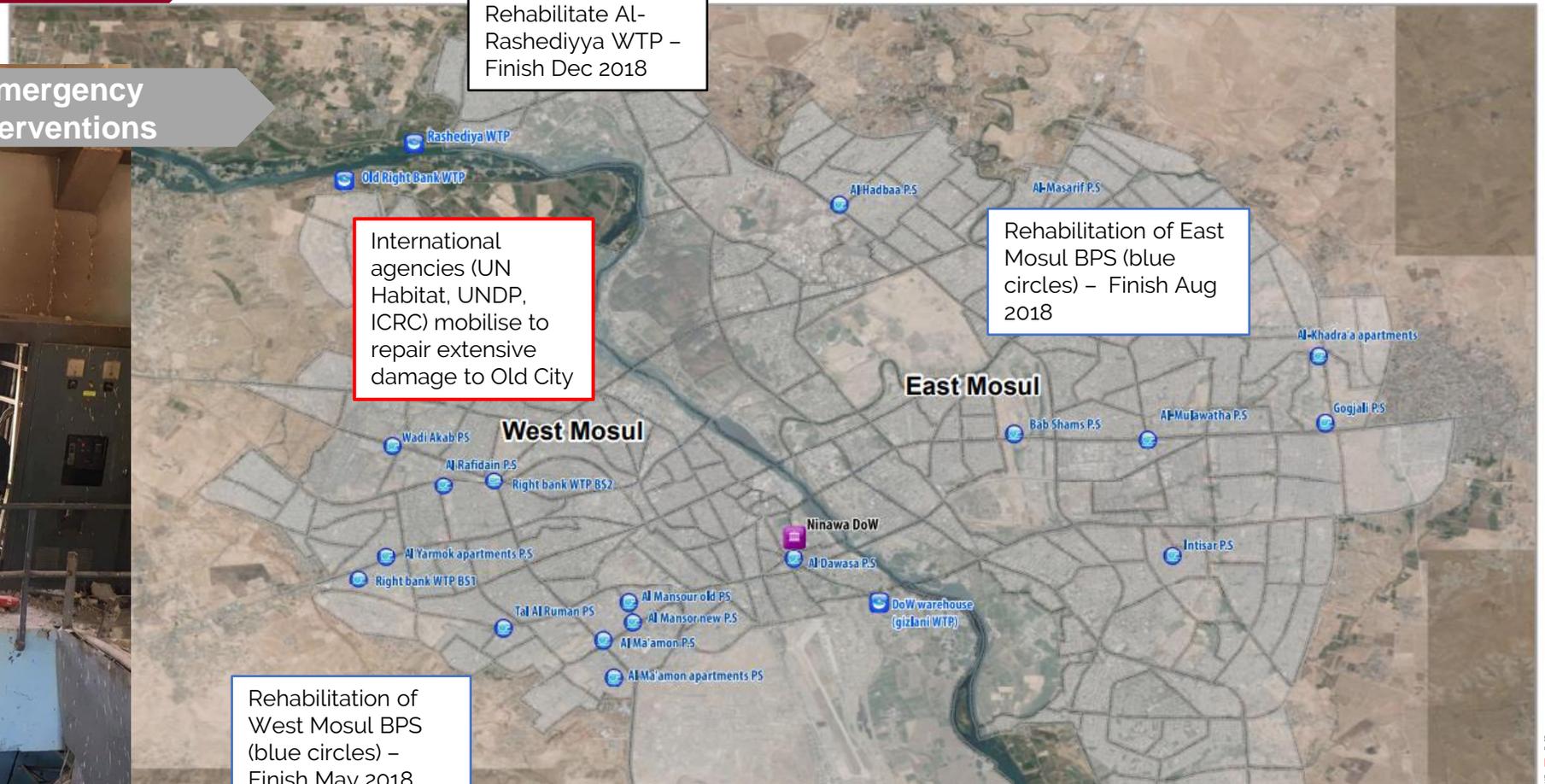
MOSUL WATER PROGRAM

Emergency humanitarian interventions

2017

First Assessment

Emergency Interventions



Rehabilitate Al-Rashediyya WTP – Finish Dec 2018

International agencies (UN Habitat, UNDP, ICRC) mobilise to repair extensive damage to Old City

Rehabilitation of East Mosul BPS (blue circles) – Finish Aug 2018

Rehabilitation of West Mosul BPS (blue circles) – Finish May 2018

EXAMPLE

MOSUL WATER PROGRAM

Emergency humanitarian interventions

2017

First Assessment

Emergency Interventions

Rehabilitation of

Rashidiyah WTP and 19
Pumping and Booster
Stations

BUT- OLD problems still there!

- Growing population
- Low cost-recovery
- Increasing water scarcity
- High level of non-revenue water (600l/capita "consumption" ?)
- Little maintenance- fast operational decline of infrastructures



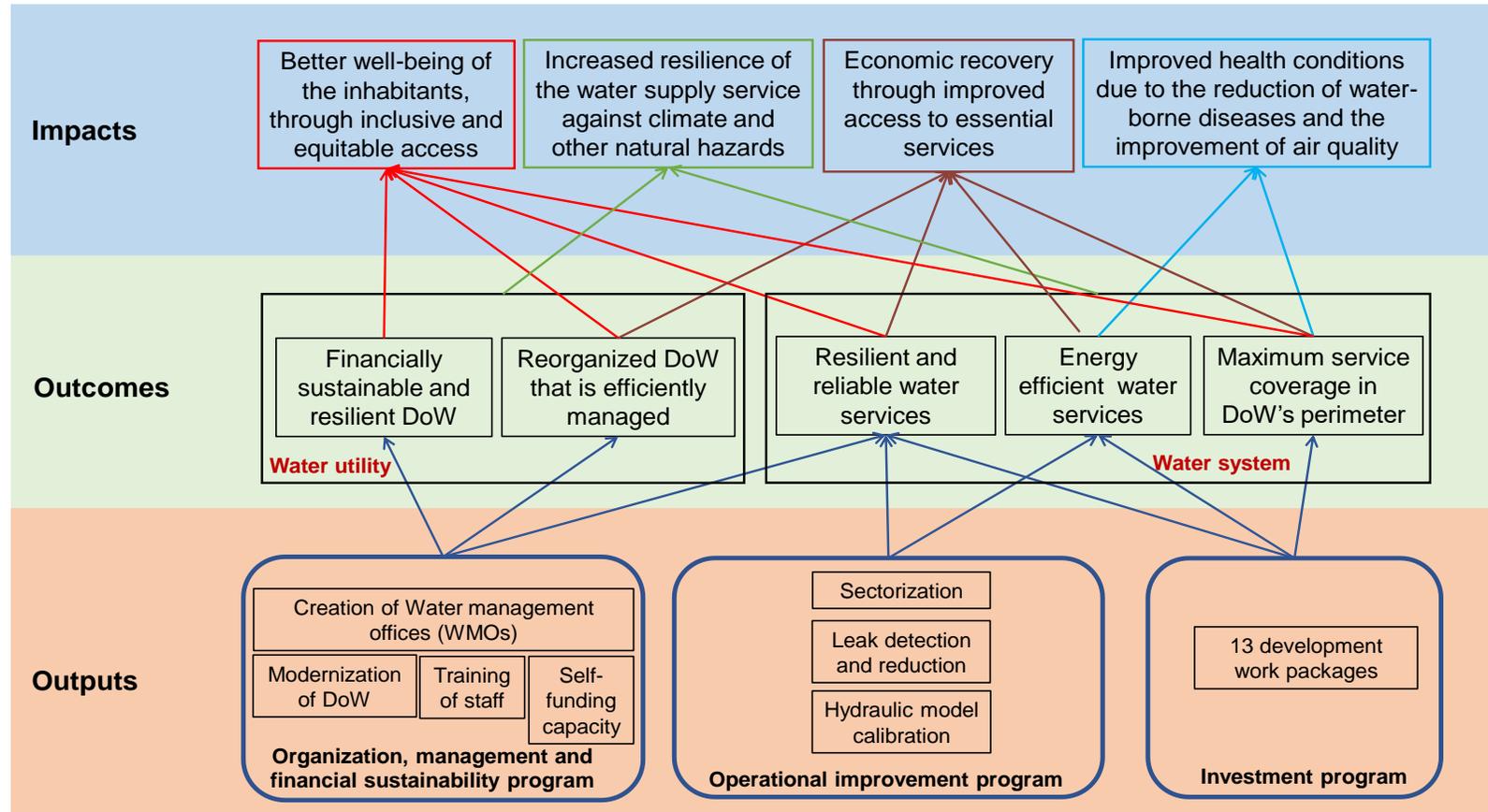
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EXAMPLE

MOSUL WATER PROGRAM

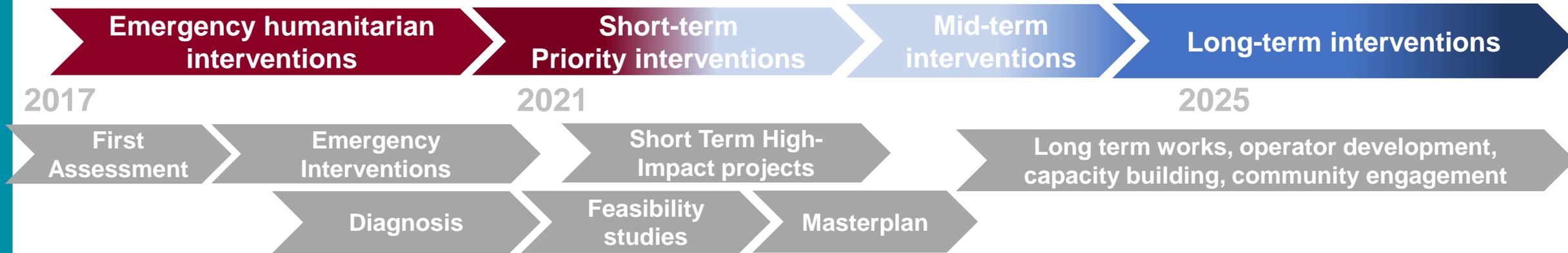


Rehabilitation of
Rashidiyah WTP and 19
PSs and BSs



EXAMPLE

MOSUL WATER PROGRAM



Rehabilitation of
Rashidiyah WTP and 19
PSs and BSs

- **Master Plan** study
- Network extension in Informal Neighborhood
- Hydraulic modeling
- Identification of leakages and conduction of repairs on transmission lines
- Piloting Sectorialization

- Investing in the **SCADA** capacity
- Investing in the **GIS** capacity
- Providing critical **training for operators**
- **SoPs** development
- Prepare investment packages

Maturity for financing

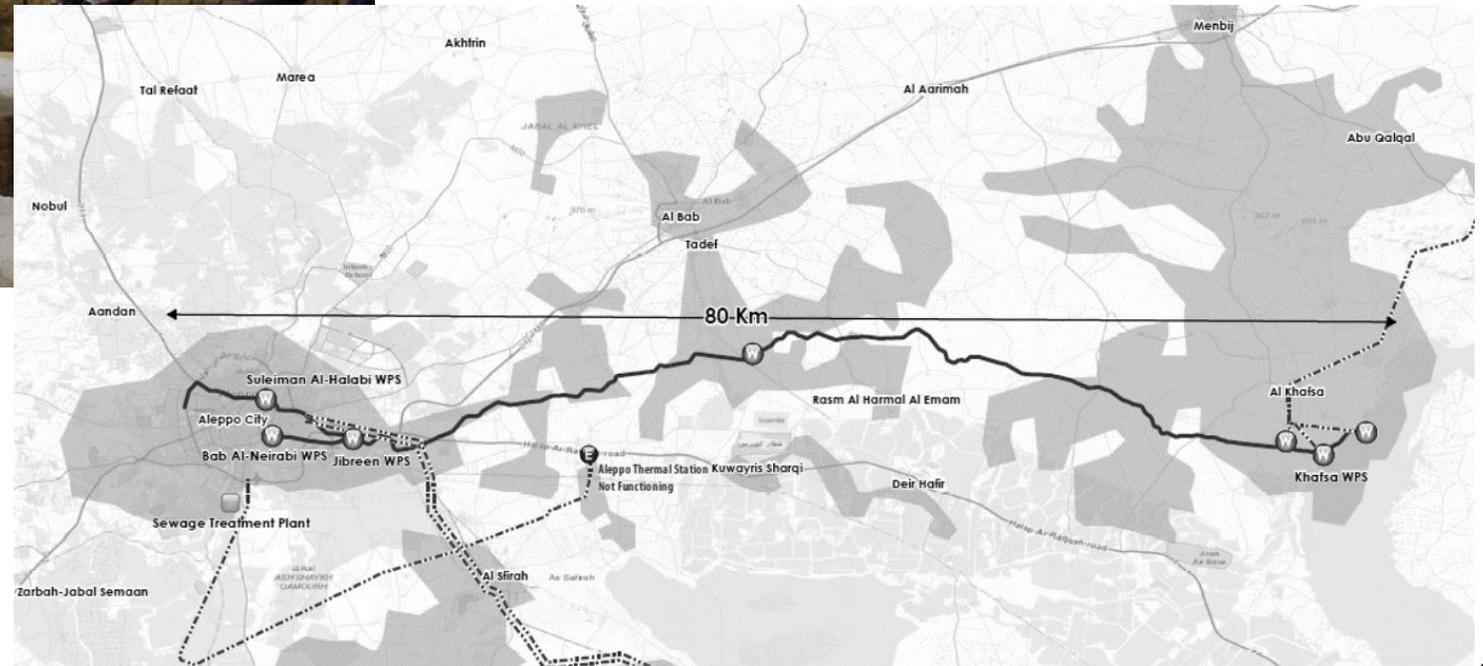


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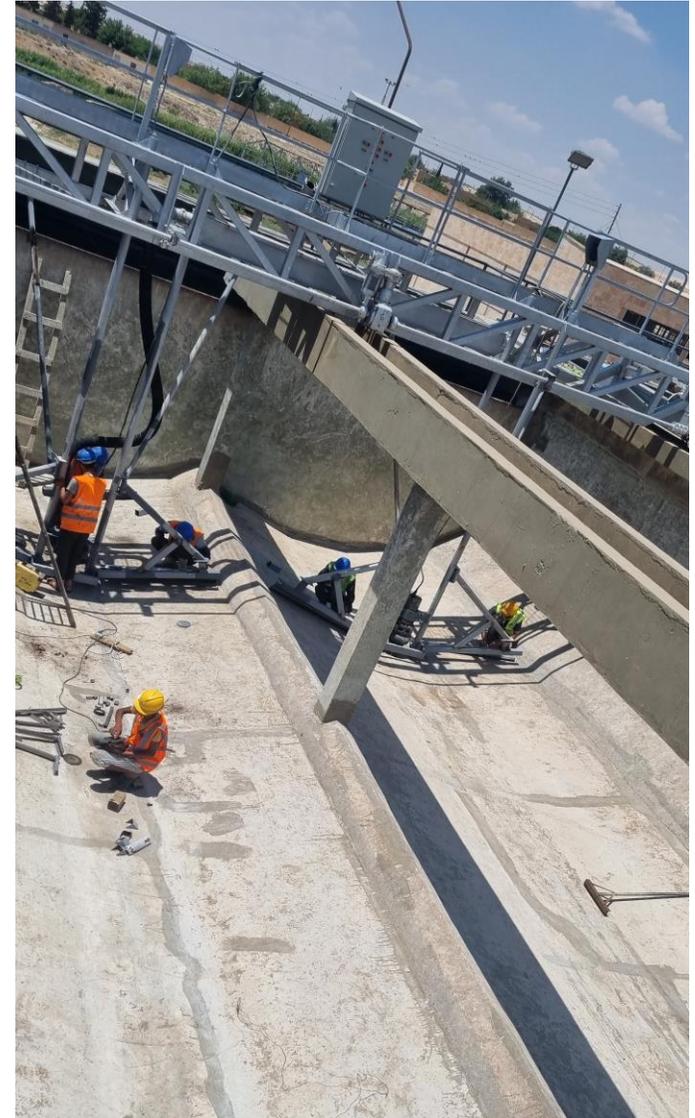
EXAMPLES- ALEPPO

EXAMPLE

ALEPPO WATER SUPPLY



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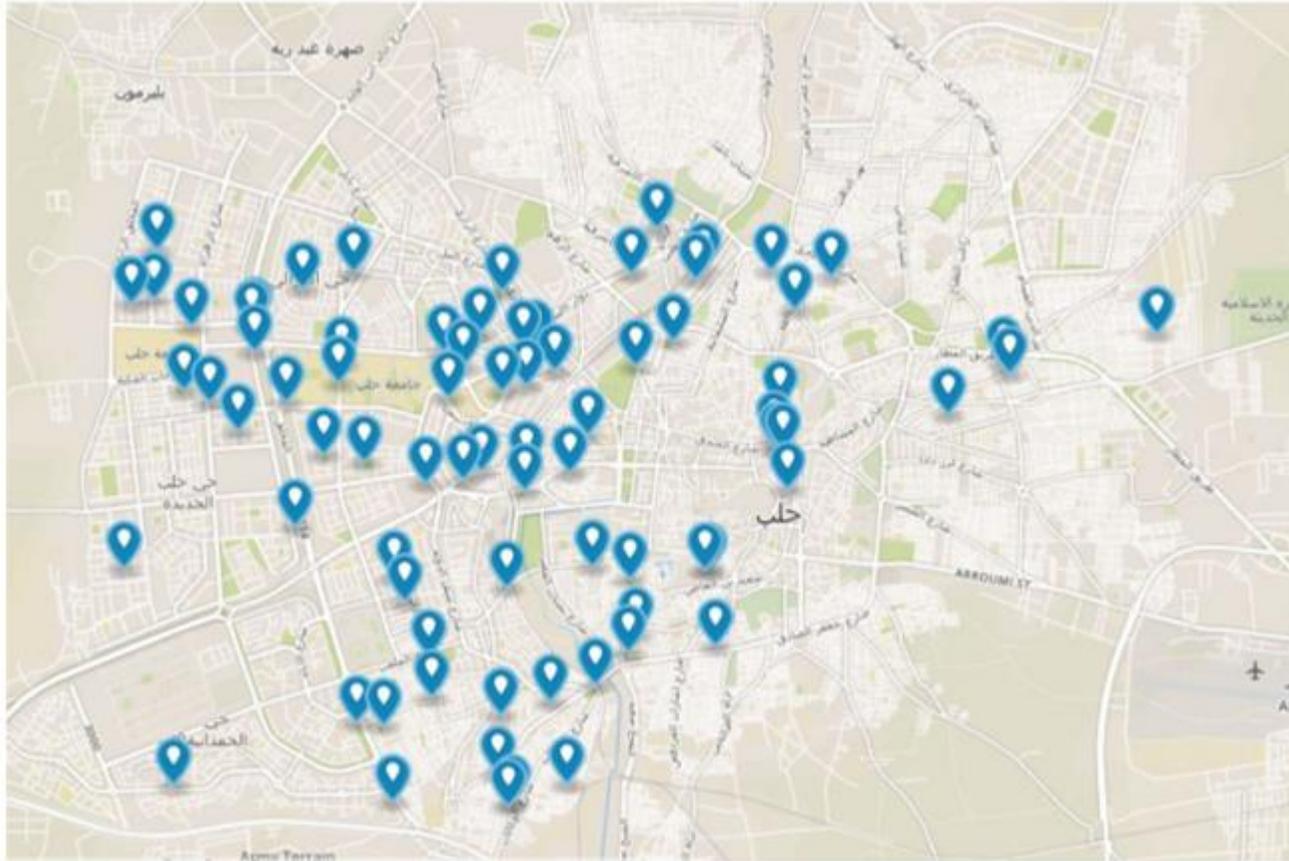


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ALEPPO WATER SUPPLY



A screenshot of the alternative water network in Aleppo – created by the ICRC in partnership with local Syrian partners



WHAT IS AT RISK IF WE DON'T MOUNT A MORE APT RESPONSE

After more than a decade the coping mechanisms and adaptive capacity of people, communities, and systems are being ever further stretched

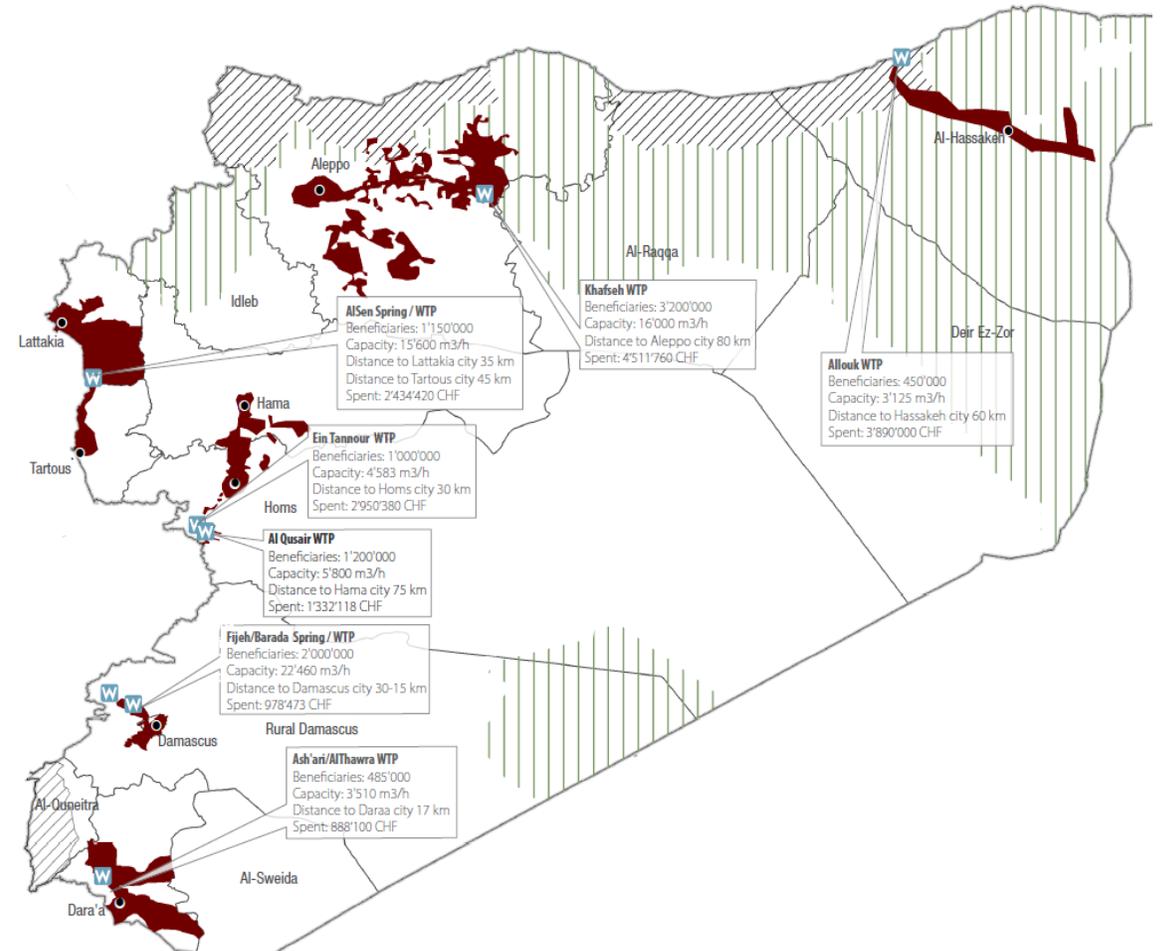
When essential services fail, the entire urban population is at risk, not just the most vulnerable.



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TOO BIG TO FAIL (TBTF)

- 7 water treatment plants
- 8 cities (Damascus, Dara`a, Homs, Hama, Tartous, Lattakia, Aleppo, Hassakeh)
- 9.5 million people served with potable water
- water service provision is **50 to 60% of capacity**, increasingly **fragile**, and **at risk of collapse**.
- **No alternatives**, low systems resilience, single points of failure
- **Humanitarian consequences:** outbreak and spread of disease, displacement, reduced livelihoods + reduced water supply has knock-on effects for other essential services (e.g. hospitals, schools)



HUMANITARIAN IMPERATIVE TO ACT

- **Preventive approach** to avoid the collapse
- **Humanitarian objective** – Maintain at least 50l/p/day
- **Cost to inaction** exceeds the investment in stabilizing these services.

Al-Khafsa (Aleppo) – **Min. package of urgent measures to stabilize the water supply service:** 8.1 mil. USD (direct) VS Water trucking+ Health costs+...

- **Why the ICRC?**
 - High needs
 - ICRC Unique capacity (few other actors, good access and capacity)
 - Humanitarian mandate



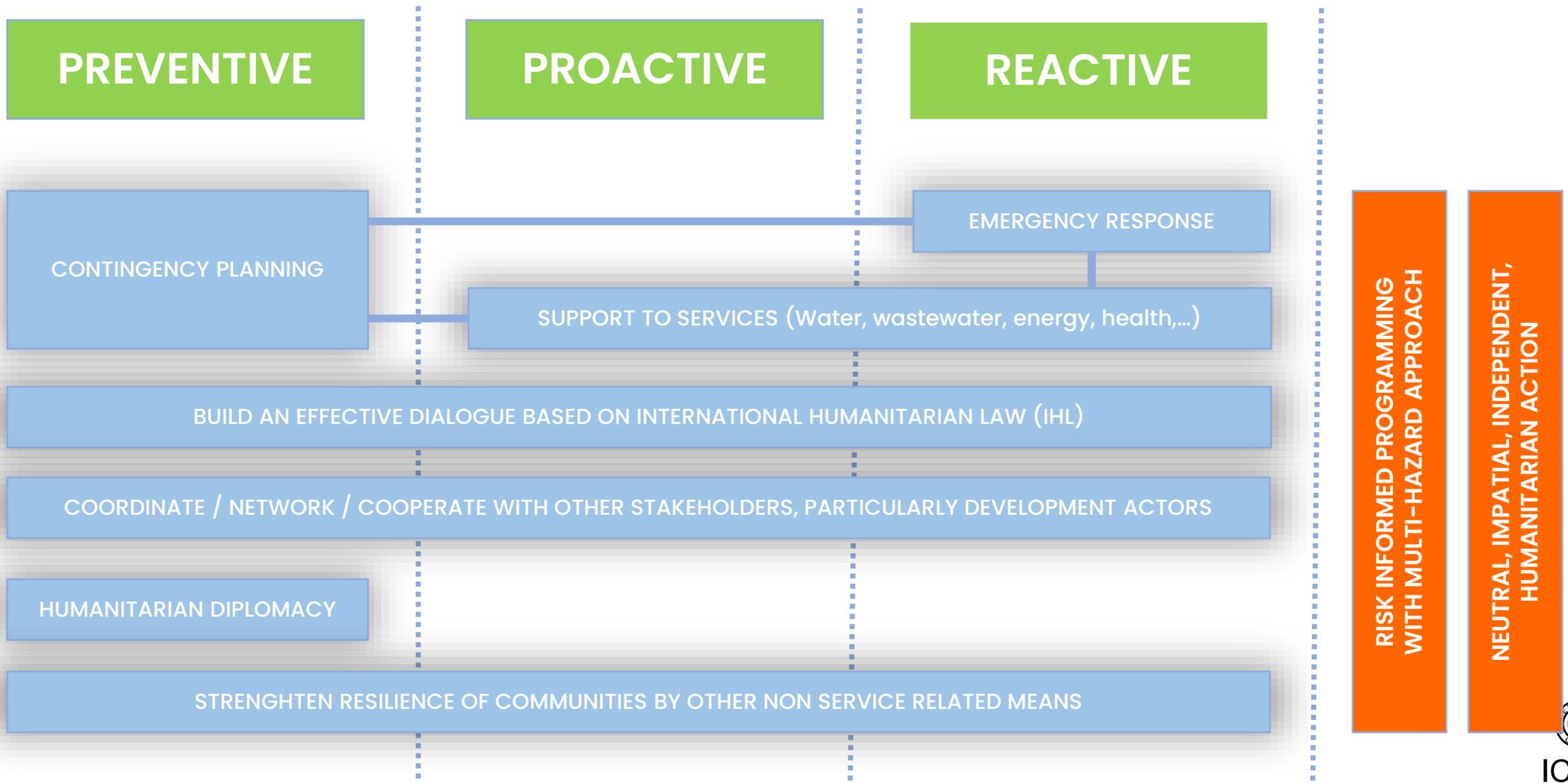
TOO BIG TO FAIL

3 parallel tracks:

1. **POLITICAL TRACK** –humanitarian exemptions to sanctions for humanitarian needs (eg needed materials and works)
2. **FINANCIAL TRACK** – Mobilize donors for flexible multi-year financing for the implementation of the works.
3. **TECHNICAL TRACK** – Mobilize specialized consultancies and contractors- collaborate with other organizations



RESILIENT SERVICES- OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS



Humanitarian Development Nexus

1. Address access to water and sanitation in armed conflict settings by considering its **systemic and complex nature**
2. **Build resilient services in partnership** with all stakeholders (communities, service providers, governments, humanitarian and development actors)
3. Consider the **full ‘operational breadth’** (preventive-proactive-reactive), use a multi-hazard approach, respect International Humanitarian Law



THANK YOU



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